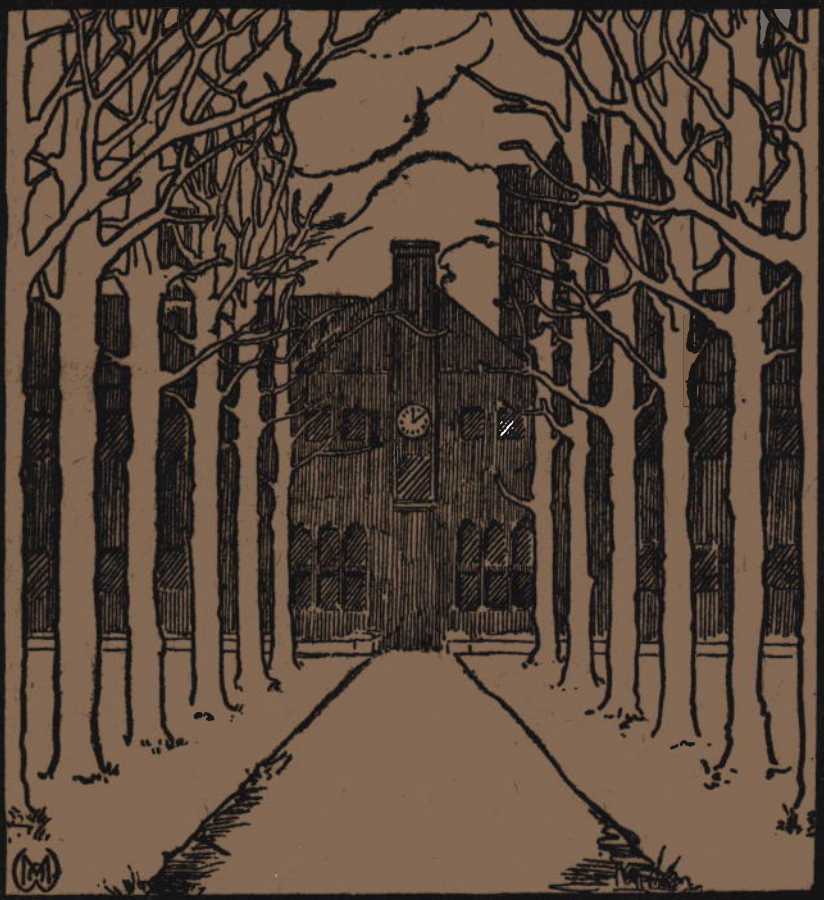
16

THE AVENUE



DECEMBER 1919

PER ARDUA AD ALTA

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LILIAN M. THORP,
Gymnastic Mistress, 1913-1919.



The Magazine of the Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

VOL. X. DECEMBER, 1919. No. 30.

FOREWORD.

IT is difficult for those of us who knew the School before the war to realise how many of the present generation of scholars have, previous to this Term, had no experience of what were to us annual functions, such as "Grand Lit.," week-end visits from the Old Scholars, the Foxes, the Pilgrims, etc. Last term provided for many their first "Old Scholars' Whitsuntide;" this term all the items mentioned above were to have been revived, but the railway strike prevented more than one member of the Foxes XI. from reaching Saffron Walden.

The number of children in the school and waiting for admission shows little sign of diminution, and, in order to provide increased accommodation, a large building scheme is under consideration, involving the erection of a new science and art block, as well as the provision of new bedrooms and classrooms. Already two houses facing the school have been bought, and one of these is being used as the Headmaster's House.

After six years as Drilling Mistress, Lilian M. Thorp has left the school; in her married life she carries with her the best wishes of all who knew her at Walden. We welcome K. Marjorie Low, who joins the staff in her place. Dorothy M. Robson and Donald E. Morgan, Old Scholars who came back to us last year as Student Teachers, have now gone, the one to Birmingham University, the other to Stramongate School, Kendal.

During the holidays a number of boys and girls joined one or other of two camps arranged by the Friends' Guild of Teachers, one at Jordans, the other at Kendal; both camps appear to have been a success.

Three boys passed the London Matriculation Examination this year, while all but one of the twenty-three candidates for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination were successful.

Helen Margaret Brereton early in life gained popularity in the School in consequence of a holiday granted in honour of her birth on October 6th, 1919.

C. Brightwen Rowntree.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



WING to the influenza outbreak in the Spring Term the number of meetings, and consequently the number of Essays written, have been fewer than for some time, but the papers have kept a high level throughout. Our Annual Meeting, held in the autumn term, took the form of a Christmas Party, when old-fashioned games, such as "Clumps" and Charades, were much enjoyed.

The best essays of the year were "A Boy Poet," by Marjorie Harrod; "Dreaming in Two Worlds," by Lionel Wright; and

"News in the Village," by Edith Smith. The first of these was an excellently written sketch of the life of Chatterton, and the two latter were both successful original efforts, though running along different lines. Good papers were also produced by Mary Baker and Dora Barker.

Musical items, both by staff and scholars, have added greatly to our meetings, and a pleasing innovation has been songs by the Junior members on several occasions.

J. PENROSE WHITLOW.

THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society has continued its activities through the past year. The membership has fluctuated slightly, but on the whole has been well maintained. Several excursions have been held, but owing to unfavourable weather and other causes the number has been considerably below that of previous years. Fortnightly meetings have been held, at which papers have been read and specimens exhibited.

The Society is indebted to the following members of the staff for special lectures:

Dr. Wilton - "Comets";
Mr. Whitlow - "Brasses and Brass Rubbing";
Miss Fairbrother "The Stone Monuments at Carnac."

GEORGE MORRIS.

THE READING CLUB.

THOUGH at the end of the year we lost several members of old standing the vacant chairs have been filled, and at present our junior membership is nine. The total membership of the club is fourteen, which number shows a slight decline compared with last year. We are especially sorry to lose, among others, our secretary, H. L. Wright, who has filled his position admirably for nearly two years.

During the past year meetings have been held regularly, and many interesting discussions have taken place. "Mutual Aid—a factor in Evolution," by Prince Kropotkin; "Henry Esmond," by Thackeray; and Robert Louis Stevenson's unfinished novel, "Weir of Hermiston," were among the most interesting books read, but almost every meeting produced several good discussions.

Criticisms were of a high standard, and A. Bartlett is to be congratulated on his excellent introduction to Thackeray's Essays on "The Four Georges."

