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THE SCHOOL AND THE ABBEY.

(Continued from No. 17.)

THE first historical "occasion upon which we learn of Westminster boys in direct relation to the Abbey is in 1641, when a mob of 'prentices burst in by the north door and were 'beaten back by the officers and scholars of the College.' Another incident which illustrates the strong Royalist spirit of the School occurred at Cromwell's funeral, when a certain Robert Uvedale, a Westminster boy, 'in his boyish indignation against the usurper, snatched one of the escutcheons from the hearse.' In the time of the Protectorate, Busby allowed his favourite pupil, Philip Henry, the great Nonconformist, to absent himself from school in order to hear lectures in the Abbey from the best Puritan preachers of the day. At the Great Fire of London we have the sight of an Old Westminster Dean (John Dolben) 'collecting his scholars together and marching with them on foot to put a stop, if

possible, to the conflagration.' In 1688, when the notorious Declaration of Indulgence was read by Dean Sprat, 'before he had finished there was none left but a few prebends in their stalls, the choristers, and the Westminster scholars.'

The next generation is one in which three Old Westminsters exercised a great influence over the fortunes of the Abbey. Atterbury was Dean, and employed his schoolfellow, Sir Christopher Wren, to repair the Abbey, which, according to Wren's report, was in a very ruinous state. Wren's plans included not only the western towers, since erected, but also a central steeple. The great rose windows were restored from his designs. The general features of the western towers are those of Wren's design, but it is almost certain that Wren's taste was too good to have included the classical details which are so disastrous to the artistic effect of the towers. These were undoubtedly alterations from the original plan. The third Old Westminster concerned in the restoration of the Abbey was Lord Halifax, who procured from

Parliament a grant to defray the expenses—'a kind and generous thing in that noble person,' says Widmore, 'thus to remember the place of his education.' Atterbury was imprisoned in the Tower in 1722. At election in the next year the Westminster scholars would not forego the old custom of 'seeing the Dean,' and accordingly visited him in the Tower.

In 1784 took place the first Handel Festival in the Abbey. Stanley specially mentions that 'the School were in the choir.' It was on this occasion that George III. rose at the Hallelujah Chorus, thus instituting a custom which now obtains universally. Since that time Westminster boys have probably been present at all the musical and other celebrations held from time to time in the Abbey. In recent years certainly Westminsters are present at every great service in the Abbey, whether it be the performance of an oratorio or the burial of some great Englishman 'with a nation's lamentation'—thus representing English schoolboys at each national service in the most truly national of English churches. Nor must we omit to speak of the greatest of these national services. The School has been present at every Coronation since that of James II.; and Westminster boys are the first to acclaim the newly-crowned Sovereign with a classical 'Long live the King!' At the Coronation of Queen Victoria the seniors and third elections occupied a box over the organ loft, while the rest of the School were in the triforium, and they greeted their young Queen—the first Virgin Queen since their Royal Foundress—with a hearty 'Vivat Victoria Regina!'

As the Abbey must enter very largely into the life of every Westminster, may we not try to trace its influence in the past? Is it fanciful to think that the Abbey has had no mean share in shaping the tastes and refining the thoughts of that splendid line of Westminster poets which may be considered the peculiar glory of the School? Ben Jonson, Herrick, Herbert, Cowley, Dryden, Cowper, Southey—these are familiar names wherever English is spoken or read; and there are a score of lesser and half-forgotten names, like Prior, Rose, and Bonner, which yet enjoyed a great celebrity in their own day. May we not suppose that it was among the poetic surroundings of Westminster, or perhaps listening to the music within the Abbey walls, that these were first drawn to the services of the sister art which has immortalised their names? With still stronger

reason may we think that at least Herbert, the poet of the Church, as he has been called, Cowper, whose evening hymns are among the best in our hymn-books, and Wesley, the 'sweet singer of Methodism,' to whom we owe a large proportion of the most popular hymns in the language, were first inspired by the sound of the 'sacred organ's praise' at Westminster to write 'noble words' to fit to 'perfect music.' And surely Dryden must have had some thought of the anthems he used to hear as a boy at Westminster when he wrote the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, beginning 'From harmony, from heavenly harmony, this universal frame began.' It is a pleasing thought that it was the sweet harmonies of choir and organ blending in his mind, with the almost sweeter harmonies of the dark outlines of the Abbey itself, that sowed the seeds of that noble song. Again, who knows but what it may have been some early remembrances of Abbey music that prompted Herrick to sing—

Music, thou grace of heaven, care-charming spell,
That strik'st a stillness into hell!

Surely we cannot doubt that the Abbey and its 'notes inspiring holy love' have had their influence on Westminsters in the past, and now for the future!

The Abbey is a splendid birthright, and the birthright of every Westminster. Living as we do under the immediate influence of one of the most inspiring buildings in the world, gazing perpetually upon the 'venerable beauty' and perfect proportions of an Abbey doubly consecrated as the last resting-place of many of the brightest examples of English genius and virtue, and worshipping daily within walls which have witnessed the highest devotions and embodied the loftiest aspirations of Englishmen for eight centuries—surely there should be something, some touch of a higher refinement and a nobler thought, to mark out a Westminster boy wherever he goes, and breathe out to the world the subtle influences of the beautiful surroundings in which he has been trained. It is no mere fancy that beauty of every kind ought to have, and has, a refining influence. Is it extravagant idealism to think that the grandeur of the Abbey might penetrate into the very being of every Westminster, and be a visible working influence in his life? As we sit in the places where great Old Westminsters have sat before us, and wonder at the grace and symmetry of the arches and vaulting which they wondered at before us, or as we trace the records of the lives

of the best of our predecessors on the Abbey walls, we experience a strange mixture of pride and humiliation. We are proud of the great names which have brought honour upon School and Abbey alike; but it is and must be humiliating to reflect how little we of to-day are worthy of that honour. But can we not be worthy? Westminster may not have sons so talented as of old, but it can have sons that will do as good work according to their ability. An enthusiastic reverence for all that is best in the past history of the School, and an enthusiastic love for the beauties of the Abbey and its services, will go far to build up a future for the School which will bring no discredit on its past.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 13.—SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE.

(Continued from p. 206.)

THE attack made by Jeremy Collier on the dramatic writers of his time is part of English literary history; but it is not generally known that Blackmore preceded him in his crusade. Why the evils which resisted Blackmore succumbed to the vigour of Collier is not at all a difficult question to solve, for although Blackmore displayed none of that extravagant purism which made Collier object to Congreve that he named a coachman Jehu, he was also deficient to a fault in the fiery zeal which animated the non-juror. Besides, he was a Whig, and the partisans of the stage might pass over his strictures with a sneer at Puritanical strictness; whereas Collier was a High Churchman of the most pronounced type, and had proved his sincerity in the cause of the exiled Stuarts by numerous petty martyrdoms. Dryden was singularly sensitive on all matters connected with his plays, perhaps from an uneasy consciousness that in them he prostituted his genius to a debased moral taste. He shrank at a later period abashed before Collier, but he answered Blackmore's less potent invective; and all students of literature must acknowledge that he struck harder than his assailant. But the composition of Blackmore's epics proceeded all the time with startling rapidity. Ten books of 'Eliza' were published in 1705, and seven books of 'Creation' in 1712. This latter 'philosophical epic' was praised by Addison in the *Spectator*, and extolled by some misguided critic as 'equalling Lucretius in the beauty of the versification, and infinitely surpassing it in solidity and strength of reasoning.' Dr. Johnson praises it, though but coldly: 'Whoever,' he remarks, 'judges of this by any other of Blackmore's performances will do it injury'; and Ambrose Phillips remarked that it was much too good to be Blackmore's.

The form of his published works had 'degenerated

from folio to octavo.' His style next dropped from poetry into prose. The design he undertook was sufficiently ambitious, as his new periodical, the *Lay Monk*, of which he wrote two-thirds, was intended to be a continuation of the *Spectators* and *Guardians* which Steele and Addison had ceased to publish. Forty numbers were published between November 1713 and March 1713-14, but they contain little which did or can interest the reader, a remark which applies with equal force to two volumes of collected essays published a few years afterwards, whose most striking merit is the boldness with which Swift and Pope were attacked. Meanwhile he attained further medical honours, which seem, however, to have been rather long in coming. On August 22, 1722, he became Elect of the College of Physicians, and on October 1 in the same year, Censor, but nothing seems to have retarded the velocity of his pen, as in three years, 1721-23, he published not only a 'New Metrical Version of the Psalms,' but also six books on 'Redemption,' three on the 'Nature of Man,' and twelve on 'King Alfred.' But the public was already glutted with his works; and his later poems (for his fit of prose composition was a very short one) were not even known enough to be ridiculed. His 'version of the Psalms' did indeed obtain a licence to be sung in public worship; but, as he was even less happy in his translations than Tate and Brady, we do not know that any clergyman ever availed himself of the leave so given.

In his later years the mistrust which the narrow-minded eighteenth century seems generally to have felt in the practical abilities of men of letters, left Blackmore almost without patients, so he employed his enforced leisure in teaching others to heal the diseases which he himself had no further chance of combatting. One of his biographers gives us a professedly incomplete list of eleven medical treatises which Blackmore published in the last six years of his life. The most noticeable features in these works are Blackmore's scorn for the ancients, his 'derision of transmitted knowledge,' and a tendency to decry the science of healing generally, as compared with the art of empirics. One passage deserves to be quoted—at all events for its boldness: 'the sayings of the wise men of Greece . . . are so low and mean that we are entertained every day with more valuable sentiments at the table-conversation of ingenious and learned men.' How competent Blackmore was to judge of classical writers may be imagined from the fact that he regards the words 'aphorism' and 'apophthegm' as synonymous. He also distinguished himself by the vehemence of his tirades against inoculation.

History and theology were not neglected by Blackmore, though he wrote but little on those subjects. He compiled an account of the Assassination Plot of 1695, which is more impartial than might have been expected; he wrote two books against the Aryan heresy, and one on Natural Theology, which was the last he ever published.

No record of his last years seems to have fallen into the hands of any of his biographers, but it appears that 'Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt., M.D., died on the 8th October, 1729.' The Rev. Mr. White, of Nayland in Essex, attended his dying bed, and bore testimony to the fervent piety of his last hours when publishing Blackmore's posthumous work, 'The Accomplished Preacher.'

Blackmore's will, made in the summer of 1729, is remarkable for one of its provisions. Although Blackmore had written more verses than any other English poet (except perhaps Drayton), he seemed to think that the supply of poetry fell short of the demand. He therefore by his will left the contingent reversion of £1,000 to the University of Oxford to apply to the support of a student who was to write 650 verses on some sacred subject every year, and spend his leisure composing pamphlets against obscene plays and publications. The contingent reversion never fell in, 'which,' remarks a cynical biographer, 'saved the public from many folio and quarto publications of bad verse.' By his own special request, Blackmore's body was 'interred in Boxted Church, between eleven and twelve of the clock without pall-bearers,' and no hatchment was put up on his house.

With all his weaknesses, Blackmore's was an estimable character, and though we should think more highly of his judgment if he had refrained from publishing some of his poems, he acted always with the virtuous intention of edifying a public which certainly was in need of it. His earlier works, though certainly not interesting to modern readers, succeeded in pleasing the contemporary public; his later works have not yet found an appreciative student. All his works were apparently written *currente calamo* with the exception, perhaps, of 'Creation,' and one or two of his minor pieces (space would fail me did I attempt to enumerate them). His reasoning in verse is close and occasionally cogent, but his rhythm is careless, and his rhymes often faulty. Making all allowances, however, he occupies a distinctive position, if only as the 'butt of the English Parnassus.'

FLOREAT.

School Notes.

THE collection for the School Mission amounted to £22. 1s. 6d., and with the addition from the Mission Aid Fund and the profits of the *Westminster Review*, the whole amounts to £25. 10s. This sum is to be held over until after the General Meeting, which is to take place on March 20, to settle on some permanent mission work for the School.

We are glad to notice the name of F. Burge among those who passed into Woolwich, and J. H. Peck and F. L. Prothero among the successful Sandhurst candidates.

Another Old Westminster has been added to the list of 'Internationals' in the person of W. R. Moon, who played for England against Wales.

The following have been elected members of the Athletic Committee—A. G. Prothero, F. Street, and P. J. Preece. These, with A. R. Knapp, J. I. Stirling, C. S. W. Barwell, and W. N. Winckworth, *ex-officio*, now compose the Committee.

Another O.W. distinction has been gained in the success of R. Steggall, who has obtained the Balfe Scholarship at the Royal School of Music.

The Sports have been fixed for Friday and Saturday, April 13 and 14.

Old Westminsters met Crusaders 'up Fields' on Saturday, February 11, and won an easy victory by eight goals to love.

A. M. T. Jackson, Indian Civil Service, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected to the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship. The Scholarship is tenable for four years, with an annual stipend of £50.

Old Westminsters defeated Casuals on Saturday, February 18, in the final round for the London Cup, by one goal to love. The O.W.W., who played splendidly, having the best of the game all through. They thus become possessors of the Cup for another year, having been joint holders with the Casuals for 1887.

We print in another column, for the benefit of those of our readers who have not yet seen them, the text of the Prayers now in use 'up School.' They are found in the School Statutes drawn up by Dr. Bill, who was Master of Trinity in 1550, Provost of Eton in 1559, and Dean of Westminster in 1560. The Prayers were probably never used, as the Statutes do not seem to have obtained the royal approval, Dr. Bill dying soon after his appointment to the Deanery.

THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

THIS match was played on Saturday, January 28, when the School drew the match with a weak team of Old Carthusians. Winckworth having won the toss, Parry kicked off from the St. Mary's Church end shortly before three. The game for a short time was very even, but Street soon obtained possession of the ball, and, after a good run, middled, but there was no one to support him, and the visitors' backs saved their goal. This was followed up by a good run by Lambert, from which, however, nothing was scored. The Carthusian forwards then made a determined attack on our goal, Powell and Saville both making unsuccessful shots. Everington was, however, soon relieved, when the ball was taken down the right

wing, and Woodbridge scored a goal from a pass by Willett. Several more shots were made at our goal, but without effect. A 'hands' fell to the School just in front of the visitors' goal, but the ball went between the posts untouched. Finally, after the Carthusians had several times appeared on the point of scoring, Pixell ran the ball down and passed to Street, who added a second goal to the School score. After half-time the visitors again assumed the offensive, and several shots were made. A corner fell to them, but was put behind, and after a good run by Saville and Powell, Clapham put the ball through the school goals, and gave the visitors their first point. Shortly afterwards, another corner fell to the Carthusians, but Daniel put it away. After this the School were hard pressed, and Powell succeeded in making the score level. Willett and Lambert made several attempts to get past the Old Carthusian backs, but were unsuccessful, and when time was called the score stood 2 all. The following represented the School :

E. A. Everington (goal), A. G. Prothero and E. L. Clapham (backs), W. N. Winckworth (capt.), H. C. Witherby and E. C. Daniel (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge and H. B. Willett (right), H. R. Pixell (centre), F. Street and A. G. Lambert (left).

THE SCHOOL *v.* ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

THE appearance of the ground of fields on Wednesday, February 1, might have been enough to deter even the most enthusiastic lovers of football. Vincent Square presented quite a curious appearance with patches of ice scattered here and there all over the surface. Nevertheless, the Ashburnham Rovers brought down their team as arranged, and the match resulted in a draw, each side scoring twice. On starting, the visitors seemed decidedly more at home on the ground than the School team, A. J. Heath and Jenner making several attacks, which were ably seconded by W. R. Moon, who was playing centre forward. As soon as our forwards had become accustomed to the ground, they got away repeatedly, and finally Woodbridge made a good run, which resulted in a corner for the School. The ball was well put right in front of goal, but Rutherford succeeded in saving. A good run of the visitors down the right threatened the School goal, but shooting with any accuracy was quite out of the question, and Jenner's attempt to score was unsuccessful. The first point was gained by the School when James put the ball through his own goal. W. R. Moon, however, almost immediately retaliated. On re-starting, our opponents again attempted to score, but Everington saved several hard shots. Our forwards succeeded in taking the ball away, and Pixell attempted to score, but failed; but after a combined run by the visitors' forwards, E. G. Moon was enabled to add a second goal to their score. The Rovers continued to press us, and several shots were made with more or less accuracy, but nothing more took place till Street, with a high shot, equalised, and the game was thus left a draw. Teams :

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), A. G. Prothero and E. L. Clapham (backs), W. N. Winckworth (capt.), H. C. Witherby and E. C. Daniel (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge and H. B. Willett (right), H. R. Pixell (centre), F. Street and A. G. Lambert (left), forwards.

ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

E. B. Rutherford (sub), (goal), E. G. Moon and P. Paul (backs), B. A. James, F. Bickley, and J. H. Peck (half-backs), A. C. W. Jenner, W. R. Moon, F. Burge, A. J. Heath, and C. R. Heath, forwards.

THE SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

ON Saturday, February 4, the Casual XI. came down as arranged to play off the second of the matches to be played this season. The ground was in terrible condition, the sudden thaw having converted it into a swamp, and scientific play was almost impossible. As soon as the ball had been kicked off, our forwards took it away, and kept it down near the Casuals' goal for some little time, but Morrison soon got away, and succeeded in scoring. The game for a time was very even, neither side doing very much, although Street on the left, and Woodbridge and Willett on the right occasionally were brilliant. At last, however, Morrison, who seemed too much for the backs, ran the ball right down the ground, and, shooting almost from the line, completely puzzled Everington, and scored a second goal for the visitors. The School then seemed to wake up a little, and made several attacks on the Casuals' goal, but, although the wings were good, the shooting in the centre was very bad, and nothing was gained. The School did not play so well together as might be wished. Individually, several of the XI. are quite up to the average, but the forwards seem to have no power to combine freely with each other, but confine the passing to their own wing. The backs were good, but the half-backs did not show as well as usual. It would be well if the School team would imitate the Casuals in their energy, which was wonderful. It must, however, be remembered that they were trying to make up for last term's defeat. The following were the teams :

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), A. G. Prothero and E. L. Clapham (backs), W. N. Winckworth (capt.), H. C. Witherby and E. C. Daniel (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge, H. B. Willett, H. R. Pixell, F. Street, and A. G. Lambert (forwards).

CASUALS.

F. G. Thorne (goal), N. Boustead and E. G. Moon (backs), J. P. Paul and F. Bickley (half-backs), A. J. Hemmerde, J. E. Paul, C. Morrison, J. H. Peck, and F. Burge (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD ETONIANS.

PLAYED 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 18, before a very small 'gallery,' most of the *habitues* of Vincent Square, even the 'railings,' having been drawn to the Oval by the counter attractions of the match between Old Westminsters and Casuals in the final round of the competition for the London Cup. The visitors won the toss, and Woodhouse kicked off for the School shortly after three o'clock. Marchant and

Gosling almost immediately ran the ball down to the School goal, and the former shot, but Everington saved. Another attack was made by the Etonians, and they succeeded in obtaining a corner, which was well put, but from which nothing resulted. Woodbridge and Willett took the ball away, but were unable to shoot, and from a good run down the left Marchant shot, and scored the first point for the visitors (1-0). Another shot was made and well put away by Everington, who was hard pressed for some time, but a good run by Lambert and Street relieved him, and a corner was gained by the School; Daniel placed it well but nothing was scored. Another corner and a 'hands' for the School in front of the Etonians' goal likewise proved fruitless, and shortly afterwards a second point was scored for the visitors by Gosling, who, from a well placed corner, headed the ball through (2-0).

After half-time, the School XI. played up better, and a good shot was made by Winckworth. The visitors' forwards then shot a goal, which was, however, disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.' After several more attacks, which were well stopped by Prothero and Clapham, our forwards again got away, and a goal was well shot by Woodhouse (2-1). The ball was kept well in the Old Etonians' territory, and Pixell, who was playing in goals as substitute, was compelled to use his hands, the ball being put through once, but the goal disallowed because hands had just been given. Street and Lambert again ran down, and the ball was passed to Willett, who scored a second goal for the School (2-2). A run down the left by the visitors resulted in another goal against the School; but Woodbridge retaliated with a magnificent shot from the corner of the ground. Shortly afterwards, the umpire announced that it was 'time,' and play ceased. It was, however, soon discovered that 'someone had blundered,' and that the game had only lasted for seventy-five minutes, and the teams accordingly returned to the ground, and played for a quarter of an hour longer. Prothero sent in a fine shot, which was fisted out, and the ball was shortly afterwards rushed through the visitors' goal (4-3). They, however, succeeded in scoring again just before the real call of 'time,' thus leaving the game drawn.

Teams :—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. L. Clapham and A. G. Prothero (backs), W. N. Winckworth, E. C. Daniel, and H. C. Witherby (half-backs), F. Street, A. G. Lambert, W. Woodhouse, H. B. Willett, and A. R. Woodbridge (forwards).

OLD ETONIANS.

H. R. Pixell (sub.) (goal), H. B. Smith and P. W. Chetwode (backs), T. W. Little, A. H. Bailey, and G. M. Andrews (half-backs), A. H. Studd, R. W. Nash, F. Darbishire, F. Marchant, and R. C. Gosling (forwards).

SIXTH v. SCHOOL.

THIS match was played on Wednesday, January 28, and resulted, after a very even game, in a draw, each side scoring once.

The following were the teams :

SIXTH.

E. B. Rutherford (goal), E. L. Clapham and E. C. Daniel (backs), C. C. Sharpe, W. N. Winckworth, and H. L. Stephenson (half-backs), F. Street and P. Williamson (left), A. R. Knapp (centre), H. C. Barnes and M. Druitt (right), forwards.

SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), A. G. Prothero and R. O. Mills (backs), H. C. Witherby, W. V. Doherty, and W. M. Woodhouse (half-backs), A. G. Lambert and E. W. Woodbridge (left), H. R. Pixell (centre), A. R. Woodbridge and H. Willett (right), forwards.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

THE first of the series of entertainments to be given by the Society this term took place on Wednesday, February 8, and attracted a large audience. The Wednesday Concerts have always been deservedly popular, both with members of the School and those in any way connected with it; but we think we noticed a falling off in the numbers of the former, who do not seem fully to appreciate the troublesome nature of the work undertaken by the members of the Society merely to provide them with some amusement during the winter term.

Of the concert itself, perhaps, we ought not to speak too critically. There were several obstacles in the way of its preparation. It is always more or less difficult to find the necessary soloists; but when the concert is the first of the season, and the chorus is composed almost wholly of new voices, the difficulty is even greater. Nevertheless, it may fairly be said that the concert was up to the average of the Society's entertainments. The first item on the programme was Macfarren's part-song 'The Miller,' which was very well sung, and which charmed the audience. The trebles, perhaps, showed some hesitation in taking up the leads, but practice should remedy this defect. Sharpe's song, 'They all love Jack,' was likewise a distinct success. Stephen Adams's songs are so well known and so popular, that a bad rendering will offend even the most unmusical nerves, but it may fairly be said that Sharpe did justice to his song. Anthony, from whom we have cause to expect so much, was, perhaps, not quite up to his usual form, but his piece was an exceedingly difficult one, and the performance was still far beyond the ordinary standard of school music. Anthony's execution is marvellous, and his whole style excellent, and he well deserved the *encore* which he obtained, and in response to which he gave Raff's 'Cavatina.' Mr. Grenfell's reading, 'A Black Job,' which he substituted for that on the programme, was very humorous indeed, but somehow failed to meet with the approbation which it deserved. The new floor, we are afraid, rather deadens the sound, and consequently the words of the reader are hardly audible by those in the last seats. Mendelssohn's charming duet, 'Greeting,' was the next item. In Schultz and Ganz

two promising young singers were introduced to the audience, but the performance itself was slightly disappointing. They seemed quite overcome with that nervousness which is generally not apparent at the Society's concerts, and which, we may hope, is only the natural result of a first appearance, and will wear off. Druiitt followed with a pianoforte solo, a beautiful piece of Mozart, extremely well played. Schultz, in the pretty song 'Fetters of Gold,' seemed already to have lost much of his nervousness, and sang very well indeed; his voice is a very sweet one. The quartet, 'Awake,' sung without accompaniment, sounded very well, but there seemed some difficulty with the bass and tenor parts, which were not so accurate as one would wish. Schultz and Ganz again showed well in this. Mr. Grenfell's reading, 'Cartouche,' took better than his former one, but was yet not quite satisfactorily received. Perhaps the wit of Thackeray is too refined and deep for the Glee Society's audiences. In 'My Mother's Song,' Ganz had quite recovered his self-possession, and sang in good style. The song itself is a charming one, and no doubt this young singer will be a frequent performer here. The last item in the programme, two choruses from *Guillaume Tell*, quite made up for any deficiencies elsewhere. They were both admirably rendered, and, as they are both remarkably pleasing in themselves, were enthusiastically received. We are glad to see that the chorus singing, which was supposed to be the weak point, has made such enormous strides, and may safely hope that the rest of the Society's entertainments will be quite as successful as this one. With the singing of 'God Save the Queen,' the proceedings were brought to a close. We should like to remind our readers that the expenses of the Glee Society are defrayed by voluntary contribution only. Any small subscriptions will, be gladly received by the Treasurer of the Society, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

PROGRAMME.

PART SONG ...	... 'The Miller' ...	<i>G. H. Macfarren.</i>
SONG ...	... 'They all love Jack'	<i>Stephen Adams.</i>
	C. C. SHARPE.	
VIOLIN SOLO	Polish Dance (No. 1.)	<i>Xaver Scharwenka.</i>
	H. V. ANTHONY.	
READING ...	... 'A Black Job.'	
	A. G. GRENFELL, ESQ.	
DUET ...	... 'Greeting' ...	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
	H. SCHULTZ AND A. GANZ.	
PIANOFORTE SOLO	Air with Variations ...	<i>Mozart.</i>
	M. DRUIITT.	
SONG ...	... 'Fetters of Gold'	<i>T. Hutchinson.</i>
	(<i>With violin obbligato</i>)	
	H. SCHULTZ.	
QUARTET ...	... 'Awake' ...	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
	H. SCHULTZ, A. GANZ, C. S. W. BARWELL,	
	A. A. MARKHAM.	
READING ...	... 'Cartouche' ...	<i>Thackeray.</i>
	A. G. GRENFELL, ESQ.	
SONG ...	... 'My Mother's Song'	<i>W. Ganz.</i>
	A. GANZ.	
TWO CHORUSES	{ (a) 'Blithesome & Bright' <i>Rossini.</i>	
(<i>from 'Guillaume Tell'</i>)	{ (b) 'Tyrolese Chorus'	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Society held their first meeting this term on January 19, at which the following new officers were elected :

President, C. S. W. Barwell; Secretary, J. H. Clarke; Vice-President, H. T. Whitaker.

The following new members were also elected at an extraordinary meeting :

G. W. Grant-Wilson, } 16 votes.
E. B. Rutherford, }

On February 2 the following motion was discussed: 'That the growth of the principles of Total Abstinence is highly desirable.'

The motion was proposed by G. W. Grant-Wilson, seconded by J. B. W. Chapman, and opposed by the President.

THE CHESS CLUB.

THE following is the draw in the competition for the Challenge Chess Board, to be played off this term :

H. E. Oliver plays	W. Cox.
Varley	„ Shearme.
Stephenson	„ Scott.
Barwell	„ J. S. Phillimore.
Nesbitt	„ Winckworth.
Chapman	„ C. A. Phillimore.
Gully	„ Hurst.
Armitage	„ Stapleton.
Stobart	„ E. Cox.
Knox	„ A. Cuming
Wilkins ...	a bye.

The Chess Match against Charterhouse has been fixed for March 7.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Society read *Henry VIII.* on January 27 and February 3, when the principal parts were taken as follows :

Henry VIII.	A. R. KNAPP.
Wolsey.....	Mr. A. G. GRENFELL.
Suffolk.....	Mr. ROSEVEARE.
Norfolk.....	P. J. PREECE.
Surrey.....	R. E. OLIVIER.
Anne Bullen.....	A. E. BALFOUR.
Katherine.....	W. BUCHANAN.
Porter's man	J. B. W. CHAPMAN.

PRECES IN SCHOLA DICENDAE

IN

DIEBUS LUNAE, MARTIS, JOVIS ET VENERIS.

Ingrediatur praeceptor ac superiore scholae parte flexis genibus preces sequentes ordiatur; subsequantur discipuli alternis versibus.

Ps. 67. **D**EUS misereatur nostri, et benedicat nobis: illuminet vultum suum super nos, et misereatur nostri.

Ut cognoscamus in terra viam tuam: in omnibus genibus salutare tuum.

Confiteantur tibi populi, Deus: confiteantur tibi populi omnes.

Laetentur et exultent gentes: quoniam iudicas populos in aequitate, et gentes in terra dirigis.

Confiteantur tibi populi, Deus, confiteantur tibi populi omnes: terra dedit fructum suum.

Benedicat nos Deus, Deus noster, benedicat nos Deus: et metuant eum omnes fines terrae.

Gloria Patri, et Filio: et Spiritui Sancto;

Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper: et in saecula saeculorum. *Amen.*

PATER noster, qui es in coelis, Sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, Sicut in coelo, sic etiam in terra. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.

Et ne nos inducas in tentationem;

Sed libera nos a malo.

Et veniat super nos misericordia tua, Domine;

Et salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum.

Et respice in servos tuos, et in opera tua;

Et dirige filios eorum.

Et sit splendor Domini Dei nostri super nos,

Et opera manuum nostrarum dirige.

Domine, salvam fac Reginam.

Et exaudi nos cum invocamus te.

Domine, exaudi orationem meam;

Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

OMNIPOTENS sempiternae Deus, dirige actus nostros in beneplacito tuo, ut in nomine dilecti Filii tui, ejusque gratia adjuti, bonis operibus abundemus. *Amen.*

ACTIONES nostras, quaesumus Domine, aspirando praeveni, et adjuvando prosequere, ut cuncta nostra operatio a te semper incipiat, et per te progrediatur ac feliciter finiatur; per Christum Dominum nostrum. *Amen.*

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. *Amen.*

PRECES IN SCHOLA DICENDAE

IN

DIEBUS MERCURII ET SATURNI.

Ps. 123. **A**D Te levavi oculos: qui habitas in coelis.

Ecce sicut oculi servorum: in manibus dominorum suorum.

Sicut oculi ancillae in manibus dominae suae: ita oculi nostri ad Dominum Deum nostrum, donec misereatur nostri.

Miserere nostri, Domine, miserere nostri: quia multum repleti sumus despectione.

Quia multum repleta est anima nostra, opprobrium abundantibus, et despectio superbis.

Gloria Patri, et Filio: et Spiritui Sancto;

Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper: et in saecula saeculorum. *Amen.*

PATER noster, qui es in coelis, Sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, Sicut in coelo, sic etiam in terra. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.

Et ne nos inducas in tentationem;

Sed libera nos a malo.

In memoria aeterna erit justus;

Ab auditu malo non timebit.

Justorum animae in manu Dei sunt;

Nec attinget illas cruciatus.

Oremus.

DOMINE Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus tam in viventibus quam in defunctis, agimus tibi gratias pro fundatrice nostra Regina Elizabetha, ceterisque benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et studia literarum alimur, rogantes ut nos his donis recte ad tuam gloriam utentes una cum fidelibus omnibus ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perveniamus; per Christum Dominum nostrum. *Amen.*

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. *Amen.*

Obituary.

ON December 30, Westminster experienced a sad loss in the death of Mr. Clayton William Feake Glyn, in his 67th year. The Glyns are a Westminster family who have been longer connected with the School than any other. The first to come to the School was John Glyn in 1615, who was a pupil of Dr. John Wilson. The father of the subject of this notice was the Rev. Thomas Glyn (Captain 1807, head Christ Church 1808), and his mother a daughter of W. Hammond, Esq., of St. Alban's Court, Kent. He was elected a King's Scholar in 1835 at the age of 13, and was present as a Queen's Scholar at the Coronation of our gracious Sovereign in 1838. He was Captain the next year, and when the Queen opened Parliament in the new buildings on January 16, 1840, and announced her intention of marrying her cousin Prince Albert, he took the whole of the College to the House, so as to put beyond doubt their right of admission. In the same year he was elected to Christ Church with the ill-fated Richard Phillimore. He graduated B.A. in 1844, M.A. in 1846, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the following year. He did not, however, enter fully upon a professional career, for, succeeding to his father's estate near Harlow in Essex, he settled down to the duties of a country gentleman.

He became a Justice of the Peace in 1862, and long filled the office of Chairman of the Harlow Bench of Magistrates. He also became a prominent member of many county institutions, always taking an active interest in Quarter Sessions business and the work of the Conservative Association of the district.

The Essex and Herts Observer says that by his death "Essex loses one of her most genial country squires—a gentleman esteemed by all who knew him, ever averse to ostentation, and ever ready to promote the general weal and advance the interests of the neighbourhood, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. His sterling character and thoroughness of purpose stand out as a bright imperishable example, which those who are left behind may profitably strive to emulate."

Mr. Glyn married Miss Perry, sister of the late Mr. Perry-Watlington, M.P. Besides Mr. Glyn's father, his grandfather, great-uncle, three uncles, five cousins of his father, and three brothers were educated in the School.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BEN JONSON.—The following story of Ben Jonson is not, I hope, too well known to the 'Children of the tribe of Ben' to be worth inserting in these columns:—

'Lord Craven, in King James the First's reign, was very desirous to see Ben Jonson; which being told to Ben, he went to my Lord's house; but being in a very shabby condition, the porter refused him admittance, with some saucy language, which the other did not fail to return. My Lord, happening to come out while they were wrangling, asked the occasion for it. Ben, who stood in need of no one to speak for him, said, "He understood that his lordship desired to see him." "You, friend!" said my Lord, "who are you?" "Ben Jonson," replied the other. "No, no," quoth his lordship; "you cannot be Ben Jonson, who wrote the *Silent Woman*; you look as if you could not say boo to a goose." "Boo!" cried Ben. "Very well," said my Lord, who was more pleased at the joke than offended at the affront; "I am now convinced you are Ben Jonson."

PUCK.

PRAYERS 'UP SCHOOL.'—Can any of your readers inform me at what date the prayers used 'Up School' till lately were originated? The statement that 'the prayer for the King was not omitted on the day of the execution of Charles I.' often struck me as curious, as in the prayers which have just been given up there was no such prayer, and I always believe them to have been the original form.

N. O. N. S.

In looking through the last number of *The Elizabethan*, No. 17, I am struck by your paragraph about Dr. Elmsley, whom you justly term 'the celebrated scholar.' I am so 'old' a 'Westminster' that I am surprised to hear a doubt about his having been trained at the School. Though you will doubtless have many replies to your call for information, I venture to give you some dates respecting him. He went to Ch. Ch. on leaving Westminster, graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; became Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden Professor of Ancient History, 1823, in which year he graduated B.D. and D.D. of St. Alban's Hall. His name occurs upon the list of stewards of the Westminster dinner in 1824. He died in 1825.

He was a friend and contemporary of the Right Honourable Charles Williams Wynn, and also of Dr. Phillimore, and the latter was consulted about the inscription for the monument which Mr. Williams Wynn erected to Dr. Elmsley's memory in Ch. Ch. Cathedral, an inscription which will repay perusal. Hoping this may be of use to you, I subscribe myself,

AN OLD KING'S SCHOLAR, AND YOUR WELL-WISHER.

QUERY.

IN the published correspondence of the Rev. Edward Smedley (elected to Cambridge in 1805) the following passage occurs:—

'The children are delicious: they commenced dancing at our next-door neighbour's to-day. . . . Menella brought me a translation of half a fable of Æsop this morning without a single fault, and Mary is absolutely employed on jointed dolls, a *Westminster phrase*, which, I doubt not, Mopsa can explain to you.'

What were 'jointed dolls?' B. M. G.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL GAMES COMMITTEE.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Levies:		Athletics:	
College	56 0 0	Prizes	35 0 0
Home Boarders	127 3 0	Band	5 0 0
Rigaud's	63 10 0	Printer	3 2 0
Grant's	62 1 0	Police	1 0 0
Failes'	4 0 6	Extra Help	1 15 0
Preparatory School	7 17 6	Hurdles, Stakes	4 1 0
Football Eleven	5 10 0	Sundries	3 9 2
Bowling Money	16 10 0	Cricket:	
Lunch and Supper		Balls	23 13 0
Money	23 12 6	Bats, Stumps, Gloves,	
Athletics—Entrance Fees	10 4 0	Pads, Bails	12 5 6
Balance from Athletic		Nets, Pegs	5 2 6
Committee	0 7 3	Score Books	1 15 0
Masters for Seats	3 13 6	Presentation Bats and	
Book Fund	20 0 0	Ball	8 2 0
Elizabethan Club, 1886	15 0 0	Charterhouse Match	2 5 1½
" " 1887	15 0 0	Drags	2 10 0
Balance from 1886	52 16 5	Printer	1 6 6
		Umpire	2 0 0
		Screens	10 0 0
		Board of Names	1 2 0
		Sundries	4 6 3
		Football:	
		Martin	29 15 0
		Printer	1 0 0
		Board of Names	1 2 0
		Sundries	2 14 0
		Ground:	
		Turf	10 10 0
		Seats	3 13 10
		Seed	5 15 0
		Railings	1 5 6
		Sundries	2 9 0
		Wages:	
		Harris	71 13 4
		Graham	31 4 0
		Ruston	36 10 0
		Dunkeley	24 10 0
		Help	4 2 0
		Dressing Room	2 2 10
		Forage	8 10 5
		Charterhouse Supper	4 4 0
		Cricket Lunch Bill	29 6 2
		Shop Expