

THE BUCHAN SCHOOL



MAGAZINE

1971

No. 18 (Series begun 1953)

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**THE
BUCHAN SCHOOL
MAGAZINE
1971**

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Visitor

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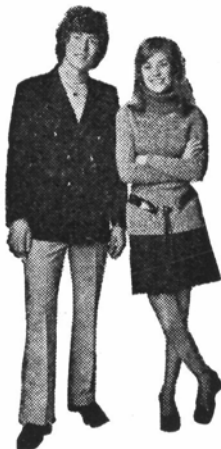
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Frankfurt), Fr. R. LEHR (Univ. of Mannheim), Mlle. V. NEVARRO.

Hon. School Chaplain : Rev. R. W. H. D. MURRAY, M.A.

School Medical Officer : Dr. GILLIAN BURDETT.

Secretary to Principal : Mrs. E. DURNALL.

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SCHOOL OFFICERS, 1970-1971

Head Prefect : Eleanor Stirling

Vice-Head Prefect : Elizabeth Rees-Jones

Head Boarder : Marion Teare

Vice-Head Boarder : Louise Pitts

School Prefects :

G. Sheard, R. Thoday, K. Attwood, S. Bournemouth, A. Chambers, J. Denard,
A. Eyres, A. Godfrey, R. Luton, B. Meyers, A. Simcocks

Sub-Prefects :

V. Crowe, C. Fraser, J. Hall, C. Hoban, M. Brownsdon, S. Garside,
C. Gordon, M. Liley, C. Watt, J. Blencowe, C. Cubbon, A. Gelling,
S. Haywood, S. Williams

School Games Captains :

Hockey : R. Thoday Tennis : B. Meyers Swimming : R. Luton
Judo : R. Niven Sailing : J. Maughan (Commodore)

House Captains :

Godred (Yellow) : A. Eyres Lagman (Blue) : R. Luton
Magnus (Green) : A. Chambers Olaf (Red) : J. Denard

EDITORIAL

Reference was made to the death of Mr. J. W. Cowley, who was a valued member of the Board of Governors, at the Senior School Prize giving in October, 1971, and his kindly charm and wise counsel will be missed at all future school functions.

The year opened with the alarming seizure of planes, later landed in the Jordan desert where the passengers were held hostage by terrorists. Amongst them was Margaret MacGowan who was here for some time in the Preparatory department. Margaret has friends still at school who were anxious about her safety.

It was an eventful year in many other ways too, for on February 5th we watched the first landing of men on the moon at 10.14 a.m., and we watched the first walk on the moon at 2.30 p.m. on television.

For the Middle IV forms and some of the Juniors the year will be remembered as the year in which they made a film. The Children's Film Foundation were making an adventure film called Danger Point, in which a number of famous actors took part, including Rupert Davies and Hattie Jacques. In October and November sequences were shot in many parts of the island, but chiefly in Port Erin bay where the life-boat and crew and fishing boats, together with Captain Watkin's yacht renamed "Sea Witch" and manned by actors and Sea Scouts, all took part. Middle IV learned a great deal about film production and unanimously agreed that it was not all glamour but often an uncomfortable, frustrating and chilly job! We all look forward to seeing the finished film in Douglas at Christmas.

The Junior School won the Manannan Trophy for local studies in Manx schools.

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The second term saw Britain in the throes of the Post Office strike, and special arrangements had to be made with Securicor (Isle of Man) for the safe delivery and return of examination papers and scripts; these arrangements were very efficient and often faster and certainly safer than the Post would have been.

Work for the Duke of Edinburgh Award continued under the guidance of the school leader, Mrs. J. Dale. It was decided to award 100 house points for a Gold Award; 50 for Silver; and 25 for Bronze. With the Voluntary work undertaken by members of Form VI, mention should be made of the service rendered to the Isle of Man Conservation Society in the careful mapping of footpaths, which was carried out for them by Marion Teare and Vivien Crowe of Upper VI.

The Geography Field Work section visited the farm of Mr. Haynes, Ballavar, Santon to learn about Soil testing. A final year science student teacher spent most of the summer term doing her final school practice under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Looney.

Visits to the theatre included parties to see "The Vagabond King", "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Orpheus in the Underworld"; walks were organised for Charity (Wildlife Fund, Cholera Relief and Shelter), while the Museum loan exhibitions of work by Henry Moore and reproductions of famous cave paintings excited wide interest.

Margaret Collister was chosen among the 10 Guides to represent Britain at the International Camp in Sweden, some girls worked in families abroad, and a party of about 30 went to France, visiting Paris, Rouen and Charters. This was a busy, profitable and memorable year, not least because Anne Simcocks became the first girl from this school to enter Girton College, Cambridge.

OLD STUDENTS' NEWS

Several old students called on the Principal during the year, including Fenella Madoc, Anne Christory, Madeleine Clague, Debra Patrick, Barbara Parkinson, Meryl Kneen, Anne Elliott, Gillian Sheard, Gillian Abbotts, Maureen Leather Karran, Caroline Garry and Caroline Hammonds Convery.

Letters were received from Susan Evans (Papua), Elizabeth Gibson, Caroline Fraser, Margaret Sillick, Tanya Sansom, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Julia Garvey, Lavinia Garvey Gunn, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Daphne Cottier, Raya Kharusi Khammas and Pamela Barlow.

Marriages of which we have been informed were those of Caroline Hammonds and Edward Convery; Jane Macpherson and Julian Harper at Santon, Isle of Man; Dr. Rebecca George and Dr. Nicholas Khulpateea of Mauritius, which took place in South India; Anne George and Dr. George Mikal of the Sudan; Paula Dean and Raymond Maddrell; Rava Kharusi and Mohammed Khammas in London; Deirdre Usher and Brian Eaton; Betty Glanz and Michael Taxman in Liverpool; Lynne Gelling and Leo Tyler; Lynn Peckett and Richard Darnill; Lesley Bawden and Michael Postlethwaite; Katherine Callow and Philip Keys; at Malew, Isle of Man; Joan Turner and Roy Norman; Nisreen Kharusi and Dr. Mohammed Sultan in Aden; Jane Bordell and Stewart Bailey; Sandra Kissack and Stephen Anderson; Sally Kewley and Peter Miller; Salma Lemki and Achmed Kharusi; Janet Forrester and Lieutenant H. Wigglesworth.

Engagements Announced:

Sherry Whittle and Robert Cowley; Margaret Sillick and Nigel French-Greenslade; Elizabeth Watkin and William Grubb; Jane Shimmin and Robin Musgrave; Jennifer Denard and Paul Quayle; Marilyn Glanz and Andrew Ross; Wendy Openshaw and Mario Ripamonti; Susan Evans and Kenneth Murray.

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PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Moore, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen. Mrs. Moore and I are old friends, and it is a special pleasure to me to address her as guest of honour as I welcome you all today on the occasion of the Senior School Prizegiving.

Since October, 1970, there have been some changes on the Board of Governors. As the Chairman has said, we have suffered the loss of Mr. J. W. Cowley, for several years a valued member of the Board who will always be remembered for his kindly interest and wise counsel. We too are glad that the Reverend F. M. Cubbon has consented to become a patron of the school, on his retirement from the chairmanship and is thus retaining a connection with the school after serving it so long. The staff and school join me in welcoming the new Chairman, Sir Paterson Fraser, Commander Vaughan and Mr. H. C. Wilkinson as new members of the Board of Governors.

This is a special occasion in a different way for me, because the lady who first appointed me as a full-time teacher at this school exactly twenty years ago, has made a special journey to be with us, travelling from North Wales where she lives since her retirement from the headship of St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan. Miss Taylor will meet many old acquaintances, and I know will be interested in the changes and progress of the school. To show our appreciation of her continued interest I will now ask the head boarder, Sancia Garside to present Miss Taylor with a memento of her visit.

During the past year there have been few staff changes. We welcomed Mrs. Lyons back from Canada in September, and we thank Mrs. Strafford and Mrs. Allegro for their excellent help in teaching mathematics in her absence. A rise in numbers in the junior department has enabled us to increase the staff there by the addition of Mrs. Cannell (Cert. Ed.) and Miss Susan Smith, a Norland trained nurse. The junior school building too is to be extended. Plans have been prepared and passed for two classroom extensions to be carried out at once, and work will begin at the end of the present term. This building is designed to be permanent, integrated with the large overall progressive development scheme for Westhill, and in keeping with the style of the present building. No school short of being made a present of a quarter of a million in one grand and glorious gift, can possibly hope to re-build itself by its own efforts, amid rapidly rising costs, so all re-building has to be done in phases according to the money available. That such a long-term programme is justified is shown by the statistics of the last twenty years illustrated by the graphs which Mr. Hopkin has provided for you to inspect at the back of the hall.

There is without doubt, a continuing desire among people who know and love the Isle of Man, including many old boys of King William's College, to send their children to school here, where the air is still clean and over-population has not yet occurred, where conditions are highly favourable to quiet study and where the standard of education is high.

The Buchan School is small in comparison with schools of two thousand pupils, in which many children lose their identity, and it is smaller than any of the Island's other secondary schools, some of which are three or four times its size. But in proportion to size, examination results continue to be very good, at both Advanced and Ordinary level.

Anne Simcocks has gone to read English at Girton College, Cambridge, where the High Mistress is herself an English specialist,

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and where the entrance examination is the most highly competitive in the world. We are especially proud of Anne's success, as she is a 100% product of this school, having been to no other since she came into the kindergarten at the age of four! I have asked the Chairman if the school may celebrate Anne's success in an appropriate way next term.

To reach grade one or two in special papers or grade A or B at Advanced level in two or more subjects, shows particular ability and diligence, and at once distinguishes a student as a major scholar of high potential, who has made the most of first-class teaching. Results of this calibre were reached in several subjects in 1970-1971, especially in German, French, English, History, Geography, Economics, Mathematics, Biology as well as in Physics and Chemistry (taken at King William's College), the fine work of the staff was reflected in the achievements of the students. At 'O' level too, high grades were reached in many subjects, and these make for future success at 'A' level.

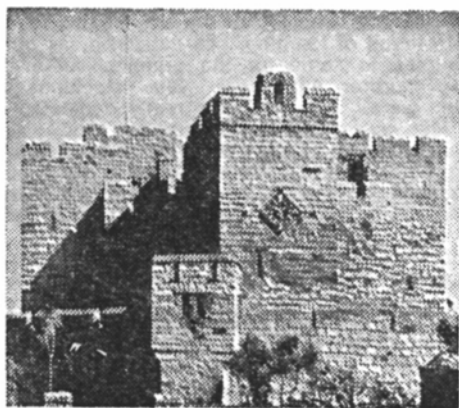
The Buchan School has established a high reputation in the teaching of modern languages, of which an unusually wide range is available. As well as French, German and Latin, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Swahili and Russian were offered for examination this year. Much of the work done in teaching these languages is the result of extra work done in their own time by expert and enthusiastic members of the modern language staff. Outside school, Jane Corlett has won the Frost Cup, given by Peel Swimming Club to the girl member who achieved most during the year; the Port Erin Bay Swim Cup and the Girl Diver of the Year Trophy. In Malta, Nicola Teasdale won the A.S.A. Bronze Medal and a Cup which has been sent from Malta for presentation today.

From the list of careers embarked upon this year it will be seen that the choice continues to be wide and varied. The much publicised attitude of many students who fill up the universities for purposes other than the humble pursuit of learning, has caused many girls to turn away from degree courses to settle for the practical rather than the more idealistic kind of further education. Blue stockings are even less popular than they were. Few girls are really dedicated to learning for its own sake; few can contemplate years of study; unless they are dedicated to medicine, they cannot face five or six years before earning a salary that is not a grant. There seems to be a new preference, despite the availability of grants, for training which after two or three years will produce a qualifying certificate for employment. No one should dismiss this new attitude as lack of interest in higher culture. It seems in some strange way to be a sign of reaction against the state welfare system under which students may marry and raise a family, receiving subsidies of one sort or another. It seems to me to be a most healthy sign of individualism and independence. Most of our girls show a serious-minded attitude and realistic thinking. They realise that there always will be professions, which even if thrown open to women on an equal basis with men on entry, cannot afford the breaks in continuity which most women's careers have to suffer if they marry and have children. Many girls are turning to less ambitious careers, which can be followed after marriage, and when families are reared.

The variety of careers chosen also reflects the value of the information room at school where up-to-date literature is always available from Mrs. Swainson, who has undertaken the task of careers adviser. Parents are able to borrow any of this material at any time, and I welcome discussions with girls and parents upon the careers proposed. This school has always had a fine tradition of service and many of its former pupils have served communities in many parts of the world. This tradition is still strong, and as you see in today's programme, two girls recently

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qualified as teachers have joined Voluntary Service Overseas in Egypt and in Papua, New Guinea. Several girls in the present sixth form give service at Ballamona Hospital every week; some visit old people in Castletown regularly and help them in various ways. The upper fifth prepare and distribute Christmas hampers; other girls have volunteered help with meals on wheels, Sunday school teaching and other Church work. Some do baby-sitting and others organise fairs for charity. The Annual Carol Service collection goes to children's charities. The idea of service is constantly kept before the school in these different ways as well as by those engaged in projects in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

Co-operation continues between King William's college and the Buchan School in work, and on the sports and social side. Mr. James Kirkpatrick continues as choir-master to both choirs, and we look forward to hearing them sing together at Port Erin on 27th November. A judo class is run every week for both schools by our instructress Mrs. Convery, while the Buchan School continues to enjoy the use of King William's College swimming bath for lessons. We are grateful to the Principal, Mr. G. Rees-Jones for this and to the Trustees. Most of the sports trophies have already been handed to the winners of them. There are several new to the school this year; His Worship, The High Bailiff, Mr. Henry Callow, in consenting to become Patron of the Sailing Club, has given them the handsome Novice Trophy; Commodore Watkin has given the water ski trophies; Mr. W. G. Hatton, L.L.M., a new resident in Castletown, has given a special prize for Geography, to replace one given for many years by the late Mr. P. W. Humphries and Mr. J. Brown the School Bursar has given a special prize for commercial subjects, while Upper VI (1970-1971) gave a trophy for creative art. On behalf of the school I offer our best thanks to Major and Mrs. Brownsdon and to all donors of prizes and trophies, new and old, and assure them that they have been well won, and nobly competed for! I also thank Mrs. Gough and Mrs. Morgan for their practical help in swimming lessons.

On April 23rd, 1975, the Buchan School will be 100 years old. I am sure the centenary of the foundation will be worthily celebrated. But the date is only three and a half years away. By that time Britain may have joined the Common Market, and the trickle of pupils which has already begun to appear from Europe, could well have swollen to a stream. Even for the next two years several applications for places have come from Italy and France. If the boarding accommodation can be increased by the addition of rooms for sixth form students, this school could become as well-known in Europe as it now is in Africa, the Carribean and Canada. The Isle of Man could become as popular as Switzerland for boarding education. The raising of the school age will not greatly affect the numbers of our own students continuing into Form Six, as most of them already do so, but it will certainly bring an increase in the number of applicants who wish to enter boarding at Sixth Form level. The rise in numbers in the Sixth Form is already spectacular, 7 in 1951, 14 in 1956, 57 in 1971; and entirely justifies the Governors' plan to build more and modern Sixth Form accommodation by 1975. More than one large boarding school for girls in England, advertises new accommodation in student rooms for Sixth Form boarders. Sixth Form studies at Bowling Green Road have been provided for 10 years, often furnished by parents and decorated by the girls. It is very necessary to provide them for senior boarders at Westhill, as they return there during the day to work when they have private study time. Buchan School Sixth Form boarders are already allowed the special privileges now given for the first time by many other girls' boarding schools. Special permission is given, but only on written request from parents, for Sixth Formers to have social engagements outside school with friends

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of the opposite sex. The conditions under which such permission is given, are the same as those under which permission is given to ride in motor cars; that is, that parents or guardians know and approve of their daughters' acquaintances, and give their permission in writing to me. It is very important to stress this rule, in the presence of parents and School. Girls of eighteen are now 'of age' and must be regarded as individuals and adults; but such privilege is not to be claimed as a right or taken for granted, below Form Six. Communication between parents and children is of the greatest importance. A tragic lack of communication in many families is the cause of much unhappiness, and even disaster, all over the world today. Apart from parents who, when asked the ages of their children, sometimes cannot say exactly — there are some to whom the realisation that their children are leaving their 'teens' and approaching their twenties, comes as a sudden shock. Thanks to recent changes in the law, young people no longer have to pass through a kind of 'limbo' period between leaving school at eighteen and becoming responsible, enfranchised, citizens at twenty-one. It is the duty of schools to prepare them for complete adulthood at eighteen and this preparation will bridge the so-called 'generation gap'. The plan for residential conferences for mixed parties of Sixth Formers to be held in November and March, instituted this month by the Isle of Man Board of Education, indicates the future direction of education for adult citizenship. Voltaire said the most dangerous superstition was that of hating your neighbour for his opinions. The free and friendly exchange of ideas in the informal atmosphere of such residential courses, should make for toleration and mutual respect "in essentials, Unity; in matters doubtful, Liberty, and in all things, Charity".

