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JUNE, 1896.

THE
Southwell Grammar School



SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

Magazine.

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Editorial.

THE Editor makes most humble apologies for the late appearance of this number of the Magazine. Amid the press of the regular work of the term it seems difficult to find time to give this paper the attention it requires. It is much to be desired that more contributions be sent in by the boys themselves. We are very glad to welcome letters from two Old Southwellians, Mr. Frank Pogson and Mr. Edgar Tinley, who write to us cheery letters from beyond the seas, where they are both happy in the success that is attending their efforts. We shall hope, in the next number, to have some account of the recent excitement in Johannesburg, as some of our Old Boys now reside there. The literary merit of this number is however chiefly maintained by the article most kindly sent us by Mr. J. T. Bealby, B.A., whose productions are usually offered to a wider circle of readers than ours. It is most kind of him to have written specially for us an article on the Castles of Swabia. We hope we are not divulging a secret in saying that a novel by Mr. Bealby, dealing with Fen Life in the 18th Century, will be published in the autumn by Fisher Unwin.

A novel feature in this number is the insertion of a Catalogue of the School Library. This may not seem very interesting matter to Subscribers who are no longer using the Library, but a Catalogue in the hands of each boy will render the Library more useful, and the expense of printing will not now fall heavily on the Recreation Fund. We therefore hope that Old Boys will not mind space being thus taken up; and the Catalogue may suggest to some kind friends the absence of volumes which ought to form part of a School Library, and they will therefore kindly make us a present of the needed works.

We also insert an Appeal for Funds for our Athletic Sports which we purpose holding on July 14th, when we hope to have the pleasure of seeing many Old Boys. It is also earnestly to be desired that sufficient Old Boys will enter their names to make a new event:—an Old Boys' Race.

The preparation for our Christmas Play was begun too late to enable us to produce it as we hoped to do, and as we have usually done in the past. This was to be regretted, as some of our performers had, in our opinion, attained a most promising state of efficiency, and their services will not in all cases be available at the public Prize Distribution which we purpose holding early next Term. It is to be hoped, however, that those performers who had so well prepared their parts, and who will be

in the neighbourhood, will come and give us their assistance next Term, or that satisfactory substitutes will be found for those who are now too far away to be able to come and assist us. Of these we may mention F. Beardall, who sustained the character of King Henry V. very well indeed; and Alexis Fleury, who was quite at home as the French gentleman, Monsieur Le Fer. The services of Mr. W. A. Stanley will be secured early to assist in the preparation of the play for next Term.

The account of the private distribution of the Prizes is given below.

(Reprinted from the *Newark Herald*, Dec. 21st, 1895).

"THE REV. J. S. WRIGHT, M.A., remarked that the results of the examination of the College of Preceptors were even more satisfactory than those of the preceding year—the percentage of passes was higher, and the majority of those who passed were placed in the first division of their respective classes. In the examination of the Science and Art Department four boys obtained certificates in Elementary Physics (Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism), and as 2,470 candidates presented themselves, and only 874 passed, the Southwell boys and their teacher might be congratulated on the result. In the Principles of Agriculture two boys had been marked fair. This year again, as last year, one of the three Agricultural Scholarships offered by the County Council, and tenable at Nottingham University College, has been awarded to a candidate educated at Southwell Grammar School. In the examination of the Royal Drawing Society the work of Division III., including model drawing and perspective, was this year added to that of Divisions I. and II., and two boys had gained honours, and five, pass certificates. In their games they had, unfortunately, not been so successful. It was much to be regretted that the day boys did not seem to be able to avail themselves of the opportunity to join in the football and cricket of the school as much as might be desired. They, therefore, in forming their eleven, had to rely mainly on their boarders. But in spite of the fact that the number of the latter, 45, was larger than it had ever been, they had not been able to win their matches. This was, doubtless, partly to be explained by the fact that as a rule the boys left school at too early an age, so that the teams they met were composed of boys two or three years older than most of their players; but, at the same time, they should remember that success was more likely to be obtained (and this formed a strong argument in favour of our English games) if they all played unselfishly and for the good of the whole team, than if they relied on the efforts of one or two stars. Mr. Wright urged the boys to endeavour to make their training as wide as they could, remarking that though there came a time when attention must mainly be given to some special subject, most of them left school at an age when they were too young to attempt to specialise with any profit to themselves. The prize list, moreover, showed that those boys who had not prevailed on their parents to ask that they might be excused from some part of the curriculum were just the

