

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

THE

Elizabethan.

ORIGINES BARNETIENSES.

(IX.)

We propose for this time to deviate a little from the beaten track, and by the permission of the publishers of the *Saturday Review* to produce an article on "Barnet and its Grammar School," which lately appeared in that well-known journal. As the title of the article implies, the matter treated of is not entirely restricted to the limits of our school; many interesting details are told concerning the town and neighbourhood; but we are especially favoured in having a complete view given us of some subjects which have been already touched upon in previous numbers of our magazine, and of others which we hope will form the groundwork of future "origines," and are thus afforded an opportunity of gathering into one skein the detached yarns which from time to time are spun for us. Our attention will necessarily be chiefly attracted to that part of the article which handles the past history of the school, its benefactors, its foundation, its quaint and sage regulations, and the honoured names of those who have in past times presided over its fortunes. Only less interesting are the allusions

made to the external surroundings in the midst of which we have grown, and which have been connected with our progress and welfare.

BARNET AND ITS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The town of High or "Chipping" Barnet, in old coaching days the first stage out of London on the great North road, has, within the last few years, been somewhat roused from the sleep which naturally fell on it after the withdrawal of the hundred and fifty coaches that drew up daily at the door of the "Red Lion." The "Red Lion," which, as a hostelry, is said to date from a remote period, still stretched its long front along the South side of the High Street; but there was silence in its many chambers, and its wide courts were empty. The church, rising in the centre of the town, had an air, not so much of neglect, as of drowsiness; and the condition of the Grammar School, close at hand, was depicted by an "eminent hand" in *Household Words* (November 1851), under the title of "A Free (and Easy) School at Thistle-down," the head-master of which was one Doctor Laon Blose. Any one who knew Barnet had no difficulty about the locality of Thistle-down. The approach to Barnet from the old station on the Great Northern Railway, the grouping and arrangement of the town, the schoolroom—ivy-grown, "not at all large, but tolerably lofty,"—are all faithfully and exactly described. The school had, in fact, sunk almost to nothing; and, although a whipping-post rose majestically in the centre of the hall, Dr. Laon Blose had little or no material on which to exercise his talents. All this has been completely changed, and the condition of Barnet has undergone a happy revolution. At present the town has a railway and a station of its own. The church has been reconstructed, almost rebuilt, under the care and from the designs of Mr. Butterfield; and a very picturesque tower of flint and stone,

worked in squares, after a fashion of which there are ancient, though rare, examples in the district, has been added on the south-west side of the nave. As for the Grammar School, instead of a neglected, half-ruinous structure, almost deserted, we have now, besides the old hall restored to its primitive condition (the ivy has been allowed to remain), a range of excellent school buildings, well designed by Mr. William White, and capable of continuous extension as the necessities of the place may require; large playgrounds, and a head-master's dwelling-house, in which comfort and architectural outlines pleasant to the eye have been well combined. Instead of unbroken silence, there is now, at due seasons, the bustle and the stir of a very considerable school. Barnet is an important centre. The neighbourhood is pleasant. Access to it from London is now easy. Houses — almost new towns — are springing up in all directions; and the advantage to such a district of a thoroughly well-worked grammar school can hardly be overrated.

The history of "Queen Elizabeth's Royal Free Grammar School" at Barnet is interesting in itself, and throws some curious light on the manner in which many schools of the sixteenth century arose and were established. It has been thoroughly and laboriously worked out by the Rev. F. C. Cass, one of the Governors of the school, and rector of the neighbouring parish of Hadley, famous for the surviving relics of the wooded Enfield Chase, and for its historic oaks and elm trees. Mr. Cass's elaborate paper is printed in the fifth volume of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. It was called forth by the reconstruction of the school under the Act of 1869, which assigned a portion of the endowment of Jesus Hospital in Barnet "for the advancement of education" in the place. This is a hospital, built and endowed by James Ravenscroft in 1672, for "six poore ancient women," who are to be "neither common beggars, common drunkards, backbiters, tale-bearers, common scolds,

thieves, or other like persons of infamous life, or evil name or repute; or vehemently suspected of sorcery, witchcraft, or charming, or guilty of perjury; nor any idiot, or lunatic." In spite of all these restrictions, the "six ancient women" have always been forthcoming; but the hospital had other and later benefactors: and the funds belonging to it far exceeded the needs of its inmates. A considerable portion was accordingly assigned to the grammar school; whilst, as some compensation, three of its twelve Governors are to be nominated by the visitors of Jesus Hospital. The school is unusually fortunate in possessing such trustworthy authorities for its history as the minute-books of the Governors' proceedings. These cover the periods between 1587 and 1665, and between 1688 and 1860. Mr. Cass suggests that the gap between the first and the second books may be owing to the confusion prevailing at the time of the great Plague, when the school was temporarily broken up.

