

*"Reading maketh a full man; Conference a ready man; and Writing an exact man."—BACON.*

THE  
Elizabethan.

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ORIGINES BARNETIENSES.

(VIII.)

In our last number we took a glimpse of our predecessors when engaged in the routine of school work, shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth of "glorious memory." It is only natural that we should now take a look at them when they had put aside books, pens, and kindred troubles of schoolboy life, and see how they enjoyed themselves when out of school, in days when cricket was not. We find that one of the earliest cares of the Governors was that "a parcell of ground" lying close to the school should be bought and well enclosed "for the recreation of the Scholers," and "chiefly for y<sup>e</sup> keeping them together on playe dayes from wandering and running into the towne." We can easily understand how the Governors of the School so early in our history, should have objected to the boys "loafing" in the town. For, as a contemporary writer states, a town like Barnet "that we call a thoroughfaire town" was full of "sumptuous innes builded for the reception of such travellers and strangers as passe to and fro." This would entail quite an army of suspicious characters such as "ostlers who cheated horses of their food," and tapsters who were in league with highway men, as well as the large number of hangers-on who would prowl around the seventy coaches which stopped each day at Barnet. Then, too, there were the Barnet Fairs to which men were wont "to repaire, whereby" as a quaint

contemporary writer states "they often spend not onelie the weeke daies, but also the Lord's sabbaoth in great vanitie and riot. But such hath been the iniquitie of ancient times"—and of modern times too, we may safely add. We find that Dean Colet in the statutes which he drew up for St. Paul's Grammar School—the first Grammar School in the kingdom in which Greek was taught—enforced his objections to school boys resorting to fairs, for he enacted as follows: "I will that they (*i.e.*, the school boys) use no disputing at Saint Bartilimewe." That is Saint Bartholomew's Fair, which was the resort of all the turbulent characters of London.

We, however, while appreciating this enactment, shall feel more interest in the games which were in vogue among our predecessors on "playe dayes." In days when crowned heads took delight in witnessing cock fights, combats of dogs and bulls, of dogs and bears, and even of bulls and bears, when everything that savoured of fighting was peculiarly dear in the eyes of an Englishman, it is only natural to find boys' games were sometimes such as we should not dream of to-day. So we are not surprised to read that cock-fighting was authoritatively recognised at grammar schools in these times. That in some schools it was customary on each Shrove Tuesday for each boy to bring his fighting cock to his master, and that—and we tremble to chronicle it—a whole morning was spent in watching a cock fight—of all places—in the school room. A curious proof of the prevalence of cock fighting is found in Dean Colet's statutes, to which we have already referred, in addition to his prohibitory injunction about visiting fairs, he emphatically says "I will the scholars use no cock fightinge, nor riding about of victorie." We have not been able to discover what the "riding about of victorie" was to which he objected; but the custom of boys bringing fighting cocks to their masters we can in a measure appreciate. It has left a curious trace at Sedberg Grammar School, where it was, and perhaps,

unless abolished under the new scheme, is still customary, for the boys to pay on a particular day of each year a sum of money called "cock-penny" to their masters.

After dinner, in winter, boys usually indulged in football. The football was of leather, as large as a man's head, "and filled with wind and tossed with the feet in the streets(!)" This must have been in town games played between rival "prentice teams," the grammar boys being kept within their "four walles." We cannot imagine how our predecessors did without the internal indiarubber bladder which we find so indispensable to-day. Perhaps they had some method of utilising the bladders which now serve only for reservoirs of cold lard.

When winter and ice came, as "acme" skates were not, the boys had not great scope for figure-skating in an old fashioned winter such as we hope we are now well rid of. But they contented themselves with sliding on the ice, or they "skated." The "skates" being the leg-bones of some animal fastened with thongs to their boots. Thus accoutred they punted themselves along the ice with iron-shod poles, and were then given to such playful pastimes as charging each other. This custom would tend to be fatal to other leg-bones besides those doing duty for skates.

All the year round the whipping-top was in favour. The whipping-top we find from illuminated manuscripts was an Anglo-Saxon institution. Young England was recommended to take to the whipping-top in preference to indulging in games of hazard, as we see from the following lines:—

"Take a tope gif thou wilt playe,"  
"And not at the hasardye."

Besides the whipping-top there was the game of nine-pins or keyles, a word which seems to be a corruption of the French *Quilles*. But this game does not seem to have been exactly like modern nine-pins. Other games which were indulged in all the year through were of such a kind as

archery and "playing at weapons," or fencing. We dare say that to-day many of us would prefer to go to "shote with our long bowes" to practising "single attack" and "double attack" varied by a little "setting-up drill" under Serjeant-Major LYNN.