boys who did best in each subject, while those who confined themselves to a few were rarely first even in those. In conclusion Mr. Wright acknowledged their indebtedness to the labours of the staff, especially in regard to two subjects now-a-days considered of growing importance, urging the boys to make the best use of the unusual opportunity of acquiring modern languages which the presence on their staff of Mr. Glanville, with his wide experience in well-known continental schools, afforded them, while Mr. Mondy's training at the Royal College of Science equally qualified him for directing their science work. Mr. Dixon, too, had worked with unwearying effort on behalf of the drawing classes. A. Cromar is to be congratulated on his gaining a County Council Scholarship, entitling him to tuition, &c., at the Agricultural Department of the Nottingham University College.

The following prizes and certificates were then distributed:

CANON TREBECK'S DIVINITY PRIZES.—Senior Division, F. M. Stenton; junior, S. Scott.

FORM V.—Latin and French, E. Richardson; English, H. W. Sanders; mathematics and commercial subjects, F. Beardall; natural science, E. Richardson.

FORM IV.—Latin and French, no award; English and mathematics, G. Daft; writing, shorthand, bookkeeping, W. O. Groves.

FORM III.—Latin and French, E. B. Hibbert; first prize, S. Scott; second, G. Clarke; third, H. Measures.

FORM II.—First prize, W. L. Hibbert; second prize, T. Pyatt; third prize, C. Pyatt.

FORM I.—First prize, S. Cooper; second prize, H. Pemberton.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS' CERTIFICATES.—Second class, first division, E. Richardson and F. Beardall; third class, first division, J. G. R. McGhee, W. O. Groves, N. Foster, W. J. Taylor, and F. M. Stenton; third class, second division, J. Downing; third division, J. M. Barnett and J. Godber.

SCIENCE AND ART CERTIFICATES.—W. Taylor, F. Stenton, F. Beardall, and H. W. Sanders.

SHORTHAND CERTIFICATE.—F. Stenton.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY'S CERTIFICATES.—Division III., honours, W. Taylor and C. Johnson; pass, H. W. Sanders, J. Barnett, C. E. Jackson, W. O. Groves, and F. Beardall; division II., E. Mettham, W. Burrows, E. Earnshaw, H. Taylor, E. B. Hibbert, and T. L. Daft; division I., S. Cooper, J. Wagstaffe, W. Wilson, W. L. Hibbert, and J. Blagg.

Prizes for the work of the term were awarded as follows:—Form V., F. Beardall; Form IV., J. M. Barnett; Form III., G. Clarke and A. Smith; Form II., G. A. Spedding; Form I., H. Mills. Prayers were then said, and the scholars dispersed for their Christmas holidays."

The entries for the Science and Art Examinations this May were larger than they have ever been, and we hope the result

will be correspondingly satisfactory. It is much to be regretted that E. Richardson was prevented by a bicycle accident from attending the earlier examinations, as his success was assured.

The subjects for which pupils were entered were: The Principles of Agriculture, Chemistry, Drawing, Geology, Mathematics, and Physics. The following boys were entered for one or more of those subjects: Barnett, Clarke, Daft, Downing, Duckmanton, Earnshaw, Fox, Godber, Hibbert, E. B., Johnson, H., Johnson, C., Mettham, Richardson, Roberts, Smith, Stenton, Strutt, Taylor, W. J.

We again thank most sincerely the Committee of gentlemen who so ungrudgingly gave up their time to the supervision of these Classes and the Examination of the Science and Art Department.

The results will be published in our next number, as also the results of the Examination of the College of Preceptors, for which 25 boys are entered; unfortunately, however, some will be prevented from attending by illness.

We insert below the Balance Sheet of the last Sports we held, in the hope that our friends will again kindly send us their welcome subscriptions. On the last occasion there was a balance in hand of about £3; this sum, it will be seen, was produced by the entry fees of the boys. As it is desired, if possible, to reduce the entry fees for the boys, it is hoped that additional subscriptions will be received to render this possible. At the same time, with increased numbers, we should have more events; therefore our expenditure in Prizes will be considerably heavier than before. Subscriptions to meet the increased needs will be gratefully received by the Rev. J. S. Wright, Treasurer, or Mr. Glanville, Hon. Sec. to the Sports Committee, or by any officers of the Cricket Club, who are—E. Earnshaw, Captain; J. M. Barnett, Secretary; Mr. Glanville, Mr. Mondy, T. Duckmanton, E. Woods, G. A. Spedding, Committee.

