THE AVENUE



DECEMBER 1917

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Photo. by] THE GIRLS' ROSE-WALK. [J. E. Walker,



The Magazine of the Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

VOL. VIII. DECEMBER, 1917. No. 24.

FOREWORD.

THE School re-assembled on September the 18th after a holiday of eight weeks. The number of scholars is unusually high, as there are ninety-six boys and seventy-two girls.

A number of scholars from the Upper School were able to hear Lucy F. Morland address the Quarterly Meeting on the aims of the War and Social Order Committee, as this took place on the day after our return.

We have to record several changes on the Staff. Miss Clark having resigned her post as Music Mistress, Miss Withers has been appointed to succeed her. For some time past Miss Clark's duties have been undertaken temporarily by Miss Hicks. Mr. Davies having left to teach at his old school, Mr. Stanley King Beer has joined us as History Master. Miss Morris has been appointed Sanatorium Nurse. We heartily welcome all these newcomers, and hope their stay at Walden will be long and happy.

We are very pleased to announce that Bedford Deane and Jack Thompson have passed the London Matriculation Examination.

On October the 25th, Monthly Meeting was held at Saffron Walden. A number of reports of holiday-work of National Importance done by members of the staff and pupils was presented to the meeting. Mr. Whitlow and Mr. Beer spoke of their work with Serbian boys in England. Marjorie Harrod gave an account of the Girls' Holiday Camp at Scalby, C. F. Tebbutt of his work for the Emergency Committee for helping Aliens, and H. T. Dent of his experiences at a Fruit-Picking Camp.

With a view to avoiding traffic congestion on the railways at Christmas time, the Board of Education has asked all schools to close earlier this year. In consequence of the shortened term we fear the present number of *The Avenue* may not be distributed till January.

DAVID PEARSON.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

ORDINARY meetings of the Society have kept well up to the standard throughout the past year. A pleasant variation on the usual meeting was held in the Summer Term, when an evening was devoted entirely to voluntary "five-minutes" papers. Fourteen members produced Essays, several of which were of an exceptionally high order, two being successful efforts in verse.

The best Essays of the year were "The Autobiography of a Clock." by Jessie Milne, a very clever and amusing sketch;

"Mutter's Moor," an original descriptive story by Ruby Griggs; and "The Statesman's Soliloquy," by Edward B. Thomas. We ought not to omit mentioning essays by John H. Thompson and Bedford Deane, which, though not quite as good as the above, were excellent productions. The Diaries have been, on the whole, above the average in interest and arrangement, E. D. Ash and J. H. Thompson especially excelling in this department. It is to be regretted that the number of musical contributions shows a distinct falling off, but it is to be hoped that this will be remedied in the coming year.

J. PENROSE WHITLOW.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

During the year the number of members has averaged about thirty, showing a very slight decrease compared with last year. The number of boys and girls has been fairly even.

Specimen Meetings have again been a feature of the year's work, but they have not always been so successful as one might have expected.

The Essay Meetings have been on the whole an improvement on last year, and some interesting papers have been read. Perhaps the best of these were "The Study of Birds," by C. F. Tebbutt; "The Meaning of Biology," by B. Deane; and "Walden Church," by N. Townshend.

Mr. Morris interested us with a lecture on "The Wheat Plant," in March, and has also given us a detailed account of the work of the Regional Survey Committee, of which he is the Secretary.

There have been a fair number of excursions during the year, and the Annual Excursion to Strethall took place on June 16th, the party starting out at 11.30, and going by way of Littlebury. They passed through Strethall and Ickleton, had tea at Great Chesterford, and came home by field paths.

The Rules of the Society have been read at the first meeting of each term.

Marjorie Pollard.

THE READING CLUB.

The total membership at the beginning of the School year numbered sixteen. There are now fourteen members, only seven of whom are scholars. It is hoped that this number will increase in the course of the coming year.

At the first meeting held in December the following books were discussed: Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," "Prophets, Priests and Kings," by A. G. Gardiner, "Travels with a Donkey," by Stevenson, and "Shorthouse's "John Inglesant." Of these Gardiner's "Prophets, Priests and Kings" and "Travels with a Donkey" seemed to be considered the most interesting and entertaining. Certainly they were the most read. For the Spring Meeting "The Gamekeeper at Home," by Richard Jeffries, "Toilers of the Sea," by Victor Hugo, G. K. Chesterton's "Victorian Age in Literature," and "Lowell and his Poetry," were read and discussed. For the Summer Term "Shakespeare," by John Masefield; "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, ; H. G. Wells' "Modern Utopia," and "The Bible in Spain," by George Borrow were decided upon, and produced some very good discussions. *H. Lionel Wright.*

POETRY LEARNING ASSOCIATION.

Throughout the past year the meetings have, with but few exceptions, been regularly held on Monday evening, and we have been glad to welcome to them old scholars resident in the town.

We are now holding our meetings on alternate Saturday afternoons, and hope that we may in this way obviate the difficulty experienced of finding the necessary time on Monday among the various conflicting claims.

Our attention has been confined to poetry written during the last few years. We have noted amid the mysticism and the sense of the unseen world, a great love of nature and of the open air. We have been stimulated by the work of young

writers, in whom we seem to recognise an Elizabethan touch. They have the same joy in life as the Elizabethan lyrists, and yet that detachment which relegates life and death to their right places, and realises that righteousness, liberty, and honour rank higher.

L. FAIRBROTHER.

FOURTH FORM LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Meetings of this Society have been held regularly on alternate Monday evenings throughout the year. The membership has kept up to the limited number, namely thirty-five. Each meeting has been full of interest, the essays have been written in turn by the members in alphabetical order, and the choice of subjects has varied greatly,—stories of adventure, accounts of personal experiences, stories of what may be and what might have been, and many essays on Historical and Scientific lines. The best essays for the year were written by John T. Barker, on "Cleopatra's Needle,"; Susannah Smith, who gave her experiences of a fire in "A Day and a Night"; and Archibald Bartlett, whose paper "Drake's Drum" was a successful attempt at a daylight ghost-story or day-dream.

One evening was given up to impromptu speeches; each member had to speak for three minutes on a subject drawn by lot. It was amusing to hear the views on Fancy-work, Hats, Dolls, Ghosts, Dreams, etc. Music and recitations have also had their place.

The Annual Meeting, a more or less social function, was held towards the end of the summer term. The weather was fine, which enabled us to have tea and games on the girls' playing-field. Those games of "puddocks" and "tip-and-run" will long be remembered.

