

The Penvro



Pembroke Dock County School Magazine.

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COUNTY SCHOOL PEMBROKE DOCK.

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STAFF:

Headmaster : H. M. DOWLING, M.A. (Wales), with Distinction. B.A.,
 First Class Honours in English, Second Class Honours in History,
 University College, Cardiff; Double First Class in Theory and Practice
 of Teaching.
 Miss E. A. HINCHLIFFE, M.A., Sheffield University.
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Miss B. W. THOMAS, B.A., Second Class Honours in Classics, Bedford College, London.

Miss B. G. PHILLIPS, B.A., Second Class Honours In English, University College, Cardiff.

Mrs. D. A. ROBINSON, B.A., Honours Work in Biology, Sweet Briar College. Virginia, U.S.A.

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Mrs. M. L. JONES, Board of Education Art Teachers' Diploma, Chelsea and Swansea Schools of Arts and Crafts.

Miss G. BEARD, Diploma of Anstey Physical Training College, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

Cookery, Laundrywork. Needlework.—Miss M. M. REES, Diploma of the Training College of Domestic Arts for South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

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Commercial Subjects.—J. L. WILLIAMS, BA. (Wales), P.C.T.

Masters on War Service—I. G. CLEAVER. M.Coll.H.; A. A.W.W.

DEVEREAUX, BA., T. V. HAINES, B.Sc.: R. KING, B.Sc.

THE PENVRO

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EDITORIAL

Circumstances have made it impossible to Publish the Special Jubilee Number of the " Penvro " earlier. In some ways this has been fortunate, as this number is the first since the end of the war in Europe. This issue contains many articles dealing with the School's fifty years of existence, which should make it especially interesting to Old Pupils.

This term again we have to record many staff changes. We are very sorry to lose our headmaster, Mr. Dowling, after only four years with us. He began his work here at a most difficult period in the School's history, in September, 1941, when the town had still not recovered from its two worst air-raids, in May and June of that year. He has spent many long hours organising the work of the school, and few realise the arduous nature of this work, and the time that is required for one's ideas to be realised. It is a pity, therefore, that Mr. Dowling cannot be here longer to see the fruits of his work. We sincerely hope that he will find his work at Crewe congenial, and that he and his family will be happy in their new surroundings. We take this opportunity of welcoming the new headmaster, Mr. Cottrell, who has already paid us a brief visit, and whom we hope to get to know better in September.

It has been a great blow to the School to lose two Senior Mistresses within such a short space of time. Miss Ballaster and Miss Hinchliffe, who was appointed Senior Mistress when Miss Ballaster left at Easter, are the last of what we might call the prewar generation among the mistresses, and have both given long and devoted service both to the school and to the town. Miss Ballaster had, since her father's death, been anxious to find a post nearer to her home in London, and so we could not blame her when she accepted a post in Lincolnshire. Miss Hinchliffe, too, although she has formed many associations in the town, has for some time felt that she wanted to be nearer her home in Yorkshire, and she has been fortunate in finding a post only some forty miles from her home. We thank them both sincerely for the good work they have done here, and wish them every success and happiness in their new posts. We extend a very hearty welcome to Miss Hughes who came at the beginning of June to take Miss Ballaster's place.

We are very glad too, to welcome Miss Rees, who took Mrs. Griffith's place in January. It seems hard to believe that it is only six months since she came here. We are once more grateful to Mrs. Norah Davies, who very readily came to help us out until Miss Hughes arrived.

Two other mistresses, Miss Jones and Miss Beard, are leaving us this term, both to go to other posts. Miss Jones is going to the Cardiff High School for Girls, and Miss Beard has been appointed Organiser in Physical Training for Breconshire. We hope they will both be as happy and as much appreciated in their new posts as they have been here.

It only remains to wish Godspeed to all others who are leaving us this term. May they all have happy memories of the time they spent here.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

The articles in this special edition of the Penvro were originally intended to form the basis of a comprehensive history of the School. Certain circumstances, however, including my own imminent departure, have made the production of this history for the moment impracticable. Nevertheless, the articles themselves, cumulatively considered, cannot fail to give present pupils and the many other people interested in the School, a very good idea of its development and vicissitudes, and it is my pleasant duty to thank most sincerely those past members of the staff and pupils who have contributed so generously and willingly to the Jubilee "Penvro." In my report on Jubilee Prize Day I mentioned what seemed to me

to be the salient features of the School during its long history —its tradition of sound and solid work, its sportsmanship in play, the fidelity of its staff, and the loyalty of its old pupils. Perhaps, however, the most characteristic quality of the school as a community is its all pervading friendliness. More than one visitor to the school has remarked upon this quality to me. - It is a friendliness untainted by a too vulgar familiarity and is something that boys and girls are the better for having experienced. The secret of it is to be found, I believe, partly in the pupils' realisation that their teachers are intimately concerned with their welfare and vigilant in their interests, and partly in the absence from organisation and administration of a too restrictive formality. On the eve of my departure for another sphere of labour I may perhaps be permitted some personal reference. I came to Pembroke Dock at a period of great stress and strain in the School's career. The incapacitating illness of my predecessor, the dispersal of the School, the air raids on the town, the absence of some members of the staff on war service and the departure of others to new posts—these and other circumstances had caused confusion. It was the task of the staff and myself to bring the school back on a steady course after these shocks, and to try to restore both its academic and social success. There was much to be done. School societies were re-started, new equipment of various kinds, including a film projector and radiogram was acquired, a great development of the School meals and milk service was undertaken, long-standing difficulties concerned with the transport of pupils were at last overcome. At the same time, an attempt was made to develop even greater variety in the Form VI. work—that work on which the academic tone of a school so much depends, The loyal co-operation of the staff was always with me in this work, and it is a subject for gratification to all concerned that the School in the last year or two has achieved so much success not only in examinations but in its social and athletic life.

Finally, I have to express my sincere regret at leaving the School, but also my confidence in its continued and increasing success. There must always be the need in Pembroke Dock for a School of the Grammar type, preparing the more able children of the district for successful careers in the professions, in Commerce and Industry, and radiating a wide and bright cultural influence throughout the community. My strongest wish is that the efforts I have made to develop in the top forms that mature sense of responsibility and proper attitude to study may bear fruit in the future;

The School has come through the first fifty years of its career with credit and renown; may the next half century be even more successful.

THE HEADMASTER.

FOUNDATION DAY

(From "Penvro" No. 3, Winter Term, 1897).

The 28th July, 1897, will always be regarded as a "red-letter day" in connection with the County School at Pembroke Dock, as the day on which the foundation and memorial stones were laid respectively by H. O. Allen, Esq., Q.C. (chairman of the Governors), the Mayoress (Mrs. Allen), and the two lady governors (Mrs. Williams and Miss Aird). The weather, which looked very threatening during the morning, cleared up beautifully by the afternoon.

A procession was formed at the temporary school premises in Victoria Road, consisting of the scholars and staff (the girls being attired in white dresses with sashes of black and gold—the school colours), the governors of the school, representatives of voluntary schools, and ministers of all denominations.

The procession passed down Pembroke Street, and was joined at the Market House by the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the Chamber of Trade. Hence it marched to the site of the new building in Bush Street East. The opening ceremony was commenced by the singing of the well-known hymn, "O God, our Help in Ages past," after which the vicar (Rev. Silas Phillips, B.D.) read a portion of Scripture, beginning with the words "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it." The Rev. W. Evans, M.A., then offered prayer, after which the worthy Chairman of the Governors made an excellent speech, reviewing the advance in education since the days of his boyhood.

Mr. Allen was then presented with a silver trowel and a mallet by the Mayoress, and by their aid he duly laid the foundation-stone, under which was placed a bottle containing the silver and bronze coins of the realm, copies of local papers, the school magazine, and the programme for the day.

Then, in the following order, the Mayoress, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Aird each laid a memorial-stone, and was presented with a silver trowel and mallet. After this, a collection was made, which was found to amount to the highly satisfactory sum of £64 4s. 3d. While the collection was being made, a photograph was taken of the scene in which the people on the platform came out extremely well. After the usual votes of thanks to those who had taken part in the ceremony, the procession was re-formed and proceeded to the Temperance Hall for the prize distribution.

H. OWEN

EARLY HISTORY

The County School, Pembroke Dock, opened its career at the Victoria House on the Barrack Hill in January, 1895. Eighty-five pupils were enrolled, 50 boys and 35 girls. My colleagues at the opening were Miss Ida Perman and Mr. Nathan John. Miss Perman was to become a well-known and highly respected figure in the town. Mr. Nathan John closed his private school to join us and soon after left to become the Headmaster of Brecon County School.

There was no ceremony—we arranged classes as well as we could. We had very simple equipment. The girls assembled upstairs for Prayers, the boys in the larger room downstairs. We had nearly three years, very happy years in the old house, and it was always a joy to watch visitors jump when the big gun banged at 12 o'clock. Pupils welcomed that gun.

Those were exciting years in Wales. New schools were opening all over the country. Young men and women became Heads of the new schools, and no one was happier than I to leave Bristol and become the first Head of the School at Pembroke Dock—a town I knew well for my mother was a Pembrokeshire woman and I had relatives in the town.

After six months work we had our first Prize Day. I remember it well, indeed I have the newspaper account of it before me as I write. Our chairman was Mr. H. G. Allen, Q.C., an old Rugbeian, of whom we were very proud for he had been a pupil of Dr. Arnold, and our chief speaker was Principal Roberts, of Aberystwyth. We had feared a disaster at this our first Prize-giving for the prizes had not turned up. However, the pupils were presented with books tied up in brown paper with the name of the real prize and they were warned not to open the parcel. The real prize books came next day and the bogus books returned to my shelves. I fear my dear old friend Principal Roberts would not have approved the deception, nor would the Rev. William Evans, a very influential member of our Governors. I see from the newspaper that the chief prize-winner was Miss Camilla Thomas, now occupying an important post in a Middlesex school.