The Football Season, 1895-6.

A VERY satisfactory result of the open season which we enjoyed this winter was the long spell of magnificent football weather which ought to have satisfied the most ardent lovers of the game. We cannot pride ourselves on a long record of victories. Indeed, the fates have doomed us to disaster in almost all our encounters. Nevertheless we have the consolation of knowing that we always "played the game," and that all our matches were carried through without a single dispute and in the spirit of fair play which alone renders our sports delightful and elevating.

First in interest among our matches come the annual games with our now formidable rivals, Magnus Grammar School, Newark. The first was played on Kelham Road on Dec. 14th.

None of those who had the honour of donning the red and

blue shirt on that occasion will easily forget the downpour which damped both our ardour and ourselves, and rendered still more depressing the beating which we underwent. Unaccustomed to the mud and the insecure footing (for the Lowe's Wong ground kept in fine condition until after Christmas), our team was out-weighted and outpaced, and, after covering ourselves with bruises and mud, we retired beaten by five goals to none.

The return match at Southwell on March 7th was much more evenly contested, and we might have scored at least a well merited draw, had the referee followed the advice of the spectators and allowed the appeal for "off side" against the last goal gained by Newark. But, alas! not even referees are infallible, and we lost by three goals to two. The game was a very fast one, in fact too fast for some of the Magnus players, who found the second half much longer than the first. Again the blame fell on the referee's shoulders.

We were delighted to entertain as visitors on two occasions a team brought from Mansfield by W. Jackson, himself an old Southwellian and an active member of our team in past seasons. The first match was won by the Mansfield team by four goals to two, but in the second they were soundly beaten by five goals to one. The value of combination in a team was never more plainly shown than in this match, when the ball was repeatedly taken from one end of the field to the other by the really excellent passing of our right wing (Hallam and Roberts).

This season was remarkable for two matches which might with advantage become annual fixtures. The Southwell St. Mary's Reserve, desirous of testing our mettle, arranged to play two matches with us. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present at the first match on Lowe's Wong, and good play on either side was most impartially recognised. Our opponents were fast and clever, and we unfortunately missed the chances they gave us. Hence we lost by two goals to one. In the return match played on our Recreation Ground, a rather stronger team beat us by six goals to two.

Our ill-fortune followed us in the games with the Nottingham High School. The first was played upon our ground in drizzly weather. The High School team, a very heavy lot, did not show to very great advantage but managed to score four goals to our two. The game was very slow and rather unsatisfactory, as we felt that on our form we ought to have won. Owing to the inability of several of our players to go to Nottingham the return match was not played.

In spite of our non-success in these matches we learned much from them, and above all that two or three "stars" do not make up a team, and that eleven ordinary players, well-balanced and knowing each other's game, can checkmate any amount of individual effort. We have no hesitation in saying that for pace and cleverness several of our team were far above the average, but there was often lacking that patience and unselfishness which are necessary to good combination, and without which successful football is impossible.

FICTION.

- C 1 Nicholas Nickleby
 C 2 Tales of Professor Wilson
 C 3 Lewis Arundel
 C 4 Pride and his Prisoners
 C 5 Pickwick Papers. Two Vols.
 C 6 Uncle Tom's Cabin
 C 7 Fairy Know-a-bit
 C 8 Devereux
 C 9 Philip Colborne's Love Matters
 C 10 The Midshipman
 C 11 Robinson Crusoe
 C 12 "
 C 13 Cyril "
 C 14 Kenilworth
 C 15 Barnaby Rudge
 C 16 Old Mortality
 C 17 Walks and Talks with Grandpa
 C 18 Once upon a Time
 C 19 Eric
 C 20 Pelham
 C 21 Midshipman Easy
 C 22 Uncle Sam's Money Box
 C 23 Steadfast Gabriel
 C 24 Their Happiest Christmas
 C 25 The Spy
 C 26 The Abbot
 C 27 The Tower of London
 C 28 Self Conquered
 C 29 Holmby House
 C 30 John Halifax, Gentleman
 C 31 Little Lord Fauntleroy
 C 32 Rookwood
 C 33 Nights with Uncle Remus
 C 34 Holding On
 C 35 The Willoughby Boys
 C 36 A Local Lion
 C 37 The King's Servants
 C 38 Two and Two
 C 39 A Story from the Schoolroom
 C 40 Walks and Talks of Two Schoolboys
 C 41 Play Hours and Half Holidays
 C 42 The Silver Canon
 C 43 Off to the Wilds
 C 44 Sir Ludar
 C 45 Winning his Spurs
 C 46 Cornet of Horse
 C 47 Jack Archer
 C 48 Lorna Doone
 C 49 Finn and his Companions
 C 50 Round the World in 80 Days
 C 51 The Heart of Midlothian
 C 52 The Channings
 C 53 Orville College
 C 54 Micah Clarke
 C 55 Roland York
 C 56 Quentin Durward
 C 57 King Solomon's Mines
 C 58 Kidnapped
 C 59 Treasure Island
 C 60 Adam Bede
 C 61 Splendid Spur

