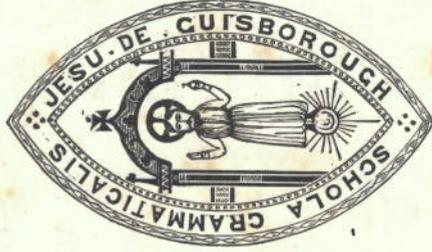


THE GUISBORIAN.



No. 11.

DECEMBER, 1908.

3d.

The Growth of our Indian Empire.

At a very early time in the history of Europe the treasures of India found their way into the markets of Western Europe. Those articles had been conveyed over-land from India through Afghanistan and Persia, and the Arab traders who brought them told wonderful stories of the vast wealth and power of the Hindoo princes. Those stories aroused the cupidity of the great European nations, and each decided to do its best to secure a share of the profits to be gained by Indian trade. A Portuguese, Vasco-de-Gama, was the first man who, towards the end of the fifteenth century, discovered the sea-route to India, but the Dutch were the first to take advantage of this discovery by establishing trading centres in the Indian peninsula. Meanwhile the English had been apathetic in their dealings with India, and it was not until the year 1600 that they began to take a very active interest in oriental trade. In that year a band of adventurous traders obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, and established a trading centre on the spot on which the port of Surat stands at the present day. From so small a beginning sprang the once mighty 'East Indian Company.' At first

the trading centres, of which there was soon a considerable number in the peninsula, occupied themselves solely with questions of trade, and took an interest in the petty wars which were continually breaking out among the Rajahs. After a while, however, as the rivalry between the different nationalities, British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, became keener, it was the custom for each fort to possess a garrison of armed men. The British and the French soon showed themselves to be the two most powerful alien powers in the land, and those people had already met in the field of battle when Robert Clive, who was to be the leading figure in Indian history for more than a quarter of a century, appeared upon the scene. Sent out as a clerk in the offices of the East Indian Company at Madras, he soon became tired of the monotonous routine, and exchanged the pen for the sword. He first distinguished himself by his heroic defence of Arcot against a much superior force of French and natives. When in 1756 the Seven Years War broke out between England and France, the struggle between those nations in India came to a head. Dupleix, the French general opposed to Clive, was a man distinguished for his subtlety and cunning. He had found out

the value of properly-trained native troops, but Clive had forestalled him in this discovery and had already a valuable army of native auxiliaries at his command. In 1757 Clive totally routed a combined army of natives and a few French under the command of Surajah Dowlah at Plassey and practically secured British supremacy in India. The French were finally beaten by Colonel Eyre-Cootte at Wandewash (1760). After this date the principal troubles which the East Indian Company had to encounter arose from wars with the native rajahs. In those wars Warren Hastings came to the fore, distinguishing himself both as a politician and as a general. The government of the East Indian Company was still upon a precarious footing, but it was much improved by Pitt's 'Indian Bill' by which a Committee of Government was appointed. Indian affairs continued thus, disturbed by occasional native wars, until the year 1857, when the 'Great Mutiny' broke out. The causes of this revolt are too numerous to be given at length, but the principal cause is believed to have been the annexation of Oude. The distribution of greased cartridges served as an excuse and almost every sepoy in central India broke out into open rebellion. The rebellion was suppressed with much bloodshed in the following year, but before its close hundreds of defenceless Europeans had been massacred. A direct result of this mutiny was that the power of governing the country was taken from the 'Indian Company' and given to the Queen. Since this time India has formed one of the most valued portions of the British Empire, and her sons have distinguished themselves by their loyalty to their 'White Queen.'

Prize List.

General Information Prize	Robinson.
Chaloner Essay Prize, Senior	Hugill.
Junior	Ward ii.
V Form Prize—1.	Robinson.
2.	Wright.
Latin and French—Hugill.	

Science and Mathematics—Hugill.

English—Knight.

IV Form Prize—1. Ward ii.
2. Robinson ii.

III Form Prize—1. Moody.
2. Teale.

Division II.—Garwood.

Preparatory Department—Earle.

The School Caravan Tour.