At Easter playing at the Water Quintain came in. The Quintain was something like a vane. On an upright post a spar was fixed so as to turn freely. On one end of the spar was the target, at the other end was a vessel containing water. The target was charged at full speed, and if the charger were awkward and did not take the bull's eye properly, the quintain turning on a swivel brought a douche of water on the unlucky wight.

Part of a gentle education in these days was carving at table. Were this custom revived the "carved for" would we think have more consideration for the carver. Detailed instruction in carving was published in manuals for the use of the young, and the "bokes of keruyng" give us a very interesting insight into contemporary manners. These works, besides containing hints such as to have "spare trenchers with napkyns" ready, contained also such instructions as the following about the use of the knife:—"Kutte withe your knyf your brede and breke it nouhte"; and "Youre knyf withe mete to your mouthe not bere." Forks being a comparatively modern introduction.

One very pleasing side to all these manners and customs, our account of which we hope has not wearied our readers, was the great attention which was paid to music, both instrumental and vocal. We will not enlarge on the scope of "plain song" and "prick song" which were in use in these days, but we will merely note that "the pastimes of instruments," and the "minstrely of lutes, pipes and harps," was assiduously followed. Perhaps our Choral Society may see its way to the introduction of some of these at its next concert.

## AN EXCURSION TO THE LIZARD.

We embarked at Falmouth on board the steamship *Albert*, at about a quarter to nine on the Bank Holiday, August 5th, 1878. After we had got our tickets, secured our place, and looked round a bit, the steamer cast off. We first went to St. Mawes to take in a pilot. At St. Mawes there is a castle (said to be the largest circular fort in England), which was built by Henry VIII. in 1542. Exactly opposite is Pendennis Castle, which dates from very remote times. During the Parliamentary wars both these castles were held for the king; the former by Sir Richard Vyvyan, the latter by Sir John Killigrew. St. Mawes was taken by the Roundheads long before Pendennis; the Roundheads then having command of the harbour Pendennis was starved out, and the last "Cornish pasty" consumed. It is said that before Killigrew surrendered he had the guns of the castle turned on his own fair mansion of Arwenack, which lay below the castle at the bottom of a hill, and set fire to it, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Roundheads. It is the proud boast of Cornishmen that Pendennis was the very last castle to surrender to the Parliamentarians. After taking in a pilot at St. Mawes, we steamed past the Black Rock, which is the "Cenii Ostium" of Ptolemy. Some writers have even supposed it to be the "Sika" of Diodorus Siculus, but that is generally thought to be St. Michael's Mount. We next passed St. Anthony's lighthouse, a modern structure by which bearings are taken to make Falmouth harbour, and to keep a wide berth from the dangerous rocks in the vicinity. Steering next a westerly course down Channel, and standing out farther from the coast, we could not make out much of the coast line. We saw the "Manacle" rock and bell. The bell was not ringing, the tide being out and there being no sea.

We at length made the Lizard at about a quarter to twelve, after an exceedingly pleasant voyage. We landed on a beautiful beach of shingle in a little cove, which was quite enclosed by enormous serpentine rocks. After we had looked about the Lizard village and seen the new reading-room, we went for a walk to view the celebrated Lizard lighthouse, but found that Monday was the only day of the week upon which it was closed to visitors, so we had to content ourselves with a walk around the exterior. After we had walked round the lighthouse we drove to the celebrated Kynance Cove, a series of most beautiful coves, islands, caves, and serpentine rocks. The first thing we saw (I might say heard) was the "Devil's Bellows"—a small cave running through a huge serpentine rock; where, when the wind was south-west, it blew into the opening towards a channel (which was about high water mark), and which entrance was so small that the wind could not go back that way, and thus when the waves came in at the northern opening, the air was pressed together and suddenly rebounding (I suppose) sent the water flying in volumes about twenty yards with a deafening noise. An explosion took place on an average once every five minutes. Just above the front of the cave is a hole which is called the "Post Office," because if a newspaper or any substance of the kind is put in front of it as the water is going in, it is sucked in by the air, but only to be blown out again from the mouth of the larger cave in countless atoms when the explosion takes place. The spray is blown to a great height and falls like a shower of rain. We next saw the "Bather's Pond," a beautifully deep and clear piece of water, so surrounded by rocks, that in the fiercest storm it is always clear and calm. We were then shewn the "Fish Pond," a pool in the rocks which is left by the tide crowded with small fish, which are quite tame, and which will eat (and even fight for) mussels, limpets, &c., thrown in by visitors. We then returned to the Lizard by the same conveyance

and went on board the steamer. We had, however, some difficulty in getting on board as it was very rough, in fact it was not until we had got a good wetting that we could get on board at all. As the weather was very much rougher in going home, a great number of the passengers succumbed to the dire effects from which I am glad to say I escaped. We at length arrived at Mylor at about half-past ten, after having spent a most enjoyable day, reserving for a future occasion the Logan rock and the glorious sea wall of Tol-pedn-penwith.