- C 62 Stories by Ascott R. Hope
 C 63 Boys of Beechwood
 C 64 The Count of the Saxon Shore
 C 65 The Story of the Last Days of Jerusalem
 C 66 Edwy the Fair
 C 67 The House of Walderne
 C 68 Alfgar the Dane
 C 69 Brian Fitz-Count
 C 70 The Rival Heirs
 C 71 Wuthering Heights and Agnes
 C 72 Choristers of Ravenswood
 C 73 The Golden Magnet
 C 74 The Three Midshipmen
 C 75 The Adventures of a Gunroom Monkey
 C 76 David Copperfield
 C 77 Looking Backward
 C 78 When Charles the First was King
 C 79 Children of the New Forest
 C 80 The Heroes
 C 81 The Cloister and the Hearth
 C 82 The Knight of the White Cross
 C 83 The Black Arrow
 C 84 For the Temple
 C 85 Hereward the Wake
 C 86 Gerald Eversley's Friendship
 C 87 Hearts of Oak
 C 88 Esmond
 C 89 More Yankee Drolleries
 C 90 Tales from Shakespeare
 C 91 Only a Little

MISCELLANEOUS.

- D 1 Cabinet of Wonders
 D 2 Luther's Table Talk
 D 3 The Working Man's Companion
 D 4 The Young Man's Companion
 D 5 The Speaker
 D 6 Indoor Amusements
 D 7 Lawn Tennis
 D 8 Gilbert's Atlas
 D 9 Pilgrim's Progress

BOUND PERIODICALS.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| E 1 | Chambers' Journal | | |
| E 2 | Leisure Hour | | |
| E 3 | History of Russian War | | |
| E 4 | Good Words | | |
| E 5 | " " | | |
| E 6 | " " | | |
| E 7 | " " | | |
| E 8 | " " | | |
| E 9 | Leisure Hour. | 2 Vols. | |
| E 10 | Old England | | |
| E 11 | Graphic, 1876. | 1st Half Year. | Cripps the Carrier |
| E 12 | " " | 2nd " | Black Spirits & White. She |
| E 13 | " 1880. | 1st " | Effie : Mystery of W. Grinnedge |
| E 14 | " " | 2nd " | |
| E 15 | " 1881. | 1st " | Chaplain of the Fleet |
| E 16 | " " | 2nd " | Marion Fay |
| E 17 | " 1882. | 1st " | |
| E 18 | " " | 2nd " | Kit, A Memory |
| E 19 | " 1883. | 1st " | Like Ships upon the Sea. |
| E 20 | " " | 2nd " | Thirlby Hall |
| E 21 | " 1884. | 1st " | Dorothy Forster |
| E 22 | " " | 2nd " | From Post to Finish |
| E 23 | " 1886. | 1st " | Mayor of Casterbridge |
| E 24 | " " | 2nd " | Little Tu'penny |
| E 25 | " 1887. | 1st " | Locked up. Miss Gascoigne |
| E 26 | " " | 2nd " | Saddle and Sabre |
| E 27 | " 1888. | 1st " | Mystery of Mirbridge |
| E 28 | " " | 2nd " | That Unfortunate Marriage |
| E 29 | " 1889. | 1st " | Tents of Shem |
| E 30 | " " | 2nd " | |
| E 31 | | | |
| E 32 | Church Monthly | | |
| E 33 | " " | | |
| E 34 | " " | | |
| E 35 | Boys' Own Magazine | | |
| E 36 | | | |
| E 37 | | | |
| E 38 | Graphic, 1891. | Vol. 1. | St. Catherine of the Tower |
| E 39 | " " | Vol. 2. | Tess of the D'Urbevilles |
| E 40 | Illustrated London News. | Vol. 42. | 1862 |
| E 41 | Graphic, 1879 | | |
| E 42 | Illustrated London News. | Vol. 41. | 1862 |
| E 43 | Graphic, 1890. | 2nd Part. | |
| E 44 | Smith—Bible. | Vol. 1 | |
| E 45 | " " | Vol. 2 | |
| E 46 | Graphic, 1890. | 2nd Part | |

