

THE  
QUORNIAN.



Volume II.

No. 3.

DECEMBER,

1912.

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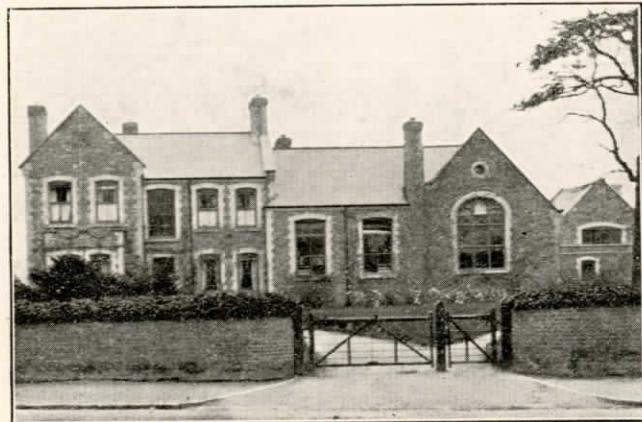


Photo by SHUTTLEWOOD]

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## SCHOOL NOTES.

AFTER three years with us Mr. Hale and Mr. Wright have been promoted to Science and Form masterships respectively at the Council Secondary School newly opened at King's Norton, near Birmingham. They were fellow students at Birmingham University before joining our staff, and on leaving us they are still "not divided."

Their successors are Mr. F. M. Earle, B.Sc., and Mr. E. H. Fawcitt, M.A., both of Leeds University.

Mr. Earle is a keen sportsman. Both he and Mr. Fawcitt are enthusiastic musicians, and they are actively engaged in the composition of an operetta on the subject of Guy Fawkes, which will possibly be staged towards the end of the Lent Term. Mr. Earle is undertaking the libretto, and Mr. Fawcitt the music. We understand that the characters will include James I. and his consort, conspirators, revellers and fairies,—a combination which gives promise of no small measure of fun and frolic.

\* \* \*

Miss Hallatt has resigned in order to have time for one more attempt to capture the London B.A. degree. The result will be known some time in December, possibly before this number is issued to our readers. May it be as satisfactory as Miss Hallatt could wish !

\* \* \*

Of last year's student teachers, Winifred Payne has proceeded to Stockwell Training College, and Dorothy Lewis to Whitelands, whilst Ruth Perkins and Doris

Hayward have accepted teaching appointments in this neighbourhood. Winifred Payne was placed first in the French examination amongst the Stockwell entrants, and she has already so distinguished herself in hockey as to be invited to play for the first College team.

\* \*

The Old Quornians have spent an enjoyable tennis season, but so far they have not developed any autumnal activities. The annual general meeting was attended by two Old Quornians, the Head Master, and all the members of the permanent staff. But as the secretary was unavoidably absent, and no accounts, report nor agenda were forthcoming, no business was transacted.

\* \*

The Rev. W. A. King, of Woodhouse, has offered £1 to be expended on a prize or prizes for "an essay on some subject dealing with the principles or lessons of history." We gratefully accept the offer, and we hope before long to announce a definite scheme of competition. In the meantime it will be well for prospective competitors to make the most of their history lessons, and to let their thoughts dwell especially, and as far as possible, on the general tendency of historical movements to repeat themselves, and upon the relations between the historical events of the past and the social and political conditions and controversies of the present day.

\* \*

I have as yet had but one application for the boys' badge described in our last issue, and that from an old boy, to whom two badges were awarded.

\* \*

The Quorn Town Lands Educational Foundation is now in operation, and nine scholarships were awarded in July to the nine competitors who sat for the examination. Unlike the Mountsorrel scholarships,—which are tenable for only three years, and for which there was this year only one successful competitor, Winifred F. Perkins,—these scholarships are granted for school life. It is to be hoped that the Town Lands Trustees will carefully watch the

progress of their scholars, and that, by means of such maintenance grants as may in the future be necessary, they will encourage and help promising and deserving scholars to continue their education up to the age of seventeen, when they will be eligible for Senior Exhibitions tenable at places of higher education. The successful nine are Blanche Armstrong, Irene Cart, Doris Facer, Mabel Levers, Cyril Orton, Ellen Penfold, Ellen Pilkington, Madeline Sheppard, and Stephen Waite.

\* \*

In an interesting report on Education within the Leicestershire administrative area, recently issued, Mr. Brockington remarks, à propos of the teaching in certain elementary schools, "it must not be supposed that the teachers themselves are sparing of effort; but so great is their desire to make everything pleasant and plain for the child, that serious mental effort on the part of the child is not required, and the amount of real knowledge obtained in a given time is consequently small." This practice is by no means confined to elementary schools, and a writer in this month's Journal of Education, commenting on some of the "lollipop" doctrines of education which are so ardently advocated nowadays, seems to hit the mark when he says "Painless, unconscious learning is by no means an ideal to be carried out. What the teacher of older children has to do is to train them to learn with effort and hard thinking; and one of the most important things schools can do—and possibly it is the thing they can do best—is to train children to do cheerfully and energetically what they do not like."