F. J. J.

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## F A S T I.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.—Our School Library as a matter of history was begun in 1634. We find in the School Archives an account of its origin in the following note:—

“MEMORAUDŪ that in ye Moneth of August 1634, Mr. “Thomas Bates, gent. now dwelling in Oxfordshire and “sometime Scholer of this Schoole, freely bestowed upon ye “Schoole a Cooper’s Dictionary; and also Mr. John Marsh “of the towne of Chipping Barnet, gent. sometime a Scholer “of this Schoole freely bestowed on ye Schoole Erasmus “Adagies *in folio*.”

These volumes, however, presented by these two “some-time Scholars of this Schoole” have not survived through two centuries to our day; so that practically our School Library was opened in January 1877. Then we had under twelve volumes. At the end of last term we had upwards of three hundred on the shelves. These books we owe partly to the kind interest of friends of the school, partly to purchases made from time to time from the library subscriptions paid by the boys. We have also from time to time had

money donations amounting with the fines to £9 3s. We acknowledge in another page donations of £1 1s. from J. FRENCH and D. ADAIR, who on leaving presented their deposit fees to the library. May they meet with imitators.

That the library is appreciated by the majority of the boys we infer from the number of books given out during the last school year. During 1878 nine hundred and forty-seven entries have been made in the Library Day Book. These entries afford a curious study both of the boys who take out books, and of the books that seem most popular with the boys. We found, somewhat to our surprise, that we are not all readers. Some of us perhaps want stronger mental food than is furnished by our Library. Or it may be that some of us are such great thinkers that we have no time to be readers. It is very interesting to note the books that have been most asked for by the boys. The favourite book, judging from the number of times it has been borrowed, has been "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Hughes' masterpiece is deservedly popular, and in passing this verdict the common consent of the boys is undoubtedly right. Next in popularity has been the "White Brunswickers," a School-boy tale by Mr. Adams. Amongst books of another kind, Sir Samuel Baker's descriptions of his travels in Africa, Abyssinia, and Ceylon, have been great favourites. The matter, style, type, and illustrations of these works are so charming that their popularity is not surprising. We might almost bracket with Sir Samuel Baker's works those of "Rob Roy" Macgregor. Mr. Macgregor's exploring expeditions in his canoe through the rivers of Europe and through Palestine, make us regret the more the absence of navigable waters in the vicinity of Barnet. "Cook's Voyages," Buckland's "Curiosities of Natural History," with his interesting accounts of strange monkeys, outlandish rats, and kindred topics, have been much read. Routledge's "Discoveries and Inventions of the Nineteenth Century," and



and Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers" have also passed through many hands. We are very glad to see, too, that there has been a steady demand all through the year for Scott's novels.

There is a trite question, "What's in a name" It means something in a school library. Among Cooper's novels, "The Wyandotte" and the "Heidenmauer" have not been taken out nearly as often as others with such titles as "Homeward Bound," or "Afloat and Ashore." We were a little surprised to find that Cooper has not been so popular as Verne. We think a taking title has had something to do with Monsieur Verne's popularity. A boy does not think twice about taking out a book which describes a journey from the earth to the moon, or existence leagues under the sea. As a rule we seem to like downright titles, such as "Daring Deeds," or the "Romance of Adventure," while we turn away from such works as "Historic Fancies," or even a "History of Natural Science."

The end, however, of a school library has, we think, been but partially reached, when it serves only to supply occupation for spare time. Larger books on history, works on science and natural history ought to have claims on the attention of some of us. There is no reason in the nature of things why such books should look down at us in reproachful silence from their shelves, protesting at being investigated only once or twice a year when the "roll call" of the library is taken. They seem then mournfully to say that they never have had a chance of requiring a visit to the binders, or of getting lost; for all they have had to do has been to watch the apple tree outside the window come out into flower and leaf, become studded with fruit, and then relapse into its wintry garb. This gets monotonous after a year or two.

We cannot conclude without again thanking those friends of the library who have done so much to stock its shelves. Our shelves would seem somewhat bare without Miss WILDE's

donation of sixteen volumes "freely bestowed on ye schoole"; the HEAD MASTER's of thirty, and the fifty-four books presented by S. STERN, Esq., of Little Grove, East Barnet, one of our GOVERNORS.

THE CONCERT.—The School Choral Society gave their annual concert on Monday, December 23rd. As it can hardly be considered a contemporary event now, we hope an elaborate and detailed account will not be expected from us.

