



The Elizabethan.

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MATHETOLOGIA.

ONE wonders why Tom Brown was at Rugby, and the hero of almost every other schooltale at a school with a fictitious name—at Westonsbury, or Harchester, or St. Margaret's—had this anything to do with making Tom Brown's popularity unique? It was almost the first of its kind, written at a time when a middle-aged man who reproduced his experiences of public-school life in a novel need never fear that his picture should be out of date. For change was slow, ignorance of the subject remarkably profound, and even if public schools were changed at all since his own time, yet many would be delighted at the memories of a still simpler age which he might recall for them.

But the days when great success in this sort of literature was possible are gone for ever. Accuracy in detail, which was then as little accounted of as silver in the days of King Solomon, is now required; not the less so because readers are tired of those great themes

which formerly gave the greatest scope for fine romance at the least cost of experience. For what the sight of a clown was to Touchstone, what mesmerism and the vendetta are to the sensationalist, that were 'the monitorial system' and 'school-boy honour' to Mr. Hughes' rivals—subjects made to their hand; subjects almost as available, too, for a man who had left school forty years ago as four. And readers are tired, probably, of the one type of hero who sat at the bottom of his form, silent and gloomy, his thoughts on the football field, was caned unjustly thrice a week, and perpetually and vainly tempted to betray a schoolfellow.

Now it is all different. How many questions of the day, how many new developments must a novelist master before he can hope to present a picture that will be recognised as contemporary? Is not the Genius, as he is at school, if not a fresh type, at least a new idea? How incomplete without his figure would any modern portrait-gallery be! How incomplete would be such a work, if it neglected the artistic side of

school life, with its young hopes and its decorative splendour ; or the literary side of school life—the poet who warbles unhidden, unbidden, the journalist who, bold, prolific and prosperous, lashes the Philistine with the keenness of his satire !

But modern school fiction has cared for none of these things. And Rugby stands alone in possessing among her alumni a writer who has, by a work not mainly intended for parents and guardians, added laurels to her crown in gathering his own.

Ἄλκιμος Μιλήσιος.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE issue of the final report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present want of space for monuments in Abbey is a matter of considerable interest to Westminsters, and, as it turns out, may well be a cause for some anxiety.

We do not intend here to undertake a discussion as to the general desirability of adding to such a building as the Abbey, as to the question of monuments, or as to the ability of our modern architects, all of which are intimately connected with the subject, and are on very debateable and difficult ground ; but we simply give, for the benefit of such of our readers as have not seen the report, a summary of the suggestions and the criticisms of the Commissioners, more especially with reference to their hearing on the threatened invasion of the School territory.

1. The first proposal to which importance has been given is one of Mr. Pearson's for the addition of a building on the north side of the nave, for which that gentleman had thought out two different plans, one being in the form of an additional aisle to the nave, with chapels attached for the display of monuments, and communications leading to it from the west end of the nave and from the north transept the second in the form of a double cloister, glazed on both sides, enclosing a garth with approaches from the Abbey similar to the previous scheme, the four sides towards the garth to be divided into chapels by transverse walls, and the recesses formed by the great buttresses of the nave being available as before.

This, though backed by so considerable an authority as the Abbey architect, the Commissioners found themselves unable to approve, the main and very grave objection being, in the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the north side of the nave is 'the only part of the Abbey in which you see the whole design of the church by itself ; the south side is so entirely blocked up by other buildings, and the

east end is so altered by Henry VII.'s Chapel, and blocked by St. Margaret's, the projection of the Chapter-house is so great, and the alteration of the west end is so great, that there is no other part of the Abbey which gives you an idea of what was the original design of it as a great church. Therefore the erection of any building against it, even if it were a low building, would completely block out the original conception of the Abbey, and would prevent a view of the elevation, and then, amongst all the cathedrals of England, it would be the one which could not be seen. The interior alteration would be also great.'

2. The second scheme, to which we think more prominence has been given than in strictness it deserved, was for the adaptation of the Chapter-house, and the erection of monuments within its stately interior. This, to our mind, was rather running away from the difficulty, and ignored the existing associations and past history of the building. Two other distinct suggestions were submitted for the erection of chapels round the Chapter-house, outside and under the magnificent span of the flying buttresses. There can be but one opinion as to the desirability of such plans, and that in accordance with the verdict given by the Commissioners.

3. The third scheme, to which we look for a solution of the problem, and the adoption of which three of the most prominent members of the Commission have advised, is for the acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a cloister or chapel to the east and south of Poets' Corner. Of two designs submitted, Mr. Pearson's seems to find the most favour, inasmuch as his suggestion is for an east and west chapel at a distance further south of the Chapter-house than the position which Mr. Somers Clarke's building would occupy. In both cases the new chapel would be connected with the Abbey by a covered way or cloister, and the houses now known as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Old Palace Yard would of necessity be pulled down, opening up a view of the Abbey from that quarter, and abolishing what is felt to be a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire.

4. The fourth and last scheme considered by the report is for 'the utilisation of a vacant (*sic*) space adjoining and communicating with the south side of the great cloisters,' in other words, of Ashburnham House garden. The one merit which we admit in this plan of Mr. Pearson's devising is that it would preserve the refectory wall, which we cannot but see is fast losing its interesting and pretty details under the assault of London fog and weather. His method of overcoming the difficulty of support of roof on this wall is ingenious, and we give it as an instance of a bold piece of designing. It is 'to add a row of columns along the north and south sides of the building, and to groin over the whole space in stone. The arcading which exists in the north wall could be preserved, and the difficulty which has been suggested of supporting any roof on this wall could be got over

by building columns in advance of the wall, and then, at the level of the top of the Norman arcade, turning arches over the intervals, which would carry the walls. These walls, together with the columns, would form abutments for the arches and groining above, and recesses would by this treatment be formed, in which the existing windows of the upper part of the north wall of the refectory would come. The arches, which would be pointed, and which might form a handsome and interesting feature of the suggested monumental chapel, would reach up to the sills of the windows, but they would not go above them. The other arches would run from west to east, and extend up to 30ft. in height, making a sort of aisle, as it were.

‘In that way the antiquarian beauties and value of the old wall would be entirely preserved, and there would still be room for monuments for a long time to come. On the opposite side the same treatment would be carried out, and there would be ample space in the nature of recesses for monuments.’

For this plan the other three Commissioners show a great affection, and it is from one of the two last that the question will be solved.

It is hardly necessary to point out the grave injury to the School which would be effected by the appropriation of the Ashburnham House site, especially as the report goes on to say that Mr. Pearson’s present scheme ‘might be the first instalment of a larger design for covering later on the whole extent of the refectory and Ashburnham House, should it ever be restored to the Abbey, with another cloister, of which the proposed chapel should form the northern side.’