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(Old Scholars)

- G. P. Abbotts (Boarder 1965-1968) Head Prefect 1967-1968 Cert. Education, Newton Park College, Bath, 1971. V.S.O. Alexandria, Egypt.
- F. S. Binbrek (Boarder 1964-1966) B.Sc. Hons. London ; Cert. Education, University of Newcastle.
- S. E. Bond (Day 1961-1968) Cert. Education, Sedgely Park College, Manchester.
- K. A. Callow (Mrs. P. Keyes) (Day 1959-1967) Vice-Head Prefect 1966-67, B.A., Hons., Queen's University, Belfast.
- S. D. Evans (Boarder 1960-1967) Cert. Education, V.S.O. Papua, New Guinea.
- E. V. Hughes (Boarder 1966-1967) Young Farmers of Great Britain, Travel Scholarship to South America.
- A. Kaighin (Boarder 1961-1968, I.o.M. Boarding Schol.) Cert. Education, Hereford.
- R. Kharusi (Boarder 1959-1961) B.A. Hons. Leeds, M.A. London 1971.
- E. S. Kissack (Mrs. S. Anderson) (Boarder 1958-1967) Head Boarder 1966-1967, S.R.N. and Gold Medal, Hammersmith Hospital Training School.
- J. L. Shimmin (Day 1959-1968) Cert. Education, Bangor N. College of Education.
- M. Sillick (Day 1960-1968) Guildhall School of Speech and Drama, Diploma and Cert. of Education.
- J. D. Souter (Day 1962-1967) S.R.N. Simpsons Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh.
- E. S. Watkin (Day 1952-1965) B. A. Hons., Drama and German, University of Idaho, U.S.A. and Gold Trophy for Acting and Producing.

Further Education 1971 (Leavers' List)

Upper Six (3rd year)

- E. A. Elliott (Day 1961-1970) Didsbury College of Education (Phys. Education).
- G. M. Sheard (I.O.M. Board of Education Scholarship 1963-1971) Vice-Head Boarder, 1969-1970 (Degree Course Ophthalmic Optics, Manchester Polytechnic).
- R. E. F. Thoday (Day 1964-1970) Degree Course Applied Languages, Liverpool Polytechnic.
- S. M. Walker (Day 1964-1970) Birmingham School of Speech and Drama.

Upper Six (2nd year)

- K. Attwood (Day 1962-1971) University of Edinburgh, Degree Course Microbiology.
- S. S. Bournemouth (Boarder 1966-1971) Nursing Training, London.
- A. O. Chambers (Day 1959-1971) University Ent. 1972.
- J. Collison (Day 1966-1971) Edinburgh College of Domestic Science.
- V. M. Crowe (Boarder/Day 1964-1971) Manchester Polytechnic H.N.D. Business Studies.
- J. A. Denard (Day 1964-1971) Norland Nursery Training College.
- A. Eyres (Boarder 1964-1971) West London College of Commerce-Advertising.
- C. G. Fraser (Boarder 1969-1971) Watford School of Art.
- A. E. Godfrey (Day 1964-1971) Manchester College of Physiotherapy.
- J. A. Hall (Day 1964-1971) Princess Christian Nursery Training College.
- C. M. Hoban (Day 1964-1971) Mylchreests Airport Office (Temp.).
- C. Irving (Day 1964-1971) Voluntary Service in Britain (Temp.).
- R. J. Luton (Day 1968-1971) Bath College of Art.
- B. J. Marsland (Day 1970-1971) Hatfield Polytechnic. Business Studies.
- B. B. Myers (Day 1964-1971) British Petroleum Sec. Course, London.
- W. J. Openshaw (Boarder 1968-1971) Wellgarth Nursery Training College.
- G. Passman (Day 1964-1971) Chester College of Education.
- D. L. Pitts (Boarder, I.O.M. Board of Education Scholarship 1964-1971) Hertford College of Education.
- E. M. Rees-Jones (Day 1958-1971) Vice-Head Prefect 1970-1971, Hons. Degree Course Modern Language, University of Durham.
- A. M. Simcocks (Day 1957-1971) Girton College, Cambridge. (English).
- E. M. Stirling (Boarder 1962-1971) Head Prefect 1970-1971, West London College of Commerce.
- I. M. Teare (Boarder 1964-1971) Head Boarder 1970-1971 — To Business.
- P. W. Vaughan (Day 1967-1971) Riding Instructors' Course.

Lower Six.

- V. A. Fenton (Day 1969-1970) T. H. Colebourn's Office.
- G. E. Stevenson (Day 1964-1970) Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool.
- S. J. Walton (Boarder/Day 1963-1971) Pre-Nursing Course, Stockport Royal Infirmary.
- H. J. Watkins (Day 1965-1970) Highway and Transport Board Office.

Upper V. A.

- N. M. Aurelius (Boarder 1966-1971) Ashford School, Kent.
M. H. Berry (Day 1965-1971) I.O.M. College of Further Education.
N. A. Daya (Boarder 1970-1971) North London Polytechnic, Business Course.
B. E. Hitchen (Day 1965-1971) I.O.M. College of Further Education.
M. E. Moore (Day 1966-1971) National Provincial Bank.
N. Parker (Day 1962-1971) I.O.M. College of Further Education.
F. J. Williams (Day 1970-1971) Cadet Nursing Training.

Upper V. S.

- P. A. Barlow (Day 1967-1971) Barclays Bank, Wilmslow.

Upper IV. A.

- C. Cunningham (Boarder 1970-1971) — To Ballet Rambert School, London.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

November, 1970 — July, 1971.

G. C. E. Special Papers.

(1) = Distinction (2) = Merit.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| V. M. Crowe | Geography. |
| C. G. Fraser | German (2). |
| D. L. Pitts | History (2). |
| E. M. Rees-Jones | German (2), French. |
| A. M. Simcocks | English (2). |
| I. M. Teare | Geography. |

G. C. E. Advanced Level — January, 1971.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| R. J. Luton | Art (D). |
| G. M. Sheard | London/A.E.B. Pure Mathematics (A), Applied Mathematics(E), Pure Mathematics(C), Applied Mathematics (C), Physics (E). |

G. C. E. Advanced Level — July, 1971.

K. Attwood	Physics (B), Chemistry (B), Biology (C), General Paper (E), Use of English.
S. S. Boumphrey	History (E), Religious Knowledge (E), English Literature (O), Use of English.
A. O. Chambers	Pure Mathematics(B), Applied Mathematics(C), French (O). General Paper (E), Use of English.
J. Collison	Zoology (C), Art (O), Botany (O), General Paper (E).
V. M. Crowe	Economics (E), English Literature (O), Geography (O), Use of English.
J. A. Denard	Geography (E), Art (O), General Paper (E).
A. Eyres	Geography(D), Mathematics(E), Use of English.
C. G. Fraser	French (A), German (B), English Literature (B), Use of English.
A. E. Godfrey	Religious Knowledge (D), History (E).
J. A. Hall	Art (C).
C. M. Hoban	English Literature (D), French (E), Use of English.
C. Irving	Mathematics (C), Physics (E), Applied Mathematics (E).
R. J. Luton	Botany (E), Zoology (C), Chemistry (O).
B. J. Marsland	Economics (B), English Literature (D), General Paper (B), Use of English.
B. B. Myers	English Literature (E).
W. J. Openshaw	Spanish (C), English Literature (O), General Paper (E), Use of English.
G. Passman	History (E), English Literature (O), General Paper (E), Use of English.
D. L. Pitts	English Literature (D), Geography (E), History (E), General Paper (E), Use of English.
E. M. Rees-Jones	French (A), German (A), English Literature (D), General Paper (E), Use of English.
A. M. Simcocks	English Literature (B), French (B), History (B), General Paper (E), Use of English.
E. A. Stirling	Spanish (O), Art (O), Use of English.
I. M. Teare	Geography (B), Pure Mathematics (E), Additional Mathematics (D), Mathematics (O).
P. W. Vaughan	English Literature (B), French (B), Zoology (D), General Paper (B), Use of English.

G. C. E. Ordinary Alternative — July, 1971.

K. N. Ball	British Economics.
C. E. Cubbon	General Mathematics.
J. D. Finlayson	General Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

December, 1970.

Proficiency :

S. Kilbert.

June, 1971.

Lower Certificate :

M. Pinaud, S. A. S. Kharusi, N. Daya, S. Toki.

G. C. E. 'O' Level — July, 1971.

Upper V. A.

P. Accusani	French (A), Italian (A).
N. Aurelius	Spoken English (A).
M. H. M. Berry	English Language and Spoken English, English Literature, French, Spanish.
E. H. Callin	English Language and Spoken English, Oral French.
C. E. Cannell	English Language and Spoken English (A), English Literature, French, Latin, History (A), Geography, Maths (1970).
N. A. Daya	Swahili.
E. M. W. Duke	English Language and Spoken English, Music, Religious Knowledge, Oral French.
E. J. Glanz	English Language, English Literature, History, Art, Oral French.
H. M. Hoban	English Language, Oral French.
C. E. Joughin	English Language and Spoken English (A), French, German, Latin, History, Spanish, Mathematics.
R. A. Kneale	Spoken English.
F. A. Livingstone	English Language and Spoken English, English Literature, French (A), Geography, Mathematics, Italian, German (1970), Spanish (1970).
P. A. McArthur	English Language and Spoken English, English Literature, French, Religious Knowledge.
N. Parker	English Language and Spoken English, History, Religious Knowledge.
J. C. Preece	Spoken English, Princ. of Accounts.
S. A. Verdon	English Language and Spoken English, English Literature, Oral French.
S. E. C. Watkinson	English Language and Spoken English, Princ. of Accounts, Biology, Art (A), Geography.
L. White	English Language and Spoken English, English Literature, French, Geography, Religious Knowledge.

F. J. Williams	English Language and Spoken English, Biology, History (A), Princ. of Accounts, Religious Knowledge, English Literature.
J. E. Wood	English Language, Spoken English.

Upper V. S.

P. A. Barlow	English Language and Spoken English, Princ. of Accounts.
S. I. Bates	English Language and Spoken English, Biology, French, Spanish, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics, Chemistry.
B. E. Bell	Spoken English, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics, Art, Oral French.
M. E. Collister	English Language and Spoken English (A), Art, Geography (A), French, German, Latin, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics.
C. J. Ellis	English Language and Spoken English (A), French, Biology, Chemistry.
J. Eyres	English Language and Spoken English (A), Biology, French, Latin, Physics, Spanish, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics, Chemistry.
T. M. Fletcher	Spoken English, Oral French, English Language.
E. Harper	English Language and Spoken English (A), Biology (A), French (A), Oral (A), Geography (A), German (A), History (A), Latin, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics.
S. A. S. Kharusi	English Language, Spoken English, Biology, Swahili (1970), Mathematics (1970).
S. V. Murphy	Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics, Biology (A), Physics, Art, Chemistry.
I. D. Quayle	English Language and Spoken English, History, Mathematics (1970).
L. J. Ruskell	English Language and Spoken English, Biology, Chemistry.
L. F. Stanley	English Language and Spoken English (A), Princ. of Accounts, Chemistry.
E. J. Stirling	Spoken English, Biology, Oral French, Mathematics (1970), Additional Mathematics, Physics, Oral Spanish.
R. Teasdale	English Language and Spoken English, French, History.
C. P. Vaux	Spoken English, French, German, Italian, Oral Spanish.
B. White	English Language and Spoken English (A), Mathematics (1970), Biology, Chemistry, Oral French, English Literature (A), Additional Mathematics.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS — G. C. E. 'O' Level.

Lower Six.

(A) = Distinction

English Language

& Spoken English

English Language

Spoken English

English Literature

Latin

Accounts

Religious Knowledge

German

Geography

Human Biology

Mathematics

Additional Maths.

French

Physics

J. D. Finlayson.

M. Liley, S. E. Garside, H. J. Watkins.

B. Savage (A).

B. D. Savage, S. J. Walton, K. E. Cowley, A. Gelling, J. A. Lawrence.

A. M. Gelling.

S. E. Garside.

S. J. Walton.

A. M. Gelling

N. J. Hathaway.

E. A. Elliott (A) Biology.

A. Dale.

C. T. Watt.

K. Cowley, C. A. Gordon, V. M. Crowe.

C. E. Cubbon, J. D. Finlayson, F. K. Kaighin.

G.C.E. 'O' Level (Early)

Lower Five A.

Mathematics

Portuguese

A. L. Evans, R. J. Orford (A), C. M. Tomlinson.

R. J. Orford (A).

Lower Five S.

Mathematics

A. Billcliffe, A. M. Carter, S. K. Davies, E. R.

Kellett (A), C. A. Kewin, G. A. Owens, A. J.

Stephen, A. Stephenson.

PITMAN INSTITUTE COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Advanced Book-keeping.

M. Liley.

Shorthand.

J. Denard (50 w.p.m.), C. Hoban (80 w.p.m.), E. Stirling (50 w.p.m.)

Typewriting.

Intermediate

E. Riley.

Elementary

M. Davis, L. Stanley, S. Moorhouse, J. Haworth, C. H. Cunningham, L. James, Y. Leneghan.

Accounts.

Intermediate

J. Preece, C. Schlaefli-Watterson, P. McArthur, S. Watkinson, M. Moore, W. Duke, J. Wood, F. Williams, L. Stanley, S. Verdon, P. Barlow.

Elementary

N. Aurelius, M. Davis, E. Riley, S. Kharusi, H. Callin, N. Hague, P. Sayle, S. Walker, R. Kneale, H. Hoban, S. Toki, N. Parker.

CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Bold type, Grade 1.=G. C. E. Pass (6)

SHORTHAND (50 w.p.m.)

J. Denard (3), E. Stirling (3).

TYPEWRITING.

C. H. Cunningham (3), W. Duke (3), J. Haworth (3), C. Hoban (3), E. Riley (3), G. Tiplady (5), S. Toki (5), S. Watkinson (3), F. Williams (2), H. Hoban (3).

FRENCH.

J. Hall (3), G. Miller (4), R. Niven (3), B. Savage (3), S. Kharusi (3), **C. H. Cunningham** (1), **S. Bates** (1), M. Davis (2), N. Aurelius (4), **M. Berry** (1), **H. Callin** (1), W. Duke (2), L. Stanley (3), I. Quayle (3), T. Fletcher (3), **C. Ellis** (1), **M. Collister** (1), J. Glanz (3), R. Kneale (5), **E. Joughin** (1), **P. McArthur** (1), M. Moore (5), B. Bell (3), C. Schlaefli-Watterson (4), S. Watkinson (2), **L. White** (1), P. Barlow (4).

PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS.

B. Savage (3), N. Daya (2), W. Duke (2), L. Stanley (2), P. McArthur (2), M. Moore (3), **J. Preece** (1), C. Schlaefli-Watterson (3), **F. Williams** (1), J. Wood (2), P. Barlow (2), S. Kharusi (4).

ENGLISH.

M. Berry (1), B. Hitchen (4), N. Aurelius (4), **P. McArthur** (1), P. A. Stephenson (2), **L. Evans** (1), L. Kennaugh (4), R. Orford (2), **E. Joughin** (1), S. Verdon (3), S. Watkinson (2), **E. Kellett** (1), L. Plumb (3), **A. Stephen** (1), M. Roe (2), C. Tomlinson (2), **A. Bilcliffe** (1), **A. Carter** (1), **F. Williams** (1), P. Barlow (2), T. Fletcher (2), **B. Callin** (1), S. Walker (3), A. Colebourn (4), **S. Davies** (1), M. Davis (2), **C. Kewin** (1), **G. Owens** (1).

GEOGRAPHY.

H. Callin (3), J. Glanz (2), R. Kneale (4), M. Moore (4), J. Wood (4).

GERMAN.

E. Joughin (2), **M. Collister** (1), T. Fletcher (3), I. Quayle (3), C. Vaux (2).

CHEMISTRY..

C. Ellis (3), **S. Bates** (1), T. Fletcher (2), R. Teasdale (3), **S. Kharusi** (1).

SPANISH.

S. Kharusi (4), L. Stanley (3), **L. Evans** (1), **R. Orford** (1), L. Plumb (3), S. Toki (3), **C. Kewin** (1), G. Owens (2), **A. Stephen** (1).

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA EXAMINATIONS — 1970/71.

Grade II	A. Thompson (Merit), S. Ash, L. Walker.
Grade III	A. Vaughan (Merit), J. Fenton, P. Guard.
Grade IV	J. Teare (Merit), J. Wiggins (Merit), S. McAleer, A. Kelly, C. Simcocks (Merit), J. Kitto, T. Fletcher, P. Sayle, S. Dean, P. McArthur (Merit).
Grade IV A	B. Savage (Merit), J. McHarrie (Merit), A. Stephenson.
Grade V	S. Walton, E. Harper (Merit), S. Jarrett (Merit), S. Verdon, F. Kaighin, A. M. Gelling, C. Cannell.
Grade VI	S. Mylechreest, N. Hathaway.
Grade VII	A. Simcocks (Merit), A. Chambers (Merit) — Written paper: A. Simcocks (Merit), A. Chambers.
Spoken English :	W. Vaughan (Merit).

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC Autumn, 1970.

PIANOFORTE

Grade I	J. M. Fenton.
Grade III	J. M. Cowley.
Grade IV	C. M. Hoban.
Grade V	A. M. Gelling (Merit).

THEORY

Grade V	S. E. Clucas, E. J. Harper, L. E. Kennaugh, A. J. Stephen, C. P. Vaux.
Grade VI	E. H. Callin, P. A. Stephenson (Distinction), C. M. Tomlinson (Distinction).
Grade VIII	E. J. Griffiths.

Spring Term, 1971.

PIANOFORTE

Grade I	H. Wilson, C. F. Quail, F. E. Heaton.
Grade II	T. A. Wain, R. J. Corlett.
Grade III	S. A. Jones.
Grade VI	C. P. Vaux.

THEORY

Grade IV	A. Colebourn.
Grade V	R. J. Orford, J. M. Cowley.
Grade VII	E. M. W. Duke.
Grade VIII	A. M. Gelling.

Summer Term, 1971.

PIANOFORTE

Grade I	F. A. Qualtrough.
Grade II	S. A. Morgan (Merit), P. J. Cannell, J. M. Fenton.
Grade III	T. A. Wain, V. M. Houghton, H. J. Stephenson (Distinction).
Grade IV	J. M. Cowley (Merit).
Grade VI	A. M. Gelling.

