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“HAVE MYNDE.”



The Queen's School
Annual.

EDITED BY
MISS WELSBY
AND
MISS MORRIS.

JUNE, 1925.

CHESTER:
PHILLIPSON AND GOLDR LTD., EASTGATE ROW.

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The Chronicle.

The Chronicler must in the present—and last—instance ask for the indulgence of her readers. She has to write by an appointed date a record of the year's events, and, as it happens, other claims on her attention are so pressing that only "abjects v. orts" of time remain available. "Qui s'excuse——." Any one can finish the quotation and no more occasion for its aptness shall be afforded.

The Autumn Term is always, in some respects, the most eventful in the School Year. The first important incident in that of 1924 was Miss Nedham's departure for a well-earned two-terms' leave of absence to be spent in India. And so having given us her expert aid in launching a new Session, she sailed early in October accompanied by all our good wishes. During her absence, Miss Macdonald proved as indefatigable as capable in discharging the duties of Second Mistress, and Miss Hamblin Smith gave valuable assistance in the Mathematical department.

Again in the closing months of the year the country was faced with a General Election, and it was necessary to arrange that the School, as part of its education, should have some means of realising the responsibilities awaiting them in the future as adult citizens. Other elections had had their School echoes in Mock Elections and Debates; on this occasion, by the kindness of the candidates, the older girls had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Candidates themselves. Mr. Llewelyn, the Liberal candidate, addressed the School on October 20th; Sir Charles Cayzer, the Conservative candidate, on the 22nd; and Mr. Beardsworth, the Labour candidate, on the 23rd.

Two large parties of pupils, by the kindness of the Dean of Chester, were able to visit the Cathedral under expert guidance; on October 30th the Dean himself acted as leader, and on November 13th, Mr. Baxter kindly acted in the same capacity.

November 4th was Prize Day and a signal instance of the generosity with which friends of the School give of their time and efforts on its behalf. In particular, the School was indebted to the Lord Bishop who, in effect, gave it a whole day of his busy life. At the morning Service in the Cathedral,

arranged by the Dean, the Bishop preached from the text, "Truly the light is sweet and a pleasant thing it is for the eye to see the sun": an impressive sermon manifesting kindly understanding of his youthful hearers. In the afternoon, he distributed the Prizes in the presence of a company of parents and friends which taxed the utmost capacity of the Town Hall. The vote of thanks to the Bishop, moved and seconded by Mrs. Potter and by Mr. Alfred Ayrton respectively, was supported by the Head Girl and Queen's Scholar, Muriel Miln, in a simple and sincere little speech.

The representations of the Bishop secured for the girls an extra holiday, after which not only the work of the School had to be pursued with renewed zeal, but intensive preparations had to be made to provide the School Entertainment. It was, in the first instance, the limited time available that dictated the nature of the entertainment. The preparation of a play in the period was absolutely out of the question. Short items, which could be spread among a number of girls—and mistresses—was all that was possible. In the result, a Variety Entertainment was provided which broke quite new ground and seemed to find much favour with three large audiences. Again it was interesting to note among the spectators the many busy friends who spared time to support the School by their presence and to encourage the performers by their readiness to be amused.

The Spring Term began with abounding energies as was demonstrated by the immediate coming into being of the Regional Survey Club. For its foundation, credit is, in the first place, due to Miss Morris and Miss Hoadley; though, as soon as help was required, willing supporters were found in Miss Buckle, Miss Haublin Smith, Miss Jowers, and Miss Jameson. The aim of the Club was to promote a satisfying out-of-school hobby for the older girls, and to bring them into touch with Civic activities, past and present. The organisation and work of the Club are described elsewhere, as, happily. Magazine funds have been available to make an abridged report of some of their research possible.

On January 30th, a debate was held on the following motion: "That India should be raised to the status of a Dominion and given a full measure of Self-Government." After some hot argument, the resolution was carried by 19—16 votes.

On February 9th, a Musical Appreciation took place, and in the afternoon, an address was given to the whole Regional Survey Club on the subject of "Civic Government."

On February 13th, the Prefects held an At Home, the guests at which were parents, the ladies on the Governing Body of the School, and members of the Staff. Tea was served in the Great Hall, and was followed by a recital, of which the following was the programme:—

1. Pianoforte Solo ... Prelude R. Ghere.
D. CATTRELL.
2. Recitation (Latin) "The Girl's Lament over
her Dead Sparrow" Catullus.
M. MILN.
3. Violin Solo ... Prière Dancla.
D. CRYER.
4. Recitation ... "The Legend of Evil" Rudyard Kipling.
P. GOWINGS.
5. Recitation "Extrait de l'Art d'être Grandpère" Victor Hugo.
N. BAKER.
6. Pianoforte Solo ... Valse in D Flat F. Chopin.
D. DERMODY.
7. Recitation ... "He Fell among Thieves" Henry Newbolt.
J. CHAPLIN.

On February 27th, the School had the good fortune to hear a lecture from Professor Newstead on "Roman Remains in Chester," a most interesting account of the discoveries in the Deanery Field in which Professor Newstead and Mrs. Paget have done such a wonderful work. The address was given to the Queen's and the King's Schools jointly, in response to a petition from the Schools. The Queen's School was greatly indebted to the Head Master of the King's School for making all the arrangements for the lecture, the King's School hall having greater seating capacity than that of the Queen's.

On March 25th, there was an Open Day for parents of pupils in the three Fourths. A friendly and interested audience gathered to explore the School, see the work displayed in the several classrooms and attend an entertainment in which Eurhythmics proved by no means the least attractive item.

At the close of the Spring Term, the School had to bid farewell to Miss Jowers and Miss Hamblin Smith. Miss Jowers left after too short a stay of only one year, with felicitations from all on her prospective marriage. Miss Hamblin Smith left with hearty good wishes from all. Miss Emily Giles also left us after many years' association with the School, first as pupil, subsequently as mistress. Her department being music, she did not come into immediate relations with all the girls. The School, however, owes her a great debt for the unflinching devotion with which she served the interests of her art. She

was unsparing in the work of progress and ungrudging of her time: witness her efforts for the School Orchestra, for Musical Appreciations, for Recitals, and for the most modern methods of teaching, notably in Instrumental Music.

Empire Day this year fell on a Sunday, and on that account and for unfortunate reasons, could not be observed.

There have been highly satisfactory visits to the Museum paid by Forms I. and II. in furtherance of the study of birds. Other forms are looking forward to Botany Expeditions, and the Regional Survey Club has still districts to explore.

At the time of writing, a full inspection is in prospect and will be an accomplished fact by the time that the Chronicle is in print. By that time, too, a new Head Mistress will have been appointed to take charge of the School when the Session of 1925-6 begins. To her, all happiness and success to temper the anxieties inseparable from a post of great responsibility; to the School a long career of increasing usefulness to many generations of citizens in the making.

Looking Backward.

Retrospection is a weakness to which most of us are addicted as the tale of years grows. Moreover, we are apt, when reminiscent, to be a nuisance by dwelling on the purely personal in the past. Even the entertaining Mr. Pepys, with his devouring interest in everybody and everything, was no exception. Year by year, March 26th stands out in his diary as notable among the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year—not for any public event; not for any political intrigue; not even for the scandal which he adored. For none of these things, but as the anniversary of a surgical operation on himself: a morbidity by the way, which seems to anticipate a modern fashion. If I attempt a review of the last twenty-two years, it is with the intention, not of “chronicling small beer” of my own brewing, but of recording the adventures and developments of the Queen’s School during that period.

It was in the Summer of 1903 that I became Head Mistress in succession—after an interregnum of one term—to Mrs. Sandford, a woman of remarkable personal force and with a wonderful gift of evoking personal devotion. As it happened, the previous year, 1902, had been notable in the history of education. It saw the passing of an Education Act which made the Local Education Authority responsible for the pro-

vision of Secondary as well as of Elementary Education. At once, recognition of the part performed by the Queen's School in the educational system of the City was accorded by conferring on its Governors the right to representation through a woman on the newly created Education Committee. This recognition was to have important consequences in the near future, for the time was not far distant when the Queen's School, in common with the great majority of other High Schools, was to find itself faced with acute financial difficulties. The founders of the Girls' Public Schools had not foreseen the scope of educational requirements, the width of the curriculum, the need for highly educated and trained specialist teachers or, as a consequence, the cost of education. Most High Schools were unendowed and lived precariously on fees which had been fixed at a minimum. A drop in numbers or an outbreak of illness in any term made its adverse mark on the balance sheet. There was no capital on which to draw for the extension of buildings or any considerable additions to equipment and apparatus to keep pace with educational developments. When the Queen's School was erected on the site provided by the generosity of the late Duke of Westminster, it consisted, for educational purposes, of the Great Hall and five Classrooms, most somewhat restricted in size. In 1903, the Hastings Wing was a recent addition, affording two good classrooms, three little rooms in which a dozen well-grown girls would have found themselves crowded, and a bulbous passage-room which would accommodate a strictly limited class for drawing. There was no provision for the teaching of Natural Science. Two or three classes had a weekly lesson in Field Botany, and girls who wanted to take Matriculation were sent for intensive coaching to Mr. Fish, well-known as the Head Master of Arnold House. Obviously, an immediate need was to provide for the inclusion of Science as a normal part of the School curriculum, and the early resignation of a member of the Staff made it possible to appoint a well-qualified Science Mistress. But the tale of the conditions under which that teaching was at first given would move the average teacher of to-day to tears, to laughter or to open unbelief. By great efforts—for there was the financial difficulty—it was possible to secure that gas should be laid on in a room which had seen service as a cloak room and is now the Lunch Room. Every drop of water required had to be carried into the room in cans and carried out in buckets. Yet there, with the simplest, and it must be added, most restricted apparatus, by the excellence of the teaching given, a girl was qualified to gain at Girton an open Scholarship in Geology.

Plainly, such conditions could only be regarded as makeshift and temporary. If the School was worthily to maintain its traditions, it must be put in a position to do so. Moreover, numbers had risen rapidly from the hundred and

thirty-eight which constituted a record in 1903 and—as has been indicated—many of the class rooms were small. To build, money was required, and in its place was a balance of debt left over from the building of the Hastings Wing. It was necessary to look round for means of raising money. The most obvious was to qualify for capitation grants from the Board of Education. But at once a difficulty presented itself. Amongst other conditions of recognition, the Board insisted on adequate provision for the teaching of Science. In this dilemma, the City Council and the County Council came to the rescue with contributions of respectively, £1,000 and £2,000, for the necessary buildings, conditionally on being granted recognition on the Governing Body.

The position seemed saved. The four stables which had formed the somewhat unsightly boundary of our front garden were purchased, and the wing, now known as the Science Wing, providing a Laboratory, a Geography and Botany Lecture room, two class rooms, dressing rooms, and a Kindergarten on the ground floor for the babies, whose short legs had had hitherto to carry them to the top of the house. Alterations were made in the Hastings Wing. A stone staircase took the place of the wooden staircase and the rabbit warren of little rooms at the top of the house vanished to re-appear as two large class rooms. When all was done, in one respect we had come short of our ideals. Limited resources made it impossible to provide a studio, and that want at the present day hampers our Art Teaching and brings grey hairs to the Time-table maker. We want, in fact, additions—two class rooms and a studio. What the conditions were under which the School was carried on during the building period, only those who experienced them can tell. There was lusty hammering all day and for that matter, for about a fortnight, all night. The Mistress must strain her voice to overtop the din and the girls must strain to hear. Once the opening of the School was postponed because the promised staircase had not materialised. Still, the future seemed promising.

Again we breathed: indeed, we triumphed; for a great function was arranged to celebrate the ceremonial opening of the new wing by Katharine, Duchess of Westminster. But the next day, we had new obstacles to meet. To secure grants, the Governors had been obliged to face two great changes. Free admission must be accorded to pupils from Elementary Schools at the rate of 10 per cent. of the number in attendance, and the clause requiring that the Head Mistress must be a member of the Church of England must be removed from the Scheme for the administration of the School. Both conditions had been discussed at great length and both had met with a considerable amount of opposition. The former was the less unacceptable, for Scholarships had long been in existence

providing for the education of promising children—a democratic measure which has been too often forgotten—and these would go far to meet the call. The proposal for the abolition of the religious test met with far stronger resistance. It was not unnatural, for there were still many members of the Governing Body who had shared in the establishment of the School, the original funds for which had been subscribed exclusively by Anglicans. When at last, the change was accepted, it was only to discover that the Board of Education had not the power to amend the scheme; only a successful suit in the Court of Chancery could achieve the desired end. More expense was involved and much anxiety. In the end, however, the change of scheme was authorised. At that juncture, the late Dr. Jayne, who, as Bishop of Chester, was *ex-officio* a Governor of the School, rendered valuable service by formulating a scheme providing that parents of pupils should have choice; of Religious Instruction in accordance with the Doctrines of the Church of England; of Bible Instruction only; of complete exemption. I may say at once that the Scheme was adopted and has worked very satisfactorily.

All formal and legal difficulties had at last been met and it might have been hoped that it only remained vigorously to conduct a sound education in a School efficiently brought up-to-date. I think that no one was prepared for the violence of the storm that broke in Chester. Many anticipated the worst results for their own children through the admission of Free Place pupils from Elementary Schools. They did not wait to find whether actualities corresponded with their fears. They were not very careful to ascertain facts. One mother complained that her daughter's form was full of ex-elementary pupils: there were two out of a total of twenty-six. Still worse was the indignation aroused by the removal of the religious test for the Head Mistress. "Selling your birth-right for a mess of pottage" was the gibe to which we had to listen. At a great national commemorative service, the accommodation readily accorded to the King's School was denied to the Queen's School. "Hard words break no bones," we are often told: possibly they break something just as vital. In any case, material ill-effects were quick to follow. There was an immediate and progressive drop in numbers, with the result that what was gained in grants was lost in fees. In short, the financial position was in no way improved: it was indeed worse. And so—the situation might have made a cynic or the proverbial Cheshire Cat laugh—we had barely entered into possession of our new wing when the Governors felt that, in view of a position in which there was no financial improvement, they could no longer accept the responsibility of carrying on the School. They therefore decided to close it and gave the whole staff notice of the termination of their engagements. This was in the Summer of 1913.

