

The Quornian.

Vol. II.

No. 4.



Photo by SHUTTLEWOOD

[QUORN.]

JULY, 1913.

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SCHOOL NOTES.

THE most important event of this half-year has been the general inspection conducted a few weeks ago by Mr. R. D. Smith, our District Inspector, assisted by Mr. H. J. R. Murray and Miss C. F. Shearson. Mr. Smith's genial manner and the excellent behaviour of the pupils did much to allay the discomfort of what must necessarily be a nerve-trying experience; and the sounds of hilarity proceeding from some of the class-rooms showed that the function was not altogether unenjoyable. Not all of the answers, however, were screamingly funny, and when the report comes we fully expect to find in it a fair share of candid criticism. We feel, however, that it will be kindly and helpful rather than severe, and both from the report and from the conference of the Inspectors with the Trustees we hope to gain suggestions which may be of value to the school. In consequence of this inspection it has been decided not to hold the usual annual examination this year by an outside examiner—for which relief we give much thanks.

* *

We regret that, owing to the demands made upon the time of the pupils and the masters, the rehearsals for the operetta, the performance of which was foreshadowed in our last issue, had to be suspended. Perhaps we may try again at a later date.

The Old Quornians' Association is still dormant. We believe that there is still a Secretary, and that he has in hand a goodly balance transferred to him by the treasurer on his departure to Canada. No tennis club has been formed this year, though we hear of a number of Old Quornians who would have been glad to play; neither have we received, for the benefit of our Library and School Field Fund, the payments due for last year's use of the court. We hope, however, to get the accounts settled at a general meeting early in next Term, when the Association may perhaps, like the phoenix, rise from its ashes with renewed youth and vigour.

* *

Mr. King's history prize is to be awarded at the beginning of next Term, the competition to take the form of a paper of questions and essays on the First Chapter of Macaulay's History. The value of the prize, which will not exceed £1, will depend upon the quality of the answers sent in.

* *

The following announcement appeared in a Loughborough newspaper on May 21st:—"The second Midland Musical Festival opened at Edgbaston on Tuesday with the usual 'Children's Day.' Great interest was manifested in the final test for the pianoforte class, in which L. G. North, of Quorn, was one of the eight musicians competing. All the children played the short piece extremely well, and at the close only one mark separated the leading pair, the judge placing Miss Wellings first with 89 marks, while the Quorn boy, whose playing was remarkable for taste, expression and neatness, secured 88." The reporter kindly mentioned that Leslie North attends the Rawlins Grammar School; but we must disclaim any credit for his performance, as his musical teaching was obtained elsewhere. Nevertheless, we must congratulate him and his parents on his success, and we feel proud to bask in the reflected rays of his glory.

On a later page it will be seen that North is "blossoming out" as a journalist. We must thank him and the other pupils who, with some help from the masters, have ventured to put pen to paper and to contribute articles to our magazine, which ought, more than in the past, to be conducted not only for the pupils but by the pupils.

* *

A few weeks ago we received an unexpected though none the less welcome visit from Mr. A. H. Leake, who acted as the County Council Instructor in Woodwork from 1895 to 1899. His ability and enthusiasm for his work led to his engagement by the Government of Ontario as Sloyd Instructor, and he now occupies the important position of Inspector General of Manual Instruction for the whole of the Province. He looks well and prosperous, he finds the climate of Western Canada by no means trying, and he enjoys his work. He is in no hurry, therefore, to relinquish the freedom of a new country, where education is highly valued and generously paid for, in exchange for the conventionality and officialdom of old England.

* *

We regret to say that we have this Term to bid farewell to Miss Butler, who after thirteen years' devoted service, is leaving the school, and is at the same time retiring from the strenuous life of a class teacher. Miss Butler is too highly esteemed to need any parting words of commendation; but we may all join in wishing her health and happiness for many years to come, and in the hope that she will not cease to keep a warm corner in her heart for Quorn, nor to maintain some of that keenness for its interests that have prompted her to do so much for its welfare in the past.

She is to be succeeded by Miss A. M. Highton, a lady of ripe experience, who comes to us with excellent

credentials from the Northampton High School for Girls. We hope that the pupils, both boys and girls, will give Miss Highton as hearty a welcome as even Miss Butler would wish her to receive.

E.W.H.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS FOUNDER.

From 1709 to his death in 1712 the Founder appears to have been free from further disputes with the Trustees. They, however, were threatened with litigation concerning the watercourse at Buddon Bridge, but they emerged practically scathless from a somewhat lengthy controversy, as the following items from the old account book show.

1709/10	Feb. 10. pd. at the receiving of Rent,	£	s.	d.
	And differance at Buden bridg. ...	00	01	00
1710.	Octob. 15. spent about the contest at turning the watercourse ...	00	01	00
	Decbr. 4. pd. Mr. W. Whats for his advise about y ^e Mill dam. ...	00	05	00
1712.	Impmis. pd for Counsel and advice ...	00	05	00
	It. pd. to John Wilson upon the Account of the damage he recd. by the Watercourse 1712 ...	00	01	00

In a spare space under the receipts for 1711 there appears this entry—

"The Honourable Donor Thomas Rawlins of Woodhouse in the County of Leicester Gentleman Departed This Natural life October the 1st. Anno: Dom: 1712.

The date of the Founder's decease is, however, given on the mural monument now in the School as September 30th, so that he doubtless died during the night of Sept. 30th to Oct. 1st. According to the Woodhouse register he was buried on October 4th.

His illness could not have been of long duration, for I have before me a torn pocket book showing, amongst other items, that on Sept. 7th he received the sum of 9d. of "Mrs. Chambers for a mounths Learning and a

Book for Mary," and that on Sept. 15th he received 1s. 0d. from "one Cramp of Barrow entrance."