SINGING

Grade V	J. Hall.
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FORM PRIZES.

Lower IV.	G. Copparelli.
Middle 1V.A.	J. Didham.
Middle IV.Alpha.	M. Roe, J. Corkill.
Upper IV.A.	C. Hunt.
Upper IV.S.	L. James.
Lower V.A.	R. Orford.
Lower V.S.	S. Davies.
Upper V.A.	F. Livingstone.
Upper V.S.	E. Harper, J. Eyres.
Lower VI.	J. Maugham.
Upper VI.	C. Fraser.

SPECIAL SUBJECT PRIZES

	Senior	Middle
SCRIPTURE	F. Williams	M. Roe
ENGLISH	A. Simcocks	J. Fenton
FRENCH	E. Rees-Jones	J. Didham
GERMAN	E. Rees-Jones	—
LATIN	E. Harper	J. Didham
SPANISH	W. Openshaw	—
SWAHILI	N. Daya	—
HISTORY	A. Simcocks	C. Livingstone
GEOGRAPHY	M. Collister	J. Fenton
ART	J. Hall	M. Roe
MUSIC	A. M. Gelling	C. Heaps
MATHEMATICS	A. Chambers	E. Welsh
PHYSICS	L. James	—
CHEMISTRY	A. Stephen	—
BIOLOGY	E. Harper	—
	S. Murphy	—
GENERAL SCIENCE	—	G. Copparelli
	—	J. Thompson
NEEDLEWORK	P. Mattis	P. Kennan

W. G. HATTON PRIZE FOR GEOGRAPHY :	E. Harper
GEOGRAPHY FIELD WORK :	J. Blencowe and M. Collister
SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY PROJECT :	J. Glanz
COMMERCIAL : Pitman Prize	C. Hoban
Bursar's Prize	J. Preece
Beginners' Prizes	N. Hague, V. Houghton
MURRAY PRIZE FOR DIVINITY :	A. Godfrey
REES-JONES PRIZE FOR MUSIC :	B. Savage
CURPHEY PRIZE FOR MANX HISTORY	C. Watt
	Extra Prize : J. Corlett
HOLT PRIZE FOR HISTORY :	E. Sawyer
MOORE PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS :	E. Kellett
O. G. A. PRIZE FOR HEAD PREFECT :	E. Stirling
HON. CHAPLAIN'S PRIZE FOR HEAD BOARDER :	M. Teare
PRINCIPAL'S PRIZE FOR VICE-PREFECT :	E. Rees-Jones
PRINCIPAL'S PRIZE FOR UNPREPARED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE :	E. Kellett

TROPHIES

LADY DUNDAS CUP FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING :	W. Vaughan
M. J. C. WATKIN CUP FOR SHAKESPEARE PERFORMANCE :	
Senior : P. W. Vaughan	Junior : G. Copparelli
Runners-up : J. McHarrie and A. Vaughan	
COLLEEN McHARRIE CUP FOR CREATIVE WRITING :	J. Wiggins
PARKINSON CUPS FOR GENERAL KNOWLEDGE :	
Senior : C. Watt	Junior : J. Talavera
GOODWIN CUP FOR SOCIAL SERVICE :	J. Glanz
CREATIVE ART TROPHY (Presented by UVI 1970-1971) :	S. Watkinson
H. H. V. ROSE CUP — Public Image of the School :	A. M. Simcocks
NEWTON CUP FOR SERVICE TO THE SCHOOL :	M. Liley
HOUSE CUP (Total Points for 1970-71) :	Lagman House

PHYSICAL EDUCATION TROPHIES 1970/1

VICTRIX LUDORUM	Senior : S. Murphy
	Junior : J. Baker
HAMPTON CUP (100 Metres) :	A. Carter
HIGH JUMP :	Tie : E. Watson and S. MacMullen
FIRTH CUP (Tennis Singles Championship) :	J. MacDonald
	Runner-up : B. White
COLLINS CUP (Tennis Doubles) presented by Mr. & Mrs. Collins, with replicas	J. MacDonald and S. McAleer
HAMMONDS JUDO TROPHY :	R. Thoday
MALCOLM CUP (House Tennis) :	Magnus

BAKER CUP (House Hockey) : Godred
(House Netball) : Godred
(House Rounders) : Godred

MORRISON CUP (House Swimming) Olaf

SENIOR SWIMMING CUP : E. V. Stirling and S. MacMullen

JUNIOR SWIMMING CUP : S. Morgan

ALEXANDRA TROPHY Senior : E. V. Stirling
 Junior : K. Quail

THACKER ROSE BOWL (Senior Diving) : B. Bell

CALLOW CUP FOR SAILING (Best Novice) : C. Watt
 (Presented by Mr. H. W. Callow)

WATER-SKI TROPHY : (Presented by Captain R. C. Watkin) J. Preece

Best Novice : Senior : S. Murphy Junior : S. Morgan

AWARDS FOR PROFICIENCY IN PERSONAL SURVIVAL.

Bronze.

E. Watson
 C. Hunt
 J. Wiggins
 C. Cunningham
 H. Jones
 C. Simcocks
 A. Tiplady
 S. MacMullen
 F. Kissack
 F. Williams
 E. Sawyer
 A. Daly
 C. Tomlinson
 J. Kitto

Silver.

A. Tiplady
 C. Simcocks
 C. Hunt
 F. Kissack
 M. Merrill
 A. Stephen
 C. Wild
 S. MacMullen
 S. Murphy
 F. Williams

Gold

J. Corlett
 A. Tiplady
 M. Merrill
 A. Stephen
 C. Wild
 S. Clucas
 P. Mattis
 S. Verdon

Judo Grades.

SENIOR YELLOW BELT : J. Preece, S. Murphy

SENIOR WHITE BELT : R. Niven, R. Thoday

JUNIOR YELLOW BELT : F. Qualtrough

JUNIOR WHITE BELT : T. Wain (3 yellow tabs)
 S. Morgan (2 yellow tabs)

St. John Ambulance Association.

JUNIOR FIRST AID :

J. Thompson
 C. Livingstone
 J. Cowley
 J. Fenton
 A. Thompson
 A. Tiplady
 S. Moorhouse

S. MacMullen
 J. Corlett
 S. Kissack
 L. Quirk
 A. Daly
 S. Maddock
 P. Kennan

R. George
 P. Cannell
 C. Cannell
 S. Walton
 E. Watson
 H. Wilson

SENIOR FIRST AID :

C. Ellis

E. Stirling

S. Verdon

Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

Bronze.

L. Evans, A. Stephen,
F. Kissack

Silver.

S. Williams

Gold.

A. Dale, M. A. Liley

BALLROOM DANCING EXAMINATION

**Taken at Westhill with the International Dance Teachers
Association**

Spring Term

P = Pass 65% C = Commended 75%
H.C. = Highly Commended 90%

Modern (One Dance)

Barbara Callin	H.C.
Fenella Clague	P.
Susan Dean	P.
Louise Evans	P.
Jane Fenton	P.
Diane Gill	P.
Nicola Hague	P.
Stella Hayward	P.
Fiona Kissack	P.
Lesley Plumb	P.
Pauline Sayle	C.
Alison Stephen	P.
Sandra Stephen	P.
Anne Stephenson	H.C.

Latin American (One Dance)

Barbara Callin	H.C.
Fenella Clague	P.
Susan Dean	P.
Louise Evans	H.C.
Jane Fenton	P.
Diane Gill	C.
Nicola Hague	P.
Stella Hayward	C.
Fiona Kissack	P.
Lesley Plumb	H.C.
Pauline Sayle	C.
Alison Stephen	P.
Sandra Stephen	H.C.
Anne Stephenson	P.

Autumn Term

Modern (One Dance)

Patricia Cannell	C.
Pamela Guard	P.

Bronze Medal

Barbara Callin	C.
Louise Evans	C.
Jane Fenton	P.
Fiona Kissack	C.
Pauline Sayle	H.C.
Alison Stephen	C.
Sandra Stephen	H.C.

Latin American (One Dance)

Patricia Cannell	C.
Pamela Guard	C.

Bronze Medal

Barbara Callin	C.
Louise Evans	P.
Jane Fenton	P.
Fiona Kissack	C.
Pauline Sayle	P.
Alison Stephen	C.
Sandra Stephen	C.

All pupils trained by Miss Gillian Turner, A.I.S.T.D., (ISB)., A.I.D.T.A., (B.B., O.T., L.A.).

JUNIOR SCHOOL

Examination Results, 1971

Governors' Major Scholarship :
Geraldine Cregeen ; Claire Hill-Venning.
(shared)

Governors' Exhibition :
Elizabeth Boyns, Vivienne Wiggins.

H.M. Forces' Scholarship :
Penelope Couture.

Westhill Exhibition :
Denise Luton.

Form and Progress Prizes, 1970-1971

Presented by Major & Mrs. T. E. Brownsdon and
by the Governors.

Upper 3 Elizabeth Boyns, Denise Luton.
Progress : Vivienne Wiggins.
Mathematics Progress : Penelope Couture.

Form 3 Lynn Carter, Susan Forster.
Reading Progress : Dawn Cregeen.

Form L3 Fiona Sutcliffe.
English Progress : Zoë Morgan.
Mathematics Progress : Felicity Qualtrough.

Form 2 Mary Simpson.
Progress : Joanna Boulton.

Form 1a Jonathan Young.

Form 1 Karen Bennett.
Progress : Katherine Boulton,
Andrew Gerrard.
Reading : Philip Rolfe.

Presented by Preparatory School Staff.

Upper 3 French : Elizabeth Boyns, Denise Luton.
Library Record : Claire Hill-Venning.
Wild Flower Book : Geraldine Cregeen.
Needlework : Caroline Mardon.

Form 3 French : Fiona McHarrie.
Library Record : Jane Batchelor.
Wild Flower Book : Nicola Sinclair.

Form L3 Project : Zoë Morgan.

Form 2 Project : Lizanne Tiplady.

Form Ia Reading : Andrew Turnbull.
Reading Progress : Lucinda Kirkpatrick.
Drama Progress : James Gerrard.
McGrath Prize for Boys : Nigel Sinclair.

Animal Husbandry (Presented by the Principal) :
P. Couture, T. Wain.

Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music

Summer Term 1971.
Felicity Qualtrough.

Games and Swimming Trophies

Kewley Cup for Gymnastics :
Denise Luton.

Qualtrough Cup for Junior Diving :
Zoë Morgan.

Tadpole Trophy (Diving) :
Katherine Boulton, Felicity Qualtrough.

House Sports Cup :
Magnus.

Shell National Painting Competition :
Joanna Boulton.

TERM EVENTS

Autumn Term 1970 — Spring Term 1971 — Summer Term 1971

10th	September	Staff.
11th	"	School begins.
13th	"	Excursion to the Sound 1-45 p.m.
19th	"	Duke of Edinburgh Award Expedition (Silver).
20th	"	Excursion to Glen Maye and Peel, 1-45 p.m.
24th	"	Enim. K.W.C. invite Form VI.
25th	"	M IV A and S Film Making.
29th	"	St. Michael and All Angels. 1st, 2nd XI and Lower V v. Douglas High School (away) 4-30 p.m.
30th	"	Oxbridge Entrance Forms—final date.
4th	October	Tramp Club.
7th	"	'Shelter' Talk by Miss E. Ware, Youth Director.
10th	"	R.G.S. (home) 2-30 p.m. Westhill 1st and 2nd XI and Lower V.
14th	"	Last date for entry University of London G.C.E. 'A' & 'O'.
16th	"	C.R.H.S. (away) 4-10 p.m. 1st XI and Lower V.
20th	"	Legion Players — "The Barratts of Wimpole Street" Gaiety Theatre, Douglas.
21st	"	Legion Players — "The Barratts of Wimpole Street" Gaiety Theatre, Douglas.
28th	"	S.S. Simon and Jude.
30th	"	Speech Day 2-30 p.m., Westhill Hall. Speaker Miss Jean Thornton-Duesbery. Half Term begins 4 p.m.
1st	November	November Half Term.
3rd	"	Half Term Ends 8-30 p.m.
4th	"	Girton and Newnham Entrance Examination begins.
5th	"	VI Enim.
6th	"	Jumble Sale.
13th	"	New Hall, Cambridge, Entrance Examination begins.
19th	"	G.C.E. Oxford and Cambridge Board begins. Oxford Entrance Examination begins.
30th	"	St. Andrew.
3rd	December	Junior School Speech Day.
7th	"	Oxford Interviews begin.
9th	"	Carol Service Practice 2-30 p.m., St. George's Church.
10th	"	Junior School Xmas Party. Carol Service, St. George's 8 p.m.
11th	"	School Dance.
12th	"	"Messiah". Junior School Coffee Morning and Open Day 10 a.m.
13th	"	King William's College Carol Service 3 and 6-30 p.m.
15th	"	Boarders Depart 9 a.m.
12th	January	1.30 p.m. Staff Meeting, Westhill. 'Old Students' Reception 3 p.m.
13th	"	School begins.
14th	"	Victoria and Albert Museum Travelling Exhibition of Whistler Etchings and Lithographs. Manx Museum 11-30 a.m.
25th	"	Conversion of St. Paul.
29th	"	"Orpheus in the Underworld", Offenbach. Gaiety Theatre, 7-15 p.m.

6th February	R.G.S. Away 2-30 p.m. 1st XI, U.IV. and L.V. Hockey. Matches.
9th "	D.H.S. Home 4-30 p.m. 1st XI and U.IV. Hockey Matches.
15th "	School Examinations take place.
16th "	" " " "
17th "	" " " "
18th "	" " " "
19th "	" " " "
20th "	HALF TERM. " " "
21st "	" " " "
22nd "	" " " "
23rd "	Shrove Tuesday. "The Vagabond King," 7-15 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.
24th "	Ash Wednesday.
26th "	C.R.H.S. Home, 2nd XI and U.IV. Hockey Matches.
	C.R.H.S. Away, 4-10 p.m. 1st XI L.V. and U.IV.
27th "	Mardi Gras Fancy Dress Party, Westhill Hall.
1st March	St. David's Day.
2nd "	Use of English — Oxford and Cambridge Board Exam.
5th "	C.E.M. VI Form Conference at Douglas High School, Ballakermeeen 2—5-45 p.m. VI Forms.
	C.R.H.S. Home, 4-10 p.m. 2nd XI and U.IV.
13th "	K.W.C. and Buchan Choral Society Concert 8 p.m., K.W.C. Hall.
17th "	St. Patrick's Day. Confirmation : Bishops Court 2-30 p.m.
25th "	K.W.C. Play "Billy Budd" Coxie and Chapman.
26th "	" " " " " " " "
27th "	" " " " " " " "
30th "	Boards "Depart".
27th April	Boards return.
28th "	School begins. Staff Meeting 10-20 a.m.
29th "	C.S.E. Examination, Westhill 9 a.m.
	VI Form Forum "America", Commander R. Wilson, U.S.N.
30th "	C.S.E. Examination, Westhill 9 a.m.
	Tennis/Athletics Practice. Late Coach.
3rd May	Meeting of Governors 2-30 p.m. Westhill.
	Choir 4—5 p.m.
5th "	Choir 4—5 p.m. Judo 7-45—8-45 p.m. at K.W.C.
11th "	School Photograph 11 a.m.
14th "	Preparatory School Jumble Sale, 6-30 p.m., at British Legion Hall.
15th "	Festival of Church Music 7-30 p.m., at St. Ninian's, Douglas, Rehearsal 3-30 p.m.
	Senior Tennis Tournament at Ramsey.
20th "	Ascension Day.
21st "	Use of English Examination, 9 a.m.
23rd "	K.W.C. and I.o.M. Yacht Club Regatta.
24th "	A.E.B. Examinations begin.
25th "	Dental Inspection, Bowling Green Road 9-30 a.m. Westhill 2-0 p.m.
	University of London Multiple Choice History G.C.E.
26th "	'A' level French Oral.
29th "	Instrumental Concert, King William's College, 8 p.m.
30th "	Whit Sunday.
2nd June	Swimming Finals 2 p.m. King William's College.
3rd "	Half Term begins 4 p.m.
	Inter-School Sports, Castle Rushen High School.

7th	"	Half Term ends. Boarders return by 9 p.m.
		University of London G.C.E. Examinations begin.
10th	"	Corpus Christi.
21st	"	Oxford and Cambridge G.C.E. Examinations begin.
24th	"	Oxford and Cambridge 'O' level Oral French.
25th	"	3rd year (a) and 4th year (h) Tennis v. C.R.H.S.
26th	"	3rd and 4th year Tennis 2-30 (home) v. R.G.S.
28th	"	School Examinations begin. Univ. of London G.C.E. ends.
30th	"	A.E.B. Examinations end.
		K.W.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile swim at Derbyhaven.
3rd July		Orchestral Concert, King William's College, 8 p.m.
5th	"	Tynwald Day—Free Day.
6th	"	Henry Barrie's reps. for Winter Uniform orders.
7th	"	Henry Barrie's reps. for Winter Uniform orders.
8th	"	Summer Concert.
9th	"	Pitman's Commercial Examinations.
10th	"	Oxford and Cambridge Examinations end.
12th	"	Liverpool boat 9 a.m. for School party visit to France.
13th	"	Boarders depart.