There can be little doubt that, as the Headmaster’s letter in the *Times* on the 1st of July conclusively showed, the Commissioners committed a grave mistake in not taking the evidence of any representative of the School, who would at any rate have been able to correct the generally received impression that the School actually came into possession of Ashburnham House and garden on the passing of the Public Schools Act, 1868, and have ever since made no use of the ‘garden,’ while he could also have informed them of the numerous and varied plans which have been suggested for the further use of the ground (and in the way of which at present stands the choir schoolroom), and thus they would have learnt the present value as well as the increasing future value of that land to Westminster, which must be all the greater after our recent surrender of property to the Church House. We are confident that the antiquaries whose voices have, as we know, been raised in the defence of Ashburnham House in the past, will strenuously resist an invasion which is far more serious than any that has before threatened it, and which when fairly started will know no bounds, and must of necessity ere long begin a process of growth, destructive of all that hinders its enlargement.

We are the more surprised at the favour the above scheme has found when we note the comparatively slight objections which can be raised against what we may call the ‘Palace Yard’ scheme. Here is unlimited

land, at present encumbered by buildings which most persons agree must disappear, if only for the sake of safety from fire, extending away to the south and east, and affording ample room for the erection of as large a building as can ever be wanted for the present purpose, and for such open space around as will not only show it to the best advantage but also open up a view of the Abbey on that side which has hitherto been blocked to the inquiring eye. The objection raised of ‘the possibility of a perilous comparison between the Abbey itself and a modern chapel, either unpretendingly mean or pretentiously ambitious’ is annihilated by space, by the area of the ground which could be procured; in fact it is no more applicable in the present instance than to the case of the proximity of the Victoria Tower, St. Margaret’s, or Big Ben; these buildings, notwithstanding the criticism passed upon them by such names as Fergusson and Ruskin, have been admitted by the average Westminster man, the Londoner, and the world at large into the sacred society which goes by the name of the ‘Towers of Westminster,’ and form the central spot of the Empire, and without which Westminster would be as little recognised or delighted in by the modern Englishman as the old *Victory* could have been in 1805, without her spars and rigging, guns, and crew. Moreover this scheme is the one which has been generally approved by the majority of those who have in the past considered the possible future necessity for such a step, and in support of it we may cite the two great names of Mr. Fergusson and Sir Gilbert Scott, the former, be it remembered, never in haste to approve lightly of modern building. And while the present Dean refused to sign his name to the Ashburnham House plan, and strongly approves and recommends the ‘Palace Yard’ scheme, an opinion which is especially noteworthy, coming as it does from the chief officer and custodian, so to speak, of the Abbey and its precincts, and the chairman of the governing body of the School, we believe we are right in saying that Dean Stanley himself considered this as the plan to be worked out in the future.

For our part, so far as the proposed memorial chapel is concerned, we should like to see the Old Palace Yard scheme carried to its furthest limits, the whole length of the old houses pulled down to College Street, the stables behind them demolished, and such part as is not built over turned into pleasant grass plots and opened into College Gardens, or at least carried back to their eastern wall.

Of this, however, we are sure, that it will be a vast mistake for the sake of cheapness or any other reason to build such an edifice as is needed in the limited confines of Ashburnham Garden, where enlargements must ere long again be necessary and more difficulties raised and overcome, with the addition of much undoubted damage done, and further that it will be a grand result to open out the south-eastern aspect, to complete the dignity of Old Palace Yard, and to erect on green lawns such a chapel as Mr. Pearson is capable of constructing, which shall be adequate in

size, sympathetic in design, and worthy of its surroundings and purpose. W.

We append the Head Master's letter to *The Times* for the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of seeing it:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL AND THE REFECTORY.

To the Editor of 'The Times.'

SIR,—I trust that I may be permitted to call attention to a sentence in one of your leading articles of to-day's date dealing with the Report of the Royal Commission on Westminster Abbey. It is there stated that Westminster School 'acquired possession of the refectory area . . . in 1868, and has since hardly made any use of it.'

This statement is doubtless based upon evidence supplied to the Commission, but, if so, it is by itself sufficient to show that a mistake was made in not calling for evidence from some representative of the School. I have not seen any part of the evidence, but certainly no one can have committed himself otherwise than in ignorance to representations so entirely at variance with the facts of the case.

It was not in 1868, but in 1881, that the governing body came into actual possession of the area in question, and since then several schemes have been before the governing body for utilising the space. Very shortly after it was acquired it was partly built over. That further use has not been made of it is explained by two circumstances. In the first place, before the rest of the area can be properly dealt with as a whole, it is necessary for the governing body to get possession of the Abbey Choir School, which abuts upon their property and covers part of the actual site of the refectory. A negotiation opened with this object has not yet progressed far. Secondly, any structure raised upon the site must from the nature of the case be planned with no ordinary care, partly because the existing north wall of the refectory has features which it is necessary to preserve, and partly because any building of a pretentious character would so exclude the light from the north rooms in Ashburnham House and in the new building adjoining it that they would become almost unserviceable.

It is impossible to conceive of a measure more likely to inflict injury upon the School than the alienation of any part of the property in its possession, especially at a time when its numbers so steadily tend to increase that the governing body will shortly be forced to devise some scheme for enlarging their boundaries. I do not hesitate to say that for the School to be deprived of the refectory site, as proposed by one section of the Commission, would be tantamount to the loss of the third part of the advantages secured to it by the Public Schools Act of 1868.

Your obedient servant,
W. G. RUTHERFORD, Head Master of
Westminster.

Dean's Yard, June 30.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 29.—GEORGE COLMAN THE YOUNGER.

(Continued from p. 299 ante.)

THE next six years were marked by considerable dramatic activity on Colman's part, and plays from his pen were produced at both the licensed houses, as well as at his own 'Summer Theatre' in the Haymarket. He disposed of a portion of his interest in the latter to a syndicate of which his brother-in-law, David Morris, was a member; but, although Morris

was so close an imitator of Colman that it is related that once when the dramatist's white silk stockings had been splashed with mud on his way to the theatre, his brother-in-law went out and contrived to dirty his own garments to match, he proved a very quarrelsome business partner, and litigation ensued which in the end compelled Colman to take up his residence within the rules of the Bench.

In 1812 the publication of his volume of 'Poetical Vagaries' involved him in a controversy with the *Quarterly Review*, whose criticism wound up with the severe remark, 'We cannot but rejoice that a work which is so indelicate that no one ought to read it, is luckily so tiresome that nobody will read it.' Colman replied with a trenchant satire, 'Vagaries Vindicated,' in which he denounced the 'venal impartialist of a review.' We may hardly feel disposed to endorse his curious apology for his 'double entendres':

'Why, all who understand them know no more
Of evil than they understood before,
And all who do not are no wiser grown.'

But we shall find it difficult to refuse his defence a place by the side of 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' in the literature of the country. Colman's sense of humour must have failed him when, in the course of a poem several hundred lines long, directed *against reviewers*, he allowed himself to assert that he treated the reviewers aforesaid with silent contempt.