The Inventory of his "Cattle and Chattles" "taken and appraised by Robert Foulds and John Gutteridge of Woodhouse" on October 10th and deposited on the next day with R. Stephens at the Leicester Prerogative Court is as follows:—

	ll.	s.	d.
Imprimis His purse ...	00	2	06
Goods In the House.			
Item a Copper and the rest within y ^e House ...	03	10	00
Item all the Goods in one Chamber and Closet	06	00	00
Item all the rest left out and appraised being all sorts of Lumber ...	00	15	00
	10	07	06

The Bill of Costs of Probate, including 17s. 6d. for a copy of the will and 5s. 0d. for two copies of the Inventory, amounted to £2. 3s. 6d., which sum was paid by Thomas Hartopp to the Registrar on October 25th.

The old account book contains full particulars of the receipts and payments incidental to the "winding up" of the Founder's estate by Mr. Thomas Hartopp, one of his executors. Amongst the items are the following relating to disbursements at his funeral.

	£	s.	d.
Pd. for a Dinner at the Funerall, Letters, etr.	0	12	10½
pd. for 20 Gallons of Ale & a Coffin ...	2	4	0
pd. Brookesby for Bread & Cakes at y ^e Funerall	1	14	4
pd. Mr. Franks for Scarves, Gloves, etr. at Do.	17	8	7
pd. Mr. Oldershaw for Physick ...	1	16	6
pd. Mr. Perkins for Wine at y ^e funerall ...	0	11	0
pd. Benj: Smith to (?) Attend Mr. Rawlins in his Illness ...	0	9	0

The receipts side of the account shows that the Founder's goods and chattels were purchased by Mr. Boley, the Headmaster, for the sum of £11. 0s. 0d.

Two copies of Thomas Rawlins's will are extant, one of which is carefully ingrossed in the old account book. It reads thus:—

"In the Name of God Amen. I Thomas Rawlins of Woodhouse in the County of Leicester, Gentlemen, being

of sound and perfect mind & memory & understanding, Blessed be Almighty God for the same, Yet considering the uncertainty of this Life and the certainty of Death Do make & ordain this my Last Will & Testament in manner & form following—first I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God firmly hoping to be saved through the merits of the most bitter Death & passion of my blessed Saviour & Redeemer Jesus Christ. My Body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named. And as concerning the temporall Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life I give and dispose thereof as followeth :—

IMPRIMIS Whereas I the said Thomas Rawlins am seized in fee to me & my heirs of & in one Messuage or Tenement with the appurtenances scituate & being in the parish of St. Michael in the Querne London in a certain Street or place there called Pater-noster-row on the North side of the said street late built & erected upon a Toft or parcell of Ground whereon before the late dreadfull fire which happened in London stood a Messuage or Tenement sometimes divided into two Tenements and at the time of the said fire being then in the tenure or occupation of William Bloreblock & Francis Maidstone, The which said new built Messuage or Tenement is now held & enjoyed by the Assignee or Assignees of the said William Bloreblock & Francis Maidstone for the residue of a Term of Threescore & one years coming from the Nativity of St. John Baptist which was in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred & sixty nine At & under the yearly Rent of Twenty pounds of lawfull money of Great Brittain Now I the said Thomas Rawlins do hereby give & devise the said Messuage or Tenement & all shops cellars & all other appurtenances thereunto belonging unto Thomas Hartopp of Quarndon in the County of Leicester Esquire & Thomas Chapman of the same, Yeoman, their Heirs Executors Administrators & Assignes for ever UPON TRUST, nevertheless That they the said Thomas Hartopp & Thomas Chapman & the Survivor of them and the Executors Administrators & Assignes for ever of such Survivor shall sell & dispose of Or Mortgage the same Messuage & premises as soon as conveniently may be And by & with the money to be raised by such Sale or Mortgage as soon also as con-

veniently may be to purchase in their own names Or in the names of such other proper persons as they shall think fit so much Land or Tenements as the money arising by such Sale or Mortgage of my said Messuage shall extend to purchase Out of the Rents & profits of which said Lands or Tenements when so purchased And untill such purchase & Sale out of the Rent of the said House & premises in Pater-noster-row I give & bequeath the severall sumes or yearly payments hereinafter mentioned and expressed (that is to say) The sume of Two pounds ten shillings a year for ever unto such poor old people as shall be settled in a Religious Exercise in Mr. Matthews Meeting House in Mountsorrell in the said County of Leicester And do desire my Executors hereinafter named shall pay the said sume of Two pounds ten shillings to Mr. Matthews yearly if then living to be distributed by him to such of the said poor people which shall most want And after the Decease of the said Mr. Matthews & of my said Executors I do hereby will and desire that the two Eldest Trustees for the time being of the Charitable Use which I have heretofore settled at Woodhouse shall receive pay & distribute the said sume of Two pounds ten shillings yearly to the said poor as aforesaid. ITEM I give Twenty shillings a year for ever to four of the poorest Housekeepers in the Town of Barrow in the said County of Leicester to be paid & distributed amongst them quarterly by my said Executors during their Lives And after their Deceases by the said two eldest Trustees for the time being of the said Charitable use of Woodhouse for ever wherein my Will & Desire is that they will have a special regard to those poor Widow-men & women who have a charge of Children to keep. ITEM I give Three pounds a year for ever unto the poor people of the Town of Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves to be paid unto them quarterly for ever And my Will & meaning is that my Executors shall receive pay & distribute the same during their Lives and after their deceases that the two Eldest Trustees for the time being of the said Charitable Use shall receive pay & distribute the same as aforesaid. ITEM I give two pounds a year for ever unto the poor of Quarndon to be paid unto them by quarterly payments by my Executors and the said two Eldest Trustees for the time being