A curious fact connected with the foundation of the numerous grammar schools which the rise of the New Learning called into existence all over the country is well illustrated in the case of Barnet. However eager those enlightened sovereigns Edward and Elizabeth may have been to connect their names with the foundation of these schools, their generosity seems in most cases to have been limited to the value of the parchment on which their charters were inscribed. Hardly ever was the charter accompanied by any endowment out of the Royal purse. It was to the liberality of the Corporation of London, or of individual members of it, that then, as now, the supply of the needful funds for good works was constantly due. As in the case of the schools of Christ's Hospital, St. Olave's, Bedford, and others, so at Barnet it was the wealth of citizens of London which made the Royal patronage something more than a dead letter. By the authority of the Corporation collections were made from time to time in the City churches towards the erection of

school buildings at Barnet. Even the liberality of City merchants, however, had its limits; for, when the Lords of the Council sent a requisition to the Corporation to provide a perpetual endowment for the school, a protest was entered against it on the ground that previous benefactions had been made only on condition that they "shold never be farther trobeled or charged about that schole." It is evident that these calls on the citizens' purse were looked upon as dangerous precedents, and, as Mr. Cass observes, were "only rendered endurable by the accompanying promise." And, further, it is clear that "an unusual amount of influence must have been set at work to induce so unusual a liberality"—a surmise which is confirmed by a closer inspection of the records. Thus the charter (the original of which is still extant) was granted "at the humble request of our wellbeloved cousin and counsellour Robert, Earle of Leicester, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Master of our Horse." By this, under date March 24, 1573, the school was established "pro uno magistro seu pedagogo, et uno hippodidascolo seu subpedagogo." Soon various benefactors arose, one of the most noticeable of whom was Hugh Hare, first Lord Colerane, who (according to the "Obituary" of Rich^d Smyth, Camden Soc.) "died sodenly at his house at Totteridge" (1667). A MS. sketch of the Hare family gives the following account of his death:—"Being att Supper one night, and talking merrily with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, and having a Turkey bone in his mouth, itt was his hard hap through extreame laughter (att some witty expression of one of them) to cause it to go the wrong way, w^{ch} (not withstanding great care was taken for the preservation of his life) was y^e instrument of his Death; some of those w^{ch} were not y^e King's Freinds reported y^t he was choackt in drinking to their confusion." "He lived very nobly on his Estate, but being much adicted to some sorts of gameing (viz.) Cocking, and being a curious florist, he in a few years spent a good

part of his Estate." The second Lord Colerane (son of the first), whose name also occurs in connexion with the school, married the Duchess of Somerset (widow of the fourth Duke). The letter in which he made the offer of marriage is still extant (in private possession):—"May Itt Please yo^r Grace, I am infinitely pleased that you will allow mee one glance att church. . . . I would crave butt halfe an Howers discourse to acquaint you truely and clearly with the Condition of my Hart and of my fortune all this (and Ten times as much more if I had it) would I readily offer to yo^r Grace's acceptance, as also a good House nott ill furnished together with myself."

"The name of Ravenscroft," as Mr. Cass says, "is one which must ever be had in remembrance in Barnet, owing to the benefactions of Mr. James Ravenscroft of the Inner Temple. He died in 1680, aged 85, 'Cum generis humani et patriæ suæ mutationes longùm vidisset,' as the tablet to his memory in Barnet church expresses it. . . . In the noble church, in the resuscitated and busy grammar school he being dead, yet speaketh." It was he who founded the almshouses of Jesus Hospital. He also erected in Barnet church a magnificent monument to the memory of his father, covered with armorial bearings. In the recent rebuilding of the church the remains of his father were disturbed. The skeleton was found entire, though the coffin had perished. They have since been deposited in an elegant memorial chapel in the south transept, where the monument has likewise been re-erected.

Among the original list of governors of the school, given in the charter, we find the name of Archdeacon Johnson, the founder of Uppingham and Oakham Schools, who was at that time Canon of Windsor, and who says himself, in a letter addressed to the Governors, "During my attendance about S^r Nicholas Bacon, then Lord Keeper, I was some meanes for the furtherance of the eleccion (? erection)

of the free schoole of Barnett." Among other ecclesiastical dignitaries also we find the name of Dr. Westfield, Archdeacon of St. Albans, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol (1641). Like the rest of the bishops of the time, he was reduced to poverty by the seizure of his revenues, so that he says in his will, "As to my worldly goods, as the times are, I know not well where they be, or what they are." His biographer says of his preaching, "He made not that wearisome which should be welcome, never keeping his glass except upon extraordinary occasions more than a quarter of an hour. . . . He never, though almost fifty years a preacher, went up into the pulpit but he trembled, and never preached before the king but once, and then he fainted." Among the early Governors also we find such names as those of Sir John Brocket of Brocket Hall; Dr. Edward Graunt, "the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time, and Head Master of Westminster;" Henry Knolles, whose mother was daughter of Thomas Boleyn, and consequently first cousin to Queen Elizabeth; Thomas Conyers, from whose house at East Barnet Lady Arabella Stuart effected her escape when endeavouring to join her husband, William Seymour; Sir Robert Berkeley, Judge of the King's Bench, who was imprisoned in 1637 for giving an opinion in favour of ship-money; and many others of note about whom Mr Cass has collected a vast amount of curious information.

And, lest it should be supposed that such eminent men merely lent their names as "ornamental Governors," there are preserved several codes of regulations which witness to the expenditure of much time and care, as well as keen practical wisdom, on the part of the Governors. Under date 1597 we have the following:—"To make a lawe that the schoolmaister w^{ch} shall lack order, *ipso facto*, to loose his place." Another regulation, of the same date, may be the origin of a well-known clause in the new Endowed School Schemes:—"That noe minister be schoolema^r, in respect of