A great variety of other books has been read, among them "Long Will," Florence Converse; "The Sketch Book," Washington Irving; "She Stoops to Conquer," Goldsmith; "The Socialist Movement," Ramsay Macdonald; and the "Problems of Village Life," by A. E. Bennet. Owing to the high price of books the auctions at the close of each meeting have been extremely successful, and on each occasion a record sale has been made.

Clifford Jones.

FOURTH FORM LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Fourth Form Literary Society has had a most successful year, and some excellent essays have been read.

These have been of all kinds—original stories, descriptive papers, and essays on scientific subjects. The best papers were "On a Calm Sea," an original tale by Daniel F. Burlingham; "Edison," by Frank H. Wetherall, and "The Old and the New," a descriptive essay by Eileen Cousins.

The musical items and recitations, although few, have been much appreciated.

The annual meeting was held towards the end of the summer term. Unfortunately it was wet, so tea was served in the gymnasium, after which followed a series of games. Then we all retired to the lecture hall, where a most entertaining concert was held.

Eric J. Robson.

JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

DURING the past year the Society was exceptionally large and active, and, especially on the literary side, a remarkably high standard was attained. Events of the Great War formed the basis of many of the essays, but, in addition, there were descriptive, travel and imaginative accounts of high merit. Numerous recitations were given and in this connection special mention must be made of Scott Rogers, Grace Gibb and Rosa Ashby for the literary value and fine interpretation of the pieces chosen by them. Owing to the small number of children learning music in the Society we have not had so many musical items as usual, though on several occasions we were delighted by Joyce Tawell's well-rendered selections.

After two postponements we were at last able to have our Annual Meeting in the form of an excursion to Thaxted, and, though the weather later in the day became wet, the outing was thoroughly enjoyed by the children. ARNOLD BRERETON.

THE MISSIONARY HELPERS' UNION.

SATISFACTORY work has been produced during the year, and keenness and interest have been shown in the meetings.

A Sale of Work was held last December, and a sum of £10 was sent to the Friends' Foreign Mission Association. We welcome this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all our friends whose kindness in many different ways resulted in such a successful sale. Thanks are also due to those girls and boys who have worked so well for the Society during holiday periods.

It has been found advisable to drop the fortnightly meetings during the summer term, but it is hoped that this decision will not interfere with the attention given to handwork during the longer days. ELEANOR G. JONES.

GIRLS' READING CLUB.

DURING the summer term a Fifth Form Reading Club was started, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining books no meetings were held till this term. It was decided to limit the membership to ten persons for the present, and the books to be read include "Joseph Vance," by William de Morgan, Thackeray's "Four Georges," "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater, one of Synge's Plays, and "Kipps."

Mary Baker.

A WEEK-END AT WALDEN.



ATURDAY, October 11th, 1919, was a typically beautiful autumn day—bright sun, and yet a touch of frost—when a typically happy party of Old Scholars, complete with bags and hockey sticks, entered a typically crowded and dirty compartment of the 1.24, the Saffron Walden express. Although the train was very late, the time passed quickly to the tune of "Do you remember . . . . ?" and with speculations as to what sort of match this would be, as some of us had not played since the last Old Scholars' match, six years ago. Unfortunately one of our number was detained at the last moment, but the school kindly played without a goal. We thoroughly enjoyed the match, and were pleased that the "old crocks" could hold their own, and scored five goals against the school's two. It was gratifying to find that the Old Boys had also won their match, 7–1. It was a great surprise to us to be told that we were expected to provide the concert in the evening, instead of listening to the school with perhaps a few items contributed by the Old Scholars, as in previous years. Thanks however to the assistance of Ina Farnell, Lilian Wright, E. P. Faux, H. C. Grimes and G. Trent, who sang, and of Connie

Wilderspin and Doris Thompson at the piano, J. H. Quinn and his stories, and A. T. Carr, who won great applause with the old-time favourite "The Village Pump," we pulled through, with the welcome assistance of Mr. Whitlow and Mr. Beer. Sunday passed all too quickly, with Meeting in the morning, teas—in the plural—and gossip during the afternoon, and Meeting and music in the evening. As we sped London-wards on Monday morning, we all agreed that it had been one of the happiest week-ends that we had spent at the old school, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing, for all of us, our thanks to the Staff, who always make us so welcome, and contribute so largely to our enjoyment. At Liverpool Street we separated to our various occupations, with stiff limbs, but with happy memories of our week-end at Walden.

NINA TOWNSHEND (1910-1917).

FRY'S GARDENS.

FRY'S Gardens! most people in Walden have heard of them, but how many people have visited them or even know where they are?

These gardens were originally laid out in 1837 by a member of the Gibson family, as a copy of a certain Dutch garden in Amsterdam. The large house near the church having no space adjoining it for a garden, it was decided to have the garden where it at present stands; this garden no longer serves this purpose, but is open to the public and kept up by the town corporation, although still remaining the property of the Right Hon. Lewis Fry, P.C.

It will be noticed that these gardens were laid out by a Friend, as most large gardens in Walden are, for instance, Miss Gibson's, Mr. A. Midgley's and Mr. Walter Robson's, this helping to show the love for gardens and gardening among the Society of Friends.

They are situated in the south of the town, and are to be entered by a cobbled lane between two small and dirty looking houses.

When one passes down this small cobbled lane, one hardly expects to find the beautiful gardens that are at the bottom of it; but once in the gardens one forgets their dismal surroundings. Besides the formal garden, which is very symmetrical, and to my mind very stiff with its hedges and borders of well trimmed box, there are pleasant lawns, terraces and shady walks, and a rose garden after the old English fashion, with various statues scattered among the flowers. Another interesting feature is a model of the maze at Hampton Court, but you have to know the head gardener pretty well before you can gain access to this maze.

When one has had a good look round and is passing through the cobbled lane again, one does not wonder why so many people have not succeeded in finding the gardens, which are placed in such dismal surroundings.

Charles Gregg.
(Upper Fifth Form).

GUILD SOCIALISM.

DURING the last fifteen years or so there has been much discussion in England of what is called Guild Socialism. Within the limits assigned to this article it would manifestly be impossible to touch on more than a few points in connection with this ideal of social reconstruction. The reader who wishes to go further will find the subject fully treated in a number of excellent books which have been written during the last few years.

Briefly, we may say that Guild Socialism is the principle of Democracy applied to industry. Not partial Democracy as we see it working in the various forms of co-partnership, in which the workers are only partly represented on Boards of Directors,



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THE BRIDGE END GARDENS.