The eleven fortunate boys, who had been selected by the Head-master to accompany him on the tour, assembled on the School Square at nine o'clock in the morning on August 3rd. The first business was to pack all the luggage on the caravan. As we did not then possess the dexterity which we afterwards acquired with practice, this took a considerable time, and it was about 10 o'clock before it left the school amid the cheers of those who had assembled to wish us God-speed. Those who took part in the caravan tour were the Head-master, Mr. Berwick, and the following eleven boys: Knight, Clarke, Levy, Browne, Farnedale, Thubron, Wilson i, Burdon, Robinson, Mortished, and Hugill, and, of course, our equine friend Boney who served us so well and faithfully, and who, I believe, enjoyed the holiday almost as much as any of us. Never, I should think, since he started his career as a cab-horse, had he spent a week in which corn was so plentiful and work so scarce. Our first halting place was to be at Chop Gate, a small village in the depths of the Yorkshire moors, about 14 miles from Guisborough. One of the boys, Mortished, had been sufficiently thoughtful to bring a bicycle which we took turns in riding, and which proved very useful on several occasions. The first day's march was not particularly eventful, most of the boys performing the greater part of the journey on foot. At Chop Gate we found that an ideal camping ground had been engaged for us, quite near the village, if village it can be called. It consisted of the inevitable public house, a shop where you could get everything except what you wanted,

and a few houses. The field where we camped was bounded on one side by a row of trees, which to a certain extent kept off the cold winds, and on the other side by a stream which came in very useful for ablutionary purposes. The night was clear and bright and the boys amused themselves by shooting with an air gun, and by strolling round the village, rousing the villagers with the stirring strains of 'A mother was chasing her boy round the room.' This song is a beautiful rhapsody in stanzas of four lines each, each stanza of which possesses the infinite advantage of being exactly the same as the preceding one, and each line in each stanza almost the same as the succeeding one.

In spite of the beautiful appearance before we turned in, the night was very stormy and most of the boys in our tent were soaked, although those in Mr. Berwick's tent seemed to be no worse. This fact may be possibly due to the ramblings of Levy, who took it into his head in the middle of the night to change places, and who bumped the top of the tent several times with his head, and the heads of other chaps several times with his feet. Considerable apprehension was also caused by Boney, who wandered about amongst the guy-ropes, and on several occasions seemed on the point of falling on the tent. Next morning broke damp and cold, and since we were most of us wet through, all our tent except Levy rose at 4 o'clock and ran down to the stream for a wash. Coal fires were lit in the tent to dry it, and we breakfasted on potted shrimps, plum-cake, and smoke. As we could not get our kettle to boil we washed these down with a mixture of coffee essence and cold water. After breakfast the tents were taken down and packed up. As on the night before, since none of us, except Mr. Berwick, had had any experience in the manipulation of a tent, we were rather slow in doing this, but before the week was over we could drop the tent, roll it up, and pack it on the cart, in less than two minutes.

After this we set out en route for Helmsley, which was situated at a distance of fourteen miles. On this day we began a system which we kept up until the end of the tour. The party was divided into two companies, of which the

five elder boys formed one, and the six smaller boys the other. These companies took turns in riding and walking, the change taking place about half-way between the halting places.

On this the second day of our journey we made a long march in the morning, in order to reach Bievaulx Abbey in time for luncheon. We ate our mid-day meal under one of the arches of this ancient building, and then spent about an hour looking about us, while the photographers of our party took snapshots. When we arrived at Helmsley we found that the field reserved for us was about as inconvenient as any of the camping grounds on the journey. It was a good distance from a farm and from water, although it was within easy reach of the town. This time we were not quite so long in putting the tents up as we had been before, and we also got them put up in a way which made them more proof against the weather. By the end of the third day, after a stop of about an hour and a half at Kirby Moorside, we reached Thornton Dale. This is a very pretty village, so pretty in fact that a few years ago it was the winner of the prize offered by the Leeds & Yorkshire Mercury for the prettiest village in Yorkshire. At Thornton Dale we enjoyed the first bath that we had had since we set out, and to get this we had trespass on private property. At Pickering we had received the ground sheets which had been sent on after us, and so we were perhaps a little snuggler than usual at Thornton Dale. We had already learned that it was unnecessary to take off any clothing at night. Before we retired we used to fill our pillow-cases with straw, if we were not too lazy, so that we might have something to rest our heads on. Then after loosening the necks of our shirts (no one wore collars) we put on a pair of slippers and a top-coat, rolled ourselves in our rugs, and in a very few minutes were all fast asleep. Some thought it unnecessary to put their caps off for the short time we spent in bed. Next day, Aug. 7th, was certainly the most exciting day we spent. It was the turn of the older boys to walk first, and of course as usual they took with them the air-gun and the bicycle. Before we had got very far we were stopped by a plain clothes policeman on a bicycle, who took our names and addresses