In 1824 Colman was appointed 'Examiner of Plays,' but the manner in which he discharged the duties of the post added but little to his reputation. His first acts were unquestionably those of petty tyranny, and his next those of grasping cupidity. His moral sense was so acute—though a reader of his published works would hardly suspect it—that he would not allow a stage lover to address his mistress as an angel. 'An angel,' he added in a note, 'is a character in Scripture and not to be profaned on the stage by being applied to woman.' Such expressions as 'providence,' 'oh lud,' and 'demme' were rigorously expunged. In 1830 his health gave way, and after a long and lingering illness he died on October 17, 1836, 'with invincible serenity, perfect philosophy and complete resignation.' His body was interred at Kensington by the side of his father.

Colman's reputation as a dramatist will probably never regain the height to which it was raised during his life. Even his best comedy, 'John Bull' (first performed in 1803), proved too stilted for modern taste when revived some twenty years ago. The 'Heir-at-law' still keeps the stage; Dr. Pangloss, if not an original creation of Colman's, is at any rate a Westminster conception. His prototype was Cowley's 'Sententious Gerund.' Of his other plays, 'The Poor Gentleman,' 'X.Y.Z.' (for which Colman received £600), and 'The Review,' with the inimitable humour of Caleb Quotem, best deserve special mention.

As a writer of occasional pieces—prologues, epilogues, and addresses—Colman very nearly approaches perfection, though his work in that direction is chiefly

remembered for his premature boast of the impossibility of a fire at 'Old Drury':

'There's nothing in it,
We'll undertake to drown you in a minute.'

Readers of 'Rejected Addresses' will be able to supply the sequel. Two of his ballads, 'Mynheer Van Dunk' and 'Unfortunate Miss Bailey,' have almost taken rank as classics, and one couplet

'Deer corpse, said he, since you and I accounts must once
for all close,

I've got a one-pound note inside my regimental small-clothes.'

is quite equal to anything in the pages of Hood or Barham, two writers over whom Colman exercised a predominant influence, while their freedom from his coarseness renders their works presentable *virginibus puerisque*. 'Eccentricities for Edinburgh' are perhaps his best tales in verse, the story of Gibbon's maturer love in particular being told with cruel humour. In prose his 'Random Recollections,' though they do not increase our admiration for their writer as a man, are sometimes superlatively comic.

It was as a manager that Colman displayed the best side of his character. He was liberal, affable, and assiduous, but 'it must be reluctantly admitted,' says his friend Samuel Arnold, 'that no man was ever more tainted by jealousy as an author and a wit (the late celebrated and justly celebrated author of the West Indian perhaps alone excepted) than Colman.' Sheridan was particularly the object of his envy; he sneered at him as a dramatist, and only praised his oratory with the rider, 'but that is not a gift but an acquirement.' Sheridan once remarked that he hated a pun, but Colman almost reconciled him to the infraction. But with Colman, as with most of the celebrated wits of his own and the following era (though we may perhaps except Sydney Smith), the recorded *bon mots* are less remarkable for humour than for rudeness. The following letter is a very favourable specimen of Colman's style. It was addressed to an undertaker famous in his day as 'Fat Major Downs of the Saint James Royal Volunteers.'

December 3, 1809.

To W. A. Downs, Esq.
Boisterous Sir,

(In whom all the fleet was moored as the poet sings.)

What effect had the heavy gale of wind upon you one night in the course of last week? I apprehend that it occasioned a tremendous swell in you, and that you must have run very high. It is with painful anxiety that I wait for a detail of the damages done to the shipping which lay at anchor in you in such tempestuous weather.

Your name brings to mind, dear funeral Downs,
Both your coffins and one of our maritime towns.
Renowned Undertaker! all mortals must feel
That we can't mention Downs without thinking of Deal.
Derry Downs, Downs, Downs, Derry Downs.

Will you dine with me to-morrow night? and will you also undertake to forward the enclosed?

WALTER RALEIGH.

Send a goose, i.e. (*Latiné*) an *Anser*.

'For the reputation of a wit,' says Arnold, 'he laboured with unwearied assiduity and alike sacrificed a friend or provoked an enemy by his efforts to

obtain it.' This trait in his character may be illustrated by his treatment of his intimate friend John Taylor. Taylor, who was by profession an oculist, but had little or no practice, published a volume of poems, a copy of which he presented to Colman. The work bore the well-known motto

'I left no calling for this idle trade'

to which Colman with bitter and unnecessary sarcasm added—

'For none were blind enough to ask your aid.'

Colman towards the end of his life appears to have been on very intimate terms with the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, especially the latter. Towards the 'First Gentleman in Europe' he occasionally conducted himself with some of that impertinent familiarity which brought about the downfall of Beau Brummel. For instance, when Colman attended a birthday Drawingroom in his uniform of Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, which appointment he obtained in 1820 and resigned in 1831, George IV., who was certainly an authority upon tailoring, observed, 'Your uniform, George, is so well made that I don't see the hooks and eyes.' Colman unhooked his coat with the prompt retort, 'Here are my eyes, where are yours?'

It was even reported just prior to George IV.'s coronation that the honour of knighthood would upon that occasion be conferred upon Colman. His friend John Taylor commemorated the report in a copy of verses in which he apostrophised Colman as—

'Falstaff in head but not in heart'—

not, one would think, an unmixed compliment.

One of the most pronounced eccentricities of Colman's genius must not be passed unnoticed. In his hour of rising he approximated to the celebrated Snark who

'Frequently breakfasts at five o'clock tea
And dines on the following day.'

Arnold particularly mentions one occasion on which he was admitted to Colman's bedroom at 3 P.M., and found the author of 'My Night-gown and Slippers' still arrayed in the former. The servant entered to say Mr. Skeffington wished to see him. 'Tell him I'm not at home,' said Colman. 'So I did, sir, but he said he was here by appointment.' 'Oh, very well, tell him I've just gone to bed with a raging toothache.' But enough stress has already been laid on his failings which, in the opinion of all who knew him, were but slight in comparison with his merits. We cannot more fitly conclude this article than by quoting the epitaph in which James Smith, one of the authors of 'Rejected Addresses,' testified to the merits of his friend and his own regret at his loss:

Colman, the Muses' child, the Drama's pride,
Whose works now waken joy, now grief impart,
Humour with pathos, wit with sense allied,
A playful fancy and a feeling heart,

His task accomplished and his circuit run,
Here finds at last his monumental bed.
Take then, departed shade, this lay from one
Who loved thee living and laments thee dead.

'He was pre-eminent as a dramatist, admired as
a poet, conspicuous as a wit, and beloved as a man.'
FLOREAT.

School Notes.

THE Class Lists at the Universities have contained a
large number of names of O.WW., and we beg to offer
our congratulations to the following O.WW. :—

- O. Roos, Balliol, on obtaining a First Class in Jurisprudence.
- J. Stirling on obtaining a First Class in the Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
- J. Blakeney on obtaining a Second Class in the same Tripos.