Some three years later the new buildings were opened by Mr. H. O. Allen. In the photograph of the group in front of the building I see Mr. Allen has Dr. Stampes on his right side. Mr. Sketch on his left. With them are Mr. Teasdale, Rev. S. T. Phillips, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Hughes Brown and Mr. Hutchings all very good friends of the school. The pupils were marshalled by Mr. J. H. Hallam our Science Master, later to become the well-known Director of the West Riding Schools, and so to become in a manner my Head as I had been his Head at Pembroke Dock.

I left for Castleford Grammar School in August, 1906.

T. R. DAWES.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS

(Reprinted from "Penvro" No. 48, March, 1921).

I had often journeyed along South Wales to Carmarthen, and had there turned to the right by the old Manchester and Milford line to reach Aberystwyth. Somehow I had thought that Carmarthen represented the utmost possibilities of the G.W.R. in going fairly straight-forwardly to the West, so my surprise may be imagined when I first realised the succession of station after station West—and West—and West. Carmarthen, Sarnau, St. Clears, Whitland, followed by all the discoveries of the Pembroke—Tenby line, then independent of the G.W.R., under the management of one of our first governors—Mr. Smedly. Pembroke at last ! I jumped out promptly, only to be hustled back when I enquired for Laws Street, and learnt for the first time that Pembroke and Pembroke Dock were not identical. It was snowing a little that evening, but I was glad to hear from eager defenders of the Pembrokeshire climate that this was most unusual and that snow and frost were practically unknown in the district. Alas ! Those who knew Pembroke Dock in 1895 will remember the very heavy fall of snow in that month of January. A short thaw drove down from Bellevue a cold river of slush, which had to be crossed by children approaching the "Old Victoria" from the east, and a day or two after a severe frost turned it into quite a good imitation of a glacier. Snow and ice lay on the ground for weeks, and one of the favourite diversions of the School during the first few weeks of its existence was watching the skating on the old reservoir—the only skating that I have seen in Pembroke Dock during the whole time that I have been here.

The Old Victoria, where the Intermediate School, as it was then generally called, was first opened was by no means an ideal building, but it had its good points. One was the large hall, used as the boys' schoolroom, looking out on the Barrack Hill. From the children's point of view the number of empty rooms running down the long passage above the hall proved a special attraction; it was from the windows of these rooms that the skating could be watched, and when the skating was over they were the scene of many lively games. Only two of these rooms were used to begin with, the first one on the right as a classroom, and the one opposite it as a filter- room. The water generally used as drinking water in the town at that time was supplied from tanks; naturally the use of unfiltered water was forbidden, and as the filter did not act very quickly the demands of the thirsty girls " wanting a drink " were often beyond its limited capacity.

The floor of the classroom opposite was so thin that if the voice of the master teaching the boys below was even slightly raised, it was distinctly audible, and in moments of exasperation the effect of the explosive sounds coming up through the boards was quite exciting.

When the school first opened the number of pupils was sixty - one-fifth of the present number, and the staff consisted of Mr. Dawes (the headmaster), Mrs. Dawes (who taught French in the afternoons only), Mrs. Nathan John (whose private school had been absorbed in the new "Intermediate", Miss Gladdish, and myself. To begin with, boys and girls were taught separately, except for French, and naturally a good many subjects had to be taken by each member of the staff. As time went on, further innovations were made, one being the fitting up of a room downstairs as a kitchen with a mistress in charge, and another the appointment of a Science Master. The arrival of the skeleton, as an aid to Mrs. Dawes' lessons in Physiology, was a cause of great excitement, especially as there was one girl who always showed signs of fainting if she came anywhere near it when the cupboard happened to be open. The Assembly Hall was a very spacious room for a school of our original size, and in the early part of our career was largely used for entertainments, which for a time were held once a month. The preparation for these provided a pleasant stir and excitement, but in view of the time needed for other departments of School activities, it was decided that it would be better to lengthen the interval between events of such absorbing interest.

"School Concerts," however, were always an outstanding feature of school life during Mr. Dawes' regime, and their popularity among the boys and girls was no doubt partly owing to the fact that rehearsals were held in school time, those members of a class concerned in the performance who were not themselves taking part sitting round the hall as an appreciative audience. Mr. Dawes' great ability in the organisation of instructive and interesting entertainments reached its greatest triumph, at least as far as Pembroke Dock was concerned, in the arrangement of a historical pageant in celebration of the Coronation of King Edward VII. In this our School led the way as Ancient Britons (slightly more civilised than those of Caesar's time), and Mr. Dawes himself rode in the 17th Century section with a troop of cavaliers of most gallant appearance.

Examinations in our early days were frequent, though short; for some years two one-lesson exams, a week were held, and in this way all the subjects were worked through twice a term. The great argument in favour of this plan was the avoidance of strain for both staff and pupils at the end of the term, but the obvious disadvantages led to its final rejection in favour of terminal examinations. A curious method of giving class marks was introduced by one of our early Science Masters, who brought back with him from Scotland, at the beginning of a term, a large number of metal counters stamped I.S.P.D. One of these he threw to each boy and girl in his class who answered a question correctly. The boys, unfortunately, proved often able to catch the girls' counters

as well as their own, and the remarkable results when the spoils, of victory were counted up at the end of the lesson soon led to the abandonment of the plan.

Mice were as plentiful in the Old Victoria as they have sometimes been in the present School, and I remember one of the Mistresses telling me of her astonishment when, after a sudden dive with her right hand into the fire-place, a girl with an apparently empty paper bag in her hand politely enquired, "Please, Miss Lewis, what shall I do with this mouse?"

Play-time was spent upon the Barrack Hill, and although the wind was as strong then as now, we left its fine views and grassy slopes with some regret when we migrated to the new buildings. In spite of all drawbacks, the years spent in the Old Victoria were strenuous and happy ones, and the names on the Honours Board in the Hall show that the record of our first pupils set a high standard for those who should follow them.

I.A. PERMAN

REMINISCENCES.

The School was established under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act and for some years was known as the Intermediate School and by the younger generation as the "Inter."

The School has been fortunate in the continuity maintained by the senior members of the staff throughout its early history. To have only two headmasters for nearly fifty years and a First Mistress for over thirty years proved a great asset to the school. Mr. Dawes was at its birth, nursed it in infancy, saw it safely through its teething troubles and minor ailments, its prattling and toddling periods and left it a sturdy, vigorous child of eleven. Mr. Jones carried it on to maturity and continued to guide it as a fully developed institution. Throughout all this time both headmasters had the loyal support and wise advice of Miss Perman, whose influence for good cannot be overestimated and is only recorded in the lives of the pupils, particularly the girls, who were fortunate in coming under her direction. Miss Perman came of a scholastic family. Her father was a headmaster, one brother was headmaster of a Welsh County School and the other a Science Lecturer in the University of Wales. She was a cultured lady, a classical scholar of some standing, and a woman of fine character. To no one did the maxim "Example is better than Precept" apply more aptly than to Miss Perman. It was by the example of her own way of living her life that her influence carried most weight rather than by the addresses and admonitions that she gave to the girls. Apart from her school work, she took an

active part in any good cause in the town and served for many years on the Borough Education Committee.

Mrs. Dawes, who was a member of the Modern Language Department, was also a most valuable asset to the School. Her quiet sweet disposition was complementary to her husband's more virile nature, full of ideas and quick wittedness. The two partners lived in perfect harmony for over fifty years and supported each other in all their enterprises. They travelled abroad a good deal and thus brought breadth of interest to their work, from which the School benefitted greatly.

At the time when the Science Master was engaged in preparing, at the invitation of the governors, draft plans for a Physics Laboratory for the School, Principal E. H. Griffiths, of the University College of South Wales, Cardiff, an eminent physicist, remarked at a public meeting, that he had not seen a satisfactory Physics Laboratory in any School in Wales. The Science Master, thereupon, wrote to Principal Griffiths pointing out that here was an opportunity of providing at least one school in Wales with a good Physics Laboratory, and suggesting that he should give his help and advice in designing the new building. This he readily agreed to do. The main points decided on were that there should be plenty of room for the pupils to move about between the benches, good lighting, and ample accommodation for storing apparatus so that none would need to be left about in the laboratory. A plan was made of the lay out of the internal fittings and the walls were drawn round this, the exact opposite of the usual procedure which generally consists of an architect with little knowledge of the requirements designing the building, and the Science Master making the best use he can of the premises. The result was the present laboratory for thirty pupils which at the time met all the needs of the School. The laboratory was opened by Principal Griffiths in 1905. In the course of conversation Dr. Griffiths remarked to the Science Master, if I wished to estimate the success of a school I should like to examine the Old Pupils "some twenty years after they had left." Judging from records in "The Penvro" of the after careers of Old Pupils and from Un-published reports one hears from time to time, the School would have no difficulty in passing such a test.

