



Guide Lines

The *Occasional* Newsletter
of the
Winchester Area Tourist Guides Association

Spring 2019

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This is my first attempt as Editor of Guide Lines. I would like to thank Steve Heath and Vanessa Silcock for the amazing job they have done in resurrecting the WATGA newsletter and managing it to date. Thanks also goes to all those who have taken the time to submit an article for this issue. Patrick Craze, Editor

Item: 1	Title: Book Review - The Trials of Kings of Hampshire
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Clare Dixon

Madness, Secrecy and Betrayal in Georgian England by Elizabeth Foyster.

One of my Christmas presents, this turned out to be a fascinating book especially for those of us who know Hampshire. The 3rd Earl of Portsmouth was one of the wealthy Wallop family and lived much of his life on their estate at Hurstbourne Park. But in 1823 the Earl's family set out to have him declared insane. The cast of characters includes many familiar names, from George Austen (Portsmouth lodged at the Steventon Rectory for a while as a pupil), to Jane Austen herself (who attended balls at Hurstbourne,) to Lord Byron (chief witness to Portsmouth's second marriage).

The book reads in places like a novel but it is all true – accusations of sodomy, abductions, blackmail, self-harm, domestic violence and the (to us) unhealthy attitudes of Georgian England towards those who didn't conform. Was this extraordinary man mad or just eccentric? A good read!

Item: 2	Title: Cranbury Park and the Greedy Mr Dummer
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Sue De Salis

I happened to be walking near Hursley at the weekend and noticed that we were walking through something called the Chamberlayne Estate. The path passed a small house embedded in the ruins of what claimed to be part of Netley Abbey. Beyond this was a much grander brick and stone Georgian looking edifice. My curiosity tickled, I duly resorted to Wikipedia (and some other more reliable sources!) and established that this had once been the home of Thomas Dummer of Winchester Buttercross fame. It turns out that, having been thwarted by the good people of Winchester in his efforts to adorn his garden with the 15C City Cross, he decided instead to install part of 13C Netley Abbey in his grounds. (Although he also erected a lath and plaster facsimile of the Buttercross which apparently lasted sixty years before being destroyed by the weather.) Clearly, Mr Dummer was a man of some means as he also owned the ruined site of Netley Abbey and part of its North transept now sits next to and is partly incorporated into a keeper's cottage on the estate known as the Castle.

The grand house dates back to 1800 so Dummer would have lived in the previous mansion on the site which had earlier been lived in by Sir Isaac Newton: there is a sundial in the gardens said to have been designed by Sir Isaac. There is also an ornamental stone chamber near the pool with an inscription claiming to be written by Wordsworth on visiting. More recently and with topical relevance to this 75th anniversary year, the house was occupied by Canadian troops in the lead up to D Day and was visited by Eisenhower to review the troops.

Following the death of Thomas Dummer in 1781, the property passed to distant relatives, the Chamberlaynes, who, broadly, continue to hold it to this day. The current owner is Mrs Chamberlayne Macdonald, the Macdonald name having been added after a female Chamberlayne heir married the son of Macdonald of the Isles.

The gardens themselves were designed by Papworth and are open to the public under the National Gardens Scheme on 9 June this year. Could be worth a visit!

Item: 3	Title: Leonardo da Vinci
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Clare Dixon

It may have escaped your notice, as it had mine, that 2019 marks the 500th anniversary of the death of Leonardo da Vinci in 1519. The anniversary is being marked around Europe, especially in France where he died, but also in Southampton!

A large number of Leonardo's drawings were acquired by King Charles II and are now part of the Royal Collection. In the first part of 2019, 144 of these drawings are being sent to 12 British cities, 12 to each city, and Southampton has been chosen as one of the hosts. The Leonardo da Vinci exhibition will be in Southampton Art Gallery from 1st February to 6th May.

<https://www.southamptoncityartgallery.com/whats-on/leonardo-da-vinci-a-life-in-drawing/> After that, the drawings will all be exhibited together in the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace until the middle of October when some will travel north to Edinburgh.

What an excellent opportunity to visit Southampton Art Gallery, which also houses the Edward Burne Jones ‘Perseus’ series and a world class collection of modern art. A comprehensive tour of the Gallery and some of its more notable contents should be available from your fellow guides who had to learn all about it for the 2011 Blue Badge course (me, Tina, Mike, Steve, Sally). Except that sadly for us, and perhaps luckily for you, I suspect we have forgotten it all!