L. E. WILKINSON.

JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

During the past year the members of the Junior Literary Society made great progress and each meeting brought forth

longer and more carefully written accounts. These accounts varied much in character, some showed good descriptive ability, and others originality.

"A Visit to America," by Eric Robson; "Legends of Loch Neagh," by Frank Wetherall; "Smugglers' Gap," by Grace Porter; "A Visit to Samford Hall," by Edith Smith; "Marie and the Secret Panel," by Eileen Cousins, and "Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's," by Edna Ellis, were amongst the best written and deserve special mention. The music of the Society did not come up to the normal standard, but Peggy Horsfield rendered some very nice pianoforte solos from time to time.

LILIAN M. WALKER.

THE MISSIONARY HELPERS' UNION.

Members have worked well and keenly during the past year. Great interest was shown in preparations for the Sale of Work which, by kind permission of Mrs. Walker, was held in the Dining Hall, on Saturday, December 9th. To all friends who so kindly supported our efforts, our grateful thanks are due.

Each Branch met once a fortnight during the Autumn and Spring Terms. Three Branches formed Study Circles in which the following books were discussed: "The Way of the Good Physician," "The Daybreak Call," and "The Story of Islam." In other branches, each member chose a special subject on which to write essays for the meetings.

Several members entered for the F.F.M.A. Essay Competition last May, and we congratulate Clifford Jones, the winner of the First Prize in Grade C, also Bedford Deane and Lilian Kilbey, the gainers of the Second Prizes in Grades A. and B. respectively. Their success has enabled us to add several new volumes to the M.H.U. Library.

ELEANOR G. JONES.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

CRICKET, 1917.

THE Boys' XI. this year was rather weak, though Jeffrey i. and Falkner i. were both useful batsmen, and Milne and Wright i. did well with the ball. The rest of the team, however, was below the average, and did not show to advantage in the few matches we were able to arrange. Infection again interfered, at the end of the term, with one or two fixtures we had arranged, and the only match won was the return against the Grammar school, which proved very exciting, ending in a victory by a margin of only three runs. The chief individual feat was a sterling innings of 76 not out, played by Jeffrey i. against the Cambridge County School, which, however, was not sufficient to stave off defeat.

The Second XI. did much better, winning their two matches against the Grammar School very easily, in both cases by an innings. In the first of these Barker scored 37 not out, this being the highest individual score during the season.

The First XI. only had two fixtures, the time-honoured ones against Mr. Downham's XI., both of which were unfortunately lost.

Awards were made at the end of the season as follows: Batting, E. M. Jeffrey; Bowling, J. Milne; Fielding, C. A. Falkner.

A house tournament added to the keenness of cricketers, and was played during the term. In the final game Morland House were the victors, defeating Crosfield House rather easily.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.
First XI.	2	0	2
Boys' XI.	5	1	4
Second XI.	6	4	2

J. PENROSE WHITLOW,
(School Captain).

Aquatics.

There was a keen struggle for the Championship this year, and it was not until the last race that Thompson secured the title. Only half-a-point separated Wright i. and Ash i. for the second place. This year the Plunge was introduced as an extra event in the sports. The neat diving was especially good in the Senior events.

Senior.

Quarter Mile.—1. Thompson; 2. Wright i.; 3. Ash i. 8m. 23⅘ secs.
Six Lengths.—1. Wright i.; 2. Ash i.; 3. Thompson. 2m. 29⅕ secs.
Two Lengths.—1. Thompson; 2. Ash i.; 3. Matthews. 33⅘ secs.
Neat Dive.—1. Hartwell; 2. Barker; 3. Ash i. and Tebbutt i.
Plunge.—1. Tebbutt i.; 2. Deane; 3. Mauritzi. 38½ ft.

Champion: John H. Thompson.

Junior.

Nine Lengths.—1. Welch; 2. Wetherall; 3. Jeffrey iii. 5m. 20⅕ secs.
Two Lengths on Back.—1. Welch; 2. Wetherall; 3. Brangham, 1m. 13 secs.
Two Lengths.—1. Welch; 2. Wetherall; 3. Jeffrey iii. 54⅕ secs.
Neat Dive.—1. Welch; 2. Howitt; 3. Wetherall.
Plunge: 1. Welch; 2. Wetherall; 3. Brangham. 29½ ft.

Junior Champion: Ronald Welch.

The House Aquatic Sports were won by Gibson House (Captain, C. F. Tebbutt) with Godlee House second (Captain, J. H. Thompson).

Girls' Athletics.

Owing to the innovation of the "House System," the keenness of girls entering for the Aquatic Sports this year has been greatly increased, and both the swimming and diving showed improvement, especially among the Junior competitors. The Senior Champion was Nina Townshend, who was closely followed by Daisy Shepherd, and then by Doris Thompson. Phyllis Rigby was Junior Champion.

This year girls entered for the Life-Saving Certificate for the first time, and certificates were obtained by Nina Townshend, Daisy Shepherd, Doris Thompson, and Nora Matthews.

Owing to infection in the school no outside Cricket matches had been arranged, but the Annual Form Matches were played, and this year the Fourth Form won the Championship. The House matches caused a great deal of interest, the exciting final between Godlee's and Morland's resulting in a win for the latter. (Captain, Nina Townshend).

The Tennis season was much better than last year, although no outside matches were played. Morland House was victorious in the House Tournaments, and Marjorie Pollard was Senior Champion; but owing to infection, the Junior Final, between Edith Smith and Phyllis Rigby, was not played.

Marjorie Pollard.

SPINNING SONG.

THOUGH all was still, a song flowed out
Over the moonlit sea;
The sun was set,—and the dark had come;
The dancing ceased on the lea.

SONG:

Spin, spin, always spin,
See that the thread is good.
Spin, spin, always spin,
Never forget, in the wood
The spider spins,
The ants work on,
Never a thing is still.

Spin, spin, always spin,
See how the thin thread goes.
Spin, spin, always spin,
Outside the glow-worm glows;
The ants go in,
The spider sleeps,
At midnight my wheel shall cease.

The clear voice ceased, and the whirr of the wheel
Alone was heard in the night;
The sea-birds slept, and the waves were hushed,
Under the stars' dim light. *Ruby Griggs.*

TOWN PLANNING.