Hart & Son, Saffron Walden.

but a full and mature Democracy, under which the workers, whether by hand or brain, shall be responsible for the carrying out of all the details of a great industrial undertaking. It is Socialism in so far as it recognises the claims of the State to decide in those Guild questions which affect the nation as a whole. It is opposed to Individualism in so far as it maintains the ideal of a group as opposed to the individual, and at the same time it holds that the individual best realises himself when he is a member of a vigorous, healthy and democratically organised group. In the opinion of the orthodox socialist the State is to become the sole possessor of the land and other means of economic production. The opponents of State Socialism argue that that system would entail the employment of an innumerable host of interfering officials, responsible only to a Government which would find it difficult to control them. It would open up an unlimited field for the exercise of petty official tyranny, and very few people love officials. The Guild Socialist has been influenced by these arguments, and for this and other reasons numbers himself amongst the active opponents of State Socialism. But he is profoundly convinced that things must not remain as they are to-day—a condition of things in which very few indeed can get opportunities of a fuller and better life. For him the unit is neither the State nor the individual, but a group, or guild, of men doing similar work. His unit then is that of an occupational guild, working out its own destiny whilst recognising the just claims of the country as a whole. The State will of course concern itself with questions of law and justice and foreign affairs. Furthermore it will be the ultimate owner of the land and capital. But it will lend these to the various guilds who can best make use of them (the Agricultural Guild, the Builders' Guild, &c.). In return the guilds will pay a form of rent which will go to necessary State purposes. Thus the Guild will become a kind of trustee for the State. The guild is thus an organised industrial democracy, electing from time to time its own heads and officials. In this

way it will largely control itself, and directly remove its officials as it thinks fit. This ensures a freedom of movement which would be well nigh impossible under a bureaucratic State. Each guild would work harmoniously with those other guilds whose activities concerned it in a greater or less degree. For example, the Guild of Carpenters would establish working relationships with the Builders' Guild. There would be great need of a spirit of "sweet reasonableness," and the workers would have to be educated up to this.

We have said that the guildsman is no conservative. Though dealing with the material organisation of human society, he is fully alive to the claims of the intellect, the emotions, and the spirit, to find suitable and healthy means of expression. In fact it is because he feels these things so sharply that he is such a revolutionary in social affairs. In his propaganda he fiercely attacks the present wage system and uses his energy in trying to persuade the workers to overthrow the present condition of things. He would have the Trade Unions strike not so much for a higher wage as for an ever increasing amount of control of the conditions under which the people work. So he wants revolutionaries and not "reformers"—who aim at a mere modification of existing economic and industrial conditions, whilst leaving the fundamental part of wage-slavery unchanged in essentials. He stoutly holds that had the utter and ultimate destruction of the wage-system been preached to the poor we should by now have made considerable progress towards the establishment of the guild system.

Up to now the workers have been advised to go in for political action as a means of bettering their conditions of labour. The emphasis has been on the vote and not on the strike as a way of getting more and more control of industry. Most Guild Socialists argue that this has been an error. "Industrial action should precede political action"—this is what they maintain. They believe that political action is of necessity too slow and uncertain in its results. The great Trade Unions

should be the basis from which the guilds are to arise. Some guildsmen, however, believe that political and industrial action can best go hand in hand.

Whether or no the ideals of Guild Socialism will be fully realised only the future will show. In any case the workers are more than ever clamouring for some sort of control of the conditions in which they work. The formation of Whitley Councils is a distinct step in this direction. Will the workers rest content with this step?

DAVID PEARSON.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

CRICKET, 1919.

OUR first season since the war has not been very successful. In spite of the fact that nearly every member of the team was capable of making a good score, our totals were usually very low, although on one or two occasions the latent talent showed itself.

For the 1st XI. Messrs. Whitlow and Pumphrey bore the brunt of the bowling, with Mr. Brereton a useful reserve; between them they contrived to get our opponents out for scores which should have been within our reach, but in spite of occasional good innings by J. C. Gibb, R. Falkner and F. G. Frizzell, our batsmen as a whole failed miserably. Gibb's average for the 1st XI. was 18.5 and for the Boys' XI. 26.7.

The Boys' XI., under the captaincy of H. L. Wright, suffered from the same unreliability in batting, whilst the bowling was also weak, especially on a hard wicket. R. Falkner was the most successful bowler, claiming 25 wickets at an average of 8.2.

Slackness in the field was apparent early in the season, but a noticeable improvement took place during the term, without which we should undoubtedly have lost the matches against Mr. Downham's XI. and Newport Grammar School, both of which we won by the narrow margin of one run.

The 2nd XI. have been the most successful team, and their success is almost entirely due to the bowling of R. Tawell, C. Tocher and C. Gregg; the batting has been very weak, without the occasional flashes of brilliance seen in the other two teams.

Matches worthy of mention are the 1st XI. matches against Audley End, in one of which we were all out for 24, and a fortnight later made 130 for 1 wicket and declared with the score at 200 for 6.

The 2nd XI. are also to be congratulated on disposing of the Grammar School 2nd XI. for 6 runs.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
First XI.....	6	2	2	2
Boys' XI.	7	3	1	3
Second XI.....	5	3	0	2

G. STANLEY PUMPHREY.

AQUATICS.

Seldom has there been seen a closer contest for the championship than this year's between Falkner and Wright. The race for the two lengths, won by the former, was very close, but the six lengths called forth great enthusiasm, as both competitors turned each time at the same moment, and Wright just won by dropping his hand on the bar while Falkner's was in the air. In the eighteen lengths, Wright led most of the way, but Falkner overhauled him in the fifteenth and kept his lead to the end. Barker made a school record in the plunge.

Results :—

Senior.

2 lengths—1 Falkner, 2 Wright, 3 Barker. 33⅜ secs.
6 lengths—1 Wright, 2 Falkner, 3 Tebbutt; 2m. 31⅛secs.
18 lengths—1 Falkner, 2 Wright, 3 Barker. 7m. 57⅘secs.
Neat dive—1 Harrod, 2 Falkner and Tebbutt;
Plunge—1 Barker, 2 Frizzell, 3 Howitt. 40ft. 10½in.

Junior.

2 lengths—1 Le Maréchal, 2 Tawell, 3 Hornby. 48⅘ secs.
2 lengths on back—1 Le Maréchal, 2 Hornby. 1m. 8⅘secs.

9 lengths—1 Le Maréchal, 2 Tawell, 3 Hornby. 4m. 21secs.
Neat dive—1 Le Maréchal, 2 Skelton ii., 3 Hornby.
Plunge—1 Skelton ii., 2 Hoare, 3 Hornby. 30ft. 10in.