for carrying a gun without a licence. We pleaded ignorance of the fact that a licence was required for an air-gun, and the Inland Revenue Office seems to have pardoned us on that score. A short time afterwards we passed through the middle of a sham fight, and had a little fun with the soldiers. Most of the soldiers took our jokes in good part, but a few of them threatened to 'flog' us and 'kick us in the eye.' Mortified, who was dressed somewhat after the style of a boy scout attracted most attention, and received numerous invitations to 'wash his knees.' The volunteers thought this last remark very funny. At Scarborough we were given permission to go to the theatre and the greater part of us took advantage of this. The 'Dairy maids' was being played at the Londesborough theatre, and as this was the best theatre in the place we most of us went there. Our intention was to spend the next night at Ravenscar, but when we reached that place we found that the landlord who owned the surrounding property would allow no one to camp there, so we were obliged to go on to Robin Hood's Bay. Perhaps we were lucky in not being able to stay at Ravenscar, as the only things we had there were a piece of bread and jam and a cup of tea each, for which they were kind enough to charge us 10/-. The camping ground at Robin Hood's Bay was in a field which stretched right down to the edge of the cliffs. It was no difficult matter to climb down to the beach, and most of us had at least one bathe, and some of us two. At night we went down to the village which was about a mile and a half away, and astonished the natives by singing our marching song, 'A mother was chasing her boy round the room, while walking down the main street. Next day being Sunday we only performed a short march as far as Ruswarp. We had to hire a horse at Robin Hood's Bay to pull us up the frightful banks by which the place is surrounded. At Ruswarp we decided to stop a whole day and travel on direct to Guisbro' in one day. The day we spent at Ruswarp was unfortunately rather wet, but in the afternoon several of us had a good row upon the River Esk. The evening we spent in Whitby, intending to return by the 9-45 train. After hanging about the station for some time we found that that train

only ran on Saturdays, and so we had to walk back to Ruswarp. On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11th, we packed up most of our luggage and sent it to Guisborough by goods train. Then we climbed into the now almost empty caravan and began our last day's journey. Before Guisborough was reached we passed through several showers of rain, but were protected against them by the ground-sheets which we wrapped round our shoulders. The total expenses of the tour amounted to over twenty pounds. Out of this sum 10/- was subscribed by each of the eleven boys, the remainder was paid by Mr. Berwick out of his own private purse. A curious fact is that although at the end of the tour all the boys seemed in the best of health, yet during the week many were attacked by sickness. This may be accounted for by the fact that during his illness one was allowed to ride the whole distance upon the caravan. We all agreed in the conclusion that we had had a fine time, and if you were to ask any of the eleven boys which part of their holiday they enjoyed most, they would answer without hesitation, "The Caravan Tour."

Great thanks are due to Wilson for the great care he took of the horse during the whole week.

FOOTBALL.

Accounts of Matches Played.

School v. Old Boys.

As the Old Boys' team was too strong for the ordinary School team we had to get help from the town by playing two old boys, Matthews and Woodcock. A very well fought game ended in a draw. Goals being scored for the school by Matthews and Woodcock.

Result: School, 2. Old Boys, 2.

School v. Darlington G. S.

Played on the School ground during fine weather. Although Darlington had the best team, especially in the forward line, the School stood up well against them. The brunt of the attack fell upon the defence, who constantly kept them out, but the School were overpowered by the good shooting of the Darlington forwards.

Result:

Guisbro' G. S., 0. Darlington G. S., 5.

School v. Middlesbro' H. S.

Played at Middlesbro' on a very treacherous ground. It being raining all the time, the ground was in a filthy condition and good football was impossible. Clarke played well for School and was too good for the Middlesbro' custodian three times. The School were at length defeated by two goals.

Result: Middlesbro', 5. Guisbro' G. S., 3.

School v. Ayton F. S.

Played at Ayton in fine weather. Ayton not being able to get a team up of schoolboys, played 5 masters. The School played none. The game was very evenly contested. At half-time School was leading 1-0, but a little after play was resumed, Ayton succeeded in equalising. After this although Ayton pressed very hard, they were constantly repulsed, and the game ended in a draw.

Result: Ayton F. S., 1. Guisbro' G. S., 1.

School v. Coatham.

Played at Coatham. The School had three players off. And one did not turn up so they had to play the linesman. The School made a poor show and were beaten by eight goals.