Mr. Culpin, Secretary of the National Town Planning Association, gave a lantern lecture to the School on "Town Planning," and offered prizes for the best essays on the subject. One of the judges was Mr. George Pepler, of the Local Government Board, part of whose letter to Mr. Culpin we print below, together with the best Essay. (Mr. Culpin is giving a series of lessons on Town Planning to the Civics Class.)

"It has been enormously interesting to me to read the Town Planning Essays from Saffron Walden School.

"It is a splendid thing that these children should have a general knowledge of the subject, and all the papers show that the essential points have been grasped.

"It has not been easy to place the papers, but after reading them several times I put them in the following order:—1. Elsie E. Deane; 2. Ronald Ash; 3. Edwin D. Ash."

THE aim of Town Planning is to enable the working class and all the people not only to exist but to *live*. To have surroundings such as will enable their minds to expand, their bodies to develop, their hearts to be happy, and their characters open and strong,—this is what Town Planning must do!—and is doing. It is not merely drawing plans with pencil and ruler which is the great work of the Town Planning Association, but it is doing the above in such a way that the consequences will be happy homes and fewer crimes.

Another issue of this planning of towns is the stirring up of the dormant love of beauty which existed in England before the Industrial Revolution. When this took place, men left the hillsides, meadows and pastures, and rushed into the towns, where higher wages were being offered for work in factories. To accommodate all these people, row after row of hideous little houses were set up in narrow streets, where no



Drawn by Clifford Knight of the Hartford Post for THE AMERICAN CITY

THE KIDS: That's a fine plan, Mister, but where are the playgrounds?

Block kindly lent by Mr. Culpin.

sun could reach the dreary little rooms. These have remained, and similar ones have been built and can be seen to-day in the slums of our large manufacturing towns, such as London, Birmingham, and Muanchester. Besides the workers' houses being very small and near to one another, the factories are in many cases among the dwelling places, and the town is filled with smoke from the large chimneys. The Health Inspector of one town reported that the colour of people's lungs had changed, because of the amount of sulphur which they had breathed in! This is the state that some of our towns are in, and this is what Town Planning is going to remedy.

A well-planned town has many open recreation grounds in different parts, to which the youngest children can easily walk. The number of children and the districts in which they live are calculated out, and circles are drawn on the plan to ascertain how far each child will have to walk to school, park, or public bath; this is Town Planning indeed! In most ordinary towns the park is near the large houses, where there are private gardens for the children to play in; and the children of the wealthier citizens do not need the park near them so much as do the poor little mites who have only narrow, dirty sheets in which to play, and no sunshine to enjoy. Often, also, the poorest and most unhealthy land, perhaps lying low near a river, is used for putting up rows of little cheap houses for workers, who really need healthier surroundings than the richer people, because the latter can buy plenty of good food and other conveniences, in order to keep themselves healthy, which lack of money prevents the poorer class from obtaining. If this town, with the river running by, had been planned properly before-hand, the land on either side of the river would have been railed off for a public garden, thus adding pleasure and beauty to the town instead of disease.

Elsie E. Deane.

(To be continued.)

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

IX.—THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

HOW great a debt the School owes to the Juvenile Literary Society becomes more and more apparent as we peruse the early records of that Society and its off-shoots. This is specially true with regard to the gradual development of Manual Work as a leisure time pursuit. It was in the year 1837—when the J.L.S. first appointed a Committee "for the purpose of facilitating the Study of Natural History,"—that it also turned its attention to Manual Work, particularly Drawing. (It is interesting to note, in passing, that this was also the year when the Girls' Juvenile Literary Society was first formed).

At a meeting of the J.L.S. held 30.xi.1887, we read that, "The desirability of promoting the study of drawing among the members of this Society, has at this time been under consideration, and the following committee is appointed to procure copies of drawings and prepare regulations for carrying the above object into effect." Accordingly £1 is spent over drawing paper and drawing copies, and two Curators are appointed to take charge of them. It was decided, "That for every piece of paper issued by the curators a drawing be furnished to be considered as the property of the Society and preserved in a portfolio kept for the purpose—each member however will be entitled to his own specimens on leaving School. . . . each member to subscribe ½d. per month to admit of the distribution of prizes for the best drawings." (For some years after this date, exhibitions of drawings were held every two or three months, when as many as 200 or 300 drawings were sometimes exhibited.)

Two months later (15.1.1838) we read, " . . . this meeting agrees that at the exhibitions the performances may

consist of specimens of drawing, mapping, penmanship, modelling in card or wood, and other things which may show an exercise of ingenuity or manual skill on the part of the performers." The "modelling in wood" gradually led the way to the introduction of Carpentry, but it took years to bring this about.

At the second exhibition (1838), "The second prize amounting to 3d. is awarded to J. Everett for his model of a steeple-house at Chelmsford."

In January, 1855, we find that the exhibits included seven specimens of Turning,—the first mention of this branch of work. It was probably shortly before this that the School obtained its first lathe. An Old Scholar who left Croydon in 1847 (Osmond Reynolds) says that when he was at School there was no Workshop, but that at one end of the Playing shed there was a small bench, partly screened off from the rest of the shed. There was a small box containing a few tools. He thinks that a few years later a separate room was provided for a workshop, and a lathe added.

In 1856, "at a meeting of the Boys and Teachers, it was resolved that for the encouragement of Drawing, Turning and other artistic and mechanical pursuits among the boys during their leisure hours, a society be formed, to be called the Society of Arts, open to all the boys and officers of the School." At a second meeting, held a few days later, a set of rules was drawn up and officers were appointed, including a Depositary (who apparently had charge of the 322 Drawing copies—some bought, others handed over by the J.L.S.), two Curators of Drawing, a Curator and two Assistant Curators of the Workshop. Three exhibitions of productions were to be held annually; the First Class and the Teachers were to form the Executive Committee of the Society. The Committee met every few weeks, and a General Committee of the whole Society was held apparently after each exhibition. At these General Meetings reports on the

number of copies added to the Society's collection, and on the number of copies lent out, were made by the Curators; a Judge's report on the exhibition was read; and the Workshop Curators presented a report.

In the first Workshop report (20.10.1856) we read, "The following is a statement of articles made since the vacation: 1 Harmonicon, 2 Eolian Harps, 11 Boxes, 6 Vases, 3 Scimelle Hammer Heads, 4 Whip Tops, Ruler, Several Paper Knives." It will be noticed that practically all these articles were turned on the lathe. (Can any of our readers explain what Scimelle Hammer Heads were?)