the double charge wth he can hardly intend." Another point which speaks volumes for the early Governors is their appreciation of the position of their head-master, as witness the following. On the 27th of March, 1598, "Thomas Turner, Master of Arts, was chosen schoolmaster." "We that are here present hold him a very fitt man and worthy of a farre better place, unles he by himselfe or his behaviour doe hereafter give other occasion to change this our opinion." Mr. Edward Ryder was at the same time elected usher, having "leave to teach the gram̄ar and to write, but noe otherwise, and to make his best profit for the same, not iarringe nor disagreeinge wth the schoolem^r thereof; and wee require them both to agree friendly and lovingly—schoolem^r and usher." The following, under date September 25, 1612, will probably give rise to differences of opinion:—"The schoolema^r from tyme to tyme should be a batchelor and unmarried" "That some special place be appointed in the Church for the schoolem^r and all his schollers to sitte together upon each Sabbath day. And that each scholar dwellinge in the towne or parish, upon payne of 6 ierks, shall every Sabbath day, morninge and eveninge, before service and before the ende of the last peale, come to the schoolehouse, and orderly from thence attend their said schoolem^r to the Church." As also these, under date August 19, 1624:—"Such of the Schollers as shall be appointed by the schoolemaister shall take notes in wrighting of the sermons, and such their notes shall present to their M^r on Monday morning." "It^m. That upon every Schooleday all the Schollers come duely to Schoole at the calling of the Schoole bell, between sixe and seaven a clock in the morning. And that they continue at Schoole every morning untill eleaven a clock, and that in every afternoon of every Schoole Day, not being halfe holy day, the Schollers resort to the Schoole at one of the clock and there stay untill five a clock." The inculcation of the classics, as might be expected, is duly

provided for under pains and penalties. "It^m. That every Scholler according as hee shall bee able shall be instructed and taught *Qui mihi discipulus in Lillies Grammar.*" "It^m. That orations in latine bee publiquely made in the Schoole once every weeke by some of the best Schollers, and that Exercises in latine both in prose and verse bee made by the Schollers as they shall be able foure dayes a weeke, and shal bee perused and examined by the Schoolemaister himselfe." "It . That the Schollers in some of the highest formes shal bee held to speake nothing but latine in the Schoole. And if they speake Englishe to bee punished by the feruler."

The office of head-master of the school was occasionally filled by men of note. "Two of its early masters became bishops in Ireland. John Boyle, Bishop of Cork, 1610, and Richard Boyle, Bishop of Cork, 1620, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam." Yet the post would seem to have been beset with dangers from which, by the separation under the new schemes of financial from educational matters, the present race of head-masters is freed. From the statements of accounts which seem to have been kept by the head-master, we cull the following items referring to the above-named John Boyle:—"To Mr. Moxey for boordes xlijs for the w^{ch} I have been arreasted." "To Mr Hall for boordes xxvijs for the w^{ch} I am like to be arreasted."

That Barnet Schol from its elevated position had a reputation for health from its early days is clear from the following (date 1634):—"It^m. The Governours being desirous that this Schoole w^{ch}is scituate in Chipping Barnet may have relation to the great and flourishing schoole under the government of the hono^{ble} and right wo^{ll} Company of Merchant Taylours London, doe order and give speciall charge to the Schoole Maister, that if the sayd hono and right wo^{ll} Company shall be pleased to send any of their schollers whom they shall thinke fitte for health sake, or for any other respect, to this Schoole, that such schollers be readily entertained and

ordered there with all due respect." And that nothing should be wanting on this head of health, one of the Governors left funds to the school for the maintenance of the "Physic Well," or mineral spring, in Barnet. It is of this spring that Pepys writes as follows, under date of 11 Aug., 1667:—"To the wells of Barnet by seven o'clock; and there found many people a-drinking; but the morning is a very cold morning, so as we were very cold all the way in the coach. And so to Hatfield, to the inn next my Lord Salisbury's house; and there rested ourselves and drank and bespoke dinner; and so to Church."

BIRDS'-NESTING.

"*Jam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantes
Ire.*"

How delightful is a good day's birds'-nesting. The very thought of the shady wood, the bush-grown banks, and the purling streams, gives a thrill of pleasure to the genuine birds'-nester. The vision in his mind is spoilt by no disturbing recollections of ruined homes and bleeding hearts; he has no traits in common with the bloodthirsty ruffian who ruthlessly rifles the nest of its treasures, and then crowns his guilt by often wantonly destroying what has cost the little architects so much toil and trouble. The genuine birds'-nester is a real lover of the feathered tribe, and purely in the interests of science cautiously removes from its frail resting-place only what will hardly be missed or can be easily replaced. Let me allure you to come with us, then, on an expedition, and see whether we cannot make you as keenly wedded to the

sport, before the day is out, as we are ourselves. Let us choose for our nesting ground a plantation of about thirty or forty years' growth, through which a small brook winds its way. On following its course we shall find some open glade, where the water tumbles down in a little cascade, and has eaten its way considerably below the level of its banks; here we shall come upon the hiding-place of the Water-Ouzel, The nest is large, composed externally of moss, weeds, and hay, bound together with mud, and lined inside with hay and leaves. The eggs, which are from four to six in number, are about an inch in length and of a cream-coloured white. Then on again to where the dingle shelves on one side down to the water's edge, and abounds in inviting stumps and mossy hollows, the very place where the Robin (who is not so sociable now as when a few scattered crumbs are a luxury) or the little chirping Wren, or some members of the coquettish Tit family, delight to build. The nest of the Robin is generally built in a hole; it is composed externally of moss, grass, and dead leaves, lined with hair. The eggs, which are three-quarters of an inch in length, are generally four in number, and are of a reddish-white colour, spotted with a pale brownish red towards the thick end. The nest of the Blue Tit, which is generally built in some sort of a crevice, is neatly constructed of moss, hay, and leaves, lined with wool and feathers. The eggs, which are a little more than half-an-inch long, are white, spotted with dark red; they are generally nine or ten in number. The Long-Tailed Tit (which with the exception of the Golden-Crested Wren is the smallest British bird) generally builds its nest in some such place as the nook which we have just described, or in some bush overhanging a brook. The nest is of an oblong shape, built of moss and lichen, and lined with feathers and wool. A gentleman, who had got hold of a perfect Long-Tailed Tit's nest, wished to ascertain how many feathers it contained, and, upon counting them, to his astonishment found