\* \*

In another part of his report, Mr. Brockington states that "at the present time, making allowance for those county pupils who are attending schools outside the county, and for those non-county pupils who are attending schools within the county, the attendance of Leicestershire pupils in Public Secondary Schools would appear to be at the rate of six per thousand of the population." It

is perhaps worthy of note that more than ten per thousand of the population of the villages from which we draw pupils attend this school, and there must be many more who go to secondary schools in Leicester and elsewhere. It is evident, therefore, that secondary education is much more in demand in this neighbourhood than in other parts of the county, or that the means of supplying it are more completely provided.

\* \* \*

H. M. C. Nettey,  
64 Horse Rd.,  
Accra.  
15. xi. 12

Dear Sir,

In reading the Whitaker's Almanack, I found your School's name mentioned in it. The Principal says he has much pleasure in sending a copy with the view of School buildings for anyone who applies for it. I therefore beg the Principal to try very hard without failing to mail me one in 4 weeks time. Because is very interest to me. Hope you will not delay in sending it.

H. M. C. NETTY.

This communication reached me a few days ago. Would Form IV. like to paraphrase it?—I think I know what Mr. Nettey means, and he shall certainly have his wish gratified.

\* \* \*

The Founder died on September 30th, 1712. This is, therefore, the bicentenary year of the complete establishment of the Foundation, for by his will Mr. Rawlins bequeathed to the Charity his Paternoster Row property.

Ought not the bicentenary to be marked by some demonstration in honour of the Founder? I should be glad of suggestions. Here is one, viz.: that September 30th be called Founder's Day, and that the pupils, the parents, and the trustees be invited annually on that day to a meeting or religious service, to be held in the school or elsewhere, where an address or addresses should be given, or a sermon preached suitable to the occasion. This cannot be done on the proper day this year, but the first celebration might be held early in 1913. The annual function might conclude with some sort of social gathering, to which Old Quornians might look forward as a time of reunion.

E.W.H.

### THE SCHOOL AND ITS FOUNDER.

In our last issue, amongst other matters, I mentioned certain differences that arose between the Founder and the Trustees concerning his "extraordinary charges about building," and I quoted a complaint made by him as to the treatment he received at the hands of Mr. Matthews, the schoolmaster, during the course of the building operations. There were, moreover, other causes of discontent which rankled in his mind; so much so, indeed, that on one occasion he relieved his feelings in writing as thus: "I have brought my hogs to a fine market to be abused by those I have given my means to, nothing but abuse offered me. I am Resolved to prosecute ye law against (them) for taking my rights away contrary to my meaning and intent."

This threat was carried out in 1709, when both Trustees were summoned to Leicester to answer the charges made against them. Two copies of the summons are preserved, identical in terms, and running as follows:—

WHEREAS by a comicon under the Great Seale of Great Britain bearing date at Westm. the fifth day of July 1709 We whose names are hereunto written (for the due execucon of a statute made in the three & fortie year of the raigne of the Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory Intituled an Act to redress the misemployment of lands goods & stocks of money heretofore given to charitable uses) are amongst others authorised and impowered to make inquiry orders Judgements & decrees touching the premisses as in the said statute & comicon are mentioned **And** whereas divers mesuages lands tenements & stocks of money were heretofore given to charitable uses for the Parish of Barrow upon Soare in the county of Leicester & vested in certain Trustees for that purpose **And** whereas complaint hath been made unto us by the Peticon of divers of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Barrow upon Soare aforesaid that the charitable gifts aforesaid have been misgoverned & misconverted by you the present Trustees thereof whose names are underwritten of which we are desired to inquire **Now** according to the direcon of the said statute & comicon **We** doe hereby give you & every of you whose names are underwritten notice of the said compts **And** alsoe that wee doe intend to meet for the execucon of the said statute & comicon & to make enquiry of & touching the matters complained of as aforesaid on Saturday the two & twentieth day of this

instant October at the signe of the Angell in Leicester in the county of Leicester aforesaid by ten of the clocke in the forenoone of the same day at which time & place we doe desire you to be present to make your defence therein & bring with you all orders decrees books of accounts & writings any wayes relating to the said charitys given under our hands this fifteenth day of October Anno Dni 1709.

To our Loving ffreinds      Tyr (?) Stephens Jun.  
 Thomas Welles Gent      Tho : Noble  
 Christopher Smalley      I. Watts  
 Thomas Chapman      Sam Daniel.

The following letter from Mr. Smalley, apparently in reply to an anonymous communication from the Founder, details some of the points at issue.

"Mr. Rawlins," he writes, "I received A leter most of it full of lyes and false hudes I suppose it came from you your hand being at it. first that Counsell Informed you that by A decree in Chansery you might have a vote in Chuseing trustees and schoolmaster I thinke their ware never trustee nor schoolmaster chose yet but you had your vote, and Secondly to have An Account once A yeare did you ever demand it at the years end and it was refused or no, thirdly to have A new trustee choose three months after one was dead, but you was the man that hindred it, what Counsell you have been at is either an ould man and his wits are weake and is long since he red law and soe hath forgot it, or else is some yong man who hath not learned his trade, as for going to law I know no nessesaty for it neither doe I know that I have wronged you, you might have kept yor Estate to yor self and A done with it as you thought good and not A troubled me with it for what doe I get but A grete deale of vexation, I think I have been very cind to you in many respects, but little regarded by you, as for the ould house we was contented with it, but you would you said pull it downe and set up A new one which was not long of me, but yor selfe, and thearefore I shall not give my consent for you to have any more than what we have given you Alredy, Except you can get more yearly of Mr. Mathews then the yearly rent he now pays, and as for a Chancery suite I am not Afraid, and, Mr. Rawlins of Burleys words are verified which said you would not be quiet And I find it so now Thomas Chapman was at my house and showed me A writting that you sent him I was Ashamed

to see what A parshall of stuf was in it concerning Smalley how that Smalley kept the deed in an Attorneys hand at Leicester on purpos that Thomas Chapman should not see it which Thomas Chapman said was false for he said the deed went to Leicester with his consent and yours as well as mine when Mr. Hartopp should A been a trustee, many other things was writ in it but I shall not nominate now but omit for brevity. I Am very sory you should show your selfe so ridiculous and thus much from one

Smalley.