We have to thank the Elizabethan Club for a
contribution of £15 towards engaging an additional
professional.

'Orations' were held Up School on Tuesday,
June 30. There were only three entries. The piece
set was Herrick's 'To Anthea.' Watherston was best,
and Martin next. This was the last recitation of the
year, and Watherston obtains the prize with 69 marks,
Martin coming second with 46 marks.

The winner of the prize for the Phillimore Essay,
on 'Westminster School Life in the Seventeenth
Century,' is A. L. Longhurst.

The following fellows have received their

Pinks.	Pink and Whites.	3rd XI.
D. Fitzmaurice.	W. F. D'Arcy.	A. R. Severn.
A. W. F. Guy.		
M. E. Fevez.		

The House Match between Grants and Home
Boarders ended in a victory for Grants by an innings
and 81 runs. The Final between Rigauds and Grants
ended in a victory for Rigauds by 76 runs. A full
account and score is held over for the next number,
owing to want of space.

The following boys have been elected into
College :—

R. K. Gaye.	J. H. Iles.	R. Airy.
J. H. Reynolds.	W. A. E. Stamp.	

The Match between T.BB. and Q.SS. takes place
on Monday, July 27.

RESULT OF MATCHES.

Played at Vincent Square	Result	Westminster	Opponents
May 9, v. Incogniti	Lost	138	167
" 16, v. Kensington Park ...	Won	133	127, 2nd inngs. 59 for 7 wkts.
" 23, v. M.C.C.	"	117	92, 2nd inngs. 60 for 2 wkts.
" 30, v. I Zingari	Lost	128	142 for 5 wkts.
June 6, v. Lords and Commons	"	116	188
" 13, v. Free Foresters	"	117	322
" 17, v. Upper Tooting	Won	235	118
" 27, v. Old Carthusians	Lost	74	132, 2nd inngs. 46 for 3 wkts.
July 1, v. Masters' XI.	Won	142	78
" 4, v. Oxford University Authentics	Drawn	72 for 7 wickets	238 for 3 wkts., innings de- clared closed.
" 10, } v. CHARTERHOUSE ...	Lost	110, 76	153, 151
" 11, }			
" 27, v. T.BB. v. Q.SS.			

The following are the batting and bowling averages
of the team. The averages are carried as far as two
places of decimals :

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings	Times not out	Total	Highest Score	Average
F. B. Sherring	12	0	212	69	17.66
J. O. T. Powell.....	10	2	121	26†	15.12
G. E. S. Campbell	13	2	165	31†	15.09
C. T. Agar	11	0	164	30	14.9
H. R. Blaker.....	12	0	138	31	11.5
J. S. Shearme	12	0	129	23	10.75
E. Berens	12	2	86	25	8.6
A. W. F. Guy	10	1	75	18	8.33
E. G. Burton.....	12	1	86	16	7.81
W. T. Barwell	11	1	76	21	7.6
D. Fitzmaurice	11	5	44	16	7.33
M. E. Fevez	7	1	21	14	3.5

† signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. O. T. Powell.....	112	25	266	26	10.23
J. S. Shearme	125	31	297	23	12.91
E. Berens	263	103	438	32	13.68
D. Fitzmaurice	119	29	331	21	15.76
E. G. Burton.....	109	25	294	11	26.72
G. Campbell.....	28	3	104	5	20.8
H. R. Blaker.....	17	1	80	2	40
C. T. Agar	3	1	15	0	—
M. E. Fevez	4	0	9	1	9

ELECTION MUSIC.

SUNDAY MORNING.—Te Deum, Boyce in A; Jubilate,
Cobb in G; Continuation, Thorne; Hymn, 'Come, Holy
Ghost'; Anthem, 'Send out Thy Light' (Gounod).

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—Service, Bridge in G; Anthem,
'Hear my Prayer' (Mendelssohn); Hymn, 'Praise to the
Holiest.'

TUESDAY MORNING.—Bridge in G; Anthem, 'God is a
Spirit' (S. Bennett); Hymn, 'Lead, kindly Light.'

PREACHERS.—Sunday morning, The Warden of Keble;
Sunday afternoon, Canon Furse.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

THIS match was played "Up Fields" on Saturday, June 29, and resulted in a victory for our opponents by 58 runs. The result was most disheartening, for after getting the visitors out for a comparatively small score, the School batting failed completely, and for the first time this year we did not succeed in making 100. No excuse or explanation can be offered for the failure of the team, as the wicket was by no means difficult, and the bowling far weaker than that of some of the teams we have played this year.

The Old Carthusians, who had brought a stronger team than usual, won the toss, and Price and Colebrooke started batting for them. Price was bowled by Burton with a fast "Yorker," the very first ball of the match, and Cowper-Coles was caught after making 5. Colebrooke left at 12, but Gilliat, who came in next, and Richards took the score to 35 before Gilliat was caught. Prinsep made 11, and he and Richards took the score to 49. When Prinsep was caught at the wicket he was succeeded by Locker, who helped Richards to send up 60, when Locker was bowled. Jerkin had just got out when the adjournment for lunch took place, the score standing at 75 for 7 wickets. Griffith and Richards resumed batting after lunch, and Griffith was well caught by Blaker after making 10. Richards and Evan Thomas raised the score to 124, at which total Richards was bowled after a lucky innings, in which he had given an easy chance when he had made 16. The last two wickets added only 8 runs, and the innings closed for a total of 132.

It seemed as if the School would have little difficulty in getting the required number when Berens and Powell went in and took the score to 20 before Powell was bowled; but here began a long series of disasters. Campbell got out one run later, and Blaker was out leg before wicket with the score at 28 for 3 wickets. Berens was the next to go. He and Barwell were the only two members of the team who at all distinguished themselves. His 19 was a most useful score, and was compiled by sound and careful play. Sherring was bowled shortly after for 9, including a hit for 6, and Shearme was out leg before wicket without scoring. D'Arcy played well and carefully for his 9, but Guy, Burton, Page and Fevez did nothing. Barwell indeed played well for his 12, but there was no one to support him. The innings closed for a total of 74.

As was to be expected both their bowlers had good analysis.

For the School Berens bowled very well indeed, getting 5 wickets for 44 runs, and Powell got 2 for 12.