Relay Race—1 Morland House, 2 Godlee House.

Senior champion—R. Falkner.
Junior champion—W. T. Le Maréchal.

GIRLS' ATHLETICS.

The games were, on the whole, very successful during the summer term, tennis and swimming being preferred to cricket, which was rather neglected before Whitsuntide, as much time was given to practising for the coming sports. After that time, however, all went well with cricket, and, although no outside matches were played, House and Form Tournaments provided some excitement. In the House Tournament, Godlee House easily gained first place, Crosfield and Morland Houses taking second and third places respectively. As usual the Fifth Form were victorious in the Form Tournaments, in spite of their being handicapped by having fewer players than their opponents.

The tennis courts were always in use, and in the individual tournaments Dorothy K. Emson held her old position as senior champion, though she had a hard fight to maintain it, finding formidable rivals in Louie Shaw, Mary Baker and Sylvia Joy.

We had delightful bathes all through the summer, as fortunately the coke for heating the bath was obtainable. The swimming sports took place early in July, and Sylvia Joy, of Godlee House, successfully maintained her position as senior champion, which she had gained in the preceding year. In the Junior Sports Eileen Cousins took first place, also for the second time. Towards the end of the term candidates for the Royal Life-Saving Proficiency Certificate were judged, and eight girls obtained certificates.

Edith Smith
(Sixth Form).

AN OUTLINE SURVEY OF SAFFRON WALDEN AND ITS REGION.

By Members of the Saffron Walden Survey Society.

Edited by G. Morris.

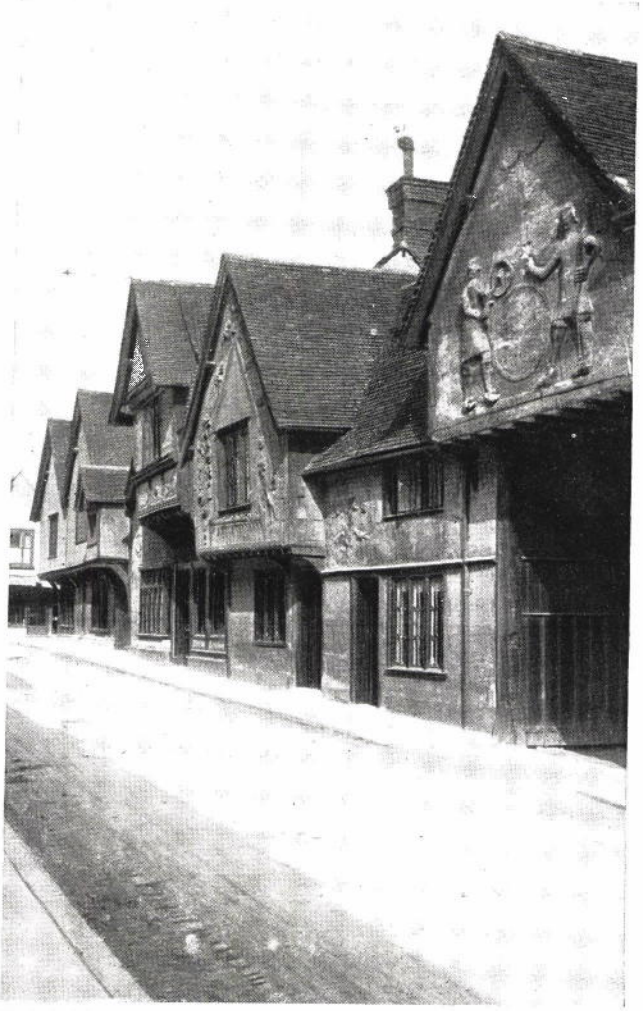
Section X.—*History (continued).*

1639.—The Register of the Society of Friends in Walden dates from this year.

1642—The Journal of the House of Commons records "That the Chamberlains and other officers of the town of Walden do presently put themselves in a posture of defence in providing all things necessary for the said town according to the direction and ordinances of the militia."

In "Poor Robyn, the Merry Saddler of Walden," a humorous work by William Winstanley, there is a mention of the Walden Train Bands and an abortive expedition by them to Huntingdon.

1647.—In March the Parliamentary army marched from Nottingham towards London, and being ordered by the alarmed government not to approach within forty miles of the capital, halted at Saffron Walden. The local tradition states that the general headquarters were established at the Old Sun Inn, where a set of Delft tile pictures bearing Cromwell's portrait was found in 1876. The army, whose pay was much in arrears, refused to disband, and although the government voted eight and afterwards ten weeks' pay, great discontent prevailed. Several meetings between the soldiers' representatives and the Commissioners of the House of Commons were held in the parish church. Eventually General Fairfax was ordered to move further away from London, and withdrew the army to Bury St. Edmunds.



Block lent by Hart & Son, Saffron Walden.

OLD "SUN" INN, CHURCH STREET.

1649.—A small party of Royalists showed themselves in arms about Saffron Walden, with a view to aiding the King's forces besieged at Colchester. They were routed at Linton by a party of horse under Major Sparrow.

1660.—Extract from the Diary of Samuel Pepys, "27th of February Mr. Blaydon and I took horse and straight to Saffron Walden." The worthy Diarist visited Audley End Mansion, of which he writes a description, in which he records that he drank "most admirable drink" and played his flageolet in the cellar. He also visited the almshouse, "where they brought me a draft of their drink in a brown bowl tipped with silver." This was the celebrated mazer bowl, which is still preserved in the town.

John Evelyn also records a visit to Audley End in 1654. An account of a visit made by Cosmo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1669, is preserved at Florence.

1665.—Thomas Smith, suspected to have died from the plague at Audley End, buried at Walden. (Parish register).

1665.—Charles II. returned from Oxford to London, and, finding the plague still severe in the capital, came as the guest of the Earl of Suffolk to Audley End. After some negotiations he bought the mansion for the sum of £50,000, of which sum £20,000 remained on mortgage.

1665.—Jonathan Paine, Vicar of Bishop Stortford, who had been deprived of his living by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, collected a congregation at Walden from the descendants of the followers of the martyred John Bradford. This was the origin of the Abbey Lane Congregational Church.

1671.—The Court being at Audley End, the Queen Katherine of Braganza, for a frolic, disguised herself as a country girl, and with some courtiers similarly attired visited the fair in Saffron Walden. Their antics drew upon

themselves the attention of the people, who speedily recognised the Queen. The party were mobbed and had to seek safety in flight, a turbulent crowd following them right up to the gate of the mansion.

