



UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE

1874 - 1911

A Supplement compiled by
Colonel H. A. TAPP, O.B.E., M.C.
and now published in his memory

With a Preface by

LT.-GENERAL W. G. H. VICKERS, C.B, O.B.E., D.L.



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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
PREFACE - - - - -	iii
"WESTWARD HO!" IN THE 1860's:	
"Kingsley Terrace" — The United Services College - - - -	1
THE SCHOOL IN CORMELL PRICE'S DAYS - - - - -	5
THE U.S.C. AND LATER HEAD MASTERS - - - - -	9
"In Memoriam"—Cormell Price - - - - -	11
THE JUNIOR SCHOOL - - - - -	13
O.U.S.C.s IN:	
(a) The Royal Navy—The Royal Marines—The Merchant Navy -	17
(b) Woolwich and Sandhurst - - - - -	22
(c) The British Army - - - - -	24
(d) India - - - - -	29
(e) The Indian Police and other Police Forces - - - - -	34
(f) Other Professions - - - - -	36
(g) Sport and Games - - - - -	39
RECENT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE U.S.C. - - - - -	52

PREFACE

By

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. G. H. VICKERS, C.B., O.B.E., D.L.

This further record of the United Services College and its Old Boys is published as a Memorial to that most loyal and faithful of O.U.S.C.s, COLONEL HAROLD ASTLEY TAPP, O.B.E., M.C.

It is a Supplement to his original book, "The United Services College, 1874-1911," written by him in 1933 to commemorate that great School. The material for this Supplement, collected by him over many years of patient research and effort, is almost entirely in his own words and as compiled by him before his death. He had intended to publish it himself as a climax to a lifelong devotion to his old school.

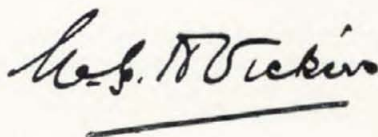
He was the last of the O.U.S.C.s who had been at the Senior School at Westward Ho!, to leave it, from Windsor, when having been Captain of the School, he passed into Sandhurst in 1911.

In 1934 he revived the O.U.S.C. Society and remained its staunch supporter throughout its changes on amalgamation with the "O.I.S.C. Society", and later too, when it became one with "The Haileybury Society", he continued as Assistant Secretary for O.U.S.C. affairs to the end.

Since this book is a Memorial to its author, it is not out of place to mention here something of the man himself. The outstanding feature of Tapp's character was his integrity. He was the very embodiment of reliability. He inspired trust. He did not, as a boy, possess the physique or the "eye" to excel at games, neither could he claim any outstanding intellectual brilliance, but hard work was second nature to him, and nothing was too much trouble. His successes at school and in his Army career were earned by his own efforts, backed by a character which one associates with the term "a perfect English gentleman," and inspired by deep religious conviction.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to G. B. T. Nicholls, who undertook the enormous task of searching through and sorting the immense amount of material accumulated by Tapp, and for producing this Supplement for us.

The Supplement, together with its predecessor, the "United Services College, 1874-1911", will not only be of great interest to O.U.S.C.s but will no doubt interest also those O.I.S.C.s, O.H.s and members of The Haileybury Society who care to delve into one of the origins of Haileybury and Imperial Service College—the United Services College, itself an offspring of Haileybury



W. G. H. Vickers

Cheltenham.

December, 1959.



COLONEL HAROLD ASTLEY TAPP, O.B.E., M.C., A.M.I.MECH.E., A.M.I.A.E., R.A.S.C.
U.S.C. Thompson's and "A" House, 1903-1910.

WESTWARD HO! IN THE 1860's

Little more than a century ago the low-lying grazing land to the south of the Northam Burrows on the eastern side of Bideford Bay bore the names of Ventown, Younginton and Rosegill, and here there was peace for man, his sheep and his geese. The name "Westward Ho!" had not yet appeared on the maps of those days.

It was in the early 1860's that Captain George Molesworth, R.N., by then no longer on the active list, together with a few associates envisaged the possibility of a seaside resort developing along this part of the North Devon coast. Captain Molesworth himself lived at North Down Hall, Bideford, and was a considerable landowner in the district. The scheme bore fruit.

A few years earlier, in 1855, Charles Kingsley had written his famous novel "Westward Ho!" What more suitable name could be found for this choice coast of North Devon! Already the "Westward Ho!" Hotel, subsequently re-named in 1881 "The Royal Hotel"—and since 1912 known as "The Golden Bay Hotel", and a number of large residences, notably "Rowena", were in existence. Three terraces of boarding houses "Pebble Ridge", "Nelson" and "Eastbourne"—soon to be followed by a fourth, "Westbourne"—were built.

Captain Molesworth was instrumental in building the open-air swimming baths, which he named the "Nassau Baths" after his son George Nassau Molesworth, and the Ladies' Baths. There were visions of a pier to attract visitors, and in spite of advice offered by the older residents to the contrary, a pier was shortly afterwards built by Abbott's of Bideford. The wild seas off this rocky coast finished off the pier a few years later, leaving a few twisted girders which can be seen today.

The year 1869 seems to have been an important landmark in the development of Westward Ho! It was in this year that Holy Trinity Church was completed, the first shops opened in Nelson Terrace, including the confectioner's and general shop run by Mr. and Mrs. Way and Miss Hunt's grocer's and butcher's shop, and the Post Office managed by Mr. and Mrs. Manley but afterwards by Sgt.-Major Keyte—later to be the Tuck Shop of the College.

Kingsley Terrace

It was in 1869 that Kingsley Terrace, built by Mr. Edward Willmott on land the property of Captain Molesworth, was completed. A side-long cutting into the lower slope of a steep hill-side was necessary, giving the terrace a frontage of 390 feet. The terrace comprised a row of twelve identical houses arranged in pairs. The accommodation was on five levels: a lower ground floor or semi-basement, a ground floor, two further floors and an attic. The ground floor was about 100 feet above sea-level. The structure was of brick faced with white-painted stucco.

With its north by west aspect an unrestricted view was obtained over Bideford Bay, and Lundy Island came in and out of view according to weather conditions. The front of the terrace with its 39 bay-windowed rooms and dormer windows in the partly gabled roof was of striking appearance. The back or hill side was very plain.

Each house had a frontage of 32 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 105 feet from the back area to the main road, the front gardens sloping rather steeply. The largest rooms faced the sea, and each house had six such rooms, three with bay windows and one of these had a small balcony. The front door of each house led straight on to a narrow gravel path which passed the full length of the terrace. The main or hall entrance to each house was at the back, the more sheltered side of the building. The approach was by a carriage-way from the west end of the terrace. One interesting feature of the terrace was its slated roof which spanned the whole building, but which was to present some repairs problems from time to time.

In the mid-Victorian era, Kingsley Terrace provided a reasonably high standard of residential accommodation, but lacked coach houses and stabling. George Beresford ("McTurk" in Stalky & Co.) in his book "Schooldays with Kipling", published in 1936, was perhaps a little unfair when he refers to the terrace as a row of lodging houses. Kipling had already described his old school, possibly no more kindly, as "The long white barrack by the sea". Kipling's alternative description—"The twelve bleak houses by the shore" was perhaps a little more apt, especially during the winter months when the full force of the Atlantic gales certainly did its best to disturb the tranquillity of the scene.

Agreeing that there was some justification for Beresford's description of the old building, there is some consolation in recalling that in 1951, under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947, Section 30, Kingsley Terrace was scheduled as a building of historic interest on account of its literary associations. In 1952 at the request of the Old Boys Society (President: Lieut.-General W. G. H. Vickers C.B., O.B.E., D.L.) with the support of the Kipling Society, the Northam Rural District Council re-named the terrace "The Kipling Terrace". It should be noted in passing that the famous author, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, had no connection with the terrace which bore his name for so long.

And so Westward Ho! grew and grew. Houses at the top of Fosketh Hill and along the upper road to Northam linked up with the development below. Fields however still lay between Nelson Terrace and the sea and the Coastguard Cottages, though today the modern Post Office and other dwellings now stand on the site. New residents and visitors however did not flow to this new seaside resort, and soon the supply of accommodation exceeded the demand, causing some anxiety to the "planners". The not unimposing houses of Kingsley Terrace remained unfilled, and it was with considerable relief that negotiations between Captain Molesworth, Lieut.-General W. N. Hutchinson and Lt.-Col. F. J. Hutchinson led to the leasing of the Terrace to the newly formed Board of Governors of the United Services Proprietary College Ltd. under the chairmanship of General Sir Charles Daubeney, on a lease of thirty years. Such was the beginning of the College. The term "Proprietary" was very soon abandoned. The Trust, for such in essence it was, had been formed some months earlier by General Daubeney and several brother officers for the specific purposes of establishing a school to be run on Public School lines at which the sons of serving or retired officers might be educated at a more reasonable cost than at the existing Public Schools.

The United Services College

Considerable alterations were necessary before Kingsley Terrace could be considered suitable for a Public School of some 200 boys, most of whom would be boarders. Ingenious as these were they produced tolerably good accommodation, although not by any means ideal judged by modern needs.

The first necessity was for dining-room accommodation on the communal system, and for reasonably large form-rooms and dormitories. The plan adopted was to remove the internal party walls within certain of the Houses and to arrange for a number of communicating doors. The two front rooms on the ground floor of five houses had their partitions removed to make five large form-rooms (Houses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9). The dining-room accommodation was spread over the ground floor of three Houses (10, 11 and 12), with the stairways of these Houses removed to give additional space. A serving-room was also included in the area.

In six of the Houses there was also one small room apiece used as a study for three boys, three of which were L-shaped. One of these studies became the famous No. 5 study during Kipling's last year at Westward Ho! coinciding with the period when he was editor of the School magazine.

The other large front rooms were used for the purpose of providing a Sick Bay (in House No. 1)—this room was apparently in earlier years used also on occasion as a Board-room—a Chemistry Laboratory in No. 2 House and a Masters' Common Room in No. 8 House.

The Head Master at Westward Ho! always occupied No. 7 House. Here Mr. Cormell Price spent twenty years. No 7 House remained as originally constructed and no internal re-arrangement was necessary. Some time later a cellar and a water storage tank were installed under the porch and carriage way.

A description of No. 7 in Mr. Price's time may be of interest and help bring back memories to those who had the privilege of visiting the Head. The hall and stairway were on the left on entering by the porch, and the small room on the right was used for interviews. The smaller of the two ground floor front rooms looking out to sea was Mr. Price's dining-room, and the bay-windowed room his large study. The drawing-room was situated above his study on the first floor, with his bedroom next door. There were four or more bedrooms, one of which overlooking the hill on the south side was occupied by his Housekeeper. Mr. Cormell Price was a bachelor during his time at Westward Ho! but his sister, Miss Price, frequently visited the College when she would act as hostess for her brother. She would invite Prefects and senior boys to No. 7 and Kipling would be among them. The kitchen and larder were in the semi-basement.

The first floor was given over to Masters' rooms and boys' studies, and on this level there was no need to remove partition walls. The semi-basement accommodation was used for kitchens, changing-rooms with showers, boot-holes, and for the first few years of the College's existence, servants' quarters.

In order to provide accommodation to assemble the whole school a special building was erected at the eastern end of the Terrace, but separated from it by a passage way. This building constructed at right-angles to the Terrace was large enough for Prayers and roll-calls, for Prize-Day and concerts, but its special use was as a gymnasium. Additional accommodation, especially useful in wet weather, was the covering in of the area behind Houses 8 to 12 and linking up with the Gym. This was a wooden corridor with cement floor, about 170 feet long. Thus the Houses mentioned, with the dining-rooms, could be approached only through the "Corridor". It was in this passage-way that all notices in connection with school matters and Sport were posted up.

The U.S.C. had no Chapel of its own, and on Sundays the boys attended Holy Trinity Church about half-a-mile distant.

The dormitories were on the second floor and in the attics. During most of Mr Price's period as Head, the College was divided into four Houses, those of H. C. Stevens and W. C. Crofts being outside the corridor and on the west of the building while M. H. Pugh and J. C. Campbell (afterwards the Rev. G. Willes) were Housemasters of the eastern or "inside the corridor" section. H. A. Evans and J. H. Warner were also Housemasters during Mr. Price's Headmastership. The last Housemasters at Westward Ho! were Mr. F. Brunskill and Mr. C. E. Thompson.

Occasionally a few larger rooms were available for boys' studies, and we know that Kipling's first study, which he shared with four others, was on the first floor probably in No. 5 House. Later Mr. Osborn ('Biscuits') wanted this room, and it was then that Kipling moved with two others into one of the small studies. Kipling, Dunsterville and Beresford now came together in a study of their own.

After the lapse of years it is impossible to pin-point with accuracy the allocation of the various rooms. It is not to be supposed that every room was used for exactly the same purpose throughout the 30 years, as there were changes when

masters married and when numbers of boys decreased. Broadly speaking the accommodation was allocated in much the same way during the twenty years regime of Mr Cormell Price, the first Headmaster. With the falling off of numbers during the Headmasterships of Dr. Harris and the Rev. F. W. Tracy, there was a reallocation of rooms with more studies for boys becoming available.

Thanks however to the initiative of G. C. Beresford from memory going back some 40 years and of Mr. A. Eric Parry, one time Surveyor, Northam U.D.C., a ground floor plan of the Terrace as it was in Cormell Price's time was produced in 1950. It is only to be much regretted that Beresford died without full scale drawings being produced for the remaining floors. *

It is also possible, thanks to information given by Malcolm C. Lyde ('95-'04) to show how the accommodation in the various Houses was allotted during the few years prior to the U.S.C. leaving Westward Ho !

		1874 - 1894	1896 - 1904
No.	1	House Sick Bay and Administrative Offices	Mr. Brunskill's private house
	2	.. Chemical laboratory and single masters	Bursar's Office
	3	.. Stevens' House	Canteen
	4	.. Stevens' House	
	5	.. Crofts' House	
	6	.. Crofts' House	
	7	.. Headmaster's House	Headmaster's House
	8	.. Masters' Common Room	Masters' Common Room
		Matron's Room	Matron's Room
		Stationery Office	Sick Room
	9	.. Pugh's House	Brunskill's House
	10	.. Pugh's House	Dining Room
		Dining Room	Brunskill's House
	11	.. Green's House (then Evans, Bode and Marner)	Dining Hall
	12	.. " " "	Dining Hall

* The Ground Floor Plan is given on page 27-28

THE SCHOOL IN CORMELL PRICE'S DAYS

“When a Headmaster was required for a new school to be founded where boys could be educated, primarily for the Services, at a cost more suitable to the pockets of their parents than that of most of the bigger Public Schools, the choice fell upon Mr. Cormell Price. The founding was a venture which needed a man of exceptional character and ability, and in him those who initiated it discovered such a man. From the start it was evident that he was the right man in the right place, and in a short time, the United Services College, as it was called, became well-known in Service circles as a substitute far more within the means of impecunious parents than a crammer.”

So wrote General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., himself an Old Boy of both Haileybury and the U.S.C., and the truth of this verdict has been amply proved as the pages of this Supplement will show.

The New School opened on the 10th September 1874

Mr. Cormell Price had been for eleven years Head of the Modern Side at Haileybury and Housemaster of Colvin House and he brought with him from Haileybury a small nucleus of boys to the new school. Of the latter four became the first Prefects. W. S. WIDDICOMBE, a former Prefect of Haileybury was appointed Head Prefect (the title of School Captain was of later date) and he was assisted by C. J. BLOMFIELD, a former Prefect of Edmonstone House, C. P. R. BUTLER, of the same House and A. EMPSON of Thomason House.

Widdicombe later went into the Indian Army, eventually becoming Adjutant of his father's regiment the 10th Bombay N.I but died of enteric five years after leaving school. Butler went on to Trinity College, Cambridge; both he and Empson, who went out to New Zealand, died within a few years. Blomfield—Major General Charles James Blomfield, C.B., D.S.O.—had a distinguished service in India and took part in the Egyptian campaign 1898 and the South African and 1914-1918 wars. He died in 1928.

S. F. Gandell (Colvin) was another of the Haileyburian “founders”, while two others joined the following term, C. M. Sumner (Bartle Frere) and C. L. Tuke (Colvin). Gandell graduated at Trinity College, Oxford and later became a Director of an Insurance Company. Sumner joined the Army and at one time commanded a Battalion of the Devon Regiment. C. L. Tuke went out to New Zealand where he took Holy Orders. He was appointed Canon of Waiapu Cathedral and afterwards Archdeacon of Tauranga.

In addition one or two younger boys whose elder brothers were at Haileybury joined the new School. Thus from the start the strong association with Haileybury was established and customs and colours maintained in new surroundings. Among the former the institution of “Pastimes” may be specially mentioned, and to this was to be added very shortly the topical song “Vive la Compagnie” sung on these (and perhaps other) occasions. Naturally as time passed the U.S.C. developed a strong identity of its own.

From the first the College became regarded as a “Family School” and several Service parents in the '70s and '80s, and even later, took advantage of the terms at the U.S.C. to send their sons to Westward Ho! It was in no way incumbent for the boys to make the Royal Navy or Army their career although a high proportion did join one or other of the Services. In this connection it is perhaps of interest to recall that no less than 115 parents of boys at Westward Ho! had themselves served in either or both the Crimea war and the Indian Mutiny.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Maxwell, the Bengal Medical Service, was one such and he sent seven sons to the U.S.C. After a gap of two years when W. L. Maxwell left the College there was always a Maxwell on the list from September 1882 to March 1896, and at one time four brothers were at Westward Ho! together.

The School List bore the name of 10 Molesworths, seven of whom were brothers. From the opening term, September, 1874, for 24 years there was a Molesworth on the School roll. Colonel F. W. Nind, who was Secretary of the U.S.C. 1892-1895, had seven sons educated as day boys, four of whom were in the Junior School only. There were six Pike brothers and a cousin at the College and six Capels, three of whom stayed on with Mr. Leakey when the U.S.C left Westward Ho! Major-General T. L. Scott and Lt.-Col. H. B. Scott each sent four sons to the U.S.C. The Hinchcliffs numbered five brothers, and there were four Grimstons and a step-brother, and five Bacon brothers. The families with four sons at Westward Ho! included the names of Bray, Berney, Close, Gayer, Marsh, Harris, Pocklington, Stapledon, Townsend, Winter and Prendergast. Many fathers had three of their sons educated at the U.S.C and "pairs" of brothers were innumerable. It was said at one time that if there was not a Maxwell or a Molesworth on the College List, the U.S.C. would come to an end, and it very nearly proved so. A similar characteristic marked the I.S.C. when the College had become established at Windsor, and several Maxwells continued the tale.

Fifty-nine boys gathered at Westward Ho! in the opening term, but before a decade had passed the numbers on the School Lists had risen to 200, about which figure they remained until the closing years of the century.

Though this Supplement is mainly intended to give an account of the achievements of its Old Boys and only a little can be said of the details of School Life, no account could be complete without some appreciation of the Masters who exercised so great an influence on boys and school alike.

From the commencement, the U.S.C. was organised in four Houses, chiefly for dormitory and games purposes, and though it is not possible to allude to all, who at one time or another, figured largely in the life of the School, mention should be made of four Housemasters who remained in charge of Houses for many years and helped to build up the traditions of the U.S.C.—the Rev. GEORGE WILLES, the Chaplain, Mr. W. C. CROFTS, Mr. M. H. PUGH and Mr. H. C. STEVENS and Sergt.-Major GEORGE SCHOFIELD, the very skilled gymnastic instructor who also taught swimming.

These characters are portrayed in Kipling's "Stalky & Co." with the exception of the Rev. H. C. Stevens, although it is only right to add that this work of fiction by its most famous Old Boy author does not give, and was never intended by its author to give, an accurate portraiture either of persons or events connected with his old School. It is thought however that the character of "Macrae" may be a composite one in which Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. A. Evans, a Housemaster for a short time and Mr. C. L. Bode, another member of the Staff, all figure. F. E. HENDERSON many years after leaving the College recalled a few lines written by Mr. Stevens on the occasion of the School Play "Bombastes Furioso":

"He, like a donkey on the Northam Road,
Staggers and reels beneath the heavy load,
The drivers curse, unheeded as they swear,
For none can carry more than one can bear."

He went on to say, "Those were good days and we might all of us be grateful to Stevens for many a good laugh".

W. C. CROFTS was not only a brilliant Scholar but a fine athlete. He won the Diamond Sculls at Henley while he was at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1867

and 1869, and was a magnificent swimmer. "He seemed an ideal Schoolmaster." wrote G. C. Beresford (McTurk of "Stalky & Co.") if it had not been for his fads and hasty temper". No doubt he was a little dictatorial and there were many passages of arms between Crofts and his pupil, Kipling: but the friendliness which lay beneath was more than illustrated by the correspondence which Crofts maintained with his old scholar. Beresford has recorded that Kipling sent to his former master early editions of his first works and adds that "Crofts left quite a bundle of Kipling material when he died. This was put up at Sotheby's auction rooms as the 'Crofts' Collection', and was bought by an astute Kipling 'fan' for £50, who sold the collection a little time afterwards to an American for £2,000."

M. H. PUGH was at the school for 18 years and afterwards spent eleven years as Head of the Modern Side at Cranleigh School, where he became equally popular. He was the first Captain of the School Cadet Corps and helped to make this effort a great success.

The Masters at the College were in fact "live wires" and accounts in the "Chronicle" make it quite plain that the Musical, Natural History, Dramatic and the Reading and Debating Societies owed much to the members of the Staff.

It is interesting to recall that though he adopted the name of "Beetle" Kipling himself was never interested in the Natural History Society (the "Bug and Tick"), whereas both "Stalky" (Dunsterville) and McTurk (Beresford) took a prominent part not only in this Society but also in the Literary and Debating Society.

Kipling himself wrote more about his old School than may be generally supposed. Some of his descriptions of Westward Ho! and the boys is of course fictional to make up readable stories, but more factual descriptions are to be found elsewhere. The first account of Westward Ho! appeared in the American paper "Youth Companion" of October, 1893, under the title "An English School", a modified version of which was included in "Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides" published by Macmillan's in 1923.

One may perhaps quote some words from this account:

"Of all things in the world there is nothing, always excepting a good mother, so worthy of honour as a good school. . . . It (Westward Ho!) was a good place for a school, and that school considered itself the finest in the world, excepting perhaps Haileybury, because it was modelled on Haileybury lines, and there was a legend that in the days when the School was new, half the boys had been Haileyburians."

and speaking of Cornell Price, Kipling writes:

"In all of five years I never saw him lose his temper, nor among two hundred boys did any one at any time say that he had his favourites. If you went to him with any trouble you were heard out to the end, and answered without being talked at or about, but always to. We trusted him absolutely. . . . He knew boys better than their fathers knew them and considerably better than they knew themselves. . . . Looking back on it all, one can see the perfect judgment, knowledge of boys, patience, and above all, power, that the Head must have had."

Others have written about the U.S.C. G. C. BERESFORD (McTurk) wrote a full scale book, amusingly illustrated and giving an excellent overall picture, but here again descriptive mostly of the days when he, Stalky and the Beetle were being educated at Westward Ho! ranging over the years 1876 to 1883.

General DUNSTERVILLE, in his book "Stalky's Reminiscences", gives us a good account of his schooldays: but a more authoritative account is to be found in Mr. A. H. WALKER's description in the "Public School Magazine" of November, 1899, while G. R. Pocklington ('88-'90), Editor of "The Boy's Own Paper", in 1930 wrote a quite splendid description of the U.S.C., in style not unlike that of Kipling's article from which the fine spirit which existed among

the boys at Westward Ho! can be discerned. Professor C. E. CARRINGTON is the last author to add fresh material or to confirm previous statements, and this he does in his biography of Kipling recently published.

But it is the personal impressions of boys conveyed in numerous letters that are the best guide and it is doubtful whether there were many boys who were not entirely happy at Westward Ho!

In the summer of 1894 Mr. Cormell Price retired after twenty years in the service of the School.