that there were no less than four thousand and twenty. The eggs, which number about nine or twelve, are half-an-inch long, coloured white, with faint red specks at the wider end. The nest of the Cole Tit, which is very bulky and loosely constructed, is not so common in the south as it is in the north. The eggs, from five to nine in number, are a little more than half-an-inch long, coloured white and spotted with light red. The Wren generally builds its nest in some mossy bank or old wall, or even among the roots of a large tree. The nest is decidedly large for so small a bird ; outside it is composed of dead leaves ; the interior, which is lined with moss and large feathers, is reached by a small hole in the side. The eggs, five or six in number, are four-sixths of an inch in length, pure white, dotted over with small red spots.

By this time we shall have exhausted the resources of the stream, so may turn to the trees and bushes which abound in our plantation. One of the first nests of any importance we are likely to come across is that of the Blackcap Warbler. The nest is usually built in the fork of some tree, and is composed of dried grass, wool, and moss, lined with hair. The eggs, which number four or five, are three-quarters-of-an-inch long, of a dull white colour, lightly mottled with a dark bluish grey, and streaked with a very dark brown. Then in some thorn-bush we shall light upon the nest of the bullfinch ; it is loosely constructed of roots and moss, lined with hair and moss. The eggs, five or six in number, are three-quarters-of-an-inch long, and of a bluish white, spotted and streaked with brown and red. On some forked branch the nest of the Jay may be found ; it is constructed chiefly of hay and roots. The eggs, which are about an inch-and-a-third long and five or six in number, are of a pale bluish green, marked lightly with brown and pale purple spots. And here in the hedge, which forms the boundary of the wood, we shall find the nest of the Goldfinch. The Gold-

finch builds its nest generally at the end of a very slender branch. The nest, which is by no means common, is composed of moss, grass, and roots, lined with hair and wool. The eggs, which are three-quarters-of-an-inch long and four or five in number, are of a bluish white, spotted with a sort of brown, with a dark streak or two.

Now we have done enough for one day, and while we rest under the leafy shade of some fabled oak, let me tell you something of the fields beyond. We will follow some small bank on the top of which there grows a hedge. In some hole in the bank, we find the nest of the Yellowhammer and Whitethroat. The nest of the Yellowhammer is composed of grass and roots, lined with fine grass and hair. The eggs, from three to five in number, are of a purplish white, streaked with purplish black. The nest of the Whitethroat is composed of fine hay, lined with very fine grass-fibres and feathers, access being gained by a small aperture in the side. The eggs, half-an-inch long, are white, spotted with brown. The Whitethroat very often builds in a wood under some bush. It may be remarked that the nest of the two last-mentioned birds are always extremely well hidden. The best time to go birds'-nesting is towards the end of May.

B. S. S.

ELIZABETHAN ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	L.	S.	D.
Sale of No. VII... .. .	3	11	4
Ditto No. VIII.	3	1	6
Balance due to Treasurer (Rev. J. B. Lee)	7	13	2

£14 6 0

EXPENDITURE.

	L.	S.	D.
Engraving Wood Block for Cover ..	4	10	0
Casting "Electro" for Cover ..		10	0
Deficit on Sale of Nos. I.—VI. ..	3	13	0
Printing No. VII.	3	2	6
Ditto No. VIII.	2	7	6
Postage		3	0

£14 6 0

(Correct)

J. WHITMORE.

F A S T I.

LIBRARY.—We beg leave, with many thanks, to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the School Library :—

“Edward King “The Southern States of North America,” presented by W. Ridley.

“Chamber’s Journal,” for 1869, 1870, 1875, 1876, presented by W. Acaason, Esq.

“History of Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School, Barnet, by the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A., presented by the Author.

M. Bramston “Cecy’s Recollections ”

M. Bramston “For Faith and Fatherland,” presented by, the Rev. G. Stott, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

The following Works have been purchased with the Library Fees :—

“Spectator,” 4 vols.

Creighton’s “Duke of Marlborough ”

Prescott’s “Ferdinand and Isabella ”

Southey’s “Joan of Arc ”

Dufferin’s “Letters from High Latitudes ”

Mungo Park’s Travels

Kingsley’s “Tales of Old Travel ”

Porter’s “Giant Cities of Bashan ”

Gleig’s “Waterloo ”

Gleig’s “Recollections of a Subaltern ”

Gatty’s “Parables from Nature,” 2 vols.

Figuier’s “Insect World ”

French Examination Papers

German Examination Papers

MUSEUM.—We beg leave, with many thanks, to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the School Museum :—

J. Whitmore, Esq.—Piece of the Atlantic Cable (Shore End)

Mrs. Sutton—King Crab and Sea Mouse.

H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, Esq., J.P., Photograph of an Altar (German, *circ.* 1200).

Photograph of "The Entombment" (Flemish, *circ.* 1520).

Photograph of "The Virgin and Child" (Ivory, *circ.* 1600).

Photograph of an Altar (German, *circ.* 1200).

D. and F. Bentley, Shells (Brazilian).

„ „ Humming Birds.

P. Bentley, a pair of Chinese Chop-sticks.

Joyce—Fossils.

