

St. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

JULY, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

SUNDAYS—8 a.m. Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
 11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon.
 2.45 p.m. Children's Service.
 3.30 p.m. Baptisms
 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

SAINTS DAYS and HOLY DAYS—

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
 10 a.m. Mattins.
 7.30 p.m. Evensong.

} Or according to notice.

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
 Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.
 Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
 Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.

On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

	To be brought learnt.		Lesson in Scripture
July 5	Hymn 517, v. 4	...	Gospel.
12	" v. 5	...	"
19	Hymn 317, v. 1	...	"
26	" v. 2	...	"
Aug. 2	" v. 3	...	"

Baptisms.

(There is no fee whatever for Baptisms, and the names are not put in the Magazine if it is not wished.)

June 9—Florence Howlett
 28—Charles Henry Jesson.

Burials.

June 22—Fred Beardmore, aged 2.
 26—Thomas Renals, aged 71.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
May 31—	0 5 6	4 6 0	
June 7—			6 18 0a
" 14—	0 2 3		3 11 9b
" 21—	0 1 9½		3 11 0c
" 28—	0 5 0½	3 17 9	
Alms Box	0 3 2	0 1 0	0 3 0d
Totals	£0 17 9	£8 4 9	£14 3 9

a—Church Missionary Society. b—Church Music Fund.
 c—Fabric Fund. d—Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN JULY.

5th—Church Music Fund.
 19th—Home Missions.

PARISH NOTES.

The members of the Oddfellows' Society were very welcome at their Parish Church on Whit-Sunday. Their presence there as a body may remind us that the Church and every congregation in it should be a real Benefit Society, in which every member should always find brotherly kindness and sympathy, and should be able to count on help in time of sickness and trouble. Alas! how much do we fall short in this one great, important feature of Church life!

I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. H. Disney, the Secretary, to give a few figures showing the work of the 'Blooming Rose' Lodge during the last 20 years that he has been in office.

In 1888, Members, 161; 1908, 226. Paid out to members—

	£ s. d.
Sick Pay ...	39 04 0 0
For Funerals ...	7 67 0 0

Total £467 1 0 0

Of this sum received by members, only £3551 was paid in by them, the balance of £1120 being made up of interest on money put by as reserve. The Lodge is now paying £65 a year in weekly payments to aged members, that is in Old Age Pensions.

On Whit-Monday, having the pleasure of dining with the Odd Fellows' Lodge, I took the opportunity of making a few remarks on the subject of the Old Age Pension Bill, lately introduced into Parliament, as it would affect our old people in Quorn.

When the first news arrived that an Old Age Pension Scheme was laid before Parliament, and that it was to apply to all persons over 70 who were in need of it, I was greatly rejoiced, and began to reckon up how many of my fellow-parishioners would benefit by it. I reckoned there would be about 30. But when it was explained that no one who had received relief from the rates would receive a pension, it was a great disappointment, for that would exclude most of our old people who have been compelled before they were 70 to seek parish relief. I had hoped that these would have been allowed to give up parish relief and take their pensions instead.

But the present plan must be taken only as a beginning. The Prime Minister has already promised that the provisions about parish relief will soon be altered, and no doubt within a few years the age for coming into a pension will be lowered to 65.

As matters stand at present it seems hardly likely that more than ten or twelve of our old people at Quorn will take their pensions in January next. The weekly payments are to be made at the Post Office.

A meeting of the Mothers' Union is to be held at the Vicarage, on Thursday, July 9th, at 3.30. An address will be given by Mrs. Wodehouse, of Gotham.

Let me give another reminder of the SALE OF WORK to be held in the Vicarage Garden, on Wednesday afternoon, July 22nd. Proceeds towards paying off loans on the addition to Churchyard, and the site for Church Room. It is intended that there shall be no expenses, and so all money received will go without deduction to the funds. Articles for sale may be sent to the Vicarage or through Members of the Working Party.

The amount raised at Quorn towards the Great Thank-Offering at the Pan-Anglican Conference was £20 18s. 1d. It was sent, on June 10th, to be added to the general fund from this diocese.

For rest of Local Matter see end of Magazine.

THE BEAUTIES OF OUR HOME—III

Before we start this time on our journey, let us look at a Map of England and consider the situation of our parish and village occupy in relation to the rest of the country.

See, Leicestershire is the very centre of England and Quorn lies towards its northern boundary. We are about as far from the sea on every side as it is possible to be. Two great main lines of railway from London to the North touch the parish, and one of the great ancient main roads runs through our midst. This road passing here, no doubt, originally fixed the site for the village.

Come with me now and stand on that road on the hill near the Mountsorrel Cemetery, which is Quorn ground, and note that the road took its course where it did to avoid the great sweep of the river on the right, and the hill on which Buddon Wood grows on the left. And when the general course of the road was established, and a village built upon it with a Church, it is plain from this approach, as we noticed when we entered from the Loughborough end, that the Church Tower formed the mark for which travellers aimed as they made their way along the track.

It must be remembered that, except where the Roman conquerors of England made their roads, about 2000 years ago, the ancient roads were very poor things. In old England there was little traffic except on horse-back, even goods being carried on pack horses. By English Common law the repair of the roads was incumbent on each parish through which they passed. Coming to more recent times the roads were improved by Turnpike Acts, by which the roads in different districts were put into the hands of a body of Trustees, who undertook to keep them in repair, and were allowed to take toll at intervals, as for instance at the Toll-gate at the Woodhouse turn (see Paper I.).

Within the memory of many aged people at Quorn the Coaches were the only public means of conveyance for passengers, and stage wagons carried the goods and such persons as could not afford the coach fares. I am told that 24 coaches passed through Quorn daily, and a good number of our older neighbours retain vivid pictures of them, made up of their childish recollections. I am delighted to have found one old friend who remembers seeing a woman riding on a *pillion*, i.e., a side seat fixed on a horse's back behind the saddle, upon which a woman sat behind a man. They were largely used by farmers to take their wives to market.

There remains a tradition at Quorn of another form of conveyance, though I have not found anyone who actually saw it. It is said that when Mr. Pollard, a Baptist preacher, died in 1818, the floods being out, his wife was carried to his funeral in a *sedan-chair*. This Mr. Pollard lived in the house now occupied by

Mr. Laundon. He also worked as a stone-mason, and his name is on several tombstones in the Church-yard. I have been astonished to hear that many people remember little vehicles carrying a person and goods drawn by dogs, passing through the village.

Since the making of the railways, there have been other wonderful changes in traffic which many of us remember well. About 45 years ago the first (wooden) bicycle appeared, to be succeeded by the high steel one ten years later; but the bicycle did not come into general use till the introduction of the "Safety" bicycle about 1885. We must not forget that it was the wonderful pneumatic tyre which made the bicycle efficient and popular. I believe that Mr. Has Camm had the first bicycle in Quorn, and I think that the pneumatic tyred one which I brought with me in 1892 was the first of its kind in the parish. I wish all the quarrymen had a bicycle, that they might have saved the tramp to and from the quarries. I am sure it is the walk before and after the heavy day's work which knocks up the older men, and yet they grow so attached to their own village that they never think of going to live at Mountsorrel. I shall never forget the horrified tone in which an old quarryman's wife answered me when I once suggested it.

I was also the first inhabitant to drive and own a motor vehicle in 1898. Since then over this spot I have driven an old parishioner of 80 years, and have many a time given a weary quarryman a lift on my way from work.

The revolutions in locomotion have not ended yet. Almost every week now brings news of some new achievement of the mechanical flying machines, or aeroplanes, and I think it safe to prophesy that within 20 years from now one will be seen flying over Quorn ground.

While on the highway I love to recall two very great men who, I find in my reading, passed along it through our village. On Monday, February 18th, 1744, the Revd. John Wesley, founder of the original Methodist Society, rode through on horse back on his way from Leicester to Loughborough. From his journal we may gather the subject of conversation on this journey. On May 27th, 1783, he passed again, preaching at Mountsorrel at 1 o'clock that day.

On Thursday, March 28th, 1776, there passed through the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, Philosopher, Writer and Moralist, with his friend Boswell, whose biography of Johnson has immortalized them both.

Standing by the Cemetery, we are about quarter-of-a-mile over the parish boundary. Turning for a moment and facing Mountsorrel, you see two cottages in the gardens on the right. They are in Quorn parish, as is also the larger house on the right-hand of the road, where Mr. Wilson lives. The boundary crosses the road just beyond his house, and then goes along on the left of the Turnpike to the road called Betty Ensor's lane (after Elizabeth Ensor, who had land there in 1763). From there it runs back behind the cottages and Drill Hall further along on the left, to the river.

The point where it touches the river is nearly half-a-mile from here. In the river between that point and Barrow there are two little islands (one of half an acre), which are in our parish. In an old deed of 1679, I have seen mentioned "The Mountsorrel Stepping-stones adjoining Glover's pingle." It must be remembered that before locks were put in the river it was much shallower except in flood times, and no doubt this reference indicates a specially shallow place where there was a crossing by stones from one point to the other; but where was it?

Before we turn away from the Mountsorrel direction we must say a little of the Granite Quarries. The stone has been worked for more than a century, but operations have been vastly extended during the past 50 years. Even during the last ten years new workings have been opened on Nunckley Hill and in Quorn Wood. The Quarries are now connected with the two lines of railway. At the present time there are about 60 men and boys from Quorn employed there.

But now look about again and observe that there is a great patch of meadow land enclosed by the curve of the river and the turnpike road. This great patch formed the Outerholme Meadow in the old parish divisions before the Enclosure in 1763 (of which I hope to tell the story later).

The land on the other side of the road formed the Great South Field.

Turning now towards Quorn Village, the first thing that strikes us, as it did looking from Barrow, is how beautifully wooded our neighbourhood is. The village is almost obscured by trees, and on every hand we are surrounded by scenes of sylvan and pastoral beauty. But let me tell you some of the names that have been applied to the localities about us here. On the left-hand, the hill going up under the wood is called "Cake Hill," the fields running down from it to the turnpike are called "the Bloods." One would like to see here a reminiscence of some fighting in old times. Mr. Hensman, the Headmaster of the Rawlins' School, our local authority on the time tells me that during the Civil War, 1640-50, there were likely to have been skirmishes along this road. The corner piece, now allotments, bears the unaccountable name of "Beggar Well Close." Till about 25 years ago the carriage road from the Farnham Mansion used to run across what is now the Park, and come out in Wood Lane between the cottages and Mr. Sydney Wright's house.

It is easy to see why the ground where the Gas House now stands, and the field running this way along the river, have been called from very ancient times "the Brinks." The Gas House was first built in 1853; Quorn and Mountsorrel only were then supplied, with five miles of mains; Barrow was added in 1862. The mains in the three villages now measure about 14 miles. The first winter quarter the consumption was 134,000 feet; last year the consumption for the corresponding quarter through 'penny-in-the-slot' meters alone was equal to that figure, the total con-

sumption being 2,050,000 feet. Mr. Joseph Camm (father of the present manager) was first manager. He was a very capable man and useful parishioner, for he was also at one time Schoolmaster and Rate Collector. He was a good Land Surveyor, and I have before me as I write a map of the village made by him in 1838, and a rate book of the same date, made out in his writing. By means of these one can see the state of the village, and the names of the inhabitants 70 years ago. It will help me to point out some changes along the road as we walk into the village.

In those days there were more small homesteads in the village than at present. Thus, on the right, where Miss Watson's houses stand, there lived one Joseph Ball, who had a homestead at the back. There was also just there a shop where a man carried on the trade of wooden bowl turner. Mr. Laundon's house and Mr. W. H. Fewke's on the left were of course standing then. Mr. H. Wesley's shop and house on the right is much older, so also is Mrs. Kinch's. Charnwood house is in part very old, and probably formed one of the more substantial farm houses. I wish we knew something of its history. In 1838 it was occupied by Daniel Woodruffe.

The Village Hall was only built in 1889, as appears by its memorial stones. Mrs. Firr's six cottages beyond it are also modern. Before the Hall and cottages were built there was an extensive tan-yard with buildings which lay along the brook at the back. In 1838, the tanner here was John E. Black, a connection of the Webster family. There were two other tan-yards—one on the premises, a little way on, on our left, lately used as stables by Mr. H. Beeby, and the other close by where Mr. Holmes's forge now stands. Both of these were used by Mr. Inglesant, who is still with us.

The turn to the right used to lead over the little bridge, which bore the date 1760, and was replaced in 1897 by the present more useful but less interesting structure.

We all remember that till last year there stood at the further corner at this turn, the old wheelwright's shop, where the Bates family had carried on their trade for four generations at least. Till the alteration, there stood in the yard an old pump, with the initials E.B. and the date 1763 cast in the lead. Mr. Thomas Bates informs me that this stood for his great-grandfather, Edmund Bates. One of the houses occupied by the family was until recent years an inn, with the sign of "The Wheel."

Passing on, we begin to hear the clatter of the factory. Seventy years ago there were only two houses between the tan-yard and the bridge. There was the house now in the middle of the factory where Mr. C. Mee lives, and one beyond it. In the first lived Fredk. Deakin who, I believe, kept a Boarding School there; and in the next, now the Mill House Inn, Elizabeth Pagett. The whole space behind, to the brook, was filled by farm buildings and homestead, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Chapman.

Later on, in 1853, Mr. Joseph Camm built a steam flour mill, on part of this ground which gave the "Mill House" (afterwards licensed) its name. Mr. C. Mee's house was also an inn for a time, up to about 40 years ago, and was called the "Crown and Cushion."

Talking of Schools, from what I am told, there have been five Boarding Schools in Quorn within memory. For Girls—Mrs. Arnold's and Miss J. J. at Quorn Hall, before Sir Richard Sutton came in 1850; at the Elms, Mrs. Leed's; at Charnwood House, Miss Hawley's, till about 20 years ago. For Boys—The Revd. T. Burnaby's, small and select, at Quorn Court (he was there in 1838, when the Revd. J. W. R. Boyer owned the house); and Mr. Deakin's, followed by Mr. Sanderson's, in Mr. C. Mee's house. Before the Messrs. Wright came, in 1870, there was a hosiery factory on part of their premises, which was distinguishable at this end. This was kept by a member of the Webster family.

The farm-house now occupied by Mr. Peppert is evidently old, though the farm buildings were part of Mr. W. E. B. Farnham's improvements. Between Mr. E. Carr's shop and these buildings, we remember an old thatched cottage, and before my time, another one stood about there called, from its peculiar shape, "the Salt Box." The houses along to Brook House are either old or replace old ones. Some readers will remember some very poor old houses behind these which have happily disappeared. They seem to have borne a bad reputation, and to have been known by quite a terrible name.

As we pass Mr. Webster's premises on the right, let me tell you of a relic of the past which he has preserved. It is the front of an old wagon, with this inscription beautifully painted on it.

Hugo Meynell
Quorndon
Leicestershire
1783.

It came from Mr. Bates's shop.

Brook House (now occupied by Messrs. Facer Brothers) was evidently once the residence of a substantial and important parishioner. It is plainly of two dates. The front part, of brick, is much later than the back, granite, portion. At the end of some buildings adjoining the house is the following inscription, marked in black bricks:

M
T P
1747.

There is reason to believe that these premises belonged to an old Quorn family named Parnam. Mr. Farnham has an old deed, dated 1679, conveying a house and land to Wm. Parnam, *dish maker*, and by the Registers we find that there were a Thomas Parnam and Mary his wife at Quorn about 1747, so that probably the inscription on the building stands for

them. The Parnams are buried near the Church porch, and one tombstone is to Thomas Parnam, who died in 1757. This Thomas had a daughter Mary, born in 1733, who survived him, and in 1761 married John Stone, of Thurcaston. This John Stone had land at the Inclosure in 1763, and people are still living who will remember his son Mr. John Parnam Stone who was at Brook House at the beginning of the 19th Century, and died there about 1835. He was a great sheep breeder, and the Quorn story is that he made £2000 profit out of one ram, with which he built the front part of the house. One aged parishioner tells me that he often visited him. In the Rate Book of 1838 the house and other property stands in the name of Lucy Stone, his widow, who died about 1846.

The old map of 1838 shews the brook in front of Brook House more open and wider. It must have looked like a shallow pond. It came nearer to Brook House, and there was room for horses, &c., to go through it at the side of the bridge. The brook, which looks so harmless now, has been dangerous at times. One night in July, 1875, it came down with such force that it rushed through the White Horse, and drowned a man in the yard. This time is still referred to as the "July Flood."

How different this part of the village must have looked before the great factory buildings were put up in 1878. But before the present factory was built there was a smaller one abutting on the Green, belonging to the Balm family, lace manufacturers. Mr. Joseph Balm and his family were very religious Nonconformists, who took great interest in their employees. They also occupied the houses by the Churchyard Upper Gate (on what have been since called Balm's Gardens) as a factory, and in a Directory of 1846 they are said to have employed from 200 to

300 persons. In 1838, the premises by the Green were owned and occupied by Messrs J. & J. Archer. They are now part of Messrs. Wrights' premises. Where the Quorn Mills Institute now stands, 70 years ago William Disney had a house and shop, where he carried on the trade of nail and patten maker.