Speaking at the Farewell Gathering, Rudyard Kipling said:

"Our College, I venture to say, is held together by bonds of association more personal and intimate than those which link even the oldest of our sister institutions. And the reason is this—we are no more than rationally proud of our School. . . . We only believe that it is the best School in the world, as Devon is the best county in England. But ours is not a tradition of mere bricks and mortar—of ancient buildings and medieval endowments—but rather of direct and individual obligations to the care, tenderness and sympathy of one man—Mr. Price. . . . It is that sense of debt to one name that makes Westward Ho! from her beginnings to today peculiarly *one* among the schools. . . .

"More than any other disciplined body, except, perhaps, a regiment, a school owes its weight and worth in the world to its tone. And its tone, for good or evil, it takes from its Head. It would be difficult to say in so many words what 'good tone' is; but the most rebellious little ruffian . . . knows what it *means* after he has been a few years under its influence. . . .

"It is not much that we set before us! All that the College—all that Mr. Price—has ever aimed at was to make men able to make and keep empires—successors, that is, to all the distinguished officers and gentlemen by whom our School was founded."

In his acknowledgment, Mr. Price paid tribute to his Staff and to the Old Boys of the School:

"My fortune, too, has been great in the body of colleagues; no-one knows better than I how much depends upon the assistant masters; they are, as a brother headmaster once called them, the many hands of a school—their influence pervades everywhere, and if things go right they rarely receive their fair proportion of praise.

"You, my dear Kipling, are the mouthpiece of a body dear to me beyond expression. You have rightly dwelt upon that spirit of comradeship that prevails among our Old Boys, and that is conspicuously stronger than among members even of the oldest institution or school. . . . I have been myself most blessed with friendships and comradeships early formed; I know their value and I have from the first been convinced of the strengthening power, the comfort and help of such a bond in a community such as ours, whose members are sown broadcast upon the face of the earth."

A. G. LITTLE, the Head Boy (General A. G. Little, C.M.G., R.M., 1884-1894, then spoke of "the loss of an excellent headmaster and a sincere friend."

After retiring from Westward Ho! Mr. Cormell Price lived in London where he continued the coaching of candidates for the Services. It is interesting, and revealing, that in the printed list of his pupils (1895) an asterisk is placed in front of some 25 names—the 25 Prefects of Haileybury that had once been under his charge. Early memories—of the Quad, the 'House beneath the Clock', and the boys—these were never very far away.

THE U.S.C. AND ITS LATER HEADMASTERS

The first Headmaster to succeed Mr. Price was the Rev. Dr. P. C. HARRIS, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D. A Classical Scholar, Dr. Harris did much to encourage boys to go to the Universities on leaving the College. At a time when Science was not rated so highly as it is today, it is interesting to recall that three O.U.S.C.s became distinguished scientists. E. A. MINCHIN ('78-'80) became a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and later Jodrell Professor of Zoology in the University of London and Professor of Protozoology at the Lister Institute. In 1911 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. G. O. SHERRARD ('98-'00) was appointed to the Chair of Horticulture at the National University, Dublin, and was at one time President of the Horticultural Education Association of Great Britain, "the only Irishman to hold this distinction". R. G. STAPLETON ('91-'00) became Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station. He was knighted in 1939 and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. D. G. LILLIE ('91-'02) soon after leaving Cambridge took part as Biologist in Captain Scott's Expedition to the South Pole and was later awarded a Gold Medal by H.M. King George V on his return. Ten O.U.S.C.s after leaving the University took Holy Orders, in several cases after a short period of service in the Army. Among University athletes, O. C. C. NICOLLS ('87-'96) represented Oxford in Swimming and Water Polo and also Sussex and the South of England. Two became Schoolmasters, one of whom, J. B. D. JOCE ('91-'94), was well known to many generations of Haileyburians as Housemaster of Le Bas House (re-named—perhaps fittingly "Kipling"—his senior at Westward Ho! by twelve years) 1921-1938 and Head of the Modern Side, as his former Headmaster had been some sixty years before.

In 1899 Dr. Harris retired and took up parochial work. He was succeeded by the Rev. F. W. TRACY, who came from the South Eastern (now St. Lawrence) College, Ramsgate, a lover of sport and a keen fisherman, a good organiser but a little over-ambitious for the school in times which were becoming critical.

In 1899 the South African War broke out, while in China and on the North-West Frontiers of India there were troubles. O.U.S.C.s were to be found in all these campaigns and twenty-one names are recorded on the School's Roll of Honour.

The following appeared in the "Chronicle" of the time:

NON OMNIS MORIAR (Horace)
(An experiment in metre)

Ad maiorem gloriam—
'Tis thus the well-worn motto runs;
Et in piam memoriam—
The College can ne'er forget her sons
Who fell in strange and distant lands,
And gained themselves and us
By the might of their right hands
An heritage great and glorious.
For them, tho' death has claimed them;
For us, for we have named them
Among the close-knit brotherhood
Who spent their youth by the sea's loud roar,
Bred 'neath the ancient verse.
They honoured the king—'twas so they died;
They feared their God and naught else beside,
And the College smiles 'twixt tears and pride
And gladly claims them hers.

A.H.W.

Financial difficulties now began to confront the Governing Body of the School. The comparative isolation of Westward Ho! (the railway line was only opened this year 1899) and the fact that many Public Schools had now special Army Classes, led to a diminution in the number of boys and it became clearly necessary that the School should be moved nearer to the Metropolis.

In 1903 the Imperial Service College Trust was formed under Lord Chelmsford, one of the organizers and founders of which was J. N. SPARKS ('80-'85), for the creation of a school on exactly similar lines to the United Services College but with a "Colonial Side" in which boys would be "prepared for practical pursuits in various parts of the Empire". "The creation of such a school," wrote Lord Chelmsford, "must be beset with many difficulties. Land may be bought, buildings may be erected, but the birth of a living school, in full working order, with wholesome spirit and good tradition is not the work of a day, nor is it solely a matter of money. This difficulty has been met by an arrangement with the United Services College, Westward Ho! whose existent organisation is on the exact lines desired."

So in 1903 preparations were made for the move of the College to St. George's School, Harpenden.

"A feeling of unrest and change pervades our thoughts", wrote the Editor of the Chronicle, but "whilst we shall leave the shore of North Devon with an affectionate regret, tempered however, by a desire to get out of the rains of winter, the fact is that our present buildings no longer are suitable for a school after the ancient order, much less for a school which is to be in the forefront of the new."

And so the time came to say goodbye to the old scenes, to Pebble Ridge and the Burrows, to Monkey Farm, and Galliford's Cake shop. Many old faces would be seen no more, though some had already passed beyond—Sergt. Keyte, drill instructor and later of the Tuck Shop, Cowell, "Old Puntabout", the Steward, Smith and Huntley, the Cricket pro's, Poole at the Nassau Baths and not forgetting old "Gregory" or "Rabbit's Eggs" as he was more commonly known; but there was still Vickery, the carpenter and Friendship, the College tailor, and always and ever would there be "The Weasel".

But the stay at Harpenden was to be of short duration. Difficulties with the lease of the buildings necessitated a further move, and in 1906 the transfer was made, after a temporary resting place at Richmond, to Windsor, where the College combined with St. Mark's School to become the "United Services College, St. Mark's Windsor".

Hardly had the School been settled in its new surroundings when tragedy supervened. On 28th June 1907 Sgt.-Major George Schofield died. In a letter of condolence to Mrs. Schofield Rudyard Kipling summed up the general feeling of O.U.S.C.s when he wrote, "In common with all our boys who passed through his hands, we always had a great regard for Sergeant Schofield: for though it was his business to keep us in order, we recognised that he always 'played the game', and outside his official relations to us, we knew him as one of the kindest and most patient of men, as well as a soldier whose experience and advice were of value to those of us who entered the Army."

In his own particular sphere, George Schofield was a most successful trainer of men and boys: in his technique and general bearing several years in advance of his time. Some hundreds of O.U.S.C.s look back with thankfulness for the instruction given them by their old school sergeant. Among his special faculties was a remarkable memory. He would often mention in their proper order the names on roll-call lists of many years back. Sgt.-Major Schofield may surely be classed as one of the most successful and beloved "school sergeants" who has been on the staff of any Public School.

Three years later, on 4th May 1910, there passed away the much beloved "Bates".

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS



COLONEL (HON. BRIGADIER-GENERAL) G. W. ST. G.
GROGAN, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. AND BAR.
Late The Worcestershire Regiment



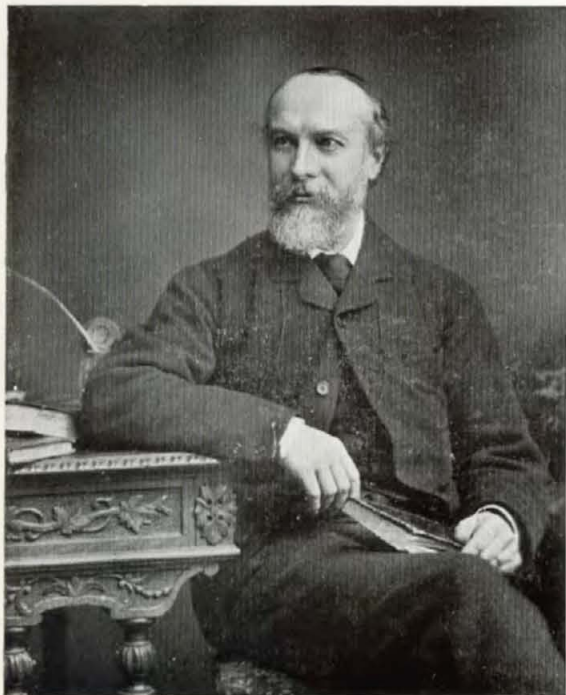
LIEUT.-COLONEL (TEMP. BRIGADIER-GENERAL) F. A.
MAXWELL, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O. AND BAR., I.A.
18th Bengal Lancers



COLONEL E. D. BROWNE-SYNGE-HUTCHINSON, V.C., C.B.
Late 14th Hussars



CAPTAIN A. MOUTRAY READ, V.C.
The Northamptonshire Regiment



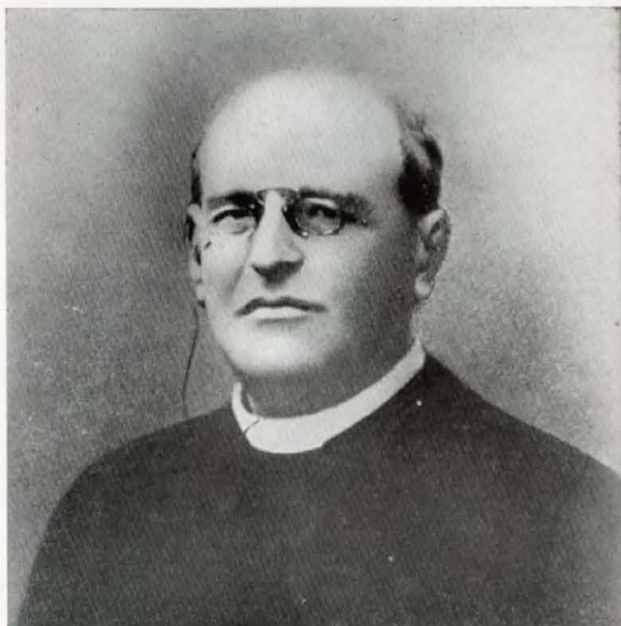
CORMELL PRICE, ESQ., M.A., B.C.L.
Scholar and Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford.
For eleven years Head of the Modern Side at Haileybury
and Housemaster of Colvin House
1874 to 1894



THE REVEREND DR. P. C. HARRIS, M.A., B.C.L.
Balliol College, Oxford, and LL.D., Trinity College,
Dublin
1894 to 1899



THE REVEREND F. W. TRACY, M.A.
St. John's College, Cambridge, formerly Head Master of
South Eastern College, Ramsgate
1899 to 1906
Warden 1906 to 1911



THE REVEREND C. N. NAGEL, M.A.
Head Master of St. Mark's School, Windsor, 1895 to
1906
1906 to 1911

In Memoriam : Cornell Price

Many were the tributes paid to Cornell Price, but among these it is surely most fitting that the last words should be those of his former pupil at Haileybury, C. N. W. ROLFE (Colvin '64-'70) which by the courtesy of the Editor of "The Haileyburian" are here reproduced :

"It is nearer fifty years ago than forty that as a small boy, arriving late at night in a term which had already begun, my House Master himself led me down a dimly-lit dormitory to show me the "Compartment" allotted to me. The silence, the length of the room, the half light, are present to my mind as if it were yesterday, but, above all, as I look back, there stands out the friendly companionship of my newly found Master. I had met him for the first time not ten minutes before we entered the dormitory, but he had already banished all shyness in the new boy, and the life-long friendship had begun. The key of his box hurriedly drawn from the boy's pocket sent a coin or two rolling along the floor of the "House". In spite of protests, like an old comrade, the Master, the not-to-be-forgotten monocle in his eye, was straightway down on all fours helping in the search, and by the trivial act, the foundation of friendship already laid was from that moment eternally cemented.

To win the boy and then to teach him! There exists no nobler career, no loftier ambition. It is work where a man can leave his mark more effectively, not on his own generation, which swiftly passes, but with arithmetical progression on generations to come, who benefit from the labours of a great Master, be he teaching the Arts, the Sciences, or whatever craft may educate and raise mankind.

I would I were more competent to speak of the Master as a teacher, that is, I would that fortune had decreed that I had come more under his direct instruction. Such tendencies as I had towards learning inclined to the Classics and not to the Modern Side, so from the scholastic point of view I saw less of him than did many of my contemporaries. Still the most interesting of my school time were the hours which, in preparation for the "Indian Civil", I spent alone with him in the study of English literature and language. He never begrudged his time and the hour which was supposed to be devoted to me often ran into two, while we branched off from Max Müller and Chaucer into subjects only remotely connected with either. Though he was in his day a leading expert in technical knowledge he taught far more than mere book lore to his pupils.

For long I was sole prefect in his "House", and it was his custom to pace the dormitory with me, or, when there were more, with one of the other prefects after the main lights were out. I often wonder how much of our success in life we owe to those quarter-deck walks. Wherein we have failed, the fault most surely was not his but our own.

A big gap both of time and space separated us for ten years. On my return from Australia we next met at the Tavistock in Covent Garden, an old world hostelry which he affected by reason of its uneven floors and unexpected stairs, and because it possessed just that touch of a past generation in which he delighted. He was now Head Master of Westward Ho! and though I then saw little of him, the old bones of friendship were renewed and old friends recalled to mind.

The next time we met was ten years after that again, it might have been in 1891, and again I was his guest at a Bohemian Club to which he belonged somewhere off the Strand. He had arranged a dinner to which he invited three guests—Rudyard Kipling, Alfred Haggard, and myself.

I have never met Mr. Kipling since, though I have been honoured by receiving at various times some communications from him when *Westward Ho!* and *Haileybury* have on two occasions joined in a testimonial to the Master of both. But I have never forgotten one little incident of that dinner. The Master left the room, saying that he himself would fetch "Churchwardens", which it was the custom of the Club to provide for their guests to smoke. When he was gone, Kipling said, "That is the best loved man I know; I wonder where in India his health has not been drunk, or the pass or camp where his name has not been affectionately mentioned."

Westward Ho! and *Haileybury* together had supplied a stream of officers to the Indian Army, and Mr. Kipling himself at the time had not long returned from India.

Thus the years passed on — *Westward Ho!* was given up, and in due course, after a life devoted to others, in which self-interest and self-advancement had been continually ignored and neglected, he accepted the necessity of retirement, and he lived for some years near Oxford. From there he moved for the purpose of educational advantages for his son into Sussex, and shortly before his death to a cottage in Rottingdean, where his friends hoped that the sea air might prolong his life, or that in any case having him near them might give him some greater enjoyment of what remained to him of it.

It was here, that cared for, loved and regretted, he breathed his last on the 4th of May.

But we shall miss the charm of his personality, the originality of his views, and the authority of a master mind. Liberal in "liberality" and in the cause of real advancement, Conservative in all best worth conserving, possessor of much knowledge which he knew how most acceptably to impart in every day life, he has left us the memory of an honourable and unselfish life, of long illness patiently and bravely borne, and of death met with the calm of a Philosopher and the quiet of a Christian."

But difficulties were mounting. In 1911 both Mr. Tracy, who had been Warden since 1906, and Mr. Nagel, the Headmaster, died. The Governors of the School decided that the College should now assume the name of the controlling Trust and appointed Mr. E. G. A. Beckwith as Head Master. The latter brought with him some twenty-five boys from the Army School at Holyport; but hardly had the Imperial Service College, which still retained the traditions and customs of the past, settled down when the first World War broke out, a crippling blow. By strict economy the School recovered; new buildings were added and numbers increased to little short of 400. Mr. Beckwith died in 1935, and the national and international strains of the '30s with their financial effects told heavily on many schools, and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 was to prove fatal. The College never possessed endowments and low fees cannot cope with rapidly rising costs. The wealth of the College lay in its boys, Past and Present and the loyalty of parents, but this was not enough. The buildings were out of date and entirely unfitted to cope with large numbers. Loss of numbers due to the war affected many schools including *Haileybury* and in 1941 the Governing Bodies of both *Haileybury* and the I.S.C. decided upon amalgamation of the I.S.C. with *Haileybury* under the joint name. This was to take place in May 1942. The Junior School however remained at Windsor.

Thus the sixty-eight years old *Odyssey* came to an end. *Ulysses* had returned to Ithaca.

SENIOR U.S.C.s IN THE SERVICES

THE ROYAL NAVY



ADMIRAL F. S. MILLER, C.B., R.N.

THE BRITISH ARMY



GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER GODLEY, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE INDIAN ARMY

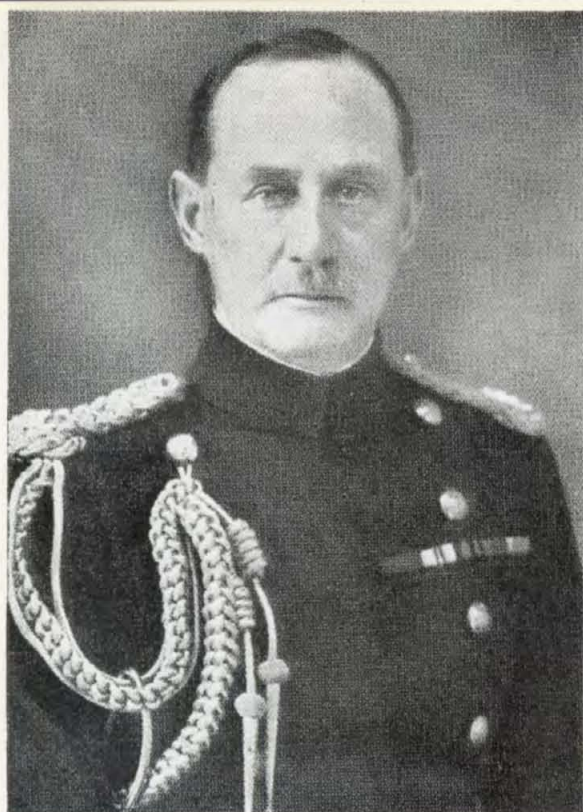


GENERAL SIR SIDNEY MUSPRATT, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



GROUP CAPTAIN G. I. CARMICHAEL, D.S.O., A.F.C.



MAJOR-GENERAL L. C. DUNSTERVILLE, C.B., C.S.I., I.A.
(20th Punjab Infantry)
" STALKY "



G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.A.
LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL,
North West Frontier of India



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD RITCHIE,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Colonel of The Seaforth Highlanders



MAJOR-GENERAL E. G. SINCLAIR-MACLAGAN,
C.B., C.M.G.
Colonel of The Border Regiment

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

Dunsterville, Beresford and Kipling have each recorded in their writings that there was no Junior School at Westward Ho! when they first joined the United Services College, and Kipling was the last of the three to join in January, 1878. What they have omitted to mention is the fact that a separate Junior School was opened while they were at the College. Mr. Price's collection of "Call-over Lists" shows that the Junior School came into being in January, 1879, giving the names of 15 boys. The building was a private dwelling-house standing in its own grounds at Buckleigh close to the Cornborough cross-roads—a stiff half-mile clumb from the Senior School. The early "U.S.C. Chronicles" make scant reference to the "Junior", and it is only from the memory of three ex-Juniors—the Rev. J. A. Prendergast (n. 1), C. E. Jobling (n. 2) and Lt.-Col. D. M. Griffith (n. 3)—that the history of the first few years can be pieced together. They confirm that the first "Head" was a Miss Carter. Jobling remembers her to have been "a remarkably clever, very well educated and strong-minded lady", Prendergast, whose special pals at the Junior were E. A. Minchin (n. 4) and Tom Carden—the former being a particularly clever boy—has recalled the eagerly-awaited weekly visits of Mr. Price and other masters from the Senior School. "Mr. Price tried to open our minds by speaking to us in a very free and friendly manner." Griffith has also confirmed that Miss Carter was Head until he moved down to the College, in September, 1882.

It is interesting to note that the Head's younger sister, Miss Eleanor Carter, had for some time an even younger Boys' school—ages 6 to 9—at "Edgehill," a semi-detached house on the top of the hill immediately above the U.S.C.

Towards the end of 1880, the Governing Council of the U.S.C. bought the freehold property "Edgehill" and this then became the official pre-Preparatory School. Five terms later, the boys were transferred to the new part of the recently-enlarged "Junior".

It was during the early part of 1881, through the efforts of Huntlea, the College "Pro", that the "Junior" obtained a good cricket ground, and in the Chronicle of that year it is recorded that "this cricket ground was the pleasantest of any of the school grounds for its position, giving a view of Dartmoor with Yes Tor to the south, and Clovelly with the Bucks Mills and Cornborough Tower to the west; while the east and north sides are sheltered by high banks". It was not long before Mr. M. H. Pugh (n. 5), a Housemaster at the Senior School, supervised the construction of a grass tennis court alongside this cricket ground for use of the masters, and it is recorded that this effort was carried out partly by voluntary and partly by "forced" labour.

When the Misses Carter left Westward Ho! and Mr. A. O. Roberts was appointed Head Master of the "Junior" in 1882, "Edgehill" became available for two married masters on the staff of the U.S.C. The first occupant was the Rev. George Willes, the Chaplain, who had recently married; the name of the other married master is not recorded.

In 1887, the Rev. J. A. S. Moffat succeeded Mr. Roberts as Head Master and it was during his régime that the "Junior" reached its zenith. Two years later, a further enlargement of the school became necessary and this time a dormitory and form-room were added, the latter was eventually converted into a dining-room.

Unfortunately in the early '90s numbers dropped and by the summer of 1894 the strength of the "Junior" had fallen to 16 boarders and 27 day-boys. When

Mr. H. L. Maynard (n. 6) succeeded Mr. Moffatt in May, 1895, he also found it difficult to maintain numbers. Three years later there came a change in the fortunes of the Junior School when Mr. R. J. Leakey became Head Master. A special tribute is due to Mr. Leakey for the splendid way, slowly but surely, he managed to build up the "Junior" to a flourishing position once again.

Coming to Westward Ho! in May, 1898, with a considerable reputation as a sportsman, he very quickly and deservedly became a popular Head. It was a sad day in the Easter holidays of 1904 when, because of the move of the U.S.C. from Westward Ho!, Mr. Leakey decided to remain behind and to run the "Junior" as an Independent School. This was a sad break for the U.S.C. but Mr. Leakey's Junior School, as it was still to be called, flourished most successfully for many years—until Mr. Leakey's retirement in 1914 (n. 7).

R. H. BURLTON and H. A. TAPP were the two "Juniors" from Westward Ho! who joined the U.S.C. the first term at Harpenden.

The Junior School at Westward Ho! was always considered an integral part of the United Services College, and boys passing down to the "Senior" retained the College number allotted to them on first joining. (College numbers were dropped at Harpenden.) Although the fortunes of the "Junior" changed from time to time, as happens with most schools, it was always a very happy school and ideally situated for developing character—a good country for walks and "runs", cliff rambles, nature study and the use of a swimming bath and facilities for sea bathing.