successively for ever with the like regard to poor Widows & women who shall have Children. ITEM I do hereby declare my Will & meaning to be That the said Trustees & their Heirs or Successors shall yearly & every year for ever hereafter expend & lay out by & out of the Rents & profits of my said Messuage in Paternoster-row or by & out of the Lands & Tenements that shall be purchased by Sale or Mortgage of the said Messuage the sume of One pound for & towards the mending & repairing the foot & Cart-way leading from the Schoolhouse of Woodhouse aforesaid to the End of Woodhouse-Town and the Overplus thereof when it shall be sufficiently repaired to be yearly laid out & expended in the repairing & amending of the forest-lane leading from the Gate up to the Chappel The said sum of One pound a year for ever being intended as a fund for keeping the said severall Wayes in repair in order & preference herein before mentioned Which I leave to the discretion of my said Executors and Trustees to order as they shall think convenient. ITEM I give unto the said Thomas Hartopp the sum of Ten pounds. ITEM I give unto the said Thomas Chapman the sum of Ten pounds Both which sumes I desire shall be paid unto them a year after my Decease. ITEM I also give unto the said Thomas Hartopp & Thomas Chapman Two pounds a year to each of them for & during their naturall Lives over & above what is herein before given unto them for & in recompense of the care & trouble they shall or may be at in the management of the Trust hereby reposed in them And in the execution of this my Will The said two pounds a year to be continued to & allow'd for ever unto each of the two Eldest Trustees for the time being which shall succeed them in the said Trust and to be chosen in the management of Woodhouse School. ITEM I give unto Mr. Robert Tarlton the sume of five pounds to be paid him within two years after my decease. ITEM I give unto Mr. William Tarlton the sume of Ten pounds to be likewise paid to him two years after my Decease. ITEM I give unto my Cousin Elizabeth Morrell the sume of Eight pounds to be paid unto her by four yearly payments of fourty shillings a year the first payment thereof to begin at the End of Twelve months after my Decease. ITEM I give unto the said Elizabeth Morrell the sume

of two pounds a year for her Life to be paid unto her yearly by my Executors during their Lives and after their Deceases by the two Eldest Trustees for the time being of Woodhouse School And after her Decease my Will is that the said sume of Two pounds shall be paid yearly for Ever by my said Executors or two of the Eldest Trustees of Woodhouse School successively unto such poor people as shall be most in need of it in the Towns of Woodhouse Woodhouse Eaves & Quarndon aforesaid. ITEM I give unto my Cousin Southwell's four children the sume of Twenty pounds to be equally divided amongst them And to be paid unto them at their respective ages of One & twenty years And my Will & meaning is That if any of the said Children shall happen to dye before their said share shall become due and shall have received their part or share of the said sume of Twenty pounds That then the part or share of such Child so dying shall be paid unto the Eldest of the surviving children But in case the said Children or any of them or any claiming under them shall upon any pretence whatsoever sue or molest my said Trustees or any of their successors or my said Executors or their heirs Executors or Administrators in or concerning the premises hereby devised by me to them for the Charitable uses hereinbefore mentioned (Except for non payment of the said Legacys) Then my Will & meaning is that the said Twenty pounds so given by me to the said children shall be paid to & distributed amongst the poor people of Woodhouse Woodhouse-Eaves & Quarndon aforesaid to be paid unto them by the said two Eldest Trustees for the time being after the rate of five pounds a year for four years successively. ITEM I give unto Mr. Smalley of Woodhouse Thirty shillings. ITEM I give unto Samuel Smalley of Woodhouse Twenty shillings. ITEM I give unto Abraham Lockwood of Barrow aforesaid Twenty shillings. ITEM I give unto Mr. Wylde of Woodhouse Twenty shillings. ITEM I give unto the said Thomas Chapman all my Apparell both woollen & Linnen and all my Books & writing papers & Books that I have wrote out, with three of my best Boxes to keep the said Writings in And all the other writings that concern the said Messuage hereby devised by me And all the other writings that concern the said Estate at Woodhouse heretofore settled by me to the said

Charitable Uses Which writings I desire shall be safely kept by the said Mr. Chapman at Quarndon during his Life And after his death by the Eldest of the succeeding Trustees. ITEM I give unto Mr. Boley the Schoolmaster of Woodhouse the use of one Oval Table a leather Carpet a writing Desk & of one Brass Candlestick while he dwells at the said Schoolhouse And do desire that they should be kept at the said Schoolhouse for the benefit of the succeeding Schoolmasters during their respective abode there. ITEM I give all the rest & residue of my personal Estate unto my said Executors Upon Trust to be disposed of towards paying my debts & Legacys herein given by me in Aid of my said real Estate. ITEM I give unto my Cousin Mary Langton twenty shillings. ITEM I give unto my Cousin Rebecca Ebsall twenty shillings. ITEM my will & meaning is that my said Trustees & Executors & the succeeding Trustees respectively for Ever shall & may retain to themselves out of the profits of my said Estate all the charges & Expences they shall be at in the management of the Trusts hereby reposed in them And the Execution of this my Will. ITEM my Will is That in case the profits of my said Estate shall happen in any one year to fall short in answering the sumes hereby given by me That there shall be a proportionable abatement made by my said Trustees of & in each of the said yearly sumes And in case there shall happen to be any Overplus of the yearly Rents & profits of the said premises after payment of the said severall sumes herein before given by me My Will is that one half of such Overplus money shall be paid unto the said Thomas Hartopp & to Thomas Chapman during their respective Lives and after their respective deaths to the two Eldest Trustees of the said Charitable Uses for the time being for Ever To & for their own proper use & benefit respectively And the other Moiety of such Overplus when any shall happen to be I give to the Poor of Woodhouse Woodhouse Eaves & Quarndon aforesaid to be distributed amongst them by my said Trustees & their Successors for ever. And I Do hereby constitute & appoint the said Thomas Hartopp & Thomas Chapman Executors of this my last Will & Testament And I do hereby revoke & make void all former Will & Wills by me at any time heretofore made And do declare this to stand for & be

