

THE  
QUORNIAN.



No. 2. EASTER, 1907.

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*In Back*

# The Quornian.

No. 2.



Photo by SHUTTLEWOOD]

[QUORN.

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EASTER, 1907.

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EASTER.

No. 2.

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### School Notes.

MAGAZINE day last term was really exciting; for the enthusiasm with which the first number was received surpassed our expectations.

One hundred and twenty copies were printed, and all have gone but four. A Balance Sheet will be found on another page.

A word of praise is due to the printers for the way in which they carried out their share of the work. The appearance of the Magazine was very pleasing.

All Quornians will regret to hear of the serious illness of L. C. Sleath. We trust he will speedily recover.

An advertisement :—

MESSRS. BALL AND BACKHOUSE,  
Teachers of Dancing.

Entertainments daily at 11.0 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

The above wish to state that they have no connection with Messrs. Gadd and Perkins.

Beware of Imitations!

Have you seen Seaton's bicycle? It has no *seat on*.

A Note of what is bought & paid for  
the Use of Poore Lent at Widdowes;  
June 1687 for Writing books 2 8 2  
6:91- } for the poores Use { 0:8:00  
for one quire of Paper 00-00-07  
for 2 Bibles then 00:15-00  
for a Register  
Booke w<sup>th</sup> forty 8 Stripes } 00-07-09  
for the Poores Use  
for 2 quire of the best  
sort of fine Paper then  
It 1687 for 2 boxes to keep  
writing  
92 Books and Paper in { 0-06-04  
for 3 Poores Use. 01+15 -11

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M<sup>r</sup>. Doe for one year Annuit 01-0-0.  
29: Gal Mirkhoff 10-  
92 Gal Mirkhoff 10-  
Rd more - 10 in full  
all Mirkhoff 12

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To a 21 Jan<sup>y</sup> of 1692 of Mr. Smaller & some  
of their billings for pay<sup>t</sup> of a some mentioned  
but they have not the same



Students of languages will do well to take note of some of the strange sounds heard many times a day in the Hockey Field. The following is an attempt to render a few of them:—

... ostyx ... matthe ... oisa ... tsont ...  
 ahlin ... yorb ... ully ... wellpl ... aidwinnie ...  
 . nowkum ... mondikkey ... oooyah ...

There are many others which can only be given in Welsh.

We have heard strange stories of people training for the School Sports. May we remind our readers that the day of great feats will soon be here.

May we congratulate A. F. Scott upon his inclusion in the Leicester Rugby Fifteen, which ranks amongst the first clubs in the country. He distinguished himself greatly in a recent match by his smart scoring of two of the three tries gained by the "Tigers."

We wonder how many Old Quornians there are in Canada. We believe that the last to go was Edwin Harrington who sailed early in March. He has gone right out to the West, his last station on the C.P.R. being Calgary.

### The School and Its Founder.

IN the first number of the "Quornian" I pointed out that two persons (father and son) named Thomas Rawlins were connected with the foundation of the Rawlins Charities, and I promised to continue the story of the family by relating, in this issue, some of the facts known about the elder Thomas.

The sources of information at present available are the deeds in possession of the Trustees, a copy of what may or may not be the elder Thomas Rawlins' last will, and a "schedule of deeds

and writings," relating to purchases of property and other monetary transactions, made out in the handwriting of the younger Thomas. Besides these, there are other documents to which I have not yet been able to devote any attention, viz., the records of the Bakers' Company, in London, of which the elder Thomas was a member. In Carlyle's "Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell," again, and particularly in that part of the work known as the "Squire Papers," there are references to a Thomas Rawlins, who may or may not be the one with whom we are concerned. I hope some day to search the books of Bakers' Company, in which it is almost certain that evidence will be found of Thomas Rawlins's service with the Parliamentary Forces in the Great Civil War, if, as I conjecture, he was identical with his namesake mentioned by Carlyle.

The first mention of the elder Thomas, in point of time, that I have as yet found, is October 18th, 1660, the date of a bond in which Henry Hastings, Baron of Loughborough, promised—for what consideration is not clear—to pay him £101 10s. 0d. on January 19th, 1660/1; and there is another bond of a similar nature bearing the date of July 5th, 1663. Now, this Henry Hastings had taken a very important part in the Great Civil War, holding Ashby Castle for King Charles. He was Governor of Leicester at the time when Charles was away on the Naseby campaign, and shortly afterwards surrendered the city to Fairfax. His gallantry induced the Roundheads to grant him highly honourable terms when Ashby Castle was forced to yield in 1646, and he went abroad for a time. When, however, the disagreements between the Presbyterians and Independents led to a second outbreak of the war in 1648, he returned, in the hope of restoring the King to freedom; and he was one of the royalist officers condemned to death for their breach of faith after the capture of Colchester. He managed, however, to escape from prison, and once more found a refuge abroad. On, or soon after, the Restoration of Charles II., in May, 1660, he returned to England. Though his estate and that of his family were much

impoverished by fines, sequestration, and sale, he afterwards held the Lord Lieutenancy of Leicestershire, as well as other offices of importance; and his body was at last laid to rest in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor.