Juniors were encouraged to attend Senior School matches and end-of-term functions. It was the rugger matches which boys enjoyed most, coupled with the invariable call at the tuck-shop en route to and from matches. Some Juniors were lucky enough to have 6d. pocket money a week to spend, but the majority had to be content with 3d. Sunday Church for Juniors was at Abbotsham for a period. Later it was customary for the Juniors to attend the School services at Holy Trinity, Westward Ho! along with the Seniors. It can thus be seen that close touch was maintained between the U.S.C. and its Junior School.

The staff of the "Junior" usually comprised one assistant master, a governess for foreign languages and a matron, and an individual who should not be forgotten, the "boilerman-cum-boots", usually a popular character with the boys.

Sergt.-Major George Schofield was sufficiently occupied as gym. instructor at the Senior School, which precluded him from having much contact with the Juniors. C. E. Jobling, however, recalls one amusing incident which savours a little of chapter I of "Stalky and Co." which had still to see the light of day. Jobling had the impression that it was one of Schofield's chief desires to catch boys collecting small pieces of wood and making a fire wherewith to bake potatoes for fun or greed. "I well remember suddenly seeing The Weasel on the top of a hill, below which in a small quarry some three boys had taken me one free afternoon to enjoy themselves in this forbidden way! The Weasel was watching us through a pair of field-glasses. The other boys ran off as quickly as possible. I walked towards the road near-by, and, as I passed a furze bush through which he could not see me, I took a box of matches from my pocket and dropped it into the bush. As I walked slowly up the road, The Weasel suddenly appeared and demanded the matches. Of course, I innocently asked, 'What matches, Sergeant?' 'Now then, you little devil,' he said, 'Empty your pockets.' Slowly, I produced some pieces of string and various objects but, of course, no matches. After patting my pockets, he muttered, 'You little devil, I'll catch you one of these days.' He wrote something in a notebook, but there

were no unhappy results. As I was a comparatively new boy I gained some approval on my arrival back at the Junior and felt very proud of having 'faced' The Weasel."

As might be expected, not all Juniors passed on down to the Senior School, but many were happy to do so. The boys who went to other schools cannot properly be claimed as O.U.S.C.s except those who went direct to a Naval Cadet Establishment. It is, however, pleasing to know that the many Juniors who went on to other Public Schools probably had an excellent grounding at Westward Ho! which doubtless helped them in their future careers.

Among such Juniors who made a name for themselves may be included F. J. O'A. HAVILAND ('80-'82), who became a well-known artist and painter of miniatures; Brig.-General Earl GOWRIE ('82, afterwards at Eton) (n. 8), Governor-General of Australia and later Governor of Windsor Castle; Col. O. C. MORDAUNT ('85-'86) played cricket for Somerset in 1906 and 1907; Maj.-General C. M. WAGSTAFF ('87-'88, Berkhamsted) Commandant, R.M.A. Woolwich, 1930-34; G. R. POCKLINGTON ('88-'90) Rossall, Journalist and Editor of "The Boy's Own Paper" 1924-33; Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK GWATKIN ('93-'97, Clifton), Indian Cavalry; Sir BERTRAM GLANCY ('94-'95, Monmouth), Governor of the Punjab, 1941-46; R. D. ROBERTSON ('02-'04, Wellington College), Scottish Rugby International, 1912, and Vice-Admiral M. H. A. KELSEY ('01-'04), Eastman's, Royal Navy, with apologies to others whose names may have been omitted.

On the arrival of the U.S.C. at Harpenden in May, 1904, Mr. Lloyd's Preparatory School at Bognor in Sussex became the new "Junior," with Mr. Lloyd continuing as Head Master. The College lent Mr. G. S. Stooks, who had been on the staff at Westward Ho! for one term, to help with the carrying on of old traditions. He was, no doubt, supported in this task by three boys from the "Junior" at Westward Ho!—C. D. and R. C. FELLOWES and H. M. J. MCINTYRE (n. 9). Colonel C. Russell, the College bursar, visited Bognor from time to time, and these visits were much appreciated by staff and boys alike. In March, 1905, the "Junior" moved to Aldwick Place, a larger and more suitable building a short distance out of Bognor. The house was pleasantly situated in grounds reaching down to the sea giving a fine strip of bathing beach. J. W. Vickery, the College clerk of works, did much to adapt the new quarters, and J. W. Smith, the "pro", worked wonders on the cricket pitch.

Thus the new U.S.C.'s link with its Junior School was happily maintained. Unfortunately, Mr. Lloyd's serious illness at the beginning of the summer term of 1907 brought the U.S.C.'s connection with this school to an end. A few boys and two assistant masters were transferred to Middleton School, Bognor, under Mr. M. F. Voules, an efficient and popular Head. Middleton School, however, did not become an official "U.S.C. Junior", but there was an understanding to maintain a close liaison with the U.S.C. then at Windsor. T. A. T. BIDGOOD and J. D. HALLIFAX were among the Middleton School boys who later joined the U.S.C., but both were within a few years to be killed in action.

Link with Haileybury and Imperial Service College

The first step to form a "Junior" at the Imperial Service College, for such was the name now borne by the College, was the placing of about 12 of the youngest boys in the care of Captain Knight Adkin, until he was recalled for military service in September, 1914. These boys, housed on the top corridor of "D" House (later re-named "Alexander House"), then came under the charge of Mr. G. B. Veraguth (O.U.S.C. and Hertford College, Oxford). With

an increase in numbers, in 1917 Mr. Veraguth and his boys moved into accommodation further along Alma Road, and this "Junior House" was then known as "Chelmsford". With the I.S.C. expanding in numbers, in 1922, Clewer Manor, standing in its own pleasant grounds, was purchased and taken over as a Junior School. Mr. H. J. Wood (Tonbridge and Lincoln College, Oxford) from Dartmouth, was appointed first Headmaster. Mr. Veraguth continued as an assistant master, and before he finally retired he had completed the remarkable "innings" of 104 terms at Windsor.

The first change in Headship came in September, 1934, when Mr. E. S. A. Beckwith (Cheltenham and Magdalen College, Oxford), son of the Head Master of the I.S.C., was appointed in place of Mr. Wood. Eight years later, in May, 1942, the I.S.C. "Junior" became Haileybury and Imperial Service College Junior School, remaining at Windsor, with Mr. Edward Beckwith continuing as Head.

NOTES

1. J. A. Prendergast was born on a troopship in April, 1868, while his parents were voyaging between India and China.
2. C. E. Jobling, on his father's retirement from the Army, left the Junior School and joined Miss Carter at her new school at Harrow, after which he went to Harrow School.
3. D. M. Griffith at the time of receiving his first commission on passing out of the "Shop" was the youngest officer in the British Army. Later he was the youngest D.S.O.
4. E. A. Minchin at the time of his death in September, 1915, was Professor of Protozoology in the University of London.
5. Mr. M. H. Pugh, later to become the original of "Prout" in "Stalky & Co."
6. Mr. H. L. Maynard, who took Holy Orders soon after leaving Westward Ho! became Archdeacon of Taunton and Rector of Milverton in Somerset.
7. Mr. R. J. Leakey retired in 1914, and died at Westward Ho! on 27th May, 1950, aged 80.
8. Earl Gowrie, as Captain S. G. Hore-Ruthven, was the first Militia Officer to win the V.C.
9. H. M. J. McIntyre joined the Senior U.S.C. at Harpenden in September, 1905, and so his going to Bognor did not cause a break at the U.S.C. He later became School Captain and Captain of the XV. He left Windsor in July, 1911.

O.U.S.C s IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ROYAL MARINES and THE MERCHANT NAVY

The first two boys to leave the U.S.C. and join the Royal Navy were F. S. MILLER and F. E. TRAVERS. They joined the "Britannia" at Dartmouth in January, 1877. The last O.U.S.C. to retire from the active list was Captain G. R. G. Allen, C.B.E., D.S.O., in 1947, so ending the 70 years' connection of Westward Ho! with the Royal Navy.

Francis Spurstow Miller reached the rank of Vice-Admiral in September, 1918, and retired in June, 1920, receiving promotion to Admiral on the retired list two years later. During his service he specialised in hydrographic work and was Assistant Hydrographer at the Admiralty 1909-12. He always retained pleasant recollections of the time when he and Prince Albert, afterwards King George V, were midshipmen together in H.M.S. "Monarch". Miller's war service included Egypt, 1882, where he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, later landing in charge of a Gatling gun. During the first World War, Miller was at first in administrative charge of the Scapa Flow Base (1914-16), and later in charge of the Northern Division, Coast of Ireland (1917-19). He was promoted Captain in 1903 and later commanded H.M. Ships "Hawke," "Sutlej," "Goliath" and "Duncan". Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham, in his "Sailor's Odyssey" wrote of Miller that he was well known as having written "Notes on Handling Ships". He went on to say that Captain Miller, as he then was, "enthusied new life and new ideas into the training, and we Lieutenants learned much from him as officers of the watch. It was a real pleasure to watch him handling the 'Hawke'."

Francis Eaton Travers' service included Egypt, 1882, as a midshipman in "Minotaur", and as Captain in the first World War he was for part of the time Principal Naval Transport Officer at Salonika and at Marseilles. Both Admiral F. S. Miller, C.B., and Captain F. E. Travers, C.M.G., lived to the age of 90.

Combining duty with sport, Captain J. B. Sparks, C.B.E., may be accredited with the most colourful career. When at Dartmouth he was captain of both the cricket XI and the rugger XV, and he also represented the College at racquets. Later, he played cricket and rugger for the Navy, and for many years he was a member of the M.C.C. and the Free Foresters. Sparks was also a keen fisherman. During the years 1899-1903, Sparks was in command of H.M.S. "Columbine" on Newfoundland Fisheries duty, for which service he received the thanks of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. His war service included the Nile Expedition of 1897-98, during which he was in command of the gunboat which brought down the Marchand "Fashoda" despatches. During the first World War, Sparks was Captain (D) of the Atlantic Patrol based on Rosyth. A much-loved sailor, he died in March, 1920, while on half-pay due to ill-health.

Another of the earlier O.U.S.C.s to enter the Royal Navy was EDWARD BRIDGES TOWNSEND, who joined the medical branch in 1884. He was appointed Fleet-Surgeon in 1903 and retired with the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General in February, 1917—one year later this rank was changed to Surgeon-Captain.

A promising career was brought to an early end when Engineer-Lieutenant J. C. WEBBER died as a result of injuries from the boiler explosion on board H.M.S. "Good Hope," 11th June, 1903. He was buried at Gibraltar. Webber had seen service on the China Station in 1900, and was awarded the China Medal. Vice-Admiral R. G. D. DEWAR'S 36 years in the Royal Navy included the

command of H.M. Ships "Venus," "Euryalus" and "Berwick" during 1914-18. He was Captain-in-Charge, Northern Area, Ireland, 1921-23.

As far as is known, the only O.U.S.C. to have done a tour of duty in the Royal Yacht was Lieutenant F. W. R. HEWETT. On retirement from the active list, Hewett took up an appointment with the Coast Guard Service.

ANDREW FRANCIS GORDON TRACY (son of the Rev. F. W. Tracy, Head Master and Warden of the U.S.C.) entered the Royal Navy in 1902 and reached the rank of Commander in 1918. He retired the following year to become 2nd-in-Command, Nautical College, Pangbourne. In 1921, Commander Tracy became Captain-Superintendent and retained that appointment until resigning in 1935.

Among O.U.S.C.s present at the Battle of Jutland were Captain G. R. G. ALLEN, D.S.O., O.B.E., Paym.-Lieut.-Cdr. A. G. HARRIS, who served with the Grand Fleet throughout the first World War, and Surgeon-Captain L. KILROY.

Long and devoted service is seen in the career of Captain ROBERT ALGERNON NEWTON, who entered the Royal Navy in 1888 and who, after two periods of retirement from the active list, returned to duty for both World Wars. In the first, Newton was in charge of a Division of Transports bringing the New Zealand Expeditionary Force to Egypt as far as Ceylon, after which he was in command of the whole convoy of ten ships. The laying of defence minefields off the Orkneys and the West Coast of Scotland fell to Newton's responsibility. During 1916 he was in command of H.M.S. "Ferret," the next year taking command of "Calgarian" until she was sunk by enemy action in 1918. At the end of hostilities, Newton returned to New Zealand to lead the more peaceful life of a farmer. In 1939 he returned as a volunteer for further service and throughout the second World War he was re-employed under the Admiralty.

The School's Roll of Honour includes the names of two officers of the Royal Navy. Lieut. WILLIAM WALKER SKYNNER was drowned when H.M.S. "Hampshire", with Lord Kitchener on board, was lost at sea on 5th June, 1916. Captain MYLES ALDINGTON BLOMFIELD, O.B.E., was killed in action, May, 1941.

Not only was Captain G. R. G. ALLEN the last O.U.S.C. to leave the Royal Navy, but he was also the last Old Boy of his Service to be awarded the D.S.O. At the age of 12 years 8 months he joined the R.N. College, Osborne, in January, 1904, with the second batch after its foundation.

During the first World War he served with the Dover Patrol on the North American Station, and for three years with the Grand Fleet, being present at the Battle of Jutland on board H.M.S. "Southampton". His service afloat during the second World War included the command of a Sector in the Oran Area (1942), a Sector during the Assault on Sicily; later he organised the build-up of British Forces in the Syracuse Area. In 1944, Allen was Chief of Staff to the Naval Force Commander at the assaults on Anzio and Elba, then Chief of Staff at Advanced Headquarters of the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the South of France. Two years as Naval Director of Operations H.Q. in London with the rank of Commodore then followed; this being his last appointment before retirement from the active list. After the war, Captain Allen, with a number of other Officers, accepted part-time employment as an Official Historian of the Second World War. Since 1952 he has been a member of the Surrey County Council.

Among O.U.S.C.s who served in the Royal Navy besides those already mentioned were:

Commander H. S. Cardale
Commander R. A. Dillon
Captain T. B. Fellowes
Commander H. W. B. Fligg
Captain W. J. Frazer

Eng.-Captain H. Gaisford
Commander A. L. Gwynne, C.B.
Commander J. S. Harris
Captain H. D. Marryat
Lieutenant F. C. Montessor

Paym. Commander F. D'O. Nind.

Four boys from the Junior School entered the Royal Navy. The senior among these was Vice-Admiral M. H. A. KELSEY, C.B., D.S.O. Kelsey's career began at Osborne in 1907. His services during 1939-1945 included the commissioning of the new cruiser "Naiad". He commanded her in the North Atlantic and subsequently in the Mediterranean for the evacuation of Crete, and escorting the Malta Convoys. H.M.S. "Naiad" was sunk in March, 1942. Then followed a period as Commodore-in-Charge, Freetown, when that port became a very large convoy staging post. Shortly before D-Day, Kelsey took command of H.M.S. "Warspite", carrying out bombardments in support of troops until she also struck a mine on D plus 11. After re-fit, the "Warspite", still under Kelsey's command, carried out bombardments at Brest and Le Havre, and finally took part in the assault on the Island of Walcheren for the opening of the Port of Antwerp.

Royal Marines

The first old Westward Ho! boy to join the Royal Marine Light Infantry was D. J. KYSH, and he was commissioned in 1887. He saw considerable active service in Egypt and the Sudan between 1882 and 1885. Kysh was promoted Major in 1893 and retired three years later. Brig.-General K. J. BUCHANAN, C.B., was first commissioned in R.M.L.I. in 1895, but four years later transferred to the Indian Staff Corps. The senior O.U.S.C. in the Royal Marines was General A. G. LITTLE, C.M.G., first commissioned in 1895. Among the several important appointments he held were those of Director of Naval Recruiting, 1924-27, and Colonel Commandant, commanding Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1927-29. He was two years A.D.C. to H.M. King George V. Little's war service included Somaliland, 1903, and during the first World War, service with the Grand Fleet and operations at Gallipoli. General Little was promoted to that rank in October, 1931, and he retired the following year.

Those who knew HUGH WATSON CHANNER will remember him as a very lovable character. After leaving the U.S.C., he received his commission in the R.M.L.I. in January, 1897. Following a few years' regimental soldiering, Channer was seconded to the Egyptian Army in 1904, and during the next ten years he rendered distinguished service. Early in 1915, Channer went out to Gallipoli with the Portsmouth Battn. Royal Marines, forming part of the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. In July of that year he was severely wounded in the chest and both legs, which necessitated the amputation of his left leg. For his gallantry Channer received the French Croix de Guerre (with palm) and a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy. Soldiering at home, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1927, but was obliged to retire the following year on account of medical unfitness. Although much handicapped by the loss of one leg, Channer took a keen interest in the Bideford branch of the British Legion and in Northam Parish Church affairs. The outbreak of war in 1939 found Channer doing A.R.P. duty, and later he became Administrative Assistant in the 5th Battn. (Bideford) Devon Home Guard. Hugh Channer deserved to be described as "the perfect type of British Officer". He died at Orchard Hill, Bideford, in October, 1948, aged 70. He used to recall that when he visited his London Club on one occasion he noticed a member very

studiously reading a book at one of the writing tables. Passing closer, he recognised E. D. Browne-Synge-Hutchinson, V.C., and an old O.U.S.C. Then followed a short but interesting talk on the book in question, the Bible, B.-S.-H. mentioning to him that he had read the Bible through from cover to cover several times. Channer himself was a deeply thoughtful man.

Three O.U.S.C. Royal Marines are included in the School's Roll of Honour: Captain H. J. HAMILTON-COX, Lieut. P. L. JERMAIN and Marine A. W. WINTER, who lost his life when H.M.S. "Britannia" was torpedoed off Gibraltar, 9th November, 1918.

Among other O.U.S.C.s who served in the Royal Marines were Colonel C. M. Sergeant, O.B.E., D.S.C., whose service included duty with the British Adriatic Squadron and Grand Fleet followed by a tour in S. Russia, Major G. D'ARCY ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. H. J. C. GIBSONE, Major V. C. KELSEY, Lt.-Col. E. K. STORY, Capt. S. J. TRACY, Capt. L. A. UNWIN and Lt.-Col. G. V. WALTON, and from the Junior School, Westward Ho! Major J. P. NIND and Capt. E. W. STILL.

The Merchant Navy

Several Old Westward Ho! boys gave long and faithful service to their country in the Merchant Navy during peace and war. Among these may be included Commander S. K. BACON, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R., Captain E. S. CARVER, R.D., R.N.R., Commander C. R. LONGDEN, R.N.R., and Commander C. E. PILKINGTON, R.D., R.N.R. S. K. Bacon was the second of five brothers to be educated at the College. He received his first training in the "Worcester", afterwards joining Devitt and Moore's Line of sailing ships. In July, 1902, he entered the service of the P. & O. Line. Nine years later he received his first commission in the R.N.R. and was promoted Commander in 1917. From 1912 to the beginning of the first World War, Bacon was in command of the Egyptian Government Coastguard Cruiser. His active service included Naval transport duties during the South African War, 1901-02, and in the first World War he was recalled for duty with the 10th Cruiser Squadron and Minesweepers. It was while serving on Patrol duties in 1915 that Bacon was awarded the D.S.O. His last command was that of H.M.S. "Eileen" in the West Indies theatre of operations. Captain E. S. Carver began his sea career with two years' training in the "Conway", becoming a Midshipman R.N.R. Four years' experience of sailing ships was gained with the Australian wool clippers. Carver then spent nearly 15 years with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the C.P.R. Atlantic Service. Throughout the first World War, Carver was on active service with the Royal Navy. He fought in the Battle of the Falkland Isles (H.M.S. "Orama"), and took part in the sinking of the German cruiser "Dresden". Carver was then given command of a "Q" ship, and was promoted Commander for gallantry on the occasion of the sinking of an enemy submarine. His last R.N. appointment was that of O.C. Milford Naval Base. Next followed 24 years with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and during the second World War he was in command of the Institution's Lifeboat Fleet. In 1943, Carver, then Chief Inspector, was obliged to retire on account of ill-health. The Chairman of the Committee of Management paid tribute to Captain Carver in the following terms: "He won the esteem of the staff that served under him and of the crews on the coast. Captain Carver is one of our five Chief Inspectors who have won medals for gallantry. He was awarded the Institution's Silver Medal for his share in one of the bravest and most hazardous rescues of this century, the rescue of the crew of the 'Hopelyn' by the Lowestoft life-boat in 1922."

SOME OTHER DISTINGUISHED O.U.S.C.s



GENERAL A. G. LITTLE, C.M.G., R.M.
Colonel Commandant, Portsmouth Division,
Royal Marines



COLONEL B. U. NICOLAY, C.B.
Commanded 4/3rd Gurkha Rifles, 1916-1922
At one time Deputy Military Secretary A.H.Q., India



COLONEL G. V. W. HILL, D.S.O. WITH TWO BARS
Great Athlete. Played hockey for Shropshire for three successive seasons and for Kent and the Army seven years. Army XV. Represented Ireland in Tennis and Cross-Country running. During First World War received six Mentions in Despatches.



SIR GEORGE STAPLEDON, KT., C.B.E., M.A.(CANTAB.), F.R.S.
Formerly Professor of Agricultural Botany, University College of Wales. One of three O.U.S.C.s to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.



THE UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE, WESTWARD HO! 1876



ATLANTIC BREAKERS

A sight and sound never to be forgotten by O.U.S.C.s

Commander C. R. LONGDEN first went to sea in 1878 with Green's Sailing ships, seven years later joining the P. & O. Line. During his active service as a R.N.R. officer, Longden was employed on Naval Transport duties in the China War of 1900, and again in the South African War. In the first World War he commanded H.M. Ship "Syria" (P. & O.), finally retiring in June, 1919.

C. V. GRIMSTON, after leaving the "Worcester" in 1883, served on board the "South Australian" for four years before transfer to the Royal Indian Marine Service. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1894. His war service included Burma, 1889-90, with clasp "Chin Lushai". He died in Mandalay in May, 1897, at the early age of 31.

Commander C. E. PILKINGTON first entered the Merchant Navy in August, 1899, joining the Union Steamship Company. He served in several of the Company's ships as 2nd Officer, resigning in 1912. Pilkington was in the R.N.R. from 1903 until retiring as Commander in 1921.

FREDERICK OPENSHAW, on leaving the U.S.C. in 1910, went into the service of the Royal Mail Steamship Company. At the outbreak of war in 1914, he enlisted in the H.A.C., and was later killed in action.

Two O.U.S.C.s, JOSEPH HUDSON and J. G. STEEL, went into the Bengal Pilot Service, the latter was awarded the M.C., while serving with the 130th Baluchis in East Africa during the first World War.

O.U.S.C.s at WOOLWICH and SANDHURST

The majority of boys making the Army their career passed direct into "The Shop" or Sandhurst, although a few went first to a crammer and some entered through the Militia. In 1882 there were 14 O.U.S.C.s at Sandhurst, and for a school the size of Westward Ho! this was creditable.

S. H. POWELL had the distinction of passing 1st into Woolwich in December, 1882, and on leaving he passed out 2nd into the Royal Engineers.

It was to be expected that many O.U.S.C.s should have done well in military subjects, and several won distinction in games, athletics and gymnastics. At the latter many distinguished themselves, some of the credit for this success being due, no doubt, to the instruction received from Sergt.-Major Schofield. The following gained places in the Gym. Vllls:

R.M.A.		R.M.C.	
H. de L. Walters	1887	D. B. Lockhart	1886, 1887
G. C. Merrick	1890	W. Beadon	1887
C. M. Browne	1897	P. M. Home	1890
M. E. Mascal	1900	F. A. Maxwell	1890
R. M. Crosse	1900, 1901	W. N. Pike	1891
G. I. Carmichael	1908	A. B. Merriman	1897
		S. F. Muspratt	1897
		C. H. Stockley	1901
		W. A. Hagger	1902
		G. H. Russell	1902
		A. C. Aves	1909

In 1888, J. GAISFORD was selected for the "Duke's XII" during his time at Sandhurst, and in the following year P. M. HOME and F. A. MAXWELL were similarly chosen. It is interesting to note that in their last term at Woolwich, M. E. MASCALL and R. M. CROSSE were placed 1st and 2nd respectively in the Gym. VIII, and both won special prizes. J. A. McQUEEN, who represented Woolwich at "sabres" at the Naval and Military Tournament in 1901, recalls being defeated by C. H. STOCKLEY representing Sandhurst. Stockley had the advantage of height and reach over McQueen. Before going to Haileybury, Stockley had been two years at Westward Ho! and used to have bouts with McQueen in those days.

