

This is a joint Record Society/ Local History Society newsletter; this page is specifically relevant to CRS members; we hope that all other pages will be of interest.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM is to be held on Wednesday, 2nd May, at 7.30pm in the Eagle Assembly Room, Westgate, Cowbridge (above Halcyon Daze). This will be a great opportunity to admire the restored Assembly Room of the Spread Eagle inn, the centre of entertainment for eighteenth-century Cowbridge society, and in the following century the room which was used as the schoolroom for the Eagle Academy.

The guest speaker will be Phil Carradice, an author and broadcaster who wrote the BBC television series "*Wales at War*", and has his own radio programme on BBC Wales, *The Past Master*. He has published countless books and has recently launched his latest book entitled *Welsh Sailors*. We look forward to a most stimulating talk.

As usual, wine and snacks will be served, and there will be plenty of time to chat; it will be a most pleasant evening!

AGENDA

1. Chairperson Welcome
Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of Record Society's AGM held on 18th May 2006
3. Reports: Chair Deborah Fisher
Treasurer Keith Jones
Editor Jeff Alden
4. Election of Officers and Executive Committee.
Committee 2006/7: Deborah Fisher, Keith Jones, Jose Rawlins, Jeff Alden, Betty Alden, Hilary Thomas, Luke Millar, Roger Bird
Nominations for committee members for 2007/8 may be sent to the secretary, Jose Rawlins, before the AGM.
5. Any other business.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

It is now time to renew membership, for which the cost remains £3 a year. Subscriptions may be paid to the treasurer at the AGM, or may be sent to him (cheques made payable to Cowbridge Record Society) at Ruthyn Fach, Ruthin, Bridgend, CF35 5EB

THE MURDER IN THE STORM

In 1885 a farmer and cattle dealer named David Thomas resided at Stallcourt Farm, Llanblethian. He was married, with four children, had spent some years in America and was often referred to as "The Yankee" in the parts of South Wales where he was known. He was well known and popular within the district and had a reputation for generosity.

On 30th October 1885, Mr Thomas left his home early in the morning and caught the train from Cowbridge to the market at Treorchy. There his business dealings earned him £60, including a sovereign which had a hole in it. Mr Thomas placed all this loose money in a canvas bag he was in the habit of carrying and then went on to have dinner in a tavern in the town, met many acquaintances and drank with most of them.

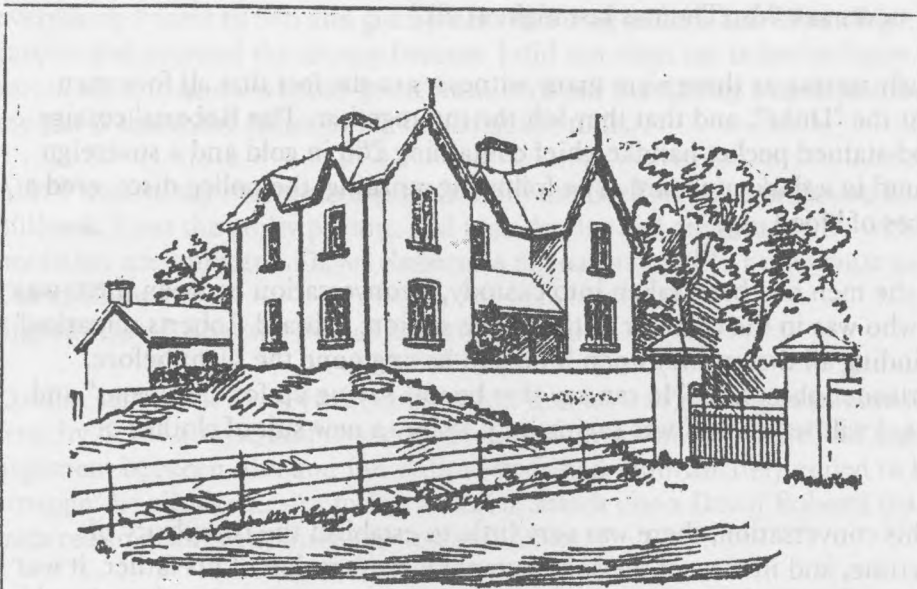
He returned to Cowbridge by train, getting there at about 8.30 pm. He was more or less under the influence of alcohol but was still capable of attending to business, for he was known to have received some more money from a farmer in the town. This man walked with Mr Thomas to the Duke of Wellington Inn where both were well-known as regular customers.