While the School was at the Victoria the Barrack Hill served as a playing field for the boys. There was no provision for games for the girls. At the new school, the only ground provided was the small plot of land adjoining the School building. This was divided into two parts by a corrugated iron fence. The boys used the portion alongside Argyle Street and the girls the other part. Football and cricket were actually played here much to the annoyance of the residents in Argyle Street. Broken windows were not unusual occurrences and the recovery of balls from the adjoining gardens was not always welcomed by the owners. Two tennis courts were

provided for the girls at the North end of their plot and they practised hockey on the remaining part. Their matches were played on the boys' pitch. The courts had never been properly laid and in the Spring the Corporation steam roller was borrowed to help to flatten out some of the hillocks. Later arrangements were made for the boys to use the "Athletic" ground, now the Memorial Park. Mr. Dawes had been a very good footballer in his younger days and he and the other Masters played with the boys. He was also a good bat and tricky bowler and in the matches against Men's teams he was the mainstay of the School team. Many an exciting game is remembered with the Pembroke and Pembroke Dock Clubs. Mr. Dawes always went in first wicket and our chance of winning the match nearly always depended on how long he stayed there. Miss Perman played a good steady game of tennis and she and the other ladies of the staff played regularly with the girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawes throughout their lives devoted much of their leisure to the drama, producing plays at home and on the continent, and at least two successful pageants. They started in Pembrokeshire, where in the early days of the School, theatricals, as they were called, dancing and even games were regarded as frivolous and a waste of time by the hard working and seriously minded inhabitants of the town. Some consternation was caused when Mr. Dawes and Miss Perman with other members of the staff took part in a performance in the School Hall of a play "The Toy Soldier." Many uncomplimentary remarks followed and people asked "Is this what the Intermediate School is for?" Happily such days are past and many delightful dramatic entertainments have been given by the School. Mrs. Dawes was always the leader in designing the costumes, and, with the help of other lady members of the staff, making them. We had to make and erect the stage and construct all the accessories, including the scenery, wings, etc., for little money was available in those days for such purposes. However, many successful performances were given under difficult conditions.

Various attempts were made to start a school magazine before "The Penvro" eventually became established on a firm footing in its present form. Much discussion took place regarding the choice of a name for the magazine and finally the present name was chosen—"Penvro" being the old name for Pembrokeshire. The choice of School colours and a School badge also required careful consideration. The Borough Coat of Arms appeared to be the obvious choice for the badge and the same source provided the School colours of black and amber. Choosing a motto for the Games Club occupied the Seniors for some time and the one which regularly appears at the head of the games reports in "The Penvro" was adopted.

The inauguration of the House system was due to Mr. Jones, who had experienced the value of such an institution at the High School,

Cardiff. Again there was much debate in selecting the names of the Houses. Prefects were also first appointed by Mr. Jones. A piece of useful work performed by the boys has been the keeping of rainfall records extending over a period of nearly fifty years. These measurements are now of considerable value, for an average of fifty years gives a fair idea of the climate of a place. It was the custom to publish a monthly report in the local press and in "The Penvro" and to send the measurements to the British Rainfall Organisation each year. On two occasions the records were used for important purposes, once by the War Office when considering the advisability of holding a Territorial Camp in the neighbourhood and once in helping to decide a police court case when the result depended on whether there was rain or not on a certain night. An amusing incident happened during the Christmas holiday when the boy responsible for taking the readings went as usual at 9 a.m. one morning and found the gauge missing. He proceeded to the Science Master's house in great concern to report. Enquiries resulted in the finding of the apparatus in the laboratory. It appeared that some Governors, on a tour of inspection came across what they regarded as a valuable piece of apparatus that had been negligently left in the field and so took charge of it and put it in a safe place. Fortunately there was no rain that night.

G. H. WEST.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

A brief account of the school buildings, as they were twenty-five years ago, will enable present pupils to count their blessings. There was no gymnasium and no gym mistress. Physical training was shared by various members of the staff and taken, when the weather permitted, in the open spaces, and, at other times, in any class-room that was vacant. If on the first floor, no jumping was permitted, lest the ceiling below should disintegrate. There were no school dinners. The woodwork shop was the tiny room recently used by Form VI. Commercial for typewriting and short-hand, the present woodwork shop, now more elaborately fitted, being then the cookery kitchen. The chemical laboratory was so small that some classes had to be divided and even so, pupils were uncomfortably crowded. There were no through corridors. To walk from one side of the school to the other, one had to go through the Science lecture room and the chemical laboratory on the ground floor, or through what was then the Geography room, on the first floor. The constant interruption to work in those rooms can be imagined. The class-rooms now used by Form V. were much

smaller. Cloak room accommodation was quite inadequate. The Assembly Hall, which consisted of two class-rooms, divided by a sliding partition, was much too small and, indeed, the suggestion was made that it be turned into the Mistresses' Room, the latter to form a class-room for Form VI. Even the Board Room had sometimes to be used as a class-room. Even so, the distinctions gained by pupils working under these conditions have never been surpassed in the new regime. Mr. Jones had been headmaster for fourteen years and Miss Perman had just completed twenty-five years of devoted service. Mr. West had gone to the Bedford Modern School, but, for eighteen years, had rendered inestimable service. One pupil remarked "I can scarcely imagine the school without Mr. West." There was an Evening Technical School and it was largely through Mr. West's guidance and tuition that many dockyard apprentices were enabled to qualify as Customs and Excise Officers and for other appointments in the Civil Service. Others gained National Scholarships to the Royal College of Science, London. Some of these later became University Lecturers, Officers in the Patent Office, etc. One is a Professor of Engineering. Mr. Jones had woven his personality into the very fibre of the school. His pupils had distinguished themselves in a wide field of endeavour and thus reflected his efforts, not only to promote sound scholarship, but also the paramount importance which he always attached to the formation of character. To the responsible members of the staff, he allowed perfect freedom to formulate and work out their own schemes and was always zealous to improve the conditions under which they worked. Mrs. Jones was his worthy helpmate. The musical and social side of the school owed much to her activities, and both she and Mr. Jones were members of the School Orchestra. The writer has many happy memories of staff picnics, evening socials, and tennis teas promoted by the kindly hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. By this time school numbers had almost doubled since Mr. Jones' appointment. To relieve the overcrowding, a beginning was made by the erection of the first hut in 1920. This was initially occupied by Forms IIa, and IIc. The other huts soon followed, and the following year saw the institution of school dinners under the supervision of Miss Purser. Previously long distance pupils had to be satisfied with cold lunch, taken in one of the class rooms. It was not until December, 1930, that we were notified in *The Penvro* that "The Governors intend to enlarge and alter the premises." Then came the economic blizzard and it was not until November 1933 that the school was re-opened. Mr. Jones spoke of it as "Paradise Regained" after labouring for twenty-seven years in "Paradise Lost." The need for economy truncated the original plans which had included a block on the east side, but they were so altered that something like the original scheme might be completed later, thus forming a sort of cloister round the main

building. The filling in of the corridor by brickwork, on the west side, for the purposes of a decontamination room, has ruined this facade and it is earnestly to be hoped that, at the first opportunity, it will be restored to its former state.

The new buildings, now so familiar to present pupils, seemed to us to be palatial, and have greatly added to the amenities of school life. The Hall has added dignity to the morning assembly, conformed admirably to the needs of the Central Welsh Board Examinations, formed a worthy setting for many successful Arts and Crafts Exhibitions, enabled us to enjoy Prize Day on our own premises instead of in the cheerless Temperance Hall, housed many delightful social functions, and enabled many plays to be adequately produced. Its fitting as a modern gymnasium, with dressing rooms and shower baths, has added inestimably to its value. No one more than the writer has appreciated the amenities of the new chemical laboratory, and the new kitchen, in lighting and in its admirable equipment, is all that could be desired. What of future extensions? Failing the demolition of the old block, the time is ripe for the scrapping of the huts and the erection of a worthy block on the East side. The minimum requirements would include an adequately fitted school library. This would not only add atmosphere but would, more than anything else, enable the pupils to realise that they are indeed the heirs to all the ages. A biology laboratory is urgently needed. In addition, a new dining hall and kitchen, with essential classrooms would be required.

The first meeting of the Debating Society was held on Saturday evening, February 13th, 1897 and there were about twenty present. It must, therefore, be the oldest of the School Societies. In the interim it has waxed and waned, the lapse on one occasion lasting for several years. By 1920, the School Eisteddfod, held in early March, had become firmly established. It functioned as a composite School Society. It fostered the corporate activities of the school to such an extent that, during the Spring Term, the staff found it difficult to get the pupils to concentrate on anything else and parents seemed to enjoy the excitement as much as the pupils. The Arts and Crafts section was exceedingly popular but it was in the musical, literary and dramatic efforts, which followed, that the excitement reached its climax, culminating in the final choral competition. The competition between the Houses was always well maintained. In latter years, the Literary and Debating Society has been revived and the Play Reading Society, so successfully introduced by Miss Hemmings and the Scientific Society started by Mr. Haines, have had many enjoyable meetings.

School games have always flourished. For years, only the two tennis courts in the School grounds were available. Later some of the courts in the park could be used, but it was only when the Wesley tennis courts were acquired that the game could be properly

organised and now these are not available. The playing field was in a sorry state after the last war, owing to its use for military exercises. The levelling and draining of the upper portion was a great improvement but its surface leaves much to be desired. This portion, however, does form an ideal setting for the annual sports. In all the school games, boys and girls have consistently more than held their own. It is curious that rugby, the only game in which old boys have gained international honours, has never been a school game. One recalls, with pleasure, the many delightful afternoons spent in village cricket at Williamston, Rosemarket, Llangwm, Dale, Angle and Hundleton and it is rather sad that these contests are now only memories.

For many years, junior and senior school picnics were an annual event. Some were partly educational, notably the visits to the Wembley Exhibition, to the National Museum of Wales, and to the new Civic Hall at Swansea. Perhaps I ought to add the visits to Paris. The most delightful were the river Picnics to Dale and Angle or the trip by charabanc to St. David's.