Michael Matthews ceased to be schoolmaster in September, 1703, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Boley, of Hathern. Smalley's letter was, therefore, evidently written before this time, unless Mr. Matthews continued to live in one of the houses on the Rawlins estate, after he had ceased to be schoolmaster.

Boley was probably a friend of the Founder's, for he had on one occasion been used as a channel of communication between Thomas Rawlins and his cousin Tarlton. He had acted as Mr. Matthews's deputy, and Smalley had had some difference with him, for there is in existence in Smalley's hand the following draft of a letter which passed between them. "Mr. Boley the last time I was with you at the free School I gave you a discharge for teaching but you desired me to let you teach untill Mr. Matthews came home, which I readily granted but no longer and I am Informed you have teached untill now."

The agreement between Boley and the Trustees is extant, and there is also a draft of the Founder's proposals for the same. The latter naturally differs in several particulars from the agreement actually executed, and throws an interesting light on some of the Founder's grievances. For instance, the draft proposes that "Mr. Boley shall not keep any Borders or teaching ordinary Mens sons Whereby the free boys shall be hindred of the benefit of their Learning not without the consent of ye Donor & Trustees, seeing it doth plainly appear it is contrary to the Intent & meaning of ye Donor when he gave it for that use." Again, the Founder proposes that if "Mr. Boley cannt teach so many Boyes as is ordered by ye Donor in the Deed then the said Mr. Boley may have liberty to take in another man who is a good Scholar to Assist him about furthering the said poor boyes in ye

way of learning." Mr. Rawlins had apparently not forgotten the incident of Mr. Matthews's boarders and the apples, and there is a strong presumption that he had himself in mind as the "good scholar" whom Mr. Boley would naturally call in to assist him. The Trustees, however, whilst meeting the Founder's views as to the boarders, negatived the proposed permission to engage an assistant, the clause in the agreement being worded thus: "Mr. Boley shall not take any under Schoolmaster or Assistant without the consent of the said Trustees And the said Mr. Boley shall not take in or Teach any free boyes or any other boyes whatsoever, without the consent of the said Trustees either directly or indirectly And lastly it is fully a greed upon that the said Mr. Boley shall teach the poor boyes aforesaid without the let or Molestation of any other School Master whatsoever." They moreover accepted "the now dwelling House that Thomas Rawlins doth dwell in with 3 gardens Two of the outsides of the Great Garden and one Garden adjoining to his House And the use of the Brewhouse and Hovell neer it," and they gave him permission "two Build a Bay of a Building at the end of the Schoolhouse for the Convenience of more lights And for a better order and Improvement of the poor boys learning." They did not, however, accept the Founder's suggestion that any extra rent should be paid by the schoolmaster for these premises, or that Mr. Rawlins should have "a Gratuity from Mr. Boley yearly after the same Mannor as I formerly have had of other schoolmasters ; seeing you will do that which is contrary to the meaning of ye Donor."

A double folio sheet, preserved by the Founder, contains a rough abstract of the Deed of Settlement, followed by hastily written and much erased and interlined notes of points in dispute and questions arising therefrom, apparently prepared by him for submission to counsel for his opinion thereon.

The Founder alleges (1) that since the execution of the deed he has "laid out above £100 in building a dwelling house & also a School house upon ye premises Towards w<sup>ch</sup> ye trustees out of ye profits of ye premisses allowed 20 s. & upon yt<sup>t</sup> accot forbore for some years to employ ye 40 s per ann. given to Quarndon to put a boy out appntis & also 40s per ann. given to put apprentice a poor boy at Woodhouse" : (2) that "W<sup>m</sup> Rawlins one of ye Trustees dyed in April 94" (this should be 1696)

"& no other person is yet chosen in his roome the surviving trustees disagreeing who to choose And Smalley says he will nominate one himself without ye consent of his cotrustee" : (3) "The Donor is still liveing & would willingly have a vote dureing his life wch ye Deed does not warrant" : (4) "The Trustees have not according to ye last clause of ye Deed entred ye same or ye substance yr<sup>t</sup> of in a book to be bought for ye purpose nor registered their receipts or paymts relating to ye Trust nor kept the Deed in some secure place in Woodhouse as directed. But Smalley has lodged it in an attorneys hand at Leicr who has had it above 3 years & this was done purely to prevent Chapman his Cotrustee to have ye perusall yr<sup>t</sup> of" : (5) "The Donor hath lately got an accot from ye trustees whereby it appears that Smalley did in 3 or 4 yeares lay out 3 or 4 £ for Coles for ye school when nothing thereof is menconed in ye Deed" : (6) "The Donors circumstances are at present very low in ye world & he would have a larger allowance from ye trustees as £5 or £6 per ann. for life there being so much to share above ye pticular sumes given And ye estate w<sup>ch</sup> was but £35 per ann before built on will now yeild £40 per ann if ye trustees would let it at its full value for ye said house & ground purchased was formerly let at £9 10s per ann & still continues so whereas it is now worth £12 per ann."