An elderly man named Edward Roberts, Ned the Sawyer, was present in the tap-room. He and his son David were well known in the district, but few people cared to have much to do with them. David Roberts in particular was a heavy loutish-looking man with a sullen expression and a thick, dark moustache. However, he and his father were devoted to one another and quite inseparable. They lived alone in their small two-roomed cottage in Piccadilly, Llanblethian, within a quarter of a mile of Stallcourt Farm, David having returned there some three months earlier after seven years in the army. David Roberts joined his father at the inn shortly before Mr Thomas arrived. David did not have any money and his father, Edward, paid for the drinks. They were joined by a third man, John Thomas the baker, a nephew of the cattle dealer.

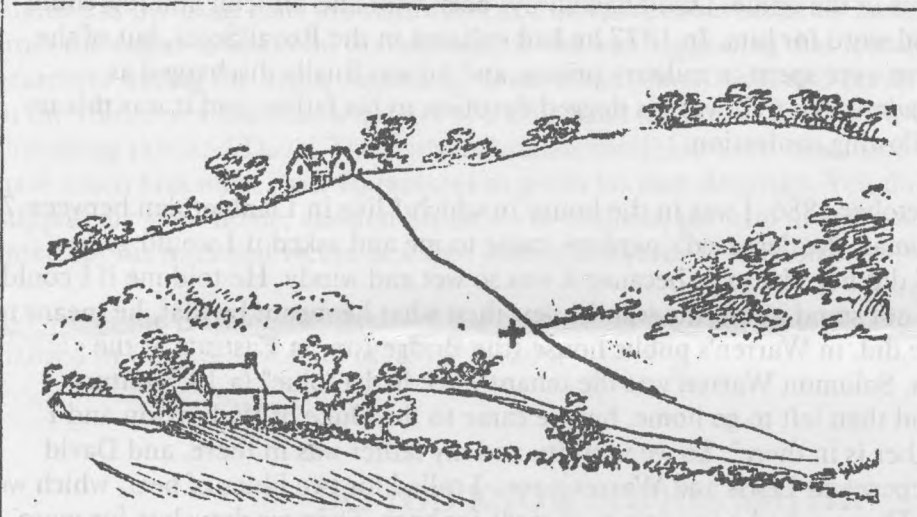
David Thomas reached the Duke of Wellington at 9 pm and joined the Roberts party, paying for the first round of drinks. He took the money from the canvas bag and boastfully said, "I am willing to lend anyone here £20", and rattled the heavy bag upon the table. In the absence of any takers, Thomas put the bag away and invited the others to join him in a game of cards.

Edward Roberts was too drunk to play and fell asleep on a settle in the corner of the room. He was however able to leave the public house at 11 pm with the others. The four of them were seen going off together down Church Street and along Town Mill Road, Thomas and his nephew in front, and the two Robertses following behind. A gale had sprung up and the rain came down in torrents. At Town Mill, it is presumed that after an argument overhead by Mr Alexander of the mill, Mr Thomas turned right following the footpath to the foot of Mount Ida; the other three may have turned left to go through the Three Fields to Llanblethian

At 7 am the following morning a man named Benjamin Williams made a shocking discovery whilst on his way to work. He came upon the body of a man at a point half-way between the stile at Town Mill and Stallcourt Farm. The man had been savagely murdered. The head and face had been battered so as to render him unrecognisable. There were terrible wounds at the back of his head, two wounds in the front of his face, and one wound on the left side of his nose, penetrating to the bone of his skull. This last injury, inflicted with some blunt, heavy instrument, must have been instantly fatal. The rain had ceased about 2 am but as the dead man's clothes were saturated, it was clear that he had been attacked and killed before that hour. His pockets were turned out and no money was found on him. There was a notebook and one or two small articles, but that was all.