Item: 4	Title: Edward the Confessor 1003/5 – 1066
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Karen Dagwell

Edward the Confessor, also known as St Edward, was born between 1003 and 1005 at Islip near Oxford. He was the first son from his father, King Ethelred’s (the Unready) second marriage which was to Emma, ‘the pearl of Normandy’. Emma was the daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy and following her marriage to Ethelred she was given a large area around the present ‘God Begot House’ in Winchester. She had built a two-storey house which became her home in Winchester. King Ethelred died in 1016 and a year later Emma married King Cnut and their son Harthacnut would eventually be crowned King of England after the death of Cnut in 1035.

Queen Emma was a significant political figure in her own right for she was the wife of two kings, Ethelred and Cnut and the mother of two kings, Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor.

Edward had spent most of his younger life in exile in Normandy but following Cnut’s death and then King Harthacnut’s death, the English crown was for the taking. Edward had a powerful ally, Godwin of Wessex, perhaps the most powerful of the English earls, who had opted to support Edward. On Easter day, 3rd April 1043, Edward was crowned at Winchester, in the Old Minster, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. In ‘The Story of Winchester Cathedral’ E.G.Selwyn says that “It was through her (Emma’s) influence, we may suspect, that Edward the Confessor’s coronation took place, not as heretofore at Kingston-on-Thames but in Winchester Cathedral”.

Milner says in his History of Winchester that following Harthacnut’s death:

“the way to the throne was left open to a native prince”, which was Edward. “The voice of the nation now loudly calling him to the crown, this was accordingly placed upon his head, with the accustomed ceremonies, by the two archbishops, in the presence of most of the other prelates and nobility, in the cathedral of our city”.

He goes on to say:

“The joy of the people was immoderate; and, as is usual with their passions in general, proceeded, in certain places, to the most fatal excesses. Some Danes were murdered by them and the disorderly hocktide sports began in our city, and were never afterwards suspended. The monks of the cathedral joined in the general festivity, the ceremonies of which were extended, by charter, to all future occasions, on which a king of England should wear his crown in the city”.

Edward proved to be a pious king who tried to control the growing power of the earls and in particular the immensely powerful Godwin family. He was not a skilled warrior nor a statesman and he appeared more suited for a career in the church than the throne. However, he showed a preference for Norman advisors and at one point he banished the rebellious Godwin, Earl of Wessex from the kingdom. Although Godwin

would eventually return in force, it may have been during Godwin’s absence that Edward entertained William of Normandy, and “it is not inconceivable that during this time he made him his heir (as William would later claim)” (Richard Cavendish).

Upon Godwin’s death in 1053 his son Harold Godwinson inherited the earldom of Wessex and became Edward’s chief advisor, gradually taking over the reins of governance from Edward as the King focussed more and more on his building project – Westminster Abbey.

Edward seems to have suffered a series of strokes and died at the royal palace, Westminster on the 4th or 5th January 1066. It is said that he entrusted the kingdom to Edith, his wife, and Harold, who were both there at his death bed. He was buried before the high altar in Westminster Abbey on 6th January. On the same day at Westminster Abbey, Harold was crowned King of England.

During his time as king especially between 1052 and 1065, the kingdom was peaceful and prosperous, “with trade, internal and foreign, lively and the towns and countryside in good heart” (ODNB)

In the 12th century, Edward became known as Edward the Confessor, following his canonisation, in recognition of his piety.

Sources:

- Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester Vol 1 by Rev John Milner.
- Kings and Queens – A Royal History of England and Scotland by Plantagenet Somerset Fry.
- Kings and Queens by Richard Cavendish and Pip Leahy.
- The Story of Winchester Cathedral by E. G. Selwyn, Dean of Winchester.
- Bloody British History – Winchester by Don Bryan et al.
- Oxford Dictionary of National Biography – Edward the Confessor.