The Questions for counsel's consideration are these, (1) "Whether by consent of ye Donor & one or both of ye trustees ye Court of Chancery will for better managemt of this charity Decree yt<sup>t</sup> ye above Deed shall be cancelled & a new one executed upon ye same or other trusts or only with these small alterations (viz) yt<sup>t</sup> there shall be 4 or six Trustees so yt<sup>t</sup> when one Dies there will be a majority of ye survivors to choose another & also a Covt yt<sup>t</sup> ye trustees shall accot once a yeaere & yt<sup>t</sup> a new trustee shall be chosen 3 mo after death of an old one." (2) "Whether if such decree be made ye Court will admit the Donor to have a vote dureing his life and yt<sup>t</sup> his vote shall be ye casting vote & yt<sup>t</sup> he shall have the libty of nameing ye trustee now to be chosen & whether ye Court will grant him an allowance of £5 per ann. for life considering ye money he has laid out in building w<sup>ch</sup> hath so much lessened his estate yt<sup>t</sup> he hath not a competent maintenance to live upon."

The old account book shows that the first apprentice,

Jonathan Clemison, was indentured in 1698 ; that there was no other till August 1705, but that two were apprenticed in 1707, and at least two more in 1708. Again, in October 1707 there appears an item of fifteen shillings for " writeing out all ye accounts for 15 yeares time." It is evident, therefore, that the above notes and questions were drafted before the middle of 1707, and that Thomas Rawlins's threats had stirred up the Trustees to some show of activity. No new Trustee was, however, yet appointed, and for this the Founder himself may have been to blame. On one of the school documents Smalley has recorded a request that he made, no doubt by letter, to someone connected with the school, in these words :—" If you goe to Loughborow to day doe so much for me as to aske him whether they can put in A trustee without my vote." "Truste" obviously means "trustee," and "they" are most likely Rawlins and Chapman. There seems to have been a deadlock between the two trustees as to the choice of a successor to Wm. Rawlins, and the Founder apparently was attempting to go behind Smalley and get his nominee appointed without Smalley's consent. Smalley consequently stiffened his back, as it would seem, and refused to accept any nominee who might be suspected of having been put forward by Rawlins.

After getting counsel's opinion, the Founder wrote a letter to Thomas Chapman relating thereto, and he preserved the rough draft. It is a quaint mixture of confessions of impotence, threats, cajolery, and double dealing, and shows clearly the pitiful condition of baffled intentions, wounded feelings and real impoverishment to which he had been reduced by his incautious generosity, lack of business capacity, and irritating interference. Thus it runs.

" Mr. Chapman,

Sir,

I have advised with Counsell about cancelling ye Deed who is of opinion it cannot be done. But yt I may have a Decree in Chancery to compell you & Mr Smalley to convey to two other Trustees & that I may have a vote dureing my life & also an allowance of what rent ye house & ground will yeild more than £8 10s per ann For severall persons would I believe give £12 p. ann for it so as they may be admitted schoolmaster And besides by my Deed of Settlem<sup>t</sup> there should be 34 free boys taught w<sup>ch</sup> there not being nay hardly 20 Therefore I ought to have some allowance out of ye 24 Pound in

respect of that & the great charge I have been at in building w<sup>ch</sup> in Equity ought to be considered. And also to have the trustees to choose another within 3 moneths after the death of any of them & yt They shall give me an acco<sup>t</sup> of ye rect & payments. If Mr Smalley will consent to these alterations They may be done by a Decree with little trouble & charge but otherwise will not Therefore pray advise with him about it & let me know what he says, I am very unwilling ye charity should be confirmed in Law but if Mr. Smalley will not consent to these matters but still persist to choose a trustee himself Then I must by Bill in Chancery compell him to doe right And for yt end I desire you would speedily returne me £10 for the present as you pmised me I should be allowed for what charge I be at about it & pray continue in ye rec. of yt rents For if Mr. Smalley receives them he will defend ye suite thereby.

Sr

I am yo<sup>r</sup>

I am alsoe advised That Mr. Smalley & Pray doe not let you may by consent (w<sup>th</sup>out the Aid of Mr Smalley see Chancery) admitt me into the choyce of this Letter a Trustee & Schoolmr & to allowe me w<sup>t</sup> I have improved the Estate by building I desire a line in ing during my life w<sup>ch</sup> if you please to answer hereto in doe I am willing to wave all other mat- a week at fur- ters because I am unwilling any pt of the thest. charity should be spent in Law but if . . .

This letter, which was evidently written about the same time as the anonymous letter to Smalley, and was not kept secret by Chapman, proved ineffective, and legal proceedings ultimately ensued. I can find no note of the judgment delivered ; but the old account book shows that a new trustee, Thomas Hartopp Esqre, of Garats Hay, was appointed in December of the same year (the event being celebrated by a dinner costing 13/6) ; that the rents of the property remained as before ; that the apprenticeship clause was afterwards regularly observed ; but that nothing was paid to Mr. Rawlins towards the cost of building beyond a loan of £1 when the "new Schoolhouse" was finished.