Edmunds—Ditto

Woolnough—Specimens from the Smelting of Iron Ore.

CRICKET.—We are able to publish an account of some of our matches; but many important ones will, we fear, be too late for our present number. The Eleven are getting into good trim; the bowling is comparatively strong, but the batting and fielding are hardly as yet up to the mark. We might recommend practice at long catches and hard fielding on off days, as well as play at the net. We have seldom entered on a season under better auspices as far as the ground is concerned; the pitches, thanks to the indefatigable activity of the executive, are in splendid condition.

FIRST ELEVEN *v.* NEXT TWENTY-TWO.

The season was opened with the usual match between the First Eleven and the next Twenty-two, played on May 19th and 21st, and resulted, as we should anticipate, in a somewhat easy victory for the former, who beat their opponents by nine wickets and a few runs. The interjectional character

of the score proclaims the terrible execution which the bowling of Boome and Newth effected in the ranks of their adversaries. Appended is the score:—

FIRST ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Boyce, c Welsh, b Mr Davies ..	9	not out	14
Boome, c Gregg, b Mr Stevens	10	not out	10
Samuels, c Wright II., b Frenchma.	2		
Mackness, c Wright II., b Ridley	2	c Games, b French ma. ..	4
Sayer ma., b Ridley	0		
Warren, b Mr. Stevens	5		
Mr. Whitmore, b Mr Davies ..	2		
Chambers max., b Engleheart	1		
Newth II., b Engleheart	1		
Thorne, not out.	7		
Smith mi., c Bryant, b Mr. Stevens	0		
Byes, 2; wides, 7.	9	Byes, 1; wides, 10. . . .	11
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Total	48	Total	39

THE TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Welch, thrown out Thorne ..	0	b Chambers	2
Bentley max., b Newth II. ..	2	c Sayer, b Mackness. . . .	5
Bryant, c and b Boome	0	run out	5
Bentley II., b Boome	0	c and b Chambers	0
Gregg, c and b Newth II. . . .	0	b Chambers	4
James, b Newth II.	0	run out	4
Hart, b Newth II.	0	c Sayer, b Chambers	0
Newth max, b Newth II.	0	b Chambers	0
French ma., b Boome	1	b Thorne	3
Mitchell ma, c and b Newth II.	0	c Sayer, b Thorne	3
Wright II., b Boome	3	b Chambers	0
Mr Stevens, b Boome	0	c Chambers b Boome	6
Frost, run out	1	c Chambers, b Thorne	2
Engleheart, b Boome	8	c Thorne, b Chambers	2
Baldwin b Mackness	3	run out	1
Widdicome ma., b Boome	0	not out.	0
Ridley, st Mr. Whitmore	1	b Chambers	2
Austee, b Mackness	0	b Chambers	1
Bentley min, b Mackness. . . .	0		
Watson, mi, c and b Mackness	5	b Chambers	2
Lloyd, b Boome	3	b Mackness	2
Young, not out.	0		
Mr Davies, b Mackness	2	run out	0
Byes and Wides	3	Byes	2
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Total	29	Total	46

SECOND DAY.

THE TWENTY-TWO.

Engleheart, c Baldwin, b Chambers	0
Games, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
Mitchell ma., run out	..	..	..	..	2
Ridley, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	2
Newth max., b Boome	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Davies, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
Widdicombe, c Newth II., b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
Bentley max., b Chambers	..	..	..	..	2
Sayer, c Warren, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	1
Gregg, b Boome	..	..	..	..	0
Wright II., c Boome, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
French ma., run out	..	..	..	..	0
Bryant, run out	..	..	..	..	0
Hart, b Boome	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. Stevens, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	4
Young, c and b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
Bentley II., st Mr. Whitmore	..	..	..	..	2
Bentley min., b Chambers	..	..	..	..	0
Anstee, c Boyce, b Boome	..	..	..	..	0
Frost, c Mackness, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	1
Lloyd, c Warren, b Chambers	..	..	..	..	2
James, not out	..	..	..	..	0
Byes	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	19

FIRST ELEVEN.

Boyce, c Mr. Stevens, b Bryant	..	..	..	..	4
Mackness, b Newth max.	..	..	..	..	0
Boome, c and b Mr. Stevens	..	..	..	..	4
Samuels, b Bentley min.	..	..	..	..	10
Mr. Whitmore, b Wright II.	..	..	..	..	14
Warren, not out	..	..	..	..	10
Chambers, c Gregg, b Ridley	..	..	..	..	2
Sayer, b Ridley	..	..	..	..	0
Newth, c Sayer b Ridley	..	..	..	..	3
Baldwin, hit wicket	..	..	..	..	0
Smith, b Wright	..	..	..	..	0
Byes, 3; wides, 3	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	53

FIRST ELEVEN v. NEXT TWENTY-TWO.