That was the turning-point. No one, it was soon evident, was prepared to accept the loss involved in the closing of the School or to regard with favour its administration on lines far other than those contemplated by its founders. First came substantial help from the Local Authorities of the City and County, going far to remove the crippling burthen of debts. Friends sprang up in all quarters; not only parents of pupils, but others also with no direct interest in it, moved only by good will. A meeting was called to co-ordinate these offers of help. It was determined that it was of the first importance to raise a reserve fund so that the School should not again find itself in sudden difficulties. A subscription list was opened of those willing to contribute £10 to the fund, and a Bazaar was planned to be held on February 13th and 14th of 1914. Where enthusiastic helpers might be reckoned by the score, it would be invidious to attempt a necessarily incomplete enumeration, but it is hardly possible to leave unrecorded the unflagging efforts of the late Mr. Walter Welsby as Chairman, and of Mr. Alfred Ayrton as Secretary of Committee; or of the ladies of the Needlework Party ably organised by the present Mayoress of Chester, Mrs. Hewitt, and Mrs. John Elliott. Indeed, skilled help came from all directions. Rising architects devised the decorations of the Town Hall for the Bazaar; rising lawyers gave advice; experts directed the advertising department. The result was the realisation from the Bazaar of a sum of £530 as the nucleus of an endowment.

From that time onward, there is, in the main, nothing to report but the wholesome well-being which has no history. The School is not rich: far from it. There is careful thought on the part of the authorities before even a five pound note is spent. There is—I say emphatically—every encouragement for the enthusiast in education to come forward and add to that endowment. One gift of inestimable benefit has been made to the School—a playing ground in its immediate vicinity, so admirable that many larger and wealthier Schools might envy us its possession. It was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown. That Mr. Brown, who is Chairman of the Education Committee of the City of Chester, chose that particular way to commemorate his Mayoralty is a source of pride which might have induced in the School that disastrous disease colloquially known as Swelled Head.

A few words about the educational ideals of the School. I may say of my colleagues and myself that our desire has been never to forget the claims of the average girl; always to look for the latent capacity which lurks in the seemingly dull; and at the same time to provide for each clever girl according to her bent. The last consideration has to no small extent

been the reason why we have not strained after recognised Advanced Courses, their tendency being to accommodate the girl to the teaching rather than the teaching to the girl. The course has varied year by year with the girl. There has been a fair share of academic success as measured by Scholarship—one each in English, Natural Science, Classics and History; a testimony to an unbiassed outlook. The School has sent sturdy and loyal workers into many of the ways of life: doctors not a few; teachers—some; nurses, secretaries, missionaries at home and abroad. An old girl served on one of the many Committees in Paris working on reparations, and witnessed the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Most old girls, and not the least valuable, become home-makers.

And now to conclude. I have tried to show that through many ups and downs, the School has steadily made progress. Like all living things, it must grow if it is not to die, and there must, and I hope, will be developments and changes. Sometimes we are disappointed when we return to our old haunts and find differences. It was not so in the good old days which were ours, we feel. But that should not be ground for thoughtless and still less for ungenerous criticism. Generations of girls come and go with their varying needs; mistresses pass on. These are merely the mutable things. I believe that the School has a real hold on the affections of those who have been its pupils, and I ask all, past and present, to remember that it is the School that endures and claims their loyalty, a loyalty which I venture to hope will express itself in a ready and grateful service.

BEATRICE CLAY.

Miss Nedham.

On Thursday, June 11th, Miss Maud Nedham, B.Sc., was appointed Head Mistress of the Queen's School, Chester, as from September 1st, in succession to Miss Clay on her retirement.

Miss Nedham joined the Staff of the Queen's School in September, 1915, as Mathematical Mistress, and succeeded Miss Maris as Second Mistress in September, 1917. She is therefore no stranger to girls, mistresses or parents. She has the heartiest good wishes of all for a happy and useful career in her new capacity.

Gifts.

The following Gifts to the School are gratefully acknowledged:—

- To defray cost of curtains for the Great Hall—Mr. E. Williams, £10.
 Three statuettes: two for the Prefect's room; one for the Kindergarten—Sylvia Brown.
 A cot—to the Kindergarten—Kathleen Carter.
 Posters—The Great Western Railway Company.
 Thirty-two bound guide books—The Great Western Railway Company.
 Extension to the Honours Board—Mr. L. V. Browne.
-

Gifts to the Fiction Library.

- In the Days of Lion Heart (Gandy)—Francis Morris.
 The Lion of St. Mark (Henty)—Francis Morris.
 Le Vicomte de Bragdonne (Dumas)—Barbara Bidwell.
 Roland Yorke (Mrs. H. Wood)—Barbara Bidwell.
 The Channings (Mrs. H. Wood)—Miss Buckle.
 The Honorable Percival (Rice)—Miss Buckle.
 Gisli the Outlaw (Dasent)—Mr. W. D. Jolliffe.
 Hugh Royston (Katherine Pearson)—Miss Crockett.
 Midwinter (Buchan)—Margaret Howark.
 The Bronze Eagle (Orczy)—Margaret Howark.
 The Scarlet Pimpernel (Orczy)—Margaret Howark.
 The Glory of the Garden (Kennedy-Bee)—Miss Seymour Ure.
-

Gifts to the Reference Library.

- A Short History of Europe (Terry)—Miss Jowers.
 The French Revolution (Mallett)—Miss Jowers.
 Mediæval Architecture of Chester (Parker)—Mrs. H. F. Brown.
 Report on the Excavation of the Deanery Field, Chester (Newstead)—Mrs. Paget.

Gifts to the Regional Observation Club.

Eighteen copies of "Observation," Autumn, 1924,
Spring and Summer, 1925—Mr. F. P. Lee.

University Honours.

A new Honours Board has been provided for the record of successes won at Universities other than Oxford, Cambridge and London. Miss Clay is very anxious that there shall be no omissions from the Roll of Honour, and therefore begs 'old girls' to send her—if possible before July 17th—a statement of successes gained. The degree, the University and the year should in all cases be given, together with a note of any special distinction gained.

Prizes.

<i>Nessie Brown Scholarship (Girton)</i> ...	Edith Wilkins.
<i>Hastings' (University) Scholarship</i> ...	Edith Wilkins.
<i>Queen's Scholar</i> ...	Muriel Miln.
<i>Hastings' Scholars (Internal)</i> ...	Margaret Haworth. Joan Chaplin.

DONOR.

FORM VI.—UPPER.

<i>London Inter-Arts Subjects</i>	Doris French	Mrs. Potter.
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FORM V.—UPPER.

<i>Form Prize</i> ...	Marjorie Potts	...	Old Girls' Association.
<i>English Literature</i> ...	Joan Chaplin	...	Sandford Memorial.
<i>Distinctions</i> ...	Winifred Lee	...	Mr. G. P. Miln.

FORM V.—LOWER.

<i>Form Prize</i> ...	Queenie Millichamp	...	Mrs. Alfred Ayrtton.
<i>English</i> ...	Ethel Blake	...	Sandford Memorial.
<i>Languages</i> ...	Sybil Trabshaw	...	Mr. H. F. Brown.
<i>Mathematics</i> ...	Dorothy Beck	...	John Thompson Memorial.
<i>Natural Sciences</i> ...	Queenie Millichamp	...	Mr. J. J. Grundy.

FORM IV.—UPPER.

<i>Form Prize</i> ...	Barbara Bidwell	...	Mrs. Paton.
	Nancy Brooking	...	Mrs. Blagden.
<i>Languages</i> ...	Sheila Maclean	...	Mrs. Hewitt.

FORM IV.—LOWER.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Ella Grundy	...	Mrs. Stolterfoth.
<i>Languages</i>	Ella Grundy	...	Mrs. Stolterfoth.
<i>English and History</i>	Susannah Crawford	...	Mrs. Hewitt.
<i>Physics and Geography</i>	Dora Ward	...	Mr. W. H. Denson.

FORM REMOVE A.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Lorna Smith	Mr. & Mrs. Noel Humphreys.
<i>English</i>	Lorna Smith	Sandford Memorial.
<i>Mathematics</i>	Phyllis Woodward	John Thompson Memorial.
<i>Distinctions in Languages</i>	Rosamond Clark	Mrs. H. T. Brown.
	Eileen Collinge	Mrs. Boddington.
	Mary Cottrell	...
	Irene Price	...
<i>Distinctions in Examinations</i>	Barbara Rogers	... Anonymous.

FORM REMOVE B.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Rachel Heal	...	Mrs. Boddington.
<i>Languages</i>	Kathleen Sidebotham	...	...
	Myfanwy Ashforth	Mr. & Mrs. Noel Humphreys.	
<i>Mathematics</i>	Mary Davies	...	Mrs. J. Beck.
	Gwendolen Woodward	...	Mrs. J. Beck.
<i>Distinctions in Examinations</i>	Dorothy Williams	...	...
	Ruby James	...	...

FORM III.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Mary Young	...	Anonymous.
<i>Arithmetic</i>	Mary Aldred	...	...
	Dorothy Newns...	...	...
<i>French</i>	Mary Aldred	...	...

FORM II.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Mary Stone	...	The Head Mistress.
<i>Arithmetic</i>	Sabina Bebbington	...	...
<i>French</i>	Muriel Denson	The Rev. U. L. Johnstone.	
<i>Distinctions in Examinations</i>	Joan Marston	...	...

FORM I.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Marjorie Godson	...	The Head Mistress.
<i>Distinctions in Examinations</i>	Lorna Ewart	...	...

<i>Scripture</i>	Joan Chaplin	...	Miss Howson.
<i>Dancing</i>	Evelyn Higgins	...	William Davies Memorial.
	Norma Baker	...	...
<i>Music (Senior)</i>	Dilys Roberts	...	Mrs. James Frost.
<i>„ (Junior)</i>	Mona Kelly	...	Miss Elliott.
<i>Sewing</i>	Dorothy Cattrell	Dorothy Travers Memorial.	
<i>Drill</i>	Nancy Williams	...	Mr. E. Gardner.
<i>Drill Challenge Cup</i>	Form V.—Upper	...	Miss Elfreda Stubbs.
<i>Games (Senior)</i>	Muriel Miln	...	Walter Welsby Memorial.
<i>„ (Junior)</i>	Ethel Godwin	...	...

SUCCESES DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1923—24.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE JOINT BOARD.

School Certificate—Pass with Credit in—

GROUPS.	English, History, French, Mathematics ...	Joan Chaplin.
	English, History, Mathematics ...	Annie Davies.
	English, History, French, Mathematics, Botany ...	Winifred Lee.*
	English, History, Mathematics ..	Dora Payne.
	English, History, Latin, French, Mathe- matics, Botany ...	Marjorie Potts.*
	English, Mathematics ...	Joyce Taylor.

* Exempted from Matriculation.

<i>Matriculation (University of London)</i> ...	Muriel Miln. Margaret Haworth.
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* Gained distinctions.

THE ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

EXAMINATIONS.

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	<i>Pass.</i>	Margaret Campbell, L. Ewart, M. Isaacson, P. Johnstone, E. Roberts, R. Speight.

- DIVISION I.** *Honours.* H. Brown, Mary Davies, M. Hart Davies, S. Denson, M. Denson, B. Dutton, P. Esplin, K. Fairclough, J. Fergusson, N. Gerrard, P. Gowings, D. Grayson, D. Hardcastle, E. Hibbert, V. Huxley, R. James, K. Jeacock, M. Lunn, S. Maclean, Elsie Maddock, Elizabeth Maddock, I. Morris, E. Morton, M. Owen, N. Parker, B. Poole, C. Roderick, W. Shimmin, L. Smith, Evelyn Speight, M. Stone, M. Swift, M. Traut, D. Wallis, E. Williams, Dorothy Williams, P. Woodward.
- Pass.* K. Denson, D. Howarth, Mary Jones, P. Lindop, J. Marston, J. Quinn, B. Schofield, K. Sidebottom, S. Wild, M. Wild, J. Holland Williams.
- DIVISION II.** *Honours.* I. Aldred, M. Ashforth, M. Boddy, M. Cattrell, J. Clark, E. Collinge, M. Cottrell, D. Cryer, K. Duck, B. Dutton, N. Edge, G. Giles, J. Goble, K. Haro, M. Heal, A. Hodgson, M. Kelly, S. Maclean, Elsie Maddock, N. Parker, K. Pollard, H. Pollard, I. Price, G. Quinn, L. Smith, K. Spencer, M. Trubshaw, Denise Williams.
- Pass.* F. Baker, G. Cooke, S. Crawford, R. Dinwoodie, D. Dobson, W. Edwards, D. Grayson, N. Gerrard, V. Huxley, H. Jackson, I. Jones, Mary Jones, E. Murdoch, D. News, I. Pinfold, M. Shaw, D. Wallis.
- DIVISION III.** *Honours.* D. Anderson, K. Bancroft, B. Bidwell, J. Bleckly, V. Bollans, M. Browne, J. Clark, M. Cummings, J. Goble, E. Grundy, R. Heal, N. Jones, Hilda Jones, M. Lewis, S. Maclean, B. Rogers, B. Shaw, J. Strettell, M. Turnbull, D. Waghorne, J. Wallis.
- Pass.* I. Aldred, H. Caunce, O. Chapman, S. Crawford, Margaret Davies, R. Dinwoodie, D. Dobson, E. Dutton, E. Edwards, M. Evans, A. Hodgson, E. Jones, M. Jones, D. Mitchell, E. Murdoch, V. Neville, V. Parker, M. Payne, M. Riley, D. Ward.
- DIVISION IV.** *Honours.* J. Bleckly, D. Dermody, J. Paton, M. Robbins, J. Strettell.
- Pass.* D. Anderson, K. Bancroft, B. Bidwell, N. Brooking, D. Cattrell, M. Cummings, E. Bibby Denny, D. Mitchell, M. Rowson, M. Thomas.
- DIVISION V.** *Honours.* E. Barnes, B. Cowan, K. Dodd.
- Pass.* M. Cowan, B. Scouce.
- DIVISION VI.** *Honours and Full Certificate.* N. Baker, E. Higgins.

AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, the following were awarded First Classes:—

<i>Plants (Brush Work)</i>	...	J. Clark.
<i>Portraits (Life)</i>	...	R. Heal.
<i>Decorative Composition</i>	...	R. Paton.

January, 1925.

Matriculation (University of London) ... Joan Chaplin.

The Queen's School Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

*In support of the Fund for Charities and other
School purposes.*

December 10th, 11th and 12th, 1924.

PROGRAMME.

1. (a) *The Tailor and the Mouse* (Traditional).

Song ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	R. JAMES.
Tailor ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	C. BAXTER.
1st Mouse ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	C. RODERICK.
2nd Mouse ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	B. STONE.

(b) *The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington* (Traditional).

Song ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	R. JAMES.
Squire's Son ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	J. PEPPER.
Bailiff's Daughter	... ..	... ..	... ..	S. WILD.

2. *The Geese* (A Duologue by Childe Pemberton).

Jane ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	B. SHAW.
Neighbour ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	S. CRAWFORD.