my last Will & Testament. But in case the said Thomas Hartopp shall not think fit to take upon him to act in the Execution of this my Will I earnestly desire that he will be pleased to aid & assist my other Executor in the said Execution of my said Will. IN WITNESS whereof I the said Thomas Rawlins have to this my last Will & Testament contained in three sheets of paper set my hand & Seal to Each sheet thereof this nineteenth day of April in the ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God Queen of Great-Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the faith etc. Anno. Dni, 1710.

Signed seal'd Published & Declared by x THOMAS RAWLINS the said Thomas Rawlins as & for x x his last Will & Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our x Names in the presence of the Devisor x x

ROBERT TINER.

JOSEPH BRIDGES.

DANIEL MOLONY.

OUTWARD BOUND.

We have been favoured by the Rev. W. J. Lewis with an extract from a letter sent by John Lewis from Antofagasta during his first voyage to South America. It reached us, unfortunately, too late for inclusion in our last number; but, though it is now somewhat belated, we feel that it is too interesting to be passed over, and that our readers would rather condemn us for its omission than expect an apology for its late appearance here.

"We have had," the writer says, "a very pleasant passage to Antofagasta, which we reached just before midnight on Friday. We had fine weather all the way from Port Talbot to the Bay, then we got a rather heavy wind from the land, which sent us right out of our course; but that did not hurt us very much. After that we got to the Plate without anything worth calling a wind.

When we crossed the line the old sports of the sailors came to pass. Father Neptune came on board over the foc'sle head, and went down to the main hatch, where there was a chair made specially for him. He called me out first, and told his doctor to see after me. The first

thing he did was to tell me to put out my tongue ; but I was not having any of it. So he called one of the men to come and open my mouth for me. Then he put some powder on it, which did not taste very nice ; it made me as sick as I was coming out of port. The next thing he did was to get a small glass squill filled with pepper ; and he got two men to hold me, and he put the pepper up my nose ; the result of which made all the men laugh till they nearly cried. Then they shaved me with Sunlight Soap, and an iron hoop from off one of the pork barrels. After that they dumped me into a big tub, which refreshed me more than anything. After all the fun was over, we had a game of cricket with a bunk board and a ball of spun yarn and canvas round it.

After a few weeks more we got to the Plate. There we had the first bit of really bad weather. A strong northerly gale sprang up, and we shortened down the top sails. We were going at 15 knots an hour for about 20 degrees, which brought us down to the 40. We expected rather bad weather there because of the albatrosses that came north ; they always come north if there is bad weather down south ; but we only got one gale, which only tossed for a day or so. We got from 52 to 52 in just 9 days, which was a record run.

We sighted the Falkland Islands one morning, and saw a fleet of fishing boats and whalers in the harbour. Just after that we passed quite near to a small boat which had come out to catch a whale. We watched it, and we saw the men on board shoot an arrow, or something like one, attached to a long coil of rope, and in less than half an hour they got the whale on board, and then there was a smell ! When they cut her open we were glad to get away from her.

When we got round the Horn we sighted another island off Valparaiso ; it is Robinson Crusoe's island. We then got a fair wind right up the coast to Antofagasta."

THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

The School Entertainment was held on December 20th, and proved to be a very enjoyable function. The arrangements were successfully carried out by a committee

consisting of Forms V. and IV. with two members from each of the other Forms and presided over by B. Storer, who made a good chairman of the "waste-no-time-by-unnecessary-words" type.

After tea in the Sloyd-room, and some games in the play-grounds, all adjourned to the school for the concert. The performers were Blanche Armstrong, Ivy Baum, Winnie Burrows, Clarise Cotton, Olive Glover, Elsie Hand, Mabel Levers, Madeline Shepherd, Elsie Tunnecliffe, Mr. Hensman, Mr. Earle, L. North and C. Orton, who gave us a varied programme of songs, pianoforte solos, recitations, a dialogue and a dance.

After the concert, Mr. Earle and Mr. Fawcitt, helped by Constance Burrows, Doris Palmer, Doris Whatnall, A. Cart, P. Facer, and L. Wykes, gave an impromptu charade in three acts to illustrate the word "plaintiff." The outstanding features of the performance were Cart's complexion (particularly at the end of his nose), and the weird squeaks issuing from Mr. Fawcitt's person—supposed to be the cackle of a stolen fowl in his pocket, but declared by counsel for the defence to be the squeaking of his bones, caused by acute rheumatism. The impromptu dialogue was well maintained, and we had a really excellent view of the backs of some of the younger performers. The charade was much enjoyed, and several members of the audience found out the word illustrated.

The latter part of the evening was spent in round games. The proceedings ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and vigorous cheering. The profit, amounting to 12s. 7d., was given to the boys' football fund by vote of the committee.

E.B.

AN EXCURSION TO LEICESTER.

On Wednesday, June 4th, a very pleasant and instructive outing was afforded the upper forms of the School, Mr. Hensman taking a party of scholars to inspect the various remains of old Leicester to be found in the city.

Leicester was reached about two o'clock, and the first item of interest to be viewed was the "Grand Tessellated Roman Pavement"—thus the announcement runs. This

pavement, which is situated under an arch of the Great Central Railway Station, is composed of small pieces of coloured tiles, arranged in exquisite patterns, and bound together with cement. It is one of the finest pieces of Roman work in England.