Result: Coatham G. S., 8. Guisbro', 0.

Stockton G. S. v. School.

Played at Stockton. Stockton having a weak team put two old boys on. The School should have got an easy victory, but only succeeded in winning by one goal, being let down by the forwards, who could not find the net although many opportunities were given.

Result:

Stockton G. S., 1. Guisbro' G. S., 2.

School v. Coatham G. S.

Played on School ground. The field was very greasy, which made good shooting impossible. Up to half-time, the School played well in spite of the rough efforts of the Coatham centre. After half-time Coatham scored again which made two. Then a rot set in and Coatham simply ran through. Barker scored for School by a low drive from a penalty, which gave the Coatham custodian no chance.

Result:

Guisbro' G. S., 1. Coatham G. S., 7.

School v. Charlton's Juniors.

Played at Charltons during rain. It is called a junior team but it is not particular to the age limit. Although School was beaten by 3 goals to nil, it was by no means the correct result for the game played.

Result:

Charlton's J., 3. Guisbro' G. S., 0.

School v. Middlesbro' H. S.

Played on School ground. It was very windy indeed, which interfered considerably with good football. The School was defending at first, being against the wind. Middlesbro' scoring once before half-time. After half-time it was merely shot for goal by Guisbro'. Winter saved well for Middlesbro', but Ackroyd succeeded in beating him by a low shot. Then Middlesbro' scored a very easy goal and Watson equalised for School by a fine run down the wing and taking a pass from Ackroyd.

Result: Guisbro', 2. Middlesbro', 2.

School v. Charlton's Juniors.

Played on School ground. Owing to Charltons not appearing until late, we could only play 70 minutes. It was a very good game. Mr. Barrett playing well in goal for School. School were nevertheless not up to Charltons in weight and were beaten.

Result:

Guisbro' G. S., 0. Charltons, 2.

Football Criticism.

This half of the football season has not been a success, as we have only won one match. The weather has treated us very fairly and we have nothing to complain of on that account.

We started the term minus several of last year's players and we have felt their loss all through the term. An efficient goalkeeper has yet to be found, and we want one to clear well and who has a clear judgement when pressed. Our backs have been the mainstay of the team

MEASUREMENTS.

December 14th, 1908.

Name.	Height.	Inflated.	Chest.	Deflated.	Fore.	Upper.	Arm.
Hugill	5 10½	36	33	9½	10		
Knight	5 9	36½	34	10½	11½		
Crags	6 0½	36	33	9½	10½		
Barker	5 10½	35	33	10	10½		
Brown	6 0	36	33½	10	10½		
Ackroyd	5 7½	34	32½	9½	10½		
Cowen	5 1½	29	29	9	9		
Levy	5 6	30½	33	10	11½		
Clarke	5 5½	34	32	9½	11		
Wilson iii	4 9	29	27½	8½	8½		
Leckenby	5 5½	34½	31	9½	10		
Moore	5 10½	34½	32	9½	10½		
Robinson i	4 10½	30	28	8½	9		
Burdon	5 6	31	29	9½	9½		
Carter	5 2	32½	29½	9	10		
Ward ii	5 4½	32½	30½	9½	10		
Hill	5 3½	30½	28	9½	10½		
Mortished	5 5½	34½	32	9½	10½		
Mayhew	5 0½	30	28	8½	8½		
Bolton	5 6	32	30	8½	8½		
Ward i	4 10½	30½	28	8	8½		
Pybus	5 7	34	31½	9½	10½		
Farndale	5 0½	31½	29½	9½	9½		
Robinson ii	4 10	27	25	7½	7		
I'Anson	4 8	29½	27½	8½	8½		
Varty	5 4½	30½	28	9½	9½		
Cockburn	5 1½	30	26	8½	8		
Linford	4 11½	28	26	8	8½		
Scarth	5 1	30½	28	8½	9		
Heseltime	4 10½	25½	24	7½	7½		
Shand	5 0½	28	26	8½	8½		
Wilson i	5 4½	31½	29	9	9½		
Gibson	4 11½	30½	28	8½	9		
Wilson ii	4 10	28	25½	7½	7½		
Clarkson	5 6½	34	31½	9½	10		
Gray	5 0½	30½	27	8½	9		
Allison	4 9	27	27	7½	8		
Teale	5 6½	28½	26½	8½	8½		
Watson	5 6½	33½	32	9½	10½		
Moody	5 8½	34½	32½	10	10½		

and without them we should more often have received crushing defeats. Knight, who has amply justified his selection as captain and Barker are both very good tacklers, both kicking and placing very well.