Funds for purchasing Drawing copies and Wood for turning, and for prizes, were raised by subscriptions. The first subscribers were Peter Bedford (£1), Robt. Forster (£1), Jonathan Barritt (10s.), Samuel Gurney (£5).

The first Minute Book of the Society of Arts ends in 1859; the only other one that we possess commences in 1870. For information regarding the intervening years, we have to turn to the printed Annual Reports of the J.L.S., from which we find that the Exhibitions continued on the same lines as before, usually including Drawing, Painting and Turning.

In 1870 a new departure was made, fourteen boys sitting for the Drawing Examination of the Science and Art Department. Next year thirty boys entered for this Examination (twenty-four took Freehand, seventeen Model, four Geometric Drawing).

In 1871, the Society of Arts was re-absorbed by the J.L.S., chiefly with the object of enabling it to share in the funds of the J.L.S. for the purpose of prizes, etc. Consequently reports of Drawing and Workshop once more appear on the Minute Books of the J.L.S. But from this time onward Drawing and Carpentry are treated as two quite separate departments. The Society of Arts (now often spoken of as the Art Branch of the J.L.S.) still held separate meetings at any rate till 1882.

From this time onwards Drawing became more and more an ordinary subject of the School curriculum, so that this branch of work of the J.L.S. was completed. Drawing therefore ceases to appear on the Minute Books of the Society, although there is an isolated reference to the "Society of Arts" as late as 1891. No Curator of Drawing appears to have been appointed since 1890.

C. BRIGHTWEN ROWNTREE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WRITING in reference to the article on "The Natural History Society in our last issue Helen Hall (*née* Grubb) writes :—

"I remember the first Natural History of any sort which came to the Girls' side at Saffron Walden. It would be 1887, I think, when Lilian Isherwood came straight from Sidcot to be fourth class teacher. She may have suggested it to me, or it may have been my grandfather, but anyway I brought back the next 'half' his plant press and a collecting box, also a small book without one illustration in it. There was not a book of the kind anywhere in the school, I believe. I hunted that book through, over and over again ; no teacher knew the names of wild flowers. In after years someone told me the names of yarrow and other quite common plants which are not so easy to place as most. I was awarded a prize for my collection and wonder whether there were many mistakes in the names.

"Miss Farrand and I came to Walden as new teachers in August, 1892, and before long she started a Natural History Society, in which I was an enthusiastic member. My memories are however rather vague. The members were mostly younger girls and I wonder whether it was limited to those ineligible for the 'Lit.' ; it seems odd not to remember

any older girls in connection with it. The members kept diaries and read them at the meetings. I remember a general smile in the Lecture Room once when the boys joined us, and a girl read out 'I saw a mouse going to meeting.' It may have been Lily Dyne Evens, who I know was a member, and who is now an intrepid district nurse far up country in South Africa.

"Olive Harrisson (Mrs. H. Edmundson) made a collection of plants. Of all places I have lived in I look back to Saffron Walden as the richest and most interesting in plant life. There were those geraniums in the Castle keep, and the marvellous variety of violets, and the wild berries in the autumn hedges, and was it Maude Tyler or Ellie Smith who covered herself with glory by bringing in Viper's Bugloss? There were also occasional rarities, classed as 'doubtful natives.'

"I remember walks in Long Exercising up the Debden Road, and how we were allowed to go out through the vegetable garden by the big gate: we would have my watch out and time the larks, to see if they could really stay up five minutes. I believe they never did in those days and wonder whether they do now. There were Tree Creepers in the Copse, but we never looked for nests, even when we saw the birds and heard their notes. I hope the present generation do better than that.

"Sometimes I managed a good walk with some of the boys, of whom Fred Evens was the leader. Ernest Unwin was in the N.H. Society too, but a two minutes' speech on 'Boots' at a Literary Meeting is my most vivid recollection of him. Fred tells us that he has gone on adding to his collection at intervals since then, but is even more interested in mycetozoa and microscope work in connection with that.

"I have this summer brought out my plant press, and the same pressing paper that hold memories of Saffron Walden perhaps more strongly than of any other place, and have been showing my little daughter how to press plants.



ETHEL MARY CLARK,

Boys' Music Mistress, 1907-1916.

"We had on a notice-board, the Migrant Table and Floral Calendar, published by the 'Natural History Journal' of those days, and we kept up an eager rivalry with the Boys' side in getting early dates. But they had the advantage of being able to choose their walks and go off in twos and threes. We had a rack of specimen-bottles, and kept them well supplied and the names correct. Those little girls were very keen and one of them had charge of the rack."

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CRICKET BAT.



T was a lovely morning; The light breezes were singing in the tree tops and from among the leafy branches of the beech trees the birds were pouring out their joy. Even the stream that flowed past me was joyfully rippling along. But I, the oldest of the willows, growing along the moss covered bank, felt sad; and no wonder; for the day before, things of which I had never seen the like, had come. They were creatures with two legs and they took away my only real friend, another willow of about my age. I thought long and deeply about my companion, wondering where he had been taken, and whether he would ever return. I remembered how peaceful and happy he looked in the waggon as he jolted away down the old cart track beneath the interlaced branches of the trees. I wished that they would take me; for very likely I should see my friend again. As it was, I was sure I could not be happy without him. Just as these thoughts passed through my mind, I heard the sound of snapping twigs, and trampling coming through the wood. Gradually as the sound came nearer, the birds stopped their song, and flitted about uneasily. Shortly afterwards round a bend in the cart-track came the

same creatures, and as the birds flew away and the beings approached me, I felt sure that I should be the next to quit the peaceful wood, which had been my life-long dwelling place. I was right ; very quickly they felled me to the ground, cut my outstretched arms off, and in the same way as they had done my friend, hoisted me into the waggon. As I was jolted down the old track, I gave one last longing look at my old home, and then turned and waited for the future.

It seemed a long and tiring journey, through wide stretches of woodland district, till at last the cart track led out on to a hard dusty road. The smooth running of the cart on the road was so different from the jolting I had received before, that I fell asleep. The next thing that I was conscious of was the ringing of hundreds of different sounds in my ears. At first I thought it must be my feathered friends : but as I became wide awake, a terrible realisation made me shudder. I must be in the hands of things called men, of whom I had heard so much from a talkative squirrel that had escaped from them. He used to sit in the beech tree next to me and chatter as fast as he could.