From here our party proceeded to St. Nicholas' Church. This was one of the churches built within the old town wall, and is held to be one of the oldest in Leicester. Part of its structure consists of material from built upon four massive round pillars of Norman architecture. The architecture shows examples of different periods, Saxon, Norman and Early English. The central tower is built upon four massive round pillars of Norman architecture, and in the churchyard are to be seen the remains of other huge pillars which probably belonged to a Roman temple occupying the site.

The Jewry Wall, which has already been mentioned, is part of the wall which once encircled the town. It received its name from the fact that in this quarter most of the Jewish inhabitants of the city were to be found. It now consists principally of three immense archways, which seem to have formed part of an old guard-room. The wall is composed of the stones, bricks and cement which are characteristic of the Roman builders.

Bow Bridge was next visited. The modern bridge replaces the old one over which Richard III. passed on his way to Bosworth field. Two inscriptions recall the history. One, on the wall of a small house, states that Richard's bones were cast into the Soar near to that spot. The other inscription relates the story of how a witch was sitting upon a stone as Richard crossed, when the king clumsily spurned the stone with his foot, and called forth the old lady's prophecy that Richard, soon to be brought back that way in very different state, should strike his head against that very stone, an event which duly came to pass.

We were next shown over the Old Castle. It is now used as a law-court, and the room in which the trials are held was part of a large banqueting-hall. Under the castle are the cells, along with John of Gaunt's cellar, in which he used to store his wine. Near the castle is a mound to which the early inhabitants retired for refuge in time of siege.

We also noticed John of Gaunt's Gateway, over which a room was built, the latter having probably been a guard-room. The traces left by the sliding portcullis can be plainly seen, although the portcullis itself no longer exists.

Yet another remembrance of John of Gaunt is the Hospital of Holy Trinity, founded by him in 1331, for the benefit of the old people. This edifice was rebuilt in 1909. A number of interesting relics are here to be seen. In the hall is what is supposed to be John of Gaunt's porridge pot, a large bronze vessel, together with Queen Elizabeth's nutmeg-grater. In the chapel are suits of armour, swords, spears, and other warlike accoutrements. There used to be an interesting "chained Bible" here, too, but it seems to have disappeared during the reconstruction. In the room next to the chapel hangs John of Gaunt's portrait, and on the wall of the apartment are paintings illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." There were also two old tablets describing dedications of money to the Hospital, and a prominent object is a tomb in which John of Gaunt's wife is supposed to have been buried.

We next saw the Magazine Gateway, built in the 14th century. It was the entrance to the Newarke enclosure, and consists of one very high and wide opening over the main traffic road, and a narrower one for foot passengers. The Gateway has a very old ceiling of interlaced arches, and a look-out at each of the four corners.

St. Mary's Church, which was next visited, is a very fine building. It was once divided into two distinct parts, each with its own altar and chancel, one for the residents in the castle, the other for the public. Some of its most interesting features are the Norman and early English arches, which are decorated with the most beautiful patterns carved in the stonework. One of the altars is particularly remarkable for its beauty, whilst before it is a most intricately carved screen, each piece of the latter having been individually designed. We also noted the Norman sedilia, the ancient font, and some tiles bearing a coat of arms.

We were next taken to the old Town Hall, in which Simon de Montfort's Parliament is said to have been held. The construction of one room is noticeable, as the

supports of the roof begin on the floor. The chief feature of the Mayor's Parlour is the old Tudor fireplace, with its fittings of carved oak. In this room Prince Rupert once held a trial of some prisoners, and the chair on which he sat, a fine piece of carved oak, is to be seen. In the former room, too, a play of Shakespeare's was once acted. Adjacent to this hall is the cell, a little chamber about ten feet long, in which George Fox and other Quakers were imprisoned. Returning to the large room, we were struck by the handsome windows, made up of pieces of stained glass of wonderful colours. One of the latter, a bright yellow, it has been found impossible to reproduce.

Our last visit was to the Museum, after an interval for tea. The objects of interest here are, of course, far too many and varied to be described. Our special desire was to see the antiquities. These included pieces of Roman pavement and Roman vessels, and a large milestone bearing traces of an inscription referring to the Emperor Hadrian. Amongst several very interesting exhibits of old furniture were a large oak chest, bedsteads and chairs belonging to one of the Stuart kings, and an old bronze-bound Celtic bucket found at Mountsorrel. Indeed, many days could easily be spent in surveying the Museum alone, and our day of sight-seeing ended all too soon. We left Leicester at seven o'clock.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Hensman for his kindness in taking us, and for his care and guidance which afforded us an extremely enjoyable and instructive excursion.

FORM IIIA.

A HAPPY AFTERNOON.

On Saturday, July 5th, some of Form I went to Aylestone Boathouse. We voted for the place we should like to go to.

We went to Leicester in the train, and there we met Miss Reynolds's sister and nephew. Then we walked to the Clock Tower where we got on a tram-car, and had a breezy ride to Aylestone. When we reached the boathouse some more friends of Miss Reynolds met us. We played at cricket and other games. At five o'clock we

had tea, and then we went for a row on the river. Our boatmen said that we should make good suffragettes because we talked so much. The river banks were very pretty. In some places trees hung right over the water and we had to lie down to pass under them. We enjoyed the trip very much. When we landed we had our photos taken, and then played at some more games. In the grounds there were some tents where people were camping, and we saw a man drying cups and saucers. A band played all the afternoon and evening.