3. *Cautionary Tales* (Hilaire Belloc).

(a) *Henry King.*

Henry King ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	M. DENSON.
Mother ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	R. CLARK.
Doctor ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	O. JOHNSTONE.

(b) *Rebecca.*

Rebecca ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	M. WILD.
Uncle Jacob ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	K. HARE.

(c) *Jim.*

Jim ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	M. STONE.
Keeper ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	M. ASHFORTH.
Lion ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	N. BROOKING.

4. *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (R. Browning).

Scenes I., III., IV., V. — A Street in Hamelin.

Scene II. — A Council Chamber.

Recitation ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	P. GOWINGS.
Pied Piper ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	N. BAKER.
Mayor ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	D. ANDERSON.

Councillors, Women, Boys and Girls.

5. *St. Valentine's Day*—An Absurdity of 1830 (Margaret Drew).

Phoebe ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	R. PATON.
Charissa ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	J. PATON.

6. *The Workhouse Ward* (Lady Gregory).

Mike McInerney	} Paupers	... ..	... ..	J. CHAPLIN.
Michael Miskell		... ..	... ..	H. CAUNCE.
Mrs. Donoboe (a Countrywoman)		... ..	... ..	G. GILES.

The Entertainment.

A father, who was to give away the prizes at the School where his young daughter was being educated, asked her what she thought it would be well to mention in his opening speech. "It doesn't matter much what you say," she suggested, "only, Daddy, please don't tell us 'be good, sweet maid, and let who will, be clever.' We've heard that!"

But evidently the girls of the Queen's School *will* be clever, in addition to being—we hope and believe—good. And their three-days musical and dramatic performance, in aid of the Fund for Charities and other School purposes, proved the fact that:—

Few can be good like the clever,
—Or clever so well as the good.

On the first night, we, spectators, placed ourselves in front of a curtained space, and things began to move. They were interesting things, such as a fleeing mouse, aged four, chased by a knife-carrying tailor, who fortunately did not run too fast. Then we heard a small, true voice from a slight figure in brown, standing by the right wing, and chanting about the Bailiff's daughter wooed by the Squire's well-beloved son. We were also present when Jane, reticent and an excellent laundress, conversed with a professional pessimist in a shawl, about geese and a lost recipe, which are really depressing subjects, especially the former.

Then came Cautionary Tales.

We saw King Henry, who chewed string, and died in contortions, being very kindly assisted by a fair, pale, unspotted, sorrows-of-Werther-like young doctor, who correctly certified the incident. We saw Rebecca, whose thoughtless, heartless door-slamming brought her to a sudden and rather flat end, unwept even by an uncle. The third, and perhaps the most dreadful of the cautionary tales, was that of Jim, who would not keep hold of Nurse, and to whom entered—a lion! When the lion began to eat Jim from the boots upwards, thrills ran up and down our backs. Then mercifully the curtain descended. For we dared not watch, nor even think about what would follow. It is best expressed by asterisks—

* * * * *

Then the curtain rose again. The horror was complete. Jim had perished, and only an ashy, flattened head was there to be picked up by the obese but well-meaning big-gamekeeper.

These Grand Guignol sights are not suitable for grand-mammas, nor for those who enjoy bad health. . . .

Now the scene of the Pied Piper was a gay and varied one: All in it gave pleasure, from the bewildered, bargaining Mayor, (D. Anderson), to the smallest child that ran and peered in the procession, which, to our joy, walked right out into the room. And nobody was at all frightened, even by the floppy rat which somebody threw at somebody. The gorgeous figure of the Piper (N. Baker) in glowing red and flaming yellow, dominated the crowd, and might have appeared out of the shade of some Florentine garden where Filomena, the most discreet Filomena, and Fiammetta and their comrades played and danced in a ring to the sound of music on the strings, by the fountain among the olive trees. The tale of Hamelin Town and its rats was very well told by P. Gowings. One does not remember that the conclusion—and moral—was given, but perhaps no one needed the reminder.

St. Valentine's Day, an Absurdity of 1830, presented to us two exquisite little ladies, R. and J. Paton, one pink, the other blue, with crinolines, parasols and graceful Victorian curtsies, ("never hurry the end of the curtsy, my dear, and rise *very slowly*."') On their way to buy sarsenet and taffery, they exchange ideas about the future, which to Clarissa (in pink) presents itself in a gayer light than to Phœbe (in blue) who admires the kind and trustworthy aspect of—Sidewhiskers.

From these charming ladies to the Workhouse Ward, where one gentleman has cold in the shoulders and speckled shins, and the other pains the same as tin-tacks within, is like passing from a summer Sale to the All-hope-abandon portal. But carrot-eating Michael Miskell (H. Caunce), and the emphasis of Michael McInerney (J. Chaplin), with his family banshee, together with poetically practical Mrs. Donohoe (G. Giles), in her nice way of living ("a wide lovely house I have, a few acres of grassland . . . the grass does be very sweet that grows among the stones,") all these illumined even workhouse walls, which are a little lower than the height of the castle of luck, even when Lady Gregory tells about them.

I went homewards with a (to me) unknown parent, drawn together by the friendly bonds of admiration of the Entertainment. She had come some considerable distance by rail and road, and had to wait for a late train to take her home again. Her daughter, who could not come, had been at the School. So the mother came all alone, and was well satisfied with her evening. "You see I am an old Queen's School girl myself," she said

I caught myself—almost—wishing I could have said that too. But since the thing was not possible, I remembered the saying that one of the four conditions under which we can conquer this world, is that one should wish no more intensely for what is a hair's breadth beyond one's reach than for a draught of water from the Ganges. And I refrained from the desire.

So that was the end, and we said Good Night.

TABITHA O——.

An Appreciation.

Every life is made up of relationships extending outwards in ever-widening circles from its centre of individuality. The wide scope of Miss Clay's activities in Chester make it impossible for any one person adequately and fully to appreciate them. Hence these few notes must of necessity be incomplete and imperfect.

The Queen's School has had its ups and downs during the last twenty years: Miss Clay leaves it prospering in every sense of the word.

She has been a great organizer, and, herself ever open to new ideas, has encouraged initiative in members of her staff and in the older girls.

An Old Girl who was for eleven years a pupil under Miss Clay writes:—

“In school life Miss Clay's personality was always felt on the side of good discipline and order. Those who got behind this found her sympathetic and helpful in all kinds of difficulties.

No one, from the 1st Form upwards, with the smallest sense of humour, could have helped enjoying her English lessons and at the same time learning to appreciate Literature.

By no means the least service she did to the girls was in leading them to take an interest, archæological and otherwise, in Chester and neighbouring places, of which she herself had expert knowledge. Nor will it soon be forgotten how many and various entertainments, both public and within the school, we have owed to Miss Clay.”

On several occasions Miss Clay was author as well as producer of the play performed.

Parents who have sought her guidance have found her always ready to take any amount of trouble on behalf of their daughters and also in connection with the choice of a career on leaving school.

In her Prize Day addresses there has been a delightful vein of characteristic dry humour in alluding to short-comings and necessary reforms — far more effective than the usual method of exhortation.

Miss Clay has been an active member of the Chester Natural Science and Archaeological Societies. In connection with Local Government she has long served as a valued representative member of both the Chester City Education and the Public Library Committees.

She helped to found the Chester Women Citizens' Association in 1919 and has been throughout one of its most energetic leaders, and, for the last few years, its extremely able Chairman. We shall long remember the tact and impartiality with which she presided at two enormous Meetings organized by the Association at recent General Elections.

We shall miss her very keenly in Chester, but our kindest thoughts will go with her, and we hope that rest will soon bring her improved health and that she will enjoy many years of happy and interesting leisure.

The Queen's School Regional Observation Club.

This Society, which was inaugurated at the beginning of the Spring term, was formed as the result of a desire expressed by a few Upper School girls, for an out-of-school hobby.

Membership is voluntary, and is confined to girls from the Middle and Upper School.

The Club consists of four groups; each group, of not more than twelve members, is concerned with a study of some aspect of local life. One group deals with the Chester of Roman occupation; a second considers Chester as a religious centre;

a third is occupied with domestic architecture, and a fourth views it from the modern standpoint—communications, industries and occupations, business and residential areas.

In addition to excursions made to the various places of interest, occasional papers are read to the combined groups. On February 9th, Miss Clay delighted the Club with an instructive and entertaining lecture on Local Government, and, for this term, a prospective subject is, "Customs and Traditions of Chester and Cheshire." At least once a quarter, a meeting of the four groups is held, in order to present reports, consider suggestions, and discuss difficulties.

This work has been made possible as a result of the kind co-operation of many people, and the members of the Regional Club desire to express their hearty thanks to the Dean of Chester, for allowing them to study and draw parts of the Cathedral; to Canon May, who proved, on one occasion, a very helpful guide; to the Town Clerk, for permission to explore some of the inner recesses of the Town Hall; to Mr. Davies, who made the building alive with interest; to Mr. Bennett, who restored our faith in the water supply; to Mr. Coplestone, who allowed members to visit the offices of the "Chester Chronicle"; to Mr. Smith, for his lucid explanations of the different processes of modern printing; to the Master of the Assay House, for the interesting afternoon spent there; to Mr. Ramsay Lamb, of the telephone exchange; to Mr. Astbury, of Bishop Lloyd's Palace; to all who have assisted by advancing useful suggestions, or by offering kindly criticism; and, finally, to Miss Clay, for her very practical and unfailing support.

Extracts from the records of the Club up-to-date are given. The subject matter and the illustrations are the work of different members of the four groups, and are taken from the full report, which is an attempt to record the work of the respective sections on ancient, mediæval, and modern Chester.

M.M.

Since these notes were prepared, two interesting excursions have been made. On Saturday, June 6th, the Domestic Architecture Group visited Plas Newydd, the delightful home of the Ladies of Llangollen, and studied the remarkable collection of woodwork.

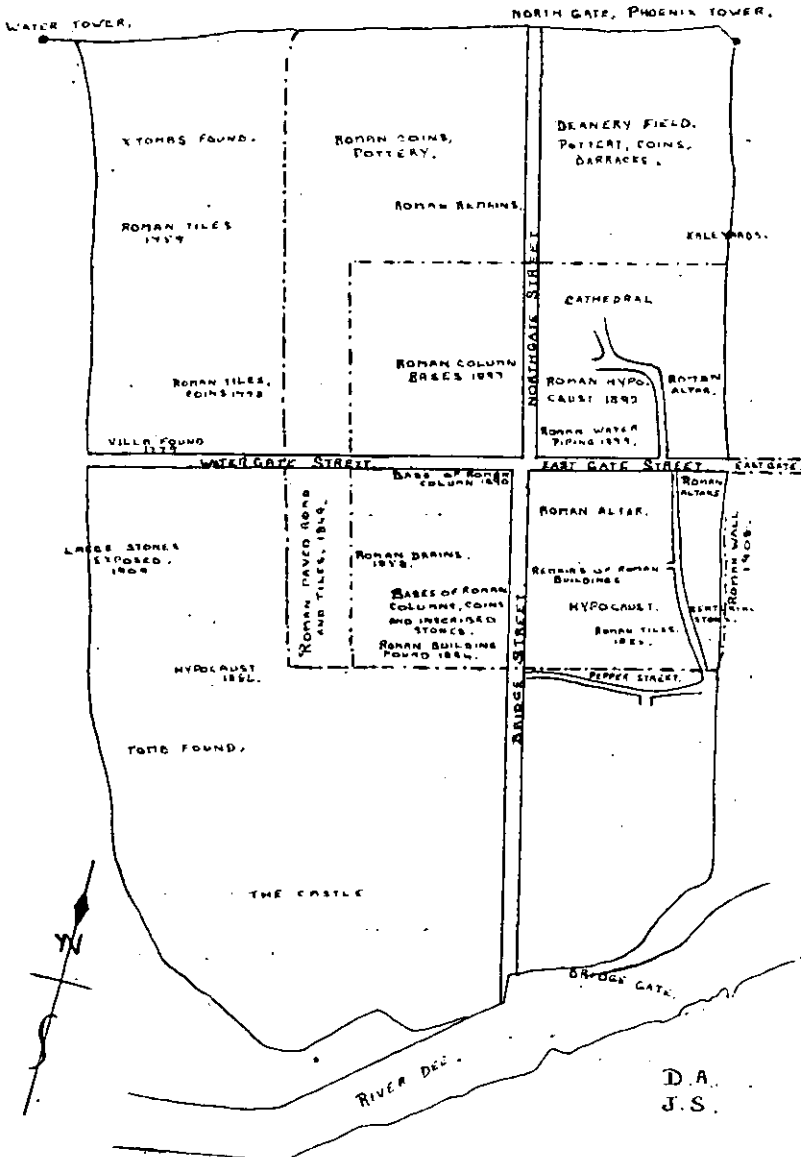
An interesting afternoon was spent at Vale Crucis Abbey.

On Monday, June 8th, Group I., Roman Chester, made an expedition to Kelsall to trace the Roman Watling Street. Very clear evidences of the Roman road were found amongst the long grass in a field, where the paving stones and wheel-ruts may still be seen.

Roman Chester.

Chester was one of the four great military centres established in Britain by the Romans. The exact date of its foundation is unknown, but it seems certain that Agricola must have made it his base in his campaigns against the Welsh, A.D. 78.

CHESTER - SHOWING ROMAN DISCOVERIES
AND MODERN AND ROMAN WALLS.



Perhaps for several years a "castellum" or fort stood here, and, under Agricola, a large permanent fortress was built. From the accompanying plan, the probable lines of the two sets of walls can be traced.

The Walls.

The present North Wall follows very much the same line as the Roman Wall.

The East Wall was the course of the Roman Wall until a few yards from its southern angle. In a little passage in the yard of the Telephone Exchange, there are the remains of about 18 ft. of the Roman Wall. It is built of huge blocks of stone, simply fastened together with loose sand. A few feet south, is another piece of the same wall, which can be seen through a grating.

Further north, in Messrs. Dickson's seed warehouse, there is another block of the same wall, about 10 ft. long. The thickness of the wall can be seen better here. It is about 3 ft.

The Roman Bath.

The remains can still be seen in Bridge Street of a Roman Hypocaust, dating from the end of the 1st Century.