R. M. CROSSE was Captain of the "Shop" Gym. VIII his last term, and also was the Woolwich "foils" representative.

W. H. HASTINGS, G. L. LESLIE-SMITH and H. A. TAPP were cadet representatives at "foils" in 1902, 1904 and 1911 respectively.

G. NICHOLSON represented Sandhurst at bayonet-fighting in 1913. In boxing C. M. BROWNE represented "The Shop" in the Middleweights in 1897.

Turning to musketry, A. H. JACKSON was in the R.M.C. Shooting VIII in 1910. W. G. H. VICKERS was captain of the Revolver VIII in 1909, and H. A. TAPP in the Revolver team two years later.

The only O.U.S.C.s to gain cricket colours were J. C. RIMINGTON (R.M.A.) and C. U. PRICE and A. B. RITCHIE (R.M.C.). C. M. Browne was in the Sandhurst 2nd XI in 1896.

E. A. BREITHAUP and R. E. PARTRIDGE (Sandhurst) and J. STANFORD (Sandhurst) obtained Hockey colours. While at "The Shop" G. I. CARMICHAEL was captain of the 2nd XI and played for the 1st XI on several occasions.

The following O.U.S.C.s represented Woolwich and Sandhurst in Rugger:

R.M.A.		R.M.C.	
S. L. Craster	1881-1882	G. M. H. Merriman	1881-1882
N. E. Young	1881-1882	H. A. Hill	1886-1887
J. R. Ritchie	1882-1883	J. A. Hall	1890-1891
J. C. Rimington	1883-1884	G. C. Hodgson	1895-1896
H. de L. Walters	1886-1887	R. P. Yates	1891-1892
G. C. Merrick	1890-1891	E. R. Hayes-Sadler	1897-1898
C. M. Browne	1896-1897	St. J. A. Browne	1903-1904
C. J. Clibborn	1900-1901	D. S. Davison	1905-1906
R. M. Crosse	1900-1901	J. C. P. Versturme-Bunbury	1908
H. M. J. McIntyre	1911-1912	G. D. Partridge	1910
		C. C. Ford	1913-1914

H. A. Hill, G. C. Hodgson and E. R. Hayes-Sadler were captains of the Sandhurst XV's.

F. L. GALLOWAY represented Woolwich at Racquets in 1888, and strange as it may seem, two O.U.S.C.s obtained colours for Soccer: O. H. B. TRENCHARD for Woolwich in 1900-1901 and G. H. RUSSELL for Sandhurst one year later. Trenchard records that he narrowly missed his rugger colours while at "The Shop," so he turned over to Soccer and played against Sandhurst.

In athletic sports, G. C. MERRICK, C. M. BROWNE and C. J. H. CLIBBORN represented "The Shop" and H. M. Burrows and St. J. A. Browne represented Sandhurst. J. R. Ritchie won the "Silver Bugle" for athletics at the R.M.A. two years running (1882-1883), a feat which it is believed has been achieved by only two other cadets. In 1892, J. E. HUGHES did well by winning the Obstacle Race, coming second in the Steeplechase and third in the Two Miles. R. ARMSTRONG and E. S. T. GOODRIDGE both passed 1st out of Sandhurst in their respective terms. C. M. BROWNE passed 1st out of Woolwich and was gazetted to the Royal Engineers in December, 1897, winning the Pollock Medal and Sword and the Fowle Medal. W. H. HASTINGS, an Under-Officer, on passing out of Sandhurst in 1902, was awarded the special prize for General Merit presented by Lord Roberts.

D. M. Griffith, when he was first commissioned in the Royal Engineers in July, 1889, was for a time the youngest officer in the British Army. He has recalled for us that his elder brother, G. H. G., distinguished himself while at "The Shop" in 1888 by never having been awarded a "hoxtor," quite a remarkable achievement in those days.

W. G. H. VICKERS passed out of Sandhurst with five prizes and a "Sword of Honour" was presented to him by the Imperial Service College Trust in recognition of this fine achievement. It is pleasant to record that his son, Capt. R. M. H. Vickers from the I.S.C. and Haileybury, passed out 1st from Sandhurst and received the Sword of Honour and the King's Medal.

G. I. CARMICHAEL passed out of the R.M.A. top "gunner" with M. VAN S. GODFREY 2nd, only twenty-three marks behind. The P.T. prize, the Benson Memorial prize (for riding, shooting and gun-drill) and the Tomb's Memorial prize as senior Artillery cadet went to Carmichael. Godfrey won four prizes.

Seventy O.U.S.C.s joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and of these nine names appear on our Roll of Honour. Major-General Sir H. DE C. MARTELLI became the senior O.U.S.C. "gunner". Fifteen Old Boys reached the rank of Brigadier-General, Brigadier or Colonel, and the same number became Lieutenant-Colonels. Sir H. de C. Martelli's last appointment was that of Lieutenant-Governor and G.O.C. Troops, Jersey.

G. I. CARMICHAEL, after serving four years with the "gunners", was attached to the R.F.C. in 1912 and later transferred to the R.A.F. He was promoted Group Captain in 1929.

Twenty-four O.U.S.C.s became "Sappers". Major-General J. C. RIMINGTON was Engineer-in-Charge, Mesopotamia, during the first World War and afterwards Director-General, Military Works, India. Colonel (Hon. Major-General) S. H. POWELL became Colonel-Commandant, Indian Signal Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel (Hon. Brig.-General) Sir C. L. MAGNIAC was Deputy Director of Rail Transport in France during the first World War and Major (Hon. Brig.-General) R. B. D. BLAKENEY gave distinguished service in the Egyptian State Railways. Several others became Colonels or Lieut.-Colonels.

O.U.S.C.s IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Four hundred and sixty-eight O.U.S.C.s joined the British Army, nearly all of whom saw service overseas. When it is remembered that 198 joined the Indian Army, while 51 saw service in the Royal Navy and associated forces, and 308 O.U.S.C.s went overseas, often into Colonial Service, barely four hundred were left out of the total number who sought careers at home.

Of those who joined the British Army, 71 were commissioned in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 30 O.U.S.C.s became Royal Engineers, 335 joined the Infantry.

The Regiments of the British Army in which an officer found himself serving were the less expensive ones, requiring a smaller parental allowance for his first few years of service. But few O.U.S.C.s were able to join those Regiments for which a big allowance was necessary. Several boys from Westward Ho! joined the Border Regiment and some were serving in the 1st and 2nd Battalions at the same time. This popular choice of Regiment may have been due to the fact that the Chairman of the Governing Body of the U.S.C. was General Sir Charles Daubeney, himself an old Border Regiment Officer. Some of these Old Boys eventually commanded one or other of the Regular Battalions and two O.U.S.C.s were successively Colonels of the Regiment, Major-General E. G. SINCLAIR-MACLAGAN, C.B., C.M.G. ('80-'87) and Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General) G. H. HARRISON, D.S.O. ('90-'94).

In addition to these, several other O.U.S.C.s were appointed Colonels of their Regiments in the British Army and six O.U.S.C.s became Colonels of Indian Regiments. The former included Major-General C. J. BLOMFIELD, C.B., D.S.O., The Lancashire Fusiliers; Major-General Sir EDWARD EVANS, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., The Wiltshire Regiment; Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General) G. W. ST. G. GROGAN, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar. The Worcestershire Regiment; Brigadier C. G. ROBINS, C.B.E., The York and Lancaster Regiment, and General Sir ALEXANDER J. GODLEY, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., The Royal Ulster Rifles.

General Godley was a Haileyburian, joining Thomason House in January, 1881. A year later he transferred to the U.S.C., being in Pugh's House until he left in 1886. He was commissioned in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and later served in the Boer War, being present at the siege of Mafeking and later on the Staff of Colonel (afterwards Field Marshal Lord) Plumer. In 1910 he was appointed to command the New Zealand Military Forces (his uncle, John Robert Godley, was the Founder of the Canterbury Settlement in 1850) and when the first World War broke out Major-General Godley was appointed to command the New Zealand and Australian Division. Later, he succeeded Field Marshal

Lord Birdwood in command of the Anzac Corps on Gallipoli and subsequently the 2nd Anzac Corps in France. After the war, he was appointed G.O.C. Rhine Army. In 1928 he became Governor and C.-in-C. Gibraltar, vacating this command in 1932.

General Sir Alexander Godley was for several years a Governor of the I.S.C. and on the union with Haileybury joined the School Council.

In addition to Brigadier F. A. Maxwell, V.C. reference to whom is made elsewhere, three other O.U.S.C.s were awarded the *Victoria Cross*: Colonel E. D. BROWN, 14th Hussars (he later assumed his mother's name of Syngé-Hutchinson and by authority took the final "e" for Brown), Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General) G. W. ST. G. GROGAN, Worcestershire Regiment, and Capt. A. MOUTRAY READ, The Northamptonshire Regiment. Colonel Browne-Syngé-Hutchinson was awarded the V.C. for gallantry in saving three lives in succession in an engagement at Geluk on 13th October, 1900. He was the last officer of the Regular Forces to win the Victoria Cross during the lifetime of Queen Victoria and was decorated with it at Pietermaritzburg by the Duke of Cornwall and York (afterwards King George V).

For the award to Colonel Grogan we can turn to the account given by Lt.-Col. Lord Birdwood in "The Worcestershire Regiment, 1922-1950":

"Gilbert Holiday records events by a painting in the possession of the Regiment at Norton Barracks. Lt.-Colonel Grogan's command of the 1st Battalion in France . . . is described in detail by Capt. FitzM. Stacke in the History of the Regiment. His leadership culminated in the action which was to win him the V.C. on the Bouleuse Ridge on May 29th, 1918. On that occasion only reckless bravery could save the day, and Colonel Grogan accepted the challenge. It is perhaps appropriate to quote the citation:

'Shells, bombs and bullets struck all around him and presently his horse was shot, but he mounted another horse and continued to ride along the firing line, cheering and encouraging his men, miraculously escaping death at every instant and inspiring all who saw him, both French and British.'

Subsequently, he commanded the 23rd Brigade."

Two days after winning the V.C., Grogan was awarded a Bar to the D.S.O. He was six times mentioned in Despatches for services in France and twice for services in N. Russia. Colonel Grogan's V.C. was the reward for that inspiring leadership under which tired, hungry and disheartened men became heroes.

Captain A. Moutray Read's V.C. was awarded posthumously after great gallantry at Loos on 25th September, 1915.

"Although partially gassed, Captain Read went out several times in order to rally parties of different units which were disorganised and retiring. He led them back into the firing line, and, utterly regardless of danger, moved freely about, encouraging them under a withering fire. . . . Captain Read had previously shewn conspicuous bravery. . . . and on the night of 29-30 July he carried out of action an officer, who was mortally wounded, under a hot fire from rifles and grenades."

Moutray Read was a boxer of great repute, both at school and in the Army. He won the Heavyweight Boxing Championship in India eight times and the Middleweight twice, but these and other achievements are recorded later in this Supplement.

A most varied career in the Army was that of Brigadier-General F. H. G. CUNLIFFE, who died on 13th June, 1955, at the great age of 93. The son of Major-General G. G. Cunliffe, I.A., he was a subaltern in the Warwickshire Militia, but in 1883 he enlisted in the 9th Lancers, being shortly afterwards transferred to the Gordon Highlanders. He was commissioned in 1889 in the Seaforth Highlanders and served with the Regiment on the North-West Frontier. He saw service in the Transvaal during the concluding stages of the South African War

and was afterwards employed with the West African Frontier Force. It was in the Middlesex Regiment that he obtained his majority. His service in the 1st World War was in the Cameroons and he took his Nigerian Brigade subsequently to East Africa. He was awarded the C.B. and the C.M.G.

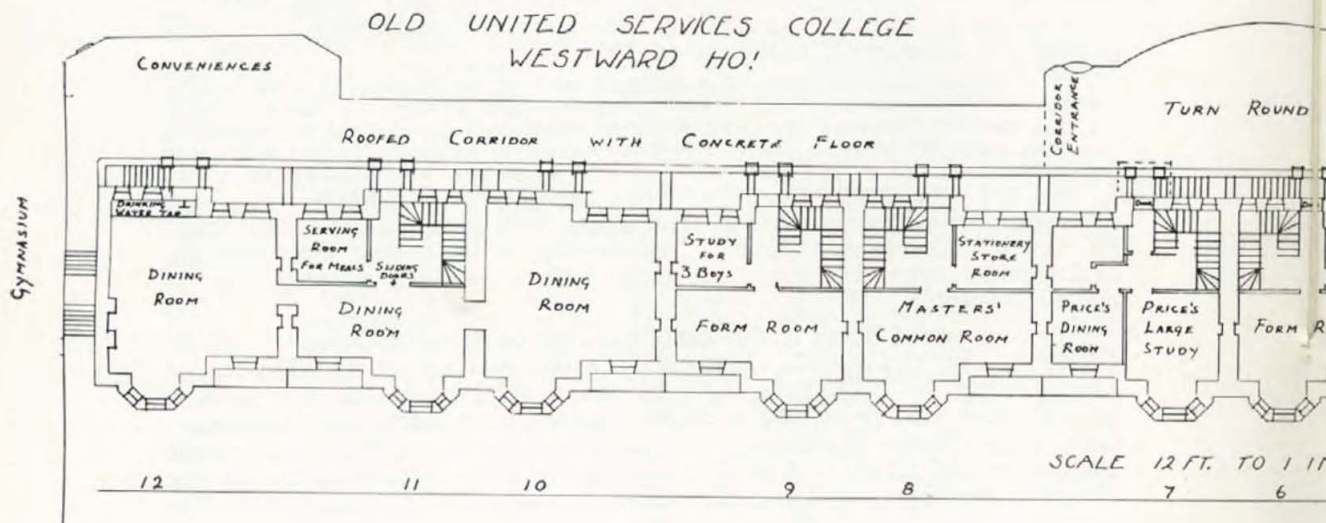
"My father," writes General Cunliffe's daughter, "kept his schoolboy friendship with Kipling all his life. Always a great reader, he admired and encouraged his friend from the first. . . . When the regiment was stationed in India, he (R.K.) wrote 'Servants of the Queen' sitting on (my father's) bed-cot. No writing-rooms in the barracks then"

Senior among the O.U.S.C. Gunners was Major-General Sir H. DE C. MARTELLI, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. ('87-'91) who was A.Q.M.G. at 9 Corps H.Q. 1916-1917 and later in the Mobilization Directorate. After the war he became C.R.A. 42nd Division, but for a short time he served as Base Commandant, Shanghai Defence Force. In 1930 he was Major-General in charge of Administration, Southern Command. His last appointment was that of Lieutenant Governor of Jersey. Created K.B.E. in 1937, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Regiment in December, 1940.

Another Channel Islander, and also in the Royal Regiment, was Lt.-Col. J. L. R. CAREY, D.S.O. ('88-'90), commissioned in 1901. His last active appointment was as D.A.A.G.(M.), Royal Jersey Militia. Carey saw service in France, Flanders and Italy in the first World War. He was a keen cricketer and for several years was President of the Island Cricket Club.

Major Sir THOMAS CROZIER, R.A. ('81-'85) was Chief Instructor of Artillery at the R.M.A. He later became Inspector and in 1926 Chief Inspector of Explosives at the Home Office. He was Knighted in 1930.

Not a Gunner, though closely associated with the technical side, was Colonel C. J. NEWTON ('84-'89), who was gazetted to the Loyal Regiment in 1894. Later he joined the Army Gymnastic Staff and became Superintendent of Gymnasia in 1900. Three years later, Newton entered the 25th Advanced Class at the Ordnance College and the remainder of his Army career was on the technical side. He was Assistant Inspector of Small Arms 1906-1909, Officer-in-Charge, Danger Buildings, Royal Laboratory, and later Acting Superintendent of East



and West Laboratory. As a Lieut.-Colonel he was appointed Assistant Director on the Design Staff, Ministry of Munitions, in 1916, and Superintendent, Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. Colonel Newton was the originator of the "tracer" bullet. He rejoined the Army prior to the 2nd World War and held the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Research Department, from 1939 to 1941 and afterwards that of Assistant Inspector. He died in 1947.

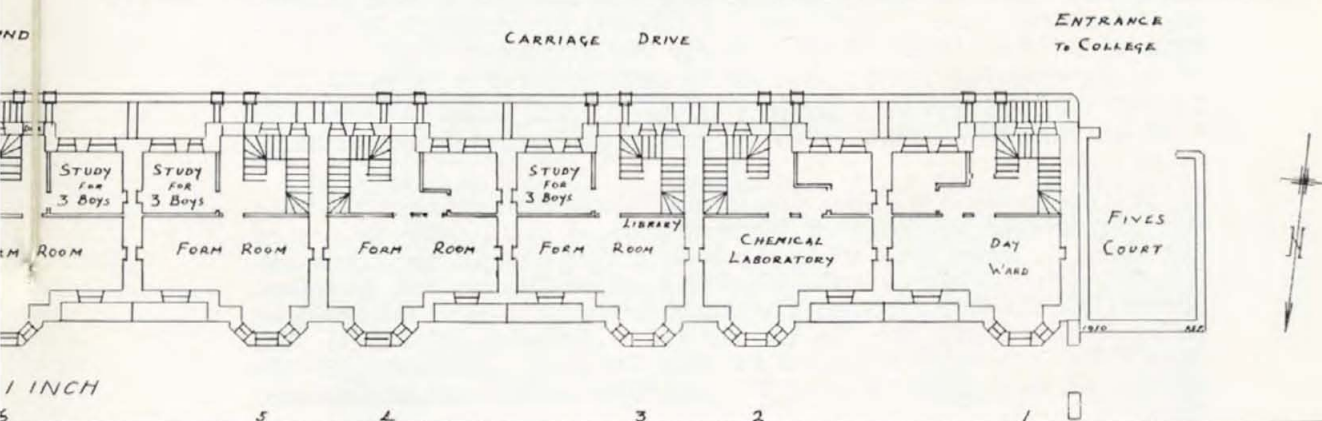
Known to his Regiment, The Seaforth Highlanders, as "Uncle Archie," Major-General Sir ARCHIBALD RITCHIE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. ('79-'87) was first commissioned in the Regiment in 1889. He became Colonel of the Regiment in 1931. During the 1st World War he commanded the 9th and 11th Divisions respectively and after the war he was appointed to command the 51st Highland Division. "Cabar Feidh," the Regimental Magazine of the Seaforth Highlanders, writes of him:

"What is necessary is to try and sketch why this modest man achieved the position he did; why did his visit to the two Battalions in Palestine in 1934 create such an impression on young soldiers who had never served with him? Why did the Prince of Wales (afterwards Duke of Windsor) pay a prolonged visit to Ritchie's Headquarters in France when kept like a linnet in a cage and prohibited from joining his regiment as he wished to do? Surely the reason was in both cases his sympathetic interest in other people. Of course he was old-fashioned; who can imagine him prancing in front of a T.V. set or reminding his listeners that he had played cricket against the Australians in 1910 and twice captured the Hohenzollern Redoubt, one of the strongest fortresses on the Western Front, in 1915 and 1918, and was probably the last General to have his horse shot under him (the famous Fatted Jung, a polo pony he brought from India) in 1917? Nor did he wear his feelings on his sleeve; of self-pity he was incapable, private grief he bore alone, but when others suffered similarly his sympathy and affection were immediate in their expression."

General Ritchie was a keen cricketer. Three seasons in the College XI as well as being in the XV, he was elected to the M.C.C. in 1901 and played cricket for the Aldershot Command in 1895 and again in 1905. He was present at the Old Boys' Reunion in 1954, just a year before his death.

Another all-round sportsman and athlete was Colonel G. V. W. HILL, D.S.O. with two Bars. After playing for the College in rugger, cricket and hockey, he kept up his playing of games and most sport with increasing skill. He represented Ireland in cross-country running in 1907 and won the Army Bayonet-

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



fighting championship the following year. For many seasons he played hockey for Shropshire and for Kent, and represented Ireland in lawn tennis. He obtained his commission in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Later he commanded both the 7th and 8th Battalions of the Suffolk Regiment in the 1914-18 War and won the D.S.O. and two Bars. Hill was also a fine shot and enjoyed some extremely exciting big-game shooting trips to India.

Among O.U.S.C.s who joined the Royal Engineers should be mentioned three distinguished Old Boys, Lt.-Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General) Sir CHARLES LANE MAGNIAC, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E. ('85-'89), who was Deputy Director of Railway Traffic in France during the 1st World War and later became Director of certain Indian Railways; Major-General J. C. RIMINGTON, C.B., C.S.I. ('79-81), who was Engineer-in-Chief, Mesopotamia, 1915-19 and after the war, Director-General, Military Works, India, and Brigadier-General Sir A. C. BAYLAY, C.B.E., D.S.O. ('93-'94), who was with the 29th Division in Gallipoli and France. Later he became C.R.E. 40th Division. After retiring, Baylay was appointed Chairman of the Management Board of the Birmingham and District Engineering and Allied Employers' Association. He was Knighted in 1947.

Two others who had distinguished service in Egypt were Hon. Brigadier-General R. B. D. BLAKENEY, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. ('86-'89), who passed 5th into Woolwich from the College. He was D.D.R.T. in the Expeditionary Force, having had previous experience as Traffic Manager, Sudan Railways and later of the Egyptian State Railways, of which he became Deputy Traffic Manager, a post he held for 13 years. He received many Egyptian Honours as well as that of Officer of the Legion of Honour. With him in Egypt during 1920-21 was Brigadier-General J. C. G. LONGMORE, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ('84-'87), who was Brigadier in charge of Administration, Egypt, having been previously A.Q.M.G. Aldershot Command.

Major-General W. de L. WILLIAMS, C.B., C.M.G. ('82-'89) was G.S.O.I. at Gallipoli. He was aboard the "River Clyde" at the landing and his account of the operation was used for the Regimental Magazine of the Hampshire Regiment. He later commanded the 86th Brigade and was promoted Major-General to command the 30th Division.

Among O.U.S.C.s who went into the Medical Branches of the British and Indian Services mention should be made of Lt.-Col. C. E. L. GILBERT, I.M.S. ('78-'80), whose service included most of the N.W.F. operations and, in the 1914-18 war, France, Egypt and Gallipoli, where he was in command of H.M. Hospital Ship "Guildford Castle". His assiduity in collecting the records of the achievements of O.U.S.C.s helped to make possible this Supplement.

In this connection, mention must also be made of Lt.-Col. E. A. BREITHAUP, I.A. ('89-'00), who was Hon. Secretary of the O.U.S.C. Society, together with R. M. BOURNE ('91-'97), whose prowess at golf and hockey are elsewhere recorded, for so many years.

It is impossible in this short Supplement to include the names of the many other distinguished soldiers from Westward Ho! It must suffice to mention that among the higher ranks are to be numbered three Generals, two Lieutenant-Generals, sixteen Major-Generals, fifty-four Brigadier-Generals and Brigadiers. Sixteen O.U.S.C.s were appointed Colonels of Regiments in either the British or Indian Armies. Many were the Honours gained, including 107 D.S.O.s. The oldest O.U.S.C. to receive this award was Brigadier H. M. J. MCINTYRE ('03-'10), who received the award at the age of 50. His achievements in sport are mentioned later.

O.U.S.C.s IN INDIA

Two hundred and twenty O.U.S.C.s made their careers in India and Burma, being about one-fifth of all the boys who passed through the U.S.C. The majority on leaving Westward Ho! went into the Indian Army, in which many served with great distinction. The Indian Civil Service, the Public Works Department, the Political Department and the Indian Police were well represented by O.U.S.C.s. Several Old Boys joined the Indian Forestry Service and Indian Railways, others became Planters.

