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County School,
Pembroke Dock, Magazine.

No. 35.

DECEMBER.

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PEMBROKE DOCK.

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Editorial.

For some years past, in the Christmas number of the "Penvro," we have been able to congratulate ourselves on the successful results of the Central Welsh Board Examination, and this year we publish a Certificate List of which the School may well be proud. The following pupils specially distinguished themselves:—May Webb and Sinnett, Higher Certificates; Blencowe and S. H. John, Senior Certificates, equivalent to Welsh Matriculation; D. V. Jones and Doris Merriman, 7 distinctions at the Junior Stage.

The Report of the Triennial Inspection of the School by the Central Welsh Board, which reached us this term, is a very satisfactory document, and contains many complimentary remarks about our work. We are glad to know the Inspectors were so favourably impressed during their visit to the School.

Every pupil of the School should do his best to make the Christmas Concert at the end of the term a success. The proceeds are to be given to the funds of the Recreation Club, which sadly need replenishing. As usual, there will be a children's play, the piece chosen being a Dutch comedy entitled "The Pride of Bergenbond," or, "The Silver Key." The senior pupils are giving scenes from "The Rivals," and a party of girls will provide amusement as "The Girls of Miss Milligan's School."

Illustrious Welshmen.

Mr. D. A. Thomas having offered to place ten statues of great Welshmen in the Cardiff City Hall, a competition was held to decide the best ten subjects to be represented. A prize of £20 was offered to the compiler of the best list, and when the result was published it was found that no one had selected the same ten names as the adjudicators, but seven people had named eight of them correctly, and the prize of £20 was divided between the seven persons. We congratulate R. E. A. Sinnett on being one of these successful competitors. The adjudicator's list was as follows:—1, Dafydd ab Gwilym; 2, Saint David (Dewi Sant); 3, Gerald the Welshman (Giraldus Cambrensis); 4, Owen Glendower (Owain Glyn Dwr); 5, Henry VII.; 6, Howell the Good (Hywel Dda); 7, Prince Llewelyn (Llewelyn y Llyw Olat); 8, Bishop Morgan; 9, Sir Thomas Picton; 10, Rev. William Williams, of Pantycelyn.

Below we print an article on "Owen Glendower," by Sinnett, and we hope to publish accounts of the other Welsh worthies in future numbers of the "Penvro."

Owen Glendower.

Owen Glendower, sometimes called Owain Glyndwr, or Owen of Glyndyfrdwy, was a member of the princely house of Powys. Owen was probably born in or about the year 1359, at Treffgarne, near Haverfordwest. Many legends are handed down as to supernatural happenings which attended his birth. One of these relates that on the night of that auspicious event his father's horses were found standing in their stables fetlock-deep in blood. Of his childhood and early youth, little or nothing is known, but it is supposed that, like so many Welshmen of his time, he went to Oxford, and if this was the case, it is probable that he took a leading part in the fierce faction fights with which the English, Welsh, and Irish students relieved the tedium of their studies. It is certain, however, that he went to London and became a student of the Inns of Court. It was not unnatural that a young man of handsome person, distinguished lineage and good estate, should drift into the profession of arms and to the English court. He soon established himself in favour, and in course of time became squire to Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. It is probable that Owen shared the perils and adventures of his master's travels on the continent, yet how strange is it that men who had faced danger and death side by side should spend the last fifteen years of their lives in a struggle

so persistent and memorable as did these two. It is unlikely that Glendower accompanied Bolingbroke in his exile in France in 1398, and it was probably at this point of his career that he entered the service of Richard II. Some accounts tell us that Owen went with the ill-fated monarch on his disastrous expedition to Ireland, but this is by no means certain.

In 1400 Lord Grey of Ruthin, the chief of the Lords Marchers, seized a stretch of land belonging to Owen, and he, being unable to recover his property by force of arms, took his grievance to London. His suit was dismissed, however, without a hearing, and he returned home to curb his fiery soul and bide his time. Lord Grey continued to add insult to injury, and placed the last straw upon a load of foolish and wanton persecution when he surrounded Owen's house. Glendower escaped only in the nick of time to the surrounding woods, and henceforth was the enemy of all that was English. The Welsh had long been discontented, and had writhed impotently under the iron heel of their Norman oppressors, but they now found in Glendower a chief after their own heart, who was fitted in every way to lead them against the hated English. Handsome, brave, and as able as he was courageous, above all, with the blood of Powys and of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth flowing in his veins, he was just the man not only to lead, but to arouse the enthusiasm and revive the long-suppressed patriotism of an emotional and martial race. He seems to have stepped at once to the front, and to have been hailed with acclamation by all the restless spirits who had been making the lives of the Lords Marchers a burden to them, and by a host of others who had hitherto had no thought of a serious appeal to arms. His standard, the ancient red dragon of Wales on a white ground, was raised in North Wales, and thither flocked the hardy mountaineers, eager to be led on to battle and victory by their new-found champion. Glendower's first act, when he had gathered sufficient forces, was to avenge his wrongs by sacking Ruthin, the town of his ancient adversary. Thence he passed eastward, harrying and spreading panic along the whole border, burning houses, capturing castles, and threatening even Shrewsbury. During Henry's first campaign against him, Glendower lay quietly in the Snowdon district with his followers, and Henry returned to London, confident that the rebellion had been a mere flash in the pan. Meanwhile the Bards had once again come into their own, and the Welsh valleys were re-echoing with the patriotic and inspiring outbursts of the warrior poets, who believed that the moment had come when the hated Saxon yoke would be finally thrown off, and the dreams of Cambrian independence realised. These outbursts fanned the smouldering fire of rebellion in the breasts of the Welsh, and Glendower's forces gained rapidly in strength and numbers.