Nothing short of a Directory would enable one to do justice to the many distinctions gained by the pupils. One can only record a few by way of indicating their many sidedness. In the Services, members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, a Group-Captain, a Brigadier, a British Vice Consul, a Captain in the Royal Navy, the Captain of a Cunard Liner. In the professions, distinctions in surgery, medicine and veterinary science, a University lectureship in Chemistry, the Chief Examiner in Geography to the Central Welsh Board, a distinguished archaeologist, two gold medalists for scientific research. They include also a Bardic Chair at the National Eisteddfod, diplomas in engineering, agriculture, horticulture, dairy farming, nursing and pharmacy, ministerial and many scholastic appointments, banking and a great number of successes in the junior Civil Service. The first woman to qualify as a solicitor was an old pupil of the School. While most of the academic successes have been gained at the provincial universities a few Exhibitions and Scholarships have been gained at Oxford and Cambridge by pupils who spent some years in the school. A Colonial Office Scholarship for training in veterinary science and two post graduate research scholarships to the United States have also been won. Last year, on the result of the Higher Certificate examination, the school gained its first State Scholarship and also a State Bursarship. The list of old pupils now holding Honours Degrees is now quite a long one and several have proceeded by research to obtain the M.A., or the M.Sc. One was awarded the Ph.D. Inevitably most pupils have to leave the locality but many have returned to render service to the community. Elementary education in South Pembrokeshire is mainly in their hands. Three Old pupils are Justices of the Peace and one is an ex-mayor and two are or have been Governors of the School.

It is for others to portray the part played by the Staff in the development of the School. Obviously it is to their enthusiasm and devotion to the general and highest interests of the pupils, that the success of the School is largely due. They have, at all times, been a happy community. There have been many staff changes—a few through marriages—and one or two staff romances. Those who have left us often recall happy memories of the School.

Notable service to the School has been rendered by a long line of Governors. In the Personnel, there has been a blending of the practical with the academic. The details of the able and disinterested service are too numerous to mention but, on Prize Days. Mr. Jones never failed to express his appreciation of their loyalty and enthusiastic support. They, in their turn, have been admirably served by their Clerks. Who can forget the bonhomie of the late Mr. H. A. Jones Lloyd, and Mr. T. P. Owen is one of the best.

The Fall of France soon brought the town and school into the front line. The lack of air raid shelters brought much anxiety to the Headmaster. At first, when an alert came, all that could be done was to disperse the pupils as far as possible on the ground floors. Owing to the terrible blitz on the evening of May 10th to 11th, 1941, many pupils had their homes destroyed or seriously damaged and had to be evacuated to places more distant. On one occasion the alert came in the middle of the C.W.B. examination and one of the English papers had to be reset. The dispersion to Neyland, Pembroke and St. Andrew's Schoolroom, seriously affected the school. It was, for example, impossible to do any practical work in woodwork, cookery and science, outside the main building. It is only now that the staff and pupils are beginning to overcome the effects of this dispersion. When the shelters had been erected, the pupils were brought back and this meant a complete re-organisation of the work. Now, when the alert came, the pupils were not unduly perturbed. Fortunately the School received no direct hits, although an oil bomb burst near the school gate. There were, however, no less than seven bomb craters on the playing field. It was in these difficult circumstances that Mr. Dowling took over the reins. In the New Era, when victory comes, the new Education Bill should present great opportunities. Much, however, depends on what is done to restore the former prosperity of the town. We wish him God speed. It is pleasing to record the abiding interest of old pupils in the School. In peace-time the Re-union is a healthy and hardy annual. We have heard also of minor re-unions in London and Birmingham. They have at various times assisted pupils in financial need. Their visits are a constant source of inspiration to the staff. In spite of their dispersion, the old boys maintain a high standard in their matches against the School teams. In war-time, they are engaged in sterner tasks. Once again, the Roll of Honour is a long one and

the list of awards for gallantry a very distinguished one. In the Battle of the Plate, at the sinking of the Bismarck and the Scharnhorst, in the relief of Tobruk, in Greece, in Crete, in convoys to Malta and along the Arctic Route to Russia, from Alamein to Arnhem, in Burma and the Malay Peninsula, in the Fleet Air Arm, in operational flights over Germany, in the Air Service from West Africa to the Middle East, in the Merchant Service, old boys have been in the van. Noble service, at home and abroad, is also being rendered by the old girls in the W.R.N.S., the W.A.A.F., the A.T.S., and in the Civil Defence.

May the School long continue to worthily exemplify the words spoken by Arnold of Rugby :—

Ye fill up the gaps in our files
 Strengthen the wavering line
 Establish, continue our march
 On, to the bound of the waste,
 On to the City of God."

J.H. GARNETT

A FEW REMINISCENCES.

When I was appointed at Pembroke Dock County School In 1927, and found myself face to face with the first class of boys I had ever taught, I had many misgivings, especially when I perceived the mischievous grins with which they regarded me. However, my fears soon subsided and as I look back upon the many years I spent in Pembroke Dock I realise that they were among the happiest of my life.

From the first I was impressed by the friendly atmosphere which prevailed both In the School itself and in that innermost sanctuary—the 'Mistresses Room', by the pleasant relations which existed between pupils and staff and by the harmony between the Boys' and Girls' Sides of the School. I was completely won over to the cause of co-education.

Miss Perman was then Senior Mistress and nearing her retirement after almost a life-long period of devoted service to the School. Even though I knew her for a comparatively short time, it was obvious to me that the School owed a great debt to her. Her powers of scholarship were great, but I think most of her old students (and they must be a great number) will always remember her for her splendid character, her essential integrity and the strong influence

for good which she exercised on all who came into contact with her. Those who now sit in the school desks profit considerably by her work, though they do not realise it, for she played an important part in building up the school from its earliest beginnings.

Memories flood back as I think of those happy days. There was the performance of "The Death of Minnehaha" and the no less enjoyable practices for it, those exciting Eisteddfodau when I cheered myself hoarse for Glyndwr in the Temperance Hall, the Dramatic Competition and the famous hilarious occasion when Malvolio's underwear descended and eclipsed his yellow stockings, the Picnics with the Vth and VIth Forms at St. Govan's or St. David's or at Dale when we steered an erratic course down the Haven and landed after three hours "tacking," the visit to France with Miss Loosemore and twenty-five girls, the School Plays with the excitement of making-up and the drinking of coffee in the sacred precincts of the Chemistry Lab., the New Buildings which involved the disappearance of famous Room 8, the staff parties and the amusing games at Mr. Jones' house, the sincere friendliness of my Va Girls and the Christmas Socials. Never shall I forget any of these experiences.

We were a happy crowd of mistresses. Mrs. Sketch, who succeeded Miss Perman, left to be married, and Miss Loosemore took her place. She did much for the School during her period of office and when she left her mantle fell upon me. But the war was now beginning and our care-free, happy days seemed a dream which was swallowed up in many anxieties. It was at this time too that the School suffered the loss of Mr. Jones who had for a period of thirty years devoted himself whole-heartedly to the School. Over a period of fourteen years I proved his great worth and it is difficult to think for a moment of Pembroke Dock without recalling his strong personality and his interest in the welfare of his pupils.

In spite of its war-time experiences the School still flourishes and the best wish I can give is that its future may be as bright as its past.

L. HEMMINGS

COUNTY SCHOOL, PEMBROKE DOCK, 1920-27.

One of Life's greatest pleasures is to live over again in our imagination those moments which gave us greatest pleasure in the past.

Those of us who entered the School in 1920 have many experiences to look back upon both with pride and pleasure. We were indeed a happy band of comrades and though twenty-five years have passed since fate first brought us together we are still comrades even though scattered over the surface of the world. Some are in prisoner of war camps, some on the battle fronts, some doing just a job of work on the home front, yet I am sure we all frequently pause to think of one another and to live over again those happy, happy days we spent together as pupils of the School.

I feel sure that during those seven years the School won for itself a place second to none in the county, especially in the world of Sport. School teams of those days were imbued with a spirit and a determination which as, I look back, was remarkable for its intensity. In 1922 the Haverfordwest Grammar School offered to send their 2nd XI. to play our 1st XI., following a 7—0 victory in 1921. What a change was to take place, for in 1923 we defeated them twice and in 1925 actually trounced them by 12 goals to one, when three of our forwards scored hat tricks.

One of the most exciting games I can remember was in 1926 on our own ground when the Grammar School led 2—0 at half-time. The conditions were terrible, mud, rain, wind and slope facing us but we scored five in that eventful second half. Between 1922 and 1928 the School was never defeated by any School side. In fact when in 1928 the Haverfordwest Grammar School were victorious on their own ground it was considered such a notable event that the Headmaster gave the School a holiday to celebrate.

In 1925 Football caps were first awarded and were proudly worn by ten of the team. Some of that year's team played in every match which the School played for five seasons.

Cricket also had its bright spots and here again the Grammar School were the great rivals. I remember on one occasion E. Webb took nine Grammar School wickets for one run. The Grammar School total was five of which three were byes, and there were ten ducks in the team.

Staff matches were one of time pleasures of the Summer term and some exciting games resulted. One Master invariably marked the pitch with white-wash spots to get a length and when one year the boys removed the marks and substituted others that particular Master had a remarkably successful afternoon's bowling.

During these years the Annual Sports were run for the first time and though our methods were crude our enjoyment was thorough. Our life, however, was not solely sport. We found time to take part in the School Choir and enjoyed being conducted by the late Sir Walford Davies. We visited Wembley and I believe Mr. George still remembers our skill at losing ourselves. We ran Wireless and Photographic clubs and were keen supporters of the League of Nations' Branch.

Many, many happy hours we spent with Mr. Pearce sometimes using crystal sets, and sat far into the night hoping to pick up some unknown voice from the ether. What keen politicians we were. We held mock elections and no real M.P. was more keen and intense than T. Roblin as the Labour Candidate.

As " Old Boys " we have most of us played our part and until the outbreak of the present war the Old Boys' Association was strong and composed of a happy band of loyal workers. So when peace comes again may we all meet again to greet those who have served and returned and to pay our tribute to those who have fallen. In the meantime may I as a representative of those 1920- 27 pupils wish the School every success and though its eyes may be cast "Forward" may the present and the future pupils have many pleasant memories of the C.S.P.D. days.

H. MACKEN

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS!