The Indian Army

Over 180 O.U.S.C.s joined the Indian Army, 40 of whom served in the Indian Cavalry Regiments and 119 in Indian Infantry Regiments and the remainder in other units of the Indian Army. Many distinguished themselves on the Northern Frontiers of India, in Burma or overseas with the Indian Army. O.U.S.C.s earned for themselves a high reputation for being sound regimental officers, staff officers and later as commanders in the field on Active Service. Considering that the U.S.C. was never a large school, the number of Old Boys who spent their careers in the Indian Service—a high proportion in relation to other Public Schools of comparable size—is remarkable. Of the number 26 are included on the College's Active Service Roll of Honour.

Among O.U.S.C.s who rendered distinguished service—military, political and administrative—in India may be included six Old Boys who became General Officers, seven who became Colonels with the rank of Hon. Brigadier-General, 12 Brigadiers, Colonels numbered 23 and Lieut.-Colonel Sir GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL of N.W. Frontier fame. Altogether 57 O.U.S.C.s reached the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In order of School seniority the seven General Officers are Major-General L. C. DUNSTERVILLE, C.B., C.S.I. ('76-'83), who commanded "Dunster Force", Major-General Sir WILLIAM BERNARD JAMES, Kt., C.B., C.I.E. ('78), who commanded the 21st Cavalry Frontier Force 1913-14 and was afterwards Director of Remounts; Lieut.-General Sir C. A. CAMPBELL GODWIN, K.C.B., C.M.G. ('87-'90), one-time Commandant of the Staff College, Quetta, and afterwards G.O.C. 1st (Peshawar) Division 1927-30; Major-General F. E. CONINGHAM ('79-'87), who commanded the Burma District 1928-32; General Sir SYDNEY MUSPRATT, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., commanding the Peshawar District ('33-'36) and previously Secretary, Military Department, India Office, and Lieut.-General W. G. H. VICKERS, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.T., India and later Q.M.G. ('02-'08).

Nine O.U.S.C.s became Colonels of their Regiments.

It is, of course, impossible in this short Supplement to record in any great detail the gallant and distinguished service of the many whose names are to be found in the Indian Army List, but mention should be made of the following:

Lieut.-Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O. and Bar, 18th Bengal Lancers.

Frank Maxwell was one of seven brothers at the College. Probably few men during the 1914-18 War showed the same combined capacity for training those under their command for active service conditions and power of leadership, and surely none exceeded those of Frank Maxwell. An Indian Cavalryman, who enjoyed all forms of mounted sport to the hilt, he became almost overnight an expert in the technique of trench warfare. He was a brave man, almost to the point of foolhardiness—as can be proved from the earliest days of his soldiering. His periods of staff appointments, whether serving Lord Kitchener or the Viceroy—for which his charm of manner fitted him so well—never blunted his fighting spirit when more serious times demanded.

Maxwell was quick to learn from experience, and was not a "yes" man when he saw the necessity to depart from the orthodox. He was a superb Battalion and Brigade Commander in France, where the example of grit and leadership was so essential. Frank Maxwell was beloved by men under his command and he was a true friend to young officers. Would he have made a good Divisional Commander? Yes, in all probability if he refrained from visiting the front line too frequently and for too long. Alas! with the promise of promotion to command a Division in his pocket he was killed while supervising his Brigade in attack. The British Army lost a most gallant officer and gentleman.

Outstanding leaders who continued to serve with the Indian Army throughout the war included Brevet Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) J. A. HANNYNGTON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel C. W. TRIBE, C.M.G., and Colonel G. H. RUSSELL, C.I.E., D.S.O. The History of the 10th Baluch Regiment (129th Baluchis), by W. S. Thatcher, records about Hannyngton: "He proved himself, both in France and in East Africa, a gallant leader, who showed great coolness in action and a man full of resource and energy". Unfortunately, Hannyngton died of "Spanish flu" in 1919 at Ismailia on his way back to India to take up a Brigade Commander's Battalion in action. C. W. Tribe was killed while commanding his Battalion in action. G. H. Russell earned for himself a great reputation on the N.W. Frontier of India.

The valour and devotion of the Indian troops has been too little recorded—their achievements and sacrifices should never be forgotten. It is good to feel that O.U.S.C.s who belonged to the Indian Army in peace and war have doubtless played a full share in bringing the units of the Indian Army to a state of high efficiency. The happy relationship which existed between British officers and Indian personnel cannot be stressed too often. Mutual respect one for the other all helped to bring into being a magnificent fighting army.

The Gurkha Regiments

Ten O.U.S.C.s served in one or other of the Gurkha Regiments. F. E. CONINGHAM and B. U. NICOLAY were the first Old Westward Ho! boys to serve with the gallant "Hill men", the former from the Border Regiment and the latter from the Hampshire Regiment. Major-General Coningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., served mostly with the 9th Gurkhas, and he saw a considerable amount of fighting during his service. His active service included Waziristan 1894-95, operations in the Sumana and in the Kurrum Valleys 1897, Tirah 1897-98 and Tibet 1903-04, including the march to Lhasa. During the 1st World War, Coningham served mostly in Iraq and Persia. His last command was that of G.O.C. Burma district.

Colonel B. U. Nicolay, C.B., had a long and distinguished career before retiring in 1928. His active service included Tirah, China 1900, France and Flanders in 1914. Further Eastern service followed in Afghanistan and Waziristan. During his service Nicolay held a number of interesting appointments, having been Recruiting Staff Officer for Gurkhas 1906-10, Commandant, Mountain Warfare School at Abbotabad for a short while in 1922, and Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters 1922-27. It was while commanding a double company of the 1/4th Gurkhas at Givenchy, France, in 1914, that he showed considerable powers of leadership in capturing some enemy trenches. His Company held them throughout the day, but under very heavy fire, causing many casualties. Nicolay was "twice hit but only once wounded" and he recalls that the day previous to his being severely wounded he had stumbled, apparently from shock, when an enemy bullet lodged in the compass he was carrying in his

left pocket—a narrow escape about which he was not aware until he received back his jacket with compass the following day on evacuation.

H. C. NICOLAY (B.U.'s brother), the most outstanding of the footballers produced by the College, after first commissioning in the Border Regiment in 1896 transferred into the Gurkhas. Most regretably while in command of No. 3 Double Company, 2/2nd Gurkhas he was killed leading his men in an attack on Neuve Chapelle, March 10th, 1915.

F. B. ABBOTT served with the 6th Gurkha Rifles and finally commanded the 8th G.R.s from 1930-45. During the 1st World War he was seconded to the King's African Rifles for four years. During that war he served in Egypt and Gallipoli and was wounded severely three times.

A. L. M. MOLESWORTH of the 8th Gurkhas retired after 36 years' service as Colonel (Hon. Brigadier) in 1937. He served in France and Flanders during the war and later for many years on the N.W. Frontier of India. He was A.A. and Q.M.G. Kohat District and subsequently Commander of the Bareilly Brigade and the Delhi Independent Brigade Area and lastly the Landi Kotal Brigade. He was awarded the C.I.E.

Mesopotamia and Persia

Among the more senior O.U.S.C.s who saw active service during the 1st World War in Mesopotamia and Persia were the following, whose exploits have been extracted in brief from the Official History of the War 1914-18.

Lt.-Col. R. P. MOLESWORTH, brother of A. L. M. Molesworth above, who was in command of the Euphrates Blockade Force in March, 1915.

Lt.-Col. W. BEADON, 51st Sikhs, who was mortally wounded while serving in the 28th Infantry Brigade. Brigadier-General S. M. EDWARDES in command for much of the time of the 8th Infantry Brigade. Brigadier-General J. C. RIMINGTON, C.B.E., was at Kut el Amara, but was fortunate enough to leave before it was invested. He was praised, together with the 12th Company of Sappers and Miners and the 107th Pioneers for their part in constructing a road between Sasre and a point opposite Kut, including the construction of eleven bridges over channels varying in width from 50 to 600 feet.

The part played by Major-General L. C. DUNSTERVILLE in command of "Dunster Force" operating in Persia and Caucasia is well known, but it is fitting to conclude this record of the service and achievements of O.U.S.C.s of the Indian Army with this tribute to General Dunsterville, written by one who knew him well.

"Brigadier-General L. C. Dunsterville, C.B., A.D.C., was as lovable as he was loved by everyone who served with him. His first thought after an engagement—small or large—was always the welfare of his troops; consequently he got from them everything they had to give him in goodwill, keenness and discipline.

"He was a big man in every sense of the word, incapable of doing anything small—physically he was heavily built—not really the build of a General Staff Officer, no elegant figure in immaculately polished top-boots! He had more the look of a prosperous 'John Bull'. Always cheerful, nothing in which he was concerned could ever be dull—full of ingenuity in dealing with problems—a faculty for invention—loved a good joke or funny story.

"I am sure a better General never lived."

A fitting tribute to the gallant "Stalky"!

The same writer continues: "The tribes on the N.W. Frontier of India, dependent for their livelihood on raiding and plunder—were continually crossing the boundary to drive back flocks of sheep and goats.

It was during a Mohmand Tribal disturbance in 1916 that General Dunsterville was Commanding the Operation known as the "Mohmand Blockade Line" which ran from the village of Michni on the Cabul River at the West end of the Mohmand Territory, to the River Abazai at the East end, with his headquarters at Shabkadar.

In order to protect the people in the Peshawar country from the sniping and marauding of the Mohmands, which was becoming serious, General Dunsterville, in conjunction with Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. ('79-'82)—at that date Governor of the N.W. Frontier Province—decided to develop some electric H.P. on the Abazai River, and run a live-wire along the whole length of the Mohmand Country. Messages were sent across to the Mohmand Tribesmen warning them of this improvised danger.

In spite of his warnings and doubting its effectiveness, one of the tribesmen ventured one night to test this live-wire, approaching it with a copy of the Koran (the Mohammedan Bible) in each of his hands, believing that this would protect him. Of course it did not and he was killed instantly, at the same moment sending off the alarms all along the line of block-houses. (Wild animals such as jackals, and hyena were frequently caught and found dead on the wire).

This tribesman lay all night under the wire and was found in the morning—his back looking like a piece of underdone meat.

General Dunsterville at once conceived the idea of having the dead body photographed, and with Sir George Roos-Keppel's assistance, had hundreds of copies circulated by an aeroplane among the tribesmen. This put an end to the marauding.

This aeroplane was the first to arrive in India (1916) it was also used to drop a few bombs—small ones—in the Mohmand Country.

The story goes that one of these bombs happened to fall on the house of a *mullah* (a Judge) breaking the legs of his favourite wife! True or not, there was no further trouble from the Mohmand Tribe after this.

It is also said that an extra verse was added to the Koran—forbidding any shooting at aeroplanes, because they were "magic".

The above goes to show how General D. retained the imagination and ingenuity of "Stalky".

Lieut-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The distinguished services of Sir GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL (U.S.C., '79-'82), to whom the previous writer refers, on the northern frontiers of India earned for him the sobriquet "The Paladin of the Frontiers". He first saw active service with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Burma campaign of 1886-87. Then began what was to be a long career both military and political. Roos-Keppel for six years was the political Agent in the Kurrum Valley and for four years Commandant of the Kurrum Militia. Then followed the appointment as Political Agent in the Khyber when for eight years he commanded the Khyber Rifles. In 1908 Roos-Keppel became Chief Commissioner of N.W. Province, and eleven years later its Governor. His faculty for knowing and understanding the tribes were the real reason Roos-Keppel was able to maintain the Province in a settled state. He took an active interest in every phase of life, but he paid special attention to education. It was his efforts which did much to raise the all-round efficiency of the Islamic College and School.

“ But it is as a Warden of the Marches that Roos-Keppel’s name is celebrated in local folk-song and will be recalled with admiration for generations to come. Through the eleven years of his rule he handled the intractable tribes of the frontier with a mingling of patience and sagacity that amounted to positive genius. He had an instinctive sympathy with the aspiration of all classes and creeds, and his commanding presence and strong character made a sure appeal to the tribesmen. His energy was immense, and he never allowed the claims of office work to overcome his habit of constant contact with the people in their homes or on the hillside.

Essentially a man of action, he was at his best in quick-witted negotiations *in jirga* with first one clan and then another, and in carrying out, often by exhausting journeys and sometimes by severe means, the purposes for the general good he had in mind. He had such intimate knowledge of the language, the idioms, the customs and the interests of the border fighting men that they came to claim him as a “ Super-Malik ”.

Roos-Keppel’s firm but just rule stood the test of the 1914-1918 War when there might very likely have been trouble among the tribesmen. Unfortunately deterioration in health caused Sir George to retire from further service in India in the autumn of 1919. On returning to the United Kingdom, he was appointed to the Council of State, at the India Office, and he was holding this appointment when his death occurred in December 1921.

Besides being a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, he was a Knight Commander of the Star of India and a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

“ Para Chamkannis of the Safed Koh. ”

THE INDIAN AND OTHER POLICE FORCES

Several O.U.S.C.s had long and distinguished careers in the Police Service, the majority in India and Burma. Among the earlier Old Boys to join the Indian Police were S. H. BERKELEY, A. H. GAYER, G. W. GAYER, E. F. GREEN and S. JENNINGS. Later O.U.S.C.s to make this their career included W. N. CORNISH, P. GOLDNEY, W. A. HEYLAND and H. LILLIE.

S. H. BERKELEY retired as District Superintendent in 1913. It is interesting to note that he was awarded the King's Police Medal for the capture of a noted dacoit. A. H. GAYER entered the Service as Inspector of Police. In 1891 he joined the Burma Commission as Assistant Commissioner. He retired as Deputy Commissioner in 1908. G. W. GAYER's last appointment was that of Deputy Inspector-General, which post he held from 1914 to 1920. He was the author of "Foot Prints". S. JENNINGS retired in 1921 after two years as Deputy Inspector-General. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1919. W. H. CORNISH finished his active career as 1st Grade D.S.P. At one period he held the appointment of Assistant Commandant, Bengal Military Police. Cornish took part in the Nyaghar Melia (Rebellion) Expedition of 1894-95, and received the thanks of the Government of India. He also received special recognition by the Governor of Bengal for services during the Sunderbands gun-running patrol, Khulna, Bengal.

H. LILLIE passed first into the Indian Police direct from the U.S.C. in 1906. He spent the first six years in the Punjab after which he was transferred to the N.W.F.P. where he was stationed for the remainder of his service. Lillie's last appointment, which he held for five years, was the important one of Commandant, Frontier Constabulary. Sir George Cunningham has said of Lillie: "He was known up and down the Frontier as an officer of ability and exceptional popularity with his men. His intimate knowledge of the Pathan and Pushtu languages made him a most valuable officer". Horace Lillie's exemplary service is typical of those individuals called upon to undertake a less spectacular career, so often with little reward.

Other Police Services

The two O.U.S.C.s with the most experience of Police duties in South Africa were A. D. MURRAY and Lt.-Col. R. S. GODLEY. Soon after leaving Westward Ho! Murray enlisted in the Cape Frontier Mounted Police. During the siege of Mafeking he was a Sub-Inspector of Police. He later received promotion to Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant, and took over command at Griqua Town. After a few years Murray became Inspector of Police in the Cape. He died about 1910. Lt.-Col. R. S. Godley, O.B.E., retired in 1931 after 34 years Police service in South Africa. His war service included the Matabeleland Rebellion, 1896, the Mashonaland Rebellion of 1897, South Africa 1899-02 and the first World War. While shut up in Mafeking he was wounded. The award of the K.P.M. came to him in 1924. For a fuller account of R. S. Godley's most interesting career his own book "Khaki and Blue" makes fascinating reading.

In the Colonies, D. R. A. BETTINGTON filled several interesting appointments. He was successively Inspector, Cyprus Military Police, Inspector, Sierra Leone Police, 1906-10, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, Gold Coast 1910-17, and the Inspector-General, Gold Coast Police 1917-24. Bettington retired on pension in August 1924, but was very soon re-employed as Commandant of Police, Bahamas, till 1926, after which he served as Chief of Police Bermuda from 1927-33. His war service included South Africa when he was wounded at Boschbult in March 1902. During the early part of the first World War Bettington served in Togoland. He was awarded the K.P.M. in 1920.

After a very varied career J. H. McCrea, who left the College in 1887 entered the Jamaican Police Force as a Sub-Inspector in 1887. He became Deputy I.G. in January, 1909. Riots were not unknown in Jamaica, and it was stated of McCrae: "His career was marked by his strict devotion to duty and the fearless, impartial manner in which he discharged his responsible duties."

In the United Kingdom

Two O.U.S.C.s became Chief Constables in the United Kingdom—Captain J. A. UNETT, D.S.O., and Major SHOLTO W. DOUGLAS, C.B.E., D.S.O. Unett retired after nine years in the East Yorkshire Regiment with whom he saw active service in South Africa, gaining the D.S.O. His Police service began as Superintendent of the Hertfordshire Constabulary, from which appointment he became Chief Constable of Preston. In 1915 Unett was appointed Chief Constable of Essex. He was awarded the K.P.M. in 1931.

Sholto William Douglas can claim 60 years continuous public service—surely a fine achievement, and probably a record among O.U.S.C.s. After 20 years in the Royal Artillery, and gaining the D.S.O. in South Africa, Major Sholto Douglas was in 1910 appointed Chief Constable Metropolitan Police. Four years later he became Chief Constable the Lothians and Peebles-shire, in which appointment he remained until retiring in 1950. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1926.

Tribute is due to Captain ARTHUR JOHN ST. JOHN, who, after 12 years in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, retired to devote the rest of his life to prison reform. He founded the Penal Reform League in 1907 and became its first Honorary Secretary. St. John, so largely helped by his wife, had the welfare of prisoners very much at heart. He did his utmost to interest the public in the right treatment of prisoners. It has been stated that Captain St. John "based his principles on love of his fellow-men and the desire to do God's will." He wrote several pamphlets on the subject of penal and prison reform. It can be said that the establishment of "The Howard League for Penal Reform" in 1921 was largely the result of Captain St. John's earlier efforts. During the first World War, St. John was engaged in Ambulance work for two years.

O.U.S.C.s IN OTHER PROFESSIONS

Old "Westward Ho!" Boys in Holy Orders

Twenty-four O.U.S.C.s took Holy Orders, and many of them spent their lives abroad. In the short space available, probably less than justice can be paid to these O.U.S.C.s who devoted their lives to their special calling. It is interesting to recall that Col. F. W. Nind, who was Secretary of the U.S.C. from 1892 to 1895, had seven day-boy sons at the College or the Junior School. Three of them took Holy Orders—E. H., H. J. and T. A. ERNEST HAMPDEN NIND ('94-'95) was 36 before he was ordained. Early in his career he held a commission in the 3rd Battalion, The Devon Regiment, and during 1914-18 he served with the 2nd Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment in France and Flanders, being wounded in May, 1915. "E. H." was Rector of Hook Norton, 1932-54, during the last nine years of which he was Rural Dean of Chipping Norton. HUBERT JAMES NIND ('87-'94) served with the Melanesian Mission for 35 years. THOMAS ARTHUR NIND ('87-'95), after nearly eight years at Westward Ho! spent much of his life abroad as a Missionary Chaplain, firstly for nine years in Japan, and then in Canada. He was Incumbent of Port Perry, Ontario, 1928-37, and then of Grafton till retiring in 1952.

LOUIS OAKLEY MOTT ('95-'98) can well be described as soldier, parson and sportsman. On leaving Westward Ho! at the end of 1898 he held a commission in the Sherwood Foresters and saw active service in South Africa. Afterwards he went to China with his Battalion, but owing to ill-health contracted in the Western Transvaal was obliged to leave the Army. The first of his fresh ventures was to farm in Alberta. Advised by Sir Patrick Manson Went, he took Holy Orders and held several livings, the last being that of Chudleigh Knighton, Devon. He retired in 1950 and has since lived at Newton Abbot, not resting, but taking local duty. L. O. Mott was a very keen all-round sportsman, a good rifle shot, a naturalist and keen follower of hounds. H. G. S. SCOTT ('78-'80) was Rector of Denbury, near Newton Abbot, from 1901 to 1904.

J. A. PRENDERGAST ('78-'84) was Vicar of Sidbury, near Sidmouth, from 1901 to 1939. G. R. CHANNER ('01-'02) on retirement settled in Devon and continued to take duty. It would seem that the county of Devon had a definite attraction for O.U.S.C.s.

After a very active life, Canon WILLIAM JAMES MOODY ('76-'78) died at Yelverton, Devon, in 1927. He had a remarkable and varied career. His first important appointment was that of Rector of Lacovia, Jamaica. Moody then went to Beachbury, Ontario, becoming Head Master of Toronto Church School, which appointment he held for two years. From Canada, Moody transferred to British Guiana, becoming Sub-Dean of the Cathedral, Georgetown, and later Honorary Canon. On returning to England some years later, Canon Moody did duty at Runcorn in Cheshire. Canon H. N. Perrin has sent us an expression of his high regard for Canon Moody: "I do not know any character I admire more than Moody's—his simple dedicated goodness, his wonderful active humility, his strong happiness and his positively shining enthusiasm endeared him to all."

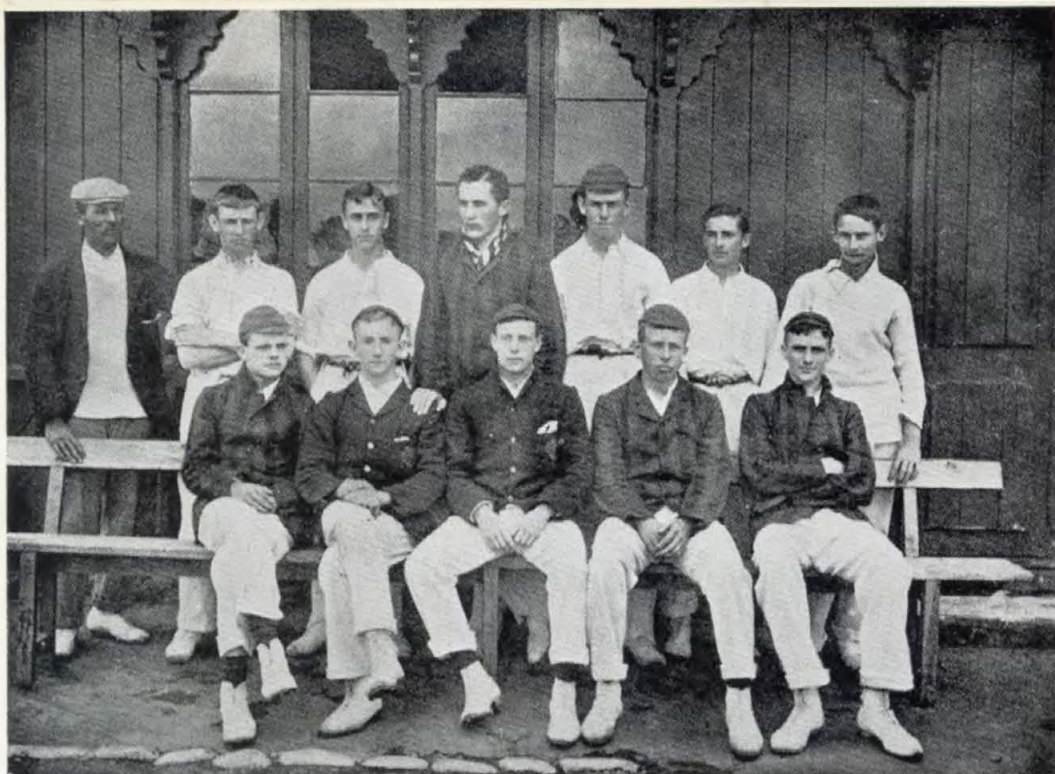
Returning to Canada, we find another O.U.S.C. with a colourful career—Dr. VERNON EDMUND RUSSELL ARDAGH ('78-'81). Born in India in 1863, he was at the U.S.C. during Kipling's time. Four years after leaving the U.S.C., Ardagh qualified as a doctor. He was destined to spend 35 years as medical adviser to the Red Indians and much as his time in the more remote districts of British Columbia. Except for a spell of ten years, 1901-11, living in South Shields, Durham, Ardagh lived the whole of his working career in British Columbia. In



MAIN ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE AT WESTWARD HO !