From 1401 to 1410 Owen waged a continuous warfare against the English. At first he was successful in establishing himself as Prince of Wales, but the tremendous resources and almost unlimited power of England told against the irregular levies which Owen was able to place in the field. The English gradually learnt the art of Welsh mountain warfare, and their superior training and equipment gave them an advantage which no generalship, however brilliant, could counteract. From being Prince of an independent Wales, Glendower gradually sank, until at last he became a mere guerilla leader of spasmodic raids. Of the last six years of Owen's life little is known. Wales was reconquered, her hopes of a glorious national independence were for ever shattered in the dust, and her hero was hidden in the mists of obscurity. We dimly hear of his fierce and rapid raids on the Northern Marches, but at last he was freely given by Henry V. that pardon for which the proud old hero would never stoop to ask. Always keeping in mind his ideal of a united and independent Wales, Owen was aiming at this when he summoned a parliament to meet at Machynlleth. Tradition still points out the house at Machynlleth, where gathered the first and almost the only approach to a parliament that ever met in Wales, and this building has recently been restored and presented to the nation by Mr. David Davies, M.P. Besides the constitution of a Welsh Parliament, provision was also made for education in his scheme for the realisation of an independent and united Wales. As set forth in a letter to the King of France, he intended to establish two universities, one for the north and one for the south, and he also aimed at the creation of a Welsh archbishop as the head of an independent Welsh Church.

It is probable that Owen spent the last years of his eventful life in peace and seclusion at his daughter's castle at Monnington, in Herefordshire. He finally disappeared about 1416. Many legends are told of his death. One old chronicler writes that he was last seen in 1415, in the guise of a reaper bearing a sickle, while another confidently asserts that he and his men still live, and slumber on their arms in a cave called Ogof Dinas, in the Vale of Gwent. There they will remain until England is self-abased, when they will start up and sally forth to realise the prophetic and inspired utterances of the bards. Be that as it may, during his life Owen never forgot his ideal of an independent and united Wales, and he was the last, and undoubtedly the greatest of the soldier patriots of Wales.

R. E. A. SINNETT.

A Visit to a Danish Camp.

On Saturday, October 11th, 1913, about fourteen of the boys set out in the company of Mr. Jones and Mr. West to visit one of the Danish camps near Merriem. The weather was extremely favourable, and we all enjoyed the brisk sail across the Pennar Ferry. From here we proceeded to Hundleton, where we were reinforced by boys from Pembroke. A short halt was called near Orierton, and Mr. Jones took a snapshot of the party.

About half-way down the hill which leads to Merriem Court we turned off to the right, and we arrived at our destination, close by St. Twynells Church. That the Danes actually landed and settled in Pembrokeshire we have ample evidence in place names. Even the north, the stronghold of the Welsh, has its Scandinavian names in Fishguard, Solvach, etc., but in the south, and especially in the creeks and hamlets and homesteads along the coast of the great Haven, Scandinavian names greatly predominate. These people, whose presence has been so deeply impressed on local nomenclature, we may be sure were here not only as marauding visitors, but as settlers who made for themselves lasting homes. The following are a few examples of Scandinavian words embodied in South Pembrokeshire places:—Skomer, Skokholm, Fiord (Milford—middlefiord), Lambi (Lambson), Hogni (Honeyborough), Havn fiord (Haverfordwest), Goim (Creamston) Ulf (Wolfscastle). Even the names of the gods of the stranger may be found in some places, such as Frigga or Freya, the Scandinavian goddess of beauty, in Freystrop, near Haverfordwest, from Freya's Thorp. These places, no doubt, were inhabited by British people, and there must have been British names at one time to creek and village, and the very fact that these strangers so completely obliterated the old place names, and fixed their own names permanently on them, is a very strong proof that they must have been here in large numbers, and exercised great influence.

But to return to the camp. This camp is typical of those found in South Pembrokeshire. There are in all about twenty-four of these camps along the coast. The point which the fortifications occupy is very high, rocky, and steep from the sea. Frequently these camps are found some distance inland, for where the coast line is composed of limestone there is no water, so the invaders had to force their way inland till they reached the sandstone, where water was plentiful. The camp at Merriem is an example of this, for it is situated just on the sandstone rock. The camp consists of a main embankment of circular form, surrounded by three ramparts or aggers of earth. Such a position would be invaluable for defence, and practically impregnable. Another way that they used to form a fort was to select a headland, and construct three ramparts or aggers across the neck of

land joining the headland to the mainland. Such a position, surrounded as it would be on three sides by precipitous cliffs, and on the fourth by the aggers, would be invulnerable. A very fine camp of this nature is to be found near the Stack Rock. Near this camp is a huge cauldron, known as the Devil's Punch Bowl, and tradition tells us that all prisoners taken by the invaders were ruthlessly thrown down this abyss.

