

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

THE

Elizabethan.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 106 for "Master" read "Masters."
„ 107 „ "Vetœ" read "Vitæ."
„ 111 „ "Wail" read "Wall."
„ 120 „ "Caucasam" read "Caucasum."
„ 121 „ "Desiliunt" read "Dissiliunt."

sympathy of the reader, while we endeavour to show how the seed of institutions planted three centuries ago has expanded with existing requirements and survived in our own day.

We feel that we shall hardly be calling for any stretch of imagination on the part of the reader, if we ask him for the moment to carry himself back to the seventeenth century, to suppose himself to be standing before the notice-board in our old hall, and to be examining the lesson-card, which it is not impossible he would find posted up there for the information of the "Schollers." There upon one day of the

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ORIGINES BARNETIENSES.

(VII.)

“That orations in Latine bee publicly made in the Schoole once every weeke by some of the best Schollers.”

We have great pleasure in introducing our readers in this number to a relic of the bygone usages of our school, which we venture to hope they may find both interesting and instructive. To ourselves the subject of this paper appears fraught with especial interest, because it may perhaps give us a passing glimpse into the inside arrangements and actual routine work of the “Schoole.” We beg therefore for the sympathy of the reader, while we endeavour to show how the seed of institutions planted three centuries ago has expanded with existing requirements and survived in our own day.

We feel that we shall hardly be calling for any stretch of imagination on the part of the reader, if we ask him for the moment to carry himself back to the seventeenth century, to suppose himself to be standing before the notice-board in our old hall, and to be examining the lesson-card, which it is not impossible he would find posted up there for the information of the “Schollers.” There upon one day of the

week—to be explicit, let us say Saturday, hours 3 and 4—he would find the words “*Latine orations.*” If we may suppose our reader to have been a visitor unacquainted with the working of the “*Schoole,*” he would naturally turn to the “*Schoole-Maister,*” or possibly to one of the “*Praepositours for the weeke*” for information.—But here, as we have simply employed this illustration with the object of introducing our subject in as real a way as possible, we shall beg to take our leave of the “*praepositour*” and the “*illustrious visitour,*” and explain as well as we may what these “*Latine orations*” were, and how they are represented in our own times.

We think that there can be very little doubt that “*latine orations*” meant set speeches spoken in Latin, which may have been either actually composed by “*some of the best Schollers,*” or they may have been speeches selected from Latin prose or verse authors—some piece, let us say, from the *Æneid*, or out of the *Philippics* of Cicero—committed to memory and recited by the boys; or they may possibly have been partly original and partly selected.

If we may suppose our last guess to be the correct one, we think that we have hit upon the germs of two elements perfectly familiar in our present school-routine, and which it would be justifiable to consider as the outcome of these old “*Latine orations.*”

If we remember that Latin was the received language among educated people about this period, so that the writing of orations would simply amount to composition in the educated language of the day, then we may safely conclude that our own Fifth and Fourth Form boys are going through almost precisely the same work as the “*best schollers*” did in the days of our patron-queen, when they write their

usual Saturday's English essays. Whereas, if we confine our point of view to those orations which may have been selected and declaimed from memory, we at once discover their counterpart in the "orations made publiquely" upon our annual speech-day. Can we wonder that the woes of unhappy Dido were uttered lately with such impassioned effect, when our old ivy-clad walls have been tuned for three hundred years to re-echo them?

Again, it does not appear to be an unreasonable supposition that these Latin orations may have either consisted of a series of unconnected addresses, or they may have occasionally taken the form of a coherent debate upon some historical or scientific question. This latter supposition appears the more tenable, when we remember that that period was one in which great questions were agitated. Bacon had lately been endeavouring to direct men's minds from mere guesses at truth to the hard study of facts. Copernicus, Galileo, and Gilbert had effected startling revolutions in the scientific world. Might not our "schollers" in "their little world, the image of the great" have re-echoed the engrossing questions of the outside? Can we not imagine the zest with which such questions as—"utrum revera animam habeat magnes, au cum Gilberto nostro potius consentire oporteat;" or upon the results of the experiments of Galileo from the leaning tower of Pisa; or "whether the earth moved round the sun or the sun round the earth," &c., would have been discussed.—Perhaps we may here be allowed incidentally to notice a striking similarity between ways of thinking with which we occasionally meet in our class-rooms, and that particular form of thought which Bacon combated. How often do we not hear it said, "I thought that I had put my exercise in my book and brought it with me"; or, "I thought you said we were not to do any Latin exercise last night." This evidently conveys to our mind a tendency on the part

of the speaker to rely upon thought rather than to take the trouble of only relying upon thought after a careful analysis of fact. Can this be the effect of our Elizabethan origin?— If, then, we allow that these “Latine orations” may have taken the form of a debate, we recur naturally for their reproduction to the brilliant meetings of our Literary Society. What though that oracle now be hushed? It is silent, let us hope, only to resound again with fresh force and clearness.

Finally, it may be interesting to note that the “best schollers” only were selected for this forensic display, and that, then as now, those who applied themselves most industriously and successfully to their studies were selected to fill the posts of honour on public occasions.