But, as we observed in our first walk, the very centre of the village has still a rural look. The trees overhang the water, and rooks build in them. Mr. Frisby has often watched kingfishers diving into the stream, and once saw a heron rise, just over the wall. In 1880, a huge salmon, measuring 41 inches in length, and weighing 25 lbs., was caught in the brook only a few yards above here. Mr. John Darker can tell you how he helped to secure it. It is still preserved in the village. It must have come up from the sea by the river to find a shallow place to lay its eggs, according to the habit of its species.

But now we part again, this time by the brook side. We have tried to conjure up the past, and repeople the fields and streets where we now live and work, with their old occupants. How incompletely can this be done! Most men pass along the way of life, and leave no trace that their fellows after them can discern. With such thoughts in our minds, the brook seems to say to us with the voice that the poet has given it:—

"Men may come, and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

But let our hearts make answer, with our last word last month, "He that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

June, 1908.

E. F.-K.

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved in Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Fifteenth Page of Volume 3.—continued.

Ester the daughter of Jermya brandr was baptised September ye
Eliz: the daughter of James tacy by Elized his wife was baptised desember the 6.

Sixteenth Page of Volume 3.

for Chrisings 1726.

John the son of John thurman by ann his wife was baptised April the 16.
william the son of william hurdde by frances his wife was baptised may the 4.
Eliz daughter of roger — was baptised June the thomas pike bradshaw the son saml by Elizabeth his wife was baptised June the 20.
thomas the son John Chapman by ann his wife was baptised July the 10
georg the son of Joseph hues by mary his wife was baptised September the 5.
david the son of Joseph teat by rebecka his wife was baptised September the 14
Elizabeth the daughter of Joseph presson by Elizabeth his wife was baptised September the 15.
william the son of georg wiled by ann his wife was baptised october the 15
Elizabeth the daughter of James dawson was baptised october the 15.
mary the daughter of ruchard and ann his wife was baptised August the 14.
Elizabeth the daughter of henry Spitelhouse by Elizabeth was baptised november the 1
Chatherrine the daughter of Jos lockwood by Chatherrine his wife was baptised the 5 of november
Elizabeth the daughter of John bruin by mary his wife was baptised desember the 4
Elizabeth the daughter of roburt suton by Sarah his wife was baptised desember the 31
ann the daughter of Johnathan Kendal by bridit his wife was baptised desember the 31
william the son of John marshal by mary his wife was baptised January the 7.
mary the daughter of robert tubman by mary his wife was baptised January the 15
daniel the son of Joseph Chapman by Sarah his wife was baptised desember the 21
Jane wesley was baptised march the 5.
frances camack was baptised march the 12.
mary the daughter of John rudkin by Sarah his wife was baptised march the 24.
Alyce the Daughter of Jeremiah Brandreth By Esther His wife was Baptised September ye 10th, 1725.

Seventeenth Page of Volume 3.

for Chrising in ye year 1727.

gilbert the son of Jerel Cranney by mary his wife was baptised march the 20.

John the son of John Caley by phillip his wife was baptised April the 2.
adrin the son of adrin Stables by Elizabeth his wife was baptised April the 27.
thomas and Steven the sons of James Sculthorp by Sarah his wife was baptised July the 4.
Elizabeth daughter of John bradshaw by Suhanna his wife was baptised august the 29
thomas son of John Clark by sarah his wife was baptised September the 4
Sarah daughter of thomas — by Sarah his wife was baptised September the 4
georg the son of georg grasley by ann his wife was baptised october the 4.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward boor by ann his wife was baptised november the 8
John — middleton by ann his wife was baptised desember the 27.
— son of thomas Johnson by Elizabeth his wife was baptised January the —
mary daughter of ralf harris by mary his wife was baptised march the 17.
thomas son of James tacy was baptised march 17

for Chrisings in ye year 1728.

mary the daughter of benjaman Stables was baptised April ye 22
william son of rogger Statham was baptised July ye 14
phillipe ye daughter of Savill bradshaw by Elizabeth his wife was baptised october ye 11
Samuel son of John day bridude his wife was baptised desember ye 14
georg son of georg wild by ann his wife was baptised January ye 1
william presson son of Eliz was baptised february ye 11
william son of orman gamble by ann his wife was baptised march ye 14

Eighteenth Page of Volume 3.

Burials in ye year 1706.

Mary Togby was buried April ye 6
Thomas Coarts was Buried April ye 13.
Francis Grundy was Buried May ye 7
William Warnar was Buried May ye 14
Ann Wheatly was buried May ye 24.
Humphry Scultharp was buried May 27
John Birmingham son of Mr. John Bromwich was buried June ye 3
Ellen the Daughter of Mary Grundy of Mount was buried June ye 9
John wells was buried June ye 17
Thomas the son of John marshall was buried october ye 24
John Vigors of mountsorill was buried november ye 23 day 1706
Catherine Simson was buried Jenuary ye 11
John Bromidg was buried January the 25. 1706

S. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

AUGUST, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

WEDNESDAYS—8 a.m. Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon.
2.45 p.m. Children's Service.
3.30 p.m. Baptisms
6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

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8 a.m. Holy Communion. } Or according to
10 a.m. Mattins. } notice.
7.30 p.m. Evensong.

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.
Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.
On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

	To be brought learnt.	Lesson in Scripture
Aug. 2	Hymn 317, v. 3 ...	Gospel.
" 9	" v. 4 ...	"
" 16	" v. 5 ...	"
" 23	Hymn 512, v. 1 ...	"
" 30—No Morning School.		
Sept. 6	Hymn 512 v. 2 ...	"

Baptisms.

(There is no fee whatever for Baptisms, and the names are not put in the Magazine if it is not wished.)

July 12—Herbert Reginald Riches.
28—Gladys Olphin.
Emma Amelia Wills.

Marriage.

July 25th—Tom James and Eliza Bradshaw.

Burials.

July 17th—Maria Taylor, aged 62.
John White, aged 88.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor. £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
July 5—0 9 5			2 15 9a
" 12—0 4 3½		3 10 3	
" 19—0 8 4			5 7 0b
" 26—0 4 1½		3 5 0	
Alms Box —0 1 0		0 0 6	0 4 6c
Totals	£1 7 2	£6 15 9	£8 7 3

a—Church Music Fund. b—Home Missions.
c—Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AUGUST.

2nd—Church Music Fund.
30th—Fabric Fund.

PARISH NOTES.

It seems necessary to remind the parishioners that whenever I am away from home Mr. Herbert, the Clerk, has instructions to obtain the immediate attendance of another clergyman, if it should be needed.

Arrangements are being made for the School Treat (in connection with the Dedication Festival) on Saturday, August 29th. This year it will be at home, in Stafford's Orchard, so that we shall hope to see a good number of parents and other friends of the scholars present.

The Dedication Festival should be one of our great days for united Communion. On Sunday (August 30th) Holy Communion 7 a.m., 8 (Choral), and at mid-day. Sermon in the evening by Mr. King, Vicar of Woodhouse.

An alteration in Sunday School arrangements will be begun on Sunday afternoon, August 16th. From that day the classes of smaller children (A, B, C, and D) will go to the Schools instead of coming to Church. We hope that this will make it easier for quite little ones to be taken to the Infant Classes also held at the Schools.

The Jumble Sale organized for the G.F.S. by Mrs. and Miss Fir on their lawn, on July 11th, proved a great success. The object was to raise a contribution from our Branch towards the G.F.S. Homes of Rest. £8 8s. 5½d. was cleared in the afternoon.

The Sale of Work, in the Vicarage Garden, on July 22nd, was also very successful. £41 1s. 2d. was received. There were no expenses to be paid. Everything sold or used was given or lent. Since the day 9/- has come in, and there is £6 10s. 5d. in hand from the sale of goods during the Working Parties. Thus there is a sum of £48 os. 7d. to be divided by the Church Committee between the Churchyard Extension and the Church Room Site Funds.

I remind readers that last autumn we raised £63 for the Church Room Fund through a subscription list. We scarcely hoped to have made up the £100 within the year, but now more than this has been done. Within twelve months we have raised £110 for these Funds without injuring any other cause.

I have again to thank people who have assisted me with information in my endeavours to work up our parish history, and publish it in the papers, entitled "The Beauties of our Home." I shall be grateful to anyone who has personal recollections or memories of what they have been told of Quorn in old days. Now I have begun I hope to be able to gather much more that should be of interest to the parishioners, and to publish it from time to time in this Magazine. All being well I shall have a fifth paper ready for next month.

THE BEAUTIES OF OUR HOME.—IV.

To get a fresh view of our village and to vary the course of our walk and talk again, I ask you, readers, to come with me and stand upon the Bridge

at the Great Central Station. At this time of year especially, there is little need to point out the beauty of our surroundings. Towards Woodhouse the trees by the roadside in among the fields. It is a face the village, Buddon or Quorn Wood forms a horizon on the right, and from here, as from any other approaches which we have chosen, the village is very much hidden by the trees. The Church Tower is seen, and here and there a piece of wall, busy village half-a-mile away. True, just in front of us, the new villas in Chaveney Road form quite a close line, but they are mostly artistic in outline and stand among gardens and trees and hedge rows. It is almost hard to realize that 10 years ago there was not a single house at this end of the village but only Camm's. Still harder to realize is it, that when we stand, 12 years ago there was no bridge but only a flat country lane.

As I stand here and look round, my mind cannot help going back further still into the time when railways were not even dreamed of and when the whole face of the country was utterly different in appearance.

In our former walks I have alluded to the Inclosure in 1763. I have hinted at some of the changes that took place then. I hope some day to tell the story more at length, but I trust you will be interested if I go back to it for a little while now. This is a good place to tell the tale from, for I can illustrate some of the points by examples before our eyes.

In English country parishes in old days the cultivated land of the parish and also the great meadow land was in great open fields with no hedges or fences dividing them up. Quorn was an example. The land was divided into five great sections. The part between us here and the village, and on our right, left and rear made up the Great West Field. Now, in these great open fields the ground was divided into narrow strips (called 'lands') which were about six or seven yards wide and ran along side by side and were from 150 to 200 yards long. In fact the ground was laid out something like allotment gardens are now. A single strip was taken to contain one rood (quarter acre). One person might own one strip, another the next and a third the next and so on. Of course in some cases through purchase or exchange one person would own two or more adjoining strips.

Now this method of ownership had come down from early days, in some places perhaps for 1000 years.

It seems almost incredible that land could be farmed on this system, but it was certainly so here till 145 years ago. I can give you the figures in an actual case. In 1752 Edward Farnham owned 500 acres of land in the West Field and it was scattered about in 73 different places, and included 91 strips of lands. These figures are reckoned from our old Parish Book of 1752.

Moreover, I can point you to traces of the old state of things which remain on the surface of the soil for you to see with your own eyes. For instance, if you come back a few yards and look over the gate into this grass field. You can plainly see still, though now covered with grass, the old strips or lands running down the field to the brook at the bottom. The 'lands' by being ploughed round and round became raised in the middle, and they are still before our eyes.

In 1763 an Act of Parliament was passed, and Commissioners were appointed by whom the different owners had portions allotted to them instead of their strips. These portions they were compelled to fence round and so were formed inclosed fields as at present.

The old "lands" can only be traced where they were laid down to grass soon after this allotment. They were ploughed up under the new conditions and of course the old divisions disappeared. But you can still see them still close by, as I have shewn you, also in the field where the Cricket Club plays, in the little field by the hedge behind Mr. Woodward's house, and, less plainly, in much of the other land before us.

The portion allotted to the various owners in 1763 were all set out in a great document of 21 parchment sheets, nearly two feet square, kept in the Vestry. It is called the Inclosure Award. From this and other old papers I have found out many old names. Thus, the part hereabouts was called The Bigsty. Just by the Manor House Hotel on the left was the Fox Holes, and a little lower the Ox Closes and Lambkin Close. About opposite Mr. Camm's house was the Water Furrows.

The lane from Woodhouse, 150 years ago, was called Pryor Field Lane. Where this road goes down to the Turnpike, at the part where it crosses the Brook it was called the Deepway, no doubt because it once went down deeper and the Brook ran over it before there was a bridge there.

Returning for the moment to the subject of cultivation, let me remind you that in the early years of the 19th century, ploughing was still done here by oxen. Elsewhere it was continued much later. Mr. Hill tells me he has ploughed with oxen in Surrey. And this reminds me of a story—

There was a man called Johnny Fletcher, who used to farm land away on our right, and he used to plough with a horse, a donkey and a cow. This I am certain is a fact for so many people well remember it.

But, now let us move on down the bridge slope and round to the right noting that there are now 14 houses along this piece of road lately given the name of Chaveney Road. The road that leads up to it from Meeting Street was formerly called Chaveney Lane, but now Chaveney Road includes all from Meeting Street to the Station turn.

We must just recall as we come to the corner where the road turns towards the village that the footpath used formerly to come out here where Mr.

Dakin's house now is, and that the stile here was called Blind Tommy's stile, after the wonderful blind man who kept cows here about 40 years ago. The lane running away to the left, which is always now called Dirty Lane, runs into the fields about 300 yards from this corner, and the first field that it goes into is in Woodhouse Parish. This is the nearest point on the Woodhouse boundary. It runs back on each side from this point, crossing the Woodhouse Road 550 yards from the Station and on the other side shooting back to the Reservoir. About 25 acres of the Reservoir and all Buddon Wood are in Quorn Parish.

We will go no farther that way, but let us remember that the Great Central Railway was opened in 1899, and the Reservoir a year or two earlier.

The Reservoir covers 220 acres, 25 of which are in our Parish, and it should always be remembered that when the plans were being prepared by the Leicester Corporation, through judicious action of our local Council, the Corporation was compelled to make the advantageous arrangement we have with it for the permanent supply of water to our Parish. The business was first set going in the hunting field by the present Chairman.

Buddon (or Quorn) Wood, with the woods adjacent, contains 280 acres, and Nichols, who wrote the history of the county about 1800, says that it contained several species of snakes. Modern naturalists prize it as the home of many kinds of moths. Mr. Frisby, our local authority on birds, has testified in this magazine and elsewhere to the great variety of birds that are now to be seen about the Reservoir.

The fields just over the wall and along under the woods have been called from very ancient times the Wellows or Wellus. The reason for the name cannot now be fixed for certain. It may merely represent Willows. It may be that there was a Well-house over a little spring that I have been shewn, to which people used to resort for the cure of sore eyes; so there may possibly be here a trace left of some old belief in the sacred character of these waters.

As we go along now towards the village, already we find two new villas overlooking the road from the left, and before us on the right there stands one of the most interesting houses in the Parish. This is called Chaveney House from the family of Chaveney that formerly lived there. The Chaveney, though a very old family here, do not seem ever to have been distinguished. Mr. Farnham tells me he has found them mentioned in connection with Quorn as early as 1432. They seem to have owned land here from that time till the 18th century. In 1727 Henry, the last of the Quorn Chaveney, died. His tombstone is by the Church Tower, under the clock. His widow, Catherine, married Thos. Squire, who held the house and lands in her right. He was there in 1763, and 75 acres were allotted to him and his wife. After her death, about 1780, the property was sold out of the family and the house was bought eventually by Edward

Farnham in 1815. In 1866 in the course of alterations some of its ancient features unfortunately disappeared. Inside, however, there are still traces of its antiquity and importance, particularly in the beautiful old staircase which looks by its style to be about 300 years old. I remember a piece of ancient tapestry in one of the rooms which is now preserved at Quorn House.

One is sorry to pass this old house with so little to tell of it, and the last word concerning it must be to its discredit. As it stands now it cunningly deceives the eye. The front appears to be of red brick. It is nothing of the kind, but the granite wall has been plastered over and coloured to imitate brick-work. It is one of the cleverest pieces of imitation I ever saw; but what a mistaken notion of elegance, to cover up the old stone-work in this way!

No old street in the Parish has been altered so much in modern times as the one we now enter. I always assume that it is called Meeting Street because of the old Baptist Chapel or Meeting House that still stands just before us, but before we approach it nearer I have to tell of the first of the alterations alluded to. Till about 50 years ago (as far as I can ascertain) a road used to turn out of the street here on the right between Chaveney House garden and the Chapel yard. This was the old way to the ancient water mill that was finally stopped working, about 10 years ago, when the Reservoir intercepted the water. This road followed the Brook side and there was there a plank bridge that lingers in the childish recollections of many old people.

On part of the ground now attached to the Chapel there stood till about 12 years ago two old cottages, in one of which blind Tommy, already mentioned, lived till his death in 1865. The story of his showing a stranger over the fields to Swithland, and of his driving his cows about, and going round with his milk must only be recalled in these few words.

The Chapel itself bears the date of its erection on its face, 1770. In those old days, there is good reason to think that the Church was badly served, and this in part accounted for the separations which these old buildings indicate. I have formerly told stories concerning the old Chapel in this magazine; which I am sorry cannot be repeated now—for I have so much to tell.

Thus, next, note the farm house on the left, for a time the home of one part of the Chapman family, long connected with Quorn and still represented. At the Inclosure, Thos. Chapman, senr., owned 42 acres and Thos. Chapman, junr., 19 acres. The house opposite, recently inhabited by Mr. Miller, was once an Inn with the sign of "The Bird in the Hand." The field on the left through which the footpath passes (formerly in two) is known as Cave's Closes. Till five years ago there stood in it, by the road side, a barn of brick and timber with the date 1633 carved on an outside beam. This land till bought by Mr. Cradock's father belonged to Barrow Hospital. I take it as certain that it was part of land given in

For rest of Local Matter see end of Magazine.

1686 by Dr. Humphrey Babington in memory of his uncle, Theophilus Cave. But earlier still, the barn of the Abbot of Leicester Abbey, who in the times held the Church property in Quorn. The cottages adjoining were perhaps among the other possessions of the Abbey. In modern times, however, what I hear, these were used as the Parish work-house.

But now I have some strange things to tell, about which there is no doubt at all, though only old people can remember them. Let us pause just before we go to Mr. Farnham's lodge gate. And you must imagine a large mansion standing back from the road on the right. Though it disappeared 80 years ago I can describe it from a picture in Nichols's history. It was a three-storeyed, square built house, plain in structure with a porch and two large windows on either side. On the left, as we should face it, a range of buildings adjoined the house as a sort of wing, and a circular lawn and drive were in front. This is the house in which the Farnham family lived 130 years till about 1820. It had been their home since their more ancient mansion stood away from the town near where the present Quorn House is.

We must not pass this spot without recalling a few facts about this family, so long associated with the parish, but what might be a very long story must be cut very short now.

Tradition says that a Sir Robert de Farnham who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066, settled at Quorn. The first written evidence on the subject shows that they held land here in 1250. That it is certain they were here 650 years ago, and they have been here ever since. Someday I hope the complete family history may be told, as an interesting story of English family life. You must now be content to hear only a few facts about them, as for instance when they appear in public history. Thus in the Crusade Campaign in France in 1346, Robert Farnham of Quorndon, was present with a body of men. In 1380 John de Farnham with others endowed a chantry attached to Quorn Church. This was told in a second walk. It was then related how Thomas Farnham, the younger son of the above-named John de Farnham (i.e., the mansion at this end of the village) built the Nether Hall on the site of the present Quorn Hall. From this branch came Thomas Farnham, who, in 1548, in the reign of Edward VI., was enriched by grants of lands formerly belonging to suppressed religious institutions. His elder brother, John, who succeeded in 1561, was a soldier and courtier, and was further endowed by Queen Elizabeth. It is he, who with his wife, is represented in the beautiful tomb in the Farnham Chantry Chapel. He died in 1587, aged 80. I only add now that this younger branch remained at the Nether Hall till 1685, when the house and estates were sold out of the family.

Meantime the elder branch remained at the Over Hall. There is extant a very interesting account of their possessions on the death of Thomas Farnham

in 1574. By this time they had acquired more than 1000 acres in this and neighbouring parishes.

At the time of the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, Edward Farnham joined the King's forces at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and was fined £480 in 1646 when the Parliamentarians were victorious in this part of the kingdom.

The family lived on in their ancient mansion, the Over Hall, till about 1691. In that year Mrs. Margaret Kaye, a relative, left the house by the roadside (which we have tried to reproduce) to Charles Farnham, and it appears that soon after it became the family seat, the older house being actually pulled down in 1747.

Some few parishioners still remember Mr. George Farnham's grandfather. This was Edward Farnham, born in 1753. He it was who first rebuilt the mansion on the present site about the year 1818, and pulled down the house that stood here by the brook and road side. This old house can only be remembered by one surviving parishioner. The few who remember this Mr. Edward Farnham, speak of him as one who loved to live a simple country life, and was of the genial temperament which we associate with the old English Gentleman. He died in 1835, and was succeeded by Mr. Edward Basil Farnham. This was the last of his name to enter Parliament, he being member for North Leicestershire from 1837 till 1859. Since his death in 1879 the history of the family is pretty generally known. The present owner of the family mansion, Mr. George Francis Farnham, represents the 18th generation since the first of the family that is known to have been at Quorn.

Before we leave this spot by the lodge gate I must remind you that the Poulton Brook, which comes from Beaumanor, and is led along this way from near One Ash, now passes under this road just beyond Mr. Corah's bake-house. Within living memory it used to run over the road, so that horses and carriages had to go through it. There was a raised causeway for foot-passengers. Thus the brook ran between the old Farnham house and the one to be next described.

I have now to tell something of the history of a somewhat distinguished family, who made their home in Quorn for two or three generations only, and their residence stood within 150 yards of the Farnham house, which we have just been reproducing in imagination.

About the year 1750, a gentleman named John Hyde came to live at Quorn. He was descended from a Kentish family, whose seat was at Sundridge. Connected with them was Edward Earl of Clarendon, the famous Lord Chancellor to Charles II., whose daughter, Anne, married that King's brother, afterwards James II. Why our John Hyde left his old home and settled at Quorn I have not yet been able to discover. His marriage may have had something to do with it, for his wife was Mary Wyld, sister to Mrs. Hannah Stevens, wife of Samuel Stevens, who lived at that time at the house now called Quorn Place. But now, to describe the house when the

Hydes lived at Quorn. Walk with me from Mr. Farnham's gate towards the Cross. When we have gone just a hundred yards, I ask you to notice in the causeway on the left-hand side, traces that show where there was once a gateway into the field behind the wall. On the right-hand side of the road, right opposite to that gateway, there stood about twenty yards back from the road a house with rather a stately and highly ornamental front. It had two doors in front, and large windows looking out on the road. There was a small lawn in front, with a curving drive round it. Whether the Hydes built this house or not I cannot say, but they seem to have lived in it as long as they lasted in Quorn.

John Hyde, the first comer, died in 1789. His wife had died two years before. They were buried in the Chancel of the Church.

It was one of his sons, George Hyde, born in 1761, who went out to India as an officer, and died there in 1827, leaving £1,000 for the poor of Quorn (Hyde's Charity).

The eldest son of John Hyde, was Saville John Hyde, born in 1755. He married a Miss Butler, and died in 1830. His son, Mr. John Hyde, still remembered, left Quorn and sold the house about 1842 to Mr. Farnham's father, who pulled it down at once.

The last of the Hyde name to live in Quorn was Mrs. Inglesant, sister to the last named John. She died in 1899, but there are still several people in the village who can claim connection with the old family.

Thus this old house has been gone now 60 years, but it stood where I told you. The appearance of this road has also been much altered by the building of the wall all along the roadside. Formerly the ground to the Brook was exposed to view, and the road is said to have had a beautiful rural aspect.

Almost adjoining the Hyde house was a tanyard in which with the other one mentioned last month the Messrs. Inglesant carried on business. There were also other smaller buildings since pulled down. As far as I can gather there have been three blacksmiths at the present forge, viz.: Benjamin Carver, and the father and grandfather of the present Mr. Tom Holmes. Both Stone House (formerly the "Three Crowns") and Raven Cottage are evidently old, but I do not know their history. How did Alma Terrace get its name? for it was built long before Alma became a famous name in the Crimean War.

Let me close our walk this time by describing a scene beheld by some still alive one Sunday afternoon about 70 years ago. It was a time of great discontent. The working people of that time were ill paid, worked very long hours and lived very hardily. Discontent and agitation were organized throughout the country through the Chartists Societies. Quorn, then as now, was a quiet village, but at Mount Sorrel feeling ran high. One Sunday a meeting was called on the Mount Sorrel hills. A large contingent from Shephed was expected to march through Quorn. Riots had taken place in some parts and to guard

against possible disorder the Yeomanry were called out. Some few people still remember the soldiers being drawn up along this piece of road on the Sunday afternoon, and they add that there was one Quorn man (whose great grand-children I know) who favoured the Chartists and stood at his gate along this way and denounced the Yeomen and their officers. Happily the day passed off without their services being needed.

As you will have perceived, I love to go back to the old days, and tell over the history of former generations, but that is not because I believe in the superior happiness or goodness of the past. The more one gets to know of the "good old days" the more one is impressed with the advantages over them which we enjoy.

A hundred years ago the village was quieter no doubt, and more rural. There was less traffic, and

no factory chimney. But after all, the clatter of the factory, under modern conditions, is more satisfying to the multitude, than the murmur of brooks and singing of birds. It means regular, and not unhealthy occupation, comfortable homes, and well supplied tables, where in old days they were unknown or confined to the few.

Placing ourselves again in the heart of our village, let us again together thank God, that through the labours and struggles of those who have gone before us, we are surrounded with advantages of which our forefathers never even dreamed.

July, 1908.

E. P. R.

P.S.—Reader, we must have one more talk about our village, but where shall we meet next month? Guess!

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved in Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Eighteenth Page of Volume 3.—continued.

Mary Toon of mountsoril was buryed Feb ye 2
 Thomas Cook of Mountsoril was buryed Feb ye 4
 Thomas Son of John Willson was Buried february ye 15
 Thomas Gregorey of Mount Sorrel was buryed february ye 23
 Elizabeth the Daughter of Thomas Bradshaw was buryed March ye 8.

For Beuriall in ye yeyar 1707.

Nicolis Hunt of mount Sorrill was buryed aprill ye 18.
 John Harris was Buried aprill ye 20
 Elizabeth Layane was buryed April ye 30
 John the Son of Jhon Willson was buryed June ye 10
 Mary the Daughtar of John Abbat was buryed July ye 27.
 John Rafin the Daughtar of Edward of mountsorrel was buryed august ye 4.
 Sarah the Daughtar of John Barsbey of mountsorrel was buryed Septembar ye 15
 Margreat Cunningham of Mountsorrell was buryed descembar ye 2
 Mary The Dayughtar of Micell Midelton was buryed descembar ye 10
 Francis Shotton of Mountsorrel was buryed January ye 8
 William Hicklin was buryed february ye 15
 John Pike was buryed february ye 29.
 Joseph The Dayughtar of William Kendall was buryed march ye 5.
 Elizabeth Bainbridge was buryed march ye 22

Nineteenth Page of Volume 3.

For Burialls in ye yeare 1708.

William Tasey was Buried Aprill ye 11
 Thomas Simson of Mountsorell was buryed Aprill ye 14
 Thomas Johnson of Mountsorell was buryed Aprill ye 25
 Mary The Daughtar of Thomas Bainbridg was buryed June ye 2
 Gene Brown of Mountsorell was buryed July ye 4
 Francis The Son of Francis Corfeild was buryed July ye 18
 Samuel Love of Mountsorell was buryed July ye 26
 Elizabeth topp was buryed novembar ye 22
 Mary Stables in the parish of loughbarou was buryed descembar ye 12
 Two Sones of Robert Glover of Mountsorell was buryed January ye 4.
 Thomas Baker was buryed January ye 23.
 William The son of thomas Simson of Mountsorell was buryed february ye 21
 Gustacious Theobales was buryed March ye 4.
 Thomas The son of Hennery Spittelhouse was buryed march ye 17
 Elizabeth Chamberlin was buryed March ye 22

For Burialls in the yeare of our lord 1700.

Mary Lane was Buried August ye 7
 Martha and Ruth twin Daughters of Robert and Mary Slingsby were buryed September ye 14.
 Daraty Maslin was Buried octobar ye 25.
 Hendry Preson was Buried octobar ye 27.
 Elizabeth Parnham was Buried desembar ye 4.
 Easter the Daughter of Will: and Easter Kendall was buryed December ye 5.
 Edward Son of Edward Sculthorp was buryed desembar ye 6
 Mary page was buryed february ye 3.
 William Farnham was buryed february ye 23.
 Elizabeth hinde was buryed march ye 23

Burialls in the year 1710.

Ann the widdow of Henry Preston was buryed ye 7 of April 7
 Dorothy the wife of Walter Brandon was buryed the 25 of April 25
 Robert Slingsby widdower was buryed the 31st May 31
 Note that I have received no affidavit of Robert Slingsby's being buryed in woollen as is required by statute. And that I gave notice of this in writing under my hand
 (continued on page 20) to the Parish Officer's upon the 10th of June 1710. Cha: Lynes.

Twentieth Page of Volume 3.

Edward Hallum alias Sarson Apprentice to Jerimiah Brandon was buryed September the First 1710
 Note That I have received no Affidavit of Edw Hallum's being interred in woollen and yt : certified the Churchwardens hereof the 21st of Sept
 Mary The Daughter of Benjamen and Chapman was buryed September 23. 1710. she died of Convulsions occasioned by a scald in wea
 Ann The widdow of Thomas Peirce of Mountsorrel was buryed the 12th Day of December 1710. she died of a Consumption Aged 66.
 Sarah The Daughter of John and Mary Bostock was buryed the 19th Day of December 1710 Aged 19 she died of a Consumption
 Anne The Wife of Thomas Beebie was buryed the 28th Day of December 1710 Aged 60. she died suddenly.
 Morton The Son of Mr. William & Roe Steven's was buryed the 7th Day of January 1711 Aged three Quarter's he Died of Convulsions.
 Elizabeth the Wife of Richard Knite was buryed the 11th Day of March 1711 Aged about 30. she died of an Imposthume in her Head.
 Elisabeth gerye of Mountsorrel was buryed the 16th Day of March 1711 Aged 14 aut circitor

Chales (sic) Lynds Curate
 Tho: Chamberlain } chappel
 John Stables } wardens

S. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

SUNDAYS—8 a.m.	Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
11 a.m.	Mattins and Sermon.
2.45 p.m.	Children's Service.
3.30 p.m.	Baptisms
6.30 p.m.	Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

SAINTS DAYS and HOLY DAYS—

8 a.m. Holy Communion.	} Or according to notice.
10 a.m. Mattins.	
7.30 p.m. Evensong.	

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.

Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.

On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

	To be brought <i>learnt.</i>	Lesson in Scripture
Sept. 6	Hymn 512, v. 2 ...	Gospel.
" 13	" v. 3 ...	"
" 20	" v. 4 ...	"
" 27	Hymn 8, v. 1 ...	"
Oct. 4—	No Morning School.	

Baptisms.

(There is no fee whatever for Baptisms, and the names are not put in the Magazine if it is not wished.)

- July 31—Kathleen Fowkes.
- Aug. 6—Edith Pell.
- 19—Ronald Adair.
- 23—Dorothy May Main.
Nora Wilmore.
- 24—Dora Louisa Harris.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor. £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
Aug. 2—	0 9 1	—	3 12 0a
" 9—	0 7 4½	2 16 0	—
" 16—	0 4 6	2 11 0	—
" 23—	0 7 3½	3 2 6	—
Alms Box	— 0 10 7	0 0 7	0 5 0b
Totals	£1 18 10	£8 10 1	£3 17 0

a—Church Music Fund. b—Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

6th—Church Music Fund

PARISH NOTES.

N.B.—No Mid-day Communion on September 6th.

Though I cannot undertake to write every month such long papers as the last five have been, I trust that with most Magazines I may be able to publish some fresh items of parish history.

Next month I hope to give an account of our oldest Charity Lands.

I hope to make arrangements for the Harvest Thanksgiving in the Octave of Michaelmas, *i.e.* on Sunday, October 4th, with a Special Service and Sermon on Thursday evening, October 1st.

Many will remember that our Sunday School Children for several years kept an African boy at the Missionary School and College at Zanzibar. He has now quite grown up, and I have suggested that we should resume this work by adopting a child in India, and a native girl has been selected in an Orphanage at Cawnpore. I happen to know a lady there, and so we shall have special facilities for getting news. We intend to form a plan by which regular contributions may be made towards the Fund. Perhaps this may be published next month. I hope the parents will like their children to be encouraged in this way to take a part in missionary work. The girl's name is Chestoria Singh. A group of children in which she appears shall be placed in the Church porch.

According to rule all Clothing and Coal Club Cards must be brought in on the first Monday in October (5^h), or on the Monday before if they are paid up. They will be reckoned up and the orders be given out on October 12th.

After the Baptism of Kathleen Fewkes on July 31st, I looked out in the Registers to see the first entry of a Baptism of one of this very old Quorn family. I found it on August 14th, 1634, that is almost 274 years ago. This was Farnham Fewkes, who I see, looking on in the Registers was married to Elizabeth Barsby, Oct. 30th, 1661. And there is a memorandum of the birth of three children, viz: George, Rebecca and Henry. Farnham Fewkes was buried Feb. 13th, 1675, so that he only lived to be 41 years old. There do not appear to be any more entries of this branch of the family.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—I have all along watched with great interest the movement for supplying old people with a little regular income. Now, at last, an Act of Parliament has been passed and those who live till the end of the present year and prove their claim to it will receive 5/- or less according to their means (see table below). The regulations for the working of the Act have now been issued, and I will tell them over so far as they seem to relate to our old people here.

- (1)—Persons claiming a pension must be 70 years old by the end of this year.
- (2)—None can claim a pension who has coming in more than £31 10s. od. a year, that is 12/1 a week.
- (3)—None can claim the pension if they have received relief from the Guardians during the present year. This is a great pity, as it will exclude most of our aged folk, who have been compelled to obtain parish relief through no fault of their own.
- (4)—If relief has only been the help of the parish doctor that will not prevent getting the pension.
- (5)—No one will obtain a pension who "has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity and need."

Those who on these conditions can claim a pension should, towards the end of September, obtain from the Post Office a paper upon which to send in their claims. On this paper they will have to put age and place of birth, as well as they can tell, and also how much money a week (if any) they may have coming in. The Postmaster (Mr. North) if desired will help any one to fill in the paper. I also offer my help to any who may be willing to consult with me about it.

All the claims will go before a pension officer, appointed by the Government, and before a Committee, appointed by our Local Authorities.

Pensions will be given at the following rates:

Means of Pensioner.	Rate of Pension per Week.
Where yearly means of pensioner—	
Do not exceed £21	5
Exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.	4
Exceed £23 12s. 6d., but do not exceed £26 5s.	3
Exceed £26 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.	2
Exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s.	1
A person whose means exceed £31 10s. will not be entitled to receive a pension.	

I shall be very glad to call and explain about the pensions, as well as I can, to any old people or their friends, where it may be desired.

THE BEAUTIES OF OUR HOME.—V.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to ask my readers to go with me this time, for the way is one by which the aged and infirm could not follow. See, I ask you to go through this low door-way and up these steep, narrow and winding stairs; and there are 60 of them to go up. It is not a pleasant walk this time, but the end is worth a little pains; so come with me, in fancy, young or old, and you will find yourselves on the top of the Church Tower. We are now in the best position to view the whole parish, though even now we are not at the highest point. The ground below is 152 feet above sea level, and as the floor on which we stand is 54 feet above the ground we are 206 feet above the sea (we are just on a level with the highest of Mr. Cradock's poplars). But the highest spot in Buddon Wood is almost 225 feet higher than we are, and over the Wood there is a Keeper's lodge, just inside the parish boundary, that is about 70 feet above us. That is the highest building in the parish, but the Cottages in the upper part of Wood Lane are also above us here. At the Cross the ground is 137 feet above sea level, and as far as I can see from the Ordnance Map there is no part of the parish 10 feet lower than that, which is above water. We stand here just on a level with the ground on which Barrow Church is built.

It may interest you to know a few distances from this central point (of course they are given as the crow flies). We are just 2000 yards (i.e. 1½ miles) from Barrow Church. The parish boundary at Barrow Bridge is 500 yards nearer. The boundary from that point follows the river, and just behind Stafford Lodge it is only 500 yards away, but it goes round by the Gas House and so away again beyond the green fields, and at the furthest point out there it is 2650 yards

or 1½ miles from here. Just due North, the corner of the parish where a strip of Woodthorpe runs down to the river, is almost the same distance. The boundary on the Loughborough Road is 2150 yards away; on the Woodhouse Lane 1800 yards; but up Dirty Lane the Woodhouse boundary approaches to within 1400 yards, though it runs back to 1000 yards further off at the point in the Reservoir where the three parishes of Quorn, Woodhouse and Swithland meet. Where the boundary crosses the Mountsorrel Road it is 40 yards over the mile. Taking these measurements off the map, led me to calculate how many miles a quornman walks every year on his way to and from the Quarries. If he lives near Quorn Cross, reckoning that he goes six days a week for 48 weeks out of the year, he walks over 700 miles!

But now we look about and note the general features of the view. The village lies round us stretching out its four arms along the four main roads that cross close by. I imagine the village 150 years ago as lying just beneath the Church along the High Street and Barrow Street (now called Station Street), with a few separate houses straggling along Meeting Street one way and Soar Side the other.

But note once more, what has already been alluded to again and again, viz., how many trees there are in and about the village. Even standing here, Meeting Street is almost entirely hidden from us. Beyond Mr. Sanders' premises there are only a chimney and gable or two visible. Quorn House is quite out of sight. Unless one knew it, one would have no notion that there was a large mansion house in the midst of beautiful grounds within 500 yards of the Church. It is the same with Quorn Hall, which is less than half a mile away. It is quite hidden by the trees. The view of New Quorn is broken up, too, by the trees at the Vicarage. Barrow stands out well, but Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves (except the Church) are quite hidden. Buddon Wood itself forms our horizon southwards, and we only see a chimney or two of the houses in Wood Lane, with a glimpse beyond of the Mountsorrel Hills. Of Loughborough we see little besides the factory chimneys.

The mind goes back again and imagines how different must have been the prospect before the Inclosure in 1763 (of which some account was given in the last paper). Then, just beyond the village the land stretched out in great open fields without the hedges, in which trees now stand, dividing them up. Thus, the North Field began from the Churchyard wall and stretched out to the Parish boundary on the Loughborough Road and the River. It must have looked like a square mile or so of allotments with its hundreds of strips, as explained last month. And then, there were no houses beyond Mr. Hayward's house, no New Quorn and no houses or cottages anywhere beyond, and probably there were no trees out on the land as there are now. None of the trees out in the fields seem to be 150 years old.

But coming to later times and our closer surroundings—along the Churchyard wall where Mr. F.

Facer's yard now is there used to be a Malt-house. Some people remember its being set fire to by a simple fellow and burned down.

The upper part of the Churchyard seems to have been little used till the last 40 years. Old people have told me that games used to be played there, and that some people distinguished themselves by kicking a football over the Church! In an old Vestry Book the following notices of this matter occur.

At a Vestry Meeting on November 19th, 1827, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Jackson, Baker, J. Gamble and T. Chapman be requested to inspect the Ward belonging to this Parish (it means the Inclosure Award of 1763 described last month), to ascertain whether any part of the Churchyard be allotted for a play-ground, and to make a report." At the next meeting, on December 10th, this Committee reported that they had inspected the 'Ward' and that no such allotment had been made, and it was resolved "That all persons be discharged (sic) from playing or committing any other depredation or nuisance in the aforesaid Churchyard by a Public Notice by the Cryer." These steps do not seem to have put a stop to the practice, for nine years later, April 13th, 1836, we find a resolution that notice to the same effect be given again by the Cryer. These notices in the Vestry Book seem to show that using the Churchyard as a play-ground had become so regular a practice that some thought that part of it must have been legally set apart for that purpose, and we see that it took a long time to put an end to the practice. Till within the last 20 years, chickens used to run regularly in the Churchyard, there being holes in the walls to let them through. No serious effort seems to have been made to beautify the grounds or even keep the grass cut till quite recent years. The Churchyard altogether contains just over 2½ acres. Many thousands must have been buried in it. No doubt some spots have been used over and over again, but there is no evidence of its being over-crowded, and now we have another acre over the wall ready to be added whenever it is really needed. I find that I myself in the last 16 years have conducted 414 funerals here. During the last 100 years there have been 2629 burials.

The disorderly playing in the Churchyard reminds me of other entries in the old Vestry Book which tell of disorders in the place. Thus Nov. 21st, 1834, it was reported that annoyance had been given by persons playing on the public roads. It is probable that no one thought in those days of supplying a public play-ground to take the place of roads and Churchyard! The Green was not thrown open till 1868. To this day our Council pay a rent to the Town Lands' Trustees for it.

In the same year, 1834, we find it reported that the 'Dark Hole' was insecure, persons having escaped who had been shut up there. This refers to the building that stood where the fire-engine house stands on the Green. As we see, it was used for a lock-up for prisoners. It was resolved (Oct. 3rd) to erect a

new one. On Dec. 1st it was resolved that 'Mr. Flint of Leicester be requested to draw a plan and give an estimate of a building to be erected for the purposes of a Dark Hole, a place for the Fire Engine, and also a place to lodge poor persons upon travel.' Thus the one building was now to serve for lock-up, fire-engine house and casual ward. Of course the building on the Green is not now as it was built then. It was altered into its present state about 1870. Nov. 29th, 1833, there is the following entry—'It was stated that Card Playing and other unlawful Games were practiced at certain Public Houses in the town of Quorndon, to the great injury of the Morals and destructive of the comforts of all such who engage therein,' and it was 'resolved unanimously that this Vestry instruct Mr. Thomas Raven, the Constable . . . strictly to watch all such Houses, and to bring to justice all who may be found transgressing the wholesome Laws of the Land.' Another entry, Oct. 13th, 1835, shows a praiseworthy desire to preserve the morals of the village at the least cost to the people—Resolved—That Mr. Jackson be employed to prosecute the person or persons who may be prosecuted for a riot at the last feast, upon conditions that his charge be no more than £5 if possible, on no account to exceed £6, at the ensuing sessions.' Standing, as we suppose ourselves, above the belfry, one other matter from the old Vestry Book should be added. On July, 1835—Resolved—'That the Sexton be paid by the Guardian out of the Poor Rate for ringing the eight o'clock bell for the future.' 'That the Sexton ring the aforesaid bell from old Michaelmas to new Lady (sic) for the future—i.e. from Oct. 9th to March 25th.'

This is particularly interesting. It shows that the ancient 'Curfew' was rung here. This custom was part of the discipline set by William I. upon his newly conquered subjects, the English, in the 11th Century. The Church bell was rung at Sunset in summer, and at 8 p.m. in winter, when all fires and lights had to be put out. The entry in this book seems to show that the 'Curfew' was continued at Quorn, as at some other places, long after its meaning was forgotten or ignored. I have, as yet, found no written evidence as to its discontinuance, but from what people tell me it appears to have been rung till about 40 years ago. I wonder what would be the feeling of the parishioners as to discontinuing the ringing of a bell on Sundays at 9 a.m. and after Morning Prayer (the latter called the Sermon Bell). I fancy that the former one was originally to call children to Sunday School; and the latter, people tell me used to give notice that service being over the public houses

might be opened. If this be the true origin of those soundings of the bell there is no particular interest in their continuance, now that their practical use has passed away. But I will do nothing in the matter against the general sentiment. With regard to the Curfew, I should certainly not have allowed it to be discontinued in my time, except for some strong public feeling. The custom kept up a connection with the remote past. Though I am not competent to tell the history of the Church, I can certify from the Norman doorway, that there has been a Church here for many years, and it is likely that the ringing of the Curfew was begun as soon as there was a bell to be tolled. This being so, it is a pity that it was discontinued.

[Since writing the above, I have found this bell-ringing actually called 'the Curfew' in an old account book of the Town Lands' Trustees].

On the whole however I trust that the bell rung morning and evening daily for prayers, that has now been the regular custom for more than 20 years, is of more real interest and practical value. The Curfew kept up the memory of an Earthly King and Conqueror, and the bell rung for prayers daily throughout the year, according to the rule of the Church, should remind us of the KING of KINGS who claims the loyalty and love of all, and I trust that the voice from the Church Tower, though it brings few to attend the prayers, yet causes many in the midst of work or pleasuring to lift their hearts to God, in secret fellowship with me, whose special duty it is to remember them all in prayer.

As I take a last look round, and allow the thoughts to dwell upon the present generation, the heart warms with the remembrance of so many, many dear friends, little children that can just toddle to meet one, busy people that have only time for a passing word, and old folk who linger on in infirmity and solitude. As the eye passes over the roofs, nearly every one brings back memories of special times of friendships, when I was allowed to share in the trouble of sickness or bereavement, or to rejoice with those that rejoiced at a birth or happy wedding. I love to search among the records of the past, and to let others know what people and times were like in former generations, but my warmest love is for the people whom God has sent me to live and work amongst, and I pray to be faithful to His people as the best of those good priests and pastors who for 700 years at least have served Him in this place.

E. F. K.

August, 1908.

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved in Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Twentieth Page of Volume 3.—continued.
Burials for ye year 1711.

Francis Wheatley of Mountsorrel was buried the 25th Day of March 1711 Aged 55 aut circiter. He died of Grief which occasioned a fever.
Thomas Brown of Mountsorrel was buried the 26th Day of March 1711 Aged 9 aut eo circiter. He died of a Consumption.
Brother Jonathan Brown of Mountsorrel was buried the 25th Day of April 1711. Aged 1 year. Note that I have certified in Writing the Church-Wardens of having received no Affidavit for Jonathan Brown. April the 30th 1711.
Robert Simpkin of Mountsorrel was buried the 15th Day of May 1711. Note. I have certified in Writing the Chappel-Wardens of having received no Affidavit for Rober Simpkin May 17
Widow Measures of Q: was buried the 6th Day of May 1711. Note. I have certified ye Chapp Wardens of having received no Affidavit for Widdow Measures May ye 17
Edward Raffin of Mountsorrel was buried the 28th Day of June 1711. Note. I have Certified the Chap: Wardens of having received no Affidavit for Edw. Raffin July 1.
Elizabeth the Wife of Joh Bradshaw of Woodhouse Eaves was buried July 15.
Dorothy the Wife of Isaac Burbidge was buried July the 15. 1711. She died of a fever Aged 70.
Richard the Son of John Abbot of Mountsorrell was buried September 23d 1711.

Twenty-First Page of Volume 3.
Burials for the year 1711.

William Green was buried the 12th of November 1711
Deborah Harris died, buried by ye Quakers 14 November 1711.
William Page was buried the 27th of November 1711
A Traveller was Buried the 10th of December 1711
Richard Greisley of Mountsorrell was Buried the 17th of December, 1711
Thomas the son of John and Mary Spittlehouse was buried ye 15th of January, 1711.
Joseph the son of Francis and Ann Page was buried the 21st of February 1711
John the son of William and Mary Stevenson was buried the 29th of February, 1711.
Thomas Beebie Widower was buried the 5th of March 1711.
Thomas Boley of Mountsorrel was buried the 15th of March 1711.
Charles Lynds, Curate

Quarndon Burials in the year 1712.

John Cannor of Mountsorrel was buried the 2d of April 1712. Note I have certified the Churchwardens of having received no Affidavit.

Mr Edward Marriot of Mounosorrel was buried the 28th of April 1712.
Nathaniel Ward an Apprentice att Leicester was buried the 14th May 1712.
Ann Martin a Widdow of Mountsorrel was buried the 20th of May 1712.
William Spittlehouse ye son of Henry and Elisabeth was buried ye 15th of October 1712.
Hannah and Mary the Daugh'eis of John and Wilson were buried the 5th Day of January 1712.
Elisabeth ye wife of Thomas Bradford was buried January ye 16th 1712.
Easter ye wife of William Kendall was buried January ye 23d 1712.
Katharine Spittlehouse was Buried January ye 23d 1712.
Thomas ye son of Amias and Ann Cook was buried February ye 8th 1712
Samuel ye son of Thomas and Rumah Chapman was buried February ye 10th 1712
Anne Leake of Mountsorrel was buried February ye 15th 1712
Sarah ye Daughter of Amias and Ann Cook was Buried March ye 9th 1712.

Quarndon Burials in ye Year 1713.

Squire Page was buried May the 2d 1713
John Harris was buried May the 19th 1713
Elisabeth Johnson of Mountsorrel was buried May the 31st 1713
William ye son of Thomas and Mary Chamberlain was buried June 2d 1713.
Esabell ye Wife of Eustace Theobalds was buried June ye 30th 1713.

Twenty-Second Page of Volume 3.
Burials for ye Year 1713.

Mary the Daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Allaine was buried July ye 3d 1713
Jane ye Daughter of Phillippa Page was buried September ye 10th 1713
Richard Fisher was buried September ye 21st 1713
Dorothy ye Wife of Henry Spittlehouse was buried October ye 9th 1713. Note that I certified that I had received no Affidavit for Widdow Spittlehouse.
Mary Allaine was buried ye fifth of November 1713. Note I have certified ye Churchwardens yt I have received no Certificate for Widdow Allaine
Richard Dauncer of Mountsorrel was buried February the 5th 1713
Elisabeth Preston was buried February ye 24th 1713
Mary the Daughter of John and Marshall was buried March ye 3d 1713
Hannah the Daughter of William and Roe Stevens was buried March ye 5th 1713.

QUORN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending at Easter, 1908.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Easter, 1907	..	6	14	1
Subscriptions as per list below (167 Subscribers)	..	26	14	8
By sale of Hymn and Prayer Books to Scholars	..	1	1	4
Collection in Church on Jan. 12th, 1908	..	3	6	6

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Midland Educational Co., Hymn and Prayer Books	..	..	..	..
Ditto do. Two New Hymn Books with Tunes	..	..	..	..
C. E. S. S. I. for Class Registers	..	..	..	..
National Society for Lesson Books for Teachers	..	..	..	..
Messrs. Wills & Hepworth, printing Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..
Pitman, Hart & Co., 100 Copies of Cantata "The Babe of Bethlehem"	..	..	..	..
Insertion of Sunday School Matter in Parish Magazine	..	..	..	..
Leicester County Council Education Committee, for Fuel and Cleaning for the Year March 31st, 1908	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Vesty, one year's salary for lighting fire and arranging desks to Dec. 31st, 1907, at 6d. per week	..	..	..	..
New Cheque Book	..	..	..	..
<i>Cost of Sunday School Treat on August 24th, 1907.</i>				
Mr. Adams, Prizes for Sports	..	4	5	1
Mr. Lester, Tea at Woodhouse Eaves	..	2	19	5
Messrs. John Moss & Son, Driving	..	5	15	1
Tips to Keeper and Drivers	..	7	0	0
Mr. W. Webster, Buns	..	0	9	0
Messrs. Wills & Hepworth, Tickets for Treat	..	0	15	4
	..	0	4	9
<i>Cost of Prizes given in Church, Jan. 12th, 1908.</i>				
Midland Educational Co., bill for Books	..	6	12	4
Mr. F. G. Seal, bill for Frames for Certificates	..	0	12	0
Mr. F. G. Seal, towards Prizes for Boys' Bible Class	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Sharpe, do. do. Girls' do.	..	..	..	..
Balance in hand for year ending Easter, 1908	..	..	..	..

£37 16 7

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS for 1907 (the Year ending Easter, 1908.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. H. Warner	..	5	0	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Parker	..	4	0	0	0
Mrs. Perry Herrick	..	2	0	0	0
Mr. G. F. Faruham	..	2	0	0	0
Mr. J. D. Cradock	..	1	0	0	0
Rev. E. Foord-Kelecy (Infants' Treat)	..	0	10	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Hayward	..	0	10	0	0
Capt. King Pierce	..	0	10	0	0
Mr. F. G. Seal	..	0	10	0	0
Mrs. Adair	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. O. S. Brown	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. Bruce Cooper	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. Forward	..	0	5	0	0
Mrs. Harris	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. S. Toller	..	0	5	0	0
Dr. J. A. Unitt	..	0	5	0	0
Mrs. Watson	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. Hawkes Woodward	..	0	5	0	0
Mr. G. White	..	0	5	0	0
Mrs. Fernley	..	0	4	0	0
Mrs. Swain	..	0	4	0	0
Mr. W. Webster	..	0	4	0	0
Mrs. Armstrong	..	0	4	0	0
Miss I. Corlett	..	0	3	0	0
Mrs. Martin	..	0	3	0	0
Mr. S. Riley	..	0	3	0	0
Mr. W. H. Backhouse	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. H. Bamber	..	0	2	0	0
Misses Bolesworth	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. J. Camm	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. Case	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Claypoole	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Chas. Clark	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. H. Dakin	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Hickling	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. M. Martin	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. J. Sanders	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. W. Thornton	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. W. Turner	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Wells	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Bassano	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. F. H. Brunton	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. G. Carr	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. A. Corah	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Drew	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. Ben Fewkes	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. W. H. Fewkes	..	0	2	0	0
A Friend	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. G. Frisby	..	0	2	0	0
Mr. Hill	..	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Hoult
Miss Inglesant
Mrs. E. Neal
Mrs. Needham
Dr. Pearson
Mrs. Sharpe
Mr. Shenton
Miss Thornton
Mr. J. H. Cart
Mrs. J. Cuffling
Mrs. H. Facer
Mr. T. Gamble
Mr. W. Hollingsworth
Mr. W. Horspool
Mr. J. H. Smithard
Mrs. T. Turlington
Mr. J. Atter
Miss F. M. Bassano
Mrs. J. Birkin
Mr. J. Boyer
Mr. A. Bradley
Mrs. O. Briers
Mrs. L. Callis
Mrs. E. A. Camm
Mr. E. Carr

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—continued.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mrs. F. Wesley	..	0	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Wesley	..	0	1	0	0
Mrs. P. Clarke	..	0	0	9	0
Anonymous	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Bancroft	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Benskin	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. J. Branson	..	0	0	6	0
Mr. G. Brewin	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Cupitt	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. J. Daft	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Daws	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. W. Disney	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Evans	..	0	0	6	0
A Friend	..	0	0	6	0
A Friend	..	0	0	6	0
Mr. H. Gamble	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Grocock	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. S. Hallam	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. G. Holmes	..	0	0	6	0
Mr. V. Jesson	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Lever	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Martin	..	0	0	6	0
Mr. J. H. Miller	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. F. Nail	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Penfold	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. W. Rawlins	..	0	0	6	0
Miss Revell	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Rossell	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. T. Rumsby	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Rue	..	0	0	6	0
Miss Shenton	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Smith	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Stocks	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Stonehouse	..	0	0	6	0
Mr. W. Swinfield	..	0	0	6	0
Mrs. Williams	..	0	0	4	0
Mrs. E. Gartshore	..	0	0	4	0
Mrs. Plummer	..	0	0	4	0
Anonymous	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Armson	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Black	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. J. Brown	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. G. Dexter	..	0	0	3	0
Mr. C. Gamble	..	0	0	3	0
Miss E. Gartshore	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Grant	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. H. Hackett	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. C. Harris	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. E. Heighton	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. G. Kidger	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Langrish	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. F. Leaver	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Jas. Lovett	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Martin	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Norton	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. G. Pilkington	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Smith	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Wheeler	..	0	0	3	0
Mrs. Sharpe	..	0	0	2	0
Mrs. Shaw	..	0	0	1	0

£26 14 8



S. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

OCTOBER, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

SUNDAYS—8 a.m. Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
 11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon.
 2.45 p.m. Children's Service,
 3.30 p.m. Baptisms
 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

SAINTS DAYS and HOLY DAYS—

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
 10 a.m. Mattins.
 7.30 p.m. Evensong. } Or according to notice.

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
 Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.
 Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
 Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.

On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

	To be brought <i>learnt.</i>	Lesson in Scripture
Oct. 4—No Morning School.		
" 11	Hymn 8, v. 2 ...	Gospel.
" 18	" v. 3 ...	"
" 25	" v. 4 ...	"
Nov. 1	" v. 5 ...	"

Baptisms.

(There is no fee whatever for Baptisms, and the names are not put in the Magazine if it is not wished.)

Aug. 30—Nancy Salter.

Sept 6—Alfred Hector Bramley.

Ivy May Brewin.

Albert Henry Brewin.

Ruby May Sharpe,

Marriage.

Sept. 7—Joseph George Amos Grebby and Rose Ann Allen.

Burial.

Sept. 22—Eliza Hackett, aged 76.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor. £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
Aug. 30—	—	—	4 11 9a
Sept. 6—	0 6 4	1 13 0b	—
" 13—	0 6 4	—	3 8 0c
" 20—	0 8 5½	2 18 3	—
Alms Box—	0 3 2	1 2 8	0 5 6d
Totals	£1 4 3½	£5 13 11	£8 5 3

a—Fabric Fund.

b—Morning only.

c—Church Music Fund.

d—Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN OCTOBER.

1—Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution

4—Leicester and Loughborough Hospitals.

18—Religious Education.

PARISH NOTES.

At the Harvest Festival again this year I specially appeal for offerings of *potatoes*. Last year large quantities were sent to the Church, and they must have saved the Loughborough Hospital considerable expense. Please therefore, all who have gardens, send potatoes, not all the *largest*, but such as are likely to keep best and cook best.

The special preachers will be the Rev. T. C. Angrave, of East Leake, on the Thursday evening, Oct. 1st, and the Rev. S. W. Wigg, of Holy Trinity, Loughborough, on the Sunday evening, Oct. 4th. On Sunday there will be three Celebrations of Holy Communion, 7 a.m., 8 a.m. (Choral) and at mid-day.

The Notes about the Old Age Pensions in last month's Magazine soon brought in enquiries, and I have had the pleasure of giving help in many cases, and that not only to old people at present in the parish, but also from some who have gone elsewhere. I again offer any help that I can give by way of advice, or by filling up papers, or making searches in registers, or writing to make enquiries of other clergymen.

At the Rawlins School this term there are 97 pupils. The largest number before has been 88.

In the Historical Papers this month "The Story of the Quorn Town Lands," I have perhaps put the most practically important matter at the end, viz.: how the arrangements of this Charity have been upset by the Charity Commissioners in London, so that no more coals or boots are to be given away. I am afraid many will be painfully interested in this part of the matter, and they should read the latter part of my story carefully, so as to understand exactly what is being done.

N.B.—Since writing this Note I am informed that perhaps the gift of coals and boots may be given once more, but this must not be counted upon.

I want to put on record the fact that this year for the first time, as far as I know, the Vicar of the parish, on Wake Sunday, preached in the street opposite the Wake Ground. And I wish, on behalf of myself and my friends who accompanied me, to say how pleased we were to see such a large gathering, and that they listened so attentively to what was said. The recollection of the upturned faces of so many hundreds of my fellow-parishioners will not soon pass away.

Though Quorn is not so badly off as many places, there is reason to fear that work will be short for a good many of our people, and privation and want may visit many homes during the coming winter. It may not be too early to express the hope that some organized attempt may be made to give help in such trouble. We who have house property may do great good if we make a point to have repairs and alterations made when work is likely to be slack. In one way or another let us hope that none among us will be suffering want while others have bread enough and to spare.

All Clothing and Coal Cards must be brought in on Oct. 5th. They will be reckoned up and orders be issued Oct. 11th. Cards for next year will be issued as far as possible on Nov. 2nd.

For rest of Local Matter see end of Magazine.

The Notice given below was quoted in a Sermon on Wake-Sunday. The Temperance Chronicle says it will be shortly posted in certain public-houses in Lancashire, which are under the control of the Public-house Trust Association.

NOTICE.

THE PRICE OF A PINT OF BEER IS 3d.
THIS SUM SAVED DAILY
amounts to 1s. 2d. per week, £3 os. 10d. per year,
and if placed in the

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK
will, with Interest, in

Five years amount to £16 1s. 10½d.
Ten " " £34 7s 2½d.

NOTE—This should be banked at the rate of 1s. per week, with an extra 1s. every 6th week.

The same sum, if placed in

A FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

will provide for a Man who joins at age 30,

IN CASE OF SICKNESS,

£1 per week for 52 week. 10s. per week remainder
of illness,

after 52 weeks

IN CASE OF DEATH,

£20 at the Man's Death. £10 at Wife's Death.

OLD AGE PENSION.

The same sum, if used to provide against Old Age,
will produce at Age 65, for a Man who starts
saving at Age 24,

A PENSION OF 20s. A WEEK.

THE STORY OF THE QUORN TOWN LANDS.

A well known feature of our village is "the Bank," i.e., the ground with cottages upon it, raised above and on the right-hand side of our High Street as it opens out into the Loughborough Road. There are 11 of these cottages on the Bank, and these with 4 at the back, in the Church Lane, are called the "Town Houses." Though most of these houses have been modernized on the outside, yet inside they all bear the mark of antiquity, as indeed they should, for they are connected with the second oldest institution in the parish, viz.: the Town Lands. It must be remembered that in old days the word 'town' meant the same as parish or village, as it is still used by old-fashioned people. The Town Lands then may be taken to mean property intended for the benefit of the parishioners.

In most cases, when such property exists, it is known by whom it was first given for the public use. An instance has lately come to my knowledge. At Wymeswold, six miles away, there are Town Lands

and there still exists there a small parchment document, bearing date 1389, which shows how one Sir John Sewill gave the first piece of these lands for the benefit of that parish. As time went on other persons added gifts, so that there are now more than 50 acres in the hands of the Town Lands Trustees at Wymeswold. The first deed of gift, now 519 years old, is well preserved, and the writing quite distinct. It is only twelve inches long and five broad.

In the case of the Quorn Town Lands there are no documents to show who the donor or donors were. As noticed later, there appear to have been ancient deeds in 1631, but considering the mismanagement that we shall have to tell about, it is not surprising that they have been lost. This is a great pity, for I and others who specially benefit by these old gifts would like to be able to associate our gratitude with the names at least of our benefactors.

The known history of our Town Lands begins in comparatively recent times.

The earliest document now in the possession of the Trustees is dated June 17th, 1670, but from that and other papers we can trace the history 40 years earlier (a).

Thus, in 1630, Henry Earl of Huntingdon and other Commissioners were empowered to enquire into the management of Charitable property in Leicester-shire, and an Inquisition was taken at Loughborough, March 31st, 1631. It was then and there settled what the property held by the Quorn Trustees (then called Trustees) consisted of. But neither then, nor after, was any donor's name recorded. [I shall not give here the description of the property, but have it printed below exactly as it stands in the first deed, so as not to interrupt the course of the story]. (b)

It is said that at this enquiry copies of ancient deeds, books of accounts, and other evidences in writing were shown to the Jury.

The story I have to tell is not a very satisfactory one. From the first there seems to have been bad or even dishonest management. In the account of the Inquisition of 1631 before me, these words occur:—"that the said premises have been out of mind used to the Charitable uses aforesaid till the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, that the predecessors of Adrian Farnham, Thomas Farnham and Humphrey Chaveney (then Trustees) did convert the rents and profits thereof to their own use." The Commissioners ordered that new Trustees should be appointed. As this is the first complete list of Trustees that we have I give it in full.

Theophilus Cave of Barrow, Gent.

John Morton of Quorndon, Gent.

John Morton of Sibleby, Gent.

Willm. Brandon

Edward Squire

Humphrey Sculthorpe

Peter Chaveney

John Hawkins Junr.

Thos. Bradshaw

Humphrey Stables

All of
Quorndon.

These Trustees, or the survivors of them, acted for nearly 40 years, when it appears that only Humphrey Stables survived, for by the deed of June 17th, 1670, we find him conveying the Trust property to 14 fresh Trustees. Amongst these the name of Chapman for the first time occurs.

Here also for the first time we have set out the purposes for which the Trust property was to be applied. Thus: "for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate Divine service in the Chapel of Quorndon (i.e., the present Parish Church) . . . and of one Schoolmaster to teach the children . . . and for repairing of bridges in Quorndon . . . and for maintaining the poor there."

The appointment of Trustees made in 1670 remained in force for 17 years, at the end of which another enquiry was held, and it was found that Humphrey Chaveney, one of the Trustees, had received the income of the Trust property, that he had kept part thereof in his own hands, and in particular had refused to make proper payments to two Curates, Edward Bunneys and Peter Rawlins. A decree was issued from the Court of Chancery, May 2nd 1688, wherein it was ordered that Humphrey Chaveney and the rest of the Trustees be dismissed, and 11 new ones appointed.

Their names were as follows:—

Humphrey Babington, D.D.

George Morton, of Quorndon, Esq.

William Herrick of Woodhouse, Gent.

James Capp of Loughborough, Gent.

Henry Crapper of Bunney, Gent.

Thomas Stables

George Simpson

William Stevenson

Thos. Chapman

James Sculthorpe

} of Quorndon,
Yeomen.

In the Decree it was also set forth that it had been formerly left to the discretion of the Trustees what amount they should pay to the Curate, and they had not paid him anything unless they had approved of his preaching and doctrine, and so sometimes no priest had been maintained at Quorndon at all! It was therefore ordered that thereafter for ever the Trustees should pay £12 a year to the resident priest for his maintenance. In pursuance of this order of 220 years ago, the present writer receives £12 a year out of the Town Lands. It was also ordered that £2 be paid for a Schoolmaster, and of the remainder of the income, one-half should be used to repair bridges, and the other for the relief of the poor.

Among directions for good management the decree orders that the papers concerning the Trust shall be put "into a chest," with three locks on it, to be kept in the Church. If this was not the origin of the ancient chest, hollowed out of part of an oak tree, now kept in the vestry, that chest with its three locks is without doubt the one used for the purpose. When the deeds and papers were first removed from the chest I do not know.

Under this decree of 1688 the Charity has been managed up to the present time.

One would have thought that this decree kept amongst their papers would have been an effectual warning against any future mismanagement, but strange to say, only 21 years after, the same steps had to be taken again. By a Decree of Oct. 22nd, 1709, the Trustees were dismissed for misemployment of the funds, and a fresh set appointed.

It seems that in those old times, when there was little Government supervision, that the funds of such a valuable Charity afforded a great temptation to the Trustees to use them for their own advantage, or to muddle them away by mismanagement. Thus even so late as 1828, a sum of £70, left in the hands of one of the Trustees, was lost by his dying insolvent.

In 1726, an action was brought against the Trustees concerning the Village Green, but this must be told as a separate story, for there is a good account of it preserved, and there is much parish history to be gathered from the papers.

I must also refrain now from giving extracts from two old Account Books of the Charity, which reveal many details of management during the early part of the last century. The Trustees in those days met in one or other of the public-houses in the village, and the accounts tell enough to supply the subject matter of yet another story.

The present paper must pass over these details, and go on to carry the history in general terms up to the present day, as there is something of practical importance that should be known without delay.

In 1763 so much of the Trust property as lay in the open fields was exchanged for enclosed allotments; otherwise the property has remained intact till recent years, when it has been found to be for the benefit of the Charity to sell part of it. Five years ago the Trust property consisted of the following:—

- (1) About 25 acres of land, just below Mr. Wright's house, "One Ash," with a short frontage and gate on the Loughborough Road.
- (2) A strip of land along the road from Westfield House to Mrs. Sarson's house.
- (3) A field of about 4½ acres by Betty Ensor's Lane at the entrance of Mountsorrel.
- (4) The shop and premises occupied as Co-operative Stores.
- (5) The 15 cottages on the Bank and in Church Lane.
- (6) The Green in the middle of the village.
- (7) The ground and two houses by the Pinfold, occupied by Mr. Green and Mrs. Sarson, when a long lease shall have expired.

The total yearly income five years ago was about £140, and it was expended in the following way (the figures are only approximate):—

£12 to the Vicar.

£30 to the Elementary Schools.

£40 Repairs, Expenses and Rates.

£10 Clerk's Salary.

£35 given away in Coals (among 100 people)

£10 given away in Boots (among 30 people)

At the present time only two Trustees of those last appointed remain to act, viz.:—Mr. Cradock and Mr. Beardsley. It became their duty to appoint new Trustees. This could not be done without the consent of the Charity Commission, a Government Department in London. When they applied for consent the Commission proposed a new scheme, under which the Charity will in the future have to be managed. It should be distinctly understood that the new arrangement is not made by the wishes of the Trustees, or through any local influences. It is the Government Department that has proposed it, and will see it carried out.

The present income of the Charity is about £387, there being about £2500 invested as the result of sales of lands. Put shortly the new arrangements are as follows:—

- (1) £40 a year is to be used for Educational purposes. Details not yet settled.
- (2) In future there will be seven Trustees. Four appointed by the Quorn Council. One by the Guardians. Two Co-opted (*i.e.* chosen by the other Trustees). But Mr. Cradock and Mr. Beardsley are to continue Trustees for life.

(3) The payment of £12 a year to the Vicar is to be continued.

- (4) The rest of the income of the Charity is to be divided into halves, and: one half is to be used for keeping bridges, footpaths and highways in repair; the other half is to be used for the benefit of the poor, by contributions being made to any of the following objects: Dispensaries, Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, Provident Clubs, providing Nurses, Outfits for Apprentices, Recreation Grounds, Reading Rooms, Libraries, Men's Clubs, or helping in special cases of Sickness or Convalescence.

It thus appears that the doles or gifts of coals and boots will have to cease. One is sorry to think how many poor folk will miss these seasonable gifts in the coming winter. I repeat again, and it should be quite understood, that this alteration is not the doing of the Trustees, but is forced upon them by the authorities in London.

It will be seen that no new arrangement is made concerning the Town Houses, so I presume that they will still be let to suitable people as at present.

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved in Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Twenty-Second Page of Volume 3.—continued
Burials for ye Year 1714.

Francis Preston was buried April ye 14th 1713.
Elisabeth Garton of Mountsorrel was buried May ye 23d 1714
Ann the Daughter of Isaac and Ann Foldgiam was buried June ye 10. 1714
John ye Son of Amias and Ann Cook was buried July ye 16. 1714.
Phillippa Page Widdow was Buried August ye 12. 1714
John the Son of John and Mary Abbott was buried August ye 18th 1714
Mary Quinton ye Wife of John Quinton was buried October ye 17th 1714
Joseph Wood was buried October ye 19th 1714
Dorothy Hull of Mountsorrel Novem. ye 11th 1714
Robert Jones was buried November ye 16th 1714
Juliana ye Daughter of William & Roe Steven's was buried ye 17th November 1714
George ye Son of Edward & Phillippa Prior was buried Novem: ye 21st 1714
Joseph ye Son of Joseph Dancer of Mountsorrel buried Novem: ye 22d 1714
Estace Theobald's was buried December ye 4th 1714
1715.
An unknown Strang Woman was buried March ye 27th 1715
Henry ye Son of John & Mary Abbott of Mountsorrel was buried April ye 10. 1715.
Grace Cannor Widdow of Mountsorrel was buried June ye 4th 1715.
George Bradford was buried June the 10th 1715.
Sarah Baresbey was buried July ye 28th 1715.
David Tate was buried August ye 1st 1715.
Samuel The Son of Charles & Dorothy Barodall buried August —
Francis Henworth was buried September ye 14th 1715
John ye Son of John & Martha Upton of Woodhouse buried September ye 17th 1715.

Twenty-Third Page of Volume 3.

1715.

Richard Boley aged 90 was buried October 15th 1715
Mary Bush ye Daughter of Thomas Bush was buried October ye 15th 1715.
Ruth Tate was buried November the 22d 1715.
Mary the Daughter of John & Jane Gill of Mountsorrell buried December ye 1st 1715
Barbara Chamberlain was buried December the 19th 1715
Sarah Quinton was buried January the 21st 1715
Mary Dun Widdow was buried February the 5th 1715
Dorothy Johnson maid was buried February the 9th 1715
Thomas and Jonathan Smith both of Mounsorrel were buried February ye 15th 1715

Burials in ye year 1716.

Elebeth daughter of thomas willas by Elebeth his wife was Buared march the 26. 1716
Thomas Stabels was Buared may the 7. 1716
thomas fukes the son of Joshu and by Elizabeth his wife was buried august the 15.
mis mary lewis the wife of Charles lewis was buried november the 27.
Jane Stables widdow was buried January the 13.
Elizabeth the daughter of willaim and amy mountney was byried febru the 25
mary the daughter of frances and ann page was buried march the 10
John Stubs was buried march the 19.

Burials for the yeare 1717.

ann marshal was buried aprill the 15
John Fisher was buried may the 4
martha the daughter of thomas and martha Chapman was buried may the 13.
william Kendall was buried october the 19.
ann the wife of Joseph Skelinton was buried may the 25
John the son of richard and Elizabeth brouton was buried desember ye 5.
ann the wife of william presson was buried January the 12.

As I have said, I hope to make another story or two out of the history of our Town Lands. Closing this general sketch one is led to reflect with thankfulness, that the careless, if not dishonest management of old time, is not likely to recur. The Government now keeps a continuous and efficient guardianship over all Charitable and Public Property, and if sometimes changes in management, that we cannot all approve, are made, yet we have now for many years been secure from the mismanagement or fraud of careless or unscrupulous Trustees.

September, 1908.

E. F.K.

(a) Since the above was written, Mr. G. F. Farnham has supplied the following information which must be added to our history, though it is not possible yet to connect it with the rest:—

"From the Inquisition (1620) taken after the death of Humphry Farnham of the Nether Hall, it appears that Matthew Farnham (his father) was possessed of "a parcel of waste ground containing by estimate one acre called "Le Willow Ground" lying in Querndon, then or lately called "Le Towne Lands in Querndon"; and 2 cottages in the occupation of Agnes Coles widow and William Smyth in Querndon then or lately called "Le Towne Lands" lately bought by the said Matthew Farnham from Theophilus Adams of London gent. . . . the messuages bought by Matthew Farnham from the said Theophilus Adams are held of the King as of his manor of East Greenwich in Kent in free socage."

Matthew bought them from Adams 1584 and Adams had bought them previously of the Queen (Elizabeth)."

(b) The earliest extant description of the Quorn Town Lands in Deed of 1670 (only slightly abridged): "One messuage or tenement in Querndon formerly in the occupation of John Sarson and now of widow Skellington all those 5 acres of land arable and 4 acres of meadow in the occupation of Farnham and all that one garden 7 acres of land and 3 roods of meadow in the South Field of Querndon in the occupation of Ralph Harris, Bowett Staples, Aaron Collinton, Thomas Cook, Henry Spittle, William Whitcraft, Richard King, 1 rood of land arable in Morefield in Querndon also in the occupation of Thomas Stevenson, 1 cottage in Querndon in the occupation of Widow Haste 1 acre of land arable called the Willow Ground 1 acre of meadow in Querndon called Scot Green one parcel of Meadow in Querndon called the Wellsick, divers parcels of Meadow in Green Holme in Querndon containing 3 acres in the occupation of Richard Johnson, Thomas Beeby and William Wheatcraft and Widow Vestue Wm. Beeby Robt. Locker Ralph Harris Bowett Staples, 1 parcel of pasture in Querndon in a certain pasture called the Carr containing one acre in the occupation of Wm. White 1 cottage called the Priest's House or the School House and 1/2 acre called the Priest's Hadland in Outer Holme 2 cottages in occupation of Aaron Johnson and Wm. Collinton 1 cottage in occupation of Thos. Lane and Robt. Slingsby, 1 parcel of land in a certain close called Lewes Close in the occupation of John Tomson one rent of 12 pence going out of a certain close in the occupation of Henry Farnham Gent. 1 parcel of land planted with willows called the Swine's Green."

S. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

SUNDAYS—8 a.m. Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon.
2.45 p.m. Children's Service.
3.30 p.m. Baptisms
6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

SAINTS DAYS and HOLY DAYS—

8 a.m. Holy Communion. } Or according to
10 a.m. Mattins. } notice.
7.30 p.m. Evensong. }

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.
Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.

On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

	To be brought learnt.	Lesson in Scripture
Nov. 1	Hymn 8, v. 5	Gospel.
" 8	" 370, v. 1	"
" 15	" v. 2	"
" 29	" v. 3	"
Dec. 6	" v. 4	"

Baptisms.

Oct. 4.—John Brown.
" 5.—Ethel Mand Benakin.
" 11.—Harold Gartshore.
" 25.—George Nevil Cadney.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor. £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
Sept. 27—	0 4 6	3 3 6	
Oct. 4—	—	—	10 0 9a
" 11—	0 4 9½	—	3 6 3b
" 18—	0 5 2½	—	2 14 0c
Alms Box—	0 3 6	0 0 6	0 4 9d
Totals	£0 18 0	£3 4 0	£16 5 0

a—Hospitals. b—Church Music Fund.
c—Religious Education. d—Foreign Missions.

PARISH NOTES.

In consequence of the extraordinary mild weather this year considerable quantities of good raspberries were picked in Quorn in the second week in October.

The first Sunday in November this year is All Saints' Day. The Collections that day will be for the fund for keeping the Church Yard in order. This object should appeal widely to the parishioners.

CLOTHING CLUB.—The Balance Sheet will be in next month's Magazine. The following figures however may be given now:

	£	s.	d.
Paid in on Clothing Cards	212	12	9
" " Coal Cards	39	2	1
	251	14	10
Bonuses added	36	13	3

so that £288 8s. 1d. has been laid out through the Club. By this time it is hoped all the coals will have been delivered and that they will prove good. The fresh cards will, so far as possible, be given out on Monday, November 2nd.

Those who wish to become members who have not had cards before, should attend that day at the schools at 12.

So far as I can ascertain 22 claims for Old Age Pensions have been sent in from Quorn. I hope that all the Claimants have only to live and wait till January to receive their full pensions; but the whole thing is so new and there are so many points on which doubts and questions may be raised, that no one must feel quite confident until the time comes. I suppose every claimant will have a visit from the Pension Officer soon if he has not already called. I hear that Quorn is well represented on the Committee of the County Council that have the Pension work in hand.

Being at the Loughborough Hospital one day to see two parishioners there as patients I received very hearty thanks for the valuable gift of potatoes that Quorn people had contributed at the time of the Harvest Thanksgiving.

A STORY ABOUT THE VILLAGE GREEN.

Those who read last month's story of the Town Lands carefully will remember that amongst the property belonging to the Trustees was the Village Green. And if they read right through the note at the end, they found that in the early days of its history it was called the Swine Green. This name seems long since to have been forgotten. Some of the witnesses in the action at law that I am going to tell about, whose memory would carry them back to about 1660, say they remember "the swine of the town (*i.e.* of the village or parish) being turned out and tented upon it, from whence it was called Swine Green."

It must be understood that the Green has undergone considerable alterations within the last 25 years which has quite changed its character. Among the Town Lands papers there is a small carefully made plan of the Green dated 1802, in which the brook is shown running straight from where the factory boiler-house now is, across to the right of the fire-engine house, flowing round close by the gravel causeway, and then back again by a sharp turn to the "little bridge." This, no doubt, was the natural course of the brook, and we know that the present course was made artificially. People who remember the old course tell that the water-way was much less clearly defined than the new one, the banks were lower and the water would often run over the adjacent ground, while sometimes it was so shallow that children could cross the brook by a few stepping stones. Since the alteration in the course of the stream the level of the green in both parts has been considerably raised so that the ground now is well above the water level except at flood times.

For rest of Local Matter see end of Magazine.

The fence too along the road is modern. The alterations have entirely changed the character of the Village Green, and made a capital playground for children where the pigs of the village used to wallow. It is interesting to have recollections of the old name "Swine Green," but we may be glad to think it no longer suitably applies. The present area of the Green is just an acre and a half, which was with a note made in 1726, the period of the story I am now going to tell.

The information for my story is contained in a large square paper document found in the Town Lands box. It is what lawyers call a Brief—a statement of claim or defence in an action at law drawn up for the use of the barrister who appears for one of the parties in Court.

I ought to say that, as yet, this Brief is the only source of information about this action that I know of. If a trial of the action took place it would have been at the Leicester Assizes, and I expected to find some official record of the trial and result. I then applied to the Clerk of the Peace who sent me to the Temple in London, then I went to the Law Courts, then to the Record Office, and lastly to the British Museum, but all in vain. Through official carelessness the records of the Assizes at this period have been lost or destroyed.

This makes the Brief, our solitary record of this piece of parish history, the more valuable. I don't think we need doubt that the decision of the matter was in favour of the Quorn people as the Village Green in its entirety is still part of the Town Lands though it is now rented by the Council and thrown open for public use. That the action was tried in Court seems likely for on the margin of this Brief are pencil notes probably made by the barrister to help him in conducting the case, and I suspect the signature on the outside "Wm. Gylby, August 20, 1726" is also his.

This Brief shows that an action was brought in 1726 by the Earl of Huntingdon as Lord of the Manor, against our Town Trustees (called Feoffees then) challenging their right of ownership in the chief part of the Village Green.

As related in a former paper, the parish of Quorn was in old times included in the parish of Barrow, and also in the great manor or estate of the Lord of the Manor of Barrow. Lords of Manors formerly had extensive rights over the lands and people in their manors. Among these rights was the ownership of all waste lands or commons. Now, in 1726, Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, was Lord of this Manor, and the action was brought against the Town Lands Trustees in his name.

The claim to the Green as waste or common land seems to have been set up before 1726, when the action was actually brought, as we shall see when we come to the evidence of a witness named Edward Stocks. But in 1726 matters came to a climax, and the lord of the manor brought his action for trespass and damage against men named John Stevenson, John Smith and Benjamin Mountensy,

because, by the order of the Trustees, they had trespassed on this Green, injured the grass, and cut down, and carried away eighty willows and five loads of underwood, and also carried away five loads of wood and five loads of timber, and converted them to their own use to the loss of the claimant of £120.

It appears that about forty or fifty years before 1726 the Trustees had planted the Green with willow trees and had separated off a piece of the Green by a fence and ditch and cut the willows there as osiers. This piece was about one quarter of the whole Green and was situated at the southern end, *i.e.*, near the little bridge. This osier bed had been let to one, Robert Locker. He is called in the Brief a scuttlemaker, which no doubt means basketmaker, and he would use the osiers in his trade.

Now it seems that the Earl did not claim this piece as waste or common, but only the rest of the Green which had not been enclosed, but which was covered thickly with willow trees.

The Brief tells how the right of the Trustees was defended. The title was traced out on the lines indicated in the last paper (in Oct. Magazine), but some interesting details are given in the Brief which are not there told. It was related how a Commission of Enquiry was held in 1631 to settle what lands actually belonged to the Town Lands Trustees. The Brief gives the names of the witnesses called in connection with the Enquiry and the substance of their evidence. By this means we have preserved some account of Village Green as it was 150 years before 1726, *i.e.*, 330 years ago, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is too interesting to be passed over.

The Enquiry was held at Loughborough, March 31st, 1631. Six inhabitants of Quorn had been previously examined as witnesses. The first was William Presson (probably the same as Preston), who said he was 80 years old, that he had lived in Quorn 45 years ago and continued there 30 years before, that he knew the Swine Green whereon many willows grew which were yearly cropt by the Churchwardens and Town Officers, and sold by them for the town's use. Note, this old man's memory would go right through the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he having been born in the time of Edward VI. Wm. Brandon, aged 61, Francis Harris, aged 51, (who said he was "a scholar in Quorndon 45 years ago.") John Hawkins, aged 45, and Lawrencequire, aged 62, gave similar evidence. Humphrey Johnson, aged 60, said he had been employed by Francis Bradshaw and John Collington, Churchwardens, to crop the willows and that the heads had been sold.

This evidence established that in 1631 and at least 50 years earlier the Trustees or Parish Officers had used the Green as though it belonged to the parish lands.

Francis Harris, in his evidence, says that "45 years before William Taylor and Richard Draper rented the willows that grew on the Green, by which we may suppose that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth these two men were basket makers here, who cut the young shoots off the willows for use in their trade."

The evidence of these witnesses, long before dead at the time of the action, was produced in the records of the Enquiry.

[NOTE—The original records of this Enquiry of 1631 have been looked up at the Public Record Office, and a fresh page in the history of the Town Lands has been brought to light, but it does not relate to the Village Green and cannot be given now.]

Now we come to the witnesses ready to stand in Court and give evidence in 1726. First there were Theophilus and George Thompson, Matthew Fukes (no doubt a practical man like his descendants of the present day), Joseph Skellington and Pleasant Harris. These were to prove that "the Osier Bed was taken out of Swine Green about 40 years ago, and was planted with osiers by Robert Locker by the direction of Mr. Chaveney one of the feoffees, and before that time was an undivided part of Swine Green, and rent had been paid ever since for the same by Robert Locker, James Tugman, Robert Cropper and Robert Tugman."

Moreover T. Tompson, M. Fukes, P. Harris with William and Joseph Frankes could also say that they had known Swine Green for 60 years and that they remembered the swine of the town turned out and tented upon it. They had frequently served on Lord Huntingdon's jury (at the Manor Court at Barrow), and had never known any presentments of town cattle for trespassing there.

Richard Watkin is ready to say that about twenty years before he was employed to cut willows on Swine Green by Thomas Chamberlain the Constable and to make gates, stulpps and rails to fence off the field; and John Measures remembered Watkin doing the work. Robert Cropper is to testify that he took the Osier Bed about seven years ago of Mr. John Parnam (one of the Town Feoffees) and held it two or three years at £5 per annum that he paid the first year's rent to John Parnam and the next to his brother Thomas, and complaining of the fence to Walter Brandon (another Feoffee) was told he might cut some of the willows in question for they belonged to the town and he accordingly cut some.

The evidence of Edward Stocks shows that the matter had been in dispute 10 years before, for he said "he was employed by Wm. White (Lord Huntingdon's agent) about ten years ago to fetch two or three trees off Swine Green blown down by the wind; and the Feoffees complaining of it, Wm. White ordered him to draw the trees back again and a flood came and carried them away."

James Tugman said that he rented the Osier Bed twenty years ago from the Town Feoffees and had heard that Oliver and Locker rented it before his time.

Mr. John Watts produced the Town Book (which he had received from Mr. Hartopp) wherein the rents of the land were entered; and other witnesses whose names are not given were to be called to prove that there never were two Swine Greens in Quorn, and that the part of the Green on which the

trees in question grew was never let to any tenant, it lying open to the town and unfenced, and the trees growing so thick that the herbage was not worth anything.

Now, before concluding let us sum up the points of village history revealed in our story.

First, we are enabled to picture our Village Green 350 years ago, in Queen Elizabeth's time. It consisted of the same ground as now, but the course of the brook was different, and it was open at the Church end to the road. Moreover it was so swampy that only willows could be grown on it and the pigs of the village routed about and wallowed in its mud.

Meantime the right to crop off the young sprouts of the willows was let to parishioners who carried on the trade of skuttle or basket makers. To improve this use of the willows, about 1665 the Trustees allowed their tenant, Robert Locker, to part off by fence and ditch about a quarter of the Green at the little bridge end, and to cultivate it as a regular osier bed. Locker (and his father before him; see notes) had been preceded in his trade by Taylor, Draper and Oliver, and was followed by James Tugman (about 1705), Robert Cropper (about 1719) and Robert Tugman.

At last it seems that the Trustees determined to clear the Green (except the osier bed) and it must have been thick with trees and under growth, if, as alleged, 80 willows were cut down and 15 loads of underwood, wood and timber were carried off.

Then again, we see the Earl of Huntingdon, as lord of the manor, endeavouring to assert one of the rights yet left to him, and the inhabitants of Quorn resisting his claim and standing up for their rights, successfully, as it seems certain.

Some day I may tell of some of the powers of the lord of the manor and how they were exercised in this parish. In modern times the powers have greatly diminished. At the present time Mr. Warner of Quorn Hall is lord of the manor of Barrow, in whose high sense of duty and neighbourly interest in our parish we may safely trust, should any of the old powers remain.

E. F. K.

November, 1908.

NOTES from the Registers concerning persons in the above paper. (In some cases the references are only conjectural)

Witnesses in 1630:—

WM. PRESSON—a daughter Ellen married July 26th, 1584.

WM. BRANDON—a fuller, married Catherine Fokes; son, Wm. baptized 1634.

FRANCIS HARRIS—son Fras., baptized March 13, 1608; other children; buried July 11, 1364; he and his sons were carpenters.

JOHN HAWKINS—a tanner, Church-warden 1616; son, John baptized October 20, 1633.

LAWRENCE SQUIRE—Church-warden 1617 and 1624.

HUMPHREY JOHNSON—son, Richard baptized Sept. 11, 1608.

Witnesses &c. in 1726:—

WM. WHITE—Lord Huntingdon's agent, ten years before, probably on tombstone, close by Farnham Chantry:—Wm. White, senr. of this town, d. 1721, aged 56; reg. bur. August 15, 1721.

JOHN PARNHAM—died Sept. 5, 1729, aged 56.

THOMAS died Jan. 15 1719, aged 44; both were sons of Wm. Parnham, probably of Brook House. Their tombstones are near the Church Porch.

BENJN. MOUNTENEY—married to Sarah Browett of Quorn. She died Sep. 17, 1742, aged 31. Tombstone near Tower door

THOS. CHAMBERLAIN—besides being Constable had been Churchwarden in 1710.

JOSEPH SKELLINGTON—buried June 5, 1754.

MAT. FUKES—more than one of this name is registered, cannot identify this one.

ROBERT LOCKER—baptized 1679, his father called basket maker in 1640, died in 1680.

ROBERT TUGMAN—his daughter Mary married Francis Mounteney, and died 1755, age 28, see tombstone by Wedding Path.

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved in Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Twenty-Fourth Page of Volume 3.
1717.

Sarah the daughter of thomas and Elizabeth Allen was buried January the 14.

Mary the daughter of John and mary brand was buried february ye 12.

Ann the wife of John parnam was buried march the 13.

for buryals for the yeare 1718.

Josia memary was buried aprill the 7.

william Chamberlin was buried aprill the 12.

mary the wife of John Chapman was buried Agust ye 16.

thomas the son of John fuke and Elizabeth was buried Agust ye 17.

John the son of John and deborow Stubs was buried Agust ye 25.

thomas Chaberlin was buried January ye 1.

Samuel Goodman was buried January ye 11.

william banes was buried January ye 27.

John woodward was buried January ye 28.

Joseph teat was buried february ye 15.

Joseph raven was buried March ye 1.

for buryals 1719.

Sarah the daughter of henry peak was buried may ye 5.

Elizabeth darker was buried June the 18.

thomas Chapman was buried July the 27.

lydea the daughter of James Sculthorp was buried Aug 2.

berbary wife of thomas hews was buried desember ye 9.

mary wife of John Quinton was buried January 3.

william Starke was buried January ye 9.

thomas parnam was buried January the 17.

Elizabeth wife of John gutterdge was buried february 1.

mary the daughter of John gutterdge was buried february 9.

robert Stubs was buried february the 17.

moses Johnson was buried march the 2.

for buryals for the yeare 1720.

matha daughter of benjaman and mary Chapman was buried may the 11.

margery wife of william Steevenson was buried may 20.

John the son of James and Sarah Sculthorp was buried June the 30.

John the son of Joseph and Sarah Chapman was buried June the 15.

benjaman middleton was buried August the 6.

georg bradford was buried october the 22.

Twenty-Fifth Page of Volume 3.

for buryals in the yeare 1721.

wif of william presson was buried may the 2.

margret daughter of thomas and Elizabeth Allen was buried may ye 12.

Ellin daughter of thomas and Elizabeth Allen was buried may the 19

lydia daughter of Joseph and rebecka teat was buried June the 2.

mary wife of frances Smith was buried June the 10.

william white was buried August the 15.

frances page was buried September the 6

thomas Chamberlin was buried September the —

Joseph the son of Joseph and Sarah Chapman was buried october the 12.

widdow gamble was buried october the 13.

Katherine daughter of mikil and ann middleton was buried october 17.

John teat was buried desember the 2.

benjaman the son of James and Sarah Sculthorp was buried January the 10.

grace daughter of John Sarson was buried march 10.

for Buryals for the yeare 1722.

mary the wife of John marshall was buried march the 27.

mis martha Farnham widdow was buried April the 5,

benjaman the son of John Fucke by Elizabeth his wife was buried may the 6.

John middleton was buried may the 8.

Sarah the daughter of thomas willows by Elizabeth his wife was buried may the 11.

ann the daughter of Joseph wood by mary his wife was buried may the 13.

thomas the son of Savil bradshaw by Elizabeth his wife was buried June the 8.

Charles Farnham, Esqr. Buried July ye 15th, 1722.

S. Bartholomew's, Quorn.

DECEMBER, 1908.

Services in the Parish Church.

SUNDAYS—8 a.m. Holy Communion, and on the first Sunday in the month, also after Mattins.
 11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon.
 2.45 p.m. Children's Service.
 3.30 p.m. Baptisms
 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

COLLECTIONS at 8 a.m. for the Sick and Poor Fund; at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Sunday for Church Expenses unless some special object is announced.

SAINTS DAYS and HOLY DAYS—

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
 10 a.m. Mattins.
 7.30 p.m. Evensong. } Or according to notice.

Other Week Days—

Mattins 8 a.m.
 Wednesday and Friday, with the Litany, 11.30.
 Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
 Wednesday, with Address or Reading and Intercessions, 7.30 p.m.

On Saturday after Evensong there are Prayers and Meditation to help in preparation for Holy Communion.

THE SEATS IN THE PARISH CHURCH ARE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL PARISHIONERS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

	To be brought learnt.	Lesson in Scripture
6	Hymn 370, v. 4 ...	Gospel.
13	" 58, v. 1 ...	"
20	" v. 2 ...	"
27	No Morning School. ...	"
6	Hymn 58, v. 3 ...	"

Baptisms.

Nov. 1.—Ada Annie White.
 " 5.—Fred Scott Clarke.
 " 5.—Kathleen Nail.
 " 8.—Clifford Holmes.
 " 8.—Eric Josiah Woodcock.

COLLECTIONS IN CHURCH.

	Sick and Poor. £ s. d.	Church Expenses £ s. d.	Special £ s. d.
Oct. 25—0	3 10	3 8 9	
Nov. 1—0	8 1½		4 5 6a
" 8—0	5 0½	3 15 6c	
" 15—0	5 7		3 1 9b
Alms Box—0	1 11	0 0 1	0 4 9c
Totals	£1 4 6	£7 4 4	£7 16 0

a—Churchyard Fund. b—Church Music Fund.
 c—Foreign Missions. c.—Children's Missionary Fund.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN DECEMBER.

6th.—Church Mission Fund.
 20th.—Fabric Fund.
 25th.—Waifs and Strays Society.

PARISH NOTES.

While we are enjoying almost spring-like weather, a letter has been put into my hands from Mr. W. Pick, one of our emigrants in Canada, which tells of a very different state of things. It was sent off at the end of October, part of it being written in the train at Maple Creek. He says: "It has been snowing two days, and we are snowed up here. It is twelve feet deep and I don't know when we shall get away, as it is still snowing and drifting. It will be a rough time on the homestead when we get there for we have got to build our house before we have any shelter." (Later): "We have got to Prince Albert at last, we were 52 hours at Maple Creek."

We have many other old neighbours in Canada who have to stand the almost arctic winter; while others are suffering with the heat in India. There is scarcely any quarter of the world where Quorn people are not to be found, and in many cases a Magazine follows them. May I send them in this way a Christmas and New Year Greeting. Let them feel there is one person at Quorn who considers it his duty to remember them in prayer regularly at the old Church.

This Magazine is intended to be issued before November 29th, on which the New Christian Year begins with Advent Sunday. So these lines may be a reminder and a call to readers not to miss such an opportunity for a fresh start. Advent Sunday this year is on the Eve of S. Andrew. We will therefore keep it as the Day for Intercession for Missions, though we shall not have our second Collections for Missions till January 3rd, when a missionary will come and preach to us. There will be a special box in the Church for offerings on Advent Sunday and during the Advent Season.

During Advent are there not some people who could come and join in prayers on one week-day evening? There will be Evensong at 7.30, followed by a short Meditation or Address, and our special Litany of Intercession for the Parish, on Wednesdays, December 2nd, 9th, 23rd; Thursday 17th. (December 23rd in preparation for Christmas Communion.)

Christmas Day this year falls on Friday. Holy Communion at 7 a.m. 8 (Choral) and after Morning Prayer. All Collections, as usual, for the Waifs and Strays Society.

Before the end of the year I hope to have delivered at every house in the parish an Almanac as a little token of my good wishes for the New Year.

Let me give a few particulars concerning the girl, Chestoria Singh, whom our Sunday School children have adopted.

She is being educated in the Orphanage of the Epiphany, Cawnpore, in India, being the daughter of native parents, who are themselves Christians, but very poor. She is described as a steady, average girl of twelve years old. She can write a good letter both in Hindi and English, as our children could judge by the letters shown to them. They say our adopting her has been a great joy to the poor child. We will have a collection for her the first Sunday in each month in the afternoon.

Her portrait has been placed in the Church porch. The explanation of her name is that she was named after an English officer, Col Chestor, who was looked upon as a special hero by the natives in the district where she was born.

As I write, preparations are being made for the Tea and Lecture, November 19th. My appeal to ladies to supply the Tea, has been met so generously as to make the financial success of the evening certain. One result of this success will be seen in the illustrations which accompany the historical paper this month, which I trust may add to its interest and make it more intelligible.

For rest of Local Matter see end of Magazine.

(Written later). The result of the Tea and Lecture much surpassed my expectation. Forty-two ladies contributed £7 10s., which more than paid for the Tea and all expenses. I never before received so many contributions in this form. There were also at the Tea, and it was a great satisfaction to see the hall crowded for the Lecture which testifies to the interest which people are ready to take in the history of their parish however imperfectly it may be told. We were greatly obliged to Mr. Percy Wright for showing the pictures, &c. with his powerful lantern and for the pains he had taken previously to help me with the slides.

Leaving home the next day I was not able to reckon up the expenses quite exactly, but the following figures represent the result within a few shillings.

Received for Tea, &c. ...	£ 6 6
Sale of Tickets and at door ...	7 10
	7 10
Expenses, Tea, Hall, Printing, &c. ...	£14 11
	6 10
Profit for Magazine Fund ...	£8 10

The small Sale of Work in the Ante-Room brought in £2 12s. 6d. for the Church Room Site.

In preparing the papers about the parish history, I have had many kind helpers to whom I am much obliged. A week or two ago, two old friends allowed me to look at some deeds in their possession, by which the history of an important property for 200 years was revealed. May I ask others who have old deeds or papers to let me see them. For some time I have been in correspondence with a lady in Wales who represents the main line of the Sculthorpes. From her I have received material which will help me I hope before long, to tell the history of this old Quorn family. Letters from far and near show the interest that has been aroused by my simple efforts to tell over some of the history of our parish, and I trust the readers of our Magazine generally will welcome their continuance.

What was foreshadowed in the October Magazine about the 'Poor's Coal' has proved true. The complete re-arrangement of the Town Lands Charity has been carried out. Four members of our Council viz: Messrs. Hack, Laundon, Shenton and Warner and one Guardian, viz: Mr. S. Wright, have been appointed to serve with Messrs. Beardsley & Cradock the surviving Trustees.

They have no longer any power to give gifts or doles, but they may subscribe to existing Clubs, Hospitals and Institutions, and so use the funds for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

Mr. S. Hallam has again been wonderfully successful with his Chrysanthemums. At the Loughborough Show he won ten First Prizes and one Second; and at Leicester a Cup for the twelve best blooms, besides three Firsts, two Seconds and one Third. The basket of blossoms, arranged by Mrs. Hallam, won the first Prize at Leicester.

Kind enquiries are so constantly being made after Mrs. Kelcey that I may say here how much she regrets her prolonged absence from the parish where she so devotedly shares in my work. I am glad also to believe that she has a place in the kind feelings of neighbours which cheer and encourage me in my busy life. She is absent in attendance on one who has been a second mother to her, and now in old age is for a time left in loneliness.

E.F.K.

QUORN CLOTHING CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending October, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1906-7 ...	21	16	8
Payments on Cards—Clothing ...	212	10	2
Coal ...	38	15	11
Subscriptions ...	23	2	0
Discount on Bills ...	9	12	6
Bank Interest ...	3	3	2
	£309	0	5

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Tradesmen's Bills—Clothing ...	241	12	1
Coal ...	45	18	0
Paid out in Cash on Cards ...	0	14	8
Cheque Book ...	0	2	0
Wills & Hepworth—Printing Cards for three years, &c. ...	2	5	6
Dorcas Society ...	1	0	0
Help in making up Accounts ...	1	11	0
Accounts, &c., in Magazine ...	0	10	0
Postage, Stationery, &c. ...	0	5	0
Balance in Bank ...	15	2	2
	£309	0	5

We have examined the above Accounts and Balance Sheet and have found same correct, all Vouchers having been produced.