1683.—The Charter of Incorporation being questioned, the town affairs fell into disorder. In 1685 James II. granted a new charter in which the present designations of the officers as Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, etc., is adopted. This document specially stated that the officers should be removed at the pleasure of the Crown, and as a consequence there was considerable trouble and friction until William III. granted a new charter in 1694. This charter remained in force until the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835, when the town government took its present form.

1689.—King William III. visited Audley End. A deputation of the townsfolk waited upon His Majesty with an address and presented him with a silver plate costing £4 6s. 6d., and fourteen ounces of saffron costing £3 11s. 8d.

"Spent at the Rose when we made address to the King, 5s." (C.A.)

1698.—"For wyne in proclaiming the peace with France after a long and tedious war, and for a hogshead of beer, £5." With this entry may be quoted the following:—1704. "Spent at the Rose when the news of the great victory came, 12s. 6d." (Blenheim). 1709. "Spent at the Rose on the news of the defeat of the French, 10s. 6d." (Malplaquet). 1713. "Proclayming the peace with France and Thanksgiving Day, £12 17s. 8d." (Peace of Utrecht).

1702.—"Wyne and roast beef at the proclayming of the Queen (Anne), 16s. 6d." "Spent at the coronation of the Queen, £2 2s. 6d." (C.A.).

1703.—During a great storm Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, was drowned on the Eddystone. He was the architect of the first lighthouse built on that rock, and was superintending some repairs to the structure when the whole edifice was overwhelmed and washed away.

1711.—General Baptist Church in Hill Street was founded. (During the following two centuries the growth of dissent in the town can be traced by the successive foundations of congregations in Walden. The congregation in High Street is an offshoot from the Abbey Lane Church in 1774. The Particular Baptist Church in London Road was opened in 1822. The Wesleyan Chapel in Castle Street was founded in 1824 by two ladies, Mrs. Webster and Miss Berger, and the Primitive Methodist Chapel on Castle Hill was opened in 1868).

1715.—A charity school was founded in the town for sixteen poor children.

1760.—"For beer for the two battalions of the Essex Militia treated on their being first embodied and marched through Walden to their quarters in Huntingdonshire, £9 12s. 6d." (C.A.).

1763.—A circular temple was erected on the site of the old hunting tower on Ring Hill to celebrate the victory of the British arms.

1769.—A great storm at Walden—"the lightning split the body of the church and broke all the windows." (In 1790 the church having become very dilapidated was thoroughly restored in the iconoclastic spirit of the times, many interesting brasses and other monuments being stolen or destroyed. The present spire was built in the place of the old wooden one in 1831).

1771.—The bridge over the Cam at Audley End was built on the design of Robert Adam.

1792.—The Temple of Concord was built in the park by Lord Howard de Walden to celebrate the occasion of the recovery of George III. from his illness.

1795.—Cavalry was quartered in the town to suppress the bread riots. Lord Braybrook records that during this period of agricultural depression the farm labourers were employed in winter on the roads, making cuttings and improving the gradients, and that the system of general poor relief was never resorted to in this parish.

1801.—At the peace of Amiens the townspeople subscribed £62 for bread for the poor.

1803.—On the occasion of the Napoleonic Invasion scare the Saffron Walden Volunteers were marched to Chelmsford, and a beacon was laid on the Broom Common above Littlebury. (In the Volunteer Army "armed for the support of the ancient Glory and Independence against the unprincipled condition of the French Government," the Walden contingent numbered 160 and was under the command of Major Thomas Hall).

1814.—A public dinner was held upon the Common to celebrate the peace following the abdication of Napoleon. 2,600 people dined at a cost of £310 18s. 11d. (In 1837 another dinner was held on the Common to celebrate the coronation of Queen Victoria. 4,000 people were fed at a cost of £364).

1831.—The first allotments were opened for the Walden townsfolk. In 1836 there were 35 acres divided into 160 allotments. Saffron Walden was the first town in England to provide allotments for labouring men.

The material for the history of the town for the nineteenth and early part of the century is very voluminous and still awaits classification. At present we think it well not to atttempt to summarise it. In 1833 the museum was built and the Saffron Walden Agricultural Society founded, 1845 saw the advent of the main Great

Eastern Railway to Audley End, and twelve years later the line to Bartlow was opened by private enterprise. In 1856 the first steam threshing machine was seen in the parish at Byrd's Farm. In 1879 the Friends' School was moved to Saffron Walden from Croydon and the same year saw the building and opening of the present Grammar School.

GEORGE MORRIS.

THE INTER-SCHOOL CAMPS.

I.—JORDANS.

Jordans' camp was one of the two camps arranged for the benefit of scholars from the various Friends' Schools by the Friends' Guild of Teachers. It commenced on Saturday, August 16th, 1919, and ended on the following Monday week, August 25th.

The campers numbered at ordinary times nineteen, but over the week-end several welcome visitors brought our numbers up to twenty-five.

The boys slept in tents (at least when they went to sleep) in the orchard of the adjoining hostel, and, favoured with almost ideal weather, we spent a very enjoyable time under canvas. But the girls slept over the long refectory, which we used as our dining room.

Every evening, excepting Sundays, we had sing-songs,—once round the camp-fire and for the rest in the Fireside Room of the Hostel. A short period was always devoted to worship before supper every evening.

Jordans, lying amidst perfect scenery, naturally affords many delightful walks and rambles, and planned walks every day enabled us to appreciate the best of it. Numerous footpaths lead in all directions through magnificent beechwoods, and the Jordans Village, now under construction, lies at the edge of a very fine one.

Excursions were arranged for every day, and before setting out some member of the party would give us an outline of the countryside with its characteristics that we should pass through.

Three of the most interesting excursions were (1) To High Wycombe, where we went over a chair factory. This town is in the centre of the chair-making industry. (2) To Chalfont St. Giles, where we went over Milton's Cottage, and went to tea with some Old Scholars who live opposite the Cottage. (3) To Bourne End and Cookham-on-Thames. At the latter we had our only bathe.

Other excursions, which I have not time to describe, were made to Burnham Beeches, Penn and Chenies.

One more thing must be mentioned, and that was the Quaker wedding that we witnessed during our stay at Jordans. It was very simple, having no unnecessary displays.

And so on Monday, when we departed, we all thought that the first of these Inter-School Camps had been a great help and success.

Frederick G. Frizzell.
(Upper Fifth Form.)

II.—KENDAL.

The other Inter-School Camp was held at Kendal from August 26th to September 2nd. Our party arrived at Kendal at about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, and was introduced to Dalton House, Stramongate School, by some of the campers who had already arrived. We slept for the first night in the class-room, as it had been raining for some days before and was too wet to pitch the tents.