I was surrounded with curious unnatural things, some of which were like the beings that had taken me from my home. There were also huge stone-coloured erections on all sides of me. I gazed in front of me in fear and wonder for some time, and then I was lifted from the waggon and hoisted into mid-air. Here I swayed for some time, till I was gradually lowered to the ground, or rather, on top of some stately willows like myself.

I lay in silence for some time, my thoughts being dazed and confused. But I gradually came to myself and started talking to my right hand neighbour. Directly the first word escaped from my mouth, he burst forth into a torrent of joyful words, from the tone of which I knew before he had finished, that he was my one and only friend, whom I thought I should never see again.

We talked so fast and for such a long time, that, as the

shadows of evening lengthened, and the wood yard became deserted, we both fell asleep.

The next day and for many days afterwards we lived in the same spot, finding plenty around us to look at, and plenty to talk about. I know not how long we were there, but I do know this that sunshine, hail, rain, and snow fell upon us, and many a rushing wind covered us with dust.

Owing to this life of exposure we both became very hardy and strong. One day we were both lifted from our resting-place, and dragged into a stuffy enclosed building, where sharp whirring blades cut us both up into many pieces, all of the same length. Now that my life has been split up into so many parts, I must speak of one section only.

After I had been cut into this shape, I was planed and shaped into what my friends called the blade of a cricket bat. Then a round object, about three quarters my own length, was fixed firmly to me by means of a splice. At first this seemed very odd; but after a time I realised that I was for a great and noble purpose. I noticed that my handle, as it was called was not made up of one solid piece, but consisted of several strips with rubber between them. Then the whole thing was bound with strong black cord, and a rubber handle rolled on to it. This made me feel much more at home; for I noticed that many of my friends were just the same. The days which followed were days of excitement for me and my friends. We had only two more things done to us. We were soaked in oil or rather the blades of us were, and then these words were printed round and about our splices :—

A. G. SPALDING, BROS.,
London.
HAYWARD RECORD
Personally
Examined by
Tom Hayward
Surrey XI.

Shortly afterwards we were all put into a most delightful place, where we could see men walking just in front of us, and talking and pointing at us. I stayed a very little while in the shop window, because very soon I was carried off by Tom Hayward, the very same gentleman who had looked at us all so carefully the day before. He had come to the conclusion that I was the best, and had decided to use me in a county match against the Kent XI. on the very next day. Curious indeed were my experiences on that day, but I cannot tell anything about them now. *Tom Jeffrey.*

SCALBY GIRLS' CAMP.

CAMP!—the very word seems thronged with fragrant memories of that week spent among the Yorkshire moors. Vivid, fleeting pictures pass through my mind of the long, sun-filled days, brimful of health and happiness.

Even at the beginning there is no room for shyness. The first meal sets you at ease; laughter and jokes carry the day; no-one can be silent for long. Someone thinks of an amusing story, and with a preliminary tinkle on her glass, stands on her chair, and tells it amidst the laughter of the audience. Then another witty saying, or story, and so the meal goes on.

The evening meal is always preceded by Sing-song, and followed by a talk from one of the officers. Sing-song is always jolly, though some of the acting is very weird, seen by by the light of a guttering candle. The Fancy Dress Ball on the last night is an item which needs a great deal of pleasurable forethought, and is always thoroughly enjoyed by all. Then nuns, wasps, flowers, eighteenth century beaux, Welsh singers, grand ladies, and Irish colleens, all dine together with the greatest possible amity.

In our after-breakfast study-circles interesting questions were discussed, and I am sure many of us were sorry that they went so quickly.

Every day we went either down to the shore or right up among the dales on the moors. The beach was preferred by many, as then we could bathe before lunch.

A great feature of Camp is its Chronicle. Everything worthy of note is put into verse, or to a well-known tune. These are read out every supper-time by one of the officers, and cause much merriment. After Camp they are collected, together, printed, and a copy sent to every camper.

Sunday is a sad day, for we know that on the morrow we must all go on our way, refreshed and strengthened by our week at Camp. Some we will never see more ; others we hope to see next Camp. Camp will have broken up, but not its spirit. That will be carried far and wide wherever campers go—the breezy, helpful good-will always found in Camp.

Marjorie Harrod.

"THE AVENUE" CONCERT.

ON October 27th, the "Avenue Concert," which we hope has become an annual fixture, was held. The programme, although slightly shorter than last year, promised a great deal of variety.

Newbolt's School Song, sung by the Company, was followed by a dialogue between Mr. Beer and Mr. Whitlow consisting of two scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals." Sir Anthony Absolute (Mr. Whitlow), an old gentleman dressed in the early Georgian style, informs his son, Captain Absolute (Mr. Beer), a richly dressed "beau," that he has found a suitable wife for him, and demands a promise that he shall marry her. On his son refusing, he flies into a rage at what he considers great filial disobedience, and leaves the room muttering threats of disownment. The Captain however, discovers that the lady in question is the one with whom he has arranged to elope. So in the next scene he becomes the

truly repentant son, and soon appeases his father by faithfully promising to marry her. This item, so excellently acted and abundant in humour, amused and delighted everyone, while the splendid costumes added greatly to the effect.

Matthews's account of "Mrs. Green on the Ice" drew a smile from the most sober-minded. We all enjoyed the songs given by Miss Bird and Miss Withers, the two part songs, and "Long ago in Alcala" by Mr. Rowntree—without which no Avenue concert would be complete.

The admirers of Kipling never I am sure, admired him more than when Mr. Whitlow recited "How the Whale got his Throat," and one of the "Just So" songs accompanied by the piano.

Again Mr. Beer delighted us, this time with a song "When I was a boy at School,"—and a whistling solo; accompanying himself in both.

After singing the School Song, we all went unwillingly to bed, after one of the most delightful evenings we have ever spent. *C. Frederick Tebbutt.*

AN OUTLINE SURVEY OF SAFFRON WALDEN AND ITS REGION.

BY MEMBERS OF THE SAFFRON WALDEN SURVEY SOCIETY.

EDITED BY G. MORRIS.

SECTION VI.—*The Roman Period.*

MUCH clearer reconstruction of the Walden region in Roman times is possible than of the earlier periods. The discovery of Roman coins around the fordway villages in the valleys, which, as we have seen, have also yielded evidence of British and Bronze Age occupation, shows that human settlements continued on much the same sites as at



Photo. by] THE BARTLOW HILLS, ROMANO-BRITISH BURIAL MOUNDS, NEAR SAFFRON WALDEN. [Guy Maynard,

(From an old Picture.)

present, while similar discoveries in the upland parishes, as at Widdington and Elmdon, show that the dense forest country of the Boulder Clay plateau had at last been penetrated by permanent clearings, and that settlements were now scattered through the woodlands. Roman remains have been found in practically every parish of North Essex.

The road system communicated with the Thames and Essex coasts to the South and East, and with Norfolk and the great main roads to the North and North-west.

Early in the period, the main artery of trade and conquest was up the Ermine Street, the great London to the Wall highway, as far as Royston, and thence along the Ickneild Way skirting the chalk escarpment to Ickleton and Chesterford, and across the mouths of the Walden and Linton valleys. Later a direct road was driven over the hills from Braughing, on the Ermine Street, to Great Chesterford, thus shortening the journey from London into East Anglia, the country of the Iceni. The still thick forest and swampy valley of the Stort and Lea made the old native road from Great Chesterford to London by the settlements at Wenden, Stansted, and Bishop's Stortford always of secondary importance. The great road from Colchester to Chester, via Cambridge and Godmanchester, crossed the north edge of the region, by Balsham and Horseheath, and intersected Ickneild way at Worsted Lodge on the present Newmarket Road. Another road, from the centre of Essex, passed Roman settlements at Thaxted and Lindsell, and led through Radwinter, Ashdon, and Linton, towards Cambridge.

Many secondary roads and cultivation tracks linked up the estates and villages; and that the inhabitants were in rapid communication with the coast is proved by the Oyster and Mussel shells in the rubbish pits of their houses.

The population was probably larger than at any subsequent period until recent times. On the edges of the fen country to the north survived settlements of the stone age race,—the

short, dark-haired, and long-skulled people, mainly, perhaps, engaged in fishing and wild fowling; while similar groups occupied the forest clearings on the hills, and lived largely by hunting and grazing. The taller, fair-haired agriculturists of the bronze and iron age occupied the open slopes of valley and escarpment, and probably long retained their tribal system and native princes, who adopted many Roman domestic appliances and customs, as is suggested by the pottery, glass and bronze vessels buried in the Bartlow Hills. These were all of Roman make and contained the funeral offerings and the ashes of the cremated dead; amongst the latter was a coin of the Emperor Hadrian,—the passage penny, or "obolus," paid to Charon for ferrying the departed spirit over the Styx to the land of Shades.

It is tempting to connect this princely British family with the large Roman country house or "villa" discovered in the "Red Field," near the great tumuli, but within the parish of Hadstock. The coins found there, however, are of the next century, and it was more probably the residence of a Roman colonist. The ruined foundations of buildings of this type, with thick flint walls, strengthened by bands and angle courses of large tiles, have also been discovered at Wenden and Ickleton. They were supplied with heating chambers, or hypocausts, for warming the rooms in winter, and were paved with mosaics of simple geometric design. The walls were internally well plastered, coloured dull red, or decorated with painted foliage and figures.

They were probably low single-storey houses, roofed with large tiles, with here and there an upper storey of timber and plaster. Their owners were most likely the wealthy Roman colonists with whom southern Britain was gradually filled in the first and second centuries; some, no doubt, retired officers who had fought under Agricola and Vespasian during the conquest, others speculators and adventurers who bought up confiscated land after the Boadicean rebellion. They were

seated in the midst of large agricultural estates, and engaged in corn growing and cattle breeding. At Ickleton a large building adjoining the "villa" was apparently the farm. It was divided internally into nave and aisles by two rows of pillars, between which the cattle and horses would be stalled, while on the roof-timbers above lay stores of fodder. There would be a fire hearth and a threshing floor at one end, around which the sleeping places of the farm hands would be placed. These large Roman houses were all pleasantly situated low down on the valley sides and close to running water, although their water supply was apparently from wells.

Smaller buildings have been excavated at Bartlow, close to the burial mounds, and at Great Copt Hill, Ashdon. These more roughly built structures of simple design, were probably houses of outlying overseers or small farmers. The Ashdon house is on a hill top commanding a wide view, and on a similar site at Chapel Green, another building, of which little is known, is believed to have stood. Traces of a farmyard and open air threshing floor, on which the cattle trod out the grain, were found at Horseheath, and a kiln for burning tiles existed on the high ground between Ashdon and Walden.

The majority of coins found near these smaller buildings are small and poor, dating from the Constantine era to the close of the Roman period.

The Roman town of Great Chesterford, evidently the social and official centre of the region, was enclosed by massive flint and tile walls, probably over twenty feet high, and eleven feet thick at the base, of which no part remains. The site, on a gravel terrace just above flood level, ensured ample water supply by means of shallow wells. The strategic position is of interest, as it commands the roads southward to London and also the fords by which the Icknield way passed the Cam. A large circular building of chalk blocks stood close to the point where the Icknield way crossed the Fleam Dyke, and the interesting suggestion has been made that it

may have been a temple memorial of the great action in which the Romans, under Ostorius Scapula, defeated the Iceni who had resisted disarmament. This battle is supposed by Professor Ridgway and others to have taken place along the line of the Fleam Dyke.

Other traces of military influence are scanty. A few iron spear heads, the metal mounting of a sword sheath, a bone bow tip, and two spiked bronze balls, or "calthrops," strewn on the ground to disable cavalry horses, have been found at Great Chesterford; and the only earthworks showing Roman influence are the Battle Ditches at Saffron Walden. These, however, may well be British copies of the invader's methods.

The Roman town within the walls of Chesterford consisted of numerous houses, as shown by the filled-in rubbish pits discovered in gravel digging The peaceful industries of the district are well shown by the series of blacksmiths' tools, iron wheel tyres, scythe blades and small anvils for straightening them, etc., found in a pit near the church, which may mark the site of a forge. A large stone tank, carved with figures of Mars, Jupiter, Venus and Mercury, now in the British Museum, possibly stood in some public place as a horse trough, or was used as a garden cistern.

From the foregoing it is clear that the population included, besides land workers, builders, plasterers, tile makers, painters and decorators, workers in stone and mosaic, blacksmiths and other metal workers, wheelwrights, carpenters, harness makers, and probably, tanners, and potters, although much of the pottery was imported. In addition there were inevitably shop-keepers, innkeepers, and those who carried goods upon the roads. That the community included some bad characters is evidenced by the terrible bronze scourge,—which may have been a magisterial symbol,—and more clearly by the moulds for making bad money, which were found near Linton. There were of course, the local officials, usually foreigners, who maintained order, collected taxes, enriched

themselves, and formed the most powerful circle of local society. A square temple stood about a mile east of the town, and there were probably others within the walls. The dead were cremated and buried in urnfields or cemeteries, several of which were uncovered on the further side of the Cam, but a small leaden coffin also found shows that the Christian rite of burial by inhumation was practised towards the end of the period.

Numerous silver and bronze coins found at Saffron Walden show that a settlement existed, but the pottery is scanty, and no traces of stone buildings have been recorded; so that the evidence again points to Walden as a native village. Little Walden, however, has yielded Roman burial deposits of pottery and glass, and not improbably a villa stood there.

GUY MAYNARD.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

CONCERNING OLD SCHOLARS.

Old Scholars who were in the Fifth and Sixth Forms last Term:

Julia F. Bannister

Dorothy C. Collen

Bedford Deane passed the London Matriculation Examination in July. He is now at Bootham School, where he is taking a Medical course. He shares a study with J. H. Thompson.

Ruby S. Griggs

E. Maurice Jeffrey in July obtained a scholarship of £60 a year for two years at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, at Wye.

Jessie M. Milne

Henry J. Nicholson

Howard Phillips is learning Nursery Gardening at Crawley, Sussex.

Daisy G. Shepherd

Edward B. Thomas writes: " . . . I have succeeded in gaining exemption from Matriculation, and accordingly am now about to start studying Chemistry, probably at Nottingham. In many ways I am very sorry to leave, and should have thoroughly enjoyed another year at School, but fate appears to have decreed otherwise.

" I have spent most of the holidays in the harvest fields, and have enjoyed them very much, but I should think agricultural work must be fearfully monotonous. Year after year one ploughs and sows and weeds and reaps in regular succession in the same fields where one has always ploughed and sowed and weeded and harvested. On market days one goes to market; some seasons are wet and some are dry; sometimes wheat is dear and sometimes cheap; but in the long run everything works out the same and one is never much better off or much worse, unless he is a bad farmer. I suppose, however, that all occupations are about the same when one looks at them in that way; repetition is the main factor in the average person's life."

John H. Thompson passed the London Matriculation Examination in September. He is now taking a Medical course at Bootham School.

Nina Townshend

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M. Dorothea Barton (1910-16) has passed the London Matriculation Examination, and is now at the Leeds Training College.

* * * * * *

Dorothy Edwards (1912-14) is at Homerton College, Cambridge.

* * * * * *

Albert W. Gardner (1911-17), now in the F.A.U., writes: ". . . We have had some severe Air Raids since I have been here, and we all welcome wind and in fact any bad weather. . . . There are a number of Walden people here,—E. P. Faux, R. Kilbey, J. T. Carrodus, E. Fear and

P. Ball. . . . I am afraid this is not very interesting, but the Censor would only cut out any interesting news which I wrote. . . ."

* * * * * *

G. Howard Farrington (1907-14) has passed the B.Sc. Engineering, 2nd Class Honours, and has gained the Diploma of the City and Guilds Engineering College. He is now in the Midland Railway Works at Derby.

* * * * * *

Margaret E. Coates (1906-12), has gone to France, where she is working in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

* * * * * *

Frank E. Butler (1903-7) writes from Brighton, September 14th, "I am on leave at present and we are spending our honeymoon at the seaside. . . I return to France (Canadian R.A.M.C.) on the 18th." Frank Butler married Hilda Dell (1900-6) on September 11th. Our hearty congratulations to them both.

* * * * * *

Edmund Walker (1898-9) has been gazetted a Captain, and has been awarded the Military Cross. A bar has since been added.

* * * * * *

Harold S. Redding (1906-9) wrote from Blackpool, August 23rd, ". . . I am back in good old Blighty. I was wounded on Easter Tuesday, the second day of the Arras push, trying to stop a 5.9 shell. . . . My leg was operated on at Rouen. After five weeks in London, I came down here in convalescence for eight weeks, and am now quite fit again. I suppose the holidays are on now; if the School are back before I return to France I should very much like to pop down for a day to see you all. . . . I believe I told you that I had taken a commission in France."

Later Harold Redding wrote that he was waiting to be transferred back to hospital as he had to undergo another operation.

Muriel A. Baker (1908-12) writes, "Thank you for the copy of *The Avenue*. . . . I read each copy with an ever-deepening conviction that I was born too soon. School was a jolly place indeed when I was there; but with the many improvements that have been made since I left, it must be perfect!"

* * * * * *

W. Russell Frayling (1898-1903) during the interval between his second and third imprisonments, wrote, ". . . I am in the best of health and spirits, and the thought of return does not worry nearly so much as you might think . . . Can I offer you an article on prisons for *The Avenue* when I am free? . . . I have heard a few bits of news about the School and have a general idea of what is happening. I want to come and spend a week at Walden when I am free, if I may. . . . The joy of being in semi-freedom is great,—to be able to write and receive letters *ad lib*, and see visitors every day, and talk without the threat of punishment."

* * * * * *

Howard Diamond (1908-15) writes from Street, Somerset: "I enclose P.O. for Belgian subscription. . . . We have suffered very much in this district from the floods,—having had five inches of rain fall in twenty-four hours. Further inland they had eight inches! The land was flooded for miles around. One Saturday afternoon Appleton and I built a substantial raft and punted over the fields for quite a distance in water four feet deep. We have lost ten tons of potatoes, however, and a great deal of hay and some mangel."

SCHOOL DIARY.

June 23rd.—Cricket Match, Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Cambridge County School 1st XI., home, lost, 128-136 for five. E. M. Jeffrey, 76 not out; H. Hartwell, 23.

,, 27th.—Cricket Match, 3rd XI. *v.* British School 3rd XI., home, lost, 25—102.

,, 28th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Maurice Jeffrey. Essays; "The Cultivation of Sugar," Lionel Gibbins; "Cocoa," Dorothy Emson; "Modern Magic," Harry Hartwell:

"A Knight of Winchester," Emmeline Fitt. Pianforte solo, Marjorie Harrod; Part Song, Julia Bannister, Nina Townshend, Daisy Shepherd.

June 30th.—Cricket Match, 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, lost, 72—134, H. L. Wright, 5 wkts. for 45.

July 4th.—Cricket Match, 3rd XI. *v.* British School, home, won, 86—61. R. Trigg, 23.