The return match was played on Wednesday, May 28th, and again afforded signal proof of the superiority of the veteran team; although it is only fair to say that in the

first innings the fight promised to be a tough one, and fortune favoured the Twenty-two, until the careful batting and good score of Sayer ma. brought up the numbers of his side. In the second innings, the destructive bowling of our late captain came to the rescue, bringing down the most dangerous wickets amongst the Twenty-two at an early epoch in their career; and the Eleven again going in, finished the match with nine wickets to spare. Below is the score :—

THE ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Boyce, b Engleheart	2	not out	3
Sayer ma., not out	17		
Newth max., b French	0		
Chambers max., b French ..	0	thrown out Bryant, b Engleheart	0
R. Newth, b French	0		
Warren, c Watson, b Bryant..	2	not out	1
Ridley, b Mr. Whitmore ..	0		
Mackness, b Mr. Whitmore ..	2		
Newth II., b Mr. Whitmore ..	0		
Baldwin, b Mr. Whitmore ..	0		
Smith mi., b Bryant	3		
Byes, 2; 1-b, 1; wides, 6	9	Extras	4
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	35	Total	8

THE TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Engleheart, b Boyce	5	b Boyce	3
Cooke, b Mackness	0	b Boyce	0
Cox, b R. Newth	0	b Chambers	0
Sayer mi., b Boyce	0	b Boyce	0
French, b R. Newth	11		
Bryant, b Newth II.,	0	b R. Newth	3
Bentley II., c and b Mackness ..	0		
Mr. Whitmore, b R. Newth ..	5	c Warren, b R. Newth ..	1
Welch, b Mackness	0	b Boyce	2
Frost, run out	1	c Warren, b R. Newth ..	2
Mr. Stevens, c Warren, b Mackness	0	thrown out	0
Widdicome, ma., not out ..	0	b Boyce	0
Stewart, b Newth II.,	1	b Boyce	0
James, b Newth II.,	1	c Warren, b R. Newth ..	1
Watson II., b Newth	0	not out	1
Wides	4	Extras	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	28	Total	13

MR. WHITMORE'S ELEVEN *v.* FIRST ELEVEN.

The match of June 14th against Mr. Whitmore's Eleven—made up of some old boys and a few strangers—ended in a victory for the First Eleven by three runs. Boyce, as usual, knocked up a fair score by dint of careful batting; while on the other side, Messrs. Hart and Huggins laid themselves out to improve our fielding. The match was decided by the first innings. Appended is the score:—

MR. WHITMORE'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hart, b Mackness	2	c Loft, b Boome	17
Salter, c Sayer, b L. Newth ..	3	b L. Newth	3
Mr. Stevens, l.b.w.	0	c Sayer, b Boome	6
Mr Whitmore, c Warren, b Mackness	3	c Warren, b Mackness	0
Glave, b L. Newth	1	c Boome, b Mackness	7
Huggins, c Warren, b Mackness	8	b Boome	14
A. Knight, b Boome	7	c Baldwin, b Boome	1
H. Knight, run out	1	not out	7
Grammer, c Warren, b Loft ..	0	c Mackness, b Loft	0
T. Samuels, not out	0	b Loft	0
Cox, c Warren, b Mackness ..	0	b Loft	0
Byes, 4; wides, 1	5	Byes, 5; wides, 2.. .. .	7
Total	30	Total	62

FIRST ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Boyce, b Huggins	10	b Huggins,	5
H. Newth, b Huggins	2	c Huggins, b Hart	0
Boome, run out	2	not out	4
Warren, b Mr. Whitmore	0	b Hart.. .. .	0
Sayer, c H. Knight, b Hart ..	1	c Grammer, b Thorne	8
L. Newth, b Hart	0		
Loft, c Salter, b Hart	0	not out	4
Mackness b Hart	4		
Ridley, c Huggins, b Mr Whitmore	0		
Baldwin, c A Knight b Mr Whitmore	0		
Smith, b Hart	0		
Byes, 5; wides, 9.. .. .	14	Byes, 1; wides, 3	4
Total	33	Total	25

FISH AND FISHING.

Angling is one of the most pleasing and delightful of all out-door sports. What can be more delightful than to stand after a hot day at the side of a lake, watching your float, as it, by repeated bobbings, shows you a fish at the other end of your line? I fancy I hear several of my readers say "What can be more disagreeable than standing in the broiling sun for hours without a fish or even a bite to encourage one?" My friends, if you have ever experienced this, you have proved the old definition of angling, which, like many other sayings of its learned author, is characterised by more force than elegance. If the sun is so hot, you ought not to be fishing, for the fish are not on the feed but are basking and sleeping in the sun; so no wonder you never had a bite. Therefore never fish in the broiling sun, for the fish will not bite and you only get discouraged. From daybreak to about ten o'clock, and from six to ten o'clock in the evening, are the best times for angling for the common kinds of fish, such as roach, perch, carp, tench, &c. Now let us suppose you wish for a good day's fishing. You know the elements of the art; for instance, you can bait your hook, put on and take off your line and firmly joint your rod. For pond fishing the rod should measure from fourteen to fifteen feet long and should not weigh more than a pound and a half at the outside. The rod should be fitted up at the thick end with a winch holding about two hundred yards of twisted silk joined on to your fine gut or hair line. This should be neatly wound and the winch well greased, for if a carp or large perch takes your bait he will rush away immediately, and if by any chance your silk is entangled, snap goes your line, and you may think yourself lucky if your top joint does