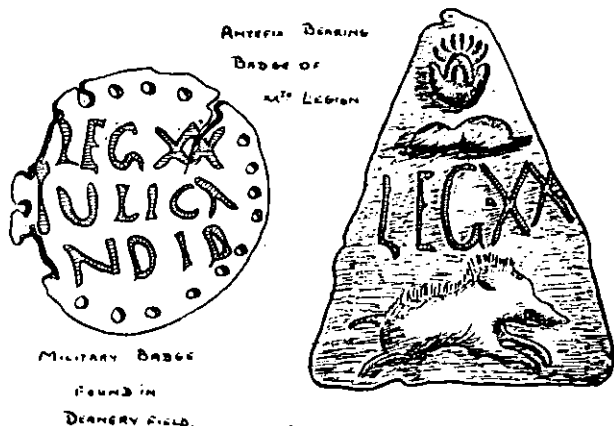
The pillars, 28 in number, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; they stand on a solid concrete floor and, immediately in front of the doorway, there used to be a hole for the smoke to escape, but it is now covered over.

Built out of the rock in this room, there is what appears to be a Roman Tank, which is supplied with water from an unknown spring.

Roman Remains in the Grosvenor Museum.

When the North Wall was being repaired in 1887, it was found that only the two outer faces of the wall were of solid stone—the space between being filled with rubbish, loose stones, etc. Among these were a number of tombstones of Roman soldiers, taken from a neighbouring grave-yard. These are now to be seen in the Museum.

Chester was occupied at one time by the IIInd. legion, but the permanent occupants were the men of the XXth. legion, the Valeria Victrix, or Victorious Valerian, whose badge was the wild boar.



Amongst other exhibits are numerous Roman altars, tiles, brooches, rings and pottery, both the ordinary ware and the red glazed "Samian" ware, the latter often bearing the maker's name.

One whole case is filled with articles found in Roman graves, discovered in the Infirmary Field.

There are also two or three bars of lead, brought from the mines in Wales and stamped with the Emperor's name. One was found on the site of the Gas Works, and weighs 192 lbs. It was probably brought up the Dee from Flint, and, when being unloaded, fell overboard.

The Roman Road at Handbridge,

The Roman Road ran from the Cross, stopped at the river, which was crossed by a ford. This was below the present bridge and near Edgar's Cave, on the Handbridge side. It then crossed Greenway Street, and followed Eaton Road up to Heron Bridge. Evidences of this have been found by Greenbank, where about 600 yards of the Roman Road, two or three feet below the surface, were found.

Near Eccleston Church, a portion of it was also discovered, and also at Eaton Hall, near the ornamental fountains.

Chester as a Religious Centre.

History of the Abbey of St. Werburgh.

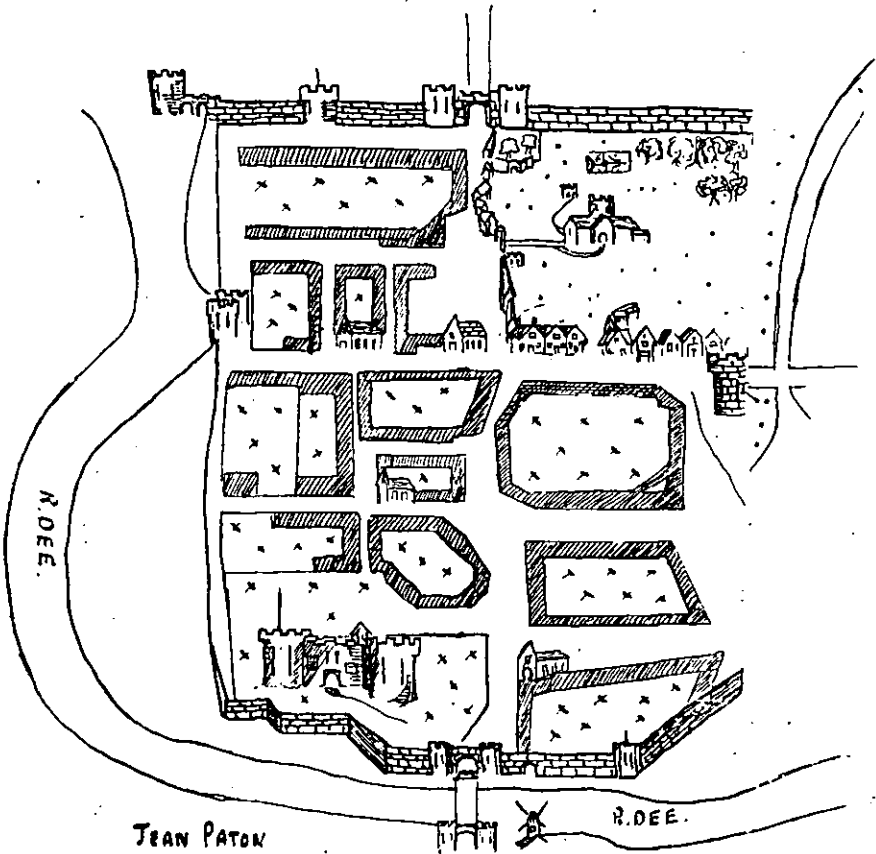
The Abbey of St. Werburgh, parts of which still remain in Chester Cathedral, is of very old standing, being built during the reign of Athelstan, by St. Werburgh and St. Oswald. A church may have existed on this spot before this time.

The Abbey suffered a great deal during the Danish period, and was restored by the Lady of Mercia, Ethelfleda. In 1057 A.D., it was again restored, this time by Earl Leofric of Mercia.

Earl Hugh Lupus endowed the Abbey with land, a street, and also with tithes of corn, domestic animals, such as sheep and pigs, and with poultry. During this time, leave was granted to the Abbot to hold his own court, and also to receive all the profits from St. Werburgh's feast for three days.

From 1194 to 1208, the Abbey was much impoverished by the inundations of the sea in Wirral, and by the invasions of the Welsh; but during the time of the next Abbot, Hugh Grylle, the Abbey recovered some of its former prosperity.

The Fair of St. Werburgh was often a cause of dispute between the Abbey and the laymen of the city. Abbot Simon of Whitchurch finally settled this. There were also bitter feuds at times between the monks and the friars, and it is recorded in the Mayor's books that several monks and friars were bound over to keep the peace with one another.



MONASTIC LANDS ETC. ::::
 Civic " X X
 " HOUSES //

The Abbey's power began to decline during Henry VIII's reign, and in August, 1541, a Bishop took the place of the Abbot.

The value of the Abbey in Henry VI's reign was about £656 3s. 0d.; a century later, it had increased by two or more hundred pounds.

The building was entered by a gate in Northgate Street, and the entire Abbey, including its grounds and possessions, occupied almost one-quarter of the city. Besides this, there were villages outside Chester, which the Abbey owned. Some of these were Neston, Shotwick, Pulford, and Clifton.

The main entrance was through the Abbey Gateway; on the right hand of this stood the porter's lodge.

(In the full record follow descriptions of the Norman Chamber, the Chapter House, the Early English Parlour, the Cloisters, and the Refectory).

The Library consists of many volumes, both large and small, most of which are very old. The earliest hand-written manuscript in the possession of the Cathedral was found in the binding of another book. This manuscript is beautifully written in Gothic lettering; with coloured initials.

The most interesting books are those contained in the Muniment Room. One was a diary in which was written the accounts of the monthly meetings of the Dean and Chapter. The notes taken during the meeting were in English, but were written up in Latin. One interesting note stated that one of the Canons had not attended divine service, nor worked in the garden, nor studied for some time, and so had not done his duty to the Church. They punished him by taking away his orders, and appointed another man to do his work.

Two old Charters were seen; one of the seals is almost broken to bits; the other is in a much better state of preservation. One charter dates from the reign of Richard II, and the other from the reign of Henry V. They both state the boundaries of the monastery lands. Both these charters are of parchment, and are written in Latin, and many words are abbreviated. The word "Werburgh" appears on nearly every line.

PERQUISITES OF THE KITCHEN.

Beneath the greensward that borders the Cathedral, without the Refectory, lie the ruins of the old Abbey Kitchen. It is hard to reconstruct, from those buried stones, a living picture of the place where fortunes were so often made and reputations lost. Of what mien was the "master-cook" who, during the rule of William Marmion, in 1226, retired with a large estate at Lea-ley—Backford, an income which included

“tails of salmon and barse, the heads and tails of milvele, conger and rays, and two pieces of each chine of beef and pork slaughtered in the Abbey, two gallons of beer a day, and all the dripping”? Alas, although we have the lives of Abbots good and bad, of the cooks we have nothing, nor have they left us details of their culinary methods. But of the stream of fowls which clacked into the courtyard of the Abbey, of the cattle driven up from the surrounding manors, of the fish netted in the Dee, and the game hunted in the forest of Delamere, we have some record, although we know not in what form they were set before the monks.

In Earl Hugh's Charter, (1093), the Abbey is given “a tithe, not only of corn, but also of chickens, calves, pigs, lambs, butter and cheese.” Edward I gave “a tithe of all venison killed in the King's forest of De La Mare,” and, in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted Abbot Simon leave “to hunt anywhere in his Forest de la Mare and take six harts and six hinds,” and he also—to make the supply perfectly safe—sent “a precept to Reginald de Grey to allow Venison from the forests of Delamere and Wirral, for the support of the monks then occupied in the great work of building up the Church.” (The east arm and the Lady Chapel were built at this time). The supply of venison was not, however, always legal, for in 1449, the Abbot was tried for hunting in the Royal Park at “Church Shotewyk with greyhounds and other dogs and taking two harts and four hinds.”

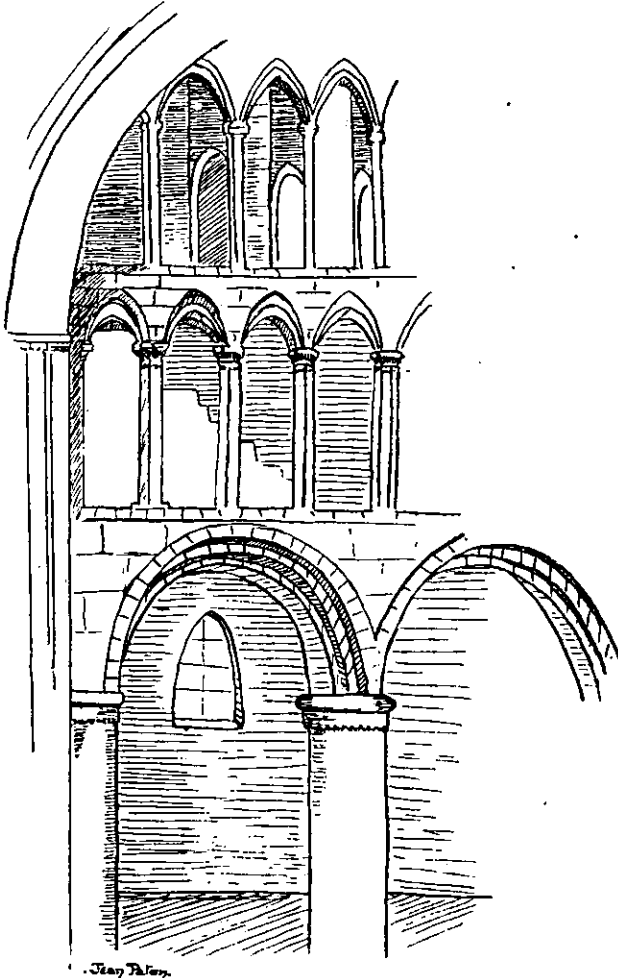
Simon Ripley, Abbot in the days of Henry VII; on the other hand, was able to appear as plaintiff charging William Clyve of Chester with taking twenty-four rabbits, of the value of 40/-, from the Abbot's free warren in Great Boughton. And the crime was committed on a Sunday! John Birchenshaw (1493) was given a charter of “free warren” in all lands in Cheshire except the King's forests.

In spite of the stream of free food which found its way into the Abbey, such was the hospitality of the monks that it was found necessary, in 1228, “to appropriate the tithes of the Rectory of Church Shotwiche to the support of the Kitchen.” And in 1240, the Chapel of Wervin was also appropriated, and the number of monks was raised to forty. Finally Simon of Whitchurch, most famous of Abbots, enlarged the buildings of the Kitchen, and appropriated “larger sums to its upkeep.” And here we must leave our unprofitable reflections—

“Cedant epulae, dominique cedant
Sed manet fama.”

St. John's Church.

The founding of St. John's is ascribed to the King of Mercia. It was a large Anglo-Saxon Cathedral before the present Cathedral was even important. In 1272, the buildings



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

of a Benedictine Nunnery grew up around it, greatly increasing the area covered by the Church.

St. John's was often in need of repair; in the fourteenth century, an Episcopal decree was issued for the restoration of the building, but little came of it; and, in 1348, the Dean wrote to the Bishop saying that the Church was falling into ruin. This led to the restoration of the nave and other portions of the building, but this cannot have been enough, for the Dean and Chapter continued to worry the Bishop with tales of inevitable ruin.

Much damage was done to the Church by Henry VIII, who also abolished the Priory.

Some very interesting relics are the old tombstones; one tomb is that of a glove-maker, and on it a pair of scissors and a glove are carved. On another tomb, there is carved the likeness of a crusader, with his sword by his side, and it is thought that it is the tombstone of a wealthy and ardent Cheshire Crusader.

Out in the graveyard, there is an old crypt. It is supported by a massive pillar that spreads out at the top like the leaves of a palm-tree. There are many old relics stored here. In one corner, an abbot's head is carved; it belongs to the Norman period. In another place, there is an old stone with many figures carved on it, belonging to the twelfth century.

Near the present belfry-tower, the arch that used to span the main entrance is preserved; and in another place, the remains of the former altar can be seen.

Domestic Architecture.

The Crypts.

The earliest examples of Chester's domestic architecture still existing are the crypts under some of the houses.

The Bridge Street crypt was erected about 1230. At the far end is a triple lancet window, with an aumbry on each side, in one of which a holy water stoup was found. On the

south side of the crypt there is an old trefoil-headed door with worn-down circular steps, said to have been the entrance to a secret passage.

The Watergate crypt is double-vaulted, with a row of columns in the centre; passages run into other smaller crypts, right down to the back of the cooerage. The walls are extraordinarily thick, and the pillars are built on solid rock. The date of this crypt is uncertain. Some say it was built about 1180 by Randolph de Blondville, the sixth Norman Earl of Chester, but the date is more probably late 13th century.

The Eastgate crypt has lancet windows, and through the middle of the groined roof runs a longitudinal rib.

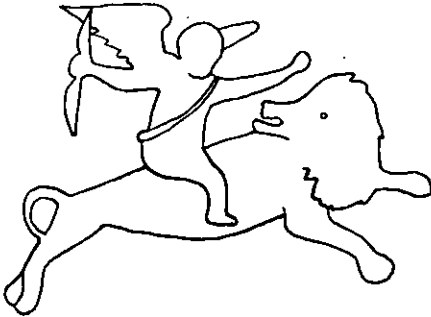
Old Houses.