Other very fine camps exist at Bullyber Farm, near Linney, Ferry Combe, West Pennar, Skrinkle Head, and on the other side of the water at St. David's and Tiers Cross.

After spending some time upon the site of this camp, admiring the fine view with which our efforts were rewarded, we set out on our homeward journey through St. Twynnels, Maiden Wells, and Pembroke. We arrived home at tea-time with excellent appetites, having spent a very pleasant and instructive day.

J.C.B.

A Visit to a Model Manufacturing Village.

One day in the summer, I had the pleasure of visiting Port Sunlight, driving there from New Ferry, through the picturesque lanes of Cheshire.

The general offices of Lever Brothers, Limited, are approached through an army of poplars. We were taken through these offices first, and I noticed that each desk had every convenience. Ladders have had an overhead way constructed, so that in the chief departments visitors may walk along and see the workers below quite easily.

Next came a visit to the pan rooms of the Soapery. There are four Soaperies at Port Sunlight, with a capacity for turning out 4,000 tons of soap weekly. Each pan boils 60 tons of soap. The liquid soap is poured into frames; when it is cool, the frames are opened, so as to allow the soap to be cut first into slabs, and later into bars.

In the box making all the cutting is done by machinery. The employees fit the pieces together, place them in another machine, the nails drop into their places, and the boxes are ready for the packers. The quickness and dexterity with which the girls take the soap from a travelling table, which brings it to them straight from the stamping machines, and wrap it up, is surprising. They are also exceedingly deft in the way in which they pack it in boxes and then nail them up. The first cottages built at Port Sunlight for the workmen were reproduced in the Brussels Exhibition of 1910, and were awarded the *Grand Prix*.

The cottages are very artistic, variety of architecture being aimed at. In front of all the houses are grass plots, trees, and shrubs. The recreation grounds for the people and employees are very spacious. The schools are very well situated, and, in fact, it would be difficult to find such a clean, tidy, pretty village elsewhere.

E.M.B.

Incidents in the Civil War in Pembrokeshire.

One of the most interesting of the minor battles fought during the Civil War, was a naval fight which occurred at Milford Haven on the 7th of August, 1643. A certain William Smith, captain of a Royalist ship named the "Swallow," heard that there lay at Milford a ship which had seized and plundered a vessel in the King's fleet, and he immediately bore down upon it. After much fruitless negotiation, a fight ensued, in which the "Swallow" came off victorious. The ship then put into Milford in order to get on board a supply of food for the next voyage.

At this time, the principal towns of Pembrokeshire were holding out successfully in opposition to Parliament, but in the following year Haverfordwest and Carew fell into the hands of the enemy. The loss of Carew Castle was a heavy one, for it was the only fortified garrison in Pembrokeshire remaining on the side of the King. It was delivered up to the Mayor of Pembroke with an order to place it at the disposal of the gentry there, who were on the side of Parliament.

In addition to the evil effects on the country occasioned by the Civil War, many deeds of cruelty marked its course. Such was the action of Admiral Swanley, who seized at Milford a ship carrying about 150 men, which was bound for Bristol. He most inhumanely threw overboard about 70 men and two women, under a pretext of believing them to be Irish rebels. Deeds of as cold-blooded cruelty as this occur on the side of both the King and Parliament, and are an equal disgrace to both parties.

Though Pembrokeshire had so far had considerable success in maintaining its allegiance to the King, the month of July, 1654, marked some reverses. On the 28th of July a battle was fought at Colby Moor, near Haverfordwest. The Royalists numbered 450 horse-soldiers, and 1,103 foot-soldiers, but the Parliamentary force, already a strong one, was reinforced by a band of 150 seamen who landed at Milford. After a fierce battle the Royalist horse were routed, and their army totally defeated. Many were killed, about 700 were taken prisoners, and all the baggage and guns fell into the hands of the enemy.

Three years later another great disaster overtook the Royalist arms, when Tenby Castle surrendered to Cromwell. The castle was strongly fortified, and had made a stubborn resistance, but after a long and tedious siege it was obliged to give in. On the 14th May, 1641, the defenders of the town made a last desperate sally, but were defeated, and 30 of them taken prisoners. Then, seeing that further resistance was useless, they capitulated. Colonel Powell, who was defending the town, begged that mercy might be shown to the inhabitants, and his request being granted, they surrendered arms and ammunition, and marching out, delivered up the town and castle to the enemy. Many of the defenders were gentlemen of quality, and these were taken prisoner. In all, between 500 and 600 were detained at Tenby as honourable prisoners under the charge of Colonel Horton.