Old Carthusians went in again for half an hour and made 46 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn. Campbell, who went on to bowl with Blaker, got 3 wickets for 14 runs, and Blaker got one wicket for 31 runs. We must protest against the way in which a

member of the Old Carthusian team prevented our following on, as in our second innings we might have done better. To miss a catch purposely, and then to throw the ball in so wide that the opposite side may run a four, is not cricket, and certainly not the sort of conduct we should expect an Old Carthusian to be guilty of, yet there was a most flagrant instance of this conduct at the end of our innings. It is due to the team to say that they were without the services of Agar, who had put out his finger, and Fitzmaurice, who had hurt his back, and consequently could not bowl. Perhaps their additional strength would have enabled the School to do a little better.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
Rev. E. L. Colebrooke, b. Berens	5	b. Campbell	0
H. Price, b. Burton	0	b. Blaker.....	15
Capt. R. L. Cowper-Coles, c.			
Page, b. Berens	5	not out.....	19
W. E. Gilliat, c. Barwell, b. Berens	19		
L. M. Richards, b. Berens	37		
Rev. H. S. Prinsep, c. Sherring,			
b. Burton.....	11		
E. Fisher, not out	5	l.b.w., b. Campbell	5
W. A. Locker, b. Shearme	15	b. Campbell	6
A. J. Jerkin, c. Blaker, b. Powell	8		
C. H. Evan-Thomas, b. Powell	7		
J. Scratton, b. Berens	2		
K. C. Griffith, b. Burton ..	10		
Byes 3, leg byes 4, no ball 1...	8	wides 1	1
	132		46

WESTMINSTER.

E. Berens, c. Colebrooke, b. Fisher	19
J. Powell, b. Cowper-Coles	5
G. Campbell, c. Prinsep, b. Fisher.....	1
H. R. Blaker, l.b.w., b. Cowper-Coles	8
F. B. Sherring, b. Cowper-Coles.....	9
J. S. Shearme, l.b.w., b. Fisher	0
M. F. D'Arcy, b. Fisher	9
A. W. F. Guy, c. Colebrooke, b. Cowper-Coles	1
E. G. Burton, b. Cowper-Coles	0
C. E. Page, b. Fisher	0
W. T. Barwell, b. Cowper-Coles.....	12
M. E. Fevez, not out	0
Byes 5, leg byes 4, wides 1	10
	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

<i>First Innings.</i>				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. G. Burton	25	7	50	3
E. Berens	28.1	7	44	5
J. S. Shearme.....	4	1	8	1
J. O. T. Powell.....	8	2	12	2

J. S. Shearme bowled a no ball.

Second Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Blaker	5	0	31	1
Campbell.....	4.1	1	14	3

Campbell bowled a wide.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Fisher	22	4	32	5
Cowper-Coles.....	21.2	10	33	6

Fisher bowled a wide.

WESTMINSTER *v.* THE MASTERS' XI.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on Wednesday, July 1, and resulted in a victory for the School by 64 runs. The failure of the team on the preceding Saturday seemed to have had the effect of making everyone play up. We had a lot of rain on the morning of Wednesday, and the wicket was quite wet when play began, but it dried fairly soon. Blaker won the toss and went in with Agar to face the bowling of E. Tanner and Russell. Blaker had made 18 out of 24 very quickly when he was bowled by a good ball. Powell succeeded him, and then the cricket got much slower, as both batsmen found it difficult to score off the bowling. When the score stood at 60 Powell was bowled for a useful innings of 20. Agar got out 9 runs later with an equal number to his credit. Campbell was out leg before wicket without scoring, and Shearme joined Sherring. The score was soon raised to 106, when Shearme was caught for 17. Sherring soon after was out in the same manner for a well-played 24. D'Arcy stayed in some time, but only got 4 runs; but Burton and Barwell both hit vigorously, and put on 20 runs for the ninth wicket. The innings closed for the total of 142. E. Tanner was the most successful bowler, getting 6 wickets for 45 runs.

Mr. Fox and Thorne came in first for the Masters against the bowling of Powell and Berens. The wicket was now very difficult, and no one could do anything with Powell's bowling. The first two wickets fell with the score at 19, but Higgins looked dangerous until he was out leg before to Berens, and Mr. Michell had made a few when he was well stumped by Sherring off Powell. Harvey and Mr. Tanner were both out with the score standing at 39 for 6 wickets, while Russell was out 5 runs later, and E. Tanner came in. He and Mr. Sargeant took the score from 44 to 68 when the latter was caught at the wicket by Sherring. The last wicket put on 10 runs, the innings closing for a total of 78. The bowling honours were wholly appropriated by Powell, who got 8 wickets for 36 runs; it was a wicket that just suited him, and the break he put on at times was remarkable. Sherring was very good behind the wickets, and helped Powell to dismiss four of the batsmen by stumping them very smartly. He also caught a good catch at the wicket. The fielding was good generally, and Fitzmaurice caught two good catches.

WESTMINSTER.

C. T. Agar, b. Tanner	20
H. R. Blaker, b. Russell	18
J. O. T. Powell, b. Tanner	20
F. B. Sherring, c. and b. Harvey	24
G. E. Campbell, l.b.w., b. Tanner	0
J. S. Shearme, c. and b. Harvey	17
W. F. D'Arcy, b. Tanner	4
E. Berens, b. Tanner	1
E. G. Burton, b. Harvey	13
W. T. Barwell, not out	10
D. Fitzmaurice, c. Harvey, b. Tanner	1
Byes 8, leg byes 5, wides 1	14

142

MASTERS' XI.

E. L. Fox, st. Sherring, b. Powell	10
F. G. Thorne, b. Powell	8
F. T. Higgins, l.b.w., b. Berens	11
J. E. Michell, st. Sherring, b. Powell	8
R. M. Harvey, c. Fitzmaurice, b. Powell	0
R. Tanner, st. Sherring, b. Powell	2
O. W. Russell, c. Fitzmaurice, b. Powell	4
E. Tanner, st. Sherring, b. Powell	13
J. Sargeant, c. Sherring, b. Fitzmaurice	8
Rev. A. G. S. Raynor, b. Powell	4
J. F. Huckwell, not out	6
Byes 4	4

78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Russell	17	4	33	1
E. Tanner	23	7	45	6
Harvey	20	6	38	3
F. T. Higgins	7	2	19	0

Harvey bowled a wide.