,, 5th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Essays: "Mutual Aid, a Factor in Evolution," Bedford Deane; "Animal Instinct, Intelligence and Æsthetics," John H. Thompson.

,, 12th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girls' Diary, Nora Matthews. Essays: "The Fiddlers," Maurice Jeffrey; "Mutter's Moor," Ruby Griggs. Pianoforte Solo, Doris Thompson; Songs, Miss Bird.

,, 13th.—School Examinations began.

,, 16th.—Cambridge Examinations began.

,, 21st.—Cricket Match, 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, lost 60—90. J. P. Whitlow, 33; C. B. Rowntree, 6 wkts. for 11.

,, 23rd.—Boys' Aquatic Sports.

,, 24th.—Holidays began.

Sept. 18th.—School re-opened.

,, 19th.—Address on "War and the Social Order," by Lucy Fryer Morland.

,, 20th.—Quarterly Meeting.

,, 27th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Reginald Falkner. Essays: "The Forbidden Land," Clifford Jones; "My Garden," Marjorie Harrod; "Esperanto," Marcus Matthews; "Plant Poisons," Margaret Kirkpatrick. Pianoforte Solo, Marjorie Harrod.

Oct. 4th.—N.H.S. Business Mtg.

,, 6th.—Football Match, Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Juniors, home, draw, 2—2.

,, 9th.—Lantern Lecture on "Town Planning," by Mr. Culpin.

,, 10th.—N.H. Walk to Littlebury.

,, 11th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girls' Diary, Edith Newbery. Essays: "Dr. Livingstone," Kenneth Mauritzi; "My Recollections," Doris Thompson; "Spiritualism," Donald Morgan. Pianoforte Solo, Margaret Passmore.

,, 13th.—Football Matches *v.* Saffron Walden Grammar School. Boys' 1st XI. *v.* 1st XI., home, won, 9—0. 2nd XI. *v.* 2nd XI., away, won, 4—0.

" 14th.—Address, Evening Meeting, "Pemba," Miss Hutchinson.

,, 18th.—N.H.S. Specimen Mtg.

,, 20th.—N.H. Walk to Newport.

,, 24th.—Football Matches *v.* Newport Grammar School. Boys' XI., home, won, 10-1. 2nd XI., away, lost, 1-4.

,, 25th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Marcus Matthews. Essays "Chu Chin Chow," Margaret Passmore; "People of Ceylon," Lawrance Palmer; "An Eighteenth Century Hermit," Marjorie Pollard. Pianoforte Solo, Mary Baker; Song, Miss Withers.

,, 27th.—Hockey Match: Boys' XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Grammar School, away, won, 5-1. Football Match: 2nd XI. *v.* S.W.G.S. 2nd XI., home, won, 3-0.

Concert in aid of *The Avenue*.

NOTICES.

It is intended to publish three numbers of *The Avenue* during 1918, price 6d. per copy (post free 7d.), or 1s. 6d. per annum (post free, 1s. 9d.).

Articles and subscriptions may be addressed to *The Avenue*, Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

Articles in *The Avenue* written by boys and girls are signed in italics.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships have been awarded by the School Committee :—Bedford Deane, £50 a year for two years ; John H. Thompson and Edward B. Thomas, each £30 a year for two years.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1917.

Bedford Deane passed the examination in July, and John H. Thompson in September.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1917.

Senior :—Edwin D. Ash (Third Class Honours), Edward B. Thomas (with exemption from London Matriculation), Nina Townshend.

Junior :—A. Margt. Robson (Second Class Honours), Cecil A. Falkner, Henry J. Nicholson, Harry T. Dent, Harry S. Hartwell, Doris F. Thompson, Elsie E. Deane, Jessie M. Milne, H. Lionel Wright, Reginald Falkner, Marjorie Pollard, W. Howard Phillips.

SOUTH EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYE, JULY, 1917.

E. Maurice Jeffrey won a Scholarship of £60 a year for two years.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, JULY, 1917.

Bronze Medallion :—E. Ash, R. Ash, T. Edwards, H. Hartwell, M. A. Matthews, H. J. Nicholson, K. Scruby, C. F. Tebbutt.

Certificate :—Nina Townshend, Doris Thompson, Daisy Shepherd, Nora Matthews, E. Ash, R. Ash, T. Edwards, C. Engelmann, F. Frizzell, J. C. Gibb, C. Gregg, M. A. Matthews, H. J. Nicholson, L. Palmer, K. Scruby, R. Welch, F. Wetherall.

SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Stramongate School Magazine*, *The Beckside* (Ayton).

EDITORIAL BOARD.

Nina Townshend and *John H. Thompson* having left the School, their places on the Board have been taken by *Marjorie Pollard* and *C. Frederick Tebbutt*.

INITIAL LETTER.

The initial letter at the head of the article on Society Reports was designed by *H. Lionel Wright*.

3

reasons for drinking

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1. Strength
2. Economy
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Battersea Polytechnic, London, S.W.

Principal—F. H. NEWMAN, M.A., Ph.D.

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The College offers courses in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and Motor Engineering and Architecture, also University Courses in Science and Music. The courses cover three or four years, and prepare for the Polytechnic Diploma and for the B.Sc. and B Sc. Engineering Degrees of the University of London. Minimum age of admission, sixteen years. Fee, £13 13s. 0d. per session.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Head of Department—MISS M. E. MARSDEN.

The demand for teachers of Domestic Science is large and steadily increasing, and no difficulty is experienced by students who have passed through the course of training in obtaining appointments. The list of appointments for last session includes the names of forty students, all of whom obtained teaching posts.

The Department is recognised by the Board of Education for the training of teachers in various types of schools. The courses of instruction extend over two, three or four years, according to the course selected. There are Special courses of training for home life in England and the Colonies, and for Housekeepers and Matrons.

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Short courses are arranged for non-professional students who wish to confine themselves to the Swedish Gymnastics, and Games and Dancing. Fees for the full course, £8 8s. 0d. per term.

There are three Hostels for Women Students of the Polytechnic, situated on the North Side of Clapham Common, and students who avail themselves of the opportunity of residence enjoy the full advantages of College life. Each Hostel is in charge of a Warden who devotes her whole time to the superintendence of the Hostel. The situation of the Hostels is very healthy, and a good garden is attached to each Hostel. Fees for board and residence from £14 to £18 per term.

For full particulars of Hostels, Scholarships, and other information, apply to the Secretary, Battersea Polytechnic, London, S.W.

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