STALL COURT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED.



PLACE WHERE THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

The police were quickly on the scene, and the body immediately identified as that of David Thomas. He was conveyed to his own house. The younger Roberts, who with his father, had been attracted to the spot, actually assisted in carrying him to the house; something which was greatly discussed afterwards

On the night of the murder, Mrs Thomas dreamed that someone very dear to her had met with an accident, causing death. In her dream she saw men running away from the scene. The dream was so vivid that, rising early next morning because of her alarm at her husband's failure to return home, she spoke of it to her children, who were in bed. Within twenty minutes of this conversation, she learned that her husband had been killed within a stone's throw of the house. Mrs Thomas and her children were prostrate with grief and for some time she was out of her mind.

The police acted promptly and arrested John Thomas, Edward Roberts and his son as the last persons seen with the murdered man. It was proved however that John Thomas had left the deceased at the stile and gone to his own home. He was discharged from custody at the first magistrates' examination. Both Robertses denied their guilt, and Edward Roberts stated "I know

nothing at all about it. I never saw Mr. Thomas last night at all."

That remark was obviously untrue as there were many witnesses to the fact that all four men were drinking together at the "Duke", and that they left the inn together. The Roberts' cottage was searched and a blood-stained pocket handkerchief containing £66 in gold and a sovereign with a hole in it, was found in a dark cupboard. The following morning, the police discovered a billhook which bore traces of blood.

Two or three days after the men had been taken into custody, a conversation between them was overheard by an officer who was in the corridor of the police station. Edward Roberts remarked, "It is a bad thing their finding all that money upon him, and having none the night before." Whereupon the elder prisoner observed, "He can say that he was saving up for Christmas" and David Roberts said, "Yes, I will tell them I was saving it up to buy a new suit of clothes or something of that sort."

With the exception of this conversation, there was very little to establish the complicity of Edward Roberts in the crime, and in view of the son's complete exoneration of his father, it was thought to be very doubtful if any jury would convict. David Roberts was determined to clear his father of any involvement in the crime. David had always been wild and difficult and few could be found who had a good word for him. In 1877 he had enlisted in the Royal Scots, but of the seven years he served five were spent in military prison, and he was finally discharged as "incorrigible". His only admirable trait was his dogged devotion to his father, and it was this no doubt that led to the following confession:

"On the night of 30th October 1886, I was in the house in which I live in Llanblethian between 7 and 8 o'clock. John Thomas, the deceased's nephew, came to me and asked if I would go to Cowbridge. I told him I did not like to go because it was so wet and windy. He told me if I could come with him I would not stand out in the wet. I knew then what he meant by that, he meant to stand a drink, and so he did, in Warren's public house (the Bridge Inn, in Eastgate at the junction with the Limes. Solomon Warren was the tenant). We had a "blue" (a 19th-century measure) each there, and then left to go home, but we came to the Duke of Wellington and I said, "Let's see if my father is in there". So we went in, and my father was in there, and David Thomas, Evans the Keeper, and Lewis and Warren's son. I called for two blues of beer, which we put down to my father. Then we had a few games of cards for beer. Then we drew lots for more beer. We were in the Duke of Wellington until 11 o'clock.

David Thomas, his nephew, my father and I left the house together and it was a very wild night. We went with David Thomas as far as the Town Mill and there left him. David Thomas went over the stile by the pine end of the mill and we went to Llanblethian in a different direction. When we got to Llanblethian Mill John Thomas went in the direction of his house. I also wish to mention that my father, when he left the "Duke" was what they commonly called "blind drunk" and I had to lead him home. I brought him home and put him to bed.

I am very sorry to say that after I had put my father to bed, I left the house by myself, took a big stick out of the house, and went to the top of Llanblethian Hill. I went down the footpath leading to Cowbridge and met the deceased coming up the footpath and I asked him for his money. He asked me where I came from, and I said I came from Cowbridge. He replied, "Go to Cowbridge". I said, "I want your money first". I told him he had better give it to me or I'd make him. So we had a little struggle and I threw him down and struck him with the stick I had in my hand three times. Then I robbed him of all his money, and took all his papers which I burnt at home, the money bag also.