In the week beginning Monday, January 29th, the School celebrated the jubilee of its foundation in 1895. The celebrations began with a service of Commemoration and Dedication in St. John's Church on Monday afternoon. The staff and pupils had intended to walk in procession from the school to the church, but a heavy snowfall made this impracticable. In spite of the weather, large numbers of parents and old pupils joined the school in this service, which was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. D. D. Bartlett, who is one of the Governors. Prayers were offered for past and present members and staff of the school, and the senior prefect, D. Cowdry, read the lesson from the Epistle to the Philippians, containing St. Paul's Exhortation to think on all things that are true, honest, just and

pure. Mr. Dowling gave a short address, stressing the importance of a school's personality. This was followed by prayers of dedication to further service, recited by every-one present. The church choir was augmented for this occasion by the school choir, who led the congregation in the singing of hymns and gave as an anthem the chorus "And the Glory of the Lord" from Handel's " Messiah. The Vicar spoke of the opportunities open to staff and pupils for setting an example of the good Christian life to the town and neighbourhood. The hymn "Jerusalem," the National Anthem and the Blessing concluded a memorable and inspiring service.

The Jubilee Prize Day on Wednesday, January 31st, is described elsewhere in these columns. Friday afternoon was an Open Day for parents. They watched the girls give a display of gymnastics, dancing and games, organised by Miss Beard; were served with light refreshments in the Domestic Science centre and inspected a display of drawings and paintings by pupils of Mrs. Jones, the art mistress. When they returned to the hall, the visitors enjoyed some choruses from the Messiah sung by the choir, and watched with interest two films on school life.

The week's celebrations ended on Saturday night with a dance organised by the staff and Old Pupils' Association. Although the weather was again unfavourable, large numbers of Old Pupils gathered to indulge in anecdotes and reminiscences of their school days. A small whist drive was arranged for those who were disinclined for dancing, thus assuring an enjoyable evening for all.

PRIZE DAY.

The Prize-giving for 1943-44, which was held on Wednesday, January 31st, was outstanding in that it marked the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the school. The chairman of the Governors, Ald. W. J. Gwilliam, who presided, referred, in his address, to the affairs of the school since its very beginning, and to the fine work done by every Headmaster and Headmistress, with special mention of Mr. T. H. Jones who served the school so fully for over thirty years.

The Headmaster, in his report, not only mentioned the achievements of the year under review, but, as befitted a Jubilee occasion, spoke of the past in which the school had its roots and the great future to which he hoped it would aspire. He also paid special tribute to the Old Pupils in the Services, who, by their work, were reflecting honour on the school.

The principal speaker was Sir Wynn P. Wheldon, D.S.O., Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Board of Education. He

declared his pleasure at hearing in Mr. Dowling's report of the excellent state of the school in its fiftieth year. Many schools which like this one, were now celebrating this anniversary, would soon see the commencement of a new era under the Education Act of 1944. New developments would present difficulties, but Sir Wynn Wheldon felt sure that, in a spirit of enterprise and co-operation, the County of Pembrokeshire would embark with confidence on its widening duties.

During the afternoon, items were given by the school choir, and the senior prefect, D. Cowdry, recited "For the Fallen" by Laurence Binyon.

The following prizes and certificates were presented by Sir Wynn Wheldon :—

Forms II5 : 1, J. C. Maynard; 2, M. Phillips. II7 : 1, G. T. Cook; 2, W. I. Hughes. II8 : 1, D. R. Rogers; 2, G. T. Brown.

IIIB.: 1, B. G. E. Bermingham; 2, A. E. Waterman. IIIA.: 1, M. Davies; 2, K. L. Davies. IVB.: 1, G. D. Tucker; 2, M. Harkett.

IVA.: 1, N. Willcocks; 2, O. Preece.

VB.: Form prize, R. Wickland, School Certificate and special prize for Needlework; School Certificate, M. P. Williams.

VS.: 1, C. A. Jelley, School Certificate; 2, C. A. Roberts. School Certificate, and D. G. Roch, School Certificate and special prize for Science. School Certificates : O. Arundell, G. T. Johnson, R. L. Jones, H. G. Lewis, W. J. Neil, E. J. Nicholls, E. R. Perkins (and special prize for woodwork), P. L. Russell, R. Sabido, H. B. Thomas and E. E. Williams.

VA.: 1 C. M. Lewis, School Certificate; 2, B. C. Arthur, school Certificate. School Certificates : J. F. Child, D. J. Clarke, P. Clarke, M. M. Cunningham, C. G. Day, M. M. English (and special prize for Cookery), E. Evans, A. Finch, E. M. Griffith, A. James, M. M. Jefferies, D. M. John, W. R. Jones, D. M. Johns, D. H. Lloyd, P. F. Maynard, D. M. Picton, D. G. Prout, D. Roblin, B. Sherlock, W. A. H. Smith, S. E. Voyle, M. J. Watson, D. E. Weekes, W. J. Wells, M. Young.

Lower VI Arts : Form prize, D. F. A. Cowdry. Lower VI. Science : A. J. Owen, Supplementary Certificate. Prizes for General Services to the School : D. M. Athoe, Supplementary Certificate, and K. A. Davies.

Supplementary Certificates : K. A. Davies, A. I. English, W. Mathias, L. B. Morgan, J. E. Paterson and E. J. Pope.

Commercial VI.: Form Prizes, M. L. John and P. E. Morris, with Royal Society of Arts Certificates.

Royal Society of Arts Certificates : A. J. Carpenter, A. I. English and I. Lloyd.

Nursing VI.: Form prize, K. M. Prout.

Upper VI.: Form prizes, S. G. Canton, Higher Certificate; P.

I. Morgan, Higher Certificate ; R. B. Castle, Higher Certificate.

"SHIPS."

Trawlers, liners, steamers, tugs,
 All steadfast ships are these,
 Built by work-worn British hands,
 To sail the stormy seas.
 Warships, sturdy as the oaks
 That beautify our lands,
 Have proved their worth in saving
 Us, from our enemies' hands.
 The men who man these gallant ships
 Are England's boast and pride,
 They keep our little island home
 With every want supplied.

JOSIE YATES IVa

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

SCIENCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society on February 8th, a series of films was shown dealing with bird life. The first dealt with the bringing up of a family of Great Tits and was greatly enjoyed by the youthful audience. Nearly everyone in forms two and three was present. In the second, Mr. Simmons attempted to read the commentary as the film was being shown. This was a tricky business but it did help us to recognise the many varieties of warbler, many of which are very hard to distinguish in black and white pictures. The last film was made along the coast of Pembrokeshire and illustrated in a fascinating way the development of a young buzzard. We were very interested in the coastal scenery.

A month later we had a fascinating talk by Mrs. Robinson on Heredity. This name did not mean much to us but Mrs. Robinson made it very interesting. From a study of heredity it is apparently possible to foretell what properties offspring of certain parents are likely to have. We heard how Queen Victoria, although not suffering from haemophilia herself, could pass on the disease, and how it was fortunate that King Edward VIIth did not suffer from it, although some descendents of Queen Victoria who married into the Russian and Spanish Royal Families passed on haemophilia to their children. Many questions were answered by Mrs. Robinson and the meeting

broke up amid laughter when Mr. Simmons asked if male children of a father who sang bass and a mother who sang treble could possibly develop tenor voices. Mrs. Robinson's answer was inaudible.

A.T.C

The year opened with the resumption of regular flying for A.T.C. Cadets. Twenty Cadets were taken up every fourth Sunday, the flights being of approximately three hours duration. Many Cadets saw Lands End and the Scilly Isles from the air, others flew over Gloucester, Weston-Super-Mare, etc. Most of the flying took place from Milton aerodrome, but some Cadets flew from the R.A.F. station at Pembroke Dock.

Three more Cadets were promoted to Corporals. They were Leading Cadet Mathias, Cadet Sherlock and Cadet Noakes.

Members of the Squadron attended a Church Parade at St. John's Church, Pembroke Dock, on the 18th of February. A Parade was held at Bethel Chapel, Pembroke Dock on the occasion of Youth Sunday on the 18th of March. The Squadron took part in the Victory Parade held on the 10th of May and this was followed by another Church Parade at St. John's on Empire Youth Sunday, June 10th. On June 22nd, the Squadron was inspected by the Director General of the A.T.C., Air Marshal Sir L. Gossage, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. Accompanying him was Wing Commander Devitt, the A.T.C. Regional Commandant for Wales. The Director General congratulated the Flight on their smart turn out and bearing and in a short talk told Cadets that recruiting to the R.A.F. had now been re-opened and that the days of A.T.C. personnel being directed to the Army were over.

Cadets are now looking forward to their week of Annual Training which is to take place this year at Talbenny aerodrome from 11th to 18th August. Already a cricket match with the Talbenny team has been arranged and our Cricket team which has not yet won a match hopes to register its first Victory.

RANGERS.

. Training proceeded throughout the Spring term, and we are very grateful to Mr. Evans for the help which he gave us. At the end of term we said " Au revoir" to Miss Ballaster who has served the company excellently since its inception, and promised to see her in

camp in the summer. We are also very grateful for the help we have been given by Miss Rees.

On June 2nd, when Princess Elizabeth attended the Biennial Council meetings of the Welsh Girl Guide Movement at the Temple of Peace and Health, Cardiff, Peggy Athoe went as escort in the Welsh Dragon colour party, composed of Rangers from Pembroke-shire. In view of the falling of attendance, the Company has been suspended until September, when we will recommence our training along the lines laid down in the Post War programme.

THE SCHOOL PLAY.

On Wednesday and Thursday, March 14th and 15th, the School Dramatic Society gave two very successful performances of Oliver Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." The production is all the more praiseworthy in that Grenville Tucker, who was playing one of the major characters, Tony Lumpkin, was at the last minute prevented by illness from taking part, and Brian Arthur, who had been taking the part of the landlord, stepped in and learned the part two days before the first public performance. David Williams, who played Diggory, also took on the role of the landlord, and Phillip Rogers, one of the Fellows, learned a lengthy song at very short notice. These last minute alterations might have daunted a company of professional actors, but these boys and girls accepted them calmly and gave two really good performances.