Our half-backs have been unsatisfactory. Hugill, in the centre, is quite a good tackler and sticks to his man well, but he cannot place with accuracy. So far we have not succeeded in covering wing halves, and we have to change much too often. The great fault of the halves is that they will not keep up with their forwards and help them if necessary before goal. If a forward has the ball taken from him near the goal, it is the half's duty to come and do his best to give back the ball to his forwards, do we find him there? No, he is to be seen loitering on the half-way line and waiting for some kind person to kick the ball back to him and keep him from getting cold. The halves would do well to tackle the outsiders more often when near their own goal and so save the backs from leaving their places to come right out to the touch line.

Most disappointment has come from the poor display shown by the forwards. On paper they appear quite useful but you have only to see them in front of a goal to see their weakness, they cannot get in a shot; a most exasperating example was on our own ground against Middlebro' H.S. when we should have won. Time after time did our forwards get the ball, take it down to the goal and promptly lose it, in fact it appears to be a matter of course. They fail through inability to use their opportunity when near a goal. Members of the forward line can trick well, but spoil the team's chances because of their own selfishness in giving up the ball. We can boast of no dribbler who can go the length of the field, many take the ball some distance, but only succeed in showing admirable geometrical figures round the ball, doubtless very amusing, but merely waiting till the opposing team has comfortable time to come and take possession of the ball. But this can be remedied and next term we shall look forward to seeing the team come out on the top.

OLD BOYS' NOTES.

The Old Boys' Club Annual Dinner will take place at the Buck Hotel, Guisborough, on January 13th, 1909, at 7-30 p.m. The time is not definitely fixed, but notices will be sent round later. H. T. Allison, Esq., will preside. It is hoped that all Old Boys will make it as widely known as possible, and that as many as possible, especially old Old Boys, will endeavour to be present.

We congratulate Armstrong Varty on having obtained the post of Manager at Liverton Mines.

The Old Boys' Football Team has met with considerable success this season; we hope they will win the North Riding Senior Cup.

Ground and Pavilion Balance Sheet, 1908.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 5. Thurlow for work on Ground	...	5	0	0
Pavilion Brick Work, etc.	...	13	18	0
Wood	...	18	4	5
Paint and Painting	...	2	10	2
Iron Work and Screws, etc.	...	4	0	7
Leading and Guttering	...	4	6	8
Solignum	...	13	6	
Sundries	...	9	8	
Frame Work Wood	...	3	13	4
Doors, Windows, Seats	...	1	10	4
		£54	6	8

RECEIPTS.

£	s.	d.		
In hand Jan. 1st, 1908	...	2	1	4
Proceeds of Entertainment, Jan. 30th	...	3	10	3
Proceeds of ditto Feb. 26th	...	3	0	4
Subscriptions collected by Old Boys' Club	...	12	2	6
School Grant towards Pavilion	...	30	0	0
Gate from O. B. Matches	...	1	0	8
Rev. G. H. Cobham	...	1	0	0
Profit from Books	...	15	4	
		£53	10	5

SANTA CLAUS.

Awhile ago the silent house
Re-echoed with their voices sweet,
The music that their laughter made,
The patter of their little feet.
Outside the wintry wind blew shrill,
And all around the snow lay white;
But little cared they for the storm,
"For Santa Claus will come to-night!"

We heard them running to and fro,
So eager in their happy glee
To hang the stockings, limp and long,
Where "he" will be quite sure to see!
Such wondrous fairy-tales they weave,
Such pictures of those far-off shores
From which each Christmas Evening brings
Their unknown friend and all his stores.

Now they are all in Slumberland,
And mother comes with noiseless tread
For one last kiss; the shaded light
Gleams softly on each curly head.
A rustle, and a murmur low;
Half-opened are the drowsy eyes.
"Hush, hush? its only Mother, dear!"
"Tis Santy Claus," the sleeper sighs.

To-morrow, when the dawning light
Breaks through the cloudless Christmas
skies,
What joy will hail the morning bright,
And laughter glad, and sweet surprise!
And we, whose childhood long since fled,
Would fain entreat old Time to pause,
To give us back our childish faith,
And simple trust in Santa Claus.

HELEN RUDD.
(Re-printed, by permission, from "Chatterbox".)

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Contributions should be sent to the Editor at the School House.

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