I also wish to state that when I did get home my father was in bed fast asleep. After I burnt

everything I went to bed and got up next morning at 6.15 am. When I got up I went to the garden and counted the money because I did not want my father to know I had any money. He would want to know where I got it from, so I put the money where you found it, and nobody saw me put it there, my father being in bed at the time.

Also I wish to say that the weapon that did the deed was that stick you had in court, not the billhook. I am the guilty person, and nobody else had anything to do with it. John Thomas and my father are innocent. David Roberts is my name. My life I now must part, for the murder of David Thomas."

Signed "David Roberts, Son of Edward Roberts."

David's statement conveys the impression that he was seeking to minimise, as far as he could, the ferocity of the attack, and trying to give the impression that there had been no more than a slight argument between him and the victim which had unfortunately ended in blows. The "little struggle" he alludes to was in fact a violent attack upon David Roberts that resulted in him being battered to death with three tremendous blows.

The confession does not ring true in other respects either. No stick could have produced such injuries as the dead man showed, whereas a billhook could certainly have inflicted them. Apart from the traces of blood on the billhook, it was wet, suggesting that it had been taken out by the murderer during the night. According to the confession, David and his father left David Thomas at the stile, not more than a quarter of a mile from his home. Even if the heavy wind and drenching rain and David Thomas's inebriated condition were taken into account, it should not have taken him more than 10 minutes to get to his own doorstep. Yet, during this time, Roberts supposedly went home, assisted his father to undress, put him to bed, and then went out again to intercept his intended victim at a spot within 200 yards of his home.

Whatever the truth of the details of the confession, it would seem that Roberts was guilty; he was hanged in Cardiff prison on March 2nd, 1866.

Don Gerrard

DO YOU KNOW SOPHIA SMITH?

I have recently been in touch with someone in south Devon who has been researching the history of part of the coastal signal station system erected by the Admiralty at the beginning of the French wars. One of the commanding officers was a Lt Benjamin Smith, whose wife was buried in Llanblethian churchyard.

Lt Smith spent seven years as the officer commanding the Cave Hill signal station near Abergele in Denbighshire, and then in 1810 he asked for leave of absence to safeguard his family's affairs in Somerset. His father-in-law died at Watchet in that year and Lt Smith, his wife and three children lived there at that time. There is then a gap in our knowledge, until the death in Llanblethian in 1826 of "Sophia, wife of Lieutenant Benjn. Smith, RN". My correspondent is trying to find out what the link was with Llanblethian.

The inscription on the Llanblethian tombstone states that Sophia had six children – five sons and one daughter, so three children were born after 1810: but there are no records of any 'Smith' baptisms at Llanblethian in the early-nineteenth century, nor marriages, nor any other burials save for Sophia. So there do not seem to be any family connections to explain this link.

Could the proximity to the port of Aberthaw be of significance? Certainly ships traded with Watchet and Minehead across the Bristol Channel, and so cross-Channel movement was relatively easy. Added to this was the constant supply of family houses for rent – we have seen how Penylan house in Aberthin, in the parish of Llanblethian was advertised in the *Cambrian* newspaper as being ‘suitable for renting by officers on half pay’. Hugh Entwisle at Marlborough Farm (who had fought at Trafalgar) was such a naval officer; Henry Eccles and later William Royds at St Quentins were both retired Army captains, and Capt Boorder at Great House was also a retired naval officer. Possibly Smith was following their example.

Should any member know anything about Benjamin or his wife Sophia, I would be pleased to receive their information.

JA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN COWBRIDGE

Jean-Yves Robic of Cardiff Archaeological Consultants has had a busy year investigating a number of sites in Cowbridge prior to development.

Planned extensions at the rear of the houses of 32 and 34 Westgate uncovered a number of pits, ditches or gully-like features dating from the Roman period. Much pottery – grey-black and Samian ware – was found, some copper alloy objects like brooches, and a quantity of iron slag, indicating that this was the scene of industrial activity in Roman times.

Another large ditch in the Council Depot site in Church Street, now being developed for four houses, also contained some Roman pottery, but deeper down included a quantity of flints which suggests that this was a pre-Roman feature. This excavation also exposed the footprint of the fourteenth-century house which fronted Church Street, and evidence of further industrial activity – a pit lined with cores of horns of cattle, and animal skulls suggested either tanning or lanthorn manufacture.

In the Grammar School, the remains of the medieval town wall were exposed when the boothouse floor was removed. It was made of large dressed blocks, far more substantial than the existing wall around the Grammar School garden. Further excavations confirmed that the medieval wall had been totally robbed in the eighteenth century.

The footings of the medieval town wall – deep, substantial and stepped - were uncovered in the Old Hall garden, adjoining the Physic garden. These indicated that the original wall was about seven feet thick and composed of dressed stone; most of the remaining wall above ground seems to have been an eighteenth-century rebuild, probably when the Edmondes family took over the property.

In the Physic garden, the floor and flue of a probable late-eighteenth century greenhouse was exposed in the north-west corner, the base of the medieval town wall on the south side, and a mysterious stone structure with a sloping base, which retained water, in the north-east corner.

JA

SCHOOLS IN COWBRIDGE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The history of the Cowbridge Grammar School is well documented, especially in Iolo

Davies's excellent study, "*A Certaine Schoole*", but other schools in nineteenth-century Cowbridge have had varying degrees of attention.

The Eagle Academy existed for most of the century. Certainly it was a school in 1800, then having been recently established in the Assembly room of the former Spread Eagle Inn. David Jones of Wallington claimed that here for 80 years boys were caned and breeched: three of the masters, Thomas Williams, Thomas Rhys and William Lewis all considered it a crime to 'spare the rod'. Nevertheless the school had an excellent reputation for teaching the three Rs, and in terms of suitability for providing an education for the boys of the Vale of Glamorgan rivalled the Grammar School. Among its students were John Stirling, Dean Howell of St Davids, and Judge Gwilym Williams of Miskin Manor. Like a number of other schools, it closed as a result of the opening of the Board School on Broadway in 1876. The *Glamorgan Gazette* reported in 1881 that 'it was not patronised by more than about six pupils from out of the district when the Cowbridge School Board was formed'. The suicide of the master, William Lewis, in 1880 was possibly a result of the failure of the school. Reopening it at that time would have been impossible.

The *Cambrian* newspaper gives us details of a number of other schools. In January 1815 it announced that 'Cowbridge French Academy' will reopen after the recess, 'when ladies and gentlemen will be taught to speak and write this beautiful language with purity and correctness'. Mr Bates, late of Douai College in French Flanders, was the teacher; surely this was a surprising development so soon after the wars with France. I have not been able to discover how successful this enterprise was.

The Eastfield House Commercial Academy was a short-lived competitor to the Eagle school in the 1850s. George Rees, previously master of the Ynyspenllwch schools of Swansea, and more recently 'conductor' of the Wellow School in Bath, announced that he would start the school in January 1858, though the same premises had previously been used by Monsieur Bauer, the French master of the Grammar School. George Rees was hoping to charge 25 guineas a year to boarders over 12, including tuition. He was no longer in Eastfield House in 1861 according to the census, although the *Bridgend Chronicle* records that his school, and that of Miss Barnes, and Miss Stockwood's school for young ladies were reopening in July 1858.

It would seem that the school run by Jane and Maryanne Barnes occupied 54 High Street (today's *Farthings*) for a short time; Miss Stockwood's may have been in the building 'on the bridge', the predecessor to 7 and 9 High Street. There had been another school nearby, for David Jones (of Wallington) had attended Matthew Donne's school in 1839 within earshot of the carriages lumbering over the arch of the bridge, probably at No 5.

There were two other schools much better known, and both involved with the education of girls. Firstly, Great House School was run by Mrs and Miss Davies in 1869, to be followed by Ellen Thorne and Elizabeth Hill who ran "an establishment for young ladies" (with eleven boarders and two servants) in 1871. By 1875 Annie Culverwell had taken over, to be helped by her daughters Alice and Elizabeth; the school thrived well into the twentieth century, and had a particular reputation for art. The painted door panels in the pharmacy today are a reminder of the quality of the work produced.