MASTERS' XI.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. Berens	12	4	24	1
J. O. T. Powell	18	7	36	8
E. G. Burton	2	0	9	0
D. Fitzmaurice	5	2	5	1

SCHOOL *v.* OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, July 4, and resulted in a draw greatly in favour of the visitors. Our opponents won the toss and sent in L. C. H. Palairet and Schwann to face the bowling of Berens and Burton. In the second ball of Burton's first over Palairet gave an easy chance to Guy at square leg which was not taken. Palairet then settled down, and his partnership with Schwann, who scored very slowly, realised 75 runs. At lunch-time no wickets had fallen. Soon after lunch Schwann was caught off Fitzmaurice, having made 10 runs out of a total of 75. R. C. N. Palairet next came in and made a long stand with his brother, and all the School bowlers were tried in vain. Both batsmen hit the bowling all over the field. At last Campbell bowled L. C. Palairet for a magnificent innings of 115, including 2 fives, 10 fours, and 6 threes, among which was a splendid hit over the pavilion. Rashleigh took his place, but was smartly run out without scoring. Whitby came in next and stayed in till R. C. Palairet was caught at the wicket for a good innings of 88. He did not play as well as his brother, for he had some narrow escapes off Berens' bowling. The visitors then declared their innings closed. Agar and Blaker started batting for the School against the bowling of Whitby and Bathurst, but Blaker was bowled in Whitby's second over. D'Arcy and Sherring failed to do anything, 3 wickets falling for 10 runs, but Campbell, who followed, made a good stand with Agar, who had been playing very steadily. They brought the score up to 32 before Agar was

caught by Berens for a very good innings of 14. Shearme and Berens both failed to score, but Burton hit the bowling about till he was caught after making 11 (7 wickets for 45). Guy came in next, and he and Campbell gradually raised the score, and when stumps were drawn it was 72 for 7 wickets. Campbell had played an excellent not-out innings of 31, for which he cannot be too highly commended, and Guy's help was very useful. It is very seldom such an exceptionally strong team is brought against us. The visitors were strong in batting and bowling, and to make a draw of the match was very creditable to the School.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

L. C. H. Palaret, b. Campbell	115
H. S. Schwann, c. D'Arcy, b. Fitzmaurice	10
R. C. N. Palaret, c. Sherring, b. Berens	88
W. Rashleigh, run out	0
H. O. Whitby, not out	11
E. Britton-Holmes,	} Did not bat. Innings declared closed.
L. C. V. Bathurst,	
C. E. Slocock,	
V. T. Hill,	
J. St. F. Fair,	
P. Colville-Smith,	
R. Berens,	
Byes 9, leg byes 5	14
	<hr/> 238

WESTMINSTER.

C. T. Arar, c. Berens, b. Whitby	14
H. R. Blaker, b. Whitby	1
W. F. D'Arcy, b. Bathurst	1
F. B. Sherring, b. Bathurst	0
G. E. Campbell, not out	31
J. S. Shearme, b. Whitby	0
E. Berens, c. Hill, b. Whitby	0
E. G. Burton, c. Hill, b. Fair	11
A. W. Guy, not out	8
W. T. Barwell,	} Did not bat.
D. Fitzmaurice,	
M. E. Fevez,	
Byes	6
	<hr/> 72

Total for 7 wickets..... 72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
H. O. Whitby	24	12	15	4
L. C. V. Bathurst	15	9	12	2
L. C. H. Palaret	14	7	18	0
J. F. Fair	4	3	3	1
V. T. Hill	5	1	8	0

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. Burton	13	2	49	0
E. Berens	23.2	10	31	1
D. Fitzmaurice	9	0	52	1
J. S. Shearme	6	0	23	0
G. Campbell	11	0	39	1
H. R. Blaker	3	0	22	0

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE.

This annual match was played at Vincent Square on Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11, and ended in a win for Charterhouse, by 118 runs.

The Charterhouse captain won the toss and decided to go in, the innings being opened by S. Winch and Gardiner to the bowling of Burton and Berens. From the start runs seemed to come easily, both the batsmen playing good cricket, though they did not take any liberties with the bowling. The score rose steadily despite bowling changes until, with the score at 55, a smart piece of fielding by Blaker helped Sherring to run out Winch after a sound innings of 27. With Wilson in another good stand was made. Campbell took the ball from Fitzmaurice at 70, while a few runs later Burton was again given a trial. Matters looked very bad for Westminster when 100 went up for one wicket. However, at 101 Wilson was sent back by a catch at the wicket.

Bray, the new comer, never got comfortable, and the rate of scoring slackened considerably, until at 124 Gardiner succumbed to a good ball from Berens, and the luncheon interval was here taken. Gardiner played uncommonly well for his innings of 56. Though a trifle uncomfortable at first, he soon settled down and made very few bad strokes. Play was resumed at 2.30, and it was here that Shearme was put in from the pavilion end, and with Berens met with such extraordinary success that the innings which had begun so well came to an abrupt conclusion, not one other man getting double figures. Without another run added Bray was easily caught and bowled, and Crabtree followed in only to be bowled by a shooter from Shearme, after making six. Anderton was run out before he had a ball to play, and then at 130 Smith, of whom great things had been expected, was beaten by a splendid ball from Berens. The last wicket made a slight stand, but Stanbrough was caught after making seven, and the innings closed for 153. Shearme bowled remarkably well, getting 4 for 26, and Berens was evidently not at all easy to play. He deserved a better analysis than 3 for 46.

It was generally expected that Westminster would have little difficulty in reaching this score, when Agar and Blaker opened the innings at 3.45. Greenhill and Merriman were the bowlers. The start was extremely unpropitious, a confident appeal for a catch at the wicket being given against Blaker in Greenhill's second over, when the telegraph could only show four runs scored. Campbell joined Agar, and a very good stand ensued. The new comer played in beautiful style, making some extremely good hits off his legs, while Agar played with great care. The Charterhouse fielding was very good, but as no wicket fell Smith took off Greenhill at 38 and went on himself, while Baker superseded Merriman, from whom most of the runs had come. Fifty went up after one hour's batting, and then at 51 Campbell was beaten and bowled by a good ball from Smith, after playing a good and useful innings for 19. Agar, who had been playing in splendid form also, was joined by Sherring, and another stand was made until Agar was easily caught in playing forward. His 30 was obtained by sterling cricket, and was of the greatest assistance to his side. Shearme came in, but soon lost Sherring, caught at mid-wicket

off a skyer. Four good wickets were now down for 70 runs, but no one was prepared for the collapse that followed. Berens was bowled after making 4, and Guy easily caught and bowled for 3. Shearme had been making some splendid strokes, notably a very good offdrive for 4. He was, however, out leg before soon after 80 went up, and Burton was out in the same way after no long time. Fitzmaurice and Barwell made a good stand, the hundred going up at 5.20. Gardiner took the ball from Baker, who had bowled very steadily without getting a wicket, and when the score reached 110 the innings abruptly closed, Barwell being bowled, while his first ball proved too much for Fevez. 110 was a very disappointing total, as we have often made much larger scores against much better bowling. Smith undoubtedly bowled extremely well, and his figures speak for themselves. Beyond him, however, the bowling did not appear very strong.