U.S. COLLEGE V. WEST HERTS. AT HARPENDEN



U.S.C. CRICKET XI, Summer, 1902

Smith, W. Capel, S. M. B. Lyde, St. J. A. Browne, L. T. Gribbell, C. V. Mercer, A. Capel
H. P. Steel, H. Lillie, R. P. Burn (Captain), D. N. Payne, F. G. Douglass.



U.S.C. XV, 1903-04

Smith, P. W. Bradley, D. S. Davison, O. L. Pughe, G. M. Vivian, J. Kellie, G. V. Hill,
W. A. Russell, T. de la P. Beresford
E. H. J. Nicolls, A. Capel, F. G. Douglass, R. P. Burn (Captain), H. Lillie, H. Gordon,
F. G. Wynne

that latter year Ardagh took Holy Orders, was appointed and licensed to the Mission of Gitwanga (now Kitwanga) on the Upper Skeena River. He lived for 22 years in the Indian village of Kityangand and was affectionately known as "Old Doc". Ardagh spoke several Indian dialects, and he will be remembered for translating much of the New Testament into Kitikshan. Retiring at the age of 70, Ardagh died a year later on 4th February, 1944, at Essandale, B.C., and thus ended a successful career devoted to the service of God and his fellow men.

Another O.U.S.C. spent most of his life also in British Columbia. HERBERT FOLEY NAPIER ('85-'89). He was Rector of Bathwick and later held the appointment of Chaplain of Shawningham Lake School. GEORGE GALLOWAY GARRETT, after getting his half-blue for Sports at Cambridge in 1901, became a C.M.S. Missionary serving in Sierra Leone and later in Uganda, where he was Rural Dean of Busogaso.

T. C. U. MOLESWORTH ('78-'80) was for several years an Army Chaplain in the Madras Province in India.

CHARLES LAURENCE TUKE, one of the original Haileybury "founders", went to New Zealand in 1880, where he took Holy Orders. He later became Arch-deacon of Tauranga and was noted for being a keen and successful gardener.

Among those in Holy Orders who remained at home were J. C. BERESFORD, known at School as Claudius Smyly, Rector of Carrick-on-Shannon, W. W. PREEDY, Vicar of Bampton; H. J. DANIELL, Vicar of the important parishes of St. Peter's, Maidstone, and later Holy Trinity, Dover; E. W. TEW, Vicar of Crakedale, Yorks.; E. H. TOWNSEND became Rural Dean of North Elmham in 1919; H. M. W. HINCHCLIFF, one of five brothers educated at the U.S.C. and remembered as the author of the School Song, held as his last appointment the Rectorship of Ampton.

Doctors

Twenty-nine O.U.S.C.s adopted Medicine as their career. Nearly all of these went into private practice. A most colourful career was that of EDWARD AINSLEY BRAITHWAITE ('78-'79), who went for health reasons to Alberta in 1884, where he joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police. While still a member of the Force he attended the University of Manitoba, where he received his degree of M.D. He spent nearly 48 years of active service with the Police "an all-time first in the Force in length of service enrolment". It was the time of the Riel Rebellion. Braithwaite saw some active service in the battle of Batoche. In 1892 he started in private practice in Edmonton. Later he became City Health Officer and Coroner for the North-West Territories. He was also surgeon of the Canadian Northern Railway and President of the Medical Council for Alberta 1910-11. A bronze plaque commemorating his work was presented to the City of Edmonton by the Edmonton Academy of Medicine in 1957. "His contribution to the medical history of Alberta was overshadowed only by his humanitarian way of life."

Engineers

Many O.U.S.C.s became Engineers, but it is only possible to mention a few names. P. H. B. INGLES ('85-89), brother of Brig.-General J. D. Ingles, C.M.G., D.S.O., took the degree of M.A. at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and became an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1907. He was firstly an Inspector of Technology at the Board of Education and then Senior Examiner of the Board and finally a Principal.

Lt.-Col. Sir HEATON FORBES ROBINSON, Kt., C.M.G. ('85-'90), was appointed Director of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission, in 1926, and created C.M.G. in 1930.

Another O.U.S.C. closely associated with war-time engineering was WILLOUGHBY LAKE BAYLEY, O.B.E. ('87-'90), who was Works Director of Birmingham Small Arms Co. until 1928, and was responsible for the output of rifles, service guns, etc., during the first World War. He had previously been Works Manager of Armstrong's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the South African War.

Overseas, H. L. GIPPS ('90-'93) went out to Canada, but on the outbreak of the South African War joined the Imperial Light Horse and then the Natal Carabineers. For three years, 1906-09, he was mining on the Rand; but seeking fresh ventures in a foreign land, he became Superintending Engineer of the Panama Canal Construction until 1915, when he joined up for the 1914-18 War.

Another colonial engineer was C. F. HEATHCOTE ('77-'84), Jelf Medallist, King's College, London, who became Superintendent of the Tasmanian Gold Mining Co.

O.U.S.C.s are to be found in nearly every profession. Among ARTISTS can be numbered F. J. O. HAVILAND ('80-'82), who served on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*. He exhibited in the Royal Academy, and among others both H.M. King Alfonso and H.M. Queen Ena sat to him. He was also a well-known painter of miniatures. A fellow-artist was W. A. HINCHCLIFF ('83-'91), who won the Society of Arts Bronze Medal, 1891. Among ACTORS, CYRIL HARRISON ('78-'81) was 38 years on the provincial stage and the author of several successful plays; Capt. E. A. SNOW ('75-'80), who won the Prize for Gymnastics at Sandhurst and played rugger both for the College and Devon, was with George Edwardes' at Daly's Theatre for nine years, and then went out to Canada, where he became a land surveyor.

Schoolmasters

Fourteen O.U.S.C.s became schoolmasters. Reference has been made to J. B. D. JOCE, but for length of service few, if any, can equal the record of G. B. VERAGUTH ('02-'09), who gave over 35 years' service to the U.S.C., the I.S.C. and until his retirement, Haileybury and I.S.C. Junior School.

At the Universities, in addition to Professors E. A. MINCHIN and G. O. SHERRARD mentioned previously, Lt.-Col. W. G. GREY ('80-'83), after work in the Indian Political Department, obtained high honours in Persian, Arabic and Urdu, and became Professor of Oriental Languages at Cambridge.

Authors

In addition to RUDYARD KIPLING ('78-'82), whose honours included the Nobel Prize for Literature and the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, the College produced several writers.

GENERAL DUNSTERVILLE and G. C. BERESFORD were both authors. Brig.-General C. R. BALLARD ('81-'86) was historian as well as soldier, and among his books were "Russian Rule and Misrule," "The Military Genius of Abraham Lincoln," "The Great Earl of Peterborough," "Kitchener" and "Smith-Dorrien."

Lt.-Col. B. H. RYVES ('88-'93) was the author of "Bird Life in Cornwall". Lt.-Col. R. S. GODLEY, O.B.E. ('87-'93) wrote an account of Police Work in South Africa in his book "Khaki and Blue".

Major A. F. BECKE ('82-'89), a military historian and lecturer, wrote books on the "History of Tactics, 1740-1905", and Napoleon.

Professor Sir R. G. STAPLETON ('91-'00), an expert in Agriculture, is the author of "The Land, New and tomorrow."

Few Professions are, in fact, without O.U.S.C. representatives.

O.U.S.C.s IN SPORT

Polo

Although not an exponent of the game, Rudyard Kipling's "Maltese Cat" is a fascinating description of polo.

Polo is an expensive game, and it is not surprising that only a few O.U.S.C.s could afford to indulge in this sport, although officers in India did find it much cheaper than at home. Nevertheless, several O.U.S.C.s were good players. A. S. CAPPER was one of the earlier Old Boys to achieve success as a polo player. He played for the Central India Horse which won the Indian Cavalry tournament in 1897. Capper played in many tournaments, the last being at the Delhi Durbar in 1911. C. F. MINCHIN, also Indian Cavalry, was a keen polo player. Both L. L. and F. A. Maxwell played for their regiments on many occasions. Frank Maxwell, a dashing No. 1, captained the 18th Bengal Lancer team when playing against the Central India Horse in 1909. He and P. Gwatkin (ex-Junior School at Westward Ho!) were included in the 18th K.G.O. Lancer team which won the Indian Cavalry Tournament in 1913. Frank Maxwell, who was a very good judge of a horse, took a keen interest in showing polo ponies. He won first prize for his Arab and country-bred ponies and several other awards at the Simla Horse Show in May, 1914. His light-weight English and country-bred pony "Maisie" narrowly missed the prize for the best pony in the show at Delhi the following year.

Among other O.U.S.C.s who played a considerable amount of polo were D. S. Davison, J. C. Walker and W. G. H. Vickers. Davison played regularly for his regiment, the 2nd Lancers, from 1911 to 1913, and again in 1929. Vickers at one period achieved a handicap of 6. On several occasions he played for his regiment, 13th (D.C.O.) Lancers in some of the best tournaments in India. "Practical Polo," by Vickers, was published in India between the two wars. This book, mainly for beginners, revised and brought up to date, was published in England by J. A. Allen and Co. in May, 1959. Vickers has recorded that a polo addict seldom found time for other sport, especially if he had to live on his pay. Every minute not spent in playing or practising had inevitably to be spent in schooling and training ponies from the raw, since it became too expensive to buy first-class trained ponies.

C. A. GODWIN was at one time captain of his regimental polo team (23rd Cavalry, F.F.).

A. J. GODLEY was a fine all-round horseman, and a very keen polo player who played in many parts of the world.

A. S. CAPPER writes that he was "extremely lucky in serving with the Central India Horse, getting plenty of polo, playing in many tournaments and enjoying lots of shooting, such as tiger, panther and bear, almost on one's doorstep."

C. W. CAREY and F. G. H. Davies represented the Guides Cavalry Regiment, and in 1906, Carey (2) and Davies (back) were in the team when the Regiment won the Punjab Frontier Force Tournament. Davies was well known for his part in making several grass polo grounds—perhaps the best in India at that time.

Records are lacking of O.U.S.C.s who played polo in civilian tournaments, except that it is known that LOFTUS BRYAN played a considerable amount of polo when with the British War Mission in the U.S.A. during the last half of the first

World War, and during the early 20's when he remained in the States. He played at Meadowbrook, Long Island, and in 1920 formed the Sand Hills Polo Club at Pinehurst, North Carolina. Later, Bryan went for a few years to live in California, and enjoyed more polo. Other keen players included W. H. DE W. WALLER and C. W. WARD.

Pigsticking

D. S. DAVISON (2nd Lancers) was the only O.U.S.C. to win the blue-ribbon of pigsticking, the Kadir Cup. He achieved this success in 1921, riding his horse "Doleful." L. L. MAXWELL, an outstanding pigsticker, came near to winning the Cup in 1903. F. A. MAXWELL, V.C., and his brother, E. L. MAXWELL, 11th Bengal Lancers, and C. J. H. CLIBBORN, R.H.A., were among other keen pigstickers from Westward Ho!

Davison was for a time Hon. Secretary, Saugor Tent Club, and he did much to encourage students at the Equitation School to train for the Kadir Cup. A tribute to Davison's fine sportsmanship appeared in the *Hoghunter's Annual* for 1930, entitled "Great Days with a Great Honorary Secretary". In the same magazine there is a tribute to Davison by his well-known shikari, Dhanni Baba: "A Sahib I liked very much was Davison Sahib. He had very good horses. One was called 'Signet'. A lot of pig was killed when he was Secretary. He got the Commissioner Sahib to stop all Zemidars shooting the pig in any country we hunted. It was about this time, near Bina, that Davison Sahib rode and killed a wolf: it was the only time I remember a wolf being speared." Of another O.U.S.C., Dhanni Baba wrote: "Maxwell Sahib (this was F. A. M.) had a very beautiful Arab pony and he rode very fast. On one occasion he rode and killed a langoor." General Sir Alexander Wardrop, in his book, "Modern Pigsticking", refers to F. A. Maxwell as a good spear who knew what he was about, and this was high praise for such an authority.

In 1903, L. L. MAXWELL entered two mounts for the Kadir Cup competition, "Jo Hukm" and "Poppet", and both of them owner-ridden survived the semi-final. In the final, "Poppet" was ridden by Captain A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers, but neither he nor "L. L." succeeded in securing the first spear. After this race it was written: "We cannot but notice the fine performance of Major L. L. Maxwell in bringing his regiment, so often represented in the final, once more into the first rank with both his nominations". At this same meeting, "L. D." entered "Jo Hukm" for the Pony Hog Hunters Cup, but it fell and was unplaced. The Kadir Cup of 1904 was held at Shergpur, and on this occasion both Maxwell brothers entered two nominations. Major L. L. Maxwell's ponies were "Jo Hukm" and "Sir Leslie" and on the latter he secured first spear in the first heat of the first round. Major F. A. Maxwell's mounts were "English Lord" and "Shear". On the former, "F. A." secured a good first spear in one heat. Neither brother reached the semi-finals on this occasion. Frank Maxwell, however, entered his Australian-bred bay gelding "English Lord" for the Hog Hunter's Cup and came in second over a course of about 4½ miles: the going was rough and the pace fast.

In 1905, "L. L." entered for the Kadir Cup, the Hog Hunter's Cup and for the Pony H.H. Cup, which latter event he won on "Jo Hukm". Incidentally, that year, at the Lucknow and District Assault-at-Arms, Major L. L. Maxwell won the British Officers' Tent-pegging Competition. The following year he was not

so successful, but in 1908 he won the Pony H.H. Cup on his Australian gelding "Upstart".

With the Maxwells no longer available to take part in the Kadir Cup, we note that C. J. H. CLIBBORN, who was at Westward Ho! 1899-1900, comes to the fore. In October, 1909, on his "Centrepiece", Clibborn obtained his first spear in the Kadir Cup Competition, a hog measuring 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and weighing 150 lb. Shortly after this event, Clibborn gained some notoriety at Mukhdumpur when on "Centrepiece" he rode down and speared an unwounded and apparently healthy black buck—horns 18 inches. Clibborn's other mounts were "Rajah" and "Phoenix". General Sir Alex Wardrop considered Clibborn's feat as "the highest test to which a horse can be put", and it is not surprising that he held a very high opinion of Clibborn—alas! so soon afterwards to be killed in the first World War.

The O.U.S.C. Register (1936) records the bald but none the less distressing fact that Captain R. L. Hagger, I.M.S., was killed whilst pigsticking at Jacobabad, July, 1908, having some time previously been gored in the head by a boar after a previous fall. Hagger was the medical officer with the 35th Jacob's Horse at the time of his death, and it is only to be regretted that no information is available of any of his earlier sporting achievements.

Major-General E. D. Giles, who was serving in the Scinde Horse at the same time Hagger was the M.O., has told of two incidents from which it is clear that Hagger was an enthusiastic pigsticker and keen sportsman. General Giles writes: "I remember very well the day Hagger, our Scinde Horse doctor, was but by a boar. Three of us were out, our Policeman, Hagger and myself. We put up a fair boar which suddenly turned and charged Hagger at the same time Hagger was charging him. His horse's forelegs were knocked away, and Hagger took an imperial toss on the head. The Policeman and I were a put off the line, but before we could spear the boar, the boar had cut Hagger all along his back—Hagger had had the sense to turn over on his face. I speared the boar and we finished him off. Hagger was unconscious and we carried him on a hurdle to the nearest road. He was brought back to Jacobabad in a tonga and treated by the civil surgeon.

"When Hagger was well enough to convalesce he was sent up to Quetta. After two months he rejoined his station and insisted on coming out to pigstick the very first occasion. He should not have turned out, but after all, he was our doctor. We had a short run, but most unluckily Hagger's horse came down in a nullah and he was badly thrown. He died at once from shock. A sad story. Hagger was a very good chap."

R. McCulloch, writing from Estoril, Portugal, adds a footnote: "I can remember pigsticking with him (Hagger) quite often at Jacobabad and was with him when he came down over a boar the first time. He was then riding a Regimental horse—a grey—and even then was too anxious to get the tushes and the boar was on the near-side when it was crossing in front of him. A bad spear as the boar just gave a 'Hoo, Hoo' under his horse's chin and brought him down. He fell heavily, and though we killed the boar pretty quick, he had to go to Quetta to recuperate. . . . He finally returned to duty at Jacobabad. It was a question of his returning or taking leave; as I do not think he was then fit enough, certainly not to go after pig so soon. However, he unfortunately did so, and was killed in a very similar fashion next time out . . . a bad business, but in those days we were young and careless. . . ."

From the U.S.C. "Chronicle" of October, 1884.

THE RIDE OF THE SCHOOLS

In the shade of the trees by the lunch-tent the Old Haileyburian sat,
(A full fourteen stone in the saddle, but the best of hard riders at that)
And he shouted aloud as we passed him: "I'll wait till the cyder-cup cools;
"There's a 'sunder"* broke loose in the open. Ride, boys, for the love of your
Schools!"

We had Cheltenham perched on an Arab (so rich are those twice-born R.E.s)
And Rugby (his mount was a Waler†) and a couple of O.U.S.C.s,
While the rest of the meet watched the tussle, they were older, and wiser perhaps,
For we rushed our tats at the *nullahs*‡ while they scrambled through at the gaps.

Bull-huge in the mists of the morning, at the head of the "Sunder" he stood—
Our quarry—and watched us awhile, and we marked Him for "thirty-three good"***
Then over the brawn of His shoulder looked back as we galloped more near,
Then fled for the reeds by the river, and we followed the "Boar of the Year."

Away like a bird went the Arab—head and tail in the air—which was wrong,
For a pigsticker worthy his name looks *down* when he buckets along;
And the Arab was new to his business. What wonder then Cheltenham fell
In a grass-hidden "buffalo wallow" and sat down to rest him a spell?
Then Rugby shot forward, the first of us three—for to reason it stands
That a coachy Artillery charger has the legs of a mere "fourteen hands".

Then he jinked and the Waler shot past, but the country breeds wheeled and we flew
O'er the treacherous black-cotton hillocks, spears up, riding all that we knew,
Now a brute with a mouth like a brick-bat can't turn to a turn of the wrist,
And that Waler took *furlongs* to turn in, and the rest of the fun Rugby missed;
So we had the boar to ourselves, after manifold doublings and "chouses",
And the issue was narrowed to this: "First spear for the love of your Houses."

Dead white on the dirt of His hide ran a spear-scar from shoulder to chine;
(And a pig who is marked with the spear is seldom the mildest of Swine)
When he stopped in the shade of the *reh*-grass that fringes the river bed's marge,
The "lift" of his rust-red neck bristles had made us look out for a charge.

And we got it. Right wheel, best foot foremost—with a quick sickle-sweep of his head,
That missed the off hock of my tatto and ript up an ant-hill instead,
He made for the next horse's belly—the jungle pig's deadliest trick—
But he caught the spear fair on his shoulder, and the bamboo broke short at the nick.
Then the "prettiest mare in the Province" let out with her ever-quick heels,
And the sound of the Ancient his death-grunt was drowned in her feminine squeals.

"And which of the Houses got first spear? With sorrow unfeigned be it said
That I jabbed at his quarters and missed, and I rode for the black and the red:
And *he* for the black and the yellow, and *his* was the first (and last) spear
That settled the *honk* by the river and won his "Boar of the Year."

And we drank in the shade of the lunch-tent to the College that stands by the sea,
And we drank to the health of its fellows—to all who have been and may be;
And Rugby joined in with the chorus, and Cheltenham echoed the cheer,
On the day that we rode for the College and won you the "Boar of the Year".

N.W.P.

* Herd of Pig.

† Australian Horse.

‡ Beds of Water-courses—dry all the Summer.

*** Thirty-three inches at the shoulder. On measurement he wasn't much more than two inches under our estimate, though, as I have said, he looked as big as a bullock.

§ Double. A wild pig can turn like a hare.

(The letters N.W.P. may stand for the North-West Province. No boy and no master had these initials, and it is thought that the author of the lines may have been Kipling, who it is known, sent contributions to the "Chronicle," which he at one time edited, under the cloak of anonymity.)

Big Game Shooting

Several O.U.S.C.s experienced the thrills of big game hunting and shooting, and some with considerable success. Outstanding in this direction were the achievements of C. H. STOCKLEY, who was at the U.S.C. and Haileybury. As is well known, he earned a tremendous reputation for big-game shooting, and later, in animal photography in India, East Africa and in many other parts of the world. Two fine elephant tusks were presented by him to the Junior School at Westward Ho! Charles Stockley was a regular writer of sporting articles in "Country Life" for many years until his death.

The expression "He was a keen shot" has been applied to many O.U.S.C.s—to mention a few—A. G. BANNATYNE, J. C. BUTT, CHARLES MEAD, A. R. B. SAVAGE, A. L. M. MOLESWORTH, an excellent big-game shot, W. L. OSBORN, C. W. WARD and J. C. P. VERSTURME-BUNBURY, who developed his love for shooting from the time when he was in the College VIII which competed for the first time in 1907 for the Ashburton Shield at Bisley.

W. DE L. WILLIAMS and B. U. NICOLAY in the mid-'90s seem to have covered much the same territory on their expeditions. The former's chief success took place in Tibet during August, 1894, when he shot a bharal 32½ inches and an ovis ammon 38½ inches. It was mentioned at the time that "No change is made in the record length of the horns of any of the Asian wild sheep, with the exception of the bharal shot by Captain Williams, in the bharal Pass. This success beat the existing record by half-an-inch measured along the front curve."

When serving with the Hampshire Regiment in India, and later on transfer to the Gurkhas, B. U. Nicolay spent many of his "leave" periods on shooting expeditions. He has recalled that perhaps the finest holiday he ever spent was in 1895, when accompanied by a brother Officer, he trekked for three months beyond the Himalayas. In his own words: "This trip was full of incident. We went over two passes, 18,000 feet and 17,500 feet with stout Upper Garhwali Bhutias and yak transport. Unfortunately it was the wrong time of year for burrel or ovis ammon.

On one occasion I missed a good burrel after a wonderful stalk, but later shot a small one. We returned from the trip hard as nails."

When shooting in Chamba, Nicolay was lucky to get some bear, leopard and thar—a specimen of the latter was a fine head over 14 inches, and about an inch less than the existing record. Nicolay went on to recall: "I shot a buffalo, a fair head, in 1899 while in the Purner district of Bengal, and ten years later a small tiger in the Nepaul Terrai. A good many years later, I presented this tiger's skin to the Imperial Service College Cadet Corps band. Reflecting upon my various expeditions I think the one I enjoyed most was the trek round the far side of the Himalayas, now over 60 years ago."

A few extracts from "A Day's Adventure up the Niger" by W. de L. Williams may be of some interest of O.U.S.C.s. "The Donga-Terror" was a crocodile which hung around that part of the river where the villagers drew their water, and to my knowledge seven natives had been killed by it, and only five days earlier the crocodile had seized a small child incautiously paddling. The child was dragged under and never seen again. If I could kill this particular crocodile, I was assured by the villagers it would be a great boon. All previous attempts had failed. On one occasion the crocodile was "netted" and pulled into shallow water, but after bashing about very vigorously it broke the net and escaped. The natives assured me they could tell "The Terror" from any other crocodile, and that if I had patience, I would certainly see it. I had waited in hiding in long grass only about ten minutes when the natives began gesticulating wildly and pointing into the river. I caught sight of the much dreaded monster—two large eyes floating about like bubbles on the water for a second or

two, and then disappearing only to re-appear a few seconds later. Drawing my breath I carefully covered the eye nearest to me, not 30 yards off. I was determined not to miss, but several times had to bring my rifle down until I felt satisfied that I was steady enough. At last, steady as a rock, I slowly pulled the trigger. "He's hit, he's hit," shouted the men, and a few splashes in the river convinced me that "The Terror" had been badly hit, but I feared like many another I had previously shot, I should never see it again. In a few minutes four canoes pushed out into the river, and the natives with the long bamboo poles poked about where the brute was seen in an endeavour to recover it. I felt that unless the natives saw it on shore they would not believe that "Donga-Terror", with its charmed life, had really been killed. A couple of hours later the body was found washed up on shallows half a mile below where I had shot it. I had the body cut up, and found inside quite an interesting assortment of objects: broken bits of coloured glass telling the tale of some unfortunate woman's bracelet, several rivets used for mending canoes, stones, bits of brass, and a very fine ivory armlet which I kept as a memento. The crocodile was by no means a large one, measuring only 14ft. 2in., but it appeared to be of great age. My bullet, a split Jeffrey, had entered a quarter of an inch behind the right eye. The same night there was great rejoicing in the village with feasting and chanting. (The Shiriki or Chief, to whom I paid a visit in the evening was profuse in his thanks. He regaled me with Kola nuts and palm wine as is the custom in that country. He insisted on presenting me with a small horse, a very attractive-looking animal, and he sent down to my own men a young bullock and two sheep. These were followed by a long string of female slaves, each carrying on her head, a large earthen pitcher of palm wine, yams, smoked fish with which the natives prepared a right royal meal.")