The next day we took train to Staveley, and walked back across the moors to Kendal, stopping for lunch by the side of Fothagill Tarn, a natural lake which has been artificially enlarged.

On Friday we motored from Kendal to Keswick, traversing diagonally most of the Lake District. We stopped on the way at Wordsworth's Cottage, where we saw several interesting manuscripts. Unluckily, it rained nearly all the way, but on the

whole, we had quite an interesting, if not an absolutely enjoyable, ride.

On Saturday we went for a short walk only, time being allowed for campers to look round Kendal.

We attended Meeting on Sunday, afterwards going over Stramongate School under the guidance of Mr. Linney.

On Monday we again went to Staveley, and from there ascended by way of the Yoke to Illbell Pike, from which we obtained a fine view of Windermere and other noted places. We had our final sing-song that evening, and on the morrow we all departed by various trains to our several homes.

Judging by opinions which I heard expressed, and by my own, I should think that everyone had an extremely enjoyable week at Kendal.

Carl G. Engelmann.
(Sixth Form.)

AN EXCURSION TO FLEAM DYKE.

THE Natural History Society's long excursion, which had been put off from last term, was held on Saturday, October 5th. The day was perfect, and the ride in the brakes which took us to Fleam Dyke was much enjoyed by all. After we had passed through Chesterford, as we were going along a very straight road, Mr. Morris told us that this, which is now the Newmarket road, was once an early prehistoric road that had been adapted by the Romans to form a military way.

As we progressed, the land on our left was noticed to be very flat, once marshland, commonly known as the Fens, and we were rewarded with a glimpse of Ely Cathedral shining white in the sunshine. This, we were informed, was thirty miles away. Soon after we arrived at our destination, a high bank with a ditch on one side extending as far as we could see. The first we hear of Fleam Dyke is in a Roman account by Tacitus, in which he relates how an Iceni tribe was demolished here by Ostorius

Scapula's troops, who surrounded them and massacred them all before they could get over the dyke.

The original use of the dyke is fairly easy to guess, but the builders of this great piece of work are not so easily found, although many people think it was built by Bronze Age men to defend their land from the invaders with iron weapons. A tumulus to the side of the dyke, in which Bronze Age pottery and burial urns were found, lends support to this theory. England at that time was really one dense forest, with very little open land, which the inhabitants needed on which to graze their cattle. One of these "areas" is situated in Norfolk and Suffolk, and the open land on the face of the chalk encampment gave communication with the similar open lands of Wilts and Dorset. The inhabitants of the northern area put up a series of fortifications, or dykes, to protect themselves from inrushes by hostile tribes from the South.

The first fortification is Hayden's Dyke, near Royston, which is of the same type as, but not in such good condition as Fleam Dyke. Next comes Brent Dyke, a shallow ditch without any rampart, after that Fleam Dyke, and lastly Devil's Dyke, near Newmarket.

The Fleam Dyke extends from the Fens, which could not be crossed by would be invaders, to the higher land to the south-east, which was covered with dense forest, and would also prove an insurmountable barrier,—a distance of some twelve miles. We walked along the mound, which is on the north side of the ditch, for a short distance, and found the mound to be about twelve feet in height from the ground on the north side, but the ditch was twenty feet lower than the top of the mound. Thus if fortified with a palisade, as was most probably the case, the mound would form an unbreakable barrier if manned by a few determined men.

The original chalk flowers, such as Juniper, Meadow Gentian and Brighteye, abound, and it is most probable that the mound and ditch have never been under the plough. After going to

see the tumulus, which has been opened by Lord Braybrooke, we went back along the Icknield Way to where a lane, locally known as Worsted Street, crosses it. Mr. Morris told us that this was the old Roman road from Cambridge to Colchester, and perhaps before that one of the fortifications above mentioned; this because there are traces of earthworks which might once have been one of the prehistoric fortification mounds.

This road led us to some of the highest land in Cambridgeshire, and after an interesting five-mile walk we looked down upon Linton from a height of about three hundred feet. After descending a rather steep hill we rejoined the brakes, which had come round for us. The ride back then started; it was a perfect evening and we all enjoyed the drive. It was dark when we arrived back, hungry and tired after a very pleasant day.

George Fairbrother (Lower Fifth)
and
William Appleton (Upper Fourth).

THE HISTORY OF A LITTLE DUTCH DOG.

I AM a little Schipperke. I don't know what the word means, but perhaps it is Dutch, because I come from Holland. As Schipperke is too long a word for every-day use, they call me "Perker," which now has changed to "Perky."

Would you like to know what I look like? My coat is black and thick and shiny. When I was young I had no grey hairs, but now that old age is creeping on I am getting grey round my mouth. I'm like a round, fat sausage with a spindly leg at each corner. My ears would do for a dog of larger size. They are like my nose, sharp and pointed. As I have no tail, Schipperkes never have, I have to wag all the back half of my body when I want to show my mistress that I'm pleased. I usually am pleased about something or other, as I'm a very happy little dog.

As I said before I was born in Holland. I was very pleased to find that I had some work to do in the world. I was not like so many other dogs, merely an ornament or plaything.

On the barge where I was born there was a number of round red cheeses. It was my mother's duty to guard these, and she very soon taught me to help her.

As this was my occupation I sometimes go by the name of "The Little Bargee." We Schipperkes are very suitable dogs for guarding cheeses, because we run round on them so quickly and lightly that there is no danger of our knocking them down, as a heavier dog might do.

I should have been quite happy to end my days in guarding cheeses, but fate decreed otherwise. It was a delightful life floating on our barge to and fro on the pretty canals of Holland. We did not stop all the time in Holland, but sometimes went to Belgium, and it was here that I met my change in life.

It had been a very busy day for us dogs and I was nearly asleep when I heard a boom, boom, booming sound. I pricked up my ears and barked. Just then master's family rushed on to the barge with a lot of other people, and off we went till we reached the sea, which I had never seen before.

For days we went on and on till one of the men shouted "Land!" and we saw a kind of yellow streak. The barge was pushed to it and we jumped ashore.

The land was England where I have lived for many years now. The next day I was put in a kind of little cabin that was called a kennel and placed in the market for sale. I did not have to wait long before a lady and three children came to look at me, and took me to their home. I was quite happy there and stayed for five years.

One day I was put into a train as it was called. I don't know if you have ever been in it, but I hadn't till then. It was an awful sensation to go whizzing along so fast I could scarcely see a thing. At last however we stopped at a little wayside station, where I was lifted out and carried along a road and into a house.