At 7-30 we started for home. We passed Victoria Park, the Infirmary and the Prison. We got off the tramcar by the Market-place, and found ourselves in such a crowd of people that we had to cling to Miss Reynolds so that we should not get lost. At last we reached the station, where Miss Reynolds put us safely in the train. We had a very happy day, and we should like to go to Aylestone again.

WINNIE BURROWS.
GRACE SANDERS.
DOROTHY WYKES.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCOUT-RALLY.

In order to show what scouts are doing, a great exhibition was held in the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from July 2nd to the 8th. Our troop, the 1st Quorndon, went to give displays with our trek-cart.

Starting from Quorn at 10-30 on July 1st, we marched to Loughborough Midland Station, where, after waiting for a short time, we entrained for Leicester. At 1-30 we started off for Birmingham, arriving there at half-past-two. A large number of scouts residing in Birmingham, who had offered their services as guides, met each train and took the different troops of scouts to their camping ground. One of these took us to our camp, which was situated about three miles from the centre of the city. We did nothing very noteworthy on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday our troop visited the exhibition held in Bingley Hall. The first thing that attracted our attention was a display of fire drill by the Kent scouts. This was a very smart performance;

a house was set ablaze, and the scouts showed the different ways of quenching the fire and rescuing the inmates.

All round the Hall were stands showing scouts working at their different employments. In the middle of the Hall there was a large fountain throwing water to the roof. This looked very attractive, and helped to cool the building. At the printers' stand boys were to be seen engaged at various branches of printing. These boys seemed to be much busier than any other scouts: they were preparing the first number of the "Daily Scout," the official paper, which gave all the scout news each day.

In the middle of the Hall was the boxing-ring and the wrestling-mats. At intervals of about five minutes either a boxing-contest or a wrestling-match took place.

On the balcony numerous other exhibits, attractive and useful, were shown.

Scout bands, and the band of the Irish Guards gave selections of music throughout the day, whilst the Scottish Scouts played their bagpipes and gave exhibitions of sword-dancing.

At nine o'clock we went back to camp. On Thursday the above displays were repeated. At 2-30 our trek-cart team gave two displays in the stadium, making a ladder, a bridge, a stretcher, a tent, and an awning.

In the evening, the Leicestershire representative for the middle weight boxing-contest—J. Flanders, a member of the 1st Quorndon Troop—met the champion of Birmingham, whom he defeated. At the same time as on Wednesday we went back to camp.

On Friday we arrived at Bingley Hall about noon, and after looking at the exhibits once more, at about 1-30 p.m. we were called to go into the stadium to perform again with our trek-cart. Soon after this we were informed that Lord Charles Beresford was expected to arrive shortly, and six of our troop and four of another were chosen as bodyguards. We marched round the Hall with Lord Beresford and General Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell. After they had spoken, Capt. Wells's troop gave an excellent display of fire-drill.

We then left Bingley Hall for tea, after which we visited Edgbaston Reservoir to see the Sea Scouts give their display. They captured an imitation whale and

towed it to the shore, and afterwards rescued various persons from a wreck, whilst Lord Charles Beresford witnessed all from a yacht. Later he addressed the assembly from a platform. Our troop then returned to their camp for the night.

On Saturday morning we went to Bingley Hall and saw numerous displays as before. After dinner we marched towards Perry Hall Park, whither we saw many more troops marching together. So we fell in behind them, and after a rather tiring march we reached Perry Hall Park.

We were marshalled all in line facing a large Union Jack, with the King's Scouts in a separate section in front of us. Thus Prince Arthur of Connaught and General Sir Robert Baden-Powell reviewed over 30,000 of us. After we had been inspected there came a blast from a bugle to give us a warning, and after an interval another loud blast was heard, and on the instant the whole army of us charged down upon the Union Jack, uttering our patrol cries as we did so, until we drew up at the rear of the King's Scouts, where we remained silent for a moment. Almost immediately afterwards we burst into loud cheering, at the same time raising our staffs with our hats on the ends of them. Then we marched to our camp quite tired out.

On Monday we did not find time to go down to Bingley Hall, as an accident befell our camp.

On Tuesday morning we were shown over the University, a fine building, which possesses a tower 325 feet high. We were interested in the hall, which has a dome for a roof, and which gives a loud echo in answer to the faintest whisper. In this hall there are 16 marble pillars each costing £110, and a statue of King Edward VII. We saw many rooms in which experiments on metals are carried on, and a museum containing specimens of many ores, rocks and metals. There are two separate buildings in which only chemistry and physics are dealt with. In the evening we gave a display with our trek-cart before Mr. and Mrs. Walker, our host and hostess.

On Wednesday morning we had to collect all our kit together in readiness for leaving; and at eleven o'clock we marched to the station. A little after twelve we entered the train, and in due course reached Loughborough

once more. Thence we marched to our headquarters, where the Quorn boys took their kit and started for their respective homes. The Woodhouse Scouts took the trek-cart to Major Childers' house, and they also went their several ways.

This outing taught us a great deal, and we all think that the public will have gained from the rally a good idea of what Scouts can do.

L. NORTH.
A. A. CART.
C. E. FLANDERS.

THE VALUE OF GAMES.

As most people are aware, games play a very important part in modern school life, and yet there are to be found people who are inclined to deride them. This is probably because they do not understand their real value—a value not at all obvious at first sight. The present system of School Games is no new fad of some educational authority; it is a living system which has sprung up out of the child's various recreations, and is encouraged because it has a very real value in the education of a boy or girl.

This was recognised hundreds of years ago. The Greeks had a very perfect system of games and physical exercises, evolved from a very sound practical knowledge of the structure of the body. But although their object was mainly to produce a splendid physique, strong yet beautiful in form, they were fully alive to the value of their exercises and games on the minds of the young. Such qualities as endurance, courage, fortitude, fidelity, and a sense of honour were regarded as being developed in this way. Many years have elapsed since then, but the idea has remained in spite of many changes in actual practice. Very often no organised attempts at the realisation of this ideal were made, but it continually appeared in different forms.