POETRY.

| | |
|-----|--|
| G 1 | Longfellow's Popular Poems |
| G 2 | Scott's Lady of the Lake |
| G 3 | Choice Poems and Lyrics |
| G 4 | Scott's Marmion |
| G 5 | Eliza Cook's Poems |
| G 6 | Mrs. Hemans' Poems |
| G 7 | The Children's Treasury of Song. 2 Vols. |

NATURAL HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

| | |
|------|---|
| H 1 | British Butterflies |
| H 2 | Common Objects of the Microscope |
| H 3 | The Herb of the Field |
| H 4 | British Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles |
| H 5 | Wild Flowers |
| H 6 | Life and Her Children |
| H 7 | Science Stories |
| H 8 | Introduction to Modern Geology |
| H 9 | The Starry Sky |
| H 10 | The Great Globe |
| H 11 | A Popular Handbook to the Microscope |
| H 12 | Popular Natural History |
| H 13 | Ants and their Ways |
| H 14 | Consider the Heavens |
| H 15 | Ponds and Rock Pools |
| H 16 | Introduction to Sciences |
| H 17 | History of Insects |
| H 18 | The Sea |
| H 19 | The Air |
| H 20 | The Heavens |
| H 21 | The Earth |
| H 22 | Studies in the Art of Rat-catching |

The Castles of Swabia.

SWABIA, an ancient duchy of the German empire, now no longer in existence, embraced the southern portions of the modern states of Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria, and the northern districts of what is now Switzerland. Eight hundred years ago this region was the centre of the German empire, the seat of its power and the home of its civilisation, learning, and culture. About half way between the river Danube and the river Neckar is the high plateau of the Swabian Alps, generally called in German by a name that means the Bleak Uplands. (The Swabian Alps are of course totally distinct from the Alps of Switzerland.)

On its north side this plateau sinks steeply down to the valley of the Neckar, so steeply indeed that it looks like a perpendicular wall, 700 to 1000 feet in height. Jutting down from the face of the cliff, and connected with it by a narrow saddle or ridge, are several precipitous hills; others, looking like gigantic sugar-loaves or mole-hills, are scattered over the plain that stretches from the cliff-wall to the river Neckar. It was on the tops of these steep, isolated hills that the old Swabian nobles built their castles and strongholds. At the present day the greater part of these old baronial edifices are in ruins; but around the ruins cling a host of historic memories, legends, traditional tales, and stories. Several of these Swabian hills were reputed to be the meeting-places of the witches, where they gathered to dance and keep unholy revelry, to traffic with the devil, and to weave their malicious spells against living people and their livestock. One of them claims to have been the abode of the Dragon that was killed by St. George of England on his brave white horse. And all over the Swabian Alps there are great caves, to many of which there are attached legends of hidden treasure, of giants and witches, of robber bands, and of fugitives finding refuge against their enemies.

Perhaps the most famous of all the old strongholds of Swabia is, or rather was, the castle of Hohenstaufen, 2200 feet above sea level, situated about half-way between Stuttgart and Ulm. At the present day scarce a vestige of the structure remains. The castle was burnt and destroyed by the ferocious peasants in 1525, when they rose in insurrection against their cruel oppressors, the nobles. Hohenstaufen is famed as having been the cradle of the greatest and most powerful line of emperors who reigned over the old German empire. The most illustrious of them all was Frederick Barbarossa (that is, Red-beard). According to the popular belief he is now sleeping under the hill Kyffhäuser in the Thuringian Mountains. His red beard has grown and grown till it has gone through the stone table in front of which he sits. From time to time he lifts his head to see if the ravens are still flying round the hill, and to see how his people are faring. When the Germans' hour of greatest need comes, then the mighty, but greatly loved, emperor will awaken from his century-long sleep, wind his horn, gird on his sword, and

deliver them from their peril. This emperor's grandson, Frederick II., was one of the most enlightened princes of his age; he loved the society of scholars and artists and men of science; and won for himself the crown of Sicily and the crown of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

On Midsummer Day, that is St. John's Day, the 24th of June, the young people in the neighbourhood of Hohenstaufen keep up the custom, practised by the ancient German tribes long before they became Christians, of making bonfires on the top of Hohenstaufen and of every other hill in the vicinity, and then leaping over the fires; they used also formerly to make wheels of straw and roll them, all ablaze, down the hillsides.