This year we took for the first part of our programme Rimbault's "Country Life," a cantata descriptive of rustic work and play from May to October. After an overture for piano and harmonium comes a recitative, "Now the bright morning star." This was entrusted to S. R. Cross. A chorus, "Hail, bounteous May," now followed. It was sung rather unsteadily owing to the basses not taking up their part at the precise time. S. R. Cross then gave a solo, "May never was the month of love." This, the most difficult solo of the evening, did him much credit for his careful rendering. The rustic dance and chorus of woodmen and shepherds was followed by a bold chorus in unison, "Summer drest in lucid splendour." Here the parts went together admirably, and we think this was the best production of the whole cantata. The Intermezzo, an instrumental piece which divides the cantata into two parts, was taken as a solo for the harmonium with pianoforte accompaniment. This received an *encore*, and seemed to be fully appreciated. Liberty was taken with the next piece, a chorale, "Come, ye thankful people, come"; for instead of singing it to the music as arranged, the well-known air from the "March of the Israelites" was set to it, and it was sung in unison with, as we think, good effect. W. Fletcher then gave a recitative and song fairly well, although it was evident that he was suffering from a cold and was unable to reach all the high notes. The finale to the Country Life, "Harvest Home," brought us successfully to the end of the first part of our

programme. After an interval of ten minutes, the violins, led by Mr. Davies, opened the second part with Handel's "March in Scipio," with harmonium and pianoforte accompaniment. Throughout the concert the violins were, we think, well in tune, and went remarkably well together. We noticed that the number of violin players had increased since the previous concert. We hope they will show a still further increase by next Christmas. "Dulce Domum" followed, after which Harrison, ma. sang "Christmas voices," a delightful little carol by *Gatty*, from "Aunt Judy's Magazine"; an *encore* being demanded the last verse was given again. "Integer Vitæ" was well rendered by the choir, as was also *Sullivan's* carol, "Upon the snow-clad earth." A French song by P. W. Mitchell, from "Les Cloches de Corneville," was enthusiastically encored. A very well-known part song, "O who will o'er the downs so free," came next, and was followed by "Rosebud," a quartette from Farmer's Public School Song Book, in which Meek, Chambers, Messrs. Davies and Milne carried out their task successfully. King then sang "Wanderlied" with much spirit, and the choir joined in chorus, singing "Juvivallera," an *encore* being demanded and granted. A ballad dialogue, "Who killed Cock Robin," having been sung, the concert was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. The usual cheers being given, Mr. DIEMER, R.A.M., who had kindly come up from Bedford to accompany on the piano, not being forgotten.

ADDITIONS TO THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.—We beg leave with many thanks to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the School Library:—

H. E. CHETWYND-STAPYLTON, Esq. J.P.—

Collins' Mineralogy.

Davis' Geology.

The latter contains an MS. catalogue of the two smaller cases of geological specimens in the Library.

The Rev. G. STOTT, M.A., Senior Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford:—

Bramston, E. M.—“Espérance.”

Bramston, E. M.—“The Panelled House.”

“Olive the Teacher.”

“A Steadfast Woman.”

Mr. SHOULTS—

“Thackeray’s Christmas Books.”

J. HOOLE FRENCH, £1 1s.

DESMOND ADAIR, £1 1s.

The following works have been purchased:—

Tyndall on “Light.”

Tyndall on “Sound.”

Becker—“Charicles.”

Becker—“Gallus.”

Kingsley—“Madam How and Lady Why.”

Wood—“Common Moths of England.”

Maury—“Physical Geography of the Sea.”

Wood—“Natural History.”

Coleman—“British Butterflies.”

Wood—“Common Objects of the Sea Shore.”

Taylor—“Geological Stories.”

Proctor—“Pleasant Ways of Science.”

Atkinson—“British Birds’ Eggs and Moths.”

Smiles—“Character.”

Prescott—“History of the Conquest of Peru.”

Prescott—“History of the Conquest of Mexico.”

Church—“Stories from Virgil.”

Kingsley—“At Last.”

Storr and Turner—“Canterbury Chimes.”

Wood—“Common Objects of the Country.”

Skeat, Professor W.—“Shakespeare’s Plutarch.”

Langhorne—“Plutarch’s Lives” (Grecian.)

Globe Encyclopædia, Vol. VI.

Kitchin—“History of France,” 3 vols.

Church—"Stories from Homer."

Wykehamica.

Adams, C. H.—"Schoolboy Honour."

Perry, J.—"Church History."

Chambers' Encyclopædia of English Literature, 2 vols.

Series of Foreign Classics for English Readers—

Dante.

Molière.

Pascal.

Goethe.

Buckley—"Fairy Land of Science."

Rival Crusoes.

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM.—We beg leave to acknowledge with many thanks the donation of the following specimens to the School Museum:—

JOYCE—Butterflies.

DYBALL—Beetles.

GREEN— $\frac{1}{2}$  of an Anna.

MRS. SUTTON—A Razor Bill and a Puffin.

MILLER—Fossils.

MACKNES—Piece of Petrified Wood.

JOSLING—Fossils.

WESTON—Fossils.

JOSLING—Coins.

W. HERRING, Esq.—Fossils from the "Red Crag."

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this society for this term was held on Saturday evening, March 1st, at 7 o'clock. The first piece on the programme was a pianoforte solo by Dawson. This elicited well-merited applause. Next followed a recitation by Green, "The answer of a countryman to the invitation of a recruiting sergeant." A reading by Baldwin stood next on the programme. This drew forth roars of laughter. A quartette by Green, Fletcher, King, and Chambers *max.*, was next sung with accuracy and precision much to be admired. The next piece, a recitation by

King, was certainly the piece of the evening, and was given in an extremely good style and voice. Then came a reading by James, after which King sang a song entitled "Rosebuds," which was *encored* and repeated, Chambers *max.* playing the accompaniment. Mr. Davies now gave a reading which was followed by another from Games, entitled "A comfortable day," after which the President adjourned the meeting to Saturday, March 15th.

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### CRICKETING FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1879.

Date.	Club.	Place.
Saturday, May 17th,	Woodland House School,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, May 14th,	1st XI. <i>v.</i> next XXII.,	at Barnet.
Saturday, May 24th,	1st XI. <i>v.</i> next XXII.,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, May 28th,	Train Boys <i>v.</i> Town Boys,	at Barnet.
Saturday, May 31st,	High Barnet <i>v.</i> New Barnet,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, June 4th,	Woodland House,	at Southgate.
Saturday, June 7th,	1st XI. <i>v.</i> School with Masters,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, June 11th,	1st XI. <i>v.</i> School with Masters,	Barnet
Saturday, June 14th,	Woodlands, Hitchin,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, June 18th,	Mr. Stevens' XI. <i>v.</i> Mr. Whitmore's XI.,	at Barnet.
Saturday, June 21st,	Mr. Whitmore's XI. <i>v.</i> Mr. Stevens' XI.,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, June 25th,	Hillside, Elstree,	at Elstree.
Saturday, June 28th,	Hoddesdon Grammar School,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, July 2nd,	Merchant Taylor's 2nd XI.,	at Barnet.
Saturday, July 5th,	Hillside, Elstree,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, July 9th,	Hoddesdon Grammar School,	at Hoddesdon.
Saturday, July 12th,	Past <i>v.</i> Present,	at Barnet.
Wednesday, July 16th,	Merchant Taylor's,	at Barnet.
Saturday, July 19th,	St. Olave's Grammar School,	at Barnet.

SET AND CLASS WORK FOR SUMMER EXAMINATION, 1879.

SET OR CLASS.	GREEK.	MATHEMATICS.	GERMAN.	DRAWING.	SCIENCE.	SINGING.
I.	Stories from Attic Greek.	Geometrical and Analytical Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Euclid.	Schiller, Wilhelm Tell III.	Freehand.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Theory of Music.
II.	Greek Gram. and Exercises.	Arithmetic, Euclid Algebra.	Grammar and Exercises.	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.
III.	... ..	Arithmetic.	Ditto.	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.
IV.	... ..	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.
LOWER SCHOOL.	... ..	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto.

FORM WORK FOR SUMMER EXAMINATION, 1879.

FORM.	DIVINITY.	LATIN.	FRENCH.	HISTORY.	GEOGRAPHY.	ENGLISH LITERATURE.
V.	I. & II. Kings. Gospel History. Whately's Christian Evidences.	Virgil Æn. I. Cicero de Amicitia	Molière: Les Fourberies de Scapin. Voltaire: Chas. XII. Bk. II.	England Ed. III.—Rd. III. both included.	North and South America.	Shakspeare: Julius Cæsar.
IV.	Ditto.	Nepos. Miltiades, Cimon, Pausanias.	De Maistre: La Jeune Sibérienne	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
III. a.	I. & II. Kings. Gospel History.	Latin Stories. 55—76.	"Histoire d'un Chien" Hachette.	Ditto.	Europe and England.	Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos IV. V. VI.
III. b.	Ditto.	Subsidia and Primer.	Schneider's First Year's French Course.	Ditto.	Great Britain.	The Hermit, Parnell
II.	Ditto.	Subsidia and Primer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	England.	Ditto.
I.	Ditto.	Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns.	Ditto to Ex. 50.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Stanford's English Verse. Poems 40, 41, 42, 47.
LOWER SCHOOL.	Ditto.	... ..	Ditto to Ex. 50.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.



## EDITORIAL.

THE PAST YEAR.—In our first number, published in November, 1876, we proposed to ourselves, not too ambitiously we hope, the task of preserving for Barnet boys “some chronicle of the manifold events which make up our school-boy life.” Entering now on a new year, we think it will not be out of place to give a brief review of the principal events that have occurred in the school in the last twelve months. Of our progress in school work we have informed our readers by extracts from the examiner’s reports, but we think we would prefer (leaving this to more competent hands) to deal with what is generally allowed to be a highly important part of our lives, we mean our doings out of school.

We have to congratulate R. Newth, our last year’s captain of the cricket club, on the great progress made by the club while he was in office, which makes us regret the more that he has left us. During last season we played thirteen matches, of which we lost five. In some of the matches lost we think we were beaten not without glory. We could not hope to make such long scores as were made by some of the veterans who played against us in the team made up of the officers of the Second Middlesex Militia. We think, however, that last year’s experience shews us that our eleven ought to make more of its opportunities of playing together. The in-school matches might be better supported. We hope, too, that some of the promising bowlers of last year will not have fallen off this season. The limited funds at the disposal of the treasurer require very judicious expenditure, but we hope, as seems at present probable, that we shall have as many foreign matches as last year.

Our School Library, as will be seen from another part of the magazine, has been a very flourishing institution. We trust that its growth in popularity among the boys, and in the number of volumes on the shelves will not fall off.

Through the kindness of some of the governing body we have just had started a School Museum. It consists chiefly of natural history specimens, and already these inconveniently crowd the cases.

Last term the Choral Society gave its annual concert. We now look forward for this as a matter of course at Christmas time. Mr. Whitmore, the conductor, is to be congratulated for the efficient way in which his choir performed. We think that but few of us have a proper idea of the amount of anxiety and hard work which a public concert entails upon the conductor.

The Literary Society last term met neither with the support nor with the success which it deserves; this we are glad to see is being remedied this year.

We cannot help thinking that the chief thing lacking at present in our enlarged playground are Fives' Courts. They would supply the aching void which is felt in interval and after-school. We have felt the need of them more particularly this term—a term which some of us call the “stupid term,” because it rains or snows with great persistency, so that on the rare occasions of a sunshiny half holiday the field is rather “pulpy” for football. We believe that it would require some £40 to build three Fives' Courts in the play-ground. The athletics last term were not as well supported as we had expected. Last term a few of the boys went in for lawn-tennis, which went out with the shortening days, we had a very good court in the field. As long as lawn-tennis does not invade the province of cricket we wish it every success.

On the whole we think that a more corporate spirit, and therefore in every way a better spirit, is slowly growing up

in the school. This we cannot expect to spring full-grown into life all at once, but as it gradually matures we feel sure that it will supplant the taste for idling and "loafing," and the consequent misconduct in public which all the better-disposed spirits in the school are so anxious to suppress.

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### OUR LETTER FROM CAMBRIDGE.

DEAR SIR,

Surely never did time pass anywhere so quickly as at a university. The *boy* as he leaves school and becomes the Cambridge *man* undergoes an astonishing change in the three short years he spends up here. He hardly has time to throw off the freshman's timidity before he finds himself elevated to the dignity of second-year man; and then scarcely feels his importance as a second-year man, ere he arrives at his last year, and prepares to receive the honours which Alma Mater will bestow on him if he has been worthy of them. I suppose that the reason for all this is the number of excellent methods that have been invented for spending time. One need never be at a loss to know what to do here; if a man is inclined to work he can do so, and when he has had enough of work there are endless forms of amusement he can indulge in; if he does not care for this he can amuse himself by watching others.

The Lent races begin on March 12th. The men are in training, and we may expect them to give a good account of themselves in due time. As far as one can judge no very great surprises are in store. Cavendish has a boat allowed on, and as this will be their first race they will no doubt try to remove themselves from the bottom of the list of boats, and gain some places. They boast a "Blue" in their boat but yet are young compared with those they will have to row against.

The 'Varsity boat is of such universal importance that you may find full details of its work in any of the daily papers. Many of the men have been suffering from colds, and it was said the other day that "if any one is walking along the towing-path and hears a chorus of coughing he may know that the 'Varsity boat is not far distant."

The C.U.A.C. programme is fixed for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 20th, 21st, and 22nd. The University Handicaps are on March 7th. Fenners has been occupied for some days with the different college sports. Football is in as flourishing a condition as ever in spite of the fears of anxious parents. The Rugby Union Club manages to win a match now and then, but many goals are lost by bad place-kicking. The Bicycle Club has its Lent races fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25th and 26th. The trial race to select competitors against Oxford will be on May 5th.

Weston passed through Cambridge the other day, and was received by a large and noisy crowd which nearly filled the Market Place. After delivering his lecture Weston drove off on the top of a cab and did not resume his walk till he came to the Maddingley-road. A certain Trinity man started from Barnwell about an hour before Weston's arrival, personating Weston, collected a crowd with a number of policemen clearing the way, but all at once disappeared. The state of the crowd may be imagined.

Dr. Lightfoot preached at St. Mary's on Sunday evening and drew an immense crowd. St. Mary's was filled to overflowing, all eager to hear what is practically the new bishop's farewell sermon.

The Classical Tripos is over and the list is to appear about the 20th March; rumour says that it will be full of surprises, more than one has a chance for the senior place. We seem to be overrun with Triposes just now, four examiners succeeded in classing one man for the Indian and Semitic Languages Tripos last time, and yet the Union decided by

a majority of 47 last week that it would approve of the establishment of a Modern Languages Tripos in this University.

Yours truly,

Cambridge, *March, 8th*, 1879.

OLD ELIZABETHAN.

## THE DERIVATION OF THE WORD BARNET.

We have received the following letter from the Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge. It will be seen that the Professor, the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A., has with great courtesy and kindness, answered some questions with respect to the name of our town. The questions had been asked some time back in our "Notes and Queries" page, and we had taken the liberty of writing to ask Mr. SKEAT's opinion on the subject. We feel we speak with our readers in thanking him here for his great courtesy in sending this very full and scholarly letter. The common local opinion is that Barnet is derived from the German *Berg*, a hill, and an English diminutive suffix *net*.

2, SALISBURY VILLAS, CAMBRIDGE,

*February 19th*, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

The notion of an English termination *net* is even worse than the German *berg*, a hill. There is no such diminutive termination; if there be, it would be a gain to have an example of it.

*Barnet* must surely mark the place of some great conflagration. It is purely an Anglo Saxon word, viz., A.S. *baernet*, a fire, a great burning. It was pronounced precisely as Barnet is pronounced now. The variation to *Bernet* is quite right: the verb to burn is usually spelt *berne* in old books. Here are quotations—

"Theah he thone gewundodan mid baernette gelæcige." Though he (the surgeon) cure the wounded man with *burning*. (Here *baernette* is in the dative, from noun *baernet*).—ÆELFRIC'S HOMILIES, vol. i. p. 472.

"On baernette and heregunge and manslyhtum." With burning and harrying and slaying of men.—ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE *Anno* 994.

"And thone wudu gelógode swá swá he hit wolde habban tó his suna baernytte." And laid the wood as he would have it for the burning of his son.—ANGLO SAXON VERSION OF GENESIS xxii. 9.

To take *net* as a suffix is impossible. To take *et* as a diminutive ending is also impossible, as it is only used with words derived from French or Latin. The Anglo Saxon *et* means much the same as the modern *ing*. The derivation of Barnet then is (if the above be true) from *baernan*, to burn.

Yours sincerely,

W. W. SKEAT.

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of your magazine, which I have just received, I see you have done me the honour to insert an account of my "Voyage to South Africa," extracted from a private letter which I sent to England shortly after my arrival; and also express an intention of following it up by a description of my journey "up country" to Grahamstown. I can, of course, have no objection, if you think it will interest your readers, provided they will make allowance for any inaccuracies and want of care to which one is generally liable in writing a hurried letter not intended for publication.

In answer to the request with which I have been favoured ~~that~~ I would sometimes act as "South African Correspondent" to your valuable periodical, while I should be very glad to do anything in my power in remembrance of my pleasant temporary connection with your school, and the long and deeply esteemed friendship of your Head Master, I feel that your readers would derive more pleasure from an occasional paper written by those more conversant with South African life than myself. At the same time I am sure that they would take greater interest in articles from the pens of "brother school-boys." If this should be the case I can promise you a short paper now and then by one or two of our

present "Andreans," and indeed had already been favoured with one (which I now enclose, and for which you may perhaps find a place in some future number) before I learned that I had myself unwittingly "rushed into print."

Echoing most heartily your motto—"Floreat Schola Barnetiensis," to which I would add, "atque ejus libellus,"

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

PHILIP W. T. WARREN.

S. Andrew's College, Grahamstown,

January, 9th, 1879.

The following is the description of Mr. Warren's journey "up country" which we promised in our last, and of which he speaks in the preceding letter:—

"My journey from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown took eleven hours, five of which were spent in the train, the rest in what is locally called a coach, which resembles more a sturdy cart, having a seat in front, and two seats facing each other inside, the latter being protected by a canvas covering on hoops. This vehicle is supposed to hold eight people and a driver. The roads are for the most part only tracks worn down by the traffic. These tracks being interspersed with stones about the size of a hat experience teaches that it is preferable when voyaging by this indigenous conveyance to bump against fellow-travellers rather than against the sides of the vehicle. The weariness produced by my journey soon thawed away under the kind hospitality I received on my arrival from Dr. Ross, the Principal of St. Andrew's College."

W. M. writes to correct an error that was made in the account of the Battle of Barnet, Vol. II., No. 5. The line regiment which carries its number in front and rear is the 28th regiment, and not the 53rd as stated. The 28th, whose *nom de guerre* is the *Old Brag Slashers*, won this mark of distinction in the Peninsula, when being attacked in front and rear, the rear rank faced round, and both front and rear repelled their foes.