The expenses of the trustees in connection with the suit are entered as follows:—

		£. s. d.
Sept 25	Spent when the Trustees meet on business	00. 00. 06
1709		
Octobr 25	pd : charges when ye Trustees was sumond to ye Court	00. 04. 06
	Spent before ye Trustees went to Leicester	00. 01. 00
	Spent at Leicester ye 2 times sumond to Court	00. 04. 03
	pd : (Mr Whats for his advise on ye deed setel	00. 03. 06
Novb : 16	pd. the charges at Leicester Court being sumond	00. 07. 06
	Spent whn the Trustees meet at Leistr ye 3 time	00. 05. 00

Thomas Rawlins apparently had to pay his own costs, and, as his private accounts show, he had considerable difficulty in paying his debts up to the time of his death in 1712.

E.W.H.

[NOTE.—Since writing the above I have found the following portion of a letter in Smalley's writing. ". . . our parson is not pleased that we doe not Except of him to be the Schoolmaster for I knowing of yor mind before you went that you did not Approve of him therefore I thought it not Conveniente to goe Against youre mind for it is All the reason in the world that you beinge the donor of the gifte that you shoulde have the firste vote of whome might be the Schoolmaster and I thinke we have made A very good Choise

Sr what you have A minde to have me to doe for you in any thinge doe but signifie it unto me and I will sarve you to my power."

This was of course written before the breach with Mr. Rawlins, and the schoolmaster referred to was most likely the Presbyterian Michael Matthews, who was appointed in 1694. E.W.H.]

### CRICKET, 1912.

The cricket season of 1912 has been in some ways pleasing, and in others very disappointing. From a match point of view it has been a complete failure, for out of the ten matches arranged, three were abandoned owing to rain, one was won, and the rest lost. The batting, except on one occasion, was woefully weak in matches, our best bats often getting out in the most ridiculous manner possible. On the other hand the bowling was consistently good.

Probably the most pleasing feature of the season has been the keenness of the boys at practice, both during dinner times and after school. This keenness was probably due largely to the enthusiasm imparted to the players by our fine captain, Alec. Shedden. He has been at all times ready not only to advise, but to work hard himself to improve in some way the play of the other boys. Despite his responsibilities as captain, he has been the most successful batsman in the team, and one of the most successful bowlers.

Our single victory was against Lutterworth G.S. at Leicester. Lutterworth scored 64 and left us not quite 40 minutes to bat. However, thanks chiefly to some fine hitting by the captain and Pike, the runs were hit off for the loss of 7 wickets with 3 minutes to spare.

We have lost matches against Newarke S.S. (twice), Barrow G.S. (twice), and Mill Hill (twice). The attack of the team after the first two matches was handicapped through Baum's absence owing to a cycle accident. This was very unfortunate, as he had been bowling very well, at a tremendous pace, and had taken 11 wickets at a cost of just over 3 runs each. Little need be said of the other members of the team, Shedden, Pike, Cordon, Storer and Baum being the pick ; but all have worked hard, and they show signs of making a good team for next season.

#### AVERAGES. BATTING.

		Runs.	Inns.	Average
1.	Shedden, A.	...	...	65 10 6.5
2.	Wesley, O. N.	...	...	15 3 5.0
3.	Cordon, G.	...	...	38 9 4.2
4.	Pike, H.	...	...	31 8 3.9

#### BOWLING.

		Runs.	Wkts.	Average
1.	Cordon, G.	...	...	37 13 2.8
2.	Baum, E. E.	...	...	97 18 5.3
3.	Shedden, A.	...	...	123 20 6.1

H.W.H.

### RIFLE CLUB, 1912.

Shooting began towards the end of the Spring Term and continued throughout the Summer Term. The Club numbered 22 members this year. Of these Shedden, Disney, M. Lewis and Storer have shot very well indeed. S. T. North and Shenton were both showing good form when they left. Of the beginners, Baum, Cordon and P. Lewis have shown considerable improvement, while Wright, Pick and Sturges should make some good scores next year.

A competition was held during the last two weeks of the term, and produced a very exciting finish. T. Flanders was first, scoring 54, including a handicap allowance of 14. Shedden scored 52 out of a possible 60. This included 19 out of 20 at 500yds.

Below are some of the principal averages and the results of the handicap competition.

#### PRACTICE.

	No. of Shoots.	Total.	Average points.
Shedden, A.	13	357	27.5
Disney, W. S.	14	320	22.8
Lewis, M.	11	244	22.2
Storer, B.	9	177	19.6
Cordon, G.	14	248	17.7
Baum, E. E.	14	248	17.7

#### COMPETITION.

	Total.	H'cap Max. 60.	Grand points.	Grand Total.
Flanders, T.	40	14	54	
Storer, B.	43	10	53	
Wright, C. L.	37	16	53	
Shedden, A.	52	0	52	
Disney, W. S.	46	6	52	
Sturges, W. H.	31	20	51	
Sleath, E. V.	31	19	50	

F.W.W.

### GIRLS' SUMMER GAMES, 1912.

There is little to report about the girls' summer games. Two cricket matches were played, one resulting in a victory, the other in a loss. In both of these Dorothy Payne distinguished herself, scoring 46 not out against Barrow, and 35 against Lutterworth.