Lord Loughborough's brother, Ferdinando, Earl of Huntingdon, had large estates in and around Loughborough, most if not all of which came into the market during Cromwell's Protectorship, and were sold for much below their value. Some of them changed hands very frequently, and we find that, in October 1663, our Thomas Rawlins bought a part of the land called "Warren's Park" for the sum of £340.

In 1661 he had bought for £161, of Edward Barsby, Citizen and Cooper, son of John Barsby of Woodhouse, Yeoman, a cottage in Woodhouse, two gardens, orchards, and three closes of pasture land, two of which were called respectively the Pingle and the Clay Piece, the third being un-named. The cottage, I suppose, would be the thatched building below Woodhouse Church, generally pointed out as the place where the family were taken in after their supposed escape from London at the time of the plague; whilst the orchards and closes would be those around the same spot which have quite recently been sold. Another property in Woodhouse, called the Vickerdie Parts, and lying between Garat's Hay and Buddon Wood, was bought of Mr. William Herrick, of Beaumanor, in 1664; and about the same time were acquired some land and houses in Barrow.

Though owning so much property in Leicestershire, Mr. Rawlins continued to live in the Parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and it was there that he made the will to which I have referred. It is too long to quote at length, but a summary will be interesting.

To his widow, Agnes (his second wife), he left (1) "furniture for a chamber according to her owne minde out of ye goods" of his house, and (2) an annuity of £30 per annum, secured on a rent charge of £40 payable on "certaine messuages or tenements in Duke's Place, London for 24 years to come," or, if she should

refuse this bequest, she was to have (3) "dower in my hereditaments and thirds of my goods and chattels according to ye Laws and Customs and noe more."

To his "loveing sister, Mary Tarlton" he left an annuity of 20s. payable out of the property bought of John Barsby; this annuity, after her death, to be applied "to raise stock thereof successively for putting poore boys there bound apprentice."

To his eldest son, Thomas, he left the Woodhouse property last mentioned, together with the "Vickatie Parts" (the name is spelled in many different ways), and £100 in money "to be bestowed to put him apprentice, and for furnishing him with necessaries thereunto."

To his younger son, Isaac, he left the Barrow and Loughborough properties, together with £100 to put him apprentice.

After thus distributing his real estate, he made a number of small bequests, including (1) £5 to his "sonne" (stepson?) Robert Tarlton; (2) sundry amounts to be given in bread to the poor, viz., £5 to St Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 40s. to Shoreditch, and 20s. each to Norton Hallgate and "Spittlefields Libberties"; and (3) 40s. for a ring to his brother William, with 20s. each for a similar purpose to his friends Mr. Thos. Hopper and Mr. Thos. Middleton.

The residue of his estate was to go to his daughter, Mary Rawlins, who was also made his executrix, the "overseers" being his brother William and his friends Hopper and Middleton.

The date of this will was June 28th, 1665, and we know from the bills of mortality published in the "Antiquarian Repository" that the Plague had already made its appearance in St. Botolph's, and was beginning to spread with alarming rapidity. We can well understand, therefore, the reason why Mr. Rawlins felt it necessary to add the following pathetic "memorandum" at the end of the document. It reads thus:—"In regard there is now a very sickly tyme and soe like to be, I ye said Tho. Rawlins doe add this clause to this my last Will, that if all my children shall chance to die, my brother William



being my next heir, my will is and in such case I give to each one of my sister Tarlton's children one hundred pounds a peece out of my estate, Lands, goods and Chattells."

The children survived, but what became of their father is at present in doubt. He was, however, certainly dead in 1670, for there is a document extant in which his brother William is referred to as the administrator of his estate. It is quite possible that he perished in the Plague, or in the Great Fire, which broke out not many yards from the site of his Company's Hall. It is quite possible also that his children managed to escape from London during the confusion of the fire, and that they wandered about from place to place like many other hundreds of outcasts whose sufferings have been so graphically described by Defoe. If so, they would naturally make for a locality where their father was known. That part of the legend, therefore, which states that they were charitably received by a farmer named Chapman, who lived in the old thatched cottage at Woodhouse, is very likely true, though there is no written evidence to substantiate it, and though the rest of the legend is demonstrably false.