# FIELD ACCOUNT.

*Balance Sheet for the Year 1878.*

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
		L.	S.	D.			L.	S.	D.		
Donations and Subscriptions	..	..	5	5	2	Balance due to Treasurer	..	..	31	6	2
Fines	..	..	5	1	7	Cricket and Football Materials and Repairs			10	7	8
Grazing Rent	..	..	12	0	0	Stamps, Stationery, Printing & Advertising			1	1	4
Fees—Spring Term	..	..	13	11	5	Labour in Field	..	..	0	19	3
„ Summer Term	..	..	14	7	6	Sundries	..	..	0	7	4
„ Michaelmas Term	..	..	14	7	6	One year's Rent of Field	..	..	48	0	0
Balance due to Treasurer	..	..	27	8	7						
						</					

*Correct,*

J. B. LEE.



## WILD ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

The Lion is most to be feared of our wild animals. He is very brave, and when hungry has been known to attack a whole party of huntsmen. I have heard that a Lion once stopped a Hottentot, who had been sent for a basket of grapes by some officers, near where Bedford now is. The Lion kept the black standing in the road for some hours, for whenever the Hottentot moved the Lion growled. At last he dozed, then the Hottentot set off as hard as he could go, leaving the grapes behind. When he got to camp he told the officers that a Lion had stopped him. They went to the place, where they found the basket torn to bits, the grapes scattered about the road, but the Lion gone. The African Elephant is the largest kind of Elephant, being often twelve feet high. He is a very mild animal, and seldom fights. The Elephants generally go in herds, and when they are going through a forest it seems to tremble beneath them. As they go they pluck off branches to eat and to switch off the flies. Elephants generally march one after another, the eldest in the herd leading and the next eldest bringing up the rear. Though they are of such a prodigious size, they can go through a forest without making the least noise; they seem to pass away just like shadows when an enemy approaches. They are very fond of rolling in the water and squirting it over themselves and each other, trumpeting shrilly the while.

We have many kinds of Antelopes in Africa. They are all timid except the kind called Gemsbok, which will fight even a Lion. A Gemsbok's horns are long, sharp, and smooth, and lie back on his shoulders. When attacked, by throwing his head back he presents the points of his horns to his

enemy. The skeletons of a Lion and a Gemsbok have been found, with the horns of the latter buried in the former. The Velderbeste or Cape Buffalo and the Blessbucks or Spring Bucks are more of our wild animals. When the latter travel from one part of the country to another, what the Dutch call *trekeng*, they are given to trampling blindly over everything, being known to have trampled even hunters to death when they have met them in a narrow pass.

The Ostrich when wild is timid; it will fly if it sees a strange object even at a mile's distance. It runs very fast, taking strides of twelve feet. They can only be tamed by rearing them from the egg. They lay from fifteen to eighteen eggs in a season, but if you take the eggs they go on laying. Ostrich chicks look very funny, as they are covered with something like coarse hair; but this develops into feathers, the best of which are sold at the rate of £75 a pound.

G. C. M.

St. Andrew's College, Africa.

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## NOTES OF NEWS.

EASTER VACATION.—This term will end on Saturday, April 19th, and next term will begin on Friday, May 2nd.

BALANCE SHEET.—The Balance Sheet of the Cricket Club is published in this number of the magazine. There is, as will be seen, a deficit of twenty-seven pounds due to the Head Master.

EFFECTS OF THE FROST.—Early this term the School bell fell from its supports on to the roof of the turret. Fortunately neither the bell nor the turret were damaged.

ALTERATION OF DAYS FOR THE LIBRARY.—The Library is now open on Wednesday as well as Saturday, the latter day being only for Forms V. and IV.

PAST *v.* PRESENT.—This match is fixed for Saturday, July 12th.

REVERSION TO NINE O'CLOCK SCHOOL.—After the mid-term holiday we went back to our old hour of commencing morning school.

CASES IN THE LIBRARY.—The new cases for the School Museum have been placed in the Library. We hope to be able to give some account of their contents in our next number.

CONFIRMATION.—A confirmation was held in Barnet Church on Saturday, March 22nd, by the Bishop of St. Albans, at which thirteen candidates were presented from the School.

NEW PREFECTS.—The following have been made Prefects for this term:—Games, Josling, Stewart, Ridley ma., and Joyce.

EDITOR'S BOX.—We have had to hold over the article on the Pyramids, and the conclusion of "The Law of Growth in the English Language."

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We beg leave with many thanks to acknowledge the receipt of the following School Magazines:—

The *Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

The *Magdalen College School Magazine*, Oxford.

The *Glenalmond Chronicle*, the College, Glenalmond, N.B.

The *Mill Hill Magazine*.

The *St. Andrew's College Magazine*, S. Africa.

The rate of subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 1s. 6d. per annum (or, including postage, 1s. 7½d). Subscribers should send their names to J. Whitmore, Esq., Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet, Herts.

The next number will be published soon after the middle of next Term.