During the last few years of his life, R. PELHAM BURN ('99-'04), one of the best all-round sportsmen the College turned out, was interested in the developing of the crocodile-trapping industry on Lake Baringo, in the great Rift Valley of Kenya. Burn devised a means of trapping, and after stripping, the underskin, the most valuable part, was sent to the United States in exchange for dollars. "P.B." set about instructing the primitive tribesmen in the art of stalking and trapping crocodiles with the minimum risk to their own lives. He foresaw that this business was not without considerable danger to the natives, and he was prudent enough to inaugurate a compensation scheme in case of injury. "P.B." lived in Kenya on and off for forty years, and it is not difficult for O.U.S.C.s who knew him to realise that as a farmer and trapper he has been rightly described as an adventurous Englishman.

"The Regimental History of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1793-1950", by Marcus Cunliffe, relates that G. V. W. Hill, during the period 1928-33, was an outstanding shot—"He disposed of six panthers, a tiger and two tigresses. One tigress, which he shared with a brother officer, nearly cost Hill his life. The two officers were on a shooting trip in Southern India and were walking along a path in search of game when suddenly the head of a tigress appeared through the grass, only 20 yards away. Hill fired and hit her, but she was out of sight. Although unable to organize a proper search for the tigress, the two went out together unsupported. Suddenly the animal charged them. Hill's companion armed with a gun loaded with lethal bullets, hit her in the hind leg. Hill, his view obscured, fired when he could see her. The shot went home, but the tigress nevertheless reached him, seized his foot in her mouth and clawed his leg. Hill, lying on his back, calmly put a shot into her head, and his companion made the kill."

H. M. J. MCINTYRE recalls how he learned a great deal about shooting and mountaineering from his one-time battery commander, Major C. L. R. Gray, world-famed big game shot—shot his tiger on foot variety, and from Major W. M. Hunt,

the best known shot with a gun from Gilgit. Later in his service, McIntyre says most of his shooting was done in deserts or in mountainous country. Judging from the number of heads which adorned the walls of the former Junior United Service Club in London between the two world wars, it is clear that McIntyre enjoyed many successful shooting "leaves".

Several other O.U.S.C.s were good shots, but their exploits are unknown. The two who gained most distinction with service rifle and revolver were H. E. MARSH and W. B. WALLACE. The former competed in the Army Rifle team at Bisley and was also a member of the Army Revolver XX. Wallace, who incidentally was the first Infantry officer to pass the advanced class of the Artillery College (p.a.c.), was the winner of the Gold Jewel, Army Rifle Association, in India during 1904—no mean achievement.

(It should justly be added that H. A. Tapp himself was a good revolver shot and was in the Sandhurst team. - Ed.)

Riding

In a book which he wrote on Riding in general, Major A. J. GODLEY, as he then was, wrote rather charmingly:

"To my Father,

Who taught me that which during my nineteen years' soldiering I have found of more value than anything I ever learnt—namely, to ride—this book is affectionately dedicated."

Although an Infantryman, Alex. Godley took every opportunity of enjoying whatever mounted sport came his way. As a young officer stationed at the Curragh he hunted with the famous Kildare Hunt, and was a very keen polo player. He has recalled that to lessen his heavy expenses he was forced to train his own polo ponies, and this he did with some success. Much of his early soldiering was with the Mounted Infantry either in South Africa or at home. Soon after joining the Staff College, Camberley, in 1895, Godley was elected Master of Draghounds. When at the Mounted Infantry School at Longmore in 1903, he was both Master and huntsman of the Drag. Twenty-five years later, while Governor of Gibraltar, he was a keen supporter of, and enjoyed many days with, the Royal Calpe Hunt.

Other Infantrymen who were keen riders to hounds were A. L. M. MOLESWORTH ('89-'95), and he also attained more than an average ability at polo, and R. J. H. PARLBY ('75-'76).

Among Gunners, A. F. BECKE's chief successes included winning the Aldershot Cup (2½ miles steeplechase) in May, 1897, and the winning of the R.A. Gold Cup (3 miles steeplechase) the following year. One of the keenest of riders in the Indian Army was C. H. ROWCROFT ('85-'89). He won the Indian Cavalry Pony Steeplechase in 1905 on his pony "Galway", and a year later he came in first in the Indian Cavalry Grand National on Captain Odlum's "Little John".

J. C. WALKER ("Hookie" at the College, '04-'05), 5th Cavalry, earned a reputation of being a good jockey and rider over fences. He was notoriously quick at the gate when flat racing.

When at the Staff College, Quetta, C. F. L. STEVENS, Hodson's Horse (4th D.C.O. Lancers) was master of Draghounds for several seasons. He later hunted the Lahore Hounds and started the Kohat Drag.

Writing of horses, it is no exaggeration to record that F. A. MAXWELL'S Australian-bred charger "English Lord" was an outstanding animal for both military purposes and sport. This horse was wounded at Sanna's Post on the occasion when Maxwell won his V.C.—five bullet wounds, one near the spine, but this did not prevent the combination of master and horse establishing a reputation for themselves a few years later while at the Staff College, Camberley. "English Lord" returned to India with Maxwell and continued to win successes, no doubt much cared for by F.A.'s orderly, Dost Mohammed Khan. Frank Maxwell was passionately fond of horses, and a good judge of them and a good rider. Mrs. F. A. Maxwell in "I am Ready" records two delightful stories: "In his rides from Camberley Staff College to Guildford, Frankie would ride one horse and the other, 'English Lady,' would follow without any lead. Occasionally, police would pull them up, saying, 'No horses allowed on the high road without leads.' Answer: 'Have you a dog?' 'Yes.' 'Do you take it on a lead?' 'No.' 'Well, it could be just as much a public danger as my horse,' and on they would go.

"'English Lady' was an Irish hunter. She would follow 'at heel' and when Frankie would ride over to Guildford on his bicycle (to leave it there), 'Lady' would pull him on his bicycle uphill, and follow loose going down."

During their service in India, Major-General Sir BERNARD JAMES, while Director of Remounts from 1922-26, and Lieut.-General W. G. H. VICKERS, while Commandant, School of Equitation, from 1934-35, had good opportunities in maintaining their interest in the training of horses and in riding in general. General James was well known as the founder, and for several years the President, of the Delhi Horse Show. It was widely recognised that he did much to improve the quality of the country-breds.

Two Indian Army O.U.S.C.s became Secretaries of Turf Clubs: Major J. E. HUGHES and Major O. L. PUGHE, the former in 1912 became Secretary, Western Turf Club in Bombay. He was largely instrumental in re-modelling the race-courses at Bombay and Poona. The Bombay course and its equipment were considered one of the finest in the world. O. L. Pughe was appointed Steward of the Rangoon Turf Club and was in the post when war was declared in 1939. Pughe was a very popular personality in Rangoon.

At home, H. A. WREN ('84-89) was a great devotee of the horse when living in Yorkshire and the Midlands. While in Scarborough, Wren managed a riding school, and in the Midlands his main pre-occupation was in the breeding of hunters.

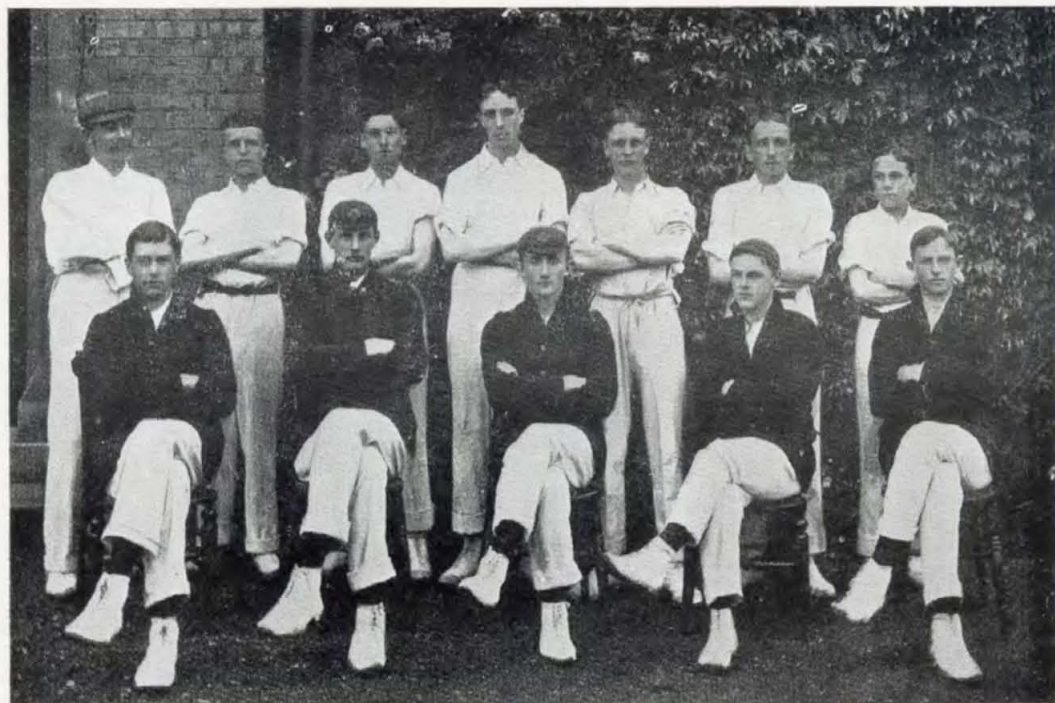
Out in the Argentine it was not at all hard work for those O.U.S.C.s engaged in farming or ranching. One one occasion alone, L. BLYTHE, C. EDEN, C. A. HAY and F. B. HINCHLIFF were all riders, if not winners, at the Venado Tuerto Spring Race Meeting in 1902. Blythe rode the winner of the Bentworth Cup; Hay's "Guardman," owner up, won the 800 metres flat race, and Eden, riding his own "Pannero," came in first in the 1,500 metres hurdle race. Thus O.U.S.C.s could be said to have done well on this day. No doubt if recourse could be made to the "River Plate Sport and Pastime" magazine, further Westward Ho! successes would come to light.

When living in the United States, A. LOFTUS BRYAN ('02-'03), enjoyed a considerable amount of fox-hunting on Long Island and in New Jersey. In 1922 he went to California, where he owned a pack of foxhounds for a few seasons.



U.S.C. XV, 1904-05

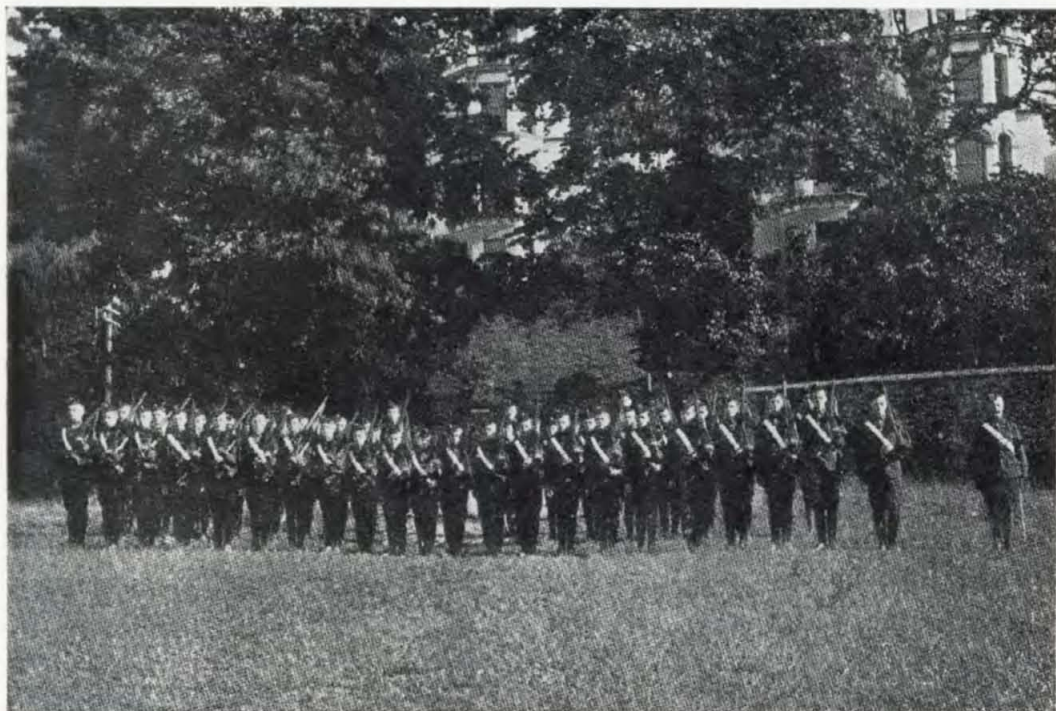
R. F. C. ALLEN, J. STANFORD, J. F. BRADLY, E. CAPEL, J. L. L. SWEET, P. W. BRADLY,
 G. F. BRADLY, G. G. MURRAY, —, SMITH (Pro.), F. G. WYNNE, H. GORDON, F. G. DOUGLASS,
 R. P. BURN (Capt.), H. LILLIE, E. H. J. NICOLLS, O. L. PUGHE.



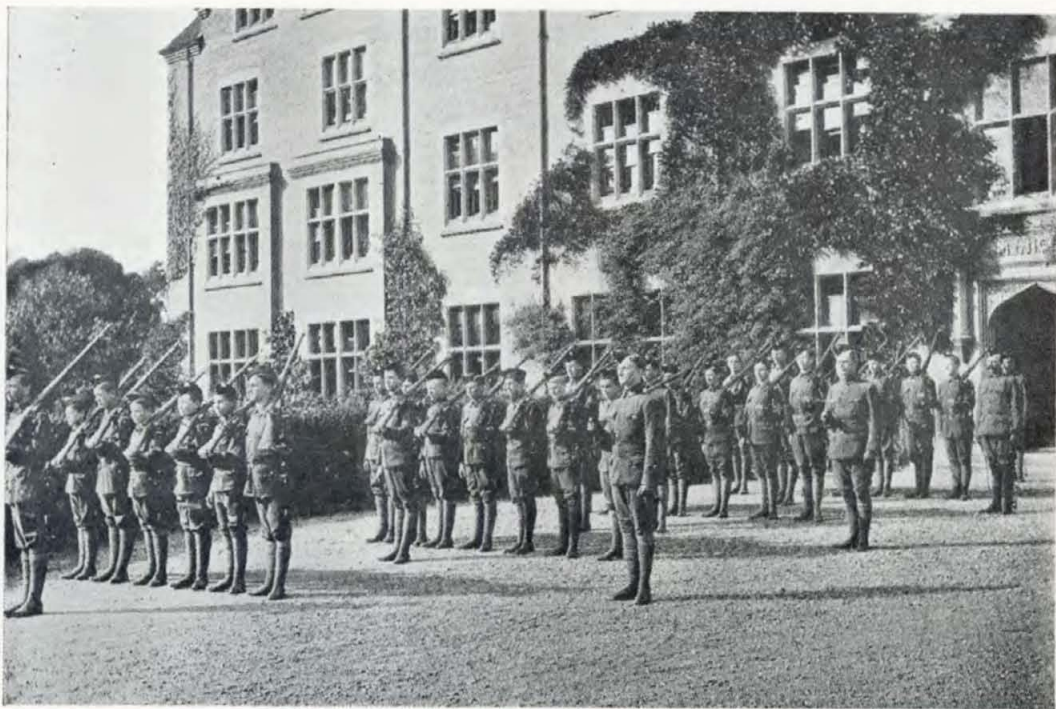
U.S.C. XI, 1905

SMITH (Pro.), A. C. A. AVES, V. S. CLARKE, J. W. MAUNSELL, G. MURRAY, W. G. H. VICKERS,
 W. M. JENKINS, J. L. SWEET, H. GORDON, H. LILLIE (Capt.), P. W. BRADLEY, J. STANFORD.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE CADET CORPS



AT WESTWARD HO!, 1902



AT HARPENDEN, 1905

Fishing

No doubt several O.U.S.C.s were keen fishermen, but records of their achievements are scanty. B. U. NICOLAY, when fishing in the Jhelum, Kashmir, in 1918, had the good fortune to catch the first mahseer of the season at Ningel, weighing 30 lb. J. S. WOODRUFFE was known to be a very keen fisherman among his many sporting activities. CHARLES MEAD, whenever he could escape from his Stock Exchange duties, spent much of his free time dry-fly fishing on the Itchen, but salmon fishing at Thurso gave him much enjoyment. He has related that he had a great thrill on his 73rd birthday when near Hungerford he caught his record trout.

Big-game fishing was one of C. F. L. Stevens' hobbies, and he records that he is believed to have been the first with rod and line to catch a sailfish in Ceylon waters.

GAMES AND SPORT GAMES

Boys, the majority of whom were destined for the Services, had little opportunity of continuing the playing of games and taking part in sport in the early days of Westward Ho! This was even more so since many Old Boys were seen off to India and other countries overseas. Today, facilities for sport and games are ample but it was different in those days.

Rugger

Remembering that R. R. FENTON and H. C. NICOLAY played for Devon while still at the College, and that the latter's famous partner at half-back, D. F. DE C. BUCKLE, played for Barnstaple during 1894-95 and was Captain of the side during the second-half of the season, it shows that the standard of rugger at the U.S.C. was high in the '90s. Also, while still at the College, R. P. BURN played in the 1903 Devon County Trials. He afterwards played consistently for the Cheltenham XV during 1905-06, at this period one of the best XV's in the West of England. In 1892 R. P. YATES played for Cornwall against Devon. Surrey was represented by S. E. C. H. BEAMISH and G. C. HODGSON in 1893-94 and 1895-96 respectively. In the same year (1897) that J. G. MCCONAGHEY obtained his "Blue" at Edinburgh University, A. S. WHEELER was playing for Cornwall. Had H. C. Nicolay soldiered at home instead of going to India, he might have achieved playing for England. R. E. PARTRIDGE played several times for Hampshire during 1911-12. On many occasions between 1907 and 1914 G. V. W. HILL played for the Army. Several Old Boys kept up playing rugger as much as was feasible, and H. M. J. MCINTYRE was certainly one of them. After his playing days were over, McIntyre's interest in rugger was concentrated on refereeing. He was a member of the London Society of Rugby Union Referees from 1924 to 1930, in which year "Mac" once more started off on foreign service.

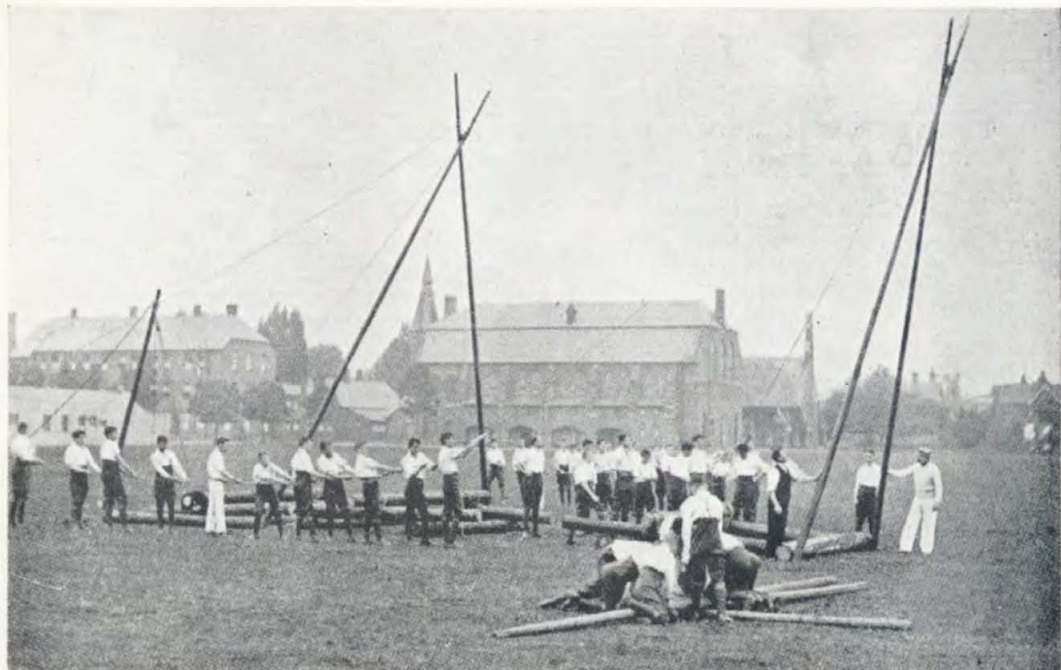
C. G. STEWART played for Sussex during the 1912-13 season. Nicolay and Buckle as half-backs are spoken of even today in Devon. J. C. SPARKS played for the Royal Navy in the '80s and C. M. SERGEANT in 1920. A. L. M. MOLESWORTH played in the Devon County Trials in 1897.

Cricket

Little is known of the cricketing activities of O.U.S.C.s. We do know that E. H. COX, although only one term at Westward Ho! and that a Christmas term (1878), became a very keen cricketer. It is recorded that his ability (as a cricketer) attracted the attention of Lord Hardinge, Governor of Bombay, who "pulled him in" as an A.D.C. for a short spell. Cox was a delightful character—"he literally died on the cricket field, collapsing after hitting two magnificent fours through the covers".

A. B. RITCHIE played for the Aldershot Command in 1895, and again ten years later. He was a member of the M.C.C. from 1901 until his death in July, 1955. General Ritchie's interest in cricket never flagged and he was often to be seen at Lord's.

R. M. BOURNE played as much cricket as he could for a few years after leaving the College in 1897. He played for Plymouth and Bath and had the thrill of scoring 60 runs in 20 minutes when playing for the latter team against Bristol, enabling his side to score 121 runs required for victory in one hour left for play. J. L. R. CAREY played for Jersey for several seasons and was for a long time President of the Island Cricket Club. R. B. RICKMAN played for Devon in 1900 and for Derbyshire the three following seasons.



THE CADET CORPS AT WINDSOR, 1907



O.U.S.C. GOLF MEETING, 1936

Standing: E. R. HOUGHTON, W. H. CORNISH, E. H. LANCASTER, S. E. C. H. BEAMISH,
J. STANFORD, ST. J. A. BROWNE, C. WOOD-HILL, C. A. JONES,
Sitting: E. A. BREITHAUPT, A. F. BECKE, A. M. BOURNE, B. U. NICOLAY, C. A. K. BACON.

E. H. LANCASTER, a fast bowler, played much Army cricket in India from 1900 to 1934. One of his earliest achievements of note was the taking of all ten wickets against the Jat Sikh Brigade in the Punjab Commission Cup. He captained the Poona Gymkhana during 1923-25, and the R.I.A.S.C. team when they won the Punjab Commission Cup in 1927. He started the Free Foresters' side against "The Rest," which became an annual fixture during the Lahore Christmas Weeks. During his service in India, Lancaster captained many garrison sides, and at one time he was President of the Punjab Wanderers' Club. From 1937 to 1949, Lancaster was Honorary Secretary, Somerset C.C.C.

O.U.S.C.s and Hockey

Hockey was not played at the U.S.C. until 1900, and from then onwards it was played during the Easter term.