We are now in a position to plan out, within certain limits, the Rawlins pedigree, and to this part of my subject I propose to turn in our next number. I may also have something to say, at the same time, about the supposed connection of the elder Thomas and his brother William with the Leicestershire part of the Great Civil War.

E.W.H.

### Our Frontispiece.

THIS is taken from a photograph, by the Head Master, of one of the many documents in the Founder's handwriting found in the School Muniment Chest.

It was chosen both for the numerous points of interest that it presents, and because it was possible to reproduce it in practically the same size as the original.

Note the following points:—(1) The paper is dated August 1691, and it gives one of the first lists of books purchased for the School after the deed of gift was signed.

(2) It is written partly in "Black Letter," and partly in the "Italian script" invented in Thomas Rawlins's lifetime (see the words "use," "then," "boxes," "keepe," etc.).

(3) The dates "Feb. 16:91" and "April 14:92" illustrate the fact that the new year began on March 25th.

(4) The Annuity receipt is for an annual charge that Thomas Rawlins retained on the Woodhouse property, in order, I suppose, that he might mark his connection with the estate, and keep in touch with the Trustees so long as he lived.

(5) The Founder's signature is at the foot of the paper.

E.W.H.

### School Entertainment.

A SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT, held on December 20th, marked the end of the Autumn Term.

Most of the pupils and a few friends were present, making an energetic and appreciative audience.

The programme, which consisted of pianoforte and violin solos, recitations, a song and a charade, was energetically carried out under the able but nervous direction of the Chairman, C. S. Richardson.

The charade was the most popular item. It was well acted, especially the first scene; and the boys seemed to realize the flimsy foundations upon which the average unthinking voter bases his politics. Only three people correctly guessed the word represented, viz, "Innocent."

Barrs's violin solo was much enjoyed, and encored; his playing, as well as his sister's accompanying, is very pleasing. We should have liked to hear more singing, especially in a frivolous vein. (S.C.B. please note).

As the programme proved to be too short, Mr. Hensman was asked to sing "Widdecombe Fair." He kindly consented, and all joined in the chorus. This made one person hope that, at some future entertainment, part of the proceedings will take the form of a "sing-song," or "shouter" as it is sometimes called.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Hensman and Mr. Hicklin were passed. One to the girls who got the tea must have been mislaid. However, someone—a very tired and busy someone—gave them a very hearty unspoken one.

We may mention that the Chairman's manoeuvres to avoid responding to the vociferous cries of "Speech," caused much amusement.

### Hobbies Exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, February 27th, was the day fixed for the School "Hobbies" Exhibition announced in our Christmas number. Fortunately for all concerned, we chose the best day of the whole Term, as far as weather was concerned. The exhibits were naturally divided into two main sections—competitive and non-competitive. The former (some forty in number) were classified as follows, the prizes being awarded upon votes cast by the pupils:—

Class A.—Articles made by the Exhibitor.

Class B.—Collections.

Class C.—Needlework.

In Class A, C. G. Frisby won easily, for more than half the School voting for him. His work—two mottoes and a model armchair in fretwork—thoroughly deserved this honour. Other very deserving entries in this class were a carved picture frame, a model yacht, and two pencil drawings, shown by W. Wainwright, C. Richardson, and A. D. Clare respectively.

Class B. Very varied were the entries in this section. Olive

Bamber's cat proved an easy favourite, while model engines shown by R. Bradshaw came second. A prize was awarded for each of these exhibits. Several competitors sent collections of eggs, stamps, and post cards, whilst others showed pet animals, such as fowls and rabbits.

Class C. Although there were only ten entries in this class, a whole room had to be devoted to the exhibits, as several girls showed more than one piece of work. The work was all well done, but the articles entered showed varying degrees of taste and daintiness. The prize was carried off by Dorothy Drew.

\* \* \*

In addition to the competitive section, some 120 exhibits (not for competition) were very kindly lent by friends. Mrs. Hensman was responsible for some forty, and very interesting her Norwegian, Italian, and Spanish exhibits proved. Special thanks are due to her for her great kindness.

Mr. Hensman sent some very curious and interesting books, including original copies of Stow's "Chronicle" and Johnson's Dictionary. The latter contains such definitions as the following: "Network. Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections."

"Patron. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery."

"Tory. One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the State and the Apostolical Hierarchy of the Church of England; opposed to a Whig."

"Whig. The name of a faction."

The following is taken from Stow's "Chronicle." It is given under the date, 844 B.C.:—

"B.C., 844. Leire Sonne of Bladud succeeded his father. He builded Caier Lair upon the River of Sore, now called Leycester, and made there a Temple of Janus, placing a Flamine to governe the same."

There is also an interesting reference to Mountsorrel Castle, but it is too long to give here.



We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Hensman Dr. Paulson, and all those who, either by sending articles or paying us a visit, helped to make our first effort such a great success.

It is hoped the "Hobbies" Exhibition will become an annual event, and will increase in popularity.

### A Word to the Boys.

NOW is the time when the birds are busy building their nests, and very soon many of these nests will contain eggs—dear to the owners. It is painful to think how many of these homes are robbed by thoughtless boys, and how much sorrow is caused. In most cases the robber has no purpose in taking the eggs; he is not collecting seriously, and in a few days, or perhaps hours, the eggs will be destroyed. We don't wish to preach a sermon on this subject, but we wish all our boys to think of the happiness—even of a bird. Find the nests by all means, but do not trample too much near the nest, and do not make a high road to the bird's home so that every small boy will may it. Rather hide yourself away so that you can watch the interesting habits of the creatures which help to make the country so charming.

### "Quornian" Balance Sheet,

For Xmas No. 1906.

Receipts.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Donations ..	2	2 0	To Printer for Magazines	3	0 0
Annual Subscriptions ...	0	7 6	" " Blocks, &c.	0	18 9
Terminal " ...	2	12 0	Sundries, Postage, etc....	0	5 0
Special donation for Photographs ...	0	15 0			
From Xmas Entertainment Committee ...	0	8 0			
	£6	4 6	Balance ...	2	0 9
				£6	4 6

It will be noticed that we received £2 10s. in addition to the ordinary subscriptions, and yet we have only £2 0s. 9d. in hand. This shows that the Magazine cannot pay for itself unless our sale is increased considerably. Let us all do our best to bring success.

### Laughs in Latin.

THOSE of us who pride ourselves upon our knowledge of the Classics will welcome the following:—

A boy once chose the following for a motto:—

"Malo, malo, malo, malo."

(Malo, I would rather be

Malo, Up an apple tree,

Malo, Than a naughty boy

Malo, In adversity).

\* \* \*

Now you Latin scholars, take down your dictionaries, and translate the following interesting passages:—

(i) "Cum dic piper; Tellus sum more meretrix,"

(ii) "Hi Sabilli haeres ago,

Fortibus es in aro.

Nobile, nobile, Themis trux.

Se vaticinum, pes an dux."

(iii) "Ubi jam; passus sum."

(iv) "Aes e humano agente,

Pacis suâ an mones lente

Censum Bacchus se unas duo

Cancer Thisbe sed Orpheu?"



It is said that many scholars were greatly puzzled some years ago by the following inscription:—

"Hic Jacet

A. Publi. Canali.

Aspo ort.

Obit Christi anno XXX.

Aletha te veritas te de quali vasto.

His hev vasa Jovi alto perago

O doneat acv porcanorum!

An da preci?

O.V.S.

R.I.P.

\* \* \*

This pathetic poem is a very interesting piece of work:—

*Tonis ad resto Mare.*

O mare oeva si formæ

Formæ ure tonitru,

Iambicum as Amandum,

Olet Hymen promptu.

Mihi is vet as anne se

As humano Erebi;

Olet mecum marito te,

Ore eta beta pi.

Alas plano more meretrix,

Mi ardor vel uno;

Inferiam ure artis base,

Tolerat me urebo.

Ah me vae ara scilicet,

Vi laudu vimen thus?

Hiatu as arandum sex,

Illuc Ionicus.

Heu sed heu vix en imago;

Mi missis mare sta;

Oh cantu redit in mihi,

Hibernas arida?

Averi vafer heri si,

Mihi resolves indue;

Totius olet Hymen cum—

Accepta tonitru.

It is reported that a stone, with letters rudely carved as shown below, has been discovered recently, and has quite nonplussed the local antiquarians:

FORAS
EST
O R U
BON

How wonderful!

### Hockey.

IT is unfortunate that the return matches with the Wyggeston and Hinckley Schools had to be abandoned on account of the weather.

On March 13th we played the Barrow Grammar School Girls, and won by 4 goals to 0. The play was good on both sides, and the goals were not easily scored. Perhaps the most noticeable features of the game were the good spirits of the beaten team, Winnie Payne's extremely good play at right-outside, and the splendid "clearing" hits of Irene Atkins, who, though playing back, kept the forwards well in view, and thus doubled the value of her strokes.

### Football Notes.

v. BARROW G.S. Played at Quorn on Feb. 13th.

Result—Win, 5—4.

THE visitors played with a gale behind them during the first half, and it was fortunate for us that they scored only three goals before the interval. Payne defended well, and was assisted a great deal by Parkinson and Moore. After the interval, cold rain and snow came in the driving wind, and caused much discomfort to players and spectators. Our forwards had now their opportunity, but it was very difficult to control the ball, and we seemed

likely to suffer defeat. Backhouse, on the extreme left, took the ball down, and centred well across the goal-mouth on several occasions; the front line was now playing with much dash (Cotton and Richardson being particularly noticeable), and took full advantage of these opportunities. It was close on time, however, when we scored the winning goal.

\* \* \*

v. LOUGHBOROUGH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, on Feb. 16th.

Played at Loughborough. Result—Win, 1—0.

We were playing two fresh backs, viz., Payne and Parkinson, and felt somewhat uncertain as to the defence. But while the backs were quite equal to their task, the forwards seemed unable to get goals, though several opportunities came to them. Nothing was scored until a few minutes before time, when the home goalkeeper was penalised for carrying the ball. A goal resulted from the free kick, and it was by this narrow margin that we obtained the victory.

\* \* \*

v. MOUNTSORREL IVANHOE. Played at Quorn on March 9th.

Result—Lost, 2—6.

Though the superior weight and strength of our opponents told in the end, we gave them a good game, and were well satisfied with the play. Our team was weak in the half-back line, though Moore did a good deal of defensive work; Hayes put in one excellent shot from the second line. Backhouse, Cotton, and Richardson kept up a strenuous attack. Bunney effected some excellent saves.

\* \* \*

v. BARROW G.S. On March 13th, at Barrow. Draw, 3—3.

This game proved very interesting, and our boys did well to equalise the goals scored by our opponents. For 35 minutes during the first half our boys played a splendid game—the best the writer has seen them play—and two goals resulted. In the three minutes before half-time Barrow scored two goals quite unexpectedly. The second half tried the newer members of the team very sorely, and, not being able to last, they made very little

headway. Our defence was very sound, as may be seen from the fact that Barrow were bombarding the goal for 15 minutes towards the close of the game, but without success. Probably the most remarkable feature of the day was the touch-lines. May we suggest that our friends “across the brook” study Euclid, Def. 4.

\* \* \*

v. RATCLIFFE COLLEGE. Played at Ratcliffe on March 20th.

Lost, 6—3.

Here, again, the inexperience of several of the players told against us, with the result that we suffered defeat. The home side played with a gale at their backs, and kept our defence well employed. Payne and Richardson worked bravely, and Bunney allowed nothing to pass when saving was a possibility. Half-time came with the score 4—0 against us. It was thought quite possible to make a fight for it, and Pilgrim came back, Richardson going forward. This was a wise change, as Pilgrim rose to the occasion, and gave his opponents little peace. Unfortunately, Ratcliffe scored two goals very quickly after the re-start. Occasionally our forwards got well together, and three goals were scored, but never was the attack satisfactory.

A tour of inspection of the College Buildings and a cup of tea, followed by an enjoyable ride home, ended a very pleasant outing.

\* \* \*

v. LOUGHBOROUGH INTERMEDIATE. Played on March 23rd at Quorn.

Result, 12—0.

Little need be said of this match. Our visitors were extremely weak, and never was our goal in danger. The goal scorers were Backhouse (5), Wainwright (2), Cotton (2), Richardson (2), and Smith (1).

\* \* \*

### Summary of Season's Matches.

Played 16 ... Won 7 ... Lost 4 ... Drawn 5.  
Goals for, 60. Goals against, 47.



### Rifle Club Notes.

WE have pleasure in reporting a considerable improvement in the shooting this term. In the first place we have a membership of 25, an increase of 5. There has been much more interest taken, and more care has been shown in the actual firing. Several new members found it very difficult to find the target at first, but all are showing steady improvement. Six matches were arranged, but unfortunately two with Ilkley Grammar School had to be abandoned owing to the closing of the school because of illness.

		Matches.		Points	
				for.	against.
Feb. 18th.—v.	Woodhouse Eaves R.C.	...	275	...	261
Mar. 18th.—v.	Bungay Grammar School	...	133	...	153
" 25th.—v.	" " "	...	138	...	140
" 25th.—v.	Kingston-on-Thames G.S.	...	246	...	247

Our best shooting was in the first match when our average was 27.5 (possible 35). The Woodhouse Club were not at full strength, but they were by no means weak. Richardson was top with 30 points. The first match with Bungay was disappointing, our shooting being very weak. One of the Bungay boys (J. Bishop) scored 33—a very creditable performance.

The following week we were more successful, but Bungay beat us by two. Our scores were:—

23, 26, 20, 23, 26, 20.

The boy Bishop made a splendid score, losing one point only. The following were the Bungay scores:—

25, 9, 27, 16, 29, 34.

Read, who scored 29, was unfortunate in missing once. His hits were 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5.

The shooting in the Kingston match, on the same day, was slightly better, Mee (29), Moore (29), and C. G. Frisby (27) helping to pull up the total.

Our scores were:—23, 26, 20, 23, 26, 20, 29, 29, 27, 23.

Kingston scores:—30, 30, 29, 28, 26, 24, 24, 22, 19, 15.

A handicap competition was held at the beginning of the term, when W. Moore carried off the prize after a very interesting contest. Several Schools have asked for dates for next term, so that we hope all will take pains to improve and so compete for a place in the team.

### Cricket.

THE bright days remind us that summer is approaching and we shall soon hear the welcome sound of the cricket bat. Thoughts of the future also bring memories of the past. Many pleasant games we have had, but one in particular is uppermost in our mind at the moment. It was an encounter with Ratcliffe College in May, 1905. The pitch was, strange to say, two yards over the correct length, and being on a slope, it placed the uphill bowler at a great disadvantage. Ratcliffe batted first and knocked up 57 runs. The batting was good—Woodhouse scoring 20. G. H. Brown secured six wickets for twenty-one runs, and bowled two wides.

Clare and Hickling opened our innings very carefully, but up to the fall of the fourth wicket very few runs were made. Mee and Richardson, who went in at the fall of the fourth and fifth wickets, pulled up the score considerably. Mee's batting was especially brilliant, his hits including a four, a three, and two twos, but in his eagerness he unfortunately made a short run. Mee was dismissed at 49, but Richardson stayed, and runs continued to be added, but very slowly. With two wickets to fall the score reached 56, and the excitement was intense. Ratcliffe then changed the bowling, and Richardson was sent back by the next ball. Payne, who can be pardoned for being nervous under such trying circumstances, defended well several times, and hopes of a win were still entertained. He was soon clean bowled however, and the match ended in a win for Ratcliffe by one run, and that after conceding a short run and two wides. May our next term's experiences include such well contested fights, but may the margin be in our favour.

### Jottings by an Old Boy.

IT was in the Autumn of 1892 that the writer first became acquainted with the Quorn Village Hall. He was then only a small boy, and it was in fear and trembling that he approached the grim granite building, wondering what it held in store for him.

Happily, those fears proved groundless, and one of the happiest periods of his life was spent within its walls. What can compare with those days "When I was a boy at school?" What hosts of happy memories rush through our minds when we recall them! Who does not regret that they can never return? Make the most of your opportunities, boys; they can never be recalled.

There were 14 of us the first term, and it took us some little time to settle down in our new quarters.

We had the building to explore; the river and the "cut" to investigate; and last, but not least, to gauge the extent of our caretaker's patience. That he was no disciple of Job we some of us soon discovered. The river and Mr. D——ker's boats seemed to offer good scope for fun.

The boats were certainly extremely useful when we wanted to chase an errant football which seemed to have a great liking for the Soar. After the episode of the "logs," however, we had to retire to the confines of our playground.

Apropos of the logs, Mr. B——'s peace-offering should be nicely mellowed by this time.

Left to the resources of the playground, we devoted our attentions to the skittle alley—until we were turned out. The rustic seats at one end of the ground also received attention, and suffered a slow and mysterious process of diminution.

As for games, we consoled ourselves tolerably well with hockey, Harry Harry, marbles, conquerors, etc.

Hockey was only possible when we could find a tennis ball, and they presently became rather scarce, for they had a nasty knack of going over our neighbour's high wall, or of lodging in the rain spouts. The task of fetching them generally devolved on the loser, as it was rather a risky performance.

With the advent of new boys and the acquisition of a playing field, we came forth to conquer or to die in the arena of sport; and both at cricket and footer we pitted our strength against rival schools.

Many a good tussle we had, particularly with our old rivals of Barrow School. What grand times we had on the river and Mr. Farnham's pool during that remarkable winter, when the cold was so intense that the indicator in the minimum thermometer nearly lost itself in the bulb. There were those late evenings at Sloyd, too, when we had plenty of fun and, I fear, did little work. Hosts of memories, in short, come crowding up as I write, and I have vivid recollections of an illustrated lecture on Canada, by a Canadian M.P.; a jaunt by brake to Bradgate; a trip to Leicester to hear Herr Richter; with hare and hounds, and other delights.

Speech Day was eagerly looked forward to, as it then meant a six weeks' respite from work. We treated our friends and parents to our best French and Latin. Much to their edification, no doubt. However, it shewed that we could do it.

We all of us had nicknames, though it has always been a mystery to me why such things are necessary. The fact remains, however, and perhaps the following, jotted down at random, may cause a smile of recognition to some who remember them:—"Scun" (short for secundus), "Joey," "Tit," "Emma," "Squirrel," "Chump," "Trilby," "The Fummil." The latter, by the way, was an antiquated quadruped, commonly called a horse, and ridden to school by one of our number. How it came by its extraordinary name the writer never discovered.

None of us were very fond of study, and some of the things we did and said were terrible. No wonder a schoolmaster's hair is prematurely grey and scanty. I, myself, being asked to give the degrees of comparison of "bad," calmly answered "bad, better, best," and then wondered why the laughter was both loud and long.

One of the last incidents connected with the old Hall that the writer remembers was a paper-chase through Woodhouse Eaves;



for a serious illness, contracted shortly afterwards, prevented him from being present when the move was made into the new premises.

The glamour of those early days still clings to the old place, and I think that all old Quornians will agree with me that we had a real good time there.

BROWNIE.

### Hobbies.

WE are unable in this number to give much space to this subject; but may we call the attention of our readers to the pleasure which may be derived from a study of wild flowers. There are in store many wonderful revelations of the mysterious workings of Nature for those who have never collected wild flowers, or observed them closely before; and it is hoped, therefore, that during the coming term, some among us will be induced to do so.

Mr. Hicklin will prepare a table which will assist in the classification of wild flowers, and he is willing to be at School at 8.30 each morning during the term to help any who bring specimens. He will point out the chief characteristics of the plants with any features of special interest, and will assist collectors in pressing and preserving specimens. We assure our readers that no hobby can bring more pleasure to those interested in Nature, than this will afford, and we certainly enjoy our walks much more when we can see wonders in the hedge-rows than when "A rose is but a rose and nothing more."

It will please Mr. Hicklin greatly to find a few of our pupils really keen botanists, and he will not grudge the time spent in helping them to become efficient.

### Photographic Notes.

(From "Owen's College Magazine.")

DOUBTLESS most of our photographic enthusiasts have noticed that in a great number of the views to be seen at a photographic exhibition the landscapes are hazy, and that this effect is

very artistic. Although the following method of obtaining this effect is not the one adopted by the photographer in the usual way, it might be of interest to any who may care to try it. It consists of turning the paper upside down in the printing frame, so that the white side is next to the film. The sensitised surface is then printed from the back and this distributes the light in a way particularly pleasing to those who like very soft effects in photography. In addition to reversing the paper the negative may also be turned; and this, besides rectifying the defect in the first case—that of having everything in the print reversed—will enhance the mistiness and often produce a more pleasing result. Of course, as in the printing the light has first to pass through the unsensitised part of the paper, this process will require considerably more time, and it will be found necessary to prolong the printing as much as ten to twenty times the amount required for a normal print.

\* \* \*

A recent number of a photographic journal gave the following account of a rather interesting experiment in printing. "Take a profile portrait negative and from it make a contact positive. The negative should be strong and the positive weaker. One of the two, it does not matter which, should be on a film, such as from a "Kodoid" plate, or a cutting from a roll film. Place negative and positive together so that they will "neutralise," as opticians say, and form an almost uniform black surface when held up to the light. Then shift them a hair's breadth, until an outline appears upon them, holding the two, positive and negative, again up to the light. Attach the two by narrow pieces of gummed paper so that they will not slip, and lay a piece of sensitised paper next to the film. Of course, it will take a good while to print through both negative and positive. The outline should be deeply printed. The result, when developed, will give a "bas-relief" or "statuary" effect. This method is particularly suited for full profile portraits."

### Solutions to Xmas Number Puzzles.

- 1.—To find the day on which a given date falls, first take a quarter more of the number of years and a quarter less than the number of hundred years, and subtract the latter from the former, leaving out fractions; then add the day of the given year, and divide the result by seven; the remainder will indicate the day of the week, counting from Sunday as 1. Thus in the example:—

$(1782 \div 445) - (17 - 4) = 2214$ . Sept. 21st is the 264th day of the year, so that we have  $(2214 \div 264) \div 7 = 354$  exactly. The day was therefore Saturday.

- 2.—Unfortunately we printed No. 2 wrongly: we should have said take 9 from 6, *not* 6 from 9.

Here are two solutions:—

- (i) SIX—IX=S                      (ii) VI—XI=V—X.  
      IX—X=I                        IX—X=I  
      LX—L=X                        XL—L=X  
      S+I+X=SIX=6.                 $\therefore V-X+I+X=V+I=VI$ .

- 3.—There were 28 pupils, for—

$$x - x \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} \right) = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{28}x = 3$$

$$\therefore x = 28$$

- 4.—The true weight is the mean proportional between the two weights—9 and 16, *i.e.* 12 lbs.
- 5.—On passing the first guard the woman had 295 eggs. She sold 148 eggs to the first, and had 147 left. To the second she sold 74 eggs, and had 73 left. To the last she sold 37 having 3 dozen left.
- 6.—The pen was 24 hurdles long and one hurdle wide, and so if we use two more hurdles, and make the pen two hurdles wide, it will hold twice as many.

- 7.—In yon grey MANSE an old divine,  
      Taught me my MENSA to decline,  
      And verbs with NAMES of mood and tense;  
      But while I plodded on apace  
      I had to keep the MEANS of grace,  
      And close his prayers with loud AMENS.

\* \* \*

We regret to say that only two readers sent solutions to the above. F. Harriman solved all correctly. L. H. Facer sent solutions to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, but only Nos. 3 and 6 were correct.

Seeing there were so few solutions sent, no prize can be offered.

We have altered the character of the puzzles entirely, and trust that the following will prove more popular.

### Puzzles.

- No. 8.—*Geographical Enigma.*

The initials and finals, read downwards, will name the chief ports of a country of Europe.

1. A county town of Scotland. *Ayr*
2. One of the Barbary States. *Tripoli*
3. A part of Hindostan. *Bombay*
4. A river in England. *Trent*
5. A lake in North America. *Gene*
6. A city in England. *London*
7. The Capital of a German State. *Berlin*
8. A country of Asia. *India*
9. A celebrated European whirlpool. *Maelstrom*

- No. 9.—*A Square Puzzle.*

A disagreeable woman. One who governs.  
 An extreme condition. The equivalent of worth.  
 An act of foolish talking.



✓ No. 10.—Puzzle. *Plane, plain*

I am a word of many meanings; of the same sound, but spelt differently. Sometimes I am a beautiful tree, but at other times I am a wide stretch of country without any trees. I am never pretty, but never really ugly. I am very clear and easy to understand. I am also a tool which is much used in making furniture. What am I?

## ✓ No. 11.—Transposition Puzzle.

Bzheialet ... A girl's name. *Elizabeth*  
 Ivvsesu ... A volcano. *vesuvius*  
 Teexre ... A West Country city. *Exeter*  
 Cuyt ... A girl's name. *Lacy*  
 Myruahto ... A town on the East Coast. *Yarmouth*  
 Fkoornl ... An English county. *Norfolk*

When these words are written correctly, the initials spell a boy's name.

No. 12.—Numerical Puzzle. *Birmingham*

I am the name of a great city, spelt with 9 letters—

My 8, 9, 10 is an eatable. *ham*  
 My 7, 9, 2, 6 means to profit. *gain*  
 My 1, 9, 6, 7 is a loud noise. *bang*  
 My 3, 2, 6, 7 is a piece of jewelry. *ring*  
 My 1, 3, 2, 6, 7 means to fetch. *bring*  
 My 4, 9, 6 is a human being. *man*

## ✓ No. 13.—Diamond Puzzle—A kind of tree.

1. A vowel. <i>E</i>	6. A colour. <i>scarlet</i>
2. A climbing plant. <i>VY</i>	7. A river. <i>Tran</i>
3. A colour. <i>GREEN</i>	8. A beverage. <i>Ted</i>
4. A dog. <i>TERRIER</i>	9. A consonant. <i>R</i>
5. A kind of tree. <i>Evergreen</i>	

Solutions must reach the Editor before June 30th.