Item: 5	Title: Were some of the Winchester Bible illustrators’ women?
Date: 9 Feb 2019	Contributor: Colin Cook

The discovery of lapis lazuli pigment preserved in the dental plaque of a religious woman in Germany radiocarbon-dated to the 11th or early 12th century has challenged widespread assumptions that the production of illuminated texts was a solely male preserve. A recent article in *Science Advances* (January 2019) provides firm evidence that challenge our current assumptions about the role of women in monasteries.



The tiny blue pigments found in these teeth of a female skeleton buried in a monks graveyard in Dalheim, North Germany pose the question whether there were also highly educated women artists illustrating medieval texts.

Photo: Christina Warriner

The researchers believe the paint ended up in the woman’s mouth because she was regularly licking her brush to retain its fine point in order to paint the fine detail on the manuscripts, a technique described in manuals of the period.

Dr Anita Radini, from the Department of Archaeology, University of York has said -

“...the commissioning of talented female scribes to produce manuscripts using expensive and sophisticated methods has precedent, with historical sources from Germany recording the commissioning of a luxury manuscript to be produced by nuns. In Germany, women’s monastic communities were made up of noble or aristocratic women, many of whom were highly educated. These women would have led lives free from hard labour and our skeleton fits this profile as it belonged to a middle-aged woman and showed no sign of occupational stress”

The detailed research of the teeth of this skeleton could overturn our assumption that the six illustrators of the Winchester Bible were all male. For those of us who had the opportunity of visiting the amazing exhibition of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts at the British Library perhaps we should now consider whether some of the Winchester exhibits we saw there had been illustrated by the nuns from the Nunnaminster?

Sources:

- *Science Advances* January 2019 <http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/1/eaau7126.full>
- Parish Magazine of St Bartholomew Hyde and St Lawrence with St Swithun-upon-Kingsgate, February 2019 p.32

Item: 6	Title: Edward I and King Arthur
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Clare Dixon

We all know that King Edward I was a big fan of King Arthur – witness Winchester’s very own Round Table – but I hadn’t realised until recently that the Arthurian legends were also useful to Edward in establishing his authority in Wales. I was in Caernarfon Castle last October, built of course by Edward as a symbol of English rule over his newly conquered Welsh territory. But, as the exhibition boards there point out, Edward took trouble to identify himself with the great Celtic warrior King Arthur in order to give legitimacy to his rule over Celtic Wales. What is more, he cleverly sidestepped two unwelcome (to him) aspects of Arthur’s story:

- Most obviously, Arthur was a Celt who fought against the Anglo Saxons ie the English! So after gaining control in Wales Edward sent the ‘Crown of Arthur’, a potent symbol of the Welsh princes, to Westminster Abbey. The message was that Arthur’s authority had gone to Westminster with it
- Secondly, Arthur was said to be not dead but merely sleeping until his country needed him. Not an idea which Edward, as the current king, wanted to encourage. So in 1278 Edward reburied the bones of Arthur and Guinevere at Glastonbury. The message was clear – Arthur was dead and unlikely to return

You may be able to see in my photo of Caernarfon Castle that the stone walls have horizontal stripes of red tiles running through them. Even this was deliberate imagery, recalling the way in which the Romans had built forts and therefore likening Edward’s conquests to the spread of the Roman Empire. Political spin on a grand scale!



Image Courtesy of Clare Dixon

Item: 7	Title: Winchester Caravan
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Sally Peel

Continuing Steve’s theme of Winchester name

Did you know that Winchester is famous for its caravans? This elegant caravan is in the **British Motor Museum** just off the M40 in Gaydon. The Winchester range was known as the “Rolls Royce of Caravans” in its day, gaining this reputation from the quality of its construction and its contemporary features, such as 12v interior lighting, a heating stove for those wintery excursions and an internal toilet (a luxury back then) as well as a gas cooking stove and folding worktop.



1935 Hutchings – Royal Winchester Caravan

Image courtesy of Sally Peel

Winchester is still building caravans and for details and history of the caravan, please click on this link:

<https://www.winchestercaravans.com/14/1680/1955-winchester-pipit>

Item: 8	Title: Alured Clarke
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Clare Dixon

On a recent visit to Exeter Cathedral, my eye was caught by a series of beautiful embroidered cushions which line the sides of the nave. These I discover are the Exeter Rondels, completed in 1989, which tell the chronological story of the Cathedral together with local and national events in over 14 million individual stitches. On the south side was a familiar name – Alured Clarke who whilst a Canon of Winchester Cathedral founded the first hospital here (on the Colebrook Street car park site) and later went on to be Dean of Exeter.