As you go down from Hohenstaufen, you gradually return from the medieval to the modern world. You hear the tinkling bells of the cows and the goats grazing on the upland pastures, and the echo of the woodmen's axes ringing through the forest. When you come to the beech woods you will very likely meet a party of students from the neighbouring university of Tübingen. They are very fond of roaming amongst these romantic ruins, and generally march along singing merrily together. Below the woods come the vineyards and hop gardens, and below them the cornfields and the green meadows. As you tramp along the dusty white roads, often bordered on each side by apple and cherry trees, you will probably meet—you certainly will if it is towards sunset—bands of sun-brown peasants, men and women, trudging along with great wooden creels or deep bucket-like baskets on their backs. They are on their way home from their fields; for the people of Swabia do not live scattered about the country as we do in England; but their houses are clustered together in villages, and the people often have to walk long distances to get to their work. But they are a good-natured, contented people, fond of music (their favourite instrument is the zither), singing, and dancing. The other Germans poke fun at them, saying the Swabians have only four senses; that is because they speak of 'tasting' smells. They themselves have a saying that no man gets his full supply of common sense until he has reached his fortieth year. Indeed the Swabians are often called the 'Gothamites' of Germany. What that means I will tell you in a couple of little stories.

One evening a man ran into a village shouting out that the moon was swimming in the Neckar, and saying he was going to catch it. So he took a fishing net, and away he went, with a troop of villagers at his heels, and tried to catch the moon in his net!

Once when the people of another place were going to build a new town-hall, they cut down a hundred trees on the top of a hill close by to build it with. Having stripped the trunks of their leaves and branches, they set to work to carry them down the steep hillside, each tree-trunk being carried by eight men. As they were taking down the last one, it slipped from their hands and rolled to the bottom of itself. The men scratched

their heads and looked at one another. 'What fools we are!' said they. 'Why didn't we do that at first?' Then, to show that they were able to learn wisdom from experience, they carried all the big heavy trees up to the top of the hill again, and then sent them rolling merrily down one after the other.

In another village, where a new church had just been finished, a sundial was put up over the church door. But the head man of the place bade them build a little roof over the sundial to keep the bright new gilding from being spoiled by the rain!

Another famous old ruin is the castle of Teck, 2500 feet above sea level, from which the Dukes of Teck, including *our* Duke of Teck, father of the Duchess of York, have taken their title since the 12th century. Of this castle the walls in part remain, and plainly show the extent of the interior. In one place you can see where the well went down; it is now filled in with stones; whilst alder bushes and tufts of long, coarse grass grow in the chinks of the walls. In the side of the hill is the Sibyl's Cave, a high, wide cavern, in which a powerful witch or prophetess once lived. She used to drive down into the valley below in a chariot of fire; and every spring there comes a long red streak across the fields, marking the path where her singeing chariot used to go. The entrance to the cave is difficult to get at; moreover it is said to be guarded by the ghost of a gigantic dog, which watches over a great treasure hidden inside the cave. From this cavern, as well as from the Heathens' Holes in the hill of Hohenstaufen, subterranean passages are said to lead to other castles in the neighbourhood.

Vast stores of treasure, guarded by the spectres of two black poodles, are also said to be concealed under the ruins of the former fortress of Achalm, which crown a steep, isolated hill, close to Reutlingen, the chief town in that part of the country. Moreover a golden chain goes all round the hill, but of course under ground.

The forests around Teck and Neuffen (another large and well-preserved ruin of a baronial castle close by) were formerly, the peasantry say, the favourite abode of a race of benevolent dwarfs, who used to help the people in their work. At night, whilst the country folk slept, the 'little men' mowed their hay for them, cut their corn, fed and tended their horses, and so forth. But if anybody offered to pay them for their help, or addressed them as dwarfs, gnomes, mannikins, or by any similar name, they went away and never came to help that person again.