R. P. BURN was in the XI for five years and was Captain for four seasons. H. LILLIE was also in the XI for five years, and he was Captain his last two seasons. G. LESLIE-SMITH and R. M. BOURNE represented Devon 1901-02, and Bourne then played for Shropshire for five consecutive seasons. G. V. W. HILL also played for Shropshire in 1906 and the two following seasons, and afterwards he played for Kent. Hill was selected for an England team in 1912, and he frequently turned out for the Army and the Combined Services. Hill's prowess and keenness for hockey is mentioned in the Regimental "History of the 1st Battn. Faugh-A-Ballagh in the Great War", in which it is recorded that Hill played frequently for the Army between 1914 and 1925 "except when he was playing a more dangerous game". Perhaps H. M. J. MCINTYRE kept up playing hockey as long as any O.U.S.C., even if only spasmodically—playing fast games on hard grounds in many parts of the world in peace and war. It was said of him during the second World War that he was seldom seen without a bandage over some part of his body.

In India, both H. E. BROWNE (47th Sikhs) and C. H. CLIBBORN (92nd Punjabis) made reputations for themselves as good hockey players.

Golf

As far as it is known, HORACE HUTCHINSON was the only O.U.S.C. to obtain a "Blue" for golf, and he represented Oxford University from 1878 to 1882, roughly the period when Rudyard Kipling was a boy at Westward Ho! He became Amateur Golf Champion in 1886 and he won the same title again the following year. Hutchinson designed and constructed a special "driver" six inches longer than his normal one. It was this extra length which added to his skill and the length of his "driving". "H. H." held the theory that "the longer the club the lighter must be the head". This famous "driver" is now an exhibit in the Club House of Rye Golf Club.

Little is known of O.U.S.C. golfing achievements at home or abroad, but T. G. BLOIS-JOHNSON won the Championship at Culmarg, Kashmir, in 1905. S. M. LYDE was the runner-up of the Belgium Open Championship in 1913. In the late '20s, W. DE L. WILLIAMS, residing in Guernsey, was one of the founders of the St. Peter Port Golf Course, and G. S. KEANE did much to encourage golf in the Argentine, where he lived for many years. A. H. MOLESWORTH and P. WINTERSCALE became well known golfers, and their names, together with that of HORACE HUTCHINSON, are recorded as winners of major events in the Club House at the Royal North Devon Links at Westward Ho!

With the revival of the O.U.S.C. Society in 1934, the O.U.S.C. Golfing Society came into being largely through the inspiration of R. M. BOURNE, supported by E. A. BREITHAAPT. This proved the means of bringing a good many Old Boys together annually, albeit mostly veterans. In 1935, and for the next three years, the Society held its annual meeting at the Mid-Surrey Golf Club, Richmond, and these proved most successful gatherings. A. H. GAYER was elected first President, and he presented a silver challenge cup for "Foursomes", to be known as the "Gayer" Cup. The runners-up in this competition received the "A. F. Becke Cigarette Box". In addition, there was the Hutchinson Medal for the best individual round (handicap). This Medal was originally presented by Lt.-Col. H. Hutchinson to the U.S.C. in 1875 for competition among the boys.

The winners during the years 1935-38 were:

<i>Hutchinson Medal</i>		<i>Gayer Cup and Becke Cigarette Box</i>	
1935	C. A. Jones	74	R. M. Bourne and J. Stanford
1936	A. F. Becke		A. F. Becke and B. U. Nicolay
1937	St. J. A. Browne		B. U. Nicolay and R. M. Bourne
1938	C. R. K. Bacon and R. M. Bourne	77	C. R. K. Bacon and R. M. Bourne

Owing to the second World War, there was no resumption of annual meetings until 1947, and by now most of the O.U.S.C. members were unable to play in competitions. Although the O.U.S.C. G.S. of necessity came to an end by amalgamating with the O.H. Society, C. R. K. BACON and R. M. BOURNE achieved a fine success by winning the "Travers-Rountree Public Schools Cup" in 1947 by defeating the Old Tonbridgians by 4 and 2. Again it was R. M. Bourne who was the chief negotiator in bringing about the amalgamation of the two Golfing Societies. The O.U.S.C. Society handed over to the O.H. Golfing Society the "Gayer" Cup and the "Becke Cigarette Box", together with a Medal for "Foursomes" to be known as the "Westward Ho!" Medal. This latter trophy was to take the place of the "Hutchinson" Medal presented to the Royal North Devon Golf Club as a memento of the old U.S.C.'s connection with Westward Ho! With the subsequent amalgamation of the O.H. and O.U.S.C. Golfing Societies, it is good to know that these trophies will be competed for in future annual meetings. R. M. Bourne was elected a joint Hon. Secretary, which appointment he held for three years and until he felt that he should give way to a younger man.

Additional to the names already mentioned, the O.U.S.C.s who were active members of the O.U.S.C. Golfing Society included: E. A. BREITHAAPT, S. C. H. BEAMISH, E. P. GRANT-DALTON, H. L. C. DE RINZY, E. R. HOUGHTON, E. H. LANCASTER, C. V. MERCER, GERALD STAPLEDON, C. WOOD-HILL and C. E. THOMPSON (Staff).

Several Old Boys, known to have been keen golfers, had their days of playing in competitions cut short owing to wounds or war disability. The handicaps of W. DE L. WILLIAMS, H. GORDON and H. M. J. MCINTYRE were adversely affected for this reason. McIntyre records: "I cannot any longer play the 'St. Andrew's swing', which is the free and full swing, owing to a damaged left arm and wrist. I can no longer hit the ball the way I could in July, 1940, at Troon, the last time I played in competition golf before being knocked out at Tobruk."

Athletics

In the field of athletics, beagling, cross-country running and associate sports, G. V. W. HILL, L. O. MOTT and J. PIKE and H. A. HILL seem to have been outstanding among O.U.S.C.s. Hill represented Ireland in cross-country running during 1907. Mott has been a very keen follower of beagles. Joseph Pike hunted the Instow Harriers for 14 years from 1900 to the outbreak of war in 1914.

G. G. GARRETT obtained his "Blue" at Cambridge in 1901 for athletics.

Swimming, Water Polo and Life Saving

The College turned out some good swimmers, but as an Old Boy, O. C. C. Nicolls was outstanding. He won his "Blue" at Oxford for swimming and water polo, in which he represented his 'Varsity for four years, 1897-1900. In 1899 he represented Sussex. Many O.U.S.C.s won the R.H.S. medals or certificates for life-saving.

Boxing, Fencing and Tug-of-War

The College's outstanding boxer was A. MOUTRAY-READ, later to win the V.C. posthumously. He won the Heavyweight Championship in India eight times, probably a record, and the Middleweight twice. In 1909, 1911 and 1912, Moutrey-Read held the Army and Navy Heavyweight Championship. "Read wins," said one of the judges, "because he never accepts defeat, and never knows when he is beaten."

In 1908, G. V. W. Hill won the Army Bayonet-fighting Championship, no doubt profiting from the instruction he had received from Sergt.-Major Schofield. We know the good stead that Schofield's instruction held for F. A. Maxwell, already holder of the V.C., when he related how he was able to instruct officers and men under his command in France during 1915 and 1916 in real bayonet-fighting with good effect.

A. W. WINTER was in the Royal Marines' Tug-of-War team.

Tennis and Racquets

JOHN PUCKLE and GEORGE HICKIE were probably the Old Boys who were best at Tennis. Puckle (with Captain A. Berger, R.A.S.C.) won the Army Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship. Two years in succession he and Berger won the Army Racquets Championship Doubles.

Rowing and Yachting

As far as is known, very few O.U.S.C.s went in for rowing or yachting. F. BAYLAY was an exceptionally good oar, and trained the Royal Engineers' Eight at a period when the Corps possessed a very good crew. Baylay was also certainly the keenest and most skilled yachtsman among our Old Boys. It is a fact that a Regatta held at Calcutta was on one occasion held up to enable Baylay to reach there in time to sail a yacht for the Sappers. Many years later, C. F. L. STEVENS took up yachting and competed in several ocean races.

A. F. G. TRACY of H.M.S. "Ocean", sailed a 42-foot launch and won the cup presented by H.E. The Governor of Hong Kong offered to Midshipmen of the British China Squadron in 1904.

Capt. F. E. E. HENDERSON ('84-'90), late Royal Munster Fusiliers, was Secretary of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 1922-1931.

RECENT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE

The foregoing account of the United Services College and its Old Boys would not be complete without some reference to more recent events connected with the School.

The Memorial Plaque at Westward Ho!

"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us"

How often in recent years have these famous words from "Ecclesiasticus" been heard in Churches, Chapels and on Village Green, and nowhere were they more appropriate than on September 5th, 1953, when a Memorial Plaque commemorating the United Services College was unveiled by Lieut-General W. G. H. Vickers, the President of the United Services College and Imperial Service College Society, at Kipling Terrace, Westward Ho!

"In this very month of September 79 years ago in this building there was started the United Services College," said General Vickers. It started with a small nucleus of boys brought from Hajleybury by the first Head Master, Mr. Cormell Price. He was a very able and much-loved man, and under his wise guidance the School grew in size and reputation and here it remained for thirty years until, for economic reasons, it had to leave the West Country and eventually settled down at Windsor.

"Although the School lived on in The Imperial Service College and still lives on in Haileybury, we, the original Old Boys, always feel that the true character and glory left it when it went away from here in 1904."

During the thirty years it remained at Westward Ho! some 1,200 boys passed through the School. A great proportion had gone into the fighting services, where many earned distinction.

"We are particularly proud to have had in our small community no less than four awards of the Victoria Cross." Others, added General Vickers, had gone into almost every other sphere of life—through the Universities into the Church, and into medicine or had become administrators all over the Empire and the world, and many, if not most of them, had earned fine reputations.

No doubt the greatest and most famous of all Old Boys had been Rudyard Kipling, the great poet and writer.

Memorials connected with the School were already in Westward Ho! but they had always felt there should be some other mark to show people and future generations the actual site of the School.

—"The Northam Gazette."

The plaque itself is placed on the retaining wall of the garden of No. 7 Kipling Terrace, the home of Mr. Cormell Price and succeeding Headmasters.

Through the courtesy of the Northam District Council and with the kind agreement of the residents the former "Kingsley Terrace" had been re-named "Kipling Terrace" a few weeks before and thus is itself a memorial to the great poet of the Empire.

The Memorials referred to are to be found in Holy Trinity Church and consist of:

(a) A stained glass window in the South Aisle, with three lights depicting St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, in memory of Mr. Cormell Price. This window was placed in position on 22nd November 1913, and near to where "The Head" used to sit. The brass plate beneath the window bears the inscription:

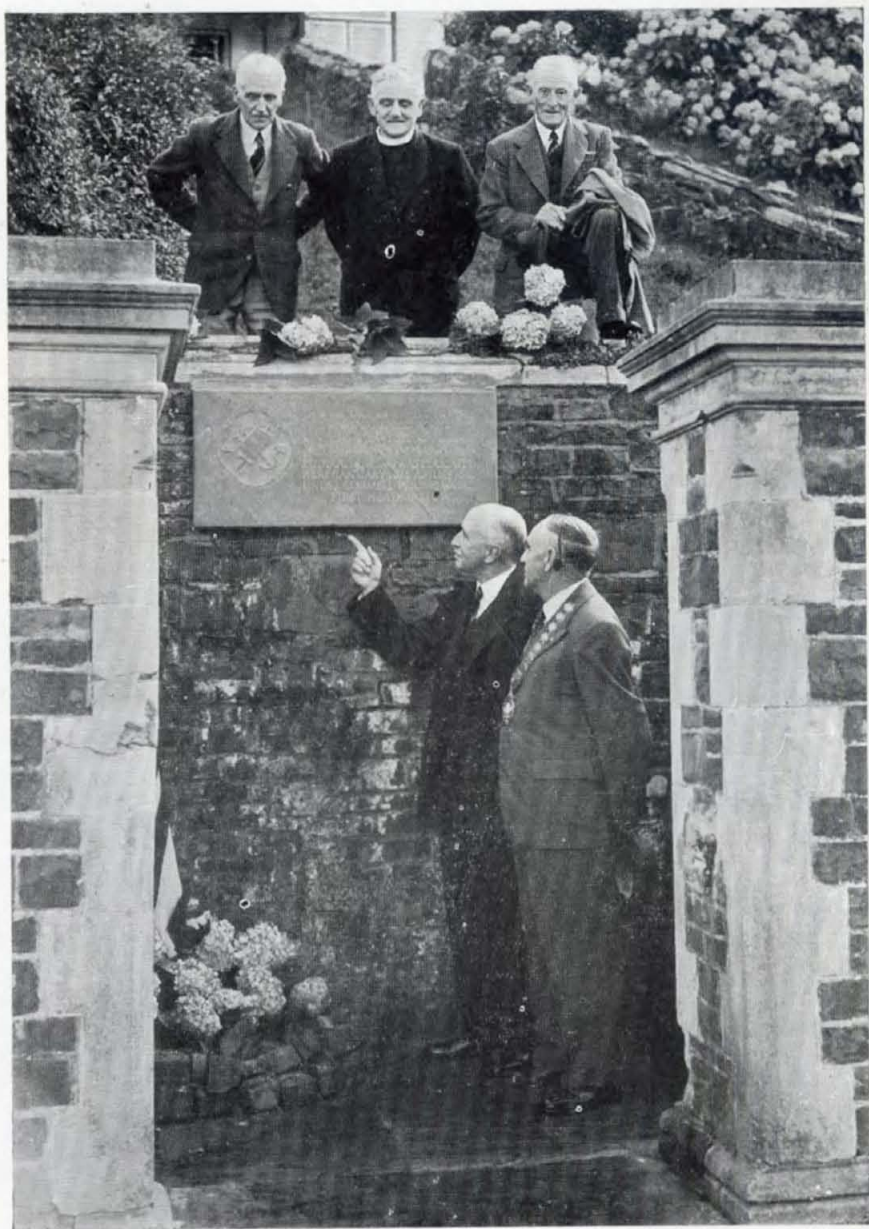
"To the Glory of God
and

in loving memory of Cormell Price, Esquire, M.A., B.C.L. Oxon.
For twenty years the first Head Master of the United Services College
Westward Ho!

who died 4th May, 1910, aged 74 years.

This window is dedicated by some of his Old Boys.

"Who with toil of his Today
Brought for us Tomorrow." —Kipling.



UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE AT WESTWARD HO!

GENERAL VICKERS AND MR. JOHN HEYWOOD (CHAIRMAN, NORTHAM U.D.C.)
(Above): R. M. BOURNE, REV. L. O. MOTT, GENERAL SIR S. F. MUSPRATT.



THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE AT WESTWARD HO!



THE CORMELL PRICE MEMORIAL WINDOW AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
WESTWARD HO!

(b) A bronze tablet surmounted by the School Crest in memory of Old Boys who died on service in many parts of the world, up to and including the Great War of 1914-18.

This tablet was executed to the design of W. K. Hinchcliff, O.U.S.C., by Mr. H. C. King and bears the inscription :

To the Glory of God
And in memory of
Old Boys
of the
United Services College
(1874 - 1918)
Who gave their Lives
for their
King and Country
and whose Names are
recorded in the
Roll of Honour
at Windsor.

"For their work continueth
Great beyond their knowing." —Kipling.

Erected by surviving Old Boys, 1938.

The tablet was unveiled by General A. G. Little C.M.G., O.U.S.C., the last Head of the School under Cormell Price, and dedicated by the Rev. H. P. D. Pinhey, Vicar of Northam, on 8th July, 1942.

(c) A Roll of Honour Book, kept in a glass-covered oak case beneath the Cormell Price Memorial Window, gives the names of the 141 O.U.S.C.s who are referred to on the bronze tablet.

This Roll of Honour Book was executed by Mr. Arthur Sharp, Principal of the Bideford School of Art, who subsequently added the names of the five O.U.S.C.s who died during the 1939-45 War. Although a little less elaborate, this Book is a replica of the Roll of Honour Book kept in the Chapel of Haileybury and Imperial Service College. It contains however one additional page with the names of eleven boys of Mr. R. J. Leakey's Junior School who died during the 1939-45 War.

(d) An Oak Chair for use in the Chancel in memory of the Reverend F. W. Tracy, M.A. the last Headmaster of the U.S.C. at Westward Ho! The carving includes the School Crest and following inscription :

"In Memory of
Francis William Tracy, M.A., Priest
United Services College
Headmaster 1899-1906 Warden 1906-1910
Died 27th March, 1929. A Gift from Old Boys."

This Chair was handed over by General Sir Sydney Muspratt, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. President, U.S.C. and I.S.C. Society and was dedicated by the Rev. E. B. Bridger, M.A. Vicar of Northam on the 9th October 1949.

When the school settled in Windsor additional memorials were placed in the School Chapel. These included two brass memorials and a brass plate in memory of Brigadier Frank Aylmer Maxwell, V.C. These, together with two bronze tablets commemorating Old Boys and Cormell Price respectively, and the original Roll of Honour Book, of which that at Westward Ho! is a replica, now rest in the Chapel of Haileybury and Imperial Service College.

On the 26th June, 1948 a marble Memorial Tablet in Memory of 146 Old Boys who lost their lives in campaigns between 1878 and 1945 was unveiled by Lieut-General W. G. H. Vickers, C.B. O.B.E. in the East Cloister at Haileybury and his words are a fitting conclusion to the story outlined in this Supplement :

"We commemorate here today not only those Old Boys whose names are given in the Roll of Honour, but we commemorate with them their School—a School which shaped the spirit of an era, an era of service, an era in our national history of the building and consolidation of an Empire and the birth of a Commonwealth, an era so wonderfully portrayed by our famous Old Boy, Rudyard Kipling."

It is extremely fitting that this Memorial should be here, for "here" is Haileybury, the birthplace of the United Services College, and here to Haileybury it has come again, the cycle completed."

It is fitting, too, that the portrait of Cornell Price, painted by G. M. Burnand, an O.I.S.C., should have been brought from Windsor to hang in the dining-hall alongside those of former Masters of Haileybury, together with that of Mr. E. G. A. Beckwith, the Head Master for twenty-three years of the Imperial Service College.

A complete collection of "U.S.C. Chronicles" now reposes in the School Library, while various Sports Cups are to be found in the different Houses.

In the summer of 1957 a stone plinth was unveiled on the Terrace to commemorate those Old Boys of Haileybury College, the United Services College and the Imperial Service College, to whom the *Victoria Cross* and *George Cross* have been awarded. On it are recorded the names of G. W. St. G. Grogan, F. A. Maxwell, A. Moutray-Read (U.S.C.) and J. P. Carne and L. F. Sinclair (I.S.C.).

* * *

Though this Supplement has dealt only with the United Services College from its foundation in 1874 until the name was changed to The Imperial Service College in 1911, to which reference has been made in an earlier section, the tradition and spirit of the U.S.C. was continued in the I.S.C. during the thirty years of its existence at Windsor.

Of the 2,200 boys educated at the I.S.C., the great majority entered one or other of the Services and many have attained high rank. In the Royal Navy the list includes one Admiral, two Captains R.N. and many Commanders. In the British Army six Old Boys have attained the rank of Major-General and eighteen that of Brigadier, while many have reached the rank of Colonel. Two O.I.S.C.s have been appointed Air Vice-Marshals in the R.A.F., three Air Commodores and several have attained the rank of Group Captain. Several Old Boys have had successful careers in the Colonial Administrative Service and in other Professions. Their record in sport is equally good.

Among Honours gained are one Victoria Cross, one George Cross and one George Medal. One Baronetcy and one Knighthood have been conferred on Old Boys, one K.C.B., seven C.B., one C.M.G., 25 C.B.E., 45 D.S.O., 41 O.B.E. and numerous lesser Honours.

The names of two hundred and thirty Old Boys of the I.S.C. are recorded in the Roll of Honour in the Cloisters of Haileybury and Imperial Service College.

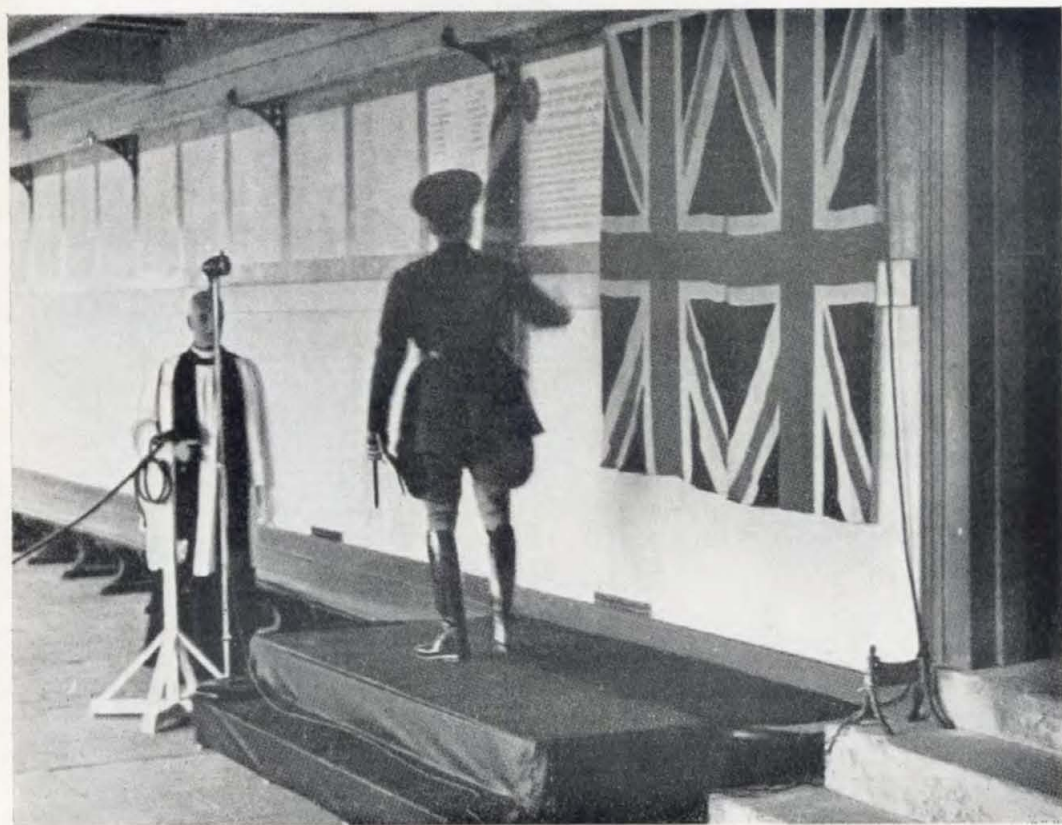
Thus despite its various vicissitudes, the College has maintained an unbroken record of service and the traditions first established at Westward Ho!

CIVITATI NON SIBI

Fear God, Honour the King



THE CHANCEL CHAIR AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WESTWARD HO!
Given by Old Boys of the United Services College in memory of
THE REVEREND F. W. TRACY, M.A.



UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL AT HAILEYBURY ON 26th JUNE, 1948

WORDING OF THE MEMORIAL TABLET
at
HAILEYBURY and IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE

IN MEMORY OF 146 OLD BOYS
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN
CAMPAIGNS between 1878 and 1945

Their names are inscribed in the Roll of Honour in the Chapel. The first being that of Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, adjutant 10th Bombay Native Infantry. He was one of twelve boys who went from Haileybury to Westward Ho ! with Mr. Cornell Price, the first Headmaster of The United Services College in September 1874 and became the first Head Prefect.

The Roll of Honour includes the names of 22 boys who were at Windsor in January 1912 when the name of the School was changed to

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE

With reference to the letter from General Vickers, I hope very much that you may be able to help in regard to the cost of the production of this Memorial to Harold Tapp.

Would you in this case very kindly send any cheque made payable to "The Tapp Memorial Supplement" and crossed Barclays Bank, Ltd., Windsor, to me

G. B. T. Nicholls,
Little Acres Cottage,
Warner Road,
Ware, Herts.