For instance, in the Middle Ages, the knightly combats in the lists, and the village sports, imbued all with those high ideals of behaviour, so aptly summed up in the word "Chivalry." No finer examples of the "gentle

Knights of Chivalry" can be found than in Tennyson's King Arthur and Sir Bedivere and the knights of the Round Table, and even these had their living prototypes. No braver, gentler, or more courteous gentlemen have ever lived. This "Spirit of Chivalry"—the result of the pastimes of the period—never really died. It persisted in later years although its outward forms—the tournaments, etc.—were discontinued, and Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Walter Raleigh are historic examples.

Again and again, then, as the years have gone by, has this ideal of the value of games found expression, though the form of its expression has changed with the age. To-day we do not "joust" with lance and spear, or indulge in friendly bouts of quarter staff and archery on the village green; but yet, in our national games, we can get the same friendly rivalry, the same courtesy, the same gentlemanly behaviour that characterised the sports of bygone days. In this lies the real value of school games—the development of this spirit of comradeship and goodwill which will modify and influence all future behaviour.

It is clear, then, that this idea of the value of games as a part of education is no new thing; it is an idea which has persisted throughout the centuries since the Greeks attained their marvellous perfection of physical development.

In what respects are organised games valuable? Not merely as exercise. Everyone grants the need of physical exercise in these days of sedentary occupations; and a healthy body means naturally a more vigorous and active mental power. Centuries ago, when all were open-air workers, this could not have been a reason for their adoption. Not merely as recreation; everyone grants the need of recreation in modern life. But there are hosts of other ways in which recreation and exercise can be taken, not necessarily in games and physical exercises. People of a delicate constitution especially must do so.

No, there is a more vital and far reaching aspect than either of these. In the active co-operation of boys and girls with their comrades in the school games, all the best moral traits are encouraged and developed. The boy or girl who can take a hard knock without a murmur, or without a mean desire to "get his own back," has learnt a very valuable lesson for after life. Then in playing for

one's side and not just for oneself there enters the spirit of loyalty. Loyalty to one's form, to one's school, to one's teacher, is only a step towards loyalty to one's town and country, but it is a big step. Again, the friendly rivalry of the games is a beginning for the later rivalry in business, and how often do we find the business relations between "sportsmen" more satisfactory than those which obtain between persons who have not acquired this valuable trait. In a similar way the many other influences, direct and indirect, that games exert on the moral development of a child will be readily understood. To a less extent do physical exercises or drill have an influence, but they do have a marked one. Smartness, obedience, promptness, are only a few of the habits acquired by well drilled persons.

Such being the value of games, how can all children get the benefit of them? Should a boy or girl through any cause, such as laziness, jealousy of someone else's prowess, etc., take no real interest in them, their value is lost. Hence games should be compulsory on all who are physically well enough to undertake them, for it is quite as essential that children should develop or acquire qualities such as have been outlined above, as that they should gain the power to read or write.

F.M.E.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey season passed off quietly. Only one match was played—against Barrow—which we won by 5 goals to 4. Five other matches were prevented by weather or by the outbreak of mumps and measles.

Constance Burrows was an earnest and efficient captain, and some very good practice games were played. The players left from last year's 1st XI are very reliable, Gertrude Gamble being particularly good in goal. Among the new pupils are some very promising players, notably Nellie Pilkington, who plays steadily in the back line, and who will prove a valuable addition to the 1st XI when she can hit harder.

On the whole, the utmost good feeling prevails, though there are one or two girls who are somewhat inclined to try to over-rule their captain's wishes and decisions, and to take defeat ungracefully.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Earle, who, early in the season gave us some very helpful coaching. His advice was much appreciated, especially by the forwards.

The following girls are eligible for School badges: Mary Sanders, Clarise Cotton, Gertrude Gamble, Dorothy Jacques, Doris Palmer, and Doris Whatnall.

E.B.

FOOTBALL.

The season 1912-13 was not very successful. Most of the "old hands" had left, and the team was composed mainly of inexperienced "new chums." The average age and size of the eleven were also very low, and in most of the matches we were opposed by older and heavier boys. In spite of this handicap, however, some enjoyable matches were played, though the scores against us were somewhat high. L. North played exceedingly well in goal and assisted in the forward line on occasion. A. Cart at centre half and B. Storer at back also did good service. Of the "freshmen" C. Day and C. Flanders showed promise.

Prospects for next term seem brighter, and if all are keen we should have a more successful season than the last proved to be. But keenness is essential in everyone, and all practices must be taken as serious training.

F.M.E.

CRICKET.

The same remarks apply to cricket as to football. We have been unfortunate in having to rely on a small and inexperienced team. Three matches have been played—two with Barrow and one with Melton Mowbray—and all were lost. Some keen practice matches have been contested, and some improvement has been shown during the term. L. North bowled very well in all the matches, taking fifteen wickets at a cost of just over five runs per wicket. Thirteen of these were clean bowled. He was well supported by O. Wesley and W. Illsley, who each claimed seven victims. Wesley in the first match did the "hat trick," and Illsley ran him close in the second match, when he took three wickets in six balls. B. Storer

has shown good form with the bat in practices, but was unlucky in the matches. L. Wykes and W. Illsley were the next highest scorers. The fielding, however, was not up to standard, and was mainly responsible for the lost matches. The bowlers' averages especially suffered from ineffective fielding. This must be considerably improved next season, and a greater smartness all round must be shown. A run saved is worth more than a run gained.

F.M.E.