Probably the most picturesque of all these old Swabian castles is that of Urach. It, like the castles of Teck and Neuffen, was destroyed during the Thirty Years War; but a large part of the walls still remain. As you climb up the steep path through beautiful beech-woods from the sweet, quaint old town of Urach, you keep expecting to hear every moment above you the hoarse bray of the warder's horn, challenging you and announcing your arrival as a stranger. Or you fancy you can hear down below

in the woods the crash of the wild-boar through the thicket, and the deep baying of the hounds in chase; or can catch the joyous shouts and songs of the hunters, as the lord and his lady return from hunting the heron and the hare with falcon, merlin and 'gay goshawk.'

You pass through two successive gateways, still shewing the grooves in the stone where the portcullises came down, before you reach the courtyard, at the highest corner of which stood the donjon or keep. From the top of the broken walls you get a lovely view, particularly lovely by moonlight; the principal feature being a pretty waterfall, which tumbles from the edge of the beech-woods nearly opposite to the green meadows at your feet. Here, in the 16th century, a witty, sharp-tongued poet, Nicodemus Frischlin, was imprisoned for writing Latin verses on the Swabian nobles; and when attempting to escape on the night of 29th November, 1590, the rope which he had made out of his bedding materials broke, and the unfortunate poet was dashed to pieces on the rocks at the foot of the castle.

Every year on July 25th the shepherds of the Swabian Alps come together at Urach, and race (men and women) on foot, and in sacks, carrying pails of water on their heads, and compete in very curious country dances, as the Cock dance, the Lamb dance, the Hat dance, so called from the prizes to be won in them.

Urach was formerly the residence of the Counts (now Kings) of Württemberg. But in 1482 Count Eberhard with the Beard, moved the seat of government to Stuttgart. This Count Eberhard was so big and so fat that he was not able to walk upstairs. Accordingly, when his new castle was built at Stuttgart, the stone staircase was so contrived that he could easily ride up it on horseback.

Once when the princes of the empire were assembled together in the ancient city of Worms, they began to boast after supper of the glories of their respective countries. The Saxon dukes praised their inexhaustible silver mines; the Count Pataline the precious wines of the Rhine and the Moselle; the Duke of Bavaria his rich and magnificent cities (Augsburg, Nuremberg, Ulm); Duke Eberhard of Württemberg (he had been made a duke that very day) sat and listened, and said nothing. At length Duke Albert of Saxony turned to him and asked what was the greatest possession of the land of Württemberg. Duke Eberhard replied, 'The fidelity of my people. I can go all over my little Württemberg, and when I feel tired call the nearest man to me, and go to sleep with my head in his lap, and be as safe as if I were in my own castle at home.'

Urach does not however lie in the plain of the Neckar, but up a little valley that cuts deep into the plateau of the Swabian Alps. In another similar valley not far distant is the highly picturesque Lichtenstein. This is not a ruin, but a modern castle-like chateau, built on the site of the medieval castle and fitted up in the style of the middle ages. It contains a picture

gallery, and a museum of antiquities, and ancient arms and armour; and from its outlook tower offers a magnificent view, extending southwards as far as the snowy peaks of the Alps of Switzerland, and northwards, past the sombre masses of the Black Forest, nearly as far as Heidelberg. The château stands on a precipitous rocky crag, separated from the high ground behind it by a deep ravine, which is crossed by a light bridge. If you want to get a vivid idea of all this part of the world, and at the same time read a good story of the 16th century, you should procure an English translation of Wilhelm Hauff's book entitled *Lichtenstein*. In some respects it will remind you of Walter Scott's historical novels.

Yet still further in the same direction, that is going southwards towards the Lake of Constance, is the Castle of Hohenzollern, from the lords of which the present German emperor is descended. The castle has been rebuilt more than once, the last time in 1850; nevertheless its battlements, towers, hanging windows, pinnacles, and steep-pitched roofs give it the appearance of a 14th century stronghold.

Here the recollection of space bids me stop; though there are other castles besides those I have mentioned, and many more stories could be told about them all.

The Marvels of a Stagnant Pool.

PART II.

IN Part I. we found out the form and mode of life of the simplest of animals. Now we shall proceed to study a more advanced form, in which a definite shape is seen, and a definite purpose served by each part of the animal.