Tennis is becoming more popular, and the court was used on all available occasions. The question of making another court ought to be considered in the near future, for it is impossible for some 24 girls to get enough practice on one court.

E.B.

### THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Despite the unfavourable weather, the Village Hall was well filled on November 13th, the occasion of our twentieth annual Prize Distribution; and not a few of the visitors were compelled to stand throughout the proceedings. Ladies formed the majority of the audience, and it has been, therefore, suggested, but in no ungallant spirit, that next year this important function should be held in the evening, so that the fathers of the pupils may once in a way have the opportunity of attending the meeting. Probably a great many visitors were attracted by the announcement that our good friend and late vicar, Mr. Kelcey, was to make his first public appearance in Quorn since he left us for Great Kimble. They must have gone away well satisfied, for they saw him looking well and vigorous, and they heard him deliver an earnest, powerful and impressive address, worthy not only of the speaker at his best, but of any Prize Distribution platform whatever.

It is impossible in these pages to give the speeches in full, and it is difficult to make impartial selections; but there were "chiefs amang us takin' notes," and it is well to "see oursels as others see us"; so, for the benefit of far away readers, we quote, with some slight omissions and some necessary alterations, the report given in a Leicester newspaper.

The Chairman said that the number in the school this year was 86, against 84 last year, and he thought that until there was an increase in the population of the district they could not anticipate a large increase in the number of pupils. The scholars from Quorn showed some increase, perhaps due to the new Town Lands free scholarships, but the number from Mountsorrel had decreased. The leaving age of the boys had slightly increased, and he hoped this movement in the right direction would continue. For the first time in the history of the school they had a greater number of girls than boys—last year there were 45 boys and 39 girls, this year 39 boys and 47 girls. With regard to secondary education generally, Mr. Brockington had reported that in the last eight years there had been an increase of 400 scholars in the secondary schools of the county, and this, the chairman thought, showed the desire throughout the county to take advantage of secondary education. Of course, this meant more expenditure, and people were apt to grumble

at the rates, but if educational facilities were provided, and people were willing to take advantage of them, it was evident they were not spending money for nothing.

The reports of the examiners were read by Mr. W. F. Beardsley. That of Mr. E. Arblaster, of Clare College, stated that the results of his examination led him to think that the work of the school was in a very satisfactory condition, though on one or two papers the average of the marks was not as high as in former years. The work as a whole was characterised by neatness and accuracy, and the papers in arithmetic and English, taken by the greater part of the school, showed that the pupils were taught to think as well as absorb information. The oral examinations of the lower forms were quite satisfactory. He was much pleased with the singing, time and tune being alike good, and above the average. The conduct of the pupils appeared quite satisfactory.

On the science examination Mr. C. K. Hanson reported that the work of the three forms examined was uniformly satisfactory. Not one of the pupils sent in poor work, and some of the answers were very good indeed. The teaching was clearly sound and stimulating, and the pupils showed both knowledge and intelligence. The examiner congratulated the school authorities on the excellence of this side of the school.

The Headmaster said that in spite of the favourable reports, there were some points which were not altogether satisfactory, though no doubt the school compared well with other country grammar schools. There were certain growing evils common to such schools, which threatened serious danger to secondary education in the country generally. They found examples in Quorn of the lack of parental control, and of the tendency among some parents to prefer what was immediately pleasant for their children rather than what would be ultimately beneficial, and amongst all classes a tendency to insist more upon rights and privileges than to remember the duties those rights and privileges entailed. He asked parents to remember that according to the last year's balance-sheet of the Quorn school charity the cost of education was over £14 per head for each pupil. No parent paid more than £3. 15s., and a great many paid nothing. About £5 of the £14 came from the school endowments, about £4 from the Board of Education, and about £3 from the County Council. Parents should therefore ask themselves if they were doing their utmost to ensure their children making a

proper return for the money spent by the foundation, the locality, and the state. The work of the pupils must be judged by what they did when they had left the school, and he was glad to be able to read a list of successes showing that many of the old pupils were following up in after life the training they began there. With reference to the falling off of scholars from Mountsorrel, he was not surprised. The scholarships from that place were practically wasted, and the only remedy was to lengthen the term for which they were tenable, and make them more valuable from year to year, whilst weeding out the scholars who turned out to be hardly fit for secondary education. Mountsorrel scholars left at the average age of 14 after a school life of three years, the exact term of the scholarships. The foundation scholars left at 15, and the length of the school life was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years. Fee-payers left at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  after a school life of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and it was from the long-stayers they got the most successful "old Quornians."