Nov. 21st, 1908. SYDNEY J. WRIGHT.
W. SHIRLEY N. TOLLER.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1907-8.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Farnham ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Parker ...	3	0	0
Mr. Cradack ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Herrick ...	2	0	0
Mr. Warner ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Farnham, senr ...	1	0	0
Mr. Farnham ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Hayward ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Toller ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Unitt ...	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Wright ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Brown ...	0	18	0
Mrs. G. White ...	0	16	0
Mrs. Furr ...	0	8	0
Mrs. Corlett ...	0	8	0
Mrs. Backhouse ...	0	4	0
Miss Hack ...	0	4	0
Mrs. North ...	0	4	0
	£23	2	0

June 14th 1602

A farm delivered by Bartholomew Price
to the new dwelling house of the said Bart.
Price in Quarnedon

Arable
100 ac

Juste more furland

one furland being the number of furlongs into which the
at the furland and upon furland from ground for in
at the water and of a furland for the number of furlands
fields

Fac-simile of first lines of Terrier alluded to below.

A FARM AT QUORN 300 YEARS AGO.

There lies before me a folded sheet of paper, once white but now of a slightly brown tinge. Folded it measures twelve inches long and eight wide. The writing on it is in a quaint character, that one could not have read without practice, and the ink is faded. Well might the paper bear signs of age for it has at the top left hand corner this date June 14th, 1602. It is 306 years old! The heading and first few lines are printed in fac-simile above. Try and make them out for yourself, reader, before you go on.

I will give the heading just as it stands and then try and explain what it means.

June xiiii, 1602. A tarrie delivered by Bartholomew Price of all the land laye and medow belonging to the new dwellinghouse of the said Bart. Price in Quarnedon.

The spelling throughout the document is very strange and uncertain. I shall generally correct it in subsequent quotations.

Tarrie stands for terrier, that is a list or roll of land, and this terrier describes the land occupied by Bartholomew Price, who lived in a house at Quorn, then recently built. The house and land belonged to Mrs. Cave of Barrow, the widow of Henry Cave, who had died in 1600. She died in 1609. Her son Theophilus Cave had been born in 1584, and lived till 1656. The field, still called Cave's Close (where the cricket ground is) is named after this family.

In 1602, Price was tenant to Mrs. Cave, for her son was not of age. Price's name occurs often in the Church Registers. He had eight daughters between 1597 and 1610, but apparently no sons. His own burial is entered under 1634.

I wish we could identify the house he lived in, if it is still standing. It is thus described in a paper dated 1605, attached to the Terrier (spelling unaltered):

The House being by estimation three baies having a Stable of one beaie and a barn of three baies with a convenient yearde belonging unto the same.

This, then, is the only description we have of the house and homestead and the terrier tells us of the land occupied with them making up what we now call a farm.

Our modern ideas lead us to picture this homestead with arable and meadow land lying round about it or near to it; but the real state of this farm was very different to this.

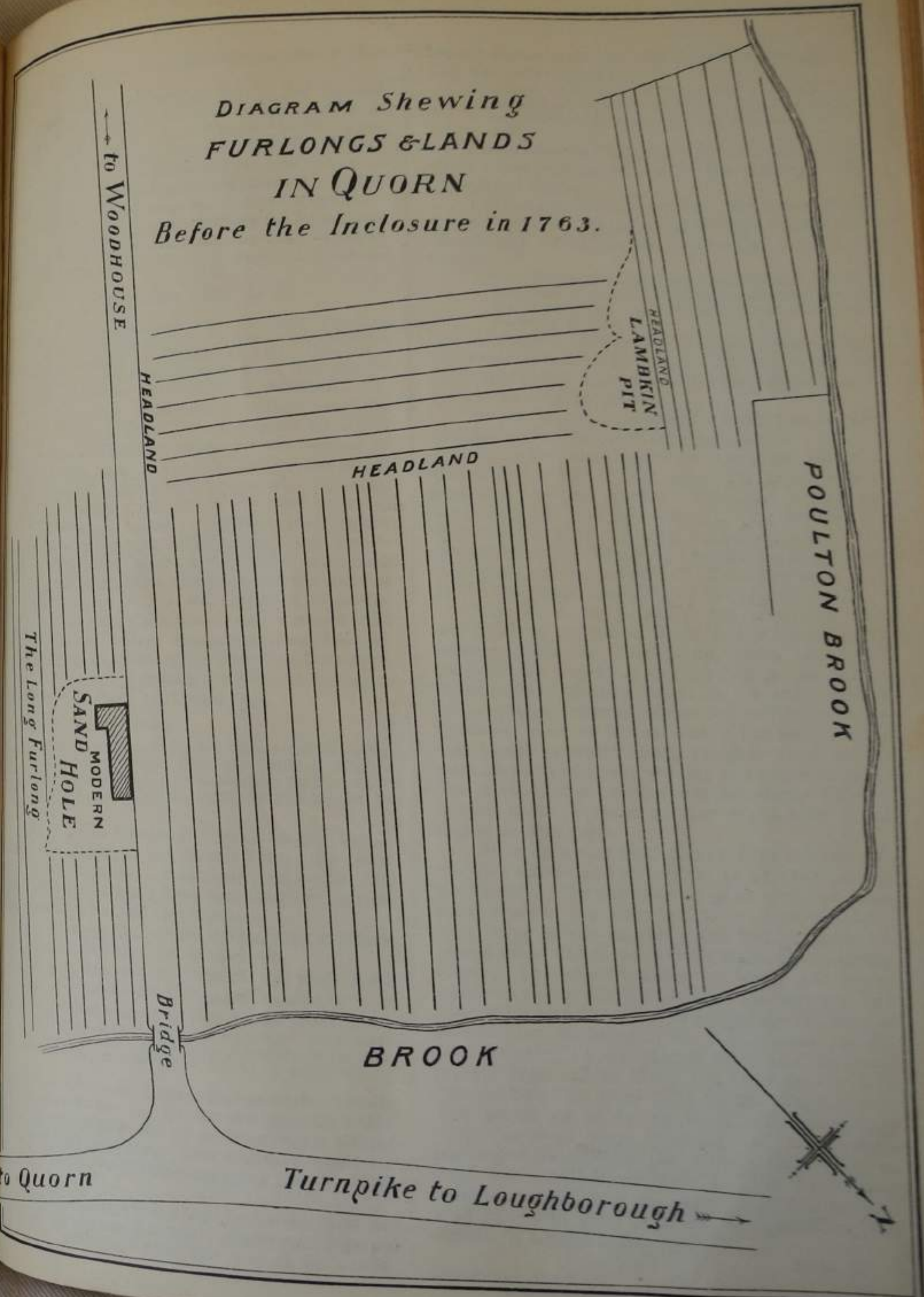
Before we go further I must remind you of the state of the land in the parish before the Inclosure in 1763. The matter was explained in the Magazine last August, but it is so important a part of parish history that it may well be gone over again.

Before the Inclosure in 1763, nearly all the cultivated land in the parish lay open without hedges or ditches. There were three great divisions. The North or More Field, the West Field and the South Field. The arable part in these great Fields was divided up into shots or furlongs varying much in size as the fields of the present day do. And these shots or furlongs were divided into narrow strips like allotment gardens. The narrowest ones were meant to contain about a rood (or 1/4-acre), and broader ones a 1/2-acre. One person might own or farm one strip and have different persons as owners or cultivators of the strips on each side. These strips were called "lands."

The full-page diagram, inserted with this paper, shows some ground near the Woodhouse Road set out as it used to be in furlongs and lands. I have constructed it from the study of old parish books and papers, for unfortunately no map older than about 1838 has been found.

The pasture ground was made up of little portions much in the same way. First there were leas (spelt sometimes leys, lays, laies or lease), which were small separate pieces of grass land generally in marshy places.

Secondly, there were large pieces of grass land called meadows in the low-lying parts of the parish, which were divided into strips for mowing, but thrown



open for the beasts of all the different owners after
by-time.

It seems very difficult to believe that farming
could be carried on under such a system, but it
certainly was, and the Terrier before gives
us an actual instance. We shall see that Price's
farm was made up of *forty disconnected pieces* of
arable and pasture land scattered about the parish.
These forty pieces only made up 16 acres altogether.

We will take a few items from the list to show
how the scattered portions were described. Here is
the first (spelling altered) which is shown in fac simile
above:

IN THE MORE FIELD LAND.

One half acre beneath the Windmill shooting
into Barrow Highway at the south end and upon
John Swan's headland for Mr. Humphrey
Farnham free at the north end and Thos. Staples
for Beaumanor on the east and west sides.

The following explanatory notes may be
necessary. "More Field," another name for North
Field because of the damp swampy moor that lay by
the present osier beds. "The Windmill" in this part of
the parish has of course long disappeared. Perhaps it
was set up to pump water out of the moor and thus
drain the surrounding land. "Shooting into" means
that the strip of land extended towards the Barrow
road. "Headland" means a strip which ran across
the end of the other strips where the ploughs could be
turned (see Diagram). This was cultivated by another
person, in this case John Swan who was tenant for
Mr. H. Farnham "Free" means that it was freehold.

Humphrey Farnham of the Over Hall, born 1558,
died 1620; Adrian Farnham (referred to below) of
the Nether Hall, born 1568, died 1632.

Here is another land;

One half acre upon Nether Stonecroft shooting
into Loughborough Highway hard by Higin's
Pit at the W. end. John Mesome for Mrs. Cave
on the S. side. Mr. H. Farnham free on the N.
side,

The "Nether Stonecroft" was a furlong by the
present road leading to Mr. Moss's Farm. This land
ran up to the highway. I don't suppose we can find
Higin's pit now though I have found another pit else-
where mentioned in this very Terrier.

John Mesome held a very similar farm to Price's
also belonging to Mrs. Cave of Barrow.

Now we will take an item in the West Field
because in it is mentioned the pit just alluded to.

One half acre shooting into Lambkin Pit at W.
end upon Henry Martin's headland for Staples
free at E. end. Mr. Adrian Farnham at S. side
Mr. Middleton for Mr. A. Farnham on N. side.

This Lambkin Pit I have discovered for certain
in the fields now used by Mr. Bamber opposite to his
house, (see diagram) and so we know within a little
where this half acre lay. This half-acre would be
one of those strips on the diagram going from the road
to the Pit.

Here is another which would be just about where
the G.C.R. Station now stands. Rigsty or Ridgestie
as it is here spelt stands for that part of the parish

beyond Chaveney Road to the Woodhouse boundary.
This was quite a small land.

One rood hither side of Rigsty Pit shooting into
Woodhouse highway at W. end. J. Mesome for
Mrs. Cave on E. side. Mr. A. Farnham on W.
side.

I have looked for the Rigsty Pit in vain. I am
afraid it has been obliterated by the making of the
railway and station.

The last extract shall be from the South Field
that is the part of the parish between the Village and
Mountsorrel. This is a lea or laye *i.e.*, a piece of
pasture.

One half acre laye shooting upon Thomas Munk's
headland at N. end. Adrain Stables for Mr. A.
Farnham, West; and Robert Hood of Mount-
sorrel on E. side.

I believe T. Munk was a Mountsorrel man, where
the name is still to be found. The lea was near
Mountsorrel and men of that village naturally held
land in the neighbourhood.

Adrian Staples was one of a family that farmed
land under the Farnham's for generations.

In the four items quoted we have shown that our
farmer had pieces of land about the parish widely
separated from one another. From the Terrier we
see he also had land right away near the furthest N.
corner of this parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village, also
away over by the Woodthorpe border beyond "One
Ash" gate, and the last item of all is a tiny piece $\frac{1}{2}$ -a-
rood "one hempe land lying by the Church wall."

Now let us try to realize the difficulties that
our old-time parishioner Price had to face in his
farming operations. His house, stable, barn and
yard, *i.e.*, his homestead was certainly in the village
(I fancy, down Meeting Street) but his land consisted
of 40 pieces scattered about the parish, in every
direction, some of it a mile and a half away. One
would think he would hardly recollect where all his
pieces lay and what was wanting to be done in each.
The methods of cultivation were necessarily different
in those days. Perhaps we may say a little about
that in another paper.

As stated earlier Bartholomew Price finished with
this life's labours and perplexities 32 after the date of
the Terrier. The day came when he would no more
tramp down to the Moor field to see how his sheep
were doing in the meadows and leas or guide his
plough round and round his little strips on the breezy
Rigsty. The busy life about his house and home-
stead was for the time hushed, for another man had
gone to his long home. A few days later the body of
Bartholomew was borne by his "Convenient yearde"
to the Church he was named after and his bones
perhaps might still be found not far from the little
"hempe land" he tilled lying by the Church wall.
They buried him on Ap. 19, 1634, in the spring time
when the crops were sprouting and the pastures
beginning to freshen after the winter's sleep. Let us
hope that old Bartholomew's thoughts went some-
times beyond his crops and flocks and that he also
went to rest in good hope of the spring-time and
summer of faithful souls.

E. F. K.

The following is a careful copy of a portion of the ancient Parish Registers preserved
Quorn Church. Where marks are put thus — the writing has been indecipherable.

Twenty-Sixth Page of Volume 3.

for buryalls 1723.

Edward bradford was buried June ye 28.
thomas hues was buried July ye 8.
Sarah the daughter of John bruin buried Novem ye 2.
Elias haris was buried october 28.
georg Chamberlin was buried desember 8.
benjaman the son of Joseph Chapman by Sarah his
wife was buried January the 3.
ann the daughter of robert bunne by Elizabeth his
wife was buried January the 15.
John the son of william Stevenson was buried
february the 4.
thomas willows was buried february the 18.
thomas tollows and ann his wife was buried february
the 19.
John Chapman was buried march the 4.
Jane brandon was buried march the 4.

for buryalls 1724.

Edward the Son of James Sculthorp was buried
april the 11.
mary parnham was buried April the 30.
Mary Chamberlin was buried September the 21.
Mrs. Rebeca Farnham was buried october the 15.
hanna the daughter of william Stevens was buried
november the 21.
Danel the son of John Stubes was buried october
the 15.
Elizabeth barradell was buried January the 10.
Amos Cook was buried february the 11.

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Burialls for ye year 1725.

James Dogood a Stranger was buried July ye 28th.
Sarah the Daughter of Edward Farnham Esq by
Esther his wife was buried August ye 3thrd.
Daniel Adams of Mount Sorrill was buried Sept. ye
2nd.
Susannah the Daughter of John Day by Jude his wife
was buried Sept. ye 26th.
George Son of George Greasley by Anne his wife was
buried decem. ye 24th.
Thomas Son of William Walker by Sarah his wife
buried Janu. ye 1st.
John Son of Thomas Follows by Sarah his wife buried
febru. ye 1st.
Mrs. Anne Harttopp att Rotherby febru. ye 7th.
William Smith buried febru. ye 15th.
Matthew Fukes Widdower buried febru. ye 22nd.
Anne Mounteney Senior widdow buried febru ye 25th.

for buriall in the yeare 1726.

Edward the Son of Jerral by mary his wife was buried
April the 24.
John the son of John Parnham was buried may ye 5.
Ann the daughter of John Spittelhouse was buried
may ye 20.
Sarah the daughter of Joseph Chapman was buried
August ye 6.
robert the son of robert folds was buried September
ye 12.
Elizabeth wife of henary Spittlehouse was buried
desem. ye 29.
Mr. Charles luese was buried march the 22.

1735 Burialls.

Martha Daughter of George Jarriott Mount Sorrill by
Anne his wife was buried March ye 13th.

Chrisings for 1736.

Mary Daughter of Jonathan Kendall by Bridgett his
wife Baptized April ye 25th.
John son of John Martin by Sarah his wife Baptized
May ye 1st.
Mary Daughter of George Wilde by Anne his wife
Baptized May ye 15th.

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for buryalls 1727.

Mary daughter of thomas was buried may 20.
thomas son of thomas Allen was buried may 21.
water brandan was buried may 26.
martha Chapman was buried July ye 4.
thomas bradshaw was buried August 25.
thomas lane was buried August 31.
william mounney was buried September 1.
pleasant wife ruc harris was bury September the 5.
william harde was bury September 13.
Ester Smith was buried Sept. 24.
Eliz. wood was buried october 1.
Ralf harris was buried oct. 10.
mr. henry Chaveney was buried oct. 25.
John ——— was buried october 26.
Sarah Chapman was bury november 10.
John rudkin was buried nov. 16.
thomas Chapman was buried nov. 22.
rob tailer n. 26.
John wilson d. 2.
Ann Stables d. 9.
Mary Spit 20.
Ann watkin f. 27.