Image Courtesy of Clare Dixon

Item: 9	Title: Winchester Heritage Open Days 19th to 22nd September
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Pauline Shier

Just to let any interested parties know, the HODS team are looking for volunteers to become stewards, do admin, help with fundraising,, be in a focus group etc.,

As the free events are run by volunteers and this year there will be 100 of them it is vital to get as much help as possible!

I became a volunteer last year and thoroughly enjoyed all the events, meeting lots of interesting and knowledgeable people, and getting in first to book various fantastic walks and talks to boot. I found that it really helped with informing my tours too.

If either you, or anyone you know would be interested in any aspect, please don't hesitate to send me a message and I'll get that ball rolling. Check out the website for more information.

www.winchesterheritageopendays.org

Item: 10	Title: Will the Real William Walker Please Step Forward!
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Patrick Craze

As Winchester guides, we are all familiar with story of the diver William Walker, but how many of us know the story behind the controversy surrounding the first commemorative statue of William Walker, which rumbled on for almost 40 years.

The story begins in 1956, some 50 years after William Walker started work on the Cathedral, and to mark the anniversary, the BBC broadcast programmes, on TV and radio, and articles appeared in local and national newspapers. This coverage of William Walker’s remarkable achievement brought it to the attention of a wider audience and, with the renewed interest in the story, the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire offered to finance a commemorative statue of William Walker to be placed inside the Cathedral.

Norman Pierce, a renowned local sculptor, was awarded the commission but inexplicably, soon afterwards, the commission was handed to Sir Charles Wheeler, President of the Royal Academy. Undaunted Norman Pierce continued with his work, as he had a lifelong fascination with the story of the diver, and he went on to produce a standing figure statue and larger than life bust of William Walker.

Sir Charles Wheeler’s statue of William Walker was finally unveiled, by the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, Lord Ashburton, at Evensong on Saturday 21st March 1964. Assembled in the retrochoir for the unveiling were the Bishop of Winchester, Dr Faulkner Alison, the Dean of Winchester, the Very Rev Gibbs-Smith, Cannon Roger Lloyd and the sculptor Sir Charles Wheeler, RA. William Walker’s relatives were invited to witness the event and some 40 family members spanning 4 generations, which included 5 of his sons, watched as the statue was unveiled. The silence that followed the unveiling was said to have been broken by the words “That’s not Grandad” which reverberated around the retrochoir.



Members of the Walker family, photographed in the Cathedral retrochoir, following the unveiling of Sir Charles Wheeler’s statue of William Walker, which can be seen far right. Image courtesy of Clover Colins, William Walker’s Granddaughter.

Wheeler’s statue bore no resemblance to William Walker, and was of a clean shaven, slight figure, who’s form barely filled the diving suit he was wearing. Walker on the other hand was a stout, 14 stone, and his full face sported a fine walrus moustache.



Left. Postcard photograph of Sir Charles Wheeler’s statue, titled “William Walker the Diver at Winchester Cathedral”, purchased from the Cathedral stall in the early 1970’s. Right. Contemporary photographic postcard of William Walker at Winchester Cathedral, c1908, by Charles Beloe. Images courtesy of the author.

Local newspapers covering the event picked up on the fact that the Walker family did not think Wheeler’s statue looked anything like William Walker, and sought a response from Wheeler, as can be seen in the newspaper cutting below.

Just one discordant note: That moustache which is missing from the statuette! Said the family, “It is a very good figure, but it’s not Dad.”
 Comment from Sir Charles Wheeler: “I worked from a very small snapshot of a man who was cleanshaven. It would not be possible now to add a moustache to the statuette without completely recasting the model.”

Extract from Southern Evening Echo Monday 23 March 1964

Clearly something had gone wrong and it is now thought that Sir Charles Wheeler was working from a photograph which included Francis Fox (consulting engineer), William Walker (diver) and J.B. Colson (cathedral architect). The cause of the confusion was that from time to time Francis Fox would don a diving suit to inspect William Walkers work and, in the photograph sent to Wheeler, Fox is wearing a diving suit, and William Walker is wearing his day clothes. The Dean and Chapter refused to be drawn on the matter and insisted that the statue should remain.