We shall continue this subject in our next.

THE LAW OF GROWTH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In our last paper we discussed the influence of Variation in Form upon language, and gave some examples of the process of adaptation by which words have lost their original form, and have been adopted into the current literary speech under a different shape. We may pass now to the second division of our subject, to the consideration of certain words which have lost their original signification and have had to content themselves with one of much less dignity. We shall find that many words which are now looked upon either

as mere slang, or as words of somewhat low or trivial meaning, at their first appearance in our literature held their places among words of the highest respectability.

II. *Variation in Signification.*—A word which is very common among Cambridge Undergraduates, but which we doubt whether even they look upon as anything but slang, has the stamp of some of the best authors. We mean the word “keeps,” as equivalent to “lives.” “Where do you *keep*?” being a common question at Cambridge. Let us hear Shakspeare—

“’Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*.—(1 HENRY IV. i. 3.)
 “This habitation where thou *keepst*.”—(TIT. AND. v. 2.)

And in Beaumont and Fletcher we have

“Here stands the palace of the noblest sense
 “Here *Visus keeps*.”—(PURPLE ISLAND v. 25.)

The apparently very slang expression “like mad” has the support of the celebrated poem the “Mirror for Magistrates,” in which we find “proude as *mad*.”

“A young shaver” would seem to be purely slang, but it is found in two authors of the 17th century—

“To try the courage of so *young a shaver*.”—(CRAWLEY’S AMANDA.)
 “There were some cunning *shavers* amongst us.”—(HIST. OF FRANCION.)

The expression “to take things *on tick*” is as genuinely English as the custom to which it refers. It ought properly to be “*on ticket*,” for “ticket” is the word for a tradesman’s bill; but the frequency of the practice probably necessitated the use of a word which would run more glibly off the tongue, and hence the contraction “on tick.” Here are some passages—

"No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boats over the river *on ticket*."—(DECKER'S GAL'S HORNBOOK, cap., vi. p. 145.)

"I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me."—(SEDDLEY, "Mulberry Garden.")

"Reduced to want he in due time fell sick,

"Was fain to die and be interr'd *on tick*."—

(OLDHAM'S POEMS p. 174, 1683.)

The words "shay" and "poshay" for "chaise" and "post-chaise," though of course really slang, are yet but illustrations of a strange mistake which is not uncommon in our language, the mistake of being led to consider all words as plural which have the ordinary sound of the plural. Thus "shay" arises from thinking that "chaise" must be plural from its sound, and therefore that "shay" is the natural singular. We make the same mistake as to the number in the words "riches," "pease," &c., which we always consider plural; whereas if we turn to the French words from which they are derived, "richesse," "pois" we shall soon discover our error. A story is told by Pegge, in his "Anecdotes of the English Language," of the mayor of a country town who was under the same delusion as to the word "clause," so that whenever he spoke in the singular number he would talk of a "claw" in an Act of Parliament.

The word "wight," which is a real Saxon word meaning simply a "person," we only use now with a half-jest, as when we speak of "a luckless wight." But it has only grown to be so in recent times. In the "Mirror for Magistrates" it occurs as a word of dignity, *e.g.*, "a worthy *wight*," and *wights* of warlike skill." And so Shakspeare (OTH. II. 1.)—

"She was a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were."

The same is the case with "imp," which is now only used with a very questionable meaning. It really only means "offspring," as in the following passages—

“And thow most dreaded *impe* of highest Jove.”—

(SPENCER, INDUC. to F. QW. I.)

“Well worthy *impe*.”—(ID. I. ix. 6.)

“Most royal *impe* of fame.”—(SHAKESPEARE, HEN. IV.)

“Gent” too, how very much has this fallen! It is now used as short for “gentleman,” and as has been well remarked, something very short indeed. But Spenser used it in a very exalted sense for “noble,” “graceful,” and *always of ladies*. “The lady gent” occurs constantly, applied to Una.

“To yell” is now expressive of something very wild and unseemly, though originally conveying the notions of both dignity and pathos. Two passages from Wiclif’s Bible illustrate this. The Midianites, when defeated by Gideon, are spoken of as “crying out and *yelling*.”—(JUDGES vii. 21.) And again, Sisera’s mother waiting for her son who was never to come back alive, “bihelde by a window and *yellide*.”—(JUDGES v. 28.)

“Pert” now implies a certain degree of impudence, it formerly had the good meaning of “sharp” and “lively.” Shakspeare has the line—

“Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of south.”

And the following is an advertisement of a servant wanting a place, from a newspaper of 1697 (quoted in “Tales of To-day,” 1825):—“A *pert* boy, can write, read, and be very well recommended.” The expression “a peart child” may still be heard in country districts.

The following is a couplet of James I. time, which contains two now degraded words—

“Walks all day musing in his mournfull *dumps*,
“Whilest Love his page but privily him *frumps*.”

The word "frump," which is now most commonly used as a substantive ("an old *frump*") is a very contemptuous word indeed; and "to be in the *dumps*" now expresses a state suggestive rather of ridicule than compassion, though once expressing a very dignified sorrow. In proof of which we may refer not only to the "dumps" of the hero Witherington in the ballad of "Chevy Chase," but to the following:—

"When I advise me sadly on this thing

"That makes my head in pensive *dumps* dismayed."

(TANCRÉD & GISM., Old Play ii. 177.)

"The fall of noble Monodante's son

"Strake them into a *dumpe* and made them sad."

(HARRISON'S ARIOSTO xliii. 147.)

"Through thorny paths and deep, dark, *dumpish* glades."

(VIRGIL BY VICARS, 1632.)

And then we have also a lament called "a *dump* upon the death of the Most Noble Henrie Earle of Pembroke."—(DAVIES, in "Wille's Pilgrimage.")

Another word which is still in common use, but yet with a sort of recognised slang acceptation, is the word "rough" as a substantive; but in the earliest place in which we recollect to have found it used as a substantive, it certainly had no such slang meaning. It is related that when Queen Elizabeth on her death-bed was asked to whom she wished the crown to fall after her death, she replied "not to a *rough*," by which she was understood to mean "not to a person of low birth," without any reference whatever to the qualities which have rendered the word "rough" so full of unpleasant associations in the present day.*

(To be continued.)

* The incident is related in the despatch of the Spanish ambassador at Elizabeth's court. The passage is thus quoted in Molley's United Netherlands, iv. p. 138:—"Poichè avvicinaliri all 'ultima ora de' suvi giorni e ricercata da quei Signori del consiglio che quasi tutti la assislevano quale fosse la volontà sua ed a chi raccomandava il regno disse ella queste sole parole: *no ad un Rough* che in lingua inglese significa *persona bassa e vile*." (Words now discarded.)

VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Most of our readers are aware that Mr. Warren left us last summer for S. Africa, and they will be glad to hear that he has safely reached his destination. Two most interesting letters from him have been kindly given to us for insertion; one, containing an account of his voyage out, extracts from which are given below; the other, describing his journey up the country, which lack of space compels us to reserve for a future number:—

“On board R. M. S. Warwick Castle,
“Thursday, *July 18th*, 1878.

“As we are now nearing our destination, you will, I have no doubt, like a few lines to say how things have been going on on board the above celebrated vessel. On the whole I suppose I may say satisfactorily. I should have sent a short letter from Madeira; but the fates in the shape of sea-sickness forbade it. However, I found myself equal to going on shore, and having a look at the place. It certainly has a peculiar and rather striking and pretty aspect from the sea—houses and gardens in terrace after terrace rising up one behind the other, and all in the peculiar southern style. The white houses and green sun-blinds were rather picturesque. There is a convent far up the hill, which is said to command a beautiful view; and some enthusiastic ladies of our party made their way up there. For myself, however, I surrendered me into the hands of some old stagers who seemed to know the place, and I am ashamed to say thought a comfortable dinner at the best hotel, and a stroll about in the gardens after a mere cursory look at the town superior to the attrac-

tions of hill-climbing in the sun. It was an enjoyable change for a few hours (we got there about half-past five, and left about half-past eight). I was not so much struck with the flowers and fruits there as I thought one might have been, but perhaps did not see enough of them. We certainly got some beautiful bouquets for the cabin, and the supply of fruit they took on board is only just exhausted, the bananas being the longest keeping. I do not care much for them as yet, but it seems to be an acquired taste.

“The next day after leaving Madeira we had a capital view of Teneriffe, first with a cincture of cloud, and the summit just appearing above, and then the whole without any covering of cloud.

“The only other land we have sighted, I think, has been one of the Cape Verd Isles in the far distance ; and as for vessels, we have certainly not seen half-a-dozen since we left Madeira. It appears the sailing-vessels keep much more to the west.

“The weather, they say, has been remarkably cool. We had two or three hot days north of the line, but not more ; and while still within the tropics after crossing the line it was quite cool, almost cold ; the reason being, no doubt, that we have had a south, that is of course a wintry wind for the last week or thereabouts ; I suppose the south-east trade-wind. This has also retarded our progress, and given us some roughish weather, especially last Sunday. However, it has now changed, and we are going on merrily with sail and steam.

“We have had a variety of entertainments on board, a couple of dances, a concert, and a Christy minstrel entertainment. We were also to have a sacred concert the second

Sunday, but Sunday has been an unfortunate day. The first we had only just left England, and of course people had not got over the first effects of the sea. The second Sunday the vessel began pitching in an unconscionable manner, and the concert had to be postponed on account of the indisposition of several of the performers. And last Sunday, as I say, it was positively rough, with decks flooded, and so again music was out of the question, and it has dropped through.

You will be curious to know what sort of a collection of passengers we have. I think on the whole they have proved a decidedly agreeable party—that is to say, generally harmonious and sociable, and we seem to have avoided anything like bickerings and petty jealousies, which I believe is not always the case. Another thing that has struck me as a good trait, is that we have had no gambling, and indeed very little card-playing at all. During the day and early evening the men have made themselves generally agreeable in amusements in which the ladies could join, and then a quiet hour after the lights are out below, winds up the day with conversation, and sometimes a few songs. The party is quite varied. Two or three English colonists going back to their farms, or other occupations; a German colonist with his wife and children going out for the first time; a young fellow with his wife and child who has an appointment of some kind at the Diamond Fields; a Dutch settler who had been away from Europe about ten or fifteen years, and brought over his son to have a look at the old continent again, but got so tired that he has come back on the return voyage by the same ship; one or two young fellows going out for their health, and one or two more going out with no very definite purpose, but hoping to find something to do. I ought not, by-the-by, to forget in my list the doctor, quite a young fellow, who has taken this method of getting over to see his sister in the colony. The captain seems rather a character, a regular

Scotchman, very decided in his opinions, and capable of a good laugh at his own jokes.

“If nothing prevents, our next Sunday will be spent at Cape Town. We hope to reach Cape Town on Saturday afternoon, unload, and transfer the passengers for ports beyond Algoa Bay, then start again mid-day Tuesday, reach Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), early on Thursday, and get to Graham’s Town the same evening. But of course all this depends on the weather.”

F A S T I.

SPEECH DAY.—An account of our Annual Speech Day deservedly has the first place in our Calendar of remarkable days and doings; it was held on Saturday July 27th. The scene is still fresh in our memories—the ancient devices which adorned our walls, the wreaths of flowers, the august assembly on the dais, the kind friends who honoured us with their presence—fearing therefore lest our pen should mar the symmetry of the picture, we hastily pass on to chronicle the events.

At four o’clock the Head Master, accompanied by the Governors and Assistant Masters, entered the room, and the proceedings commenced.

After the good old strain of "Dulce Domum" had rung out, under Mr. Whitmore's able auspices, with all the heartiness inspired by prospective holidays, the Head Master addressed the assembled company. He said it gave him great pleasure to welcome so large a company to the school. It was his pleasure to welcome a larger company every year. He hoped this might continue. In reviewing the events of the past year it was his great pleasure to mark the steady increase in the numbers of the school, as he had been able to do ever since it had been opened. The school had increased from 111 to 133, a very satisfactory increase, as all would allow (cheers). He was justified in saying there would be many more boys in the school if there was more house accommodation in Barnet. There were signs of activity in this direction, and not too soon. Besides noticing the increase in numbers, he was very pleased to see that more energy and spirit had been shown by the boys; last year, though they had an excellent cricket field, with ample provision for all kinds of sport, yet the boys preferred going out into the streets. Nobody who had noticed the boys this term could make a similar complaint (cheers). He made a great point of that because he felt that the boys who did well in the cricket field were those who did well in the school and in the world (cheers). For this they had to thank their new captain, Newth, max. (cheers). He had been most energetic, and—for he must give honour to whom honour was due—with the help of one of his (the Head Master's) valued colleagues, had started the term by getting up a match for every half holiday. The club had played these matches and had only lost five throughout the season (cheers). When the visitors heard that two of these were won by such strong opponents as the officers of the 2nd Middlesex Militia, they would not think it a disgrace but rather an honour for the boys to have been beaten by them. He had to thank many kind friends who had helped in these

matters external—not external to the interests of the school, but external to its learning. He had to thank a very kind friend, Mr Coe, who had helped the cricketers by granting them the use of his roller. Mr Sterne, one of the Governors, had also to be thanked for sending them a subscription in time of need. Mr Sterne had also been a kind donor to the library, and had promised to continue one (cheers). These matters showed interest outside the school. He would not finish what he had to say without giving his heart-felt thanks to all those who had helped him in the school—to his colleagues who had worked heart and soul in every possible way to forward the interest, intellectual, moral, and physical, of the boys under their care. He felt sure that he might search through the length and breadth of the land and not find a school animated by a better spirit than was this school (cheers). The results would in *time* show this, if they did not *now* do so.

The choir then sung “The Minstrel Boy,” which was followed by a speech from Schiller’s “Wilhelm Tell,” Act 2, Scene 2, divided between Beattie, Dale, Mitchell, French, Samuels, Hart, Josling.

The open school prizes were next distributed by the Head Master—

The “Bishop Broughton” Prize for Divinity	DALE.
Divinity (for boys under 14)	SAYER mi.
The CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNORS’ PRIZE for English History—	
1	BEATTIE ma.
2	SAYOR mi.
Latin 1	MITCHELL max.
,, 2	SUTTON max.
French	MITCHELL max.
English Essay “Influence of Norman Conquest on the } manners, language, and laws of the English .. }	MITCHELL max.
Arithmetic (for boys under 12)	HONEYBOURNE.

Christmas Holiday Task 1	.. .. .	HONEYBOURNE.
" " 2	.. .. .	SAYER mi.
Dictation 1	.. .. .	MITCHELL max.
" 2	.. .. .	HART mi.

EXHIBITIONS.

UPPER SCHOOL—From Lower School	.. .. .	HART mi.
From Finchley	.. .. .	JONES.
LOWER SCHOOL	.. .. .	(no award).

The choir then sang the part song—"Gaily thro' the Greenwood."

A Speech, "Goldsmith's"—"She Stoops to Conquer," Act I, Scene 2, 3, was then given; HART ma. as *Tony Humphin*, CHAMBERS max. as *Stingo* and JOSLING as *Diggory*, caused roars of laughter by their excellent rendering of their respective characters.

The Form Prizes were now distributed by the Head Master—

UPPER SCHOOL.

Form V.	.. .. .	BEATTIE ma.
" IV.	.. .. .	MITCHELL sec.
" III. <i>a</i>	.. .. .	HILDERBRAND.
" III. <i>b</i>	.. .. .	HARLAND.
" II.	.. .. .	EDMUNDS.
" I.	.. .. .	DODD.
Mathematics—Set 1	.. .. .	DALE.
" 2	.. .. .	THORNE.
" 3	.. .. .	BRITEN.
" 4	.. .. .	STRANGE.
Greek	.. .. .	MITCHELL max.
German	.. .. .	BEATTIE ma.
1	.. .. .	SLOW.
2	.. .. .	(Not awarded).

The School Choir now sang—"The Harp that once thro Tara's Hall.

Next followed a Speech from Moliere,—“*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*,” Act II, Scene 1, 2, 3, 4. In this Beattie ma. as *Maitre de Philosophie*, and Dale as *Maitre d’Armes*, distinguished themselves.

The Head Master then read the list of successes of the Science and Art examinations of South Kensington, which was a long one.

The Rev. R. R. Hutton expressed, on behalf of the Governors, the entire satisfaction which the report of the Examiner had given them; and Mr. Stapylton, on the part of the Governors, also congratulated the Head Master and his Assistant Master, on the success of the past year.

The Choir then sang the National Anthem, after which cheers were given for the Head Master, the Assistant Masters, the Governors, and Visitors.

LIBRARY.—The Library Committee beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the School Library.

“Under His Banner” (this work contains a brief biography of Bishop Broughton, an old Barnet boy), presented by the Rev. P. F. HAMOND, M.A., Vicar of South Myms.

“Funeral Sermon,” preached at Canterbury Cathedral on Bishop Broughton, by the venerable BENJAMIN HARRISON, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone, and Canon of Canterbury. Presented by the Author.

“The Edinburgh and Quarterly for 1878.” Presented by S. J. STERNE, Esq., Little Grove, East Barnet.

MUSEUM.—The following donations have been received for the School Museum :—

A set of “Maundy Money,” from J. WIDDICOMBE, Esq.; Fossils from BALDWIN; Fossils and Birds Eggs from CHAMBERS max.; Birds Eggs from SCHLENCKER; Fossils from HORN; Sixpence, 1573, Queen Elizabeth, Mr. CLARKE; WOODGATE, Fossils; H. P. STOCK, Esq., Centipede, two Land-Tortoises (West Indian) Flying Fish.

CHORAL SOCIETY.—Our first meeting took place September 19th, the Head Master presiding. We considered music for Christmas Concert, and chose glees,—“Voices from Belfry Tower,” and “Integer Vetæ.”

A general meeting, held in the Hall, decided our set piece for the Christmas Concert, viz. :—“Country Life,” by DR. RIMBAULT, L.L.D., which was proposed by Mr. Whitmore, and seconded by Chambers max., and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Davies, B.A., our new master, was also duly elected a member of the committee.

Mr. Whitmore, our conductor, would be pleased to receive the names of old boys who would assist us at the Christmas Concert, which is to come off on Monday, December 23rd.

We are glad to find our Society has increased and now numbers fifty members. We began with forty.

Mr. Diemer, R.A.M., who has so kindly helped towards the great success of our past concerts, has, we understand, kindly offered his services again.

S. CLARK, *Sec. Choral Society.*

CRICKET.

FIRST ELEVEN.—BATTING AVERAGES, 1878.

Names.	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Aver.
R. Newth.....	16	2	69	12 not out	4.13
J. Sayer.....	14	1	25	5	1.12
E. Dale.....	15	1	86	28	6.14
R. Dearberg.....	12	4	76	23	9.4
W. Hart.....	21	4	182	40	10.12
A. Thorne.....	8	1	6	3	0.6
H. Boyce.....	12	1	49	15	4.5
L. Newth.....	14	2	12	4	1.0
J. French.....	16	0	83	15	5.3
F. Warren.....	11	1	15	9 not out	1.5
J. Samuels.....	5	0	24	8	3.0

FIRST ELEVEN.

- R. Newth (Capt.)—Good bowler; uncertain bat.
 J. Sayer—Good field; unsteady bat.
 E. Dale—Good bowler; unlucky bat.
 R. Dearberg—Fair field and bat, but too volatile.
 W. Hart—Careful bat and field; won the average bat.
 A. Thorne—Good backstop; timorous bat.
 H. Boyce—Careful bat; too slow in the field.
 L. Newth—Fair field; promises well.
 J. French—Timid field; uncertain bat.
 F. Warren—Fair field; poor bat.
 J. Samuels—Uncertain bat; poor field.

FOOTBALL.—On September 30th, Dearberg was elected Captain of the football (vice) Newth max., who had left. We have played two Football Matches this term against Lyonsdown, in both of which we were unsuccessful.

ATHLETICS.—As the field cannot now offer to us that diversity of attractions which we enjoy during the reign of cricket and lawn-tennis, we have hailed with considerable satisfaction the introduction of races into our programme of sports on half-holidays. Let us hope that we have in them the germ of future athletic sports. A list of the events and names of the winners are as follows:—*Two Hundred Yards* (open).—First heat—1 Grammer, 2 Young. Young ran pluckily but did not put it on enough at the start. Second heat—1 Chambers max., 2 Sayer ma., 3 Horn. Final heat—1 Grammer, 2 Chambers. For the greater part of the distance Chambers managed to keep the lead, when Grammer, who had been waiting on him until then, put on a splendid spurt, and passing Chambers about thirty yards from the post, won a very close and exciting race by about six yards. *Three Hundred Yards*.—(Under 12 years of age). The first heat was won by Widdicombe ma., although the palm, we think, might have fallen to Chambers min., had he not taken such wide sweeps round the posts which marked the course. The second heat was won by Smith sec. For the first hundred yards of the final heat Widdicombe and Smith ran well together; Widdicombe then spurred, and held the lead until about 100 yards from home, when Smith, who appeared to be running well within himself, closed and won easily by about ten yards.

EDITORIAL.

We notice with the greatest pleasure that the suggestion made by us as to the formation of a natural history collection has borne fruit. Several boys have, of their own accord, brought interesting specimens, and thus a nucleus is already formed. This is not a good time of year for the naturalist, but we shall nevertheless hope for further contributions, and by the end of next summer we confidently expect to have formed a collection worth showing visitors to the school. We would impress upon boys the necessity for keeping to specimens found in our own neighbourhood only, as we may hope to form a local museum of real value, while it would be ridiculous, so near London, to attempt anything more ambitious. Many boys have already good collections of their own, and to be very modest in our requests, we may at least beg for duplicate specimens. What we want are butterflies, moths, insects, birds' eggs, fossils, birds, animals found in the neighbourhood, and such things as the various species of mosses which we understand are to be found in Hadley wood. Surely stuffing birds and animals is not too difficult for some ingenious boy to undertake for us; or a small subscription from boys interested in the subject might be made. There are hundreds of species of water-beetles and other water insects in the proximity of Barnet; there are many kinds of butterflies, such as the Orange Tip, Clouded Yellow, Brimstone, Cabbage, Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral, Peacock, Painted Lady, Common Blue, Heath, Small Copper, Wail, and Purple Emperor; and of moths, the Chimney Sweeper, Coxcomb Prominent, Peach Blossom, Gray Dagger, Turnip Moth, Hebrew Character, Lilac Beauty, Feathered Thorax, Currant Clearwing, Humming-

bird Moth, Elephant Hawk, Swallow-tail, Death's Head, may all we believe be occasionally met with here. Now the collection is begun, it must be made to succeed. Gifts will be received by the prefects, and acknowledged by us.

The Literary Society must not be allowed to languish. It has been so much appreciated by the boys, that it ought not to fail for want of performers. Remembering the lively debate on Julius Cæsar and Napoleon Buonaparte, we would suggest as a subject for discussion "Whether the life of Alexander or Peter the Great ought to be considered the more memorable event in history." If we cannot have a discussion, let us have reading and music. We may be sure the Head Master will readily consent to any proposal made by the prefects. It has occurred to us that possibly some of our members may be labouring under entirely mistaken notions as to the meaning of a literary society, and we should recommend that the committee explain, with suitable emphasis to the illiterati amongst us—for we are compelled to believe that some such there be—that the Hall is not placed at our disposal on these occasions for a display of gymnastic activity. We are convinced that when informed of their error they will show becoming contrition, and join heartily in promoting the real objects of the meetings. We are the more inclined to this belief from the fact that they have already—even though their usefulness has been slightly impeded by sundry misapprehensions—supplied us with matter for scientific speculation: and we would venture to suggest as another subject for our future consideration whether certain individual eccentricities, lately observed at our meetings, may not contribute materially to the solution of the Darwinian problem.

We have viewed with pleasure the introduction of races and jumping for small prizes which has this term brought

boys on the field, afforded interest to the onlookers, and made an agreeable prelude to the football. The names of prize winners will be found elsewhere.

The science subjects begun this term have some special advantages for school teaching. In the first place boys can reproduce many of the experiments for themselves at small or no cost. But our estimate of the importance of teaching such subjects as light, heat and sound, will be best seen by an illustration. We will take an example from geography. Every boy is taught the heights of Snowdon, Mont Blanc, and Mount Everest, because he has thus a standard of comparison to apply to all other hills and mountains. Now to gain an absolutely correct idea of these three mountains, without visiting them, it would be necessary for them to be exhibited in the class-room. This being impossible, it follows that the knowledge imparted is necessarily superficial knowledge. Now how does this compare with our science teaching. Why! we can teach the latter as well as we could geography if it were possible to bring Snowdon, Mont Blanc, and Mount Everest into the school-room. We can actually perform before a class the very experiments on which the great facts depend. Take the thermometer, for instance. We can all but *make* a thermometer in a class-room; and it is certainly as important, in modern life, to form a correct idea of a thermometer as of a mountain. Let us take another illustration from light. How many curious facts, depending merely on close observation of common things can be shown in a lecture! Does not this invest common things, in the minds of boys, with a new interest? Does it not teach them to form habits of closer observation? But in one respect such subjects have an advantage over most others. They teach even young boys to think. The moment a boy says to himself, "my ear receives a musical note, my eye is sensible of a bright colour, my finger teaches me that

fire burns,—no one of these three great facts is without a cause,—WHAT IS THAT CAUSE?" he has made a step in the direction of true knowledge which he is not likely to retrace.

We cannot refrain from noticing the progress our boys are making in drill, probably on account of our new drill sergeant explaining the use of each exercise. For instance, we are told how the object of one exercise is to expand the chest, of another to prevent or cure round-shoulderedness, but that the main purpose of drilling is to learn to carry oneself well.

The editor begs again to assure his readers—lest perchance the ardour of their literary aspirations be chilled by doubts upon the point—that communications addressed to him, through the publisher, Mr. COWING, High Street, Barnet, have every certainty, apart from that element of chance which affects all human events, of reaching their destination, and of meeting with a grateful acknowledgment on the pages of the *Elizabethan*. The editor has frequently this term sallied forth, armed with his editorial knapsack, in quest of supplies, while his buoyant air and elastic step have not failed to impress passers-by with the prosperity of his fortunes; but his return!—then Barnet sees a different sight! Quantum mutatur ab illo Hectore! He feels that he must draw the curtain; the bare recollection is too affecting. The editor ventures to express the hope that his agonised appeal will next term meet with a heartier response.

We beg leave to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines:—*The Elizabethan* (Westminster), *The Magdalen College School Magazine*, *The School Magazine of St. Andrew's College*, Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, *The Oxford Military College Trumpeter*, *The Elstonian* (Bedford County School), *The Mill Hill Magazine*, *The Glenalmond Chronicle*.

We are compelled to reserve for a future number an article by *Viator* on "Clouds," "The Great Pyramid and its Revelations," by C. W. F. M., and "An Excursion to the Lizard," by J. J.

NOTES OF NEWS.

NEW PICTURE IN LIBRARY.—The aspect of the Library has been improved by the addition of a photograph of the tomb of Bishop Broughton (an old Elizabethan). The photograph was presented by the Ven. BENJAMIN HARRISON, M.A., who at the same time presented, as a companion, the funeral sermon he preached on the Bishop. It gives us also much pleasure to express our grateful acknowledgment of the liberality of our late Prefect CURRIE who upon leaving divided his caution-money between the Library and the Cricket Club. *Si modo sic omnes!*

OLD BOYS' FOOTBALL MATCH.—Old Boys who wish to play in this match should communicate early next term with Mr. STEVENS.

The Editor would be glad if all Old Boys who subscribe to the School Magazine would be particular in giving their exact addresses, as the page of addresses will be very useful to old boys who wish to correspond with each other.

PLANK has passed into the Royal Academy of Music.

We hope next term to have a letter for our readers from Australia. CURRIE, who left us last term, having promised to be our correspondent from the Antipodes.

In the next number we hope to publish the annual balance sheet of the Cricket Club. We are afraid it will show an increase in the already large balance against the treasurer.

SUBSCRIBERS (Old Boys).—Acason, Esq., Barnet; Herring, Esq., 10, St. Margaret's Plain, Ipswich; Spicer, Esq., Hill's Road, Cambridge; Beattie, Esq., Hendon; Beattie, Esq., Hendon; Plank, Esq., West Barnet; Stewart, Esq., New Barnet; Currie, Esq., Australia; Ritchie, Esq., Hendon; R. Cull, Esq., New Barnet.

Old Boys who wish to have their names added to this list are requested to communicate with J. WHITMORE, Esq.

We have just heard, at the last moment, of the liberality of our kind friend Mr. STAPYLTON, who has presented two most handsome cases, full of geological specimens, to our School Museum, and cannot refrain from expressing a brief acknowledgment of our gratitude. We hope in our next number to give a detailed account of them.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—A change has been made this Term in the time of assembling in the morning. We now meet at 9.30 instead of 9. We understand that a memorial was sent to the Head Master, signed by a great number of parents living at a distance, begging of this indulgence during the winter months. By compressing both lessons and intervals, but little time seems to be lost by the change, though when the days get longer again, we hope that the old plan being a pleasanter arrangement will be restored.

HALL DINNER.—We have also to note a change in the arrangements for dinner in Hall. Instead of the meat being carved in the kitchen, two long tables have been set down the Hall, at each of which a Master carves. We think this plan pleases the boys, who under the old system were apt to reverse the maxim “omne ignotum pro magnifico,” and to think that because they could not see their joint, it was not what their epicurean tastes would desire. No difference whatever, we believe, has been made in the character of the viands themselves, but the great increase in the number of diners made such arrangement as that now adopted desirable. There will also be this further advantage, now that the boys are under a Master’s eye, that they will be induced to eat in a somewhat more civilised fashion than is the case with some.

NOTICE.

The rate of subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 1s. 6d. per annum (or, including postage, 1s. 7½d). Subscribers’ names should be sent to Mr Whitmore at the School.

The next number will be published in the middle of next Term.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Elizabethan."

SIR,—I know it is against your rule to admit a letter to your valuable paper in the crude form in which it leaves its writer's puzzled brain. It is your imperial will rather to extract the heart, where there is any, of each unhappy production submitted to your editorial spectacles, and present *that* to your readers all aglow with life. For this they have doubtless much reason to be thankful to you. With a full knowledge of this rule and a decided conviction of the usefulness of the check thus put upon the "*cacoethes scribendi*" which doubtless brings upon you every Term a flood of aspirants to the honour of seeing themselves in print, I yet appeal to your generosity to make an occasional exception in my favour. When I tell you my reason for venturing to ask for a relaxation of so salutary a rule, I hope that you will acknowledge it to be in the interests of the School which you have so much at heart, and that you will therefore be disposed to grant it.

Seeing that more and more every Term the area from which we draw our boys is being enlarged and that the difficulty of personal communication with the parents is thereby increasing, I have for some time felt the want of some means of explaining any arrangements which it may be found desirable to make from time to time. While casting about for the best medium for such communications it has occurred to me to ask occasionally for a small space in your valuable journal. Is this sufficient ground for my presumption? I hope so, and will therefore without further introduction say what I have to say this time in as few words as possible.

First then, in order to ensure that any such official communications as may be found necessary from time to time should be known as widely as possible, it will be right, I think, that in future one copy of the *Elizabethan* should be served out to each household. And, further, in order to avoid constant applications at home for small sums of money, the cost of the magazine, with all other books and stationery supplied during the Term will more conveniently be allowed to accumulate until it reaches the amount of the "caution-money" deposited, when a printed form of application for the money will be sent home. If during the Term the cost of materials does not reach the amount of deposit the sum due to the School will be entered on the Banker's Certificate for the coming Term. A similar rule will be applied to the fines for "impounded" books which will be allowed to accumulate till they reach one shilling. It is much to be feared that when the few pence required to redeem books have been obtained at home the attractions of the "Tuck shops" which have grown up round the School have before now prevailed over the desire for learning, and that the books have consequently been allowed to remain still in "durance vile."

I hope I have not trespassed unduly on your kindness, and

Remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. B. LEE.

NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

INTEGER VITÆ.

As the singing of "Integer vitæ" forms a part of the proposed programme for our Christmas Concert, we have the publisher's permission to submit to our readers an English translation of the Ode by Professor COXINGROX,—qui nil molitur inepte—hoping that it may serve as an appendix to the many admirable renderings which have doubtless ere this emanated from members of the Choral Society.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,
Noneget Mauri jaculis neque arcu,
Nec venenatis grævida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra.

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasam, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum cura vagor expeditus,
Fugit inermem.

IDEM ANGLICÈ REDDITUM.

No need of Moorish archer's craft
To guard the pure and stainless liver;
He wants not, Fuscus, poison'd shaft
To store his quiver,

Whether he traverse Libyan shoals,
Or Caucasus, forlorn and horrent,
Or lands where far Hydaspes rolls
His fabled torrent.

A wolf, while roaming trouble-free
In Sabine wood, as fancy led me,
Unarm'd I sang my Lalage,
Beheld, and fled me.

ELIZABETHAN: AD ALUMNOS.

En! Condiscipuli, vobis proponimus illam
 Quæ referat nostras pagina fida vices.
Grandia conamur; linguis animisque favete,
 Prospera sic tumidas hæc ratis ibit aquas.
Stat variata cohors rerum; quocunque voluptas
 Attrahat, hæc veneres illecebrasque dabit.
An sacra quis cupiat penetrasse arcana priorum?
 Valvæ desiliunt; intima fana patent.
Anne placet sermonis inextricabilis error?
 Explicat ambages lingua paterna suas.
Solennes Fasti, doctarum præmia frontium,
 Ordine lætifico conspicienda nitent.
Mittit, et optat amans quo mittitur ire, salutem
 Hospes de Libycis per vada salsa plagis.
Quidquid agunt pueri, discursus, gaudia, curas,
 Hæc puerile jecur pagina nostra sapit.
Intemerata Scholæ laus Barnetiensis in annos
 Floreat! Hoc pietas Barnetiensis avet,
Floreat! Et florebit in omne notabilis ævum,
 Sit modo vera fides, sit modo verus honor.

ELIZABETHAN: EDIT.

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