Forty-three runs to the good, Charterhouse at 5.45 sent in Winch and Gardiner to the same pair of bowlers who were so successful in the first venture. Ten runs were quickly got, when a fast ball from Shearme spread-eagled Winch's wicket, and Wilson came in. When the score had reached 28 a pretty general appeal for a catch at the wicket against Gardiner caused the dismissal of that batsman, and with the score thus the play was adjourned till the following (Saturday) morning. Cricket was resumed at 11.30 on Saturday, Smith partnering Wilson, who was not out 12. Runs came very fast indeed, 30 being made in fifteen minutes. Both batsmen were hitting very well when Wilson was finely caught and bowled by Berens, a one-handed catch off a hard drive. He had played a faultless innings of 33. Crabtree again failed to do much, while at 93 a magnificent catch of Campbell's at deep square leg got rid of Smith, who had hit hard for 35. Without any addition to the score Anderton had his leg-stump removed by Shearme, and with 7 wickets down for 93 matters looked more hopeful; but Merriman and Greenhill, aided by a large amount of luck, carried the score to 123 before the latter was caught by Fevez. The innings eventually closed for 157, leaving Westminster 195 to win. It should be added that the fielding throughout the innings was extremely smart and accurate, and no catches were dropped. Shearme was the most successful bowler, getting 6 wickets for 70 runs.

The hopes of Westminster did not run very high when, at one o'clock, Agar and Berens began the innings. Greenhill and Smith opened the attack, and at first matters went very well. Both the batsmen played carefully, and at lunch-time the score was 22 for no wicket. On continuing the score was carried up to 37 before Berens was bowled by Greenhill for a splendid innings of 25; and his innings, coming as it did at a critical time, should have put life into the remainder of the XI. Had some of the rest batted as pluckily or played half as well in any department of the game there would be a very different tale to tell. Agar was bowled 6 runs later, and very great

credit must be given him for his patient and useful batting. Few indeed could have expected to see such sensational cricket as now followed. With the exception of Shearme and Sherring, who made a desperate effort to save the game, everyone played in the most half-hearted way, seemingly having no pluck or coolness whatever. Campbell was bowled by a good one at 43, and at 47 Blaker was caught at the wicket. The rest of the innings needs no description. It was a mere fiasco, nobody offering any resistance whatever. Everyone seemed to go in in the conviction that the first straight ball would be too much for him, and the innings was only a repetition of the alas! too well-known 'Westminster rot,' which lost us so many matches in the years 1887 and 1888. The XI. were all out at half-past three for the disgraceful total of 76, leaving Charterhouse a victory of 118 runs.

To explain away defeat would be both useless and unsportsmanlike. It was a piece of great good luck for Charterhouse to win the toss, and we no doubt greatly missed the bowling of Gifford and Powell. There can be no question that Charterhouse were much the better team all round; their fielding was, if possible, even better than ours, and they are lucky in possessing three or four very good bats. They won the match by good all-round play, and, while hoping to reverse matters next year, we must heartily congratulate our opponents. Scores:

CHARTERHOUSE.			
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
G. A. Gardiner, b. Berens.....	56	c. Sherring, b. Berens	7
E. B. Winch, run out	27	b. Shearme.....	9
G. S. Wilson, c. Sherring, b. Berens	26	c. and b. Berens...	33
E. H. Bray, c. and b. Shearme	7	c. Sherring, b. Shearme	2
G. O. Smith, b. Berens.....	6	c. Campbell, b. Shearme	35
H. Crabtree, b. Shearme	6	b. Shearme	2
E. Anderton, run out	0	b. Shearme	5
H. A. Merriman, l. b. w. b. Shearme	0	b. Fitzmaurice ...	30
W. W. Greenhill, not out.....	2	c. Fevez, b. Shearme	13
W. B. Baker, c. and b. Shearme	0	c. Sherring, b. Fitzmaurice ...	8
L. K. Stanbrough, c. Agar, b. Fitzmaurice.....	7	not out.....	0
Extras	16	Extras	7
	153		151
WESTMINSTER.			
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. R. Blaker, c. Bray, b. Greenhill	2	c. Bray, b. Baker	3
C. T. Agar, c. Wilson, b. Smith	30	b. Baker	15
G. E. S. Campbell, b. Smith ...	19	b. Greenhill	3
F. B. Sherring, c. Wilson, b. Smith	11	c. and b. Smith ...	10
J. S. Shearme, l. b. w., b. Smith	21	c. Greenhill, b. Gardiner	11
E. Berens, b. Smith	4	b. Greenhill	25
A. W. F. Guy, c. and b. Smith	3	c. Anderton, b. Smith	1
E. G. Burton, l. b. w., b. Smith	0	l. b. w., b. Gardiner	1
W. T. Barwell, b. Gardiner.....	6	b. Gardiner.....	0
D. Fitzmaurice, not out	5	not out.....	5
M. E. Fevez, b. Gardiner.....	0	b. Smith	0
Extras	9	Extras	2
	110		76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHARTERHOUSE.

First Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. Berens	41	21	46	3
E. G. Burton	10	3	27	—
D. Fitzmaurice	17.1	5	26	1
J. S. Shearme	21	8	26	4
G. E. Campbell	5	1	16	—

2nd Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. Berens	19	4	49	2
E. G. Burton	6	1	9	—
D. Fitzmaurice	6.2	2	15	2
J. S. Shearme	25	6	70	6
G. E. Campbell	2	1	1	—

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
W. W. Greenhill	12	4	24	1
H. A. Merriman	9	—	11	—
W. B. Baker	12	3	22	—
G. O. S mith	17	6	25	7
L. K. Stanbrough	5	1	17	—
G. A. Gardiner	2.2	—	2	2

Second Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
W. W. Greenhill	17	6	29	2
W. B. Baker	12	5	23	2
G. O. Smith	7	1	17	3
G. A. Gardiner	3	—	5	3

SWIMMING.

THE Swimming Races were held at the St. George's Baths on Friday, July 3, and Wednesday, July 8.

150 YARDS SWIMMING RACE. OPEN. CHALLENGE CUP.

1. W. T. Barwell. 2. W. Wilson.
Time, 2 minutes 43 seconds.

Barwell won easily by 10 yards. Wilson swam well, but could not keep up the pace that he started with.

120 YARDS SWIMMING RACE. UNDER 16.

- 1st Heat.—1. L. Burroughes. 2. W. F. Fox.
Time, 2 minutes 22 seconds.

- 2nd Heat.—1. B. C. Praed. 2. H. C. Wilson.
Time, 2 minutes 15 secs.

The second day's events were :

120 YARDS SWIMMING RACE. UNDER 16. FINAL.

1. H. C. Wilson. 2. L. Burroughes.
Time, 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Wilson won by about 2 yards. Praed did not go in for the Final as he was not well.

DIVING COMPETITION. OPEN.

1. W. T. Barwell, 23 plates. 2. A. J. Gatty, 14 plates.

Barwell got up 9 plates his first try and 7 each of the other two. Gatty got up 7, 5, and 2 plates in his three tries.

We must thank E. L. Fox, Esq., and R. Tanner, Esq., for donations towards the Swimming Prizes.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I am very sorry that when I last wrote I had not found out and duly mentioned E. L. Thomas's Scholarship at Jesus. I hope he will accept our hearty, if tardy, congratulations.

Our Fourth Annual Oxford O.W. Dinner came off at the Clarendon on Friday, June 11, and was thoroughly successful. The scholars of the previous year were, as before, our hosts as to our wine, which was drunk under the genial presidentship of Sir Augustus Phillimore, who had very kindly come up from Hampshire to be present. W. A. Peck represented London O.W.W., and, in proposing the Chairman's health, reminded us that just one hundred years ago Dr. Joseph Phillimore was Regius Professor of Civil Law and Public Orator in Oxford. We sat down thirty and odd, and adjourned to the club after dinner.

The government of the club for the coming year has been provided for by electing Goldie President and C. A. Phillimore Secretary. Major Wilson, like the Judges, holds the office of Treasurer *quam diu se bene gesserit*, and deserves our warmest thanks for his careful control of our finances. A vote of thanks was passed to him and to Page and James, the President and Secretary of the past year, who have been everything that these important officers should be.

In the Law School Roos and Willett have got a first and a third respectively. The Greats and History lists are not yet out.

With best wishes for Charterhouse and Election,
I remain, your obedient servant,

BOSPOROS.

July 2, 1891.

P.S.—I see Towers has obtained second class honours in the History School. E. R. Davies is at Bisley, shooting for the 'Varsity.

July 15.

RACQUETS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—It was only on account of the complaint that there has been in *The Elizabethan* lately about personal correspondence that, in my last letter, I did not say so much as I should have liked, but since Campbell and Burton (whom I do not see how the matter affects) have answered, I cannot let the subject rest, as the latter thinks it should. Since my letter, Campbell (with two others) has tried to intimidate me into writing an apology, contrasting the length of time I have been in the School with his own, but I do not see how this matters in the least, although I confess that I do not know much about the game, but surely a ball must be 'up' and 'in' for the point to be scored to the striker.

Not only did the umpire fail to see some points that should have been scored to Fitzmaurice, but I distinctly saw him whisper to Burton once, if not twice, and I am sure an umpire is not allowed to give hints to a player. Of course he may not have been speaking about the game, but anyhow, in an important match, such bad form should be avoided; besides, even if the umpire is a friend of one of the players (which should not be allowed, if possible) or not, surely he ought to have enough sense of honour to umpire impartially, whatever his feelings may be.

Further, I am not ashamed of bringing to notice what I consider an 'infamous' action for any member of Westminster School; and I still think that on another occasion such a disagreeable proceeding might be avoided if a master would be kind enough to undertake the post of umpire, for the only answer that Fitzmaurice could obtain when he objected to the umpire's decision, on the ground that the fellows who were

watching thought otherwise, was, 'I am umpire,' which of course put an end to the dispute at once.

Lastly, since Campbell thinks 'that an affair of this kind could be settled in a much more satisfactory manner if the persons concerned were acquainted with each other's names,' I have no hesitation in signing my own.

W. D. MILLIKEN ('ONLOOKER').

THE WIRE UP FIELDS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call attention to an existing nuisance Up Fields, viz., the barbed wire round the pavilion. I myself know of two ladies who have torn their dresses on it, and I daresay there are others, not to mention members of the School who have suffered in the same way. Why should not ordinary wire be used? for surely it would serve the purpose just as well as the other. Or if the wire could not be changed, could not the wire be taken down all round the pavilion on match days?

I am, yours truly,
E. R. M. C.

'PEN AND BRUSH.'

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention to the 'leader' in the last number of *Pen and Brush*. It is there stated that 'abuse from a rival magazine implies want of confidence in its own superiority.' Surely this is not true. In the case of the *Westminster Review*, which was abused by *The Elizabethan*, it was manifest that *The Elizabethan* was superior from the fact that the *Review* came to an untimely end. The writer of the article does not remember that the Editor of *The Elizabethan* is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents, and that he has therefore no right to attack *The Elizabethan* itself, however much smart banter and repartee he may choose to lavish on 'Penwiper.' Again, is it not a disgrace to the School that this *Pen and Brush* should exhibit advertisements on the cover? Hyam may be a very good tailor, but I should prefer not to see his advertisements in a paper that bears the fine old crest of Westminster School.

Yours, &c.,
BELLATOR.

CRICKET TABLETS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I am a very old Westminster, having left in 1827, when in the Shell; but I am a taker in of *The Elizabethan*, and am an exceeding lover of the old place still. I was pleased to see in the last *Elizabethan* that it was resolved to place the name of former elevens in the new Pavilion 'Up Fields.' Being, or rather having been, once a decent cricketer myself (having been, e.g., a member of the Ch. Ch. XI, when it beat the rest of the Oxford University), I have ever taken a great interest in the game, and I can give you a few names of the former Westminster cricketers. Before my time there was a famous fielder, Parry by name: during my time there were (in College) Eden (the famous Scotch Bishop), C. Page (also the first skater in England), and W. M. Page and Dunlop (captain). Of the town boys the celebrities were: Paul Wilmot, Braide, Mitchell, London, J. D. Durell, and Kemble (Charles Kemble's son, the actor). Since my time there have been some special celebrities, viz.: Merrywether and Whitacre, and doubtless many more, but their names ought specially to be kept on record.

Unfortunately, in old days, Westminster, as a whole, was by no means famous for cricket.

OLD WESTMINSTER.

ABBEY HYMN PAPERS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I suppose your paper is the right place to call attention to a practice of some of your number, which I am quite sure they would stop were it pointed out to them, owing to their natural spirit of courtesy. I often go to the Sunday services at the Abbey, and sit in the chairs in the gangway below the seats assigned to the School. Before the service, hymn papers are put on these chairs, but, when the Westminster boys enter, they always take these away, and that although hymn and anthem books are plentifully supplied in their seats. The result is that, when the public are admitted, they seldom, if ever, manage to obtain these papers, though they certainly have a good claim to them.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
STRANGER.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD WESTMINSTER FREEMASONS.—The Editor of *The Elizabethan* regrets to state that he has unfortunately mislaid the account of the proceedings of the O. W. Freemasons, sent by T. Wakley, Esq., jun., and would be very glad if his correspondent could supply him with the same or another contribution for the October number of *The Elizabethan*.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following contemporaries: *Blundellian*, *Malvernian* (2), *University College Magazine* (2), *Blue*, *Bradfield College Magazine*, *Cliftonian*, *Clavintian*, *Alleynian*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Meteor* (2), *Danehillian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Filstedian*, *Ulula*, *Durham University Journal*, *Haileyburian* (2), *Devonian*, *Cheltenham Reveille*, *Ouvell*, *Fettesian*, *Newtonian*, *Salopian*, *Shirburnian*, *South Eastern College Magazine*, *Carthusian*, *Marlburian*, *Rossalian*, *Reptonian*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the October number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than September 25.

All other communications should be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, may be forwarded to D. Shearme, St. Peter's College, Westminster (not addressed to 'The Treasurer'). Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

Contributions can only be inserted if written on one side of the paper only.

Back numbers of *The Elizabethan* may be had from the Secretary at 6d. each.

Moret.