Over the decades there have been a number of approaches to ask the Dean and Chapter to reconsider their position, especially in the light of the fact that the Winchester sculptor, Norman Pierce, had created a statue in the likeness of William Walker, much preferred by the Walker family, and had offered it to the Dean and Chapter.



Descendants of William Walker being interviewed by J.P. Whitaker, city archivist, June 1972. Far right is the Winchester sculptor Norman Peirce. Image courtesy of Steve Heath.

During the 1970s, Mary Ashton, a former student and friend of Norman Pierce, campaigned tirelessly but unsuccessfully to get his work into the Cathedral. During the 1980s and 1990s various publications, TV and newspapers featured the story but successive Deans refused to reconsider.



In 1992 Barbara Carpenter Tuner publish her book “A History of Winchester” which went some way to perpetuate the myth that Wheeler’s statue was in the likeness of William Walker, even at this late date. On page 171 is the photograph believed to have been the one sent to Wheeler, to work from, and the title is clearly incorrect. See left

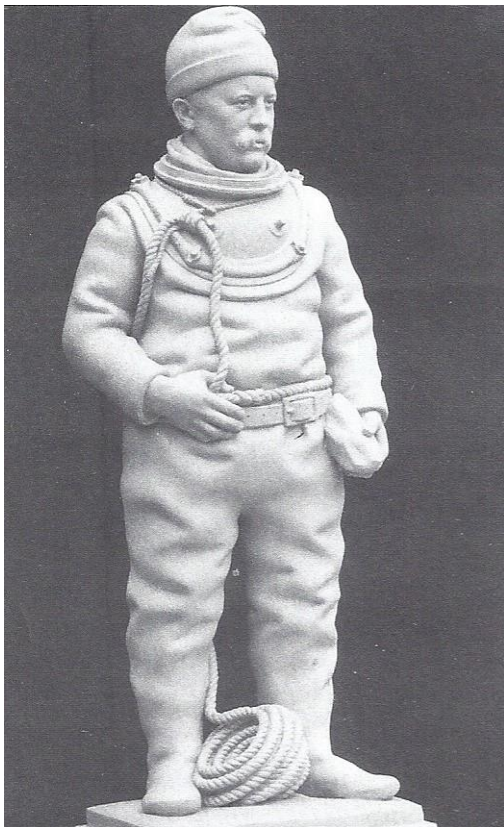
81. From left: William Walker (diver), Francis Fox (engineer), J.B. Colson (cathedral architect) and an unknown worker.

To add insult to injury on page 172, of Barbara Carpenter-Turners book, there is a photograph of William Walker, in his diving suit, and it is simply titled "One of the divers who laid concrete bags under the Cathedral during repairs to the foundations."

Perhaps the above is not surprising since Barbara Carpenter Turner was after all part of the Cathedral establishment, her husband was the Cathedral Architect and they lived in the Cathedral Close.

In 1997 Gary Potter, of the Historical Diving Society (HDS), was researching the career of William Walker, met Norman Pierce's widow Dorothy and saw the splendid statue and bust of William Walker that Norman had created. At a subsequent HDS committee meeting, it was agreed that the HDS should make a fresh approach to the new Dean, the Very Reverend Michael Till, and in August 1997 Gary Potter and Reg Vallintine (HDS) met with the Dean.

The Dean listened carefully to arguments put by the HDS and, to the surprise and delight of all concerned, agreed that "something should be done". He warned that it would take some time as a number of national bodies and cathedral committees would have to give their approval but by the end of 1998 the Dean and Chapter had agreed to replace the Wheeler statue in the cathedral and to the possible placing of a bust in the grounds. Norman Peirce's widow, Dorothy, generously offered to provide final versions of both.



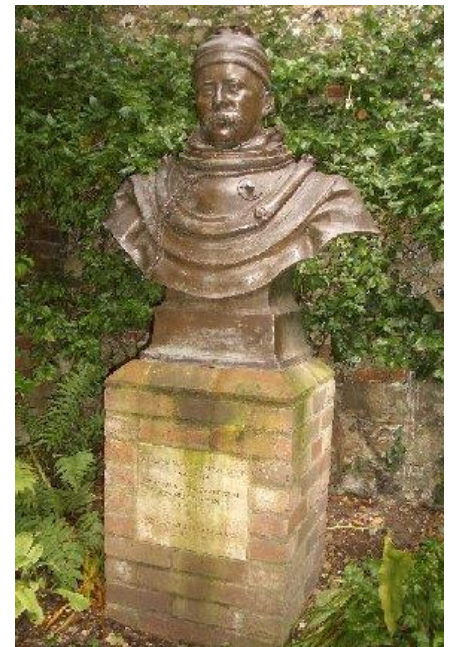
The lifelike statue and bust of William Walker created by Winchester sculptor Norman Peirce

In 1999, however, the "cathedral fabric committee" decided not to accept the Norman Peirce statue but to commission Glynn Williams to produce a new one. At the same time, it was confirmed that the Norman Peirce bust would be erected outside the cathedral's Visitor Centre.



The new statue created by Glynn Williams, Royal College of Art, was unveiled in the cathedral retrochoir during Evensong on the 3rd June 2001. The Dean in his address spoke about William Walker's achievements and at his pleasure in being able to provide, at long last, a more realistic statue of the famous diver.

Finally, the bust of William Walker by Norman Peirce was unveiled by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Pierce, on the 7th October 2001 and is located between the cathedral visitors centre and refectory. At the unveiling were the Dean of Winchester Cathedral, members of the William Walker's family, the President and members of the Historical Diving Society, including Gary Potter and Reg Valentine who had been instrumental in persuading the Dean and Chapter to reconsider their position, and Mary Ashton who had campaigned on behalf of Norman Peirce for decades.



Following the unveiling of the Norman Peirce bust, a celebration lunch, organised by the HDS, was held in the William Walker room, of the Wessex Hotel, and was attended by over 60 of William Walker's relatives. At the end of the lunch Dorothy Pierce took the opportunity to present her late husband's statue of William Walker, to the Historical Diving Society, in recognition of all the society had done to ensure that William Walker is fittingly commemorated.

As to the fate of Sir Charles Wheeler's statue, I understand it now resides in the Deanery, perhaps as a reminder to the current and future Deans that it is never too late to do the right thing.

Sources:

- The William Walker Statues - Reg Vallintine (HDS) 2001
- A History of Winchester – Barbara Carpenter Turner 1994
- Walker Oral Family History – Clover Colins, William Walkers Granddaughter.
- Southern Evening Echo

Item: 11	Title: WATGA 2019 Leaflet Launch
Date: 8 Mar 2019	Contributor: Pauline Shier



Launch of the 2019 WATGA leaflet in front of the City Museum. Second from the left is Paul Spencer, Executive Director of BID, who finance the leaflet and our own Johanna Cruickshank who designs and edits the leaflet.

Don't forget to tell all of our visitors, we are now on TRIPADVISOR! We welcome their feedback of course and I have taken to telling people that I hope they enjoyed my tour, but if they didn't my name is Jane!