By this time, all the rebellious parts of South Wales had been reduced by the Parliamentary forces, with the exception of the castle of Pembroke, which was very strongly fortified. This, however, was to be the next place to which their attention was directed. In June of the same year, an order was sent by Cromwell to the Committee of Carmarthen, asking their assistance in the making of shells for the mortar-pieces to be used against Pembroke. When these necessaries had been supplied the siege began. The castle, which was provisioned for a siege, was being held by Poyer and a strong garrison. This fact, and the strength of the castle itself, pointed to a very long resistance, but the food supply, unfortunately, was not a large one. Within five days of the beginning of the siege the garrison were in want, and there was a probability that they would be unable to hold out for any great length of time. Meanwhile the enemy were doing all in their power to effect an entrance. They were much impeded in their efforts by the great shortage of guns, the only two available being planted so as to command the Mills. Famine, however, was working on their side within the walls. The garrison of the town had been put on short rations. Indeed, by the 19th, the defenders were in great want, while their sufferings were added to still more by the fact that the enemy's large guns, which had come up, played continually on the walls. Many assaults were attempted, but were all repulsed, often with serious loss to both sides. Cromwell, who conducted the siege in person, evidently found the resistance most stubborn, and his only hope of reducing the town was by famine. His guns were still few in number, and the gallant leaders of the garrison, Poyer and Laugharne, contrived to withstand all his attempts to storm the town. By July 4th, however, all the food left in the town was a little rain water and biscuit, and on the 11th the garrison surrendered. So ended the siege of Pembroke, which, with a very small supply of food, had maintained a gallant resistance against a strong enemy for over a month.

H.M.S.

Lantern Lectures.

Arrangements have been made to have several lectures during the winter, illustrated by the school lime-light lantern. Mr. Garnett gave the first of the series on Wednesday, December 3rd, his subject being "The Industrial Towns of England." About 50 slides were shown, and Mr. Garnett gave some very interesting information about the great trades of the country. At the close of the lecture O. T. Williams proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Garnett, which was carried with much acclamation. The next lecture was given on Wednesday, December 10th, by Mr. George Mason, on "A Tour through South Pembrokeshire." Next term Mr. West will lecture on "Some Insect Biographies," and other lectures will be arranged.

Old Pupils' Column.

The Editor will be glad to receive items of interest for this column from any of the Old Pupils of the School.

J. W. Griffiths is to be congratulated on obtaining 1st Class Honours in Latin in the Inter. Arts Examination, London University. He also passed the Welsh University Examinations in "Ordinary" Greek and French.

A. V. Kerrison has passed London University Matriculation.

D. Aubrey Williams is Captain of Barry Golf Club, one of the leading Golf Clubs in Wales.

We are glad to know that his achievements in the Football Field did not interfere with W. J. Davies' studies, and we congratulate him on passing out of The Royal Naval College, Greenwich, with a First Class. He has been selected to play in the English International Trial Matches, and we hope to see him included in the "England" sides again this season.

H. J. Palmer, who has been in the Continental Room of the Telegraph Department at the G.P.O. for some years, has passed an examination for a Clerkship in the Controller's Office.

A. E. R. Thomas sailed for Australia on Saturday, November 29th, thus adding one more to the number of Old Pupils in distant lands. He intends to take up farming, and we wish him every success in his enterprise.

After completing her training at Cherwell Hall, Oxford, Ethel Young spent a year in a French School, and at the beginning of this term she was appointed an Assistant Mistress in the Mirfield Grammar School, Yorks.

May James, the first of our pupils to go to the University College, Reading, is evidently finding the life there a very interesting one. The great variety of courses, the presence of a large number of foreigners, and the novel and interesting societies connected with the College should certainly prevent students from falling into a humdrum routine of existence through lack of mental stimulus.

W. A. Llewellyn has been appointed an Assistant Master in the Monkton Mixed School.

Edith James, Constance Reynolds, Mabel Petty, and Edith Swift entered the Home and Colonial Training College at the beginning of the session, R. C. Merriman and B. S. B. Thomas the Borough Road Training College, and N. Davies the Westminster Training College.

Winifred Davies has resigned her post in the Llanion School and entered Swansea Training College.

The "Old Boys" cricket match at the end of the summer term proved a successful event this year. The Old Boys turned out the strongest team that has been seen on the School field for some years, and in consequence were too strong for the School.

C. E. Sketch has passed the First Examination of the Institute of Bankers.

OLD PUPILS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the School on Thursday, December 4th, to consider the advisability of starting an Old Pupils' Association in connection with the School. The Head Master, Mr. T. H. Jones, occupied the chair, and about 30 Old Pupils were present. It was decided, on the proposition of Mr. L. F. Sketch, seconded by Mr. W. A. Bowling, to form an Old Pupils' Association, and it was also agreed to have a social in the Temperance Hall on Monday, 29th December. Mr. G. Davies and Mrs. Dew, B.A. (*Edith Harries*), were elected secretaries for the social, and a strong committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The meeting was

very enthusiastic, and it is to be hoped that an Old Pupils' Association will be firmly established during the Christmas holidays.

In a letter from New Zealand, A. L. Jones says, "A friend and I have taken up a new pastime lately, the exploring of rivers. We went about ten miles up one a short time ago—it was very exciting. We were finally stopped by a steep part, which formed falls. We pulled a light rowing boat up as far as these falls, sometimes in the water and sometimes out. We intend to try to go further next time by taking two or three days over the excursion." He finishes his letter: "I hope the Football Club is doing well. I am sending along a subscription (10/-)—it will, no doubt, be enough to buy a football. Please do not forget to send the 'Penvro'." We feel very grateful to Jones for remembering the School in this way, and thank him on behalf of the Recreation Club for his gift. It is interesting to think that in all parts of the world there are Old Pupils whose thoughts occasionally wander back to the old days in school. The Old Pupils' Association should do much to strengthen the connecting link between the School and its Old Pupils' in distant lands.

School Notes.

63 new pupils entered the School at the beginning of the present term, making a total of 204 to start the year with.

The following gained County Entrance Scholarships to the School:—Dorothy Worster, Elsie M. Howells, Angus G. Athoe, Agnes G. George, Mary R. Llewellyn, Ralph L. Rees, Philip A. G. Gummer; and the following District Scholarships:—Doris Whitfield, Mary Webber, Olive Le Maitre, Dorothy Badham, David J. Price, Daisy Jenkins, Doris Morgan.

M. H. Brock, B. M. Davies, L. S. Brooks, N. Perkins, G. Roberts, J. C. Blencowe, R. E. A. Sinnett, have become Student Teachers.

Miss Beavan having resigned her post somewhat unexpectedly during the holidays, Miss Thomas was, soon after the beginning of the term, appointed to take her place as Cookery Mistress. Miss Thomas was trained at the Cardiff School of Cookery, and in addition to possessing good professional qualifications is an enthusiastic hockey player.

May Webb and R. E. A. Sinnett are to be congratulated on gaining two out of three County Exhibitions awarded this year by the County Education Committee to Bursars and Student Teachers.

After an extremely brief career as a Student Teacher May Webb has gone to the University College of North Wales, Bangor, where she has already been placed in the hockey team. Ivy John, who has entered the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has gained a similar position there, so that later in the season they will probably be opposing each other in the Inter-Coll. match.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Lilian Scale, who was a pupil in the School from September, 1912, to May, 1913, when she was taken seriously ill. We offer our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Scale and other members of her family.

We usually find a good variety of names in our school list, but this term we have a novelty in the shape of two French names, Olive Le Maitre having a French grandfather, who gave up his own country to settle in Plymouth, and Rouffignac, being descended from a Huguenot refugee.

There was some alarm in the early part of the term lest there should be an outbreak of scarlet fever in the School. Two girls contracted the disease, and it was feared others might be affected, but precautions were immediately taken, and Dr. Morgan, the Borough Medical Officer, visited the School several times, examining throats, etc., with the result that we believe the dread germ has been driven away.

The fear of an epidemic or the excitement caused by the keenness displayed by the prefects, as they examined the faces of pupils before morning prayers and hunted for sore throats, inspired a would-be poet to send us a production which we really cannot print in full.

"Those who were afflicted sore,
In their little guttural organ,
Lest their throats should pain them more,
Were sent away to Dr. Morgan."

J. C. Blencowe and R. E. A. Sinnett have been accepted at Borough Road Training College, Gladys Roberts at Cheltenham, and Beatrice Davies at Swansea Training College.

B. S. B. Thomas passed the London University Matriculation Examination in June, and obtained the Supplementary Certificate in Geography at the September examination.

Mr. Rowlands left us at the end of the summer term in order to go up to Cambridge, where he intends to pursue a course of advanced work in Mathematics. His place on the staff has been filled by Mr. H. J. Skrine, B.Sc., from Newtown County School.

Meteorological Report to November, 30th 1913.

	Rainfall, 1913.	Average for last 12 years.
January	7.07 ins.	3.90 ins.
February	2.09 ins.	2.83 ins.
March	5.27 ins.	3.87 ins.
April	4.30 ins.	2.45 ins.
May	3.97 ins.	2.34 ins.
June	2.43 ins.	2.52 ins.
July	.68 ins.	2.27 ins.
August	1.79 ins.	4.43 ins.
September	6.86 ins.	2.94 ins.
October	5.21 ins.	5.72 ins.
November	5.03 ins.	4.30 ins.
Total	44.70 ins.	37.58 ins.

No. of rainy days to December 1st—185

On reference to the above table it will be seen that the rainfall for the holiday months was small. As compared with last year's rainfall during these months, which was 3.11 inches in July, and 6.15 inches on August, it is seen that this year's holiday season was much better than last year's. January and September were the months when the rainfall was heaviest. During September, on the 12th & 13th, heavy rains were recorded, the measurements being 1.41" and 1.73", making a total of 3.13" for two days.

The total rainfall for the eleven months is well above the average for the twelve preceeding years.

R. J. INDER.

Recreation Club Notes.

"Every man shift for all the rest, and let no man take care for himself."
—The Tempest.

GIRLS' HOCKEY NOTES.

School Team.—V. Thomas (Captain), D. Edwards (Vice-Captain), O. George, G. Roberts, S. Webb, G. Collins, E. James, T. Hitchings, M. Jones, E. M. Blencowe, C. Davies. Reserve: D. Merriman.

Committee.—M. Rees (treasurer), D. Edwards, V. Thomas, I. Hitchings, E. James, M. Blencowe, S. Webb, C. Davies (Secretary).

We played our first match this term on Saturday, October 25th, against Whitland County School, at Whitland. The match was a very exciting one, our opponents proving to be a superior team. Immediately after the first bully-off they scored, but although they pressed continually and would have succeeded in scoring again two or three times had not our goal-keeper, V. Thomas, showed some of her best play, the score at half

time remained unaltered. In the next half we worked still harder, and G. Collins scored, but our opponents obtained another goal by one of their forwards. After this both sides failed to score again, and after a hard struggle the score ended 2-1 in their favour.

Our next match was played against Milford County School at Milford, on Saturday, November 15th. This match was also very keenly contested, and two or three times during the first half it seemed as if Milford would score but at half-time neither side had scored. The second-half Milford played down the field and almost at once scored. Afterwards our forwards get hold of the ball and G. Roberts put through for us, while shortly afterwards O. George scored; the game thus ending 2-1 in our favour.

On November 22nd we played Tasker's High School on the boys' ground. Our team played rather carelessly, and at half-time neither side had scored. Play was much better in the second half, and O. George succeeded in scoring 3 goals, two of which were obtained in the last ten minutes. The opposing side failed to score at all.

On November 29th we played Tenby County School at Tenby. In spite of the bad weather we had a very good match and managed to beat Tenby by 5 goals to nil, 4 of them being scored in the first half, when we were playing up-hill, 2 by O. George, 1 by the Tenby goalkeeper, and a splendid one by S. Webb. The goal scored in the second half was also shot by O. George, our centre-forward.

On Saturday, December 6th, we hope to play Narberth at home, when we anticipate a good game. The team is grateful to the Mistresses for preparing the teas, and for accompanying them to the different places and especially to Miss Perman for her great kindness in giving the tea on November 22nd. They also thank Mr. Skrine and Blencowe for acting as referees on November 22nd.

BOYS' CRICKET.—SUMMARY OF LAST SEASON'S PLAY.

The team had a very successful season. We played twelve matches, won 9, lost 3. The batting was by no means good, but the bowling was steady and reliable throughout, Lewis and Williams bowling with remarkable consistency, and only on two occasions was a change bowler absolutely necessary. We were defeated twice by Rosemarket. This team beat us by only three runs on our ground, and had it not been for the fact that our fielding was not up to the standard, we might have secured an easy victory.

Much interest was taken in the match against Pembroke Second eleven, who came to our ground with a good reputation, having won all their matches up to date. However, after a very exciting match, we won by 1 run. We had several other close finishes during the season.

The following are the results of the matches played after the appearance of the Summer number of "The Penvro":—

v. Johnston C.C.—We batted first and scored 57 for 6 wickets (innings declared closed). Williams scored 25 and Lewis 8. Our opponents were dismissed for 10 runs (Williams took 6 wickets for 1 run, and Lewis 4 for 6.

v. Pembroke II.—We batted first and scored 40 runs, Thomas, who gave a good batting display, scoring 19 runs. Our opponents had scored 39 runs when their seventh wicket fell, but Lewis and Williams were equal to the occasion and dismissed the remaining batsmen without any additional score.

The season ended with a match against the Old Boys, who were represented by a very strong team, in which were several of the most prominent players in the Pembrokeshire Cricket League. Dr. E. A. Saunders captained the Old Boys' team. We batted first and scored 24 runs, Lewis 10. We dismissed our opponents for 34 runs, Williams taking 8 wickets for 10 runs. We then batted again and scored 35, Mr West, who played a careful game scored 14 runs. The Old Boys in their second innings made 38. Williams, 5 for 9; Lewis, 4 for 23. We were thus defeated by 14 runs after a very enjoyable game.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. Morris, b Williams	3	b Williams	7
B. Webb, b Williams	0	b Lewis	1
D. Griffiths, b Williams	1	b Lewis	0
T. O'Donnell, b Williams	3	c Gwilliam b Williams	6
H. Brown, b Williams	7	not out	12
S. Rowlands, b Williams	0	b Williams	3
G. T. Leonard, b Williams	6	c and b Williams	0
E. A. Saunders, not out	4	c Inder b Lewis	0
E. James, b Lewis	0	c Mr West b Williams	1
T. Smith, b Williams	0	b Elford	1
W. John, b Lewis	0	b Lewis	3
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	34	Total	38

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Garnett, b Webb	0	c Rowlands b Morris	0
C. Lewis, b Webb	10	c Webb, b Morris	5
S. B. Thomas, c James, b Webb	0	b Webb	0
Mr Jones, c Webb, b Morris	0	c James, b Morris	0
O. Williams, st Rowlands b Morris	0	b O'Donnell	5
Mr West, b Morris	1	b O'Donnell	14
T. Elford, c James, b Morris	6	b Morris	0
C. Blencowe, c James, b Morris	0	c James b O'Donnell	3
R. E. A. Sinnett, c and b Webb	2	b Webb	4
A. Gwilliam, b Webb	0	not out	0
R. J. Inder, not out	0	b Morris	0
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	24	Total	35

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Tl. No. of runs.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Highest score in an innings	Average
S. Thomas	74	11	0	20	6.7
Mr. Rowlands	58	9	0	23	6.4
O. Williams	76	14	1	25	5.4
Mr. West	46	10	1	14	5.1
R. Harries	45	10	1	20*	5

* Signifies Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	No. of Overs	No. of Maiden Overs	Tl. No. of Wickets	Total No of runs	Aver. runs per wicket
O. Williams	97.5	32	64	124	1.9
T. Elford	10	1	5	17	3.4
C. Lewis	101.5	24	45	190	4.2

FOOTBALL.

Officials.—Captain, J. C. Blencowe; Vice-Captain and Secretary, O. T. H. Williams. Committee—R. E. A. Sinnett, A. W. Gwilliam, J. Inder, J. C. Lewis, E. W. G. Morgan, J. C. Blencowe, and O. T. H. Williams.

At the beginning of the season, the prospects of the Association Team being a good one, were very remote indeed. However, things have turned out better than was anticipated. Already we have played nine matches, won 4, lost 2, drawn 3.

The season was opened with a match against the Dockyard Apprentices. Rain fell in torrents during the early part of the match, and this prevented several players from turning up. However, the School forwards combined well, and Lewis registered 2 goals. Our opponents also scored two goals. Mr Skrine, who played back, showed immense resource both in defence and in attack.

On the following Saturday, we played the Coronation School F.C. on our ground. The match resulted in a draw, the score being 2—2: Finch 2. Our forwards were very weak in front of goal; otherwise we might have secured an easy victory.

The return match with the Coronation School resulted in a defeat for the School team, the score being 3—2. The play was of a very even character in the first half, but in the second half our forwards fell away badly. Harries and Finch registered goals for the School.

On Saturday, November 8th, we journeyed to Tenby to play the County School F.C. Our opponents won the toss and elected to play with the slope and the wind in their favour. After a few minutes' play our centre-forward, Lewis, registered the first goal of the match. This made Tenby put vigour and life into the game, and soon the ball was transferred to our quarters, and Tenby equalised. However, play again veered to the Tenby end and Lewis scored another beautiful goal. Tenby then set up a warm attack and our citadel had some narrow escapes, and in a short time Tenby again equalised. The interval arrived with the scores level. Upon restarting, our forwards at once became aggressive, but they were smartly checked by the Tenby backs. Lewis played a great game on the

forward line, and he registered a third goal. Finch also scored. This was the end of the scoring. Mr Skrine played a superb game at centre-half, his kicking and tackling being fine. We returned to the School, where tea was provided for us.

On the following Saturday, we played Milford County School on our ground, when we won, the score being 2 to nil. We deserved to win by a larger margin, but the strong wind which blew across the ground carried away good shots. However, our defence was excellent throughout. Lewis scored both goals for our team from two penalties.

On Saturday, November 29th, we beat the Dockyard Apprentices on our ground by 5 goals to 3. Goal scorers: Lewis, 3; Elford, 1.

On Saturday, November 22nd, we journeyed to Haverfordwest to play our old rivals of the Grammar School. We won the toss and elected to play with the slope in our favour. The ground was rather heavy but both teams went off at a rare pace, and both goalkeepers were called upon in the first ten minutes. After about a quarter of an hour's play, Lewis scored a neat goal after some pretty combination by our forwards. Shortly afterwards, Lewis brought the leather down half the length of the field, and tricking the Haverfordwest backs, scored a fine goal. Immediately after the interval Haverfordwest scored two goals in quick succession, thus making the scores level. Shortly afterwards they scored again, and thus gained the lead. Again and again they attacked, but Morgan, who was playing a fine game at centre-half, saved repeatedly. Then our forwards made a determined rush on their opponents' goal, and Finch scored. Eventually the final whistle came with the scores:—County School, 3 goals; Grammar School, 3 goals.

We also played two matches on Wednesday afternoons. We defeated Pembroke Wednesday F.C. by 5 goals to 1 (Lewis, 1; Finch, 1; Mr Skrine, 1). We lost to Pembroke Dock Wednesday F.C. by 4 goals to 1, Lewis scoring our only goal.

In the nine matches which we have already played we have registered 26 goals to our opponents' 20, our goal-scorers being: Lewis 16, Finch 16, Mr Skrine, F. Harries, and Elford 1 each.

We should like to thank the Head Master and the Staff for kindly providing teas for the visiting teams. We also thank Mr Skrine for taking such an interest in our games.

PAPER CHASE..

A paper chase was held on the half term holiday. Hares—Blencowe, Gwilliam, Finch. The hounds lost the trail near Slade Cross Roads, and only succeeded in picking it up after half an hour's delay. However, they ran at such a pace, that they were close on the heels of the hares at Carew, and afterwards at Cresselly. The hares then drew off towards Manorbier and afterwards reached home via Lamphey and Pembroke. As night drew on, the hounds were unable to follow the trail, and gave up the chase. They arrived home before the hares. Some of them pride themselves on their early return, and claim that it entitles them to the distinction of being the fastest pack on record.

Central Welsh Board.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 1913.

HIGHER CERTIFICATE.—

Sinnett, R. E. A.—English Language and Literature, Latin, French (with conversational power).

Webb, V. M.—English Language and Literature; Latin, French (with conversational power).

SENIOR CERTIFICATE.—

Athoe, C. M.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power), Drawing (with distinction).

Blencowe, E. M.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic; Mathematics; Latin; French (with conversational power); Drawing (with distinction).

Blencowe, J. C.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power), Chemistry, Geography, Drawing (with distinction).

Bollom, I. M.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power), Drawing.

Brock, M. H.—English Language and Literature, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, French (with distinction and conversational power), Drawing.

Brooks, L. S.—English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic (with distinction), French (with conversational power), Geography, Drawing (with distinction).

Davies, B. M.—English Language and Literature; History Arithmetic; French (with conversational power); Geography; Drawing.

Edwards, D. E. T.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power), Drawing (with distinction).

Edwards, G.—English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics; Latin; French (with distinction and conversational power), Geography, Drawing.

John, S. H.—English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic (with distinction); Mathematics; Latin; French (with distinction and conversational power); Chemistry, Geography, Drawing.

Jones, M. G. V.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power); Drawing.

Perkins, N. M.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic; French (with conversational power); Geography.

Rees, E. M.—English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic (with distinction); Latin; French (with conversational power), Drawing (with distinction).

Roberts, G. J.—English Language and Literature; History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, French, Geography, Drawing.

Stephens, H. M.—English Language and Literature; History, Arithmetic; Mathematics; Latin; French (with distinction and conversational power); Geography; Drawing.

Williams, O. T. H.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics (with distinction), Latin, French (with conversational power), Geography, Drawing.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE.—

Collins, M. M.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; Arithmetic (with distinction), Elementary Mathematics (Junior); Elementary Science; Hygiene (with distinction); Cookery.

Collins, W. E.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Latin, French, Elementary Science, Geography, Hygiene, Cookery.

Davies, F. J. M.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic (with distinction); Mathematics; Latin (with distinction); French (with distinction and conversational power); Elementary Science; Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

Davies, G. R. M.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; Arithmetic (with distinction); Mathematics, Latin, French (with distinction and conversational power), Elementary Science, Geography; Drawing (with distinction); Hygiene; Cookery.

Davies, S. R.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic; Mathematics, Geography, Drawing.

Evans, W. G.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics (with distinction), French (with conversational power), Physics; Chemistry, Drawing, Woodwork (with distinction).

Finch, N. V.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, French, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

George, M. O. L.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, Latin; French; Elementary Science, Drawing, Hygiene.

Inder, R. J.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic; French; Chemistry; Geography; Drawing; Woodwork (with distinction).

James, D. M. L.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic; French (with conversational power), Drawing, Hygiene.

James, E. A.—English Language and Literature; Arithmetic, Geography, Hygiene, Cookery.

Jones, D. V.—Scripture, English Language and Literature (with distinction), History, Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics (with distinction), Latin (with distinction), French (with distinction and conversational power); Elementary Science; Geography; Hygiene (with distinction), Cookery (with distinction).

King, E. D.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, History, Latin, French (with conversational power), Elementary Science, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

Lloyd, E. G.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, French (with conversational power), Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

McCarthy, G. M.—Scripture, English Language and Literature, History; Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics, Latin, French (with conversational power), Elementary Science, Hygiene, Cookery.

Merriman, D. E.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; Arithmetic (with distinction), Mathematics (with distinction), Latin, French (with distinction and conversational power), Elementary Science (with distinction), Geography, Drawing (with distinction), Hygiene (with distinction), Cookery (with distinction).

Richards, F. M.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; History; Arithmetic; Mathematics, French (with conversational power), Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

Thomas, E. V.—Scripture, English Language and Literature; History, Arithmetic, Elementary Science, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery.

Webb, S. E.—English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Latin, Drawing, Hygiene, Cookery (with distinction).

Williams, O. B.—English Language and Literature, History, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Latin, Hygiene, Cookery.



“THE PENVRO.”

“The Penvro” is published twice a year, and aims at giving a record of school events as well as reproducing the efforts of the pupils in the form of original articles. The Editor will be glad to receive contributions from present and past pupils; the Magazine can only be a credit to the School so long as the pupils co-operate in sending in matter for publication.

We beg to acknowledge the following:—“Retfordian,” Swansea Grammar School, Bablake School, Coventry, “The Dragon,” “The Harveian,” The Swansea Municipal Secondary School Magazine, “The Galleon.”

Old Pupils may obtain copies of the “Penvro” from Mr. West at the School, price 3d., or by post 3½d.

Abridged School Prospectus.

The School was opened in January, 1895, under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, and is intended to provide a good secondary education for boys and girls remaining at School to the age of 16 or 17. Separate entrances, cloak rooms, etc., are provided for boys and girls. The large grant from the County Council funds enables a sound education by a competent staff to be provided at very low fees, and by means of Scholarships, boys and girls of good ability from the elementary schools receive their education free, and many receive scholarships enabling them to proceed to University Colleges.

Fees. £4 per annum, payable in three instalments of £1 6s 8d at the beginning of each term. Instrumental music, £1 1s. per term.

Scholarships—Entrance County Scholarships, each of the value of £5 per annum, are offered yearly, and these may be renewed. Entrance Scholarships are confined to pupils who are and have been for not less than two years at an Elementary School.

Scholarships tenable at University Colleges and Universities are given in connection with the School.

A number of Bursaries, each about £3 in value, are awarded at the beginning of the School year to pupils whose parents are in pecuniary need of them.

Conditions of Admission—Applications for admission must be made on a form to be obtained from the Head Master or the Clerk. Candidates are admitted after they have shown their fitness for admission by passing an entrance examination.

Withdrawals—Half a Term's notice (in writing) is required on a withdrawal of a pupil, otherwise the Half Term's fees must be paid.

A copy of the School Prospectus may be obtained on application to the Head Master or the Clerk.