Denzil Cowdry and Peggy Athoe as Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, presented that elderly couple in a way that did them credit. Karen Davies as Kate, and Glenys Preece as Constance Neville seemed quite at home in the costumes and manners of the eighteenth century, as did Desmond Roch and Alan Owen as their admirers, Marlow and Hastings. Beryl James as the bouncing serving maid and Clifford Davies as Sir Charles Marlow, together with Philip Rogers Robert Kelly, Dennis Vaughan and William Smith as Hardcastle's awkward serving men, made up a competent cast. The stage settings, both in the inn and the Hardcastle's house, were charming, thanks to all the friends of the school, who lent furniture, vases and ornaments, and the changes in lighting for the inn scene and the scene at the bottom of the garden provided welcome variety for the eyes of the audience.

The joint producers, Miss Hinchliffe and Mr. Davies, are indeed to be congratulated on the long hours spent in rehearsal and on the good taste which has made these performances of a difficult play a landmark in the dramatic history of the school.

As a result of the concert £52 9s. 8d. was handed over to the Meyrick Hospital and to the Borough Comforts' and Welcome Home Fund.

"A FEW THOUGHTS ON PUPPETRY."

The word "puppet" came from the French word "poupette" meaning a little doll.

Puppet shows have been a very popular form of entertainment in all countries, being known to the Greeks as early as the fifth century B.C.

The figures represent characters of a drama, and are moved by the performers, who are concealed behind the miniature theatre and carry on the dialogue, to which the movements are timed. The figures are moved from below, usually by the hands of the manipulators, concealed in the puppets' costumes. Puppets may be flat or round, and sometimes their limbs are articulated.

In Java, where the figures, exquisitely designed, represent mythological beings, the performances, which last all night, take place before an illuminated, screen, behind which the women sit. Thus the women see the drama as a shadow play, while the men, on the other side, see the puppets.

The Punch and Judy show, which is the English form of the puppet play, is performed by wandering entertainers. The performer is concealed in a portable frame covered with cloth, the upper part of which is open in front, forming a small covered stage.

Punch, originally called Punchinello, appears to have been introduced to England from France at the Restoration, but did not gain great popularity until the reign of George III.

In schools, puppet plays have proved an endless source of enjoyment, not only to the children, but also to the members of the staff.

In this school the puppet show was greeted with great enthusiasm, and most forms have been very helpful, not only in the making of puppets, costumes and furniture, but also in the writing of many small plays.

Much enjoyment is gained by the producing of these plays, and already several boys have started making puppet theatres, from which young and old derive great pleasure.

MARION DAVIES Form IV.a).

THE GUIDE RALLY AT CARDIFF.

On the day on which the Princess Elizabeth was to visit the Guides of Wales, a guard of honour was formed outside the Temple of Peace, Guides on one side and Rangers and Sea Rangers on the other. The Princess arrived between half-past two and three. She was dressed in her uniform as the Commodore of the Sea Rangers. She then entered the Temple of Peace where she was received by

the Lady Mayoress.

There were a number of speeches, including those spoken by the Lord Mayor, Lady Merthyr and Lady Somers. A number of Guides from foreign countries also spoke.

These were followed by a speech by the Princess Elizabeth, which was heard through loudspeakers by the listening crowds. After this she came out of the Temple of Peace and inspected four thousand Guides from all over Wales.

Meanwhile we Guides who were at the camp had hurried back, by charabancs, to Coedarhydyglyn to change back into our camp overalls to get supper ready for the Princess who was going to have it with us.

At about six o'clock she arrived and, as the Princess was there, we had trifle.

After supper we adjourned to the top of the hill for camp fire. The camp fire was lit and there was a breathless hush, each person wondering whether the flame would stay in or go out. Then there was a sigh of relief as the flame spread through the gorse and wood. Then we started singing camp fire songs. The Rhondda Valley Guides and- Rangers also sang some songs in Welsh.

It made a lovely scene, with the blue smoke curling up into the sky while in the background were tall fir-trees. There were also press photographers wandering around taking photos.

All too soon camp fire came to an end and the Princess Elizabeth had to go to Mrs. Trahearne's house.

Next morning (Sunday) the Guides could sleep until ten o'clock but Cook Patrol had to get up at 8. I happened to be one of the Cook Patrol and, as I was putting some wood on the fire, I heard a car coming from Mrs. Trahearne's house. Looking up, I recognised the Princess's car. It stopped outside the marquee and a man jumped out and unfolded a large rainbow coloured umbrella. He opened the car door and the Princess came out. She was dressed in A.T.S. uniform. There was a service in the marquee for the Guides, Guiders and Rangers who had been confirmed and the Princess was attending it.

Later that morning at about 10.30, as we were having breakfast, the Princess's car passed up the drive to go on to Gloucester. We gave her a good send-off by waving our hats, and cheering. Then we went back to breakfast.

It rained half the morning and all the afternoon and the day seemed endless, but at last supper-time came. After supper the five girls in the Pembrokeshire tent, Pat, Sheila, Zina, Betty and myself went back to our tent and took down most of our gadgets and packed as much as we could of our luggage. We then rolled out our beds, undressed, and went to sleep.

We awoke at six o'clock the next morning packed all our luggage except the things we should need. We had breakfast and then took

down our tent. We set off for the station at about 11.30. as we had to catch the 12.15. Finally we arrived back in Pembroke Dock at about 6.0 p.m.

MARION DAVIES Form Iva

ROMAN REMAINS IN SOUTH WALES.

There are in our country many evidences of the three and a half centuries during which we were under the rule of the power-ful Romans. Traces are still being found of Roman occupation, of their roads, barracks, baths and coins.

The Great North Road at Milford Haven reminds us that the Romans excelled in road building. This road is still used by traffic, passing through Maridunium (Carmarthen), Nidum (Neath), Isca Silurn (Caerleon) to Glevum (Gloucester).

Some years ago the ancient Roman spring at Nottage, near Porthcawl—the Ffynon Fawr—was pumped by electricity into the town's mains, to help the supply while the territorials were at camp. So, after fifteen centuries, the well has been used for drinking purposes once again.

A short time ago two Roman coins were found bearing the words Caesar Aug. . . , the rest of the lettering having been worn away. These also were found in Wales (at Llanelly), in a scrap truck going to the steel works.

But the most interesting Roman remains are found at Caerleon, near Newport. Here the second Legion of Augustus had their barracks, where five hundred soldiers were in camp. The barracks and baths are mostly in ruins but the museum still marks where the temple once stood. We can still see the Amphitheatre, where the soldiers gathered to watch the fights of the gladiators and the baiting of animals, or other sports dear to the Romans.

The arena is one hundred and eighty-four feet long and one-hundred and thirty-six feet wide, hollowed out of the grassy banks. The spectators sat around on the stone walls. These are still standing, and the inscription may still be read, showing who built these walls. We may to-day walk along the grassy banks and imagine we are back once again in the third century, when well-equipped, well-trained Roman soldiers marched smartly past, stood on guard, or spent their leisure time watching the various sports in the arena.

Many coins, vessels, ornaments and pieces of jewellery are to be seen to-day in the National Museum at Cardiff, to remind us of the days when the Romans ruled our country.

BARBARA DAVIES (II.8)

A FEW OF THE INDUSTRIES OF MALTA.

During the time that I lived in Malta I found life there very interesting. One of the things which particularly interests the British resident is the lovely lace made by the Maltese women. Maltese lace is renowned the world over for its fineness and good quality. The lace is not made by machinery but is hand-made by the women themselves. They can be seen sitting in the public gardens or outside their homes making the lace. Beautiful table-centres, afternoon tablecloths, collars and lace trimmings are made in the most exquisite patterns. Much money is made from the lace and buyers, especially visitors from other countries, are nearly always quite willing to pay a little extra for this Maltese lace.

Weavin' also is another industry of Malta. The weaving is done on big looms, not in any kind of factory or mill, but in a room adjoining the shop at which it is sold. In this shop is sold nothing but articles which have been made at the shop. The goods to be sold range from bags to table runners and lengths of material which can be purchased at different prices, according to the quality of the material and the closeness of the weave. A few pleasant and enjoyable hours can be spent watching the 'weavers' at their looms as they weave together many colours of lovely hue. The men of Malta build their own boats and are experts at this art. This industry is to be found all over Malta but some men are more skilful at the art of boat building and so those men who are not quite so skilled get those who are to build their boats. In this way an industry has been built up and some men do nothing but build boats for a living. In these native boats, which are called *dghaisa*, the Maltese do their fishing. This is not a real industry and is only carried out in their spare time. As they work all day, the night is their only spare time, and, because there is no twilight in the Mediterranean, it is dark when they do their fishing. In the dim light of a lantern they sit in the boats and fish. Other fishing is done in deeper waters off the island but in larger boats and the main fish caught is one that is found in the Mediterranean sea only.

Oranges and salt are two of Malta's exports, although these are only sent away in small quantities as both oranges and salt are used in Malta. The oranges are grown in orange *groves* and the salt is obtained from the salt pans. Sea water is let into the pans and when they have been filled the water is shut off. The pans are then left in the sun and gradually evaporation takes place. When the water is all evaporated, the sparkling white salt is left. The salt is then collected by workers. These are only a few of the industries of such a small island as Malta, but they are those which are noticed first both by visitors and inhabitants.

JILL FIELD (Form IV.a).

THE WITCHES' REVELS.

Round and round the witches go,
Chanting, while the fire doth glow.
"This is the night they weave their spell,
At the stroke of midnight from the old church bell."

Off on their broom-sticks now they fly,
Higher and higher like birds in the sky,
Until they reach the sleepy old town,
To fly through the window of old Miser Brown.

They see him gloating over his hoard,
Which he keeps well hidden under a board.
They seize him quickly, screaming with fright,
And rush with him madly into the night.