Let us move our slide about under the microscope, and somewhere we shall find, attached to a small piece of weed, a number of small, almost transparent things that look very much like a number of small bells. It is from this likeness to a bell that this little animal gets its name of the "Bell-animalcule." To those people, Zoologists, who study the form and mode of life of animals, the Bell-animalcule is known as "Vorticella."

Now that we know what it is called, we shall go on to examine it under the microscope, and see what we can learn as regards its shape, actions, and habits.

The first thing we notice is, of course, its peculiar bell-like shape, and the long stalk by which it is attached to the weed. Also, this animal, like the amoeba, has inside it a large number of small particles. But if we examine it more carefully, we shall see that these particles are at different parts collected into round masses, which are known as "Food-vacuoles." Look more carefully still, and we shall see that these food-vacuoles do not

remain at rest inside the animal, but move slowly round and round, down one side and up the other.

Let us look for a short time at the mouth of the bell, and we shall see a funnel-shaped opening. Now mix up some water-colour, and pass it under the coverslip, and we see that it is made up of a number of small particles. Just near the mouth of the bell, these are sent whirling about in a sort of whirlpool. This is caused by the rapid movement, to and fro, of a number of small hairs, called "Cilia," which are set in a ring round the mouth of the bell. This whirlpool sweeps the particles of paint into the funnel-shaped opening, at the inner end of which they gather together into a mass which breaks away and forms a food-vacuole. This then is how the Vorticella feeds.

Next let us look at the stalk. Inside it, through its whole length, there runs a spiral fibre. Tap the slide, and notice what happens. The stalk becomes very suddenly coiled up, and the bell part is brought close up to the piece of weed. Whenever a Vorticella is frightened, it coils up its stalk, and so gets away from any danger.

Vorticella, like the Amoeba, has a pulsating vacuole, which is usually to be seen near the mouth of the bell.

Now pass some vinegar under the coverslip, and the Vorticella becomes quite changed. The bell-shaped part becomes round like a ball, the stalk shrinks a little, the whirlpool stops, and a horse-shoe shaped nucleus appears.

A living Vorticella may be seen to divide into two parts, just as the Amoeba did. One of these remains on the stalk, but the other grows a ring of cilia on the end near the stalk, breaks loose, swims about for some time, then fastens itself to a piece of weed, grows a stalk, and becomes a new Vorticella.

We have seen and examined two of the simplest of animals, and in our next part we shall study the structure and life of one or two of the simplest of plants.

E. F. W. M.

(To be continued.)

The Coinage of England.

F. M. STENTON.

I. EARLIEST TIMES TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST, 1066.

THE earliest coins of England may be divided into two classes, Uninscribed and Inscribed. The former class is the older of the two, and coins belonging to it are very rude imitations of the STATERS of Philip of Macedon. There was a Macedonian colony at Marseilles where these staters were in circulation; from this colony the coins passed into the hands of the Gauls, who copied them, and these copies passed across the

English Channel to Southern England. Here they were copied again, and these second imitations form the first English coinage, which thus had a Macedonian origin.

The Inscribed coins were struck by native chiefs at about the time of Cæsar's invasions, B.C. 54, 55, and are interesting because they bear some celebrated names, such as Cassivellaunus, Commius Atrebas, whom Cæsar mentions in Commentaries IV. V., Cunobeline, and Boadicea. These coins, which were struck in Gold, Silver, and Copper, and are rare, were supplanted by the Roman Imperial Coinage. Mints were established in this country in 287 A.D. which lasted for about 100 years. The Copper and Brass coins are very common, and they present excellent portraits of the emperors who reigned during Rome's greatest Imperial glory.

When the Romans left this country to the tender mercies of its Saxon invaders, another change came over the coinage. The *Saxon* coins are the Sceatta and Penny, which only appear in Silver, exist in many types, and are very interesting on account of the insight they give us into the condition of art among our Saxon ancestors. After the union of the Heptarchy under Egbert, Pennies and Halfpennies are the coins in circulation. These have a bust of the King on the Obverse and various types (crosses, moneyer's name, &c.) on the Reverse. The Danish conquest made no difference to the English coinage, for the issue of Pennies and Halfpennies continued through the reigns of the Danish sovereigns, of Edward the Confessor and Harold II., and though *Copper* Pennies were not issued till 1797, yet the denomination, in *Silver*, has continued without a break since the Saxons landed in the country after the retreat of the Romans.

(To be continued.)

[The letters from F. Pogson and E. Tinley are held over until our next number.]