not go down to the fish. You should always carry two or more lines and plenty of hooks of different sizes in case of accidents. Your bait should be fresh and varied. "Gentles" can be got by hanging up in a hot place out of doors a pound or so of bullock's liver and leaving it there for a day or two. *Paste* may be made in several ways. First, with stale bread mixed with water and kneaded into a stiff dough and flavoured with sugar, honey, or treacle, and sometimes tinted with pink; or it may be made with new bread treated in exactly the same way; or, if you prefer it, by merely mixing flour and water, flavouring and colouring as before. Of worms there are three kinds which are very useful for bait, blood-worms, brandlings, and lob-worms. Of these blood-worms attract fish most if put on the hook without allowing all their red tint to escape. Brandlings, however, are best for amateurs, as they are easily put on the hook. There are of course several expensive artificial baits, such as minnows, gudgeon, flies, beetles, spiders, etc., made of tin. Some fish can be caught with almost any bait; pike, for example, are attracted by the bowl of a teaspoon attached to a hook. So much for baits and rods. Next come lines and floats. The lines should be of fine gut, or better, of hair. They should be between three and four and a half yards long, part of the hair being joined on to the silk on the winch. The size of the hook of course cannot be settled accurately as everything depends on the size of the fish you wish to catch. Having now all your lines, etc., ready, get a basket of straw plaited firmly with a flat bottom and lined with pockets round the sides; go to the fishing ground you have chosen the night before you intend to commence your fishing operations, and thoroughly ground-bait it with bran and chopped worms. Look out over-night your oldest clothes and an old pair of boots, for you will have to be up early in the morning, for as surely as it is the early bird that catches the worms, so surely is it the early angler who catches the fish. Early in

the morning, viz., about five or six o'clock, you must be up. Having snapped up anything that comes first to hand just to "stay your stomach," walk quickly to your destination. Arrived there, lose no time in adjusting your tackle and getting your bait under water. It is very likely that your arrival and adjustment of tackle have startled the fish, so that you will have time to search for something to sit upon. Fix your rod firmly before leaving it, or it may fall into the water and be lost. Soon, however, the fish will have gained courage and will be on the lookout for food. Now sit or stand as quietly as possible with a firm grip on your rod, which ought to be almost parallel to the surface of the water, about thirty or thirty-six inches from the float to the tip of the top joint. As soon as your float bobs or disappears strike sharply with the wrist and in different directions for different fish; for instance, strike a perch straight upwards and a roach sideways. Most likely if a fish of any size gets on your hook it will make a rush. Now keep cool and let it run out as much of the silk as it likes; as soon, however, as you perceive an inclination to stop on the part of the fish, begin to wind in quickly. When you have half wound in again, it may make another rush, now don't attempt to stop it. This time he will not run so far as before, and you will be able to land most fish after the second rush; but some fish will require "playing" for an hour or more. Having landed your fish, your next work will be to get the hook out of its mouth. This is best done with a "disgorger" which is slipped into the mouth down to the hook which is thus loosened and comes out easily. Re-bait your line and place it firmly as at first, while you put the fish in the basket. As quickly as possible resume your hold of your rod, and if you do not get a full basket, all the blame will possibly not rest on the fish.

EDITORIAL.

We may certainly congratulate ourselves on the prospects of the cricket season; the club have a good sturdy programme of matches cut out for them, and are going at their work in proper form. We are especially pleased to notice that the small boys are coming on well; it would have done the captain's heart good to have seen a number of little chaps, as we did the other day, playing away in spite of the pouring rain, in a corner of the field let us add, and not on a valuable pitch, otherwise we fear that the captain's heart would not have been equally benefited. There are some promising little cricketers among them, who deserve cultivation; and we think that the captain would do well to appoint one of the first eleven to coach them occasionally. We have to lament the loss of several veterans. Dale is unable to take his place, Hart ma. has left us, and we miss the good all-round play of our late captain; still we have no doubt that—as the season progresses and the captain has got his team well together—we shall be able to give a good account of our matches at home and abroad. The second eleven are working up; French ma. in a recent match took three wickets in an over, and was crowned with the customary guerdon of such doughty deeds.

The School Lawn Tennis Club is at a low ebb at present, and ought to be thoroughly re-organised and started again on a fresh basis. There are several boys who appear at a loss to know what to do with themselves on field-half-holidays and for whom Lawn Tennis seems to be just the thing required. Pedestrianism is no doubt a valuable exercise; but we must

say that it does not appear to advantage when pursued with moderate activity among the busy surroundings of the cricket-field. Why does not some energetic boy take the matter up? We have a net already, and the entrance fees would be quite enough to cover the expense of preparing the ground—which we are sure would be readily given by the Headmaster—and of the purchase of balls. Each member—as is usual in most clubs—might provide himself with a racquet, and a very respectable one can be got for about five shillings. The weather has certainly not been very favourable as yet; but we hope that those who like the game will not wait for the arrival of the long-expected summer.

Our literary and scientific tastes are being well cared for, and we are enabled from term to term to publish a good list of additions to our Library and Museum.

What a pity it is that our musical talent is not more developed; we mean in the instrumental line. We have most of the requisites of a good string band, if they were only systematised a little more. There are several boys amongst us who play the fiddle, and have acquired some experience by having taken a part at our Midsummer and Christmas gatherings. A violincello would be a desirable addition to our forces; but even that may not be an insurmountable difficulty. If the fiddlers could be induced to screw themselves up to the proper pitch, a class might be formed to meet—say once a week—in the Hall, and the services of a competent instructor engaged. The subject is worthy of consideration, and, if properly undertaken, would, we venture to think, meet with the Head Master's approval.

Having now got fairly under weigh, we are emboldened to trim our sails for a more formidable suggestion—"suggestion" is possibly too strong a word, we would rather call it a hint for future suggestion. Since the introduction of sword exercise, it has been a matter of general observation

that we show much greater interest in our drill, and are beginning to realise the Sergeant-Major's ambition, and "to take a pride" in what we do. Might it not be possible to advance another step, and form a Cadet Corps in the school? As we have previously remarked, this hint is very far from having assumed any definite proportions, and we only venture upon it with bated breath; for we know the proverbial abhorrence which an estimable section of society feels for anything in the shape of war's alarms. It would be premature therefore to say more on the subject, as we have not the slightest assurance that the idea is at all feasible, and must so be contented to leave it in this embryo state.