SALVETE

AUTUMN TERM 1970

DALE Anne	...	...	Lower VI	Boarder
HAWORTH Barbara Joy	...	...	Lower VI	Boarder
DAYA Nimet	...	...	Upper V.A	Boarder
COLEBOURN Angela	...	...	Lower V.S	Day
DAVIS Marsha	...	...	Upper IV.A	Boarder
HALL Jean-Anne	...	...	Upper IV.A	Boarder
THOMPSON Alison	...	...	Upper IV.S	Boarder
CUNNINGHAM Clare	...	...	Upper IV.A	Boarder
CUNNINGHAM Christy	...	...	Lower V.A	Boarder
THOMPSON Jill	...	...	Middle IV.S	Boarder
ASHE Sharon	...	...	Middle IV.A	Day
COLEBOURN Pamela	...	...	Lower IV	Day
HEATON Voirrey	...	...	Lower IV	Day
BATES Lynn	...	...	Lower IV	Day
GELL Elaine	...	...	Lower IV	Boarder
JONES Sarah	...	...	Lower IV	Boarder
COPPARELLI Gina	...	...	Lower IV	Day
CLAGUE Carol	...	...	Lower IV	Day
BATES Jacqueline	...	...	Lower IV	Boarder
BAKER Julie	...	...	Lower IV	Day
HAGUE Christine	...	...	Lower IV	Day
KOSH Charlotte	...	...	Lower IV	Day
TALAVERA Julie	...	...	Lower IV	Day
STEPHENSON Heather	...	...	Lower IV	Boarder
TARRANT Marian	...	...	Lower IV	Boarder

WALKER Lesley	...	...	Middle IV.A	Boarder
BLOICE Melanie	...	...	Form III	Boarder
BARNES Maryanne	...	...	Form III	Day
BATCHELOR Jane	...	...	Form III	Day
CARTER Lynn	...	...	Form III	Boarder
FENTON Gillian	...	...	Form III	Boarder
BENNETT Karen	...	...	Form I.A	Day
BRYAN Thalia	...	...	Form I.A	Day
WIGGINS Joy	...	...	Upper III	Day
COUTURE Penelope	...	...	Upper III	Boarder
WATTERSON Geraldine	...	...	K.G.	Day
BRYAN Claudia	...	...	K.G.	Day
CREGEEN Tania	...	...	K.G.	Day
CROOKALL Simon	...	...	K.G.	Day
GERRARD James	...	...	Form II	Day
GERRARD Andrew	...	...	Form I.A	Day
DILLAS Wendy	...	...	Lower V.A	Boarder
DAVIES Shirley	...	...	Lower V.S	Day
TROTT Donna	...	...	Upper IV.S	Boarder
MARSH Evrys	...	...	K.G.	Day

SPRING TERM 1971

MACDONALD Jane Forbes	...	...	Lower V.A	Day
SCANLON Claire Anne	...	...	Lower III	Boarder
TAYLOR Dawn Lesley	...	...	Form I	Day
BASHFORTH Adrienne Lynn	...	...	Kindergarten	Day
CROWE Gordon Ian	...	...	Kindergarten	Day
SHELBOURNE Ruth Ellen	...	...	Kindergarten	Day

SUMMER TERM 1971

QUAYLE Dorothy Janet	...	...	Day
WATTERSON Nicola Janette	...	...	Boarder
McCLURE Christine Elizabeth	...	...	Boarder
BEECH Jane Glenis	...	...	Day
McARD Nicola Anne Marie	...	...	Day
PATRICK Anne Elizabeth	...	...	Boarder
CUNLIFFE-OWEN Hugo	...	...	Day

SWIMMING — 1970-1971

Once again we are extremely grateful to King William's College for letting the Buchan School use the swimming pool. We have had quite a successful year of swimming, both in the Isle of Man Championships and among our own Buchan events. Evelyn Stirling received her swimming colours and these girls have obtained the following Personal Survival awards in September, 1970 :—

BRONZE: E. Watson, C. Hunt, J. Wiggins, C. Cunningham, H. Jones, C. Simcocks, A. Tiplady, S. McMullen, F. Kissack, F. Williams, E. Sawyer, A. Daly, C. Fawlinson, J. Kitto.

SILVER: A. Tiplady, C. Simcocks, C. Hunt, F. Kissack, M. Merrall, A. Stephen, C. Wild, S. McMullen, R. Orford, P. Mattis, S. Murphy, F. Williams.

GOLD: J. Corlett, A. Tiplady, P. Sayle, L. Evans, M. Merrall, A. Stephen, C. Wild, S. Clucas, P. Mattis, S. Verdon.

Our Swimming Gala took place in June, 1971, and Olaf won the Swimming Cup. Lagman came second, Magnus third and Godred fourth.

The following girls won trophies :—

Senior Alexandra Trophy — E. Stirling.

Junior Alexandra Trophy — K. Quail.

Thacker Cup for Senior Diving — B. Bell.

Qualtrough Cup for Junior Diving — Z. Morgan.

Senior Swimming Cup — E. Stirling and S. McMullen.

Junior Swimming Cup — S. Morgan.

Tadpole Trophy — L. Boulton and F. Qualtrough.

This term (October, 1971) the following girls have obtained Personal Survival awards :—

BRONZE: J. Malcolm, A. Dale, J. Macdonald, M. Ostime, P. Accusani, C. McClure, J. Cowley, N. Teasdale, S. Walton, C. Heaps, C. Taylor, S. Evans, P. Cannell, J. Caine, C. Livingstone, A. Moffat, S. Boulton, K. Savage, R. George, M. Roe, P. Clague, S. Stephen, J. Corkill, S. Maddock, P. Kennan, B. Lawton, C. Lewney.

SILVER: J. Malcolm, M. Ostime, S. Toki, F. Heaton, J. Cowley, C. Taylor, H. Jones, A. Daly, N. Teasdale, S. Stephen, A. Moffat, S. Evans, C. Heaps, C. Livingstone, E. Sawyer, P. Clague, J. Caine,

GOLD: J. Malcolm, K. Cowley, S. Williams, S. Murphy, M. Ostime, L. White.

Merit speed tests were passed by: J. Malcolm, R. Niven, P. Sayle, C. Wild, L. Evans.

In the Isle of Man Championships which took place in October, 1971, some of the girls obtained places for the Buchan School:

Ladies' Diving — Lady Cowley Cup:

1st A. Tiplady. 2nd S. Morgan. 3rd T. Wain.

Girls' Diving:

1st S. Morgan. 2nd A. Tiplady. 3rd C. Simcocks.

Girls' Freestyle:

under 11 years, 3rd R. Hinchcliff. 12—13 years, 2nd S. Morgan.
14—15 years, 3rd S. McMullen.

Girls' Breaststroke:

under 11 years, 3rd C. Hill-Venning. 12—13 years, 3rd F. Heaton.
14—15 years, 3rd S. McMullen.

Girls' Backstroke:

14—15 years, 3rd S. McMullen.

Girls' Butterfly:

12—13 years, 2nd S. Morgan. 14—15 years, 2nd C. Simcocks.

Relay Cup, 4 x 55 yards Ladies' Freestyle: 2nd Buchan School.

Zoe Morgan, the youngest competitor in the championships, was given the privilege of presenting a bouquet to Ex-Olympic Swimmer Alex Jackson, who herself was a pupil at the Buchan School.

Joan Finlayson.

HOCKEY

Over the past year and the 1971 Autumn Term, the 1st XI, 2nd XI and 4th year have established a very good record in their matches. All the games were played with much enthusiasm and through this our teams have stayed on top. At the Hockey Tournament held at Ramsey, we were forced into second place so this year we intend to win and thus hold an unbeaten record since the beginning of the 1971 Hockey Season.

Hockey Colours were awarded to N. Hathaway, F. Kaighin, W. Duke, R. Thoday, J. Maugham and B. Bell, and Junior Hockey Colours to P. Sayle, W. Dillas and S. Toki.

The House Hockey was won by Godred House.

September, 1970 :—

1st XI v. D.H.S.—won 4-1.
2nd XI v. D.H.S.—won 2-1.
4th year v. D.H.S.—lost 0-1.
1st XI v. C.R.H.S.—won 3-1.
4th year v. C.R.H.S.—drew 1-1.

January, 1971 :—

1st XI v. R.G.S.—won 3-2.
4th year v. R.G.S.—won 3-1.
3rd year v. R.G.S.—lost 0-1.
4th year v. C.R.H.S.—won 2-0.
3rd year v. C.R.H.S.—won 1-0.
1st XI v. D.H.S.—won 2-0.
3rd year v. D.H.S.—lost 0-1.

September, 1971 :—

1st XI v. D.H.S.—won 2-0.
2nd XI v. D.H.S.—won 4-0.
4th year v. D.H.S.—lost 0-4.
1st XI v. C.R.H.S.—won 3-0.
2nd XI v. C.R.H.S.—drew 1-1.
4th year v. C.R.H.S.—lost 1-2.
1st XI v. R.G.S.—won 2-0.
2nd XI v. R.G.S.—won 0-1.

Thanking you for playing so well — keep it up !

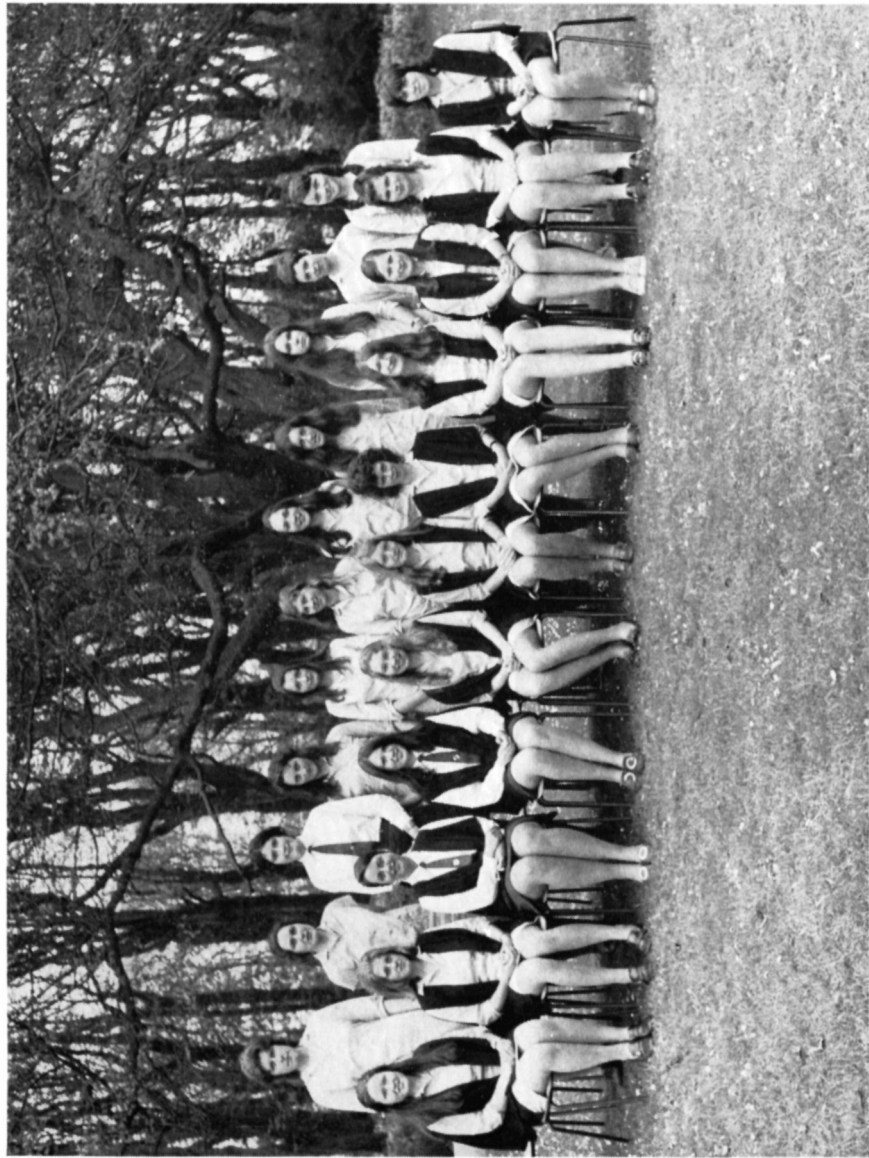
F. Kaighin, (Captain)

TENNIS — 1971

Summer 1971 has been a very successful year for both the 1st and 4th year teams. The season was begun by the 1st team winning competently against Castle Rushen High School. The annual school championships were well supported but Jane McDonald, after playing extremely well, won both the singles and the doubles with her partner Sharon MacLeer. Jane's success was not confined to school activities for she also won the Island Junior (under 18) Championship. The third year although not quite so successful played well with much enthusiasm.

The House Tennis matches were very close and very competitive with Magnus just winning. The first team played mixed doubles with King William's College which was very enjoyable and good practice for us as we are unable to play on grass courts.

1st VI :



Buchanan School Upper Sixth — 1970/71



First XI — Winners of Inter-School Hockey Shield — Season 1970/71



Second XI — Hockey — Season 1970/71



Upper Fifth Hockey XI — Season 1970/71

WATER SKI CLUB

Summer term 1971 opened to glorious, calm sunny days. That was, until water skiing was due to commence, when the elements did their utmost to damp the enthusiasm and deter the prospective skiers. Happily however the elements lost and despite cold water and overcast sky, to say nothing of the wind and rain, skiing started on the 16th June.

Of the twenty three members only three, Judith Preece, Belinda White and Paola Accusani were able to ski already. These girls not only improved their ability on two skis but also progressed to one ski with a reasonable measure of success. They are also to be commended for the encouragement and assistance they gave to the beginners.

Out of the twenty beginners, twelve very quickly lost their apprehensions and fears by learning to ski during the first lesson. They were however all deposited in the water without dignity or ceremony on numerous occasions.

Once the initial difficulty of getting up on the skis has been overcome, it is only practice which improves the ability of the skier. The weeks which followed gave the girls this opportunity and taught them to control the skis, to relax, to cross the wake of the boat and generally to enjoy the thrill of skimming over the water at speeds up to 40 m.p.h.

Of the remaining eight some learnt to ski during their second and third lessons and some not until their fifth or sixth.

It is to these girls we pay special tribute for their final success was solely dependent upon their tremendous determination, tenacity and courage.

Judith Preece.

TUITION IN WATER SKIING

Aim :

To provide facilities and equipment for the tuition of water skiing.

Cost :

A charge of 50p per session shall be made for this season.

Location :

Gansey, Castletown or Derbyhaven, dependent upon weather and tidal conditions.

Safety :

Life-jackets and safety harness provided as well as neoprene wet suits. The wet suits not only keep the wearer warm but also provide buoyancy. A fire extinguisher and first aid kit is carried in the boat.

Insurance :

An insurance policy is held by myself on the recommendation of the British Water Ski Federation, with C. Rowbotham & Son (Ins.) Ltd. of 136/8 Minories, London E.C.3. and at Lloyds.

Quote :

Third party indemnity, including liabilities to and of water skiers towed by the insured vessel extended up to a limit of £30,000.

Note :

All girls partaking must be able to swim. Poorer swimmers will gain a lot of confidence in the water through wearing a wet suit. Should there be any further queries I shall be pleased to contact parents directly if necessary.

D. L. Bairstow.

ROYAL MANX AGRICULTURAL SHOW 5th August, 1971.

Seven girls entered for the Junior Arts and Crafts Section.

Class 409 — Embroidery, 11 to 15 years. All the entries were from the Buchan School.

The following prizes were won :—

1st Christine Lewney.

2nd Carol Taylor.

3rd Jane Didham.

Class 427a — Soft Toys :

1st Phillipa Kennan (Teddy Bear).

3rd Carol Taylor (Rag Doll).

I.O.M. BEEKEEPERS' COMPETITIONS, 1971

RESULTS OF SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS

Essay, 9 - 11 yrs. :

2. Lynn Carter, Buchan School.

Art, 9 - 11 yrs. Christmas Card :

1. Fiona McHarrie, Buchan School.

2. Clare Scanlon, Buchan School.

3. Elizabeth Naylor, Buchan School.

11 - 16 yrs. Book Jacket — Panel (abstract) :

2. Jacqueline Caine, Buchan School.

3. Phillipa Kennan, Buchan School.

Panel (natural) :

1. Sarah Evans, Buchan School.

3. Elizabeth Watson, Buchan School.

Spray, 9 - 11 yrs. :

1. Fiona McHarrie, Buchan School.

Plaques, 11 - 16 yrs. :

1. Jane Scott, Buchan School.

2. Cheryl Cottier, Buchan School.

COMPETITORS IN MANX MUSIC FESTIVAL — 1971

E. Joughin, U.V.A.	Singing (16 under 18) 5th place.
A. Vaughan, M.IV.A.	Singing (12 under 14) 5th place.
	Piano (12 under 14) 3rd place.
	Piano sight (12 under 14) 3rd place.
C. Cannell, M.IV.A.	Singing (12 under 14) not placed.
C. Heaps, M.IV.S.	Piano (12 under 14) 2nd place.
	Piano (under 16) 5th place.
S. Morgan, L.IV.	Singing (12 under 14) not placed.
S. Clucas, L.V.S.	Piano duet (12 under 16) 1st place.
	Piano solo (14 under 16) 4th place.
J. Teare, U.IV.A.	Singing (14 under 16) 1st place.
	Manx song (under 16) 1st place.
L. Kennaugh, L.V.A.	Piano (14 under 16) 3rd place.
W. Duke, U.V.A.	Piano own choice (12 under 16) 1st place.
B. Savage, L.VI.	Singing (16 under 18) 1st and Noah Moore Scholarship.
	Accompanied Lieder (open) 3rd place.
M. Hill, L.IV.	Singing (10 under 12) not placed.
H. Stephenson, L.IV.	Singing (10 under 12) not placed.
	Piano (10 under 12) not placed.
	Piano not placed.
P. Cannell, M.IV.	Singing (12 under 14) 3rd place.
Z. Morgan, P.S.	Piano.