Courtesy of Pauline Shier

Item: 12	Title: Josie Wheeler
Date: 19 Feb 2019	Contributor: Johanna Cruickshank



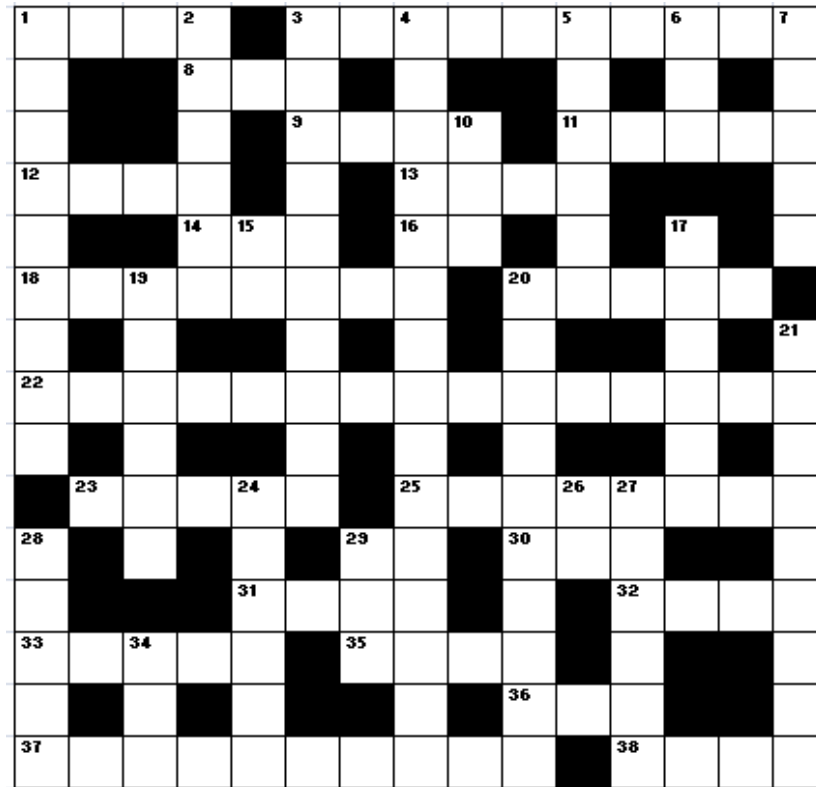
Members who attended the WATGA General Meeting, on 19th February, held at the United Reform Church, Jewry Street, were delighted to meet Erica's new addition to the family "Josie Wheeler".

Left to right Di Grudgings, Josie and Erica Wheeler and Valerie Walker.

Image courtesy of Johanna Cruickshank.

Item: 13	Title: Winchester Crossword
Date: Mar 2019	Contributor: Anonymous

A (Mainly) Winchester Themed Crossword (ish)



across:

CLUES

down:

1	Bishop de Lucy took it away	4
3	Grimbald first Abbot	3,7
8	Born	3
9	Old Tom, Gunpowder, Watercress	4
11	Earl Waltheof went so to his death	5
12	Queen of the Inner City Manor	4
13	Get it by City Cross	4
14	Encountered & fought	3
16	Male pronoun	2
18	Bombay founded 1986	8
20	Queen's Lodge sat beside this gate	5
22	Now showing on Broadway	7,3,5
23	Winchester is	1,4
25	Keat's poetry	8
29	Maybe Romans dropped in Brooks	2
30	William's half brother, Bishop	3
31	Mix up, sham	4
32	Walks	4
33	Empress Matilda - Countess thereof	5
15	Status not elevation	4
36	Geological, Calendar, Regnal (1741)	3
37	1043, Edward had Coronation here	3,7
38	Keepers of the Eastgate	4

1	1 st King of the English	9
2	King Stephen's men used St Giles Hill to	6
3	Parliament regarded Bishop Gardiner so	10
4	Blue with white collar	10,5
5	Bishop Asser was one before 1320	6
6	Jack & Jill, Tom & ... – Canon Street girls?	3
7	Hotel at N°21	5
10	Female pronoun	3
15	Canadian?	2
17	Alfred had such a plan	6
19	Once upon a time in The Square	6
20	Queen Emma was Harold Harefoot's	10
21	For animals & people in The Square	9
24	Lumps and bumps along the Romsey Road	6
26	Old style CE	2
27	Wisdom arrived 1066	6
28	Some see Fanny Brawne as Keats'	5
29	There was a lot around in 1141	3
34	Doctor of Canon & Civil Law	3

Please email your completed crossword to the editor. The first person to return a correct crossword will be excused guiding on Christmas day!

And Finally!



Image courtesy of the Apollo Theatre Company

Our own Mike Craze took to the stage of Theatre Royal, Winchester, on Sunday 24th March, as Sid James in the Apollo Theatre Company’s production of Hancock’s Half Hour. Several WATGA guides were spotted amongst the packed house including, Karen, Graham, David A, Steve and Judith. All agreed it was thoroughly enjoyable evening of entertainment. Well done Mike.

Guide Lines Submission and Publishing Dates

- Summer Issue
 - submit copy by 20 June 2019
 - publish 30 June 2019
- Autumn Issue
 - submit copy by 20 September 2019
 - publish 30 September 2019
- Winter Issue
 - submit copy by 20 December 2019
 - publish 31 December 2019

WATGA takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information in this Newsletter. Please contact individual contributors with any queries.

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 reserve the right to edit or omit any contributions received.