Chester contains many half-timbered houses, the most famous of which are the Stanley Palace, Bishop Lloyd's Palace, and Leche House.

The Stanley Palace, built in 1591, is generally acknowledged to be the finest really old house in Chester. There are three gables facing the courtyard, which are very fine specimens of timber work, the oak being black as ebony. The interior of the building is also extremely interesting. In the kitchen there is a wide old chimney, up which the sixth Earl of Derby climbed to reach his hiding-place under the roof. It has not been touched, and no mortar or stones have fallen. An oak staircase leads up to the "Haunted Room," which is very likely the room spoken of by Sir Walter Scott in his "Peveril of the Peak." There is a hollow panelling round. Another large room is the Reception Chamber of Charles I. On the panelling over the fireplace in the dining-room is a Tudor Rose, and the plastered ceiling has the same ornament. There is also a subterranean passage by which Charles I is said to have escaped after his defeat at Rowton Moor.

Bishop Lloyd's Palace has a richly carved exterior, the panels representing various Scriptural subjects and heraldic devices. The plaster ceilings, and the Chinese, Chippendale and Jacobean carving of the staircases are exceptionally fine.

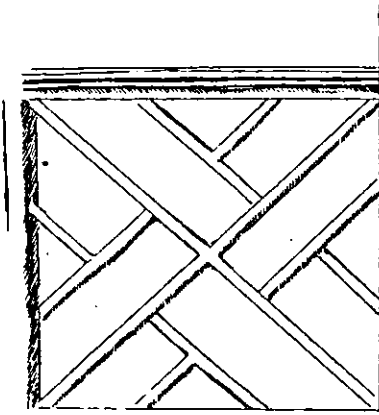
Over the fireplace in one room is Bishop Lloyd's crest—Love conquering Force. There is a secret passage behind the panelling, which is connected with the Row below, and possibly finally with Watergate crypt.



A PLASTER MouldING REPRESENTING
"LOVE CONQUERING FORCE" IN BISHOP LLOYD'S PALACE.



JACOBEAN STAIR-POST
IN BISHOP LLOYD'S PALACE

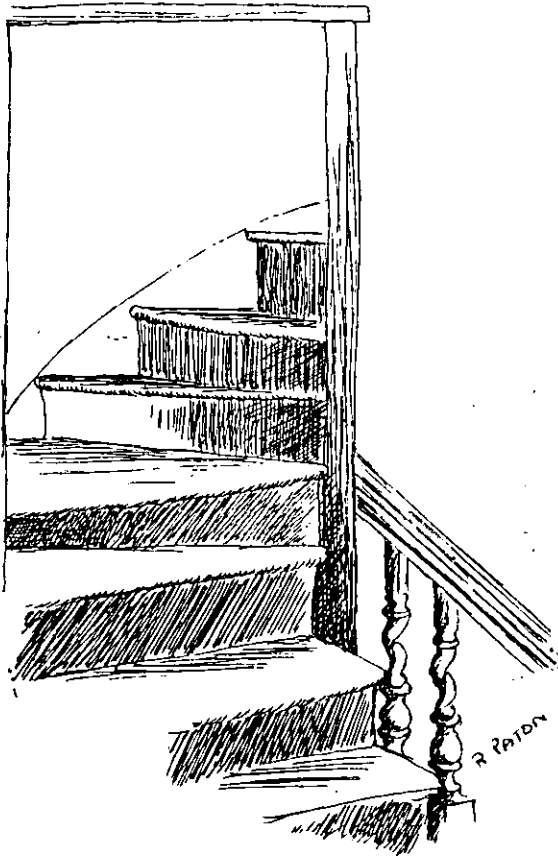


CHINESE CHIPPENDALE.
MANY EXAMPLES ARE SEEN IN
OLD CHESTER HOUSES.

Leche House contains a very striking fireplace, with a secret hiding-place to one side. In one wall is a "squint." The Ladies' Bower is a fine example of half-timber work.

The Inns.

There are some fine old inns still remaining in Chester. The "Bear and Billet" in Lower Bridge Street, probably erected in 1664, has the most striking exterior. In the angle of the gable may be seen the shutters of the opening into the store-room, through which grain and other stores were hoisted up by means of a small crane. The "Old King's Head," the "Edgar Tavern" and the "Falcon" are in the same street. The "Falcon," erected at the end of the 16th century, but built on an earlier plan, has a stone archway over the entrance.



STAIRS AT THE "BLUE BELL INN.

and a massive oak door. Upstairs is a room with two rows of windows, containing hundreds of small leaded panes. Handel

once stayed in this inn. The "Blue Posts Inn," now two shops, has a staircase, part of which folds back, revealing a secret chamber beneath. The "Blue-bell Inn" in Northgate Street is the oldest inn in Chester. In the kitchen a very striking and unique carved screen closes off the pantry; some of this is Chinese Chippendale, and part is carved in a kind of ring pattern. Upstairs there is a fine beamed room, and an old powder closet. Other old inns are the "Yacht Inn" and the "Old Custom House" in Watergate Street.

Modern Chester.

An American visitor to this city, hearing of our adventure, was struck by our particular group-name, "Modern Chester." "Well, what is there *modern* in Chester, anyhow?" was the query. Here is our reply:—

On January 29th, we visited the Town Hall, the centre of present-day government for this city, and, to some extent, for the county. Mr. Davies was our enthusiastic guide, and he seemed to enjoy himself as much as we did. Our plan was to look over the upper floor first, work down to the ground floor, and finish in the strong room.

Of the upstairs rooms, the Council Chamber is the most imposing. This is comparatively new, of course, and the pictures are copies of the originals.

We passed into the Ante-chamber, used as a withdrawing room. Of interest here are the many pictures.

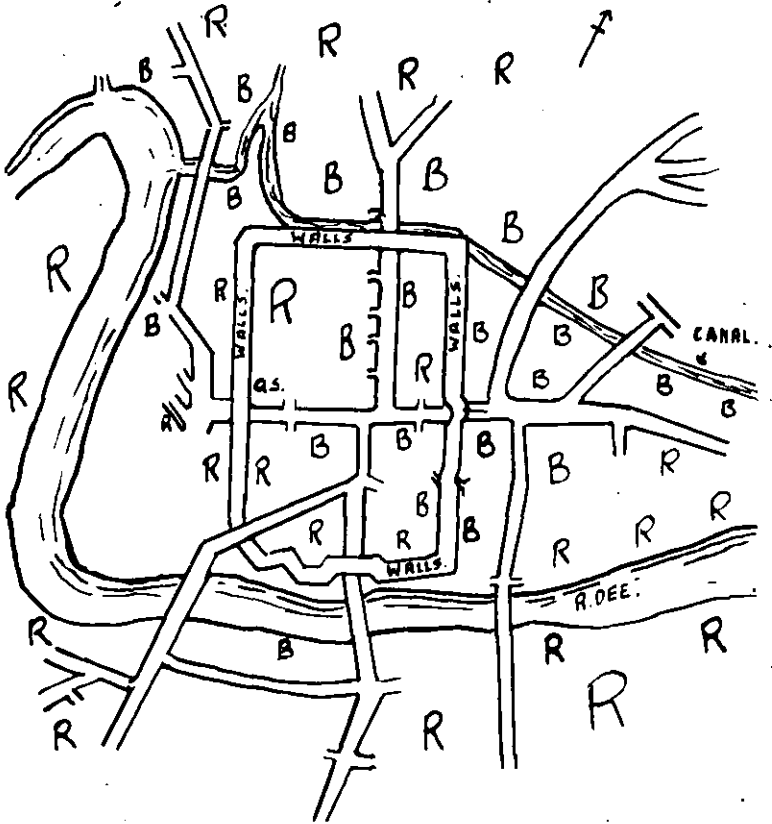
We were allowed to enter the Mayor's Parlour, and saw some very imposing sealed documents, which were awaiting the Mayor's signature. On the mantel-piece stood a clock from H.M.S. Chester; the woodwork is an exact copy of the west door of the Cathedral.

The Committee Room contains the well-known lists of the Earls and Mayors of Chester. Over the door is a painting of Harrison, the architect of the Grosvenor Bridge, one of the finest erections of its day.

The place abounds in interest, but particular mention must be made of the wonderful treasures exhibited in the Strong Room, a veritable treasure chamber. Here was the mace, carried in olden days to remove effectively the crowds out of the Mayor's way; the old sword, used when the present Prince of Wales, then a boy, attended the Carnarvon investiture; the

whistling tankard, the handle of which is hollow : when the ale was finished, the hearty citizen turned his tankard upside down, applied the open end of the handle to his mouth—and whistled for more! The extravagant use of envelopes had not come

CHESTER. BUSINESS. AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS.



B. BUSINESS AREAS.

R. RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

== MAIN ROADS.

into fashion in those days, so one side of an Oliver Cromwell letter bore the address, and tiny grains of sand could still be seen. Sand was, of course, thrown across the paper to dry the ink.

Time proved all too short, and, after having visited the Police Court, where magistrates deal with minor offences, and the Children's Court, the party departed, having gained some idea of the wonderful treasures this building contains, and, to some extent, knowledge of the various offices—the Public Health department; the City Accountant's office; the Town Clerk's department; the Education department; the City Surveyor's offices—all these are housed in this one hall, and still there is room for visitors to roam leisurely on a tour of inspection.

The second visit was to the publishing offices of the "Chester Chronicle," in Bridge Street. Here members saw the various processes which go to make up the production of a modern weekly newspaper: the making of the words by a linotype machine; the impression of the leaden print taken off on a species of huge blotting-pad. Downstairs, this was placed round a metal cylinder, against which was poured molten metal, chiefly lead and aluminium. When it had cooled, the cylinder was made to revolve, and a semi-circular plate was taken out, with an impression of the news. After this had been immersed in cold water, and trimmed of rough edges, it was carried into another room which was filled by one huge machine which printed, cut, sorted, and folded the papers, and dealt them out in dozens at the other end!

The manager very kindly presented each member with a souvenir copy of the paper the group had seen in the making, and the party departed full of wonder at the possibilities of modern press-work.

Chester is fortunate in the possession of an Assay House. An extract from Crickmore's "Old Chester," published in 1895, reads—"1690, William III came here, and, by an act passed in this reign, Chester was made one of the six cities in England where an assay master was appointed."

Before gold and silver goods are despatched to shops, they have to be stamped with a mark representing the standard of metal. The distinctive Chester mark, on English-made articles, is a shield bearing the wheat-sheaves and a sword, and on all articles of foreign manufacture, are two oak-leaves and an acorn. These marks are punched on the articles. At the Assay office, the proportions of metal in an alloy are determined. Specimens of gold and silver, used in the manufacture of new goods, are despatched to the office, where they are carefully weighed; they are then placed between pieces of lead foil, and strongly heated on specially prepared blocks. The lead is absorbed by the block. The gold or silver is then

re-tested, and, if there is any default in weight, the manufacturers are informed, and the matter is investigated.

Later in the Spring term, a party of members from all four groups visited the Waterworks.

Mr. Bennett, who very kindly gave up his afternoon to the visitors, explained that there are two works, the upper buildings, to which the groups gave their attention, and the riverside works, the distance between being a quarter of a mile.

At the outset, a very useful summary of processes was given:—(a) the supply of water from the riverside works to the storage reservoirs; (b) the passage through filter beds; (c) the work of the more specialised reservoirs; (d) the importance of the power-house and pumping-house; (e) the passage to, and the storage capacity of, the huge tank.

This plan was followed out. The huge pipes, which supply polluted river-water to uncovered reservoirs, were seen. A Chester invention, built by a Chester firm, consisting of a revolving drum and belt driven by electricity to regulate and measure the supply of water, was duly appreciated.

After this, percolation and filtration processes were studied, and a section of a filter-bed was examined. Mr. Bennett explained how the reservoirs are automatically flooded, drained, and controlled, and how it is necessary to clear away from the surface the glutinous matter which collects on the sand, as the water passes through.

The engine-house was admired without technical knowledge. A very interesting feature here was the control lever board, Mr. Bennett's idea, by which machinery at the riverside works is regulated from the power-house, thus saving men, labour, and machinery.

The hardier members of the expedition accepted an invitation to climb on to the roof of the 92 ft. storage tank! The steps seemed to pass into infinity, and, moreover, circled, too. But, once on the roof, it was well worth the effort, for a wonderful panoramic view of Cheshire, part of Wirral, and the Welsh Hills, was obtained.

The party journeyed home full of admiration, having managed to acquire some idea of how modern industry commercialises for, and supplies to, a densely populated area, water which is collected from the heart of North Wales.

In Memoriam.

COL. J. SHERIFF ROBERTS, V.D., D.L., J.P.

By the death, on March 8th, of Col. Sheriff Roberts, after a long and trying illness, Chester lost one of her most loyal, devoted and single-hearted citizens.

He entered the City Council in 1909 and took an active share in municipal life. As Mayor (1920-21) he guided the affairs of the City during a year of unusual difficulty, with notable tact, sympathy and foresight. He was a Magistrate both for the City of Chester and for the County of Flint, and in the latter area also held other positions of the highest honour, such as High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant. He was appointed a Governor of the Queen's School in 1915, representing the Trustees of the Chester Municipal Charities.

He touched life at many points, and in all relationships, private and public, showed the same lovable qualities of kindness and sincerity.

L.P.B.

HARRIET PITCAIRN CAMPBELL.

On 5th September, 1924, there passed away Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell, a founder, governor and friend of the Queen's School. As long as her hearing made attendance profitable, Mrs. Campbell was unfailingly present at Committee meetings. Thereafter, she always welcomed a visitor who could give her news of the School and its doings. Year after year, her name appeared in the Prize Day programme as donor of a prize. Whenever there was a Sale of Work and Produce, regularly there arrived a contribution of beautiful flowers; and if health did not permit of a personal visit, a representative appeared in the Great Hall to encourage the sellers by purchases.

Mrs. Campbell had the dignity and repose of a less hurried generation. She could give interesting reminiscences of the Grand Tour in Italy in the family coach, leisurely and slightly aloof. She was, however, keenly interested in modern developments and sympathetic with the modern outlook. She remains for those who knew her the author of much unobtrusive generosity and a memory of gracious kindness.

Open Day.

On March 25th the School again enjoyed an "Open Day," when the parents of girls in Forms IV. Upper, IV. Lower, and IV. Lower b were invited by Miss Clay to spend the afternoon in examining the work produced by their daughters. All the Classrooms were open to inspection and in each were to be found exhibits of needlework, handwork, drawing, etc., together with specimens of various exercise and text books, which showed the special subjects studied in each Form. After these had been appreciatively examined, visitors and girls assembled in the Hall to witness displays of eurhythmics, gymnastics and vaulting and to listen to selections on the piano and violin. A feature of the eurhythmics display was that every girl learning took part. The agility of the "vaulters" elicited much applause and their various feats brought to a close a most pleasant afternoon.