They fly with him over the land and the sea,
And chant all the time, "Ha, Ha! He, He!
You'll soon drop off if you don't catch hold,"
He screams, "Let me go, and take my gold."

They take him to his lonely den,
And then fly off to old Widow Benn.
They leave the gold right by her bed,
"That'll give him a lesson," the three of them said.

"The dawn is here; we must fly away,
Our spell won't act if we wait for the day."
So, back to their fire their spells to weave,
Go the three old witches till Midsummer Eve.

WILLIAM SMITH (11.8).

“SNAKES.”

To the average individual, the word “snake” conjures up a mental picture of a long, thin, cylindrical body, wriggling rapidly along the ground, with death in the form of virulent poison from its frequently protruded tongue. Thus its appearance and characteristics make the

snake an unwelcome object, producing fear and disgust in the minds of those who see it. But most snakes are harmless to man and many snakes are beautiful both in appearance and grace, and they make very affectionate pets. But by no means all snakes are like this and many become very deadly when handled or disturbed, and they make a ferocious and cunning foe.

There are many kinds of snakes, land snakes, sea snakes, flying snakes and burrowing snakes, and many characteristics are common to all. All snakes like to swim and hunt, and sunshine and warmth are life to them. Snakes prefer to prey on warm-blooded animals and all have cannibalistic tastes and swallow their food whole without using their teeth for masticating purposes. A snake usually lays her eggs in the sunshine, the eggs varying in size for different snakes, and immediately after birth young snakes are unheeded by their mother and must look after themselves. A snake begins to breed at the age of four and the period of incubation is about three months.

Most people in the British Isles have at some time or other seen a snake whilst out walking in the country and much doubt has been aroused as to whether the snake would bite or run away. The latter is usually true. In Britain there are two main species of snakes.

They are the Viper or Adder, very deadly when attacked or disturbed and easily noticed by its slate coloured belly and dark greenish back with a black line running from tail to head where it diverges to form a V shape and the Grass Snake, easily noticed by its collection of beautiful colours tattooed on its back. Many victims fall yearly to the bite of the Adder and include pigs, cattle and sheep; on the other hand the Grass Snake is perfectly harmless to man or beast.

There are many varieties of non-poisonous snakes in the world and I think that the Python, Boa and Anaconda are best known. All these constrictors, so called because they kill their prey by constriction, are of enormous size and it is possible for them to swallow anything up to a fully-grown sheep. Poisonous snakes on the other hand are smaller than these constrictors and their only means of defence are their poisonous fangs. There are many varieties of poisonous snakes and some of the most common and deadliest to mankind are the Mamba, found in the woodland districts of S. Africa—the Cobra, found in S.E. Asia and responsible for thousands of deaths yearly in India—the Rattlesnake, so named because when it shakes its tail it emits a queer rattling sound, found on the prairies of the United States of America—and many kinds of

Vipers found in every country which has a temperate climate. There are numerous others to be found, equally as deadly as the ones which I have mentioned. In India about thirty to forty thousand Indians fall victims to the bite of the Cobra and many are the cases when an Indian, returning home from work, finds a Cobra as his sole bed companion.

But in spite of these outstanding facts there are many things to be said for all snakes. Poisonous snakes are reared on farms where the poison is extracted and used for medical purposes. Again, during the recent war, when the German submarine menace made the food question for Britain a vital one, the British people were forced to economise. At this time their food supplies were suffering great depredations from frequent attacks of rats in large numbers. Again the snake came to the rescue when he was reared for the sole purpose of hunting down and killing this formidable destroyer of our food supplies. This idea has slowly been brought into practice by every civilised country, so that in time we may hope for a world entirely free from all depredations of the rat.

RICARDO E. R. SABIDO (VI.Sc.).

SCHOOL NOTES.

At the beginning of this term there were 320 pupils in school, 173 girls and 147 boys. In addition there is one student teacher, Marion Jefferies.

The prefects are :—

Tudor :—Leslie Davies, Mary Lewis, A. J. Owen, W. Mathias.

Picton :—Peggy Athoe, Jean Paterson, E. J. Pope, B. Sherlock.

Glyndwr :—Sylvia Canton (senior), Phyllis Morgan, D. F. A. Cowdry (senior), C. A. Roberts.

We were all very sorry to learn of the death, on December 25th, of Mrs. J. J. Lewis, the widow of our late caretaker. She had been ailing for many years, and no doubt she never really recovered from the shock of Mr. Lewis' death.

Congratulations to Margaret Sudbury on passing the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Up to date six pupils are definitely going to College next term, D. F. A. Cowdry to University College, Southampton, B. Sherlock to University College, Exeter, A. J. Owen. to University College, Swansea, E. R. Perkins to Loughborough Training College, and C. T. Davies and D. H. Lloyd to Trinity College, Carmarthen.

A very interesting addition to school equipment is the Puppet Theatre, acquired by Miss Hinchliffe this term. An account of this, and of the inaugural performance on June 21st, will be found elsewhere.

We had a most welcome letter from Mr. Devereux early in June. As most of our readers will know, he is serving in the Intelligence

Corps. He went out to Belgium early in January and spent two months in Brussels, where he did some more training. He then moved to the Belgian coast near Dunkirk, and was one of the first to enter the town when the German garrison finally surrendered. At the time of writing he was in a small Dutch town near Nijmegen. We shall all be very glad to have him back with us again, but the prospects of his returning in September seem rather remote as things are now.

The most outstanding event since Christmas was the end of the war in Europe. From the beginning of May we were all listening to every news bulletin, expecting the announcement of the final German surrender, and at last it came on the evening of Monday, May 7th. Tuesday, May 8th, was V.E. Day, and that day and Wednesday were public holidays, so that the school was closed. The caretaker, with the help of some of the senior boys, hung out all the flags and bunting he could lay his hands on, and the School was certainly well decorated. On the Wednesday afternoon there was a free cinema show followed by a tea at Llanion Barracks, and during the ensuing days all the streets in the town had their own private celebrations. On Tuesday, June 19th the School sent two teams to Milford Haven County School to compete in an Inter-School Relay Race. Four secondary schools in the county entered for this race, and our teams did very well, the girls' team winning their event and bringing back a silver cup, and the boys' team coming second.

The teams were :—Girls : Margaret Cunningham, Marion John, Marion Davies. Boys : J. Brock, Phillips, W. Smith.

A certain number of pupils have left since the last " Penvro appeared. From the VIth, Ashley Davies went to Carmarthen Training College in January, while Mary John, Dilys Johns and Doreen Williams have found posts locally; Mary in the N.P, Bank, Pembroke, and Dilys and Doreen in the Post Office. Derek Clarke is going after the holidays to Swindon to go in for locomotive engineering. From the Vth Form Martin has gone to the Wireless College at Abergele, and Sheila Adams is working at the Agricultural Office in Haverfordwest. Gwen Robinson left form IVa. at the end of the Winter term for a clerical post in Pembroke, and Gwynne Davies of the same form went off to the Leys School, Cambridge, at the beginning of the Spring Term.

OLD PUPILS' NOTES.

We congratulate Peter Huyshe and Mervyn Howells on receiving their commissions in the Army. Huyshe saw service in the B.L.A., but Howells, who entered an O.C.T.U. only a few months after joining the Service has not yet experienced active service.

We were glad to hear, at the end of December, that Lieut. J. O.

Thomas, D.S.C., had been mentioned in dispatches for his work during the invasion of Normandy. He was afterwards appointed Senior Officer of a flotilla of eight M.L.s. His ship was the first to enter Le Havre and to sail up the Seine to Rouen.

Roy Cox qualified as a Navigator in the R.A.F. in Canada in December, and arrived back in England shortly afterwards. His brother Billy has seen active service in Europe since D-Day.

We regret to record the death on active service of Pilot Officer Charles F. Jelley, D.F.C. He was reported missing some six or seven months ago, and official news of his death was received at the end of March. He was serving with the Pathfinders.

George Phelps, R.A.F., was reported missing in March after a flight over Cologne.

Another old boy reported missing, believed killed, some time ago, is Peter Saunders. He was a medical officer serving with a Commando Unit in the Far East.

Derek John was wounded in France at the end of last year, but as far as we know, is quite recovered now.

Leslie Brown is home in this country after being wounded in the arm on the Rhine a few months ago. We hope he will soon be completely recovered.

Sergt. (Air-Gunner) Norman Earnshaw was reported missing in February after an operational flight over Germany. He is now back in this country with rather considerable wounds. He has our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Percy Bevans, now a lieutenant, R.N.V.R., called at School on December 12th. He was then serving in the Meteorological Section with the Fleet Air Arm, and was expecting to go out to the Far East very soon.

There must be many old boys who took part in the victorious advance of the Army through France, Belgium and Holland to Germany, but the only ones of whom we have had definite information are Trooper V. A. Crowe, Sergt. Sidney Evans, Cpl. W. Fletcher Morris and Pte. A. A. A. Ricketts. These are in addition to those mentioned in other connections in these notes.

Ronald Thomas, who joined the Territorials just before the outbreak of war, arrived home at the beginning of the year from - India, where he had spent two and a half years, and had reached the rank of Warrant Officer Class I.

One of the many Old Boys at the Jubilee Dance on February 3rd was Flt/Lt. Colin Thomas, who had only just returned from Malta, where he had served for four years. He entered the R.A.F. as an apprentice about ten years ago. Another Old Boy who arrived home from abroad just in time to attend the dance was Douglas Thomas, who had just been commissioned in the Army. He had served four years in India in the R.A.M.C.

Two more old boys are serving with the R.A.F. in India— Gerald

Macken, who went out last September, and John Gray, who arrived there in January.

Our information must still be scanty about old boys joining the Forces, as we have heard of only four since December, three in the Army and one in the Navy. The soldiers are Tom Bowling, Alec Carpenter, who is in the Royal Fusiliers, and Eric Carr, who has joined the Royal Corps of Signals. The sailor is Colwyn Walters, who is training for a commission.