The Rev. E. Foord Kelcey desired to press home on parents the value of what was being done in the school. Unfortunately, in England there had been a strong traditional feeling very discouraging to the progress of education. They had passed the time when it was thought that some people were better qualified for the lower occupations if they could neither read nor write. But there was still to be seen a sort of general distrust of education and a misapprehension of its value, so far as it did not tend directly and obviously to the earning of a living. People undervalued and depreciated the study of those subjects which helped to form character, and the type and tone of mind which were perhaps not to be gauged by actual tangible results. They pleaded for a more practical form of education. He asked them to believe that much really useful knowledge was imparted at a school like this, that seemed to have no direct bearing on after-life, and did not very obviously tell on the earning value of a boy or girl. All of them at some time or other found themselves at a disadvantage in their relations to other people in the matter of knowledge. And this ought to make them sincerely eager to place their children in a position in which they would not experience the disadvantage which had been so galling to themselves. The subjects he had particularly in mind were history and literature, and he would also insist on the importance of a

knowledge of one of the ancient languages. He could understand a farmer or shopkeeper saying his boy would be no better for a knowledge of these things, but he urged that such knowledge would give a boy something of a new type of mental character, and that the acquiring of this knowledge would train the mind in an aptitude to acquire further knowledge still, and that even such practical operations as buying beasts or driving a plough would be better done by one who had than by one who had not acquired this knowledge in earlier life. This knowledge gave a man a better balance and juster view of the affairs of the world. Present-day affairs could only be gauged fairly by those who had a knowledge of the past as revealed in history and literature, and they had to remember that every boy, and perhaps every girl as well, would have a voice and vote on the affairs of the country. As they no longer regarded property as the basis of the vote, so some day it would perhaps be considered absurd that a man should have a voice in the affairs of the country who understood nothing of its history.

The entertainment which wound up the proceedings was of the usual order and of the usual excellence, the most novel item being the French song of nine verses, the chorus of which was built up somewhat in the manner of "The House that Jack built," and gave everybody a chance of taking a part, even including those who did not begin French until September in this year. Of the singing in general it may be said that it reflected great credit on Miss Reynolds as well as upon the performers, whose tone, vigour, and precision suffered little from their confinement to close quarters for an hour and a half in a heated and stuffy atmosphere. Cyril Orton made a successful first appearance as a reciter, Alec Sheddell gave due point to Southey's grim ballad, and Grace Wesley, in a French adaptation of the immortal case of "Bardell v. Pickwick," spoke with excellent accent and played many parts with versatility and humour.

Among the exhibits of school work placed on the tables round the room, the woodwork and colour studies of plant life showed a distinct advance on the products of former years, whilst the needlework was, to the male observer, wonderful for variety and intricacy.

## PROGRAMME.

1. Unison Song	...	"Away to the Woods"	...	A. Richards.
2. Recitation	...	"Smiles and Frowns"	...	... Anon.
		C. ORTON.		
3. Action Song	...	"Snowflake"	...	T. Facer.
		FORM I.		
4. Unison Song	...	"Forth to the Meadows"	...	F. Schubert.
	and Trio	CONSTANCE M. BURROWS, DORIS PALMER, and B. STORER.		
5. Recitation	...	"M. Weller en témoin"	...	Adapted from "The Pickwick Papers."
		GRACE M. WESLEY.		
6. Unison Song	...	"Merry Snow-white Fairies"	...	G. Jacobi.
7. Recitation	...	"Bishop Hatto"	...	... Southey.
		A. F. SHEDDEN.		
8. French Folk Song	"Quand Biron voulut danser"			... Anon.
9. Part Song	...	"April"	...	A. R. Gaul.
		THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.		

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## THE PRIZE LIST.

FORM VI.  
Grace M. Wesley.

FORM V.  
Gladys M. Peberdy.  
W. G. Mee.  
Dorothy Payne.

FORM IV.  
R. Doris Whatnall.

Eleanor M. Collins.  
FORM IIIA.  
Dorothy C. Jacques,

Doris Palmer.

Ida S. Veasey.  
Mary Sanders.  
B. Storer.

FORM IIIB.  
A. A. Cart.

G. L. T. North

Ivy Baum.

FORM II.  
Lilian F. Clark.  
Mabel E. Smithard.  
Hilda K. Jacques.  
F. Elsie Speight.  
R. T. Payne.  
J. W. Pick.

FORM I.  
M. E. Pick.  
W. E. Tippler.  
Ethel I. Wilson.  
Elsie Hand.

SPECIAL PRIZES.  
Constance M. Burrows,  
E. V. Sleath.  
R. A. Shedden.  
G. Cordon.  
R. A. Shedden.  
T. Flanders,

Oxford Local,  
English,  
Drawing,

PRESENTED BY  
Mr. E. H. Warner.  
Mr. C. T. Parker.  
Rev. A. J. W. Hiley.

Form Work,  
Geography & Woodwork.

Mr. E. H. Warner.  
Rev. A. J. W. Hiley.

Latin,

Scripture,  
English & History.  
Latin & French,  
Arithmetick & Algebra,

Rev. H. H. Rumsey.  
Mr. Wm. Wright.  
Mr. E. H. Warner.  
Miss M. Wright.

Arithmetick & Geometry,  
Writing,  
English,  
Algebra & Science,

Rev. A. J. W. Hiley.  
Mr. C. T. Parker.  
Miss M. Wright.

Latin & French,  
Conduct & Progress,  
History & Geography.

Arithmetick & Algebra,  
History & Geography.

Scripture,  
English,  
Writing.

Mr. Wm. Wright.

Form Work,  
Geography,  
Progress,  
Writing & History,  
Arithmetick,

Scripture,  
English.

Form Work,  
Scripture & History,  
Arithmetick & Recitation,  
Writing.

Needlework,  
Woodwork,  
Batting,  
Bowling,  
Shooting—Best Average,  
Shooting—Handicap Competition.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

## OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior, Second Class Honours : Grace M. Wesley.  
Junior, Pass Certificate : Gladys M. Peberdy.  
Preliminary, Pass Certificate : M. Lewis.

## PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN SCRIPTURE EXAMINATION.

Dorothy M. M. Lewis, 1st Class.

## ARCHBISHOP'S EXAMINATION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Dorothy M. M. Lewis, 1st Class.

## PHILIP WRIGHT SCHOLARSHIP.

B. Storer.

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Rose Lilian Robinson	...	Woodhouse.
Ivy Mary Beasley	...	Mountsorrel.
Phyllis Margaret Hayward	...	Woodhouse Eaves.
Cecil Day	...	Woodhouse Eaves.
Annie Mary Neal	...	Woodhouse.
Albert Willett	...	Mountsorrel.

There were nine candidates.

## QUORN TOWN LANDS SENIOR EXHIBITION.

F. Winifred Payne, £20 a year tenable for two years at Stockwell Training College.

## SUCCESSES GAINED BY FORMER PUPILS.

October 1911—October 1912.

Mr. H. H. Proudfoot, M.B :—Appointed Senior House Surgeon at Bolton Infirmary.  
Mr. F. Harriman :—Civil Service Examination, Inland Revenue Department, 164th out of 1675 candidates.  
Mr. A. D. Clare :—Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., 32nd of 150 candidates.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. G. Lester :—One Work (Plant Studies) accepted for Art Class Teacher's Certificate. Design, Stage I, 1st Class Pass.  
Mr. G. W. Hayes :—Machine Construction, Stage II, Pass Certificate. Practical Mathematics, Stage I, 2nd Class Pass.  
Mr. J. W. Smithard : Freehand Drawing, 2nd Class Pass.  
Miss Margaret Bailey :—Elementary School Teachers' Certificate.

## MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. C. G. Richardson :—Inorganic Chemistry, 2nd year Examination. Physics and Pure Mathematics, Final Examination (bracketed first with another student for Pure Mathematics).

### NEWS OF OLD QUORNIANS.

We are glad to hear of the complete restoration to health of Mr. A. E. Seaton, who, in July last, nearly lost his life in a gallant attempt to stop a runaway horse. His act was reported to the "Carnegie Hero Fund" Trustees, who sent him a cheque for £30, together with a framed certificate. The presentation was made by Mr. W. F. Martin at a public meeting attended by many ladies and gentlemen.

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Mr. W. Brown, at one time the mainstay of our cricket team, has again this year played for the Leicestershire County eleven. He proved himself an effective bowler, and with further experience in county cricket, he promises to develop into an equally successful batsman.

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Mr. A. Fairfax Scott, who was at home on leave in the summer, has now returned to Bibiani, in the Gold Coast Colony, where he is employed as chief accountant at a gold mine. In a letter received shortly after our last issue was published, he says "I had six months' experience of metallurgical work, and ran a shift as an amalgamator, and afterwards worked both on the cyaniding and slimes plant. Perhaps a brief account of the process may interest you. The ore is passed through huge batteries, which crush it to a pulp. This is washed over copper plates dressed with mercury, which has a great affinity for gold and combines with it, forming an amalgam which adheres to the plate and is then scraped off. The residues pass away to a large vat where the sand settles. This is treated with potassium cyanide solution, which is allowed to percolate through, and is then passed through boxes containing zinc. A chemical action then takes place, the zinc replacing the gold, which is deposited in the boxes, and afterwards roasted to burn off impurities. The slime from which the sand is deposited is also treated with cyanide in agitating tanks, and passed through filter presses to the zinc boxes so that no gold may be lost. The amalgam from the plate is retorted, in order to separate the gold from the mercury, which is then ready for use again, and the gold is run into bars."

We regret that owing to lack of space, an amusing article by Mr. Scott on "Painless Dentistry in Bibiani" cannot be presented in this number of "The Quornian."

Our harum-scarum friend, John Lewis, sailed in May from Port Talbot for Iquique as apprentice on board the "Cedar Bank," the largest four masted sailing ship afloat. He writes home in the best of spirits—and in his best spelling!—and his account of the ceremonies observed when "crossing the line" is both interesting and amusing from more than one point of view; it shows, moreover, that he is made up of the right stuff for a sailor. Some day, perhaps, we may get him to write us an account of his adventures for our magazine.

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Mr. W. E. Wainwright has completed his first year at the Chester Training College, and "there hasn't been one weary day during the whole period." He has won his colours for "soccer" and rowing, and in spite of the "flu" has passed the much dreaded examination held at the end of the year.

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Mr. Wm. Smith has accepted the post of Senior Assistant in the Higher Elementary School at Sutton in Ashfield; and his brother, Mr. C. V. Smith, has been assisting the Physics Master at the Leicester Technical School in some scientific research work.

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Mr. A. D. Clare, who will have our hearty sympathy for the loss of his distinguished father, has finished his period as articled pupil to Messrs. Belcher & Coass, the eminent firm of London architects, and has been invited to join the permanent staff of the office. His present address is 9, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.

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Mr. H. H. Proudfoot has been appointed Senior House Surgeon at the Bolton Infirmary.

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Mr. F. Harriman, who is now a Customs Officer, and who resides at 22, Leven Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, writes cheerfully concerning his new vocation, which he finds by no means "nerve-racking," but compared to teaching a rather "soft job."