All who are interested in "Have Mynde" will be grateful to Mrs. Woods for the following contribution. She has honoured us by writing a summary of her valuable work on the Clwydian Range, the record of which is in the hands of the Geological Society of London:

The Clwydian Mountains.

A few of the members of the Queen's School may be interested to know that a piece of work, which will shortly be published by the Geological Society of London, was carried on, for the most part, during the six years that one of the authors was resident at the School. A minute investigation of the geological strata which make up the mass of the Clwydian mountains required the application of a particular method and could not, therefore, be undertaken until that method had been successfully worked out.

It was a well-known geologist, Professor Lapworth, who first, in Scotland, evolved the plan of using, for the purpose of distinguishing such strata, certain colonies of minute creatures called grapholites. These tiny organisms, each considerably smaller than the head of a pin and as simple in structure as a piece of jelly, show most marvellous versatility as regards their methods of building colonies. The different forms of colonies thus produced succeed one another in such rapid succession that a certain kind can be taken, as it were, as the hall-mark of a particular set of geological beds or strata, and it is found, moreover, that in widely separated areas the same sequence of forms occurs. Thus, if colonies shaped like tiny tuning-forks

are overlain by more stick-like ones in one area, the same succession will be found in another; we know then that the tuning-fork-containing beds must be slightly older than the stick-containing ones and so on.

The colonies themselves are small, sometimes less than an inch in length; the work of finding them is, therefore, bound to be slow and laborious. A vast number of these fossils were, however, collected by the authors of the work during the years they devoted to it, and the survey would doubtless have been completed by about 1915 if it had not been that all active people were then otherwise occupied.

Work of this kind can only be done when a fair knowledge of these fossils has been obtained, and even then, it is sometimes necessary to refer the matter of identification to an expert.

The grapholite colonies appear stick-like and are either single or in bunches. They consist of a fine horny substance and can generally be detected by the difference between their material and that of the surrounding slate; occasionally they are preserved in iron pyrites, when they have a bronzy look. The name grapholite was given to them because, when flattened, they appear like mere scratches of writing on the surface of the slate.

The minute specks of individuals which form the colonies are, in the case of the Clwydian grapholites, arranged one above the other on one side only of the hollow tube-like stem, so that the whole colony might be said to resemble a lily-of-the-valley stalk in miniature. At least fourteen different kinds have been found on Moel Famman and the sister mountains, but the slates are unfortunately coarse and irregular, thus ill-adapted for the good preservation of such delicate forms. After a search of many hours, sometimes only one fragment has been obtained and that perhaps indeterminate. By repeated investigation and careful comparison of the rocks in the different parts of the district, it has been possible to separate the roughly-splitting slates and tough sandstones into layers belonging to four periods, each distinguished by containing different grapholites, the succession being the same throughout. It is now proposed by the Authors to ask the Curator of the Grosvenor Museum if he will kindly accept a small representative collection of Moel Famman's own particular grapholites, not because in themselves they are perfect specimens of their type, but because anyone studying them will then hold in his or her hand the key for unlocking the rest of the range's secrets. The authors hope that Chester, and more particularly the Queen's School, having opened up this path of research, will continue in the same, so that in course of time—and perhaps much time will be necessary—the story of the whole range will become for us an open book.

E. G. W.

Report of the Debating Society.

A Meeting was held on January 30th to discuss whether India should be given a full measure of self-government. Annie Davies was in the chair.

Sybil Trubshaw opened the debate, showing that India is capable of governing herself, as many of her foremost citizens are as well, or better, educated than Englishmen. In the 17th century, under the rule of Akbar, the Indians were prosperous and contented. If a successful system of government was constituted then, it must be more possible to achieve self-government at the present time, since the people are now better educated and are more highly civilised. England has always been the supporter of liberty, and ought, for that reason, to foster India's craving for nationality. During the Great War, India loyally assisted England, and, in return for her invaluable services, should be given the freedom she so ardently desires.

Queenie Millichamp supported the motion, stressing the differences between the English and Indian races, and showing the inexpediency of England continuing to supervise Indian government against the wishes of the population. The results of denying home-rule to India will be more terrible than is the case in Ireland.

Dorothy Beck opposed the motion, quoting Sir Reginald Craddock, who, after forty years' experience in India, said that if British supervision were withdrawn, "neither will India be safe for democracy, nor democracy safe for India." The ignorance of the majority of Indians makes intelligent use of the franchise impossible. The people are without conscience and do not trust even their own countrymen, and the castes and the various religions prevent union.

Frances Taylor, supporting her, maintained that common-sense is needed for the successful government of so large a country. The temperament of the Indians, as well as their general illiteracy, unfits them for complete control of the government.

In the discussion which followed, Miss Jowers, Miss Hoadley, Miss Hamblin-Smith, M. Cowan, B. Bidwell, and E. Jones took part.

The motion was passed by 19—16 votes.

RUTH PATON.

A Greeting.

There's sunshine in the skies, sweet,
 There's springtime in the air,
 So open wide your window,
 And greet the morn so fair.

There's blossom on the hedge, sweet,
 And birds which call to you,
 So open wide your window,
 Fair love, and greet them too.

There's joy in ev'ry heart, sweet.
 And mine doth long for thee,
 So open wide your window,
 And, fair my love, greet me.

JEAN PATON (FORM IV. UPPER).

The Rose-Fairy.

I.

The rose-fairy lives in a beautiful rose,
 She has lovely, curly hair,
 She dances this way and that on her toes,
 A toadstool is her chair.

II.

When the lucky new moon is shining,
 And the stars in the heavens peep out,
 When the twelve o'clock bell has stopped chiming,
 The rose-fairy dances about.

J. MARSTON (FORM III).

The Buttercup.

Oh! dainty little buttercup,
 A-nestling in the grass:
 Why do you hide your pretty face,
 From children as they pass?

Are you afraid their little hands
 Will pluck you from your bed?
 And harm your slender rootlets fine,
 And your tiny golden head.

MARGARET LUNN (FORM III).

A Visit to an Old Indian Palace.

At the beginning of December, 1924, my sister and I spent an extraordinarily interesting week, as the guests of the Raja, in one of the smaller States of Rajputana. We were staying in the guest house for European visitors, and the fact that our English host there was the only white man within a radius of about a hundred miles, added to the excitement of our visit. The one Englishman is more or less the Prime Minister of the State.

We were well entertained by tent-pegging displays, outings after panthers, etc., but our most successful expedition was to the old palace. It stands on the top of a hill seventeen hundred feet above the city, and from below, it can be clearly seen outlined against the sky. In the olden days when there was perpetual fighting between the various princes of Rajputana the situation was considered excellent: it was so easy to pour boiling oil, stones and anything else that came handy on to enemies trying to scale the heights. Later it was found to be too inaccessible, and a new palace was built lower down. The old one has not been lived in now for sixty years.

Our expedition started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We motored for a short distance through the city, and the excitement caused by our journey can only be explained by the fact that nobody but the Raja possesses a cart of any kind, much less a car. Camels are absolutely the only means of transport. The one and only good road does not go through that part of the city, and so even the Raja's cars are very seldom seen there. The street has little shops on each side, and the owners sit in front of them busily cooking queer sweets and other odd Indian dishes. The middle of the road is crowded with camels, cows, goats, dogs and children, and so our progress was slow, especially when we came to a narrow gateway that we only just managed to squeeze through. The few minutes delay there caused more excitement and gave time for a seething mob of friendly but inquisitive Indians to collect behind us. I longed for a camera, but unfortunately mine had gone ahead with our other baggage, and I felt that I had missed the opportunity of a life-time.

A little further on the road ended, and there was nothing but a rocky path up the mountain. My sister and I being the only women of the party were to have been carried up in palanquins, but one of them had been delayed, and so we took it in turns to walk. The Raja was accompanied by several aides-de-camp and followers and we made quite an imposing

procession up the hill. On finally reaching the top and entering the courtyard gateway, we were greeted by a burst of music from the musicians' gallery above our heads. I tried to look suitably solemn and impressed in spite of an almost irresistible desire to laugh. It was so unexpected and struck me as so comic. We walked on over rough and stony ground, up some steps and into the main hall, a gloomy and uncanny place in its present deserted condition. There are no stairs inside the palace, but only winding sloping passages, and we were taken up these to the very top of the building, where we found ourselves on a flat roof with carved balconies and minarets all round. The view was magnificent, and when my sister and I were told that the little suite of rooms up there had been set apart for our use we felt that it was almost too good to be true. Having shown us our quarters for the night the Raja left us to ourselves and we sat in one of the little balconies and watched the sun set. The city was directly below us, and in the centre a wonderful sacred tank, that is to say a square lake with hundreds of steps leading down to it on all sides, and beautiful old walls enclosing it. From above it looked like a large sheet of glass, and it reflected all the sunset colours perfectly. Behind the city were ranges and ranges of hills, and gradually the valleys between them filled with mist, and then, when it was nearly dark, the full moon rose; the effect was beyond description and we were left speechless. It was bitterly cold, but we wrapped ourselves up in thick coats and rugs and sat on and on listening to the temple bells and the various strange noises that came up to us so clearly in the stillness.

At last we realized that the time had slipped by and we hurriedly changed and were just ready when we were told that the Raja was waiting outside to escort us down to dinner. We dined in a fascinating little room from which we could look down into the durbar hall. The ceiling was made of little mirrors which reflected the light from a big hanging lamp, and the walls were decorated with all kinds of Hindoo paintings. We had an elaborate meal and it is a mystery how it ever arrived up there, and how it was cooked in an empty building. During dinner an Indian musician played to us on an instrument which I believe is called a sarangi, and much to our amusement he tried to impress us by playing such things as "Tipperary," and he was quite hurt when he was requested to play Indian music.

After dinner we went down to the durbar hall and watched Mohammedan dancing girls and listened to Indian songs. I wished that I was an artist and could paint the scene. The gloomy hall was lighted by brilliant flare lights, but even so the far end of it was left in darkness. A crowd of Indians in various picturesque costumes stood round the walls, and

the more humble-minded could be seen as vague figures moving about in the dim light at the back. As soon as we had seen and heard enough the show was stopped, and we went to bed tired but content.

The next morning we woke to find it nearly time for the sun to rise, and so we wrapped ourselves in all the warm things we could find and went and watched it from one of our little balconies. It was a beautiful sight, but not equal to the magic of the night before.

Being out of bed, we decided to dress and do some exploring before breakfast. We started with the intention of walking all round the walls, and we tramped along thoroughly enjoying the glorious views, and periodically meeting groups of half-tame monkeys who played a kind of hide and seek with us. We never completed the round of the walls because after walking for an hour and a half we decided that breakfast was a necessity, and we took a short cut home to a much appreciated meal.

After having a final look round and taking a few last snap-shots we began our journey home, and were speeded on our way by more music from the gallery over the courtyard gate. The second palanquin having arrived by that time, my sister and I had the doubtful pleasure of being carried down a very steep and slippery path by bare-footed men. We should certainly have felt safer on our own feet, but we had to make the best of it, and eventually arrived safely at the bottom, where we found the car waiting to take us home.

It was an experience that I personally shall never forget and I long ago decided that it was worth while travelling a few thousand miles for that alone. I feel I must end by wishing everybody who reads this an equally thrilling experience somehow, somewhere and somewhen.

M. T. NEDHAM.

Dolls!

Three cases of fair-haired, dressed dolls, were sent in the Autumn Term to Miss Pryce-Browne, for the children of her Mission school at Tananarine, Madagascar. That they gave great pleasure we have the words of the girls themselves, in quaintly expressed letters in French and Malagasy—the latter translated by a teacher who knows a little English. Here is an extract from one:—"We visit you with this letter. You sent some dolls for us. Many thanks for them. For you

take care of us, we are very glad and thank you very much. Although you are far from us we fancy we see you near. . . . Our land is a great island as you see in the geography book. We pray always for you and for your teachers. And last, do not cease to pray for us. Good-bye. Your Micheline Marie Cécile Razofindravelo." Miss Pryce-Browne says:—"I cannot tell you how beautiful they (the dolls) are and not one was broken. There is nothing a Malagasy child loves so much as a doll, it is treasured as an 'heir-loon.'"

Perhaps it would not be out of place here to write a word of advice to warm-hearted doll-dressers, arising from the troubles of the distracted packer. Do not choose your doll too big—she takes up too much room—9 inches is quite long enough; and let the doll have a stuffed body, not composition—the latter requires so much padding to ensure safe travelling.

Christian's Fight with Apollyon.

Apollyon stood across the way,
Said he, "Prepare to die,"
For I thy soul will spill this day.
With this, he drew more nigh.

He threw a dart at Christian's breast,
But Christian stood alert,
And did the flaming dart arrest
Ere it could do him hurt.

The Monster's darts fell thick and fast,
While Christian groaned with pain.
It seemed the fight would soon be past,
Apollyon's be the gain.

The Pilgrim now was almost spent,
His strength was quickly waning,
But once again with firm intent
He fought, fresh courage gaining.

Apollyon saw his chance—and smiled—
A smile of deepest scorning;
He drew up close, and wrestled wild,
A sense of victory dawning.

Brave Christian's sword fell from his grasp,
As he was overthrown
And on the grass did bleeding gasp,
Forsaken and alone.

Then vile Apollyon ready made
 To strike a mortal blow,
 When Christian seized his trusty blade
 And laid the monster low.

He moaned. Then spreading dragon wings
 Flew from the scene of strife.
 An angel hand to Christian brings
 Leaves from the Tree of Life

To heal his wounds. Then on his way
 He went, whom none could quell.
 When he the battle won that day,
 He triumphed over Hell.

WINIFRED BEAR (FORM IV. UPPER).

To Rhodesia,

Via Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena & Cape Town.

I left S. Pancras on December 18th, to go on board the "Garth Castle" at Tilbury. After the fogs and dull days in London, it was cheering to get a glimpse of the sun on the way down.

Many people have the idea that the Bay of Biscay is always rough, and that it is always very hot crossing the Equator. In the 13 voyages I have had by the West Coast of Africa between England and South Africa, I have never experienced either.

We reached Teneriffe shortly before dusk on Christmas Eve. I did not go ashore, but enjoyed watching the passengers bargaining with the people who bring drawn-thread work, beads, fruit, etc., on board for sale. A friend here had asked me to try and get her a string of deep pink coral beads, and two Indians or Cingalese brought some. I asked the price early on, and just before our ship sailed I got a string for about a third of what I was asked at first.

Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena are all of volcanic origin. Ascension, which we reached on New Year's Day, is very desolate looking, chiefly a series of small volcanic cones of a reddish colour with no vegetation. There is one hill called Green Mountain which, with a valley below it, is really green. There is a sanatorium near the top of the hill and a farm or two in the valley below. Almost all who live in the one village are connected with the Eastern Telegraphic Co. The island formerly belonged to the Admiralty, and was called H.M.S. Ascension! It is now under the Colonial Office.

from which one must obtain a permit if one wishes to live or even to land there. We were off there for 2 or 3 hours, unloading stores from England, including potatoes. Garden and vegetable produce they obtain from St. Helena as they cannot grow enough for the few people living there. Labour they also get from St. Helena. There is practically no rain in Ascension. A number of the inhabitants come aboard, including about half the women, who only number about 13. They made a bee-line for the "barber's shop," which was very well stocked, and bought shoes, toys, chocolates, and many other things. Most of the Ascension women were wearing hand-made paper hats, and after seeing theirs, most of us started in to make them too, buying crêpe paper from the barber's shop.

We reached St. Helena early on Sunday morning, January 4th, and breakfast was ready on board by 7 a.m. A Californian lady and I agreed to go ashore together. We ate a hurried breakfast and quickly got a boat to take us to Jamestown, where is the only practicable landing-place in the island; everywhere else one sees bare volcanic rocks coming down to the sea. In the ascending valley where Jamestown is situated, there is cultivation, and when one gets about a mile or a mile and a half up, it is much cooler and very fertile. On landing we secured a carriage drawn by a good horse to take us up to Napoleon's grave and on to Longwood. It is a stiff climb of about 3 miles up a stony road to Napoleon's grave, where he was buried before his remains were taken to France. It is a beautiful, peaceful spot, surrounded by high trees with a lot of arum lilies at one side and mown grass round the flat slab of stone which is enclosed by an iron railing.

After seeing this we went back to our carriage and from there our horse was able to trot about a mile to Longwood. We were only able to see Napoleon's bed-room and sitting-room, as an official was living in the other rooms. It is a very plain, ordinary house, and these two rooms were empty. We were told that Napoleon hated it, and a new house was being built for him, near by, when he died. Then we hurried down, only stopping at the Post Office to buy stamps and post letters, as we had to be on board again by 11. Some of our passengers had climbed the steps going straight up Ladder Hill for 600 ft., on one side of Jamestown, to the Fort on the top.

St. Helena used to belong to the Portugese; after they abandoned it it belonged to the East India Company, and since 1834 it has been a Crown Colony. In the days of small sailing ships which needed constantly to put to land for water and supplies, it was of great importance, but has now fallen on evil days. Since the opening of the Suez Canal traffic

from the East no longer comes round the Cape, and few ships call there. Farm and garden produce constitute the whole wealth of the island. The climate is very healthy and the land on the higher ground inland, very fertile, but it is so isolated from the rest of the world.

From St. Helena we had a strong head-wind against us, which made us a day later than we expected in reaching Capetown. Early next morning, Sunday, 11th January, we got into a fog and had to wait until it lifted. There was no train up country till 4 p.m. the following day, but I spent the time of waiting very pleasantly seeing old friends.

I had a coupé to myself on the train from Capetown to Bulawayo, which I reached on the morning of January 15th. just four weeks from leaving London. My husband was waiting on the Station when my train got in, and he motored me over to our home, about 2 miles. Here I got a great welcome from my dog and cat after my nine months' absence.

As far as Capetown I felt I was leaving England and all it holds dear, but the moment I set foot on South Africa I felt I was going to the best country in the world—Rhodesia.

G. (CAWLEY) ROBERTS.

Fairies.

One night, when all was very still,
While walking in a glade,
I saw some fairies on a hill
A-dancing in the shade.

The moonlight shining all around,
Lit up their gauzy wings;
They tripped and flitted o'er the ground
In tiny fairy rings.

The brownies on their toad-stools sat
A-playing on their reeds;
The elves and pixies, on a mat
Of rushes, counted seeds.

They buy and sell all kinds of things
They have in wonderland—
A grave old toad a glow-worm brings
To light the fairy band.

They dance and sing the whole night long;
But, when the daylight peeps,
They sing a good-bye parting song—
Then every fairy sleeps.

A Legend of the River Dee.

Many, many centuries ago, in the time of fairies, there was no River Dee, and where Lake Bala now lies, there stood a mountain. Inside that mountain was a large cavern, lighted by glow-worms and ventilated by hollow roots of trees, where the fairies kept a magic drug-shop.

Gnomes from the mountains, elves and brownies from the woods, nymphs from the mountain streams, and other fairy folk came flocking every day to the fairy shop to be cured of their various complaints.

Some came nursing bruised limbs; some came scratching gnat bites; others had danced too long; one old gnome had been stranded in a mountain blizzard and had caught cold; another ignorant young pixie had eaten puff ball instead of mushroom, and a little elf had been knocked on the head by a falling fir-cone.

At night, when all the fairy patients were cured, the elfin physicians began their strange, mysterious experiments on beetles, flies, and caterpillars, which they kept in captivity.

One day, they made a mystic liquid clear as crystal and shining radiantly with rainbow colours.

It was wonderful and weird, but, strange to say, all the beetles, flies, and caterpillars refused to take it. The physicians implored them to do so and offered them fine gifts, but the insects were firm, so terrified did they feel at the sight of the magic potion. In despair, the physicians went to search for more insects, and in their wanderings they found a mortal child.

The elfin doctors took the mortal back to their cavern and gave her of their mystic drink.

Many pairs of elfin eyes were turned to her, as the little child drank the sweet liquor.

Before she had swallowed half the acorn-cupful, she burst into loud sobs, and by the time she had finished it, she was weeping freely.

She wept and wept and wept.

Nothing could stop her.

The physicians became alarmed, for her tears were wetting their feet.

The water was now rising rapidly.

The elves were frantic. But still she wept.

The furniture began to float, and the elves were obliged to leave the flooded cavern and watch the mountain from without. Suddenly, there was a terrific noise. The mountain shook, cracked, and was hurled away into space. The physicians also were whirled miles away, and when next morn, they returned, they found a large, peaceful lake where the mountain had stood, and a limpid stream flowed from the lake.

It flowed for many miles, eventually becoming a beautiful, broad river, until its waters turned salt and mingled with the sea.

But the child still weeps in her grave at the bottom of the lake.

RACHEL M. HEAL.

Village Life in India.

The following description of life in a remote village of India is taken from a letter written by Agnes Dunlop (Walker) who is with her husband prospecting for coal in the central Provinces:—

We are, I suppose, in what is about the most backward part of all India—taking the big areas. There are no towns at all, and one sees village life at its best, and how wonderfully well the Hindu system is suited to it. For one thing, the caste system ensures that, though nobody may get very much, everyone has a chance of getting something. And it is difficult to see how to begin to arrange any better way. The villages, as I have said, are surprisingly clean. The women may be under various restrictions, but they are free to laugh and talk, and go proudly decked with whatever their men folk can afford, and seldom seem anything but cheerful. As for doing all the work, probably they do most of it. But they never hurry over anything and the total amount of work done by everybody is not very large. I know that this is not the whole truth—that they grow old too soon, that the widows are desperately despised, that unwanted children do not live. But there is so much that is good and gay that it seems a pity to emphasise what I have not even seen for myself.

This week we were invited to a village wedding. We could not see much of it, for everything here takes so long; and we had to walk about five miles or more, and back again before dark. The ceremonies had already been going on for some days, and we were asked to see the actual marrying. We were duly invited by having saffron-dyed rice scattered on the verandah first thing in the morning. Then, at the time, we were bidden to come by a deputation of the chief men of the family and village, who brought us our share of the feast—a very pretty little goat, a bowl of rice, some dal (pulse), a brass pot of milk, mustard-oil, and salt and garlic. I feel that someone, trading upon our ignorance, appropriated a coconut due to us at some time! But there is no doubt that we were very much honoured. One thing about this wedding that was strangely pleasant was that the bride's father asked if he might take the opportunity of making a public sacrifice of a goat to the memory of our partner who died a few weeks ago, and for whom old Sobnath had worked for many years. An economical suggestion possibly; "the funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage feast"; but even if the goat was to be eaten in any case, still it was a kindly idea. These people are quite what we should call sentimental. At the Baba-Sahib's wedding, (that is what the Zamindarin's daughter is called locally), there was one elephant with nothing on its back but a howdän over a large photograph of the late Zamindar, and there was always a place made for him, and a chair set under the canopy when the ceremony was taking place there, for this same photograph.

The whole of this country is covered with little paths. There are roads for bullock-carts, but one seldom walks on them for very far at a time. The paths are white or pink, and very dusty or very hard. They go among the trees, or across fields or along bunds. Almost all the open spaces are rice fields. One realizes at once when one has reached the wheat country for that does not need the water and the absence of bunds makes the land look quite different. The roads are not what we understand by roads, but just worn tracks, new every season, and often altered. They have great ridges and ditches, and bushes growing in the middle of them, and are very dusty indeed.

There are plenty of villages, cleanly swept little places of mud and thatch, or with tiles like drain-pipes. Houses are built round courtyards, which makes a village quite airy.

When first we came out we were in mud huts about five miles from here (Körba). Soon we moved into tents, a couple of miles nearer. Now we are in a real brick building—one of the missionaries taught one of the local men how to make bricks. We are scarcely troubled by white-ants or any of

the usual pests—this part of the country has everything, from real tigers on the road and rats to run over one's camp-bed, to plain mosquitoes; but it is none the less really pleasant and healthy.

The leaves are falling thickly now (March) and the grass is absolutely burnt dry. But there are some tiny new flowers to be seen on the ground occasionally, and many of the bushes and trees are flowering. The "Flame of the Forest" is just coming out everywhere, and that is supposed to be one of the most beautiful sights in India. The flowers are shaped like huge gorse flowers, and warm and hairy like them. They cover the trees in butterfly masses of clear brightness for which "flame" is right.

Report of the Addresses delivered to the Queen's School by the Three Parliamentary Candidates for Chester.

In the course of the election campaign of November, 1924, the three candidates for Chester addressed the Queen's School.

Mr. Llewelyn, the Liberal candidate, expressed his views on two subjects; the extension of the franchise to women, and the Russian Loan. With regard to the former, he believed that a woman's mind at the age of twenty-one was riper than that of a man at the same age. He had been present in the House of Commons at an important debate when, he was sorry to say, a proposal to extend the franchise to women had been rejected by the Conservatives. In regard to the Russian Loan, Mr. Llewelyn stated that, during the past year, he had visited that fallen, though once great, Empire, Russia. There, in Petrograd and the great towns, he had seen more varied fashions than in any other town in Europe, because the people were too poor to provide themselves with clothes suitable to the season. In a former visit, in 1923, he had found all Russia poverty stricken and miserable, as the result of the ravages of the Bolsheviki. This year, however, in the interior, matters had improved. There, there was no trace of Communism. The Russian peasants were generous, hard-working, and, above all, pious. They had little churches and attended services, a practice which the Communists had failed to stamp out. The peasants formed ninety per cent. of the total population of Russia. Therefore, he was in favour of an English loan to Russia to enable Russia to trade with other nations and benefit them by her valuable exportations of timber and grain. The Russians had been our allies in the Great War. They

had held hundreds of miles of trenches and lost seven million men. We were not present in the world merely for ourselves, and it was our duty to set Russia upon her feet and allow her means of establishing trade with other nations. Perhaps, in time to come, Russia might be included in the League of Nations, and, together with the great powers of the World, might seek for higher ideals than warfare.

Sir Charles Cayzer, the Conservative candidate, spoke on three subjects; Socialism, the extinction of Liberalism, and Patriotism. He believed that Socialism was an entirely wrong principle. It had come into being about fifty years ago through the teaching of a German, Karl Marx, and had already been given a trial in Russia, with disastrous results. Passing to the subject of Liberalism, Sir Charles said that soon there would be only two political parties in England, the Unionists and the Socialists. Liberalism was dying out and that election would prove the fact. With regard to Patriotism, he stated that, after the war, he and some friends decided to serve their country in peace as they had served it in war. Having no previous political opinions, after much consideration, they came to the conclusion that Unionism was the only strong, stable policy needed by the nation. He thought it was the nation's duty to see that such a party was returned to Parliament with a large working majority. If returned to power, the Unionists would spend British capital on colonizing the Dominions, some of which were too scantily populated by the British, to develop their many and valuable productions, rather than lend capital to such a country as Russia, to harbour Communist ideas.

Mr. Beardsworth, the Labour candidate, spoke on two subjects; Socialism and Patriotism. He belonged to a great national movement, the Socialist movement. The new, or comparatively new inventions of the world, such as wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes and rapid locomotion had been the means of bringing the nations of the world closer together. Socialism too, was knitting them closer in bonds of friendship. The Labour Government had shown that, during their ministry of the past seven months, and he hoped that the nation would give them an opportunity to continue their work. With regard to Patriotism, Mr. Beardsworth said it could be summed up in the words, "True to yourself." Edith Cavell said, "Patriotism alone is not enough." The Socialists were striving to carry out that idea and to extend Patriotism over the whole world, making it one nation. It was often said that the Socialist movement was one of class hatred. The essence of Socialism was, however, to abolish class warfare, thus producing more happiness and less petty strife in the world.

At the close of each address, Muriel Miln, on behalf of the School, thanked the candidate for his kindness in finding time to give the School such an interesting address.

SYBIL TRURSHAW (FORM V. UPPER).

Roman Excavations in the Deanery Field.

On Friday, February 27th, a lecture on the Roman excavations in the Deanery Field, was given by Professor Newstead to scholars of the King's and Queen's Schools.

The lecturer explained that the Deanery Field had been taken as the field for excavation as it is now practically the only available piece of land for excavating which lies within the bounds of the Roman fortress. Operations were begun in November, 1922, and discoveries have been both plentiful and interesting.

Various tools and implements have been found. Amongst them is a knife 21 cms. long, which has a triangular blade and a rounded deer-horn handle; it is dated about the 3rd or 4th century. There is also a nail extractor, which is furnished at one end with a hook for suspension. Amongst the ornaments, a rare type of brooch (fibula) has been found, which does not seem to have been discovered on other sites of Roman excavation in England. It is about 5 cms. in length; the catch-plate (*i.e.*, the foot) is bent back and fastened to the bow by a tendril of wire. The chief characteristic of the brooch is that the catch-plate, the bow, and the tendril of wire, are all formed of one continuous piece of metal. Beads of various sizes and shapes have also been discovered. One, which is cylindrical in shape, is of a rare type.