SHOOTING.

The Club has not been very large this year, but some good practice has been made. L. North, Storer and Lewis have obtained good targets during the term, but the rest of the members are as yet only beginners. J. Pick and C. Day show promise. A triangular competition between boys from Woodhouse, Quorn and Mountsorrel has been held recently, and ended in a tie between Woodhouse and Quorn. Woodhouse established a lead of two points over Quorn at the 200 yards range, but at 500 yards Quorn gained 8 points and led by 6. At 600 yards, with the aid of a good target by Day, Woodhouse gained 4 points, and the match ended as stated above. Pick shot very well for Quorn and finished with the highest total score. The match will be settled before the end of term.

F.M.E.

NEWS OF OLD QUORNIANS.

Miss Margaret Bailey completed her two years' training at Cheltenham in July last. Her work at the College was of such a character that she was recommended by the Principal for appointment as a certificated assistant mistress before the results of the certificate examination were known. She obtained a post in Sheffield, where she is still teaching.

Mr. Charles Calvert is farming in Canada, and has taken a wife. He sends "special remembrances to Alec McVinish, Charlie and Cecil White, and Reggie Backhouse." His address is P.O. Box 328, Nelson, British Columbia.

Mr. Tom Flanders is now a student on board the training-ship "Warspite," off Greenhithe, Kent. On the results of his entrance examination he was placed in the First Class, and he has since taken a 1st prize for Seamanship, and a 2nd for Compass work.

Miss Ellen Frisby has begun training as a nurse. Her first experience of the work is a very pleasant one, for she has been placed in a children's convalescent home at Hunstanton.

Mr. Cecil Hickling has gone "Westward Ho." He is farming in Saskatchewan, and likes the country and the life. His address is c/o. W. J. L. Child, Esq., P.O. Box 151, Wadena, Saskatchewan.

Miss Dorothy Lewis has finished her first year's course at Whitelands Training College, and has passed the Christmas examinations. She has been privileged to take part in the May Day Revels instituted by Ruskin, for which this college is famous.

Miss Patricia Lewis, after her first year's experience at Kingston Agricultural College, is very enthusiastic about the delights of the work. She was successful in the Christmas examinations, and has become quite an expert "dairy-maid." We have sampled some excellent cheese made by her.

Miss Winifred Payne has finished her first year's course at Stockwell Training College. At the Christmas examination she was placed 8th out of 76 students, gaining the first place in Botany and a First Class for Elocution. She was in the final for the Tennis championship, being beaten 6-5, and 6-3. She has been appointed a prefect for next year. The whole training at Stockwell seems to aim at making the students self-reliant, giving a many-sided outlook on life, and encouraging originality and initiative.

Mrs. Pepper (Dora Fewkes) has a daughter, born in February.

Mr. F. H. Perkins has completed his course of training at Cheltenham, where he gained one of the four prizes for Scripture awarded upon the total marks obtained for the examinations in that subject during the two years. He also won the 100 yds. Handicap at the Whitsuntide sports. He has since been appointed as First assistant at St. Andrew's School, Leicester.

Miss Ethel Shenton was married to Mr. Richard Stevens last August, and is now living in Derbyshire.

Mr. Harry Mason Sleath's two eldest children, aged 11 and 10 years, are now pupils in the school. This is the first case of an Old Quornian's children becoming Quornians, and, we are pleased to add, promising ones.

Mrs. Robert Squire (Nellie Jamieson) has a daughter. Her elder child, a boy, has already paid his first visit to England. Mr. and Mrs. Squire are still in Canada, and are now living in Regina, where they went through all the horrors of the tornado last year, happily quite unharmed.

Mr. W. E. Wainwright has completed his course at Chester Training College, where he has won renown as a sportsman, having gained his colours for Rugby football, rowing and cricket.

Mr. Frank White, after a very successful career at Denstone College, has returned to Quorn, and is articulated to Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Wade, auctioneers and estate agents, of Leicester.

Mr. Hugh Wright was a competitor for the Croquet Championship of the British Isles at Rochampton a few weeks ago, when there was a record entry, including practically every player of note. He easily defeated last year's champion in the third round, and reached the final, in which he was beaten by the Irish player, Mr. Cyril Corbally.

According to the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" of July 5th, "although Mr. Hugh Wright was

somewhat luckily drawn, he pulled more than one of his matches out of the fire by dogged perseverance, and can credit himself with all the honours that the runner up is usually entitled to."

Mr. R. J. Brown, of "Merevale," London Road, Coalville, suggests that an annual Old Quornians' Dinner would be an agreeable function. We quite agree, and should be glad if some Old Quornian would undertake to organise it.

Mr. W. Brown is again playing cricket for Leicestershire. He is a slow, left-hand bowler, but his chief distinction in first class cricket this year has been gained as a batsman, on the occasion of the brilliant single innings' victory over Warwickshire at Hinckley, to which he materially contributed by his respectable score of 35 runs.

Mr. R. Hensman, writing from Olivet House, Jerusalem, states that although business has suffered a great deal through the struggle between Turkey and the Balkan States, the people in that part of the Turkish dominions are very quiet and show little interest in the war. He would be glad to hear from old schoolfellows, for "it gives one a pleasant feeling to think that one is not forgotten after so many years, though so far away."

Amongst other Old Quornians also "far away," we may mention that Mr. Horace Sleath is an army instructor in Shanghai, whilst Miss Marjorie Perkins is at Lodz, in Hungary, and Miss Edith Simonds is with her brother in South Africa. Mr. John Lewis is at sea on his second voyage to South Africa as an apprentice on the "Cedarbank," and Mr. Cyril Frisby has gone to Australia to learn fruit-farming.

E.B.
E.W.H.