"DANGER POINT"

There are many unpleasant things that have to be put up with, while making a film, but I think that on the whole it is a very exciting and rewarding experience. Some days are wet and cold, and not suitable for filming, so the coach is the only place to go. However, some days are perfect, and filming is going on all day, with only a break at mid-morning and at lunch time. Every shot must be taken again and again so that each is perfect.

I experienced all this, as I and the rest of my form were invited to take part in a film called "Danger Point", in which Hattie Jacques starred as a school mistress. Our role was that of her pupils accompanying her on an outing to Bird Island.

The first day was not very sunny or dry, and the only filming we did, was in the aquarium at Port Erin. Hattie Jacques, commenting on all the fish and creatures of the sea, was extremely funny, and we all found it very difficult not to laugh at her.

The most exciting part of that day, and in fact one of the most exciting parts of all the film making days was undoubtedly when the lifeboat was launched. At first, with a gliding motion, the red, white and blue lifeboat slid very slowly down the ramp. Then gathering speed it plunged bow first into the purple-green sea, sending masses of white salty spray high into the air. The boat itself seemed to be submerged for a long time but soon it was roaring out to sea on its mission, as part of the film to save the life of a boy drowning in the water. All the men in their shiny yellow oil-skins had hidden behind the controls as the boat sped into the water, but as the boat steadied and the water stopped churning, they stood straight up and looked very brave.

During the night the weather must have cleared, because by the morning the weather was fine and a lot of filming was being done all day. The morning was spent in our being filmed climbing into a boat, which in the afternoon was to take us to Bird Island.

We each had a bottle of coca-cola and two biscuits at eleven and then continued to be filmed. At twelve o'clock we all took a white carrier bag from one of the coaches, and inside was our lunch. This was lovely, and consisted of two ham sandwiches, a tomato, a hard boiled egg, a cheese and an apple, an orange and a mini roll.

That afternoon we all went out in a pleasure boat with the Peel Sea Scouts. Miss Jacques stood in the prow looking out to sea, and being very sailorly. The sea was definitely not calm and we all got sprayed with water, before two hours were up. Those two hours were, to me, the best of all our film making hours, because although we were wet, Miss Jacques saw to it that no one fell overboard or was sick in the boat. It as very exciting when the lifeboat skimmed past us and we all yelled 'HOORAYYY'! We were sad when that day ended, but we were glad to think that the next day would bring more excitement.

By the next day we knew all the members of the film company quite well, and were much more at ease.

We were filmed coming out of school in crocodile, and then climbing into the coach. We were then taken up Barrule, one of the highest Manx hills, and we sang all our school songs while we were filmed.

All this time Miss Jacques handed out acid drops and orange juice, and made us all feel very at home with her.

We ate our lunch in the heather that day, and we all had a wonderful time.

We were all very sorry when it came to the end of that day, because nearly all our filming was over, and we had to go back to school.

I realized then that being a film star was not all glamour, diamonds and fur coats, but a very tiring and difficult job. Part of a film star's life may be luxurious, but it usually takes much hard work and patience to become professional.

Being in a film has taught me much and although it is hard work, I should still like to become a film star.

J. McHarrie.

MY HOLIDAY IN EUROPE

During the months of July and August when my father came to England we took a friend on holiday with us.

We travelled from the Isle of Man to Ramsgate where we took the Hovercraft straight across to Calais. Riding in the Hovercraft was itself an experience; we went skipping across the water! It is difficult to say if it is a boat or a plane but I think the best way to describe it, is a big Jelly!

On arriving at Calais we went through the passport control and customs and we then proceeded to find a hotel. After many enquiries in broken French we managed to find it. It was strange for Jackie and me to be driving on the other side of the road but Daddy was quite used to it, because they drive on the right in Arabia.

From Calais we travelled to Paris, where we visited many famous places of interest. Arc de Triomphe, the Eiffel Tower, Sacre Coeur, the Louvre and Notre Dame. We went shopping along the Champs Elysées, and had lovely walks along the banks of the Seine. We saw several artists drawing on the pavestones.

From France we crossed the border into Germany where we spent a day in Belfort before going into Switzerland. After passing through Basle and Berne we arrived at Lucerne. The scenery was beautiful and we were enchanted with the hills and the typical Swiss houses.

In Lucerne we stayed in a beautiful hotel opposite the lake, we had everything we could wish for. Each day we walked along by the lake and through the streets. From the hotel we could see the beautiful mountains which surrounded the lake; it was really like a picture. We visited the Glacier Garden and we saw the well-known Lion Monument.

After leaving the beauties of Switzerland we went into Germany again. The "Autobahn" was really remarkable; the only problem was that if you missed your turning it was almost impossible to get off the Autobahn!

From Germany we went into Luxembourg. Each time we crossed the border we were lucky with the passport control and they never asked to search us, although other people were stopped and searched.

In Luxembourg we were concentrating on the beauties of the countryside, instead of the shops. One Sunday afternoon we went on a picnic. We decided to have it in a quiet wood under some trees, which

hung low so it was quite dark. As we walked through the trees we could feel peace and tranquillity. The picnic would have been more successful if it had not rained !

During our holiday we had a few minor mishaps but the funniest was when we locked the keys in the car. No one could speak English and as Daddy could not speak French, it was up to us ! We managed very well except that the mechanics would not believe that you can lock our car without a key ! However they prised one of the windows open and then I took great pleasure in showing the mechanic that it was possible !

As we travelled through Belgium we noticed different customs and occupations of the people. The countryside was beautiful but it did not have the same atmosphere as the Swiss and German but the people were very kind and helpful.

While travelling through Europe we had enjoyed the continental way of life and particularly the food.

As we left Belgium we journeyed through France and back to Calais. We were surprised to see all the shops open as it was a Sunday. We managed to take the Hovercraft over again without any difficulty. It seemed to be more exciting this time as the waves were crashing against the windows. We thought our problems would begin when we left the Hovercraft and went through customs. We had made lists but I had forgotten most of the things I had bought. However, all was well. All through our holiday we had perfect weather and the very day we arrived in England it poured with rain, but we had enjoyed our holiday so much that we did not really notice it.

Patsy McArthur.

THE KEEILLS OF PATRICK PARISH

There are eleven Keeills in the Parish of Patrick, each of which has its own distinctive features and folklore and each Keeill could form the subject of a separate essay. I have therefore decided to give a brief account of each Keeill site as it is today, with particular references to any changes that have taken place since the date of the Archæological Survey.

Ballameanagh. Treen of Arnicarnigan.

This site is not marked on the Ordnance Survey and the name 'Ballameanagh' has fallen into disuse. Mr. Kermode, a previous owner of this land, kindly pointed out the traditional site and informed me that it was not unusual to strike slabs when ploughing, which could well be part of jintel graves.

No trace of a Chapel, Burial Ground, or enclosure can be seen.

Keell Vout. Treen of Ballahig.

This site is on a very small triangular plot at the side of the road leading from the Hope to Archallagan plantation. At the time of the Archaeological Survey, foundations of a Chapel measuring 15' x 9' with a paved floor were found ; also indications of an altar at the East wall.

Today the site is overgrown with briars and apart from one or two very large stones, there is nothing to indicate the presence of a Keeill.

Keeill yn Chlarn (Keeill of the Lord). Ballelby, Barony of Bangor and Sabal.

The traditional site of this Chapel and Burial Ground, as marked in the Ordnance Survey, is in the North corner of the field immediately north of the farm-house. Today there is little to indicate that there was once a Chapel and Burial Ground here. Numerous slabs have been built into the North-East hedge of this field and it is supposed that this hedge may have formed part of the original enclosure for the Burial Ground.

A fine cross-slab was found here and this can now be seen standing against a wall in the farm-yard.

The Gordon Keeill. Treen of Gordon.

This site is not marked on the Ordnance Survey. The name of the Chapel is not known. The site is reputed to be in a field on the East side of the stream below the highroad, and closely adjoining the boundary of Ballacallin. People who have lived in the area tell me that sometimes shapes can be seen in the growing corn in this area. The field is, at present, in cultivation and a close inspection revealed no trace of either lintel graves or Keeill. The boundary hedge by the supposed site, does have a rather unusual curve which suggests it may possibly have been the boundary of the Burial Ground.

Crosh Pharlane (St. Bartholomew's Cross). Ballachrink, Barony of Bangor and Sabal.

The site of this Keeill is in the corner of a field adjoining the lane leading to Ballachrink farm-house and the road. There is nothing to indicate the presence of a Chapel and Burial Ground. However, on a previous visit to this site I was fortunate to have the then owner, the late Mr. E. Quane, point out the site. He told me that the main road used to run over the site but was moved to its present position many years ago. He also pointed out where four lintel graves were discovered about 1940 and recorded by Mr. G. J. K. Neely, Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

Site of Chapel and Burial Ground. Ballabroole, (Ballaquayle Glen). Bishops Barony.

The site of this Keeill, as marked on the Ordnance Survey, is in a small triangular corner close by the West side of the lane. This site was excavated during June of 1970 and although remains of an ancient structure were found, these remains were definitely not of a Keeill or lintel grave. However, the tradition of a Keeill in this area is very strong and it seems likely that the excavation of a rise on the opposite side of the lane would be more rewarding. I had hoped to take part in an excavation of this site during the summer holidays, but it seems probable that this will not take place until 1972.

Keeill Wolrrey, Kerrowdhoo, Gleneedle. Treen of Arnicarnigan.

The Burial Ground, the boundaries of which are not clearly defined, is about an acre in area. On the surface, there is an abundance of slate slabs, many of which must have formed part of lintel graves. Unfortunately, I was unable to determine the exact position of the Keeill and it would appear that since the time of the Archaeological Survey, the Keeill site may have been lost. Near the entrance to the farm-yard from the highroad there is the remains of a slate built gable. It is said in the district that this formed part of the Keeill but however, the dimensions do not fit with those given in the Archaeological Survey. The site marked on the Ordnance Survey lies roughly, mid-way between this gable and the present farm-house.

Adjoining the gable, previously mentioned there is a modern double garage built some fifteen years ago. I was informed by the present owner, that when the ground was excavated for foundations, 'a considerable number' of lintel graves were found, especially so in an area excavated to form an approach to the garage roughly 23' x 20'. Bones were found in some of the graves and these were re-interred. I feel the remains of the Chapel may well have been destroyed by this work.

The Archaeological Survey mentions a stone font which they suggested would be worth preserving. I know that this stone font was still lying in the bed of a nearby stream as recently as six years ago but however, I have been unable to locate it.

Keeill Crore. Treen of Ballymore.

The traditional site of this Keeill, as marked on the Ordnance Survey and given in the Archaeological Survey, is on a small plot on the South side of the Patrick to St. Johns road where the road crosses a stream. In spite of the strong tradition and documentary evidence, this site has always seemed rather improbable and with this in mind, an excavation was carried out in February and March, 1970 by the field section of the Antiquarian Society.

Several trial trenches were carefully dug in selected parts of the plot, these revealed nothing. Of course, the whole of the field was not excavated but it seems reasonable to suppose that if either Keeill or lintel graves were on this site something would have been found.

I accept that this is not the site of Keeill Crore and believe that the true site lies on higher ground near the present Parish Church.

Keeill Wolrrey, the Laggan. Barony of Bangor and Sabal.

This Keeill stands prominently on a small, level part of a sloping hillside. When I visited it, it was much overgrown but I was able to ascertain that it lay in the usual East to West direction and is very closely surrounded by an altar stone and earth bank.

The surrounding ground has, in the past, been ploughed and it would seem likely that the outer bank was built at the time the enclosure was ploughed over.

The Keeill is long and narrow with a narrow doorway having a vertical stone to act as a jamb at the west end. There is also a gap in the wall at the North-East and North-West corner. The walls, standing 3' high, are formed of local slate and earth, the inside face would appear to be rather better built than the outer, mud having been used in the interstices of the stones. The surrounding hillside has rocky outcrops and therefore lintel graves would be unlikely to be deep, as the surrounding area has been ploughed, it is possible that all traces of these may have gone and the chances of determining the extent of the enclosure are slim. A low stone and earth bank to the West could possibly have formed part of the original enclosure ; near this there is a spring.

Although it was intended to publish information on this Keeill in the Archaeological Survey, this was not done.

Rhaby. Treen of Rhaby.

The site of this Keeill is shown on the Ordnance Survey and is the most impressive site that I have so far described. It occupies a central position in a sloping field, commanding an extensive view of the sea and coast towards the Calf. The enclosure measuring roughly 64 yds. x 40 yds., has been slightly cut into the higher side of the field and raised on the lower side to a height of approximately 6' forming a terrace.

There are many slabs and stones which could be from or form part of lintel graves. The walls of the Keeill were removed by Mr. Richard Quirk of Rhaby in 1905 and the stones built into the surrounding hedges where they can be seen today. In spite of this, there remain apparently, indications of the foundations of the Keeill. I measured these as 17' x 9' and this agrees with the measurements recorded by the Archaeological Commissioners in their report of 1870.

Lying on the surface of the Burial Ground there is a pierced slab rather similar to one found at Lag-ny-Keeilley, there is also a large granite boulder which has a cup shaped hollow in it measuring 16" x 8". Lying by the spring in the North West corner of the field, there is a granite boulder of similar size which has a socket cut in it measuring diameter - 4" and depth - 1.5".

Set in the hedge of an adjoining field, I discovered a slate slab with curious markings. These markings could be natural but I am arranging for this to be examined by someone with more archaeological knowledge than myself.

In the Manx Archaeological Survey, 1st Report, 1909, it states, 'Mr. Quirk has given us permission to examine these remains, an account of which we hope to include in our next report.' So far as I know, nothing was done and it is interesting to note that the position is almost exactly the same today. The field section of the Antiquarian Society have permission from the present Mr. Quirk, 'to examine these remains' as part of their parochial survey and it is hoped that this will in fact be done.

Lag-ny-Keeilley. Intack. Ennyn mooar.

The account of this Keeill as given in the Archaeological Survey is substantially up-to-date. The site is set on the Western face of Cronk-ny-Irree-Laa. There is an old pack horse road, about one mile long, leading through Eary Cushlin to the site. There are traces of an altar at the East end, opposite the door. The Chapel measures 13' x 8' 5". The door-way is in the middle of the West wall. Indication of a door itself was found as a socket stone. On one side of the door-way there is a small slab with a hollow cut out of it. There is also another small building within the enclosure which may have served as a dwelling for a priest. A large selection of crosses have been found inside the Chapel. A few years ago, my brother and I discovered a previously unknown cross-slab lying almost on the beach below; this is now in the Manx Museum.

The enclosure forms an oval about 27 yds, East and West; by 33 yds. North and South.

Many lintel graves have been found in the surrounding area.

Keeills in general.

Keeills are small chapels dating from the early Christian Period in Man. They are small narrow buildings, varying in length from just under 13' to just over 26'. The walls that remain usually consist of earthy banks faced with locally available stone on each side. There is usually an enclosure where lintel graves are found and there is sometimes another small building, presumably the residence of a Culdee. The Keeills are obviously too small to hold a congregation and appear to have served as an oratory only.

The name Keeill is synonymous with the Scottish Kil and Irish Cill, being an older name for Church than Kirk. An important feature to note

is that all early Irish Churches belong to Monastries but not so with Manx Keeills. Their relationship, mainly is to a secular division of the land.

Objects found in Keeills are, cross slabs, large numbers of small quartz pebbles, fragments of querns, hollowed stones, broken stone basins, bwuid saggane (used for thatching), and socket stones.

The crosses found are mainly slabs as distinct from standing crosses. They would be used as markers for graves and some were used as lintels in graves. Professor Marstrander states that these crosses date from the Scandinavian period but some are much earlier.

A lintel grave is a long stone burial cist (in reality a stone coffin). These are very common on the Island. The average length is 6', width 11" to 14", and depth 10" to 14". They are built of local stone, usually slate, and frequently point in an East to West direction. The West end is often wider than the East and the body is usually laid with the head at the West end. White quartz pebbles are often found in these graves but grave goods are absent. It is unusual for them to occur singly and are plentiful in the Burial Grounds surrounding Keeills.

Burial Grounds vary in size from one third of an acre to three acres, they are surrounded by a sod hedge and sometimes have an entrance gap marked by stones, as at Lag-ny-Keeilley.

When attempting to date the Keeills, there are many factors to bear in mind. Tradition has it that St. Germanus built a Keeill on every Treen, during the fifth century. Dr. Bersu has shown that the lintel graves are as old as the ninth century and could, of course, be earlier. It would appear that the Pagan Norse were very quickly converted to Christianity in Man and Keeills were used by those of Norse descent from the tenth to twelfth centuries. Mr. Basil Megaw tells us that there is no proof known that any of the existing Keeills are older than the Viking settlement. This however does not preclude the possibility that the present structures have replaced buildings of less durable material.

Professor C. J. S. Marstrander did a great deal of research into Keeills and their relationship with the ancient land division known as a Treen. There are some Treens in which Keeills are not found but these are situated where a Keeill would be readily destroyed by cultivation. It is noteworthy that the Keeills that are best preserved today are in the more remote and less cultivated areas, e.g., Lag-ny-Keeilley. This would tend to support the tradition of St. Germanus. Professor Marstrander concludes that the Treen is a very ancient land division indeed and he suggests that the quarter-land is a more probable land-division of Viking times. The presence of Holy wells and prehistoric finds on Keeill sites adds weight to the argument that each Treen was associated with a Pagan cult existing prior to Christianity and it seems likely that the Keeills were placed on sites which were already of Pagan importance. It is significant that the dedication of Keeills is to Celtic Saints though Mr. Megaw points out that the Norse are known to have used dedications to Celtic Saints in Iceland and Northumbria.

When conducting my researches into Keeills, I discovered that although some Keeill sites are very well documented, there is a complete absence of plans giving the exact location of the site. This can result in Keeill sites lost or becoming vague as at Keeill Woirrey, Kerrowdhoo, and this could result in sites either having to be re-discovered by excavation or perhaps being lost forever. It is hoped that any future researches into Keeills will cover this point.

Jane Corlett, (L.V.S.).

MAKING A FILM

In the Autumn term of 1970 middle IV had the thrill of being chosen to appear in some of the scenes of the film "Danger Point". Hattie Jacques was appearing in the film, and, as it was for the Children's Film Foundation, she and the other actors and actresses were giving their services free.

The film company were very kind and patient with us while we were rehearsing our part and filming. They were also very considerate in providing lunches and 'mid-morning break.'

It was very interesting and educational to watch how the cameras were set up in position and operated. A film star's life is not as glamorous as it appears to be, but is extremely hard work.

In the film we were school girls, and our Head-mistress, Miss Jacques, accompanied by the Head girl, Diana Neville, was taking us on an outing in a boat.

On the first day we arrived at Port Erin at half past nine, everyone bursting with excitement. The film company were already on the promenade rehearsing with the Sea Scouts. That day we did not do very much as it was too wet for any outside filming. However, later we did some inside shots in Port Erin Aquarium. Miss Jacques, who was showing us the fish, made funny comments such as, "Lobsters oh! how delicious — er, I mean how interesting." We had a few rehearsals for this scene, but eventually, with much patience on the side of the film company, we were ready. The spotlight was held over us, and the cameras started to roll. After this scene we went back to our coach for a while, but afterwards we were wanted for some close-up shots with Miss Jacques. Following the close-up shots we went home.

When we arrived the next morning we were told that we were going out in the boat. In the film the Sea Scouts were taking us out in their boat, "Seawitch", to the Chickens Rock. It was an expedition we were all looking forward to, claimed Miss Jacques. We lined up in a crocodile and walked down the steps on to the boat. This was rehearsed many times before the film director was eventually satisfied.

After lunch we watched what was, for me, the most spectacular part of the film — the launching of the Lifeboat. The Lifeboat swiftly slid down the slipway and hit the water with tremendous impact. The white foam sprayed up over the sides of the boat, soaking the men as they started the engines and sped out to sea. So for us ended another exciting day.

We were out in the pleasure boat all the next day. It was very exciting to watch the waves hit the boat, leaving behind us a white trail. In one of the scenes out at sea we became involved with the Lifeboat. The men were trying to warn us to go back or we should run into an unexploded mine. Miss Jacques, not understanding them, was shouting back insults. After the day at sea we were all very tired and quite ready to go home.

The next day we drove along the Marine Drive in the coach. Being in good spirits we sang all the way as we were requested to do. The cameras also filmed us from inside the coach. After this it was the end of the filming for the day.

On the Monday, which was our last day, the film company re-shot the scenes which we had done out at sea as they were not satisfactory.

We were all very sorry to finish filming as it had been such great fun. I know I shall always look back on this as one of the most wonderful experiences of my life.

C. Lewney.

MY HOME IN SOUTH EAST ARABIA

My family live in a small village called Sohar near Muscat in S.E. Arabia. I think I should say that our house is a stone built house, run by various servants and we eat English food which is brought in every week by an aeroplane and stored in a deep freeze.

There is no kind of entertainment apart from the Radio but Arabia has so much more to offer. To me for the first time it was like stepping into a picture book.

Every day the sky is a deep shade of blue with no clouds at all and every day the sun shines. There are many Palm Trees, Date Palms, Bananas, Melons and Lumie Trees. There is sand everywhere, a hard sand with many stones in it; it is very barren and deserted. There are no tarmac roads, only tracks over stones and boulders; the means of transport are by Landrover, Camel, Donkey or on foot.

The men are dressed similar to those of Biblical times; a long robe covering them completely; round their heads they wear either a turban or a long flowing headdress kept in place by a piece of cord. Around their middle they wear a belt and in the middle of this there is a large knife, this is not often used. It is called a "Kunja". On their feet they wear sandals or sometimes nothing. The elderly men usually have long beards and their hair is shaved off. Everyone carries a stick when out walking.

The women and girls wear trousers with a dress over them and a long veil covering their faces. Their faces are covered all the time they are in public; sometimes they look very sinister. Usually a veil completely covers their faces but some wear a "Beke" which only partly covers their faces; it depends on the tribe they come from. They all wear earrings, bracelets, rings through their noses and rings on their toes and ankles. Even young babies wear jewellery from the time they begin to walk.

All their clothes are made at home and usually they wear bright colours, oranges, pinks, reds. The materials are cotton and nylon usually imported from India. Sometimes they wear silk but this is rare. The elderly women all wear black.

The Arabs live in houses called "Barustis", these are made out of palm leaves tied together and erected like a house with four walls and a roof. Inside there are usually bright coloured praying mats put on the floors for people to sit on, as there are no chairs.

For people living near the coast fishing is one of the occupations and the boats are also made out of palm leaves tied together. They have large ends and are similar to those used in Biblical times. There are many varieties of fish and also Whales and Sword Fish have been known to be brought ashore. Some of the fish are laid out in the sun and left to dry and then they are sold.

The 'shopping centre' consists of a few 'Barusti' shops just like houses. They only sell things for the Arabs but I like to go to look and smell the smells! Fruit and fish are sold, also Tobacco Leaves, Salt, Haliva which is the local Turkish delight, and various materials.

The currency is Rials and Baiza; there are 100 Baiza to a Rial, and a Rial is worth about ten pence.

The Arabian melons are sweet melons, pink inside and brown outside, they are about the size of a coconut. Oranges do not have very much taste and are very pale in colour. The Lumie is like a sweet lime; it is green and yellow in colour, the size of a plum and grows on a tree similar to a plum tree, a young slender one.

Usually the villages are surrounded by palm trees as these only grow where there is water and that is where the people live, but in the desert there are only bushes.

It is surprising how comfortable a camel can be once you are used to it. They have one hump and you sit behind the hump and wrap your legs around it and hold tight. Once you move with the camel you have a gracious movement and it is quite comfortable.

When Arabs ride a donkey they usually sit on it sideways and they use a stick to keep it going. Both camels and donkeys are used for carrying supplies and on Fridays (our Sunday) one can see a 'Camel Train', about twenty camels nose to tail carrying wood and food, in fact anything at all. Apart from goats there are wild dogs and cats, also sea gulls, but they never cry out, indian rollers, crows, jays, skyhawks, herons and some game birds.

There are many flies, and moths and large ants. These are eaten by "Gecoes" which live on the walls of the house, they are similar to the Salamander. All the dangerous creatures like snakes and scorpions hibernate during the winter months, when the temperature is only 75°F.

The people eat goat, which is served up with rice all put on a large plate placed in the middle of the floor and everyone tucks in with their fingers and rolls it in their hand, as there are no knives and forks or even plates. To someone who has not seen these people, life seems very primitive and their eating habits strange but soon everything will change because of the new ruler Sultan Quabus and because of the oil found there and it will never be the same again.

This year the very first school was built out of palm leaves but divided into rooms. Over six hundred boys are attending and another four hundred are waiting to be taught to read and write Arabic.

The women work very hard apart from the house cleaning and looking after the children, they have to take the goats out and also look after the donkeys and camels and fetch water four times a day from the wells. They carry it on their heads in large pots.

An Arab wedding ceremony lasts for three days and during this time the men are completely separated from the women. Drums play and they dance and sing and after the third day the groom and the bride are joined together and their feet and hands are painted with "Henna", an orange dye that lasts for a long time.

There is very little medical attention and many people are ill particularly with eye troubles, many people cannot see because of disease.

These people are going to do in ten years what took us over a hundred years and Muscat will then be like all other built up towns like Beirut and Bahrain.

Patsy McArthur.

KEEILLS IN MY PARISH

(Maughold)

The word keeill, is associated only with little Churches of the Celtic period, and the earliest possibly dates from about the fifth century A.D. when Christianity first found its way to the Island. There is some doubt as to the origin of the word. It could come from an older Celtic word meaning a grave, the Gaelic of which is Gill or Kil or the Latin Cella, meaning a small room, cell or a sanctuary of a temple.

The conversion of the Manx is attributed to the preaching of the Irish priests, but there was no founding of a church as was in England. Although casual, the work endured. N. Chadwick says, "In the Celtic

west this is clear when we stand on one of the promontories of south western Scotland and look across to the coasts of Cumberland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, stretched out like a relief map round a great Celtic pond . . . All our heathen traditions, all our Christian records, speak of easy and constant coming and going across this Celtic pond". The first priests settled themselves on Inis-patrick, but soon spread themselves throughout Man. Maughold, one of the Island's bishops, is perhaps the parish of Maughold's most famous priest. It is difficult to separate legend and fact as for some reason, the Celts did not develop much, culturally. We are told that he was called Machudor MacCuill, and that after St. Patrick converted him, in penance for his misdoings, he was bound and cast afloat in a wicker coracle. Soon after dawn next day, the coracle was dashed against the headland, and Machudor, with the aid of two men, escaped. As soon as he touched land, his chains fell off. Near the top of the headland, he knelt and gave thanks to God, and received a vision. From then on he devoted the rest of his life to the service of God. It is said that in 533, he was buried in his churchyard.

A priest who came to a community, might make a few converts in a Treen, and be allowed to settle on a piece of waste ground. It is worth noting that origins of later territorial units, such as the Bala, Treen, Sheading and Parish were originally founded by the Picts, and that three open fields in which a common culture was practised, was a Treen. Later, during the Norse period, each Sheading was divided into twenty-six Treens, each of four farms or Quarterlands.

The keeills, built by the priests, were usually scattered, as each priest tried to live like a hermit, by himself. In the first instance, they would have been erected as Oratories, or tiny chapels, in which the early missionaries conducted their simple service of prayer and praise. Congregational worship would not be conducted here, and preaching would be done out of doors, while baptisms would be performed, perhaps, at a well, near to the keeill, and this is authenticated, because many keeills are near streams. The preacher gave no thought to food or clothing, but lived on water and herbs. He lived only to worship God, to convert the heathen to Christianity, and to care for the poor and sick. His work was endless, for the customs and beliefs of pagan priests were strong, and age-old beliefs hard to change. Men could not easily understand the Christian gospel, but eventually the priest won them by the sincerity of his life and example.

Later missionaries came from Iona, and built keeills too, but their work must have been easier than their predecessors, even if they lived as austerely. Long before the Viking raids of the eighth century, Man was wholly converted to Christianity, but there is little evidence that vital changes occurred in the lives of the people. Christian burial took the place of pagan cremation, but many customs were too deeply ingrained for Christianity to eradicate. The Celtic Church's doctrine was also cold and austere. As Airne remarks, "This religious austerity was reflected in the early Christian churches or keeills which are to-day in ruins. Their walls have crumbled; they were overgrown with grass or bramble, and of many, nothing remains save a few small stones scattered upon a mound. Poor relics they may be, yet they link us with our early Christian forefathers. In their wells they were baptised; in the shadow of their walls they worshipped; and in their little graveyards they were buried. The soil of each ruined keeill is hallowed still by the conversion of their heathen souls to Christianity".

For a period Celtic culture became the highest, west of the Greek areas where the Roman empire had now become concentrated; it was advanced by the Celtic monks and developed characteristics entirely its

own. The whole stress was on monasticism, and on everyone's striving to become a complete Christian by renouncing private property. The church form was in fact developed straight out of their tribal systems, with the abbot as the principal official, and the bishop having little power. The abbot was often the tribal chief, or a close relation, and the monastery tried to recreate the equality and brotherhood which had once existed in the clan. "The result was to gather a great internal force which showed itself in the Celtic church's missionary fervour". This is Lindsay's interpretation of the system.

Compared with the missionaries from Rome, the first large scale conversions were made by the Celts, who were opposed to the system of hierarchy in the Roman church. In the end, however, the latter gained supremacy because of its international prestige, and the Celtic Church was defeated and crushed until it no longer remained.

The very earliest keeills in the Island were, as elsewhere, built of sods or wattle and mud, so there are no remains of them.

In one or two places burial places have been found with lintel graves of Christian type, but no trace of a building has been found, and this may possibly be due to the fact that such buildings were of mud and not replaced by stone.

By 1914, only half the Island had been surveyed archæologically. The remains of sixty-two keeills, were found and in Garff another thirty, of which eight have the foundations left. They all date from different periods, possibly from the close of the seventh century to the fourteenth, and fall into three distinct groups according to the style of building. The most primitive has an outer and inner facing of stones built in irregular courses, the interstices filled with earth, the spaces between the facings being packed with soil and rubble. A second kind, in a larger building, has walls of stone with clay for cement. A third type shows the style now used with lime, or sometimes shell mortar, though even in these, the stones are mere undressed slabs or boulders, weathered and evidently picked up from the ground or brought from the seashore.

The most distinctive character of the plan, has continued until recent times, and may still be seen in the parish churches. This plan is invariably rectangular, and there is no rounded end, but the east gable, like the west, is at right angles to the side walls. Also the floors of the keeills were paved, but sometimes with stones so rough and so irregular in size and shape, as not easily to be recognised; generally there is a slight but steady rise from the west to the east end. The roofs would be thatched with reeds, bend, or ling, according to the locality. The doors were narrow, with an average width of 21 inches, while windows are even more rare. Later buildings, as at Maughold, show projecting walls, probably of roofed porches.

P. M. C. Kermodé records finding 19 remains, or supposed remains of keeills in the parish of Maughold. The first he records is St. Mary's on the Quarterland of Ballastole in the Treen of Ballure. The present church there occupies the site of a former keeill, and though enlarged and frequently repaired, has probably been in continuous use from very early times. All traces of older buildings are now gone, although a Scandinavian fragment has been found, probably from the original burial ground.

The second is at Folieu, on the Treen of Lewaigue, where a few years ago, lintel graves were discovered near Port-y-Vullen. This was close to brooghs on the west side of the post, and about 55 feet above sea level. One was about 3 feet 6 inches below the surface, and measured 6 feet 9 inches by 2 feet. The sides were lined and the top

covered by flags. They are evidently Christian graves and almost certainly, mark the site of a keeill of which no other trace remains.

Another keeill formerly stood on the east side of Port-y-Vullen on Ballaterson West, on the Treen of Ballaterson. It stood about 90 feet above sea level near Gob Ago, where a cottage now stands. Lintel graves were found, and this illustrates that it was in use in the early ninth century, as well as a large cross-slab, which is now in the Cross House of the parish church.

The churchyard too is not without Celtic evidence. It is without doubt, ancient and long held in veneration as a place of peculiar sanctity and covers an area of about 4 acres. The eastern boundary was protected by a rampart, and was a dry stone wall 6 feet wide.

Airne records that the Irish monks made Maughold their eastern settlement, where apart from keeills they built a monastery "which comprised an abbot's house and guest house, a refectory and separate cells for monks". It had the characteristics of the earliest Irish monasteries. Mr. Kermode records "It is not to be wondered at that in the passing of the centuries all further trace of them is lost to us, when we reflect that even in Columba's establishment in Iona, the original structures were of wattle and sods, and that had it not been for his biographer Adamnan, who was one of his successors, we should not have been able to even identify the site. Unfortunately there was no one to record either the origin of the foundations or nature and extent of the earliest buildings at Kirk Maughold". It has been found in the St. Bees' Charters that the church was dedicated to Saint Olaf, and it seems most likely that this St. Olaf's was the actual building of the present parish church, which is built on the sites of two older keeills itself.

Within the present churchyard at various places, the sites of four keeills have been found. The west keeill, a little west-north-west of the church porch. Many white pebbles were found here, but as this area is now occupied by graves, only a small pillar now marks the site. Mr. Harrison is recorded to have said that there were sod fences, and these may have been on the same design of the old cemetery.

In the north of the churchyard are found the ruins and burial ground of the northern keeill. This is in the best condition of the three, whose ruins still stand. It is about 30 yards from the North and West walls, at about 240 feet above sea level, and is 15 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 2 inches. The walls, now only about 2 feet high are about the same breadth, and are well built of stone throughout. They are mostly surface stones, but there are a few that have been dressed with a hammer. The majority do not exceed 20 inches long by from 5 to 10 inches thick, but at the outside corners, there are coigns of red sandstone ashlar, which are about 13 inches by 9 inches, and from 7 to 8 inches tall. Sandstone is also found in the doorway around which are tracings of rough casting, and a small amount of lime-mortar. There is also a footing inside and out, projecting from the walls.

In the middle of the North wall, there appears to be a recess about 1 foot 6 inches above the footing, 16 inches wide; 12 inches deep and 15 inches wide. About a dozen loose white pebbles were found, but no trace of the altar or of the flooring remained. Broken pieces of roofing slate were found, one with a pin-hole for a wooden peg, giving the idea that until comparatively recent times, this building had been used. "The most interesting feature", notes Kermode, "Was the doorway about the middle of the west end 22 inches by 25 inches wide, showing inside, a rebate of 2 inches." Its pavement is on a level with the footing, at

which is a Northern jamb-stone of red sandstone, about 8 inches square by 12 inches high, with an outer one of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Between and above these, the wall has been built up of thin, slaty stones. At a height of 28 inches, it is crossed by a flag-stone 36 inches by 13 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The south wall has sandstone both at the floor level and a little above which is built as on the other side with slabs. Outside, the ground is at a higher level, but there are now no remains of a step or sill. On each side of the doorway remains a projecting wall 2 feet wide and the foundations were traced for a length 6 feet forming a narrow porchway. A buttress of the same width was found to project westwards from the south-west corner for 4 feet, and both it and the other two walls, well built of stone, were tied in to the walls of the building. This particular keeill has its own tiny cemetery with a southerly aspect. P. M. C. Kermodé further remarks "Though the fence had long been levelled, we were able with the help of Mr. Harrison's memory of it, to judge that it had measured about 51 yards north and south by 31 yards east and west, crossing the moat which formed its north-east boundary". Lintel graves were also found and the cross-slab from one shows the Viking ship as the Manx emblem for the first time.