I was taken out of my hamper by a maid. Of course I began to whine but my new friend picked me up and I sat on her knee all that evening.

A few days after that a lady came to the house and was very kind to me. She often talked to me about my master and mistress, but I never knew what she meant until one day she took me for a walk to the same station as I had come. I had a great fright because I thought I was going away, but when the train came a boy and a girl got out and made a great fuss of me. I have lived in this place for a long time now and I do not ever want to go away from it.

Rosa Ashby
(*Second Form*).

VISIT OF PILGRIMS.

THE visit of the Pilgrims has always been an event much looked forward to by us of the school, but this year it had an especial significance. On the 25th of October the Pilgrims paid us their first visit for five years, and it was a pleasure to feel that these week-end visits have lost nothing of their old enjoyment.

The football match took place in the afternoon, which was cloudy, a north wind was blowing up the pitch. In the first half the school team pressed hard, but the shooting was poor, and we failed to score. The Pilgrims eleven, though strong individually, suffered from the lack of good combination due to not having played together before. However, shortly before half-time, Thompson gave the visitors the lead after a fine run through.

In the second half the Pilgrims, playing up-hill with the wind, quickly added three more goals, but Mr. Pumphrey opened the scoring for the School XI. After some very fast play Dr. Earp brought the Pilgrim's total to five goals and we seemed to be in for a bad defeat. However, the school team made a good recovery and attacked time after time, resulting in the addition

of three goals. In spite of the attempts of the school forwards to equalise, a most enjoyable and exciting game ended in a victory for the Pilgrims by five goals to four.

In the evening our guests gave us a delightful entertainment, each item was much appreciated, and Roderick Clark's humorous songs will long be remembered. Dr. Earp's singing and Mr. Hutchinson's Somerset recitation were other sources of enjoyment.

The Pilgrims remained with us on Sunday, and our evening meeting was left open for them to address us, and very helpful talks were given by Dr. Earp, Paul V. Mauger and Roderick Clark.

This delightful visit came to an end by the departure of the Pilgrims by the 8.3 train on Monday morning, and we sincerely hope that our visitors enjoyed their stay as much as we did.

Archibald Bartlett.
(Sixth Form.)

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Concerning Old Scholars.

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

John T. Barker is now at Bootham School.

Jessie Carr intends to study Horticulture at Reading.

Frank Cole is an apprentice at the Great Western Railway Engineering Works at Swindon.

Tom Cousins has been busy at home with the harvest, and is looking forward to driving a tractor during the winter.

Elsie Deane is living with Mrs. Merttens at Bilton Rise, Rugby, and is helping her to care for children who have suffered in the war, and to whom Mrs. Merttens offers a temporary home.

Dorothy K. Emson is learning dispensing under Mr. Peck at Cambridge.

Reginald Falkner is learning farming near Chelmsford.

John H. Fathi and Joseph T. Fathi have moved to London. The former is taking a course in engineering at one of the City and Guilds' Institutes, while the latter has begun his medical course at the East London College.

J. Chalmers Gibb is learning engineering in Darlington.

Frederick T. Hammond has obtained a position with Boot's, the Cash Chemists.

John V. Milne is studying at home for the Intermediate Science Examination.

Effie Nettleton has gone to the school at Polam Hall, Darlington.

Margaret L. Passmore.

F. Muriel Robson is studying for matriculation at Hartley University College, Southampton.

Beatrice Wellman is studying for matriculation at the Technical College at Brighton.

Alfred Wellman.

H. Lionel Wright is learning farming near Evesham.

* * * * *

"c/o Miller & Co., Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

" . . . We have really fine bathing here, as well as golf and tennis, and we are now trying to get together a football team. To-morrow we are to have our first practice, which will take place on the beach . . . . Our office faces the sea, and my room also looks out to sea, so at all times I have a cool breeze blowing through the windows. Our hotel is situated on the front, so when we bathe we can undress in our rooms and reach the sea after a walk of about ten yards. . . . Please see that my *Avenue* is sent on to me out here."

Harry A. Johnson (1901-07).

* * * * *

Bernard F. Deane (1906-12), replying to an invitation to play in the Old Scholars Football Match at Saffron Walden, says that he would be glad to play if he were at home; but he is with the Army of the Rhine, and has taken a permanent commission in the Air Force.

* * * * *

Charlotte E. Smith (Mistress 1900-05) writes from Mt. Barker, South Australia, where she is keeping house for her brother.

" . . It was awfully nice to have the post card signed by so many people whom I knew. [Post card signed at Whitsuntide by old girls who knew Miss Smith.] It was a nice thought and I appreciate it thoroughly. I shall keep the card as a memento. I am glad you had such a successful Old Scholars' gathering. I can picture it all and tea in the Avenue. . . . . I often think of the old familiar spots where I spent happy years. . . .

I had a good passage across the Pacific . . . We landed at Honolulu, a charming place, tropical of course, and with most interesting vegetation. The coral islands too, that we sighted from time to time with a couple of palm trees or even a single one adorning them were so quaint and foreign, and the tropical sunrises and sunsets were glorious.

At Suva (Fiji) we had several hours and I had a drive in a sulky with a fine specimen of a Fijian for driver. He knew only two or three words of English and it was so funny trying to make him understand what we wanted.

Mount Barker is a small township about 1,000 feet up in the Mount Lofty range. It is a very pretty place. We shall have spring here in September. The birds are so un-English; parrots fly about and squawk and the robins are black and white and brilliant red. The laughing jackasses (a large kingfisher) are lovely and " laugh " beautifully. They are all protected by law for they kill snakes. . . . . I shall be so glad to hear from you . . . the exile lives for home letters and looks forward more than eagerly to the mails."

* * * * *

Jack Thompson (1911-17), who gained one of the " Daily News " Free Flights at Whitsuntide, writes:

" Flying is absolutely *It*—at least, on a Handley Page it is; of course my experience does not go far. It was a perfect day, and when at last I found the aerodrome I was very glad of not having accepted your suggestion of getting rid of my ticket as a

prize to the winner of the Old Scholars' Tennis Tournament. Of about fifty people at the aerodrome some looked decidedly apprehensive of sudden death, but the majority were looking forward to it keenly. When the machine to which I was allotted came down, I prepared for action by donning a thick coat and helmet. Then after an energetic crawl among wires and struts I found myself sitting to the right side of the fuselage of the machine, just behind the right engine, and where it was easy to crane one's neck over the side. The engines started with a colossal roar, and we were off—relatives and friends smiling bravely!