We beg leave to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines:—The Elizabethan (Westminster), the Magdalene College School Magazine, the Elstonian (Bedford County School), the Mill Hill Magazine, the Camden School Record, the St. Andrew's College Magazine.

The "Elizabethan" presents her maternal congratulations to her alumni upon the intellectual revival, which has resulted in the addition of so many valuable contributions to her literary store. Much as she would have liked to have hatched all her nestlings at one sitting, she is nevertheless constrained to reserve some for the pleasurable process of further incubation.

NOTES OF NEWS.

A drinking-fountain has been lately inserted into the south wall of the hall buildings, where we may now slake our thirst at will without invading the domains and taxing the good nature of the occupants of the interior.

We understand that the Rev. G. F. Lovell, B.D. of Balliol College, Oxford, and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, has been appointed by the Oxford University Delegates to be the chief examiner this year. The examination will begin about July 17.

The list of prizes for the coming examination has been put up on the notice board in Hall. Our readers will no doubt be pleased to have a copy :—

PRIZES.

MIDSUMMER, 1879.

Dicinity—

1. The "Bishop Broughton" Prize.
2. Head Master's Prize for boys under 12.

English History—The Chairman of the Governors' Prizes:—

1. Open to the School.
2. For boys under 12.

Latin—

1. Open.
2. For boys under 12.

French—

1. Open.
2. For boys under 12.

English Essay—The *internal* condition of England during the hundred years' war with France.

Arithmetic—For boys under 13.

Greek.

German.

In addition to the above there will be a Prize for each Form and each Set.

LOWER SCHOOL.

General Work—There will be one prize awarded.

EXHIBITIONS.

There will be two exhibitions awarded to boys in the Lower School, enabling them to pass to the Upper School.

Several interesting additions have been recently made to the School Library and Museum, a summary of which will be found elsewhere.

The Barnet Lawn Tennis Club have, by the permission of the Head Master, been allowed to pitch their nets on some unoccupied spaces of our cricket field.

Warren has been elected Captain of the First Eleven.

Old boys, who will play in the Past *v.* Present (July 12th) will greatly facilitate arrangements by communicating with the Secretary.

Elsewhere we publish the account of the *Elizabethan*, which, we regret to say, still shows heavy arrears.

The Science and Art Department Examination in Mathematics took place on May 5th. The Examiners were C. W. Morrifield, Esq., F.R.S., and the Rev. J. F. Tavisden, M.A. The examination in Acoustics, Light and Heat was on May 6th, the Examiners being Professor Frederick Guthrie, and Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S.

A sad event has happened to us this term in the death of our school-fellow, Jones, in his thirteenth year. He was a general favourite with Masters, boys, and all who knew him.

We are compelled to reserve for a future number "The Great Pyramid and its Revelations," by C. W. F. M.; "After the Battle," by W.S.; "Chatterton," by Racire; "A Buffalo Story," by an Eye-witness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Elizabethan."

SIR,—The want of a tent in the cricket-field is a deficiency in the arrangements of our club which I think ought to be supplied. A tent not only makes the field look complete, and is a great convenience to members, but also enables us to entertain our visitors in a more desirable manner. Moreover, if we had a tent in the field, we should not be obliged to come to school in our flannels, a proceeding which is not always comfortable and does not look very studious. So that in every way I think that a tent would be a great comfort. Let us next consider how much the tent would cost and how the money might be raised for it. A decent tent, I should think, would cost from twelve to fifteen pounds; and I should propose that the money be raised in the following manner. Let each boy in the several elevens subscribe half-a-crown; or if a boy has an extra flush of pocket-money, he might subscribe a little more; and I also think that boys might ask their parents, many of whom take an interest in cricket, to assist; for I feel sure that when parents hear good reasons given for asking a subscription, they will be ready to help us. I should next propose that each boy in the first eleven

who misses an easy catch, or fails to stop an easy ball, be fined twopence for each offence; thus we should not only help to raise the subscriptions, but make the players more careful. I think that if some such means were employed, we should get the required sum together, and trust that the matter may not be unworthy of the attention of the officers of the cricket club.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TENTATOR.

[We are assured by the authorities that "Tentator," whose punning capacities are clearly of a high order, has only to head a list with a handsome subscription in order to obtain the consummation of his desires.—EDIT.]

An "Aggrieved Train-boy" complains that the rights of the British School-boy are being grossly infringed by the railway company. A train which is advertised to arrive at High Barnet at 8:55 a.m., and which would bring him just in nice time for school—he declares—rarely, if ever, reaches its destination before nine o'clock, and so necessitates his starting at an earlier hour and by another train! He especially laments that his morning sacrifice at the shrine of Minerva is thus rudely disturbed. We are free to confess that we might have suspected our correspondent of a lurking allegiance to another potent deity—whose worship under similar circumstances would not be without its attractions for our less ethereal minds—had not his energetic disclaimer disarmed the suspicion and thoroughly convinced us of the contrary. We may remind our correspondent that the company does not pledge itself to run the trains up to the advertised time; however, we feel assured that if, as he proposes, all the train-boys joined to memorialise the company on the subject, the combined grievances of so many outraged British school-boys must have their due weight.

“Gymnast” bewails that the giant-stride, swing, horizontal-bar, &c., upon which he has spent so many happy hours, are in a state of chaos, and begs the favour of their restoration to cosmos, we suppose. We shall have great pleasure in forwarding his request to the proper quarter.

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NOTICE.

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

The next number will be published about the middle of next term.