Yet another keeill lies about 35 yards north of the east gable of the church, at about 228 feet above sea level. The foundations are still to be seen, and it has different proportions to the northern one. It is referred to as the Middle Keeill, and measures about 19 feet by 11 feet 6 inches. The wells, now from 19 to 22 inches high, are built throughout of stone and seem to be surface-stones, and rather smaller hammer-dressed stones; but there is not trace of mortar. The walls are from 24 to 30 inches wide, and have a footing of about 6 inches inside and out. The doorway in the middle of the west wall is paved with a large slab, and jambs are built in courses. Two of the jamb stones that remain are ashlar of sandstone.

Both the floor pavement and the altar had been completely removed, but 30 white pebbles were uncovered around the keeill, and there appeared to be disturbed lintel graves inside.

Foundations of a fourth keeill generally called the Eastern Keeill were found in the south-east corner of the churchyard. The walling uncovered was found to be of a different period, but quite distinctive from the rest were found the foundations of a keeill some 200 feet above sea level.

Kermodé records "about 13 yards from the present eastern boundary of the churchyard, we came across an inner facing of stone to a strong embankment which formed the original boundary, to the whole enclosure on this side". This embankment was found to consist of a dry stone wall.

From under the stone facing of an eastern rampart, but not built into it, the northern wall of the keeill extended. The wall was built of stone, 2 feet wide and apparently now from 3 to 18 inches high, with a footing in and out; while the keeill measured 21 feet by 11 feet. After the survey, the walls were raised to a level and turfed over for better preservation.

The north end of the doorway remains in the west gable, and is well built, some of the stones being the full width of the wall; the south side has vanished, and the south-east corner has been broken into. Some rough pavement, which may be the original, was uncovered towards the east end, but no trace of an altar was found. The north wall foundations are found to continue to the embankment, but the height

cannot be determined. The south and south-west corners were also probably continued in the same way. There is also a great deal of evidence that the original keeill was enlarged, and new walling added in virtually all directions.

A well was sunk at the south east corner of the keeill, breaking into the secondary welling also. Later the well was deepened, and surrounded by a wall. Slabs of stones and fragments were also found around this building in different places.

An eighth site was found on Ballagilley in the Treen of the same name. The site is in a field at a height of about 570 feet above sea level. Although only lintel graves were found, it was remembered that an "owner named Lowey removed the last of the walls and never prospered after".

Keeill Malony, on Ballajora Particles, now no longer remains, and its supposed site lies 467 yards north of the House on Ballajora, about 390 feet above sea level, and east of the tumulus of prehistoric age. Another, although no remains stand, was found at Ballaglass, on the Treen of Cardall, about 500 feet above sea level. It was supposed to be close to the mill dam, and north west of the house. A cross-slab found, indicates that it was in use about the seventh century. There is also the remains of a keeill just behind the farm at Cardle Veg, in the same Treen as the last mentioned. It stands about 460 feet above sea level, and the reports mention that it measures 18 feet long; 4 feet high; and 2 feet 6 inches wide, and is built of stone. Within, a dressed stone was found, and this is believed to have been a font, hewn from a boulder of local rock.

The site of Keeill Cronk-y-Noe is on the Intack lands of Magher Breck about 465 feet above sea level in the corner of the field by the north west side of a road which goes from Ballajora and Crowcree. Lintel graves were ploughed up, and it is still remembered as the site of a keeill. All traces of Keeill Croit-ny-Howe about 230 feet above sea level have gone, but the site is remembered as being on the quarterland of Ballafayle-y-Kerruish on the southern margin of Port Mooar in a small field, or croft. The land belonged to the Barony of St. Bees.

Keeill Chiggyrt, on the quarterland of Ballafayle-y-Cannell on the Treen of Ballafayle, is situated about 630 yards south west of Keeill Croit-ny-Howe. Local tradition states that "the priests were buried here"; "the common people at Ballajora". This keeill is also known as Keeill Casherrick - "The Holy Keeill". The keeill measures about 20 by 11 feet and the walls, which are well built without lime mortar are of stone throughout, and are of even thickness. Stones used are unhewn and undressed, but well-fitting, while outside there are larger flags built in random courses. The altar no longer remains, but an almost semi-circular dias or platform on which it stood, remains. It also seems that there were windows in this keeill, which seems to be in fairly good condition, with a well-built doorway. The keeill stood towards the south east of an enclosure which can still be faintly traced.

Yet another, Keeill Woirrey, lies on the Corna Intacks on the south slope of Barrule, between 800 and 850 feet above sea level. Kermode records that the remains were "about 470 yards west-south-west of Corna farmhouse, 150 yards south-south-east of Park Llewellyn road and 290 yards north of the miner's road, and almost opposite a little stream coming down the steep slope of Slieu Lhean". The keeill measures 13 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, and there is evidence that the walls have bulged through settlement, the northern and western being about a foot shorter than the southern and eastern walls. The walls are rudely

built with a rubble core, faced inside and out with ill-assorted stones unhewn and undressed. The foundations are not far below the floor level, and the space between the jambs is flagged and has a step of 3 inches to the inside. The narrow door was probably closed by a "scraa", which is a bundle of sallies. Kermode adds "This was made the full width of the doorway which narrowed inwards so that it should fit tightly". The east window still remains, as does the altar, and the north side consists of a slab 24 inches long, 3 inches wide and 12 inches high. The altar measured 48 inches along the gable to 4 inches at the front. There also appears to be a second door in the keeill at the west end of the south wall; a second floor level has been found about twelve inches below the previous one. The enclosure has been raised to a level for the keeill to stand on, and is 42 yards east and west by 30 yards north and south. Several crosses were found and a slab from this keeill bears the inscription in runes of the late twelfth, or early thirteenth century — "Christ Malachi Patrick and Adamnan. But of all the sheep is John the Priest in Cornadale".

On the quarterland of Ballachrink, Treen of Corna, is the site of another keeill which has been ploughed over. It was situated on Ard, the high land between the rivers, Ballaglass and Rhenab, a little to the south of Cashnal-ny-Ard at about 490 feet above sea level. The field it was in is still called "Bwooillee Caballagh" — Chapel fold. Another site is to be found on the quarterland of Ballacorteen, at Ballashellaig, and it was known as "the old church". It stood where a cottage now stands at about 490 feet above sea level.

Yet another is at Ard Cooillean on the Intack lands on the eastern slope of Slieu Ruy about 790 feet above sea level; but the keeill appears to have long been removed.

The last keeill that the Archæological Society note is that of Keeill Vail on the summit of the Barony overlooking Dhoon Glen, about 650 feet above sea level. It is also known as the church of St. Michael and the Rent Roll mentions it as "appurtenant along with St. Maughold's to Furness Abbey." It also seems to have been the site of a monastery, like Maughold. It was noted by the Society's report that Keeill Vail was one of the earliest, and must have measured 20 feet by 11 feet wide. A great deal of the walls have been demolished, so that the stones can be used for other building purposes, and so the west end has entirely gone. Rough floor paving marks the original length. There is no trace of an altar. A cemetery which surrounds the keeill, with graves, was also located, and the keeill appears to be set towards the north-west. Nearby is a little dripping well, Chibbyr-y-Vashtee, or the "Christening Well". The name may have been called this after the keeill was built.

The keeill still survives, however, in a modified form. This is in the parish church which has the same outline plan of a rectangular shape, with only a few exceptions in the design. It is also interesting to note that although many of our present churches are founded on earlier keeills, many of these keeills were in turn founded on "older heathen burial sites, which so far appear all to have been of Bronze Age". So say Kermode and Herdman; but it would be interesting to note if this was done for a purpose, just as the monks placed their keeills out of sight from each other, so that they could live like hermits.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER, DECEMBER, 1970

1. Classical Mythology :

1. Who killed her own children ?
2. Which three goddesses had one eye and one tooth between them ?
3. Who were the birth-spirits ?
4. Who was the wife of Orpheus ?
5. Who was carried off into the sea by Jupiter in the shape of a bull ?
6. Who was slain by nymphs ?
7. Who was the goddess of the powers of nature ?
8. At what feast were cakes offered by every family and woollen effigies and bells hung at doors and crossroads ?
9. Who was Mother Nature ?
10. What monster had a lion's head, goat's body and dragon's tail ?

2. In 1970 :

1. What great world leader died ? (outside Europe)
2. What ship caused oil pollution ?
3. How did the Navy become dispirited in 1970 ?
4. Where did Alex win two Bronze Medals ?
5. When did Edward defeat Harold ?
6. What prince came into his own ? Where ?
7. Which great Russian musician spoke against suppression of artists in Russia ?
8. Who won the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
9. Where did thousands die in floods ?
10. Why is 1970 especially important to the world we live in ?

3. France :

1. What famous Paris landmark is doomed ?
2. Where was the famous railway carriage where France's surrender was signed ?
3. Who was the head of the Vichy Government ?
4. Where did de Gaulle first manage to reform a French army ?
5. What was the sign of the Free French ?
6. Who were the first people of Metropolitan France to be liberated ?
7. Where did General de Gaulle live ?
8. How long was the French war in Indo China ?
9. When did Algeria become independent ?
10. When did Germany and France sign a mutual help agreement ?

4. In 1870 :

1. What great American leader died ?
2. What was the U.S. Bribery scandal ?
3. What great World leader was born ?
4. Which European war began ?
5. What great psychologist was born ?
6. Which Hungarian composer was born ?
7. What great soldier/statesman was born ?
8. What great medical man died ?
9. Where did a million dollar fire occur ?
10. Which great novelist died ?

5. Wine :

1. What is Mead made from ?
2. What is Soma ? What became of those who drank it ?

3. What was Nectar in classical mythology ?
4. What was Nelson's Blood ?
5. What is Uisquebeagh ?
6. What was Falstaff's name for sherry ?
7. What drink is associated with Calvin's city ?
8. What is Samshu ?
9. What name was given to a sweet, syrupy medicated drink ?
10. What island wine was a Victorian pick-me-up ?

6. Manx :

1. Where and what is the Hippany ?
2. What does Magher mean ?
3. What is the Awor Valloo ?
4. Where could fishermen hear fairy carpenters hammering ?
5. What is the legend connected with Purt ny Ding ?
6. What is the Manx name for the Elder tree ?
7. Where was the Periwinkle fair held ? On what day ?
8. What was the Glashtin ?
9. What and where is the Bagnio.
10. What does Scarlett mean ?

7. Seven :

1. What is Tepta Epi T Ebas ?
2. Who wrote the famous history of the Seven Champions of Christendom ?
3. Who was imprisoned 7 years by the King of Morocco ?
4. Who lived 7 years in the form of a hart ?
5. Who was dumb for 7 years through love of a lady ?
6. Who was released from deep sleep when 7 lamps were quenched by water from an enchanted fountain ?
7. Who rescued ladies who had spent 7 years as swans ?
8. Who was locked in a cell and scratched out his grave ?
9. Who slept 7 years in the enchanted garden of Ormandine ?
10. What was the Urbs Septicollis ?

8. Religions :

1. Why were the Shakers so called ?
2. What is Shamanism ?
3. Who was Shamash ?
4. Where did Druidism originate according to Caesar ?
5. Who wrote 'a doctor's religion' ? (Religio Medici)
6. Who uses prayer wheel ?
7. Who were the Manichees ?
8. Who was the Vicar of Bray ?
9. What was Mithraism ?
10. What and where is Kaaba or Caaba ?

9. Words and Phrases

1. What is the origin of 'By Jingo' ?
2. What is the origin of 'Hey Presto' ?
3. What is an Arriere Pensee ?
4. What is Beauty Sleep ?
5. What is the origin of Jackanapes ?
6. What is a Jackaroo ?
7. What is a Jack-in-Office ?
8. What is the meaning and origin of Chin-Chin ?
9. What is a Bengal Light ?
10. What is the Trial of the Pyx ?

10. Conservation Year :

1. Who was the real Johnny Appleseed ?
2. Who carried acorns in his pocket and planted them everywhere he could ?
3. Which American plant breeder aiming at 'better fruits and fairer flowers' gave his name to a potato ?
4. What is Groundwater ?
5. What is Airwater ?
6. What is the Hydrological Cycle ?
7. How are clouds Seeded ?
8. What is Vadose water ?
9. How have Nuclear Blasts built up a new belt of Radioactivity round the earth ?
10. What is the current % growth rate of the World's Population ?
11. Which 10 animals were allowed to enter Heaven according to Muslim Legend ?

12. Music and Poetry :

1. What are Byliny ?
2. What is the Man'yōshū ?
3. What is a Cinquain ?
4. Whose bi-centenary has been celebrated by special performances of his music all over the world ?
5. Where were Harps first played ?
6. When was the Harp first used in orchestra ?
7. Who invented the Clarinet ? When ?
8. Who invented the Saxophone ? When ?
9. What is Sprung Rhythm ? Which poets wrote in it ?
10. An unusual quintet played in BBC 1 in November. Name them and say what music they played and which instruments.

13. Gemstones (Give colours and classifying name) :

1. What is a Jacinth ?
2. What is Jasper ?
3. What is a Mocha Stone ?
4. What is crystallised carbon ?
5. Which precious stones are varieties of Corundum ?
6. Which precious stones contain water ?
7. Which precious stone is a calcareous concretion ?
8. What is blue-green opalescent feldspar ?
9. What rock crystal has a tutonic name ?
10. What is Porphyry ?

ANSWERS TO G. K. P. DECEMBER, 1970

1. Classical Mythology :

1. Medea.
2. Graiæ, Sisters of Medusa, Pamphredo, Enyo and Deino.
3. Moirai or Parcae.
4. Eurydice.
5. Europa.
6. Leucippus.
7. Cybele.
8. Lares or Compitalia.
9. Ceres or Demeter.
10. Chimæra.

2. In 1970 :

1. Nasser.
2. Pacific Glory.
3. Rum Ration ceased.
4. Edinburgh and Barcelona.
5. June 18th, General Election.
6. Prince Charles, at Caernavon.
7. Rostropovich.
8. Solzhenitsyn.
9. East Pakistan.
10. World Conservation Year.

3. France :

1. Eiffel Tower.
2. Compiègne.
3. Marshal Pétain.
4. Brazzaville.
5. Cross of Lorraine.
6. Corsicans.
7. Colombey Les Deux Églises.
8. 8 years.
9. 1962.
10. 1963.

4. IN 1870 :

1. General Robert E. Lee.
2. Tammany Hall.
3. Lenin.
4. Franco-Prussian war.
5. Adler.
6. Léhar.
7. Jan Christian Smuts.
8. Sir James Young Simpson (Chloroform).
9. Chicago.
10. Charles Dickens.

5. Wine :

1. Honey.
2. Became Immortal.
3. Food of Gods.
4. Rum.
5. Whiskey.
6. Canary ; Sack.
7. Gin.
8. Rice Wine.
9. Julep.
10. Madeira.

6. Manx :

1. Tidal rock under Spanish Head.
2. Field.
3. Dumb river ; boundary of Arbory/Malew ; Lord's/Abbot's Land.
4. Ooig ny seyr cave.
5. Danish Captain's daughter saved from wreck.
6. Tramman.
7. Pooill Vaash, Shrove Tuesday ; Niarbyl, Good Friday.
8. Water Horse.
9. Arbory Street Castletown. Lord's bath house.
10. Cormorants' Cliff, cleft or ledge.

7. Seven :

1. Seven against Thebes — Play by Aeschylus.
2. Richard Johnson — 1596.
3. St. George of England.
4. St. Denys of France.
5. St. James of Spain.
6. St. Anthony of Italy.
7. St. Andrew of Scotland.
8. St. Patrick of Ireland.
9. St. David of Wales.
10. Rome.

8. Religions :

1. A sect in America ; Worshipped in religious dances.
2. N.E. Asiatic primitive religion.
3. Babylonian sun god.
4. Britain.
5. Sir Thomas Browne.
6. Buddhists.
7. Follower of religion founded by Mani, 3rd century Persian.
8. Turncoat, alternately High Church or Cavalier and Puritan or Roundhead.
9. Worship of the God of Light (Persian Mithras)
10. Black stone in Great Mosque at Mecca.

9. Words and Phrases :

1. Basque — Jinko or Jainko = God. Sailors' Oath.
2. Latin praesto — I show, stand forth — Lo !
3. Thought which one hides while revealing another (Reluctance).
4. Sleep before midnight.
5. Nickname of Duke of Suffolk (d. 1450). Badge—a clog and chain as attached to tame apes.
6. A pupil on a sheep farm — Australia.
7. Self-important official.
8. Chinese, Ts'ing, Ts'ing = Please, Please.
9. Coloured light — distress flare.
10. Case used at Royal Mint for gold and silver coins, for yearly trial of quality.

10. Conservation Year :

1. John Chapman, 1774 - 1845 — American folk hero.
- 2.
- 3.
4. Ground water lies in the zone beneath surface soil layer where rock and sediment is saturated with water.
5. Airwater — Rain producing vapour in the air.
6. Hydrological cycle — water's continuous exchange process, ocean to atmosphere to land to ocean.
7. By dropping dry ice or silver iodide from planes into clouds or by bombarding them from the ground = rain.
8. Vadose water — in the unsaturated zone between water table and surface.
9. Particles of Radio-active material continue to gather from the stratosphere after explosions.
10. 2% per annum.
11. Ass, Ram, Camel, Lapwing, Whale, Ant, Ox, Dog, Dove. ? ?

12. Music and Poetry.

1. Byliny, Russian folk tunes.
2. Mai-yoshu, Japanese folk tunes.

3. Cinquain — 5 line poem.
 4. Beethoven.
 5. Origin in Syria (1655-1707) Ireland 9th Century.
 6. 1600.
 7. J. C. Denner 1704.
 8. Adolphe Sax 1846.
 9. Accented by Abrupt halts in Metre, Hopkins and Bridges.
 10. Barenboim, Dupré, The Trout, Schubert.
13. Gemstones :
1. Red/Orange, Zircon.
 2. Chalcedony, Brown, Red, Yellow.
 3. Moss-agate.
 4. Diamond.
 5. Ruby, Sapphire.
 6. Turquoise.
 7. Pearl.
 8. Moonstone.
 9. Rhinestone.
 10. Purple-Red stone from Egypt, popular with the Romans.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER, DECEMBER, 1971

I Mathematical :

1. What is $52107713 \div 3$?
2. What is 2.99796×10^{10} ?
3. What is $936'' \times 432''$?
4. What is 126.932 ?
5. What was £4,849,248 ?
6. What is one millionth of the distance of the North Pole to the Equator ?
7. What is $31 \div 12 \div 71 \div 23 \div 55 \div 17.5$?
8. What is 63,986,000 sq. miles ?
9. What is 26,504 ft. ?
10. When does $59 = 15$?
11. What have these numbers in common (other than factor 4) ?
36, 56, 60
12. If XV is 10^{-11} what is AV ?
13. If 7171 is 10T5731 what is 191271 ?
14. What do the following letters indicate ? — Q, a, n, f, da, p, T

II Anniversaries :

1. Which great English writer was born in 1771 ?
2. Which great French novelist was born in 1871 ?
3. Which two American novelists were born in 1871 ?
4. Which great English writer died in 1471 ?
5. Which French poet & critic was born in 1871 ?
6. Which world famous Coloratura Soprano was born in 1871 ?
7. Which Italian futurist painter was born in 1871 ?
8. Which famous German engraver and painter was born in 1471 ?
9. Which Czech painter and illustrator was born in 1871 ?
10. Which famous French painter was born in 1871 ?

III Art :

1. What is a Watteau Back ?
2. Who was sold up as a bankrupt in 1656 ?
3. Which famous painter was a diplomat ?
4. Who was Jacopo Robusti ?

5. Which painter is known for his blues and yellows:?
6. By what was Picasso's Les Demoiselles D'Avignon inspired ?
7. What new medium did Picasso evolve ?
8. Who was the first President of the Royal Academy ?
9. What is the lost-wax process used for ?
10. What are Maquettes ?

IV Chivalry :

1. Who was Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche ?
2. Which knight was abandoned by his mother who put his cradle in the sea ?
3. What were the three ideals of chivalry ?
4. Which knight was slain by Sir Launcelot and brought the end of the Round Table ?
5. Through whose patronage of troubadours did the tradition of courtly love spread from Provence to the rest of Europe ?
6. Who was the hero of 16th century Spanish chivalry ?
7. Who said, "I will not steal a victory". ?
8. Who said, "The age of chivalry is gone, that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded" ?
9. Who wrote, "O goodly usage of those antique times in which the sword was servant unto right" ?
10. Who was, "A verry parfit gentil knight" ?

V Collectors' World :

1. What are Opercula ?
2. What is a Coffer Bach ?
3. What is a Cran ?
4. What is a Croft ?
5. What is India Ware ?
6. What is a Sautoir ?
7. What is Shagreen ?
8. What is a Spool Salt ?
9. What is a Steen ?
10. What are Witch Balls ?

VI Education :

1. Who wrote, "Education . . . is gymnastics for the body and music (i.e. literature and the arts) for the mind" ?
2. What is, "The most useful rule of all education" ?
3. Who said, in what, "A woman's college! maddest folly going! what can girls learn within its walls worth knowing" ?
4. What is the origin of, "High learnt niggers ain't much use at rollin' logs" ?
5. Who said, "Educate men without religion and you make them clever devils!" ?
6. Who wrote, "A general state education is a mere contrivance for moulding people to be exactly like one another" ?
7. What has been called "the happiest treatise in natural education" ?
8. Where is this to be found, "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school" ?
9. Who said, "A teacher should be sparing of his smile" ?
10. "Of many books there is no end and much study is a weariness of the flesh" — Where is this written ?

VII Elections :

1. Who said to whom, "Cast away flocks and herds that bleat and low, into Parliament you shall go!" ?

2. Who said, "That's the slovenly way in which these acts are always drawn. However, cheer up, it'll be all-right, I'll have it altered next session" ?
3. Who sang about "Supple M.P's. who go down on their knees, your precious identity sinking and vote black or white as your leaders indite, which saves you the trouble of thinking" ?
4. Who said, "The rich have become richer and the poor poorer" ?
5. What for Southey was "The sacrifice septennial" ?
6. Who wrote, and where, "To a member's wife, Nora, nobody is common, provided he's on the register" ?
7. Who said, "Altogether they puzzle me quite — they all seem wrong and they all seem right" ?
8. Who wrote, "He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers" ?
9. Who said, "Universal suffrage is the government of a house by its nursery" ?
10. Who wrote, "I found that monarchy was the best government for the poor to live in and commonwealths for the rich" ?

VIII Feasts :

1. What is a Barmecide Feast ?
2. What was the Agape ?
3. At whose feast were eggs and ham and strawberry jam consumed ?
4. Who ate three sausage rolls with obvious relish ?
5. Who once "Gave an evening party — A sandwich and cut orange ball" ?
6. Who wrote about the old man who made butterflies into mutton pies ?
7. Who found coffee 'A little 'eating' ?
8. Who wrote of a plate of turtle green and glutinous ?
9. Who praised "The Halesome Parritch" ?
10. Who wrote, "Pasthry aggravates a man 'stead of pacifying him" ?
11. Who despised 'Cold vittles' ?
12. Who said, "Surfeit has killed more than famine" ?
13. Who lived on mice and rats and such small deer ?
14. Who said, "Salad and eggs and lighter fare tune the Italian spark's guitar, but pudding and beef make Britons fight" ?
15. Who thought that to be a great eater of beef did harm to the wit ?

IX Music :

1. What is the Myxolydian Mode ?
2. What is Belcanto ?
3. In which opera is the famous Aria 'Casta Diva' ? By whom ?
4. What is Sprechstimme ? Who first used it ? In what ?
5. What did the ancient Greeks think controlled human passions and morals ?
6. What were the principal instruments used in ancient Greek music ?
7. Who wrote a symphony depicting the German siege of Leningrad ?
8. What is Strambotto ?
9. Which musician was murdered in a royal apartment ?
10. Who wrote the earliest madrigals ?

X Science :

1. What is Earth-leak ?

2. What is the Polar-wind ?
3. What is Eka-lead ?
4. What is Laser-fax ?
5. When and where was a nuclear-powered research submarine launched with arms to pick up objects from the sea-bed and with rollers to let it ride on ocean floors ?
6. How can small diamonds be made to grow larger ?
7. What advance in television will holography bring ?
8. What new process complements x-radiography ?
9. Which Nobel prize-winner has been appointed leader of the European molecular biology project ?
10. Who first made dynamite ?

XI In 1971 :

1. What were the most momentous talks in diplomatic history, held in May, 1971 ?
2. What world famous artist and engraver's 500th centenary was celebrated ?
3. How was the U.K. 'retarded' from Europe ?
4. Which city was threatened by a volcano ?
5. Which three other cities are dangerously near dormant volcanoes ?
6. Where did outbreaks of cholera occur ?
7. Which poets' profiles appeared on stamps ?
8. Whose state visit had a mixed reception in Europe ?
9. Who won the Nobel Peace Prize ?
10. Where was the biggest atomic explosion sited ?
11. What significance for Britain has October 28th, 1971 ?
12. What change of company will a decision of October 26th provide for ?

XII Literary :

1. What was a Villanelle ?
2. Who was Vili ?
3. What is a Palinode ?
4. What is a Paeon ?
5. Who is the man in the moon ?
6. What is the legend of the Limbus of the moon ?
7. Who wrote the sonnet carved on the base of the statue of Liberty ?
8. Write out the sonnet mentioned in 7.
9. Where did the Muses bury Orpheus ?
10. What is a Kenning ?

XIII Symbols and Mysticism :

1. What is Nirvana ?
2. What is Metempsychosis ?
3. What is Karma ?
4. Who is Manitou ?
5. What is the mystic formula of Tibetans and North Buddhists ?
6. Why, in 1506 was a rose placed over confessionals ?
7. What is "Malicious animal magnetism" ?
8. What is a Karaite ?
9. Who is represented by the unicorn in medieval bestiaries ?
10. What is the mythical land of eternal youth and safety ?

XIV Wonders :

1. What was a nine days' wonder ?
2. Who danced a Morris Dance from London to Norwich for a bet ?

3. What is the legend of St. Keyne ?
4. Who is the patron saint of Glasgow ?
5. What is a Kelpie ?
6. Who was kidnapped by Kalyb ?
7. Where did the Jinn live ?
8. What was a Ka ?
9. Who are the Korrigans ?
10. What is Kismet ?

XV Politics :

1. What is the Fourth Estate ?
2. What are the other estates ?
3. Who gave a toast "Our Sovereign — the people" ?
4. What British statesman opposed the construction of the Suez Canal ?
5. Who was the Great Commoner ?
6. Who called political economy the dismal science ?
7. Who first had the idea of a Parliamentary History of England from 1066 - 1803 from the journals of lords and commons ?
8. What is Affirmation ?
9. What are two sinecure appointments which automatically enable an M.P. to resign his seat ?
10. What is Prorogation ?

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER 1971 —ANSWERS

I. Mathematical :

1. New English Bible standard reference.
2. Speed of light in cm./sec.
3. Lawn Tennis Court in sq. ins.
4. Atomic weight of Iodine.
5. Customs Duties Income, Isle of Man, 1970.
6. 1 metre.
7. Last high tide of 1971.
8. Area of Pacific Ocean.
9. Height of Anna Purna, Nepal.
10. $59^{\circ}\text{F} = 15^{\circ}\text{C}$.
11. Weights of trusses of straw, old hay, new hay.
12. $10^{-8}(\text{cm})$ xv is X-Ray light units — Avare Angsfröm.
13. IT5732 (equivalent dates in Jewish calendar).
14. $Q=10^9$ $A=10^{-18}$ $N=10^{-9}$ $F=10^{-15}$ $Da=10$ $P=10^{-12}$
 $T=10^{12}$ Prefixes for multiples of units in the S.I.

II. Anniversaries :

1. Sir Walter Scott.
2. Marcel Proust.
3. Theodore Dreiser and Stephen Crane.
4. Sir Thomas Malory.
5. Paul Valéry.
6. Luisa Tetrazzini.
7. Giacomo Bella.
8. Albrecht Durer.
9. Frank Kapka.
10. Georges Rouault.

III. Art :

1. Back of woman's dress, arranged to form long pleat from neck to hem in pictures by Watteau.
2. Rembrandt.
3. P. P. Rubens.
4. Tintoretto.
5. Vermeer.
6. Primitive African Sculpture.
7. Collage.
8. Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1768.
9. Metal Castings in Sculpture.
10. Three dimensional sketches.

IV. Chivalry :

1. Seigneur Pierre de Bayard.
2. Amadis.
3. Valour, Purity, Fidelity.
4. Sir Gareth.
5. Eleanor of Aquitaine.
6. Palmerin.
7. Alexander the Great.
8. Edmund Burke, "Reflections on the French Revolution".
9. Spenser, "Faerie Queene".
10. Chaucer's Knight.

V. Collectors' World :

1. Coal hole covers.
2. Welsh Bible box.
3. Iron trivet to fit over a fire.
4. Small 18th Century filing cabinet.
5. 18th Century Chinese porcelain (East India Co. monopoly).
6. Long gold necklace set with stones or plaques.
7. Shark skin dyed green. 17th century onwards.
8. Salt cellar like flattened hour glass.
9. Earthenware vessel with 2 ears.
10. Glass globes — 19th century. Made at Nailsea and elsewhere.

VI. Education :

1. Plato : Republic.
2. Rousseau.
3. Florian in Princess Ida.
4. Negro Proverb.
5. Duke of Wellington.
6. John Stuart Mill : "On Liberty".
7. Robinson Crusoe.
8. Henry VI Pt. 2. Shakespeare.
9. Cowper.
10. Ecclesiastes XII.

VII. Elections :

1. Queen to Stephon in "Iolanthe".
2. The Milkado.
3. Robin in "Ruddigore".
4. Shelley : "Defence of Poetry".
5. Parliamentary Election.
6. G. B. Shaw in "John Bull's other island".
7. R. Buchanan in "Fine Weather".
8. Hooker.
9. Bismarck.
10. Goldsmith in "The Vicar of Wakefield".

VIII. Feasts :

1. Imaginary — all dishes empty.
2. Feast of brotherly love — common meal of early Christians, before the Lord's supper.
3. The Sorcerer's — Gilbert and Sullivan.
4. The conspirator in "The Grand Duke" by Gilbert and Sullivan.
5. Baroness von Krakenfeldt in "The Grand Duke" by Gilbert and Sullivan.
6. Lewis Carroll.
7. Joe Gargery in Dickens' "Great Expectations".
8. Pied Piper — Robert Browning.
9. Burns — A Cottar's Saturday night.
10. John Browdie in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby".
11. Uncle Remus — J. C. Harris.
12. Theognis.
13. Poor Tom in King Lear, Act III. 4.
14. Matthew Prior in "Alma".
15. Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night".

IX. Music :

1. Dirge-like. Style — Ancient Greek music.
2. Pure sound, Unbroken song.
3. Norma by Bellini.
4. Speaking voice. Arnold Schoenberg. Pierrot Lunaire (1912 song cycle).
5. Music.
6. Aulos and Kithara (wind and string).
7. Shostakovitch.
8. Italian folk dance lyric. Popular in middle ages and Renaissance.
9. Rizzio.
10. Petrarch.

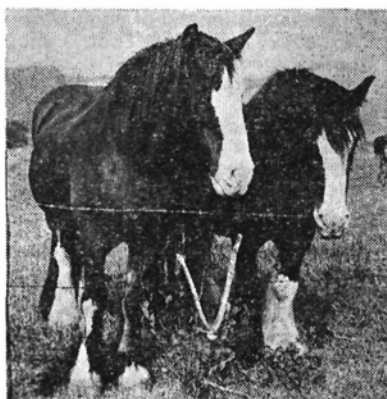
X. Science :

1. Trail of slow-leaking Helium and other gases escapes at Poles through gaps in Earth's magnetic field (discovered in 1968).
2. These leaking gases. (1) above.
3. Super-heavy lead-like element No. 114, discovered by Russian scientists in ancient stained glass windows.
4. Newly patented printing method using Laser's intense beam of light.
5. January 25th, 1969, Groton, California.
6. Put into hollow tube filled with superheated Methane.
7. Three dimensional pictures.
8. Neutrography or Neutron Radiography.
9. Dr. J. C. Kendrew.
10. A Nobel in Sweden.

XI. In 1971 :

1. Strategic arms limitation talks — S.A.L.T. Talks — Russia and U.S.A.
2. Albrecht Durer, born 1471. Invented etching. Friend of Luther in Nuremberg.
3. Return to G.M.T.
4. Catania.
5. Seattle ; Portland ; Rome.
6. Cholera — East Bengal and Spain.
7. Keats, Scott, Gray.

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8. Emperor Hirohito of Japan.
9. W. Brandt, German Chancellor.
10. By U.S./Aleutian Islands.
11. Parliament voted for Common Market entry.
12. Red China joins United Nations.

XII Literary :

1. Round song of farm labourers. Medieval lyrics. Dylan Thomas.
2. In Norse mythology ; Brother of Odin and Ve — slew giant Vemir and created Earth out of his body.
3. Recantation (Chaucer's legend of good women is one).
4. In classical Prosody — Metrical Foot, 3 short and 1 long.
5. Cain.
6. The Limbus of the Moon.
7. Emma Lazarus.
8. Sonnet on Statue of Liberty.
9. Libethra (place where nightingales sing sweetest).
10. A Kenning is Periphrasis ; Roundabout expression used in Skaldic Verse.

XIII. Symbols and Mysticism :

1. Nirvana is Buddhist annihilation of the three main ego-drives for money, fame and immortality.
2. Transmigration of souls - originated in India and Egypt.
3. Karma — Fate, Cumulative Effects ; unbroken sequence of cause and effect.
4. Great Spirit of the American Algonquin Indians.
5. Om Mani Padme Hum — I salute the jewel in the Lotus.
6. Rose was symbol of silence.
7. Emanations of certain people producing disease in others.
8. Member of Jewish sect who believe literal meaning of scriptures.
9. Jesus Christ.
10. Shangri-la.

XIV. Wonders :

1. 3 days amazement ; 3 days discussion ; 3 days interest subsides.
2. William Kemp.
3. Well of St. Keyme. Whoever drinks first will rule (Husband or Wife).
4. St. Kentigern.
5. Kelpie = Water Spirit in form of horse.
6. St. George.
7. Mount Kaf.
8. A double who survived after a man's death.
9. The 9 Feys of Breton Folklore.
10. Fate ; Destiny.

XV. Politics :

1. The Daily Press.
2. Lords Spiritual ; Lords Temporal ; Commons.
3. Charles James Fox, 1749-1806.
4. Lord Palmerston
5. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
6. Thomas Carlyle.
7. William Cobbett.
8. The right to affirm if swearing an oath is objected to.
9. Manor of Northstead ; Chiltern hundreds (Stoke, Desborough Burnham).
10. Termination of a session of Parliament by the Crown.

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Q. What can you do to help ?

A. Whatever you have the time and inclination for, even for one hour a week.

Apply to Secretary :

**Red Cross House
Westmoreland Road
Douglas**

Telephone 21857

"SOMEONE TO TURN TO"