A considerable amount of Roman armour has been found of which there are two different types, scale and chain armour. One of the most interesting objects discovered is a military badge (phalara). It consists of a thin circular disc of sheet bronze almost 5 cms. in diameter. It is silver on the outer surface, and, all round, near the edge, is a series of holes for the purpose of attaching the badge to the dress. The following inscription is arranged in three lines:—

L E G X X .

I V L I C A .

N D I D I

which indicates that it was the badge of Julius Candidus, a soldier of the Twentieth Legion, which was the famous legion stationed at Chester.

Amongst other objects of interest which have been discovered, is a lamp of which the nozzle and upper portion of the handle are missing. It is brick-red and slip-coated with pale slaty drab. This type of lamp is usually dated about the 1st century; but this lamp found at Chester evidently belongs to a much later date, as a coin of Constantine I has been found in association with it.

At the close of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, proposed by the Head Prefect of the King's School and seconded by the Head Prefect of the Queen's School.

MURIEL MILN.



QUEEN'S SCHOOL FUND. Statement of Accounts, May, 1924—May, 1925.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From Entertainment—Taken	...	77	14	11			
<i>Less Expenses</i>	...	20	13	8			
		<hr/>			57	1	3
" Bank Interest	...				0	16	0
" Unclaimed money	...				0	12	9
		<hr/>				58	10
Balance from last half-year	...				138	10	6
		<hr/>					
					£197	0	6

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Imperial War Relief Fund	...	2	2	0			
" Cot Fund	...	12	10	0			
" Save the Children Fund	...	5	0	0			
" Cathedral Restoration Fund	...	5	0	0			
" Council of Social Welfare	...	2	0	0			
" Mayor's Unemployment Fund	...	5	0	0			
" St. Andrew's Home, Kalimpong	...	2	0	0			
" Poor Ladies' Fund	...	3	0	0			
" Police Court Mission	...	2	0	0			
" Medical School for Women	...	1	0	0			
" Diocesan House of Mercy	...	5	0	0			
" St. Paul's Restoration Fund	...	1	0	0			
" Mrs. Paget—Digging Fund	...	0	10	0			
		<hr/>					
Total Donations to Charities	...				46	2	0
" Games Field	...				110	0	0
" Musical Appreciation Lecture	...				0	10	6
" Pencil Sharpeners, less received	...				1	11	0
" Mrs. Watt's Lecture (previous year)	...				8	8	0
" Picture Frames	...				0	19	6
" Tennis Net	...	1	9	6			
<i>Less Subscription from Games Club</i>	...	0	14	6			
		<hr/>					
" Book Shelves	...	5	8	0			
<i>Less Subscription from Library Committee</i>	...	1	7	0			
		<hr/>					
" Postage to Madagascar	...				4	1	0
" Cheque Book	...				0	19	0
		<hr/>					
" Total Disbursements	...				173	16	0
" Balance in hand	...				23	4	6
		<hr/>					
					£197	0	6

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Audited and found correct, ALFRED AYRTON, LLOYDS BANK LTD., CHESTER, 26th May, 1925.

THE CHESTER QUEEN'S SCHOOL COT FUND ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand brought forward	.. 13 9 2	By Chester Royal Infirmary Subscription	... 25 0 0
„ Subscriptions and Donations ...	... 10 18 6	„ Printing, Postages and Stationery	... 0 7 2
„ Queen's School Entertainment 12 10 0	„ Balance in Bank	.. 11 16 6
„ Bank Interest 0 6 0		
	<u>£37 3 8</u>		<u>£37 3 8</u>

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MAY 29TH, 1925

Examined and found correct,

WALTER CONWAY,

Hon. Auditor.

THE QUEEN'S SCHOOL OLD GIRLS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MAY, 1925. Cr.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions—Life	...	4 12 0		Printing and Stationery	...		0 10 6
Yearly	...	6 4 6	10 16 6	Postages, &c.	...		1 0 9
Dividends—				Prizes for Tennis Tournament	...		0 10 0
Exchequer Bond	...	1 3 0		Tea at General Meeting	...		2 4 3
5% War Loan	...	0 10 0		Magazines	...	11 14 0	
5% N. War Bond	...	0 10 0		Less received	...	1 2 0	
Funding Loan	...	0 8 0	2 11 0	Old Girls' Prize	...		1 1 0
Bank Interest	...		0 11 3				
Balance being amount overspent	...		13 18 9				
			1 19 9				
			<u>£15 18 6</u>				<u>£15 18 6</u>
To Balance 1st June, 1924	...		44 19 10	By Balance c/d	...		1 19 9
				„ Purchase of £50 5% War Stock	...		
				Less Repayment of Exchequer Bond and	...		
				National War Bond	...		20 14 4
				„ Balance on 31st May, 1925	...		22 5 9
			<u>£44 19 10</u>				<u>£44 19 10</u>
Estimated Value of Capital—			£ s. d.				
£50—5% War Stock	...		50 0 0	Examined and found correct,			
£10—4% Funding Loan	...		8 15 6	TOM C. COOPER,			
Cash in Bank	...		22 5 9				
			<u>£81 1 3</u>				

Association Notes.

Good news has just been received from Diana Beck who has qualified as a doctor, obtaining the L.R.C.P. (Lond.), and M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Moreover she has been awarded, at the Royal Free Hospital, the Gwendolen Wynn Prizes for Medicine and Surgery, the Olive Claydon Prize for Obstetrics and Gynæcology, the Gant Gold Medal for Surgery and Proxime accessit for the Medal in Gynæcology. Best congratulations!

We have also to record further success on the part of Dorothy Stewart, who was already qualified. She passed the London M.B. B.S. examination in November last, and has set up in private practice with a partner at Putney.

May she have many patients!

Congratulations must also be offered to Gladys Phillips on passing, in July last, the Liverpool University B.A. examination, taking English Honours, in Class II., Div. I.

And to Trudie Adams who passed the same examination, taking French Honours, in Class II., Div. II.

Sylvia Brown took the Oxford Honour Mods: examination in March, and was placed in Class II.

Marjorie Sudds sends the cheerful news that she passed the 1st Part of the London M.B. examination in July last, and the 1st Part of the 2nd M.B. in March. She is enjoying her work at the London School of Medicine for Women immensely, in spite of hectic interludes!

Phyllis Dodd still works at the Royal School of Art, South Kensington, where her scholarship has been renewed for another year. That her work justifies this honour is shown by her success in exhibiting. One of her oil paintings was 'hung' at the Autumn Exhibition in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and another, a figure study, "Pindi," received favourable notice from the art critic of the "Sunday Times," writing about the works of "Unknown and Less-known Artists," exhibited at the Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent Street.

In another direction, Constance Bateman is filling her life with interesting and useful occupation. She writes of her "thirty-two pullets which are laying well, seven ducks, and a hive of bees which produced nearly 50 lbs. of honey and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of wax, and another hive of bees." Also she has a Siamese cat, June, whose kittens have done well at shows. Juneta, a kitten, has won two Very Highly Commendeds, three Firsts, one Special and two Cups. So her mistress is very proud of her!

Irene Naylor has a post in the Publications Department of the Student Christian Movement. The work consists largely in correcting proofs and preparing MSS for press, and is very interesting.

The news of Miss Clay's retirement has produced a letter of appreciation and regret from Mexico! The writer is Mrs. Budden, whom some of the older members will remember as Mona Smith. She became a member of the Liverpool Repertory Theatre after leaving school; but her début on the stage was in Miss Clay's production of the *Alcestis*, where she took the part of Admetus. She is married to a mining engineer, and is much enjoying life with him in unbelievably romantic surroundings.

The Queen's School Association of Past and Present Pupils.

The Annual General Meeting and Garden Party took place at the Queen's School on Friday, 27th June, 1924.

Thirty-nine members were present. Forty-two letters of regret for absence and a telegram of good wishes had been received by the Honorary Secretary.

Miss Clay took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

A list of sixteen new members was read:—Honorary, Miss Walton, Miss Yarwood; Life, M. Boddington, I. Brown, M. Lloyd-Jones, E. Petters Hughes, M. Stockton, E. Wilkins; Ordinary, Phyllis Barlow, M. Corbett, M. Cowan, M. Hill, M. Kemp, E. Scarpa, E. Walton.

These were admitted into the Association on the motion of D. Britton, seconded by K. Carter.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The re-election of the existing Officers was proposed by Miss H. Giles, seconded by Mrs. Huggill, and carried unanimously.

Four of the five Committee Members were re-elected:—Mrs. H. F. Brown, Miss H. Giles, G. Phillips, G. Dent. Enid Petters Hughes was nominated and elected unanimously in place of K. Carter, who was resigning on leaving the neighbourhood for two years.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. Ayrton), read her Report, which showed a balance of over £40. The meeting adopted the report on the motion of K. Carter, seconded by E. Hewitt.

The Cot Treasurer (M. Dickson), read her Report, also a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Chester Royal Infirmary, in which members of the Association were invited to visit the Children's Ward at any time. The meeting adopted the report, on the motion of G. Williams, seconded by M. Thornely.

("Any other business.") (a) Mrs. Ayrton suggested that some of the balance in hand should be invested. On the motion of E. Hewitt, seconded by D. Edwards, she was instructed to invest £20.

(b) Miss Clay thanked the Old Girls for their help at the Autumn Sale of Work, and invited them to the inauguration of the new hard tennis-courts which was shortly to take place. Miss Clay suggested that a group of Old Girls might like to provide one item in the forthcoming Variety Entertainment. She also commented on the cover of the School Magazine which now bears the School Arms in black and white. Miss Giles suggested that it might be done, another year, in the School badge-colours, blue and red.

An appeal from the Royal Free Hospital, through Diana Beck, was read; also one in aid of Armenian children. Old Girls were invited to a Lecture and Sale of Armenian work on July 17th. The meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Clay for presiding—proposed by Miss H. Giles, and carried with acclamation.

Tea was served in the Cloisters, and was followed by an American Tennis Tournament, won by E. Phillips and E. Vernon.

OFFICERS FOR 1924—25.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. A. Ayrton.

Hon. Secretaries : K. Day and D. Britton.

Cot Treasurer : M. Dickson.

Cot Secretary : D. Edwards.

Committee Members : Mrs. H. F. Brown, Miss H. Giles,
G. Phillips, G. Dent, E. Petters Hughes, M. Miln,
(Form VI.)

BIRTHS.

- BATE**—On November 27th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Bate (R. Walley), a daughter, Rachel.
- REDSTON**—On January 16th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Redston (M. Imison), a daughter, Elizabeth Joan.
- WEBB**—On October 27th, 1924, at Maesyffynon, Warren Drive, Caerphilly, to Mr. and Mrs. Webb (M. Barker Jones), a daughter Marcia Rachel Cureton.

MARRIAGES.

- NIXON—RANGLES**—On December 6th, 1924, at S. Oswald's Church, Chester, by the Rev. H. E. Burder, M.A., Phyllis Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Nixon, Hospital Hill, King Williamstown, S. Africa, to Frank, younger son of Mrs. W. E. Randles, Annadale, King's Mills Road, Wrexham.
- SHEPHEARD—DENSON**—On Thursday, 16th October, 1924, at S. Mary's Without-the-Walls, Chester, by the Rev. A. B. Richie, M.A., Rector of the parish, Kathleen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. J. Shephard, The Moorings, Queen's Park, Chester, to William Rudolph Tabor, only son of Mr. W. H. Denson, J.P., and Mrs. Denson, Montalt, Westminster Park, Chester.
- WHITE—COWLEY**—On September 4th, 1924, at S. Paul's Church, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., Ruby Hale White to Captain Moses Foss Cowley.

DEATHS.

- PITCAIRN CAMPBELL**—On September 5th, 1924, at Christleton Hall, Harriet, wife of the late Rev. E. A. Pitcairn Campbell.
- ROBERTS**—On March 8th, 1925, at Curzon Park, J. Sheriff Roberts.

Games, 1924-1925.

TENNIS, 1924.

TEAM —M. Miln (Capt.)	}	1st Couple.
D. Anderson	}	
P. Waymouth	}	2nd Couple.
J. Strettell	}	
B. Crosland	}	3rd Couple.
J. Taylor	}	

Reserves—D. French and N. Brooking.

MATCHES—

Opponent.	Result.
Northwich G. S.	Won.
Tranmere H. S.	Won.
Birkenhead H. S.	Won.
Old Queen's School Girls	Won.
Northwich G. S.	Won.

CRICKET.

TEAM—M. Miln, W. Lee, D. Anderson, D. Dermody, P. Waymouth,
J. Chaplin, E. Murdoch, D. French, S. Trubshaw, J. Trubshaw,
M. Cowan.

MATCH—

Opponent.	...	Result.
Old Queen's School Girls	...	Won.

HOCKEY. 1924-1925.

TEAM, 1924—

G. B. Crosland.
R.B. D. Beck.
L.B. M. Trubshaw.
L.H. S. Trubshaw.
C.H. D. Anderson.
R.H. W. Lee.
R.W. R. Dinwoodie.
R.I. N. Brooking.
C. M. Miln (Capt.)
L.I. P. Waymouth.
L.W. N. Shaw.

Reserves. A. S. Crawford.
D. B. Cowan.

TEAM, 1925—

G. D. Dermody.
R.B. D. Beck.
L.B. M. Trubshaw.
L.H. S. Trubshaw.
C.H. D. Anderson.
R.H. B. Cowan.
R.W. R. Dinwoodie.
R.I. N. Brooking.
C. M. Miln (Capt.)
L.I. S. Crawford.
L.W. N. Shaw.

Reserves. A. M. Payne.
D. M. Evans.

MATCHES—

Opponent.	Place.	Result.
Tranmere H. S.	Away	Won 4-1.
Howell's School, Denbigh	Away	Scratched.
Tranmere H. S.	Home	Won 4-0.
Old Girls	Home	Won 3-1.
Northwich G. S.	Home	Lost 4-1.
Howell's School, Denbigh	Away	Won 4-3.

LACROSSE.

TEAM—G. D. Anderson (Capt.)
Pt. M. Evans.
C.P. D. Beck.
3rd M. W. Lee.
C. M. Miln.
3rd H. B. Cowan. P. Waymouth.
2nd H. S. Crawford.
Pt. H. M. Payne.
R.D.W. J. Strettell.
L.D.W. M. Trubshaw.
R.A.W. S. Trubshaw.
L.A.W. D. Dermody.

Reserve, K. Bancroft.

MATCHES—

Opponent.	Place.	Result.
Calder H. S.	Away	Lost 5-0.
Mersey L. L. C.	Home	Lost 5-1.
Howell's School, Denbigh	Away	Abandoned owing to rain.
Calder H. S.	Home	Won 5-1.

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