Probably all old boys who were taken prisoners in Europe have now returned to this country. Three E. G. Pendleton, Ted Rogers and Jim Utting have called at school. Utting had the longest period of captivity—five years, but Rogers had been a prisoner for four years, and Pendleton for three. All had had a hard time, but were looking reasonably fit and well after their rest. Utting had had the unpleasant experience of being marched across Germany from Silesia to Bavaria when the Russians were advancing. Rogers spent most of his time in Austria. He escaped into Jugo-Slavia shortly before V.E. Day, was recaptured and handed over to the Gestapo, ultimately released by the Americans, taken by air to Bari in Italy, and from there, after a period of rest and treatment, was brought back by air to this country. Victor Clayson, who was reported missing for a long period, was released from a German prison camp in May.

There was an interesting paragraph in the "Guardian" at the end of December. This stated that when our troops took Tiddim in Burma, one of the first to enter the town was Sergt. David Russell, who is in the Field Security Section. His two brothers are also serving, Royston in the Merchant Navy and John in the R.A.F.

Rowland Rees arrived home from Egypt in January. He served there in the R.A.S.C. and was badly injured as the result of an accident. He is now back at work in his father's business.

Flt/Lt. F. A. Denzey, who completed an operational tour last August, has spent a long period as a parachutist. He worked for twelve months with the Sixth Airborne Division and was mentioned in dispatches for his work.

Fred Hughes is in the Intelligence Corps, and has volunteered for the Paratroop Section. On his last leave some weeks ago, he was expecting to go to Burma very shortly.

We congratulate George Davies, Eric Carr and Eric Thomas on obtaining their B.Sc. degrees, Davies and Carr at Swansea and Thomas at Aberystwyth, and R. Wainwright on passing his first year examination for his BA. degree at Cardiff..

Congratulations also to Ralph Castle, who has passed his first year examinations at Reading University, where he is doing a Course in Horticulture.

Deavin Thomas passed the Intermediate Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society at the end of last year.

D. C. Davies, who returned to civil life some months ago and resumed work as a reporter for the "Guardian," left for London at the end of June to join the Racing Staff of the Press Association.

Mrs. Mary Holmes (nee Taylor) and Joan Mathias (now Mrs Hall) were appointed to the staffs of East End Girls School and Monkton respectively in December.

We regret to report the death, on' February 21st, after a very long illness, of William D. Morris. He had been a patient at Sealyham Hospital for twelve months.

Margaret Cunniffe sent us some news of herself and others at the end of June. She was married on April 28th to Mr. Hugh Griffin. Her elder sister, Mary is now head of a Primary School at Waterlooville on the outskirts of Portsmouth, and her other sister Alice is teaching in Portsmouth. Nancy Sutton is on the staff of Mary's School.

We congratulate the following Old Pupils on their marriage :—
November 25th, W. J. Evans (Royal Marines) to Evelyn May Hoskens.

December 30th, Nancy Castle to Cpl. Basil Underwood, R.A.F. March 14th, Florence Heath to Sergt. Norman M. Batchelor.

R.E.M.E.

April 14th, Valerie Thomas to Alan Lovegreen.

April 28th, Margaret Cunniffe to Hugh Griffin.

June 11th, Kathleen Culley to John Jones, R.N.

June 19th, Clarice Thomas to L.A.C. Rowland Hill, R.C.A.F.

June 19th, Joyce Morgan to Stanley Leach, West Kent Regt.

June 23rd, Joan Mathias to P/O Geoffrey Hall, R.A F.

We record the following additions to our Roll of Honour. --- Royal Navy : R. Emmet, Colwyn Walters.

Army : Edward Nevin, Tom Bowling, A. J. Carpenter, Eric Carr.

R.A.F.: John Russell.

Merchant Navy : Gordon Harries.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

“Every man shift for all the rest amid let no man take care for himself.”—The Tempest.

HOCKEY.

Although bad weather greatly cut down the number of matches in the Autumn term, we are able to record from the Spring term a full and, on the whole, successful season.

Results were as follows :—

December 9th, Tasker's (home) ; won 6—0.

January 20th, Narberth (away) ; won 2—1.

February 17th, Tenby (home); lost 1—3.

March 3rd, Tenby (away); lost 0—3.

March 10th, Tasker's (away); won 2—1.

March 17th, Whitland (home); won 8—0.

March 22nd, Milford (away); won 7—2.

March 24th, Narberth (home); won 4—0.

April 11th, Old Girls (home) ; won 3—2.

The School team was chosen from the following) :—M. John*, (captain), S. Canton* (vice-captain), P. Morgan*, A. James*, J. Child, M. Cunningham, T. Sabido, C. Day, M. Howells, M. Evans, J. Carr, M. Lewis, B. South, P. Athoe, J. Rees, J. Colley, R. Davies (*Old Colours).

At the end of the season, colours were awarded to J. Child and M. Cunningham.

House matches were, as always, keenly contested this year, and Tudor once more succeeded in winning the cup. The final score was Tudor—3 goals; Glyndwr—2; Picton—2.

ROUNDERS.

Only two rounders matches have been played so far but we hope that there will be more to report in the next issue of the magazine.

Results :—

June 2nd, Tenby (home): Won 41/2—1.

June 16th, Milford (home); 1st team won 1/2 —0. 2nd team lost 1—2.

The teams were selected from the following :—

1st team : S. Canton (captain), M. Howells, O. Kenniford, M. Cunningham, J. Child, A. James, I. Garlick, M. Evans, H. Hughes, D. Fletcher.

2nd team : T. Sabido, M. Elliot, K. Davies, J. Yates, M. Sutton, B. Williams, N. Shears, M. Bermingham, L. Barker, P. Tucker, G. Deveson.

TENNIS.

Owing to the great shortage of tennis balls this year, we have not, unfortunately, been able to play any matches. However, arrangements are being made for the usual end of term tournaments which will begin shortly. The School also hopes to play the staff soon and get revenge for their defeat last year.

FOOTBALL.

After the last issue of the "Penvro" in the Christmas Term the School Football XI. played eleven games, eight at home and three away; of these four were won, five lost and two drawn. The results were as follows :—

December 20th—Old Boys (home). Lost 5—3.

January 13th—Hancock's (home). Lost 5—3.

January 20th—Narberth (home). Drawn 0—0.

February 3rd—Army Cadets (home). Won 3—0.

February 10th—Milford (away). Lost 3—0.

February 17th—Tenby (away). Lost . 3—1.

February 24th—A.T.C. (home). Won 5—4.

March 3rd—Tenby (home). Won 2—0.

March 10th—Narberth (away). Drawn 0—0.

March 17th—Milford (home). Lost 3—0.

March 24th—A.T.C. (home). Won 2—0.

The team was selected from :—C. Roberts* (captain), O. Brown*, J. Brock, R. Sabido, A. Phillips, D. Williams, A. Moffat, D. Lloyd, B. Ross, A. Waterman, R. Robinson, D. Hayward, R. James (*Old Colours).

At the end of the Christmas Term colours were awarded to Brock, Williams and Phillips.

CRICKET.

The School XI. has so far had quite a successful season, having won four of the six games played. The most exciting game was undoubtedly that which was played in Milford—the customary rivalry being evinced throughout the afternoon. The last two Milford

batsmen eventually succeeded in passing the Pembroke Dock total; however, we hope to avenge this defeat before the end of terms.

The results of the matches were as follows :—

May 12th—Tenby C.S. (home). Won 33—22 (Roberts 6 for 7, Brock 3 for 15).

May 19th—Pembroke Dock Labour Club (home). Lost 64—21 (Roberts 5 for 22, Williams 2 for 4).

May 26th—Narberth C.S. (away). Won 52 for 5—31 (Williams 19, Roberts 4 for 8, Williams 5 for 18).

June 2nd—A.T.C. (home). Won 83—12 (Lloyd 18—not out Brock 17; Roberts 5 for 0).

June 16th—Milford C.S. (away). Lost 54—42 (Brock 24; Brock 6 for 11).

June 23rd—A.T.C. (home). Won 26—14 (Roberts 8 for 7; Brock 2 for 6).

As can be seen from the above results Roberts has been bowling very well again this year, his present average being 2.2.

The team was selected from the following :—C. Roberts* (captain) ; J. Brock*, D. Cowdry*, G. Brown*, J. Ross, A. Moffat, D. Williams, D. Lloyd, E. Pope, A. Phillips, A. Waterman, R. James, L. John.

A strong, all Glyndwr, committee was chosen at the beginning of the term. It consists of:—C. Roberts (captain), J. Brock (vice-captain), D. F. A. Cowdry (secretary), and G. Brown (committee member).

A word of thanks must be accorded to those masters who have refereed or umpired the shool games during the year, and also to the young ladies who have prepared tea after our home matches.

STOP PRESS.

We were exceedingly sorry to hear at the beginning of July that Mr. Summons is leaving us shortly, hut we congratulate him sincerely on his new appointment, that of Headmaster of the Hedge End Modern School at Southampton. In the two years he has been with us Mr. Summons has been a most useful member of the staff both in and out of school and it will be very difficult for anyone to fill his place adequately. We feel sure that he will be most successful in his new post.

It was very pleasant to see Mr. Harries a few weeks ago, and we were all delighted to hear that lie will be back with us again next term.

We look forward to meeting our new Senior Mistress, Miss Davies

next term. She is at present English Mistress at St. David's County School.

There was further news recently of Lt. J. O. Thomas, R.N.V.R. He was recently awarded a bar to his D.S.C. for "outstanding skill, courage, and devotion to duty in hazardous minesweeping operations in the ports of Northern France after the invasion."

G. Arundell left at the beginning of July to begin work as an apprentice at the Castle Pharmacy in Pembroke.