A short dash across the aerodrome, then the earth seemed to leave us, and the floor of the machine seemed to press hard against one's feet. We were flying—a most exhilarating sensation. Things mundane very quickly seemed to become smaller—fields, roads and houses looking absurdly regular and tidy—and there was the shadow of the machine following us. One rather has the feeling of standing still in mid air, while the earth does all the work, though the tremendous rush of air tells of the speed at which the machine must be moving.

I may say that I did not feel in the least dizzy, giddy or sea-sick. I felt as though I did not mind what happened, it was so exhilarating. The earth looked so harmless that even the idea of meeting it too hard did not, for that all too brief half hour, appal me. What impressed me most were the banks and one spiral nose dive that we indulged in. Banking seemed to be one of the most leisurely of actions; the huge machine seemed lazily to assume a tremendous angle and then to turn slowly on a pivot. In the nose dive the engines were suddenly shut off, the comparative quiet seeming very strange. When near the ground the engines roared out again, the machine seemed to flatten out, and again we rose, this time over Golder's Green Garden City. It looked just like an architect's plan—the green in the middle, and the gravel roads, lined by rectangular red patches, radiating away from this.

The landing—a delightful swoop down, a slight bump, and then the machine taxies to almost the exact spot from which it had started.

It was a joy ride indeed."

* * * * *

"University House, Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham

" . . I came here two days late because of the strike There are about 70 at the hostel. . . The University is crowded out—90 first year medicals! 240 people ought to do practical chemistry on Thursday afternoons, and the Laboratory holds 120! . . . The University motto is 'Per ardua ad alta.'"

Dorothy M. Robson (1912-15).

* * * * *

" . . I am just off on my travels again and am leaving for Africa after three-and-a-half months at home. Is there any little thing of interest that I can send the school from Nigeria? Minerals and geology are my special line, although I am interested in most things."

A. Stanley Williams (1888-92).

* * * * *

The first award from the "Edwin Arthur Williams Fund" of the Old Scholars' Association has been made to William C. Palmer, who left the school last term. He has been apprenticed to a carpenter at the new village which is being built at Jordans.

SCHOOL DIARY.

July 9th.—Cricket Match: 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, won, 72-71; R. Falkner, 20, Mr. Whitlow, 7 wkts. for 35.

„ 10th.—N.H.S. Mtg., "The Stones of Carnac," Miss Fairbrother.

„ 15th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Edward Bawden. Essays: "Bolshevism," Clifford Jones; "Pachmann," Jessie Carr; "Tolstoi," Dorothy Bayes. Pianoforte Solos, Muriel Robson, Margaret Passmore.

„ 16th.—Cricket Match: Boys' XI. *v.* Newport Grammar School 1st XI., home, won, 100-99. F. G. Frizzell, 32.

July 28th.—Cricket Match: 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, lost, 29-81.

„ 29th.—General Meeting.

„ 31st.—Holidays began.

Sept. 18th.—School re-opened.

„ 25th.—Quarterly Meeting. Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girls' Diary, Edith Smith. Essays: "The Farmyard," Eileen Cousins; "A Great Inventor," Roy Newbery; "By Lane and Village," Edna Ellis. Whistling solo, Mr. Beer. Recitation, Dorothy Reynolds.

Oct. 2nd.—N.H.S. Business Meeting.

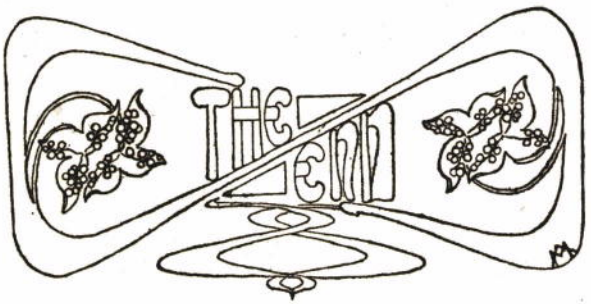
„ 4th.—N.H.S. Excursion to Fleam Dyke. Football Match: 1st XI. *v.* Horneybrooke Nurseries' XI., home, lost, 2-3.

„ 10th.—Visit of School Committee. Lantern lecture: "Wallingford Farm Colony," Alfred T. Carr.

„ 11th.—Girls' Hockey Match: 1st XI. *v.* Old Scholars' XI., home, lost, 2-5. Football Match: 1st XI. *v.* Old Scholars' XI., home, lost, 1-7. Concert in the evening.

„ 16th.—N.H.S. Specimen Meeting.

„ 18th.—Football Matches: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Cambridge County School 1st XI., away, draw, 1-1. 2nd, XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Scouts, home, lost, 1-3.



NOTICES.

It is intended to publish three numbers of *The Avenue* during 1920, price 7d. per copy (post free, 8d.), or 1s. 9d. per annum (post free, 2s.).

Articles or Subscriptions may be addressed to *The Avenue*, Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

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

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1919.

July.—John H. Fathi.
September.—Joseph T. Fathi, John V. S. Milne.

CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, JULY, 1919.

Third-class Honours.—Edith Smith, e,h,. Archibald Bartlett, s,e,h.

Pass.—Edna A. Ellis e,h,g, Thomas Champness, Dorothy F. Reynolds, e,h,g, Wm. S. Roper, Donald Peverett, d, Beatrice Wellman, Enid A. Clark, Tom E. Cousins, Louie Shaw, Roy Newbery, Frederick G. Frizzell, Edward Bawden, d, Charles Gregg, J. Chalmers Gibb, Margaret L. Passmore, Robt. W. Errington, Marjorie A. Edwards, Alfred H. Wellman, Frederick T. Hammond, Dorothy K. Emson.

e, h, g, d, s, indicate Distinction in English, History, Hygiene, Drawing and Scripture, respectively.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, 1919.

The following awards have been gained:

Medallion: J. T. Barker, C. G. Engelmann, J. T. Fathi, F. G. Frizzell, L. T. Palmer, P. W. Tebbutt.

Proficiency Certificate: J. Allbon, W. Appleton, W. Brangham, D. F. Burlingham, K. Cole, G. Engley, K. Harrod, A. Howitt, W. T. LeMaréchal, N. Parmenter, P. D. Tebbutt, Mary Baker, Eileen Cousins, Elsie Deane, Peggy Horsfield, Peggy Passmore, Muriel Robson, Edith Smith, Margaret Wright.

SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

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

EDITORIAL BOARD.

H. Lionel Wright having left the School, his place on the Board has been taken by *Clifford T. Jones*.



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