The other celebrated girls' school was that set up by Annie Llewellyn and run by her and two sisters. Annie was one of the original orphans of Howell's School Llandaff and in 1870 applied to the Governors there for assistance to set up a school at Cowbridge, which she

started in the cramped family home in Church Street . A move to 5 High Street (another school on the bridge) was followed by the setting up of her school in Heath House in Eastgate, which was advertised in 1884 as follows:

“Heath House, Cowbridge, Boarding and Day school. Principals: the Misses Llewellyn. Subjects taught: Reading, writing and arithmetic, geography and history, English grammar and composition, needlework (plain and fancy), music, French and drawing.”

Boys were admitted into the early classes. The school lasted into the twentieth century, when competition from the High School caused its closure.

When an enquiry into the state of education for the poor classes (and in particular to see whether the use of Welsh was holding the pupils back) was conducted in 1847, the resulting report – later designated the Treason of the Blue Books because of its role in effectively banning the use of Welsh in schools – gave us a view of the quality of the dame schools and National school in Cowbridge.

These schools were important as significant numbers of children attended them, 122 in all. The National (or Church) school was opened in 1839 in the building on Cardiff Road now called the Old Schoolhouse. “There was no apparatus beyond the master’s desk, and desks and benches for the scholars; the room is stone-floored and the door in bad repair. 4292 from 5261 was subtracted, and 94381 divided by 526 correctly. They failed however to solve:

1½ yard: 3s. 6½d. : ? 17 yards. (*Can you work that out?*)

The writing was good. The master told me that the attendance was most irregular; many did not come to school more than two days in the week.”

Mrs Burton’s school had been opened in 1835, and was held in her house, next door to the Eagle Academy. Children were only taught reading and spelling and the girls a little sewing. Miss Harris’s school, started in 1840, was again run in a small room in Miss Harris’s house in Eastgate: “She seemed a superior person; her scholars were the children of farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. There was only one labourer’s child in the school and this one of the better class.” Mrs James’s school “scarcely deserves the name of a school. When I first entered the house the dame had gone to church to supply the place of her husband, who is sexton, and was at work elsewhere. The next time she was out when I entered, but came in with a baby in her arms. I only found present six very young children, five of whom were reading Vyses’ spelling book . . .”

Lots of schools, then, but the provision of state education with the opening of Bontfaen school on Broadway in 1876 and then the High School for Girls in 1896, saw the diminution of privately-provided education in Cowbridge, though a number of small privately-run schools continued well into the twentieth century.

JA

RECORD SOCIETY ACQUISITIONS

We are grateful to many people for their kind donations of material to the Record Society. Unless these have been passed on to the Glamorgan Record Office (marked *), they are available for consultation:

Mr David Evans, photograph of Bonvilston smithy; papers relating to Revd WE Evans*

Mrs Barbara Davies, 16 issues of *The Lion* (CGS weekly magazine)

Mr Don Gerrard, 3 postcards

Revd Norman Williams, papers re the proposed reorganisation of CGS and CHS, 1970

Mr L Ginn, computer print-out of Llanblethian Parish register, 1840-90
 Mr JF Thomas, 2 aerial photos of The Cross, Llanblethian
 Mr D Cobourne, photos of Cowbridge Week 1877 and Christmas lights, 1980, and
 Cowbridge in snow
 Mrs E Brown, assorted Bovian magazines
 Mr Keith Edwards, copy deeds re property in Aberthin, and information on Aberthin chapel
 Ms Hilary Thomas pp Donald Moore, copy plans re suggested development of Old Hall
 Mrs M Lamb, photos of opening of Jane Hodge home
 Mrs V Whythe, photos of Llanblethian and Cowbridge.

HIGH SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE

A correspondent has Emailed me with a list of books which she would like to sell. These are rather fine cloth-bound books with leather spine and corners, with the school crest in gold on the front of the book (coat of arms with the school motto 'Tua'r Goleuni', encircled with the words 'Cowbridge Glamorgan County School for Girls').

The titles are as follows:

1. Highways and Byways in N. Wales by AG Bradley, 1905 (reprint), illus by Joseph Pennell and Hugh Thomson
2. Highways and Byways in Oxford and the Cotswolds, by Herbert A Evans, illus by Frederick L Griggs 1905 (1st)
3. Highways and Byways in the Lake District by AG Bradley, 1903 (reprint), illus by Joseph Pennell
4. Highways and Byways in Sussex, by EV Lucas, illus by Frederick L Griggs, 1904
5. Highways and Byways in Dorset, by Sir Frederick Treves, illus by Joseph Pennell, 1906
6. Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. Europe Vol 2 The Northwest, by Geo G Chisholm, 1902
7. Historical Geography of the British Colonies by CP Lucas, Vol 1 The Mediterranean and eastern Colonies, 2nd edn revised 1906
8. Historical Geography of the British Colonies by CP Lucas, Vol V Canada Part 1 (New France) 1901
9. The Age of the Earth and other Geological studies by WJ Sollas, 1905

I know the Highways and Byways series and they are very collectable, containing some excellent line-drawings as well as interesting text. My correspondent thought that because of the Cowbridge connection they might be of interest to someone locally – if this is the case, please get in touch with me in the first instance.

Jeff Alden

WELSH RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS TRUST

A recent visit to Bethania Baptist chapel in Maesteg - a superb galleried and arcaded chapel, the work of William Beddoe Rees in 1908 - has alerted me to the work of the WRB Trust, which takes into its care a selection of non-Anglican redundant religious buildings. Membership of the Friends is £10 pa, from 10 Heol y Dwr, Penygroes, Caernarfon, LL54 6LR

COWBRIDGE & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

No 63: APRIL 2007

BRUCE MCGOVERN

The sudden death of Bruce in early January was a great blow to both the Local History Society, of which he was joint chairman, and to the Record Society of which he was a committee member. He acted as the liaison officer for both societies for the erection of blue plaques, and indeed his last contact with me was to ensure that I received the blue plaque which he had ordered, and which is to be placed on the Grammar School in the summer.

He was a great 'ideas man', always trying to widen our thinking. The involvement of people from Parc prison, firstly in re-creating the Cowbridge stocks, and subsequently in the renewal of some of the historic graves in the churchyard, and – to be fulfilled thanks to the continuing work by Luke Millar – in obtaining training on stone-walling for some prisoners, will mean great benefits for the men and also an improvement to our historic environment.

Bruce was an excellent chairman and a meticulous organiser. He gave me sterling support in the presentation of the 'Cowbridge on Film' DVD; as in everything that he did, he contributed willingly, without any fuss, and always with a smile. He was involved in so many aspects of Cowbridge life, never sought publicity for himself, but worked assiduously to get so many schemes off the ground. Bruce was a great bloke; we will all miss him. We express our deep sympathy to Rita and to Helen and Clive.

COMING EVENTS

The final meeting of the season has been rescheduled from October, and we are very grateful to Brian Davies for agreeing to come and give another of his excellent talks:

May 4th:
Six Pontypridd Anniversaries
Mr Brian Davies

COWBRIDGE ON FILM

The DVD dealing with 60 years of Cowbridge life was a great success; I have ordered more copies which are now available from The Cowbridge Bookshop or from me, Jeff Alden (773373) at £5.

NEXT SEASON

From September on, we will start our meetings at 7.30pm – to give us more time to socialise afterwards!

CHARTER DAY

An excellent day started with coffee at Miskin Manor – and what an impressive building that was! Then on to Cyfarthfa Castle in Merthyr where our visit was preceded by an interesting and informative talk on the Crawshays. The museum presented a lot of material very well, so much so that many people promised to return! Then a very good lunch in what had been the house of Anthony Hill the ironmaster, and a safe return to Cowbridge in time for tea. Many thanks to Yvonne Weeding for her superb organisation.

GLAMORGAN HISTORY SOCIETY

Morgannwg, the annual journal of the society, is alone worth the subscription of £10; the talk at the AGM in May, together with the annual day school, add to the value. The treasurer is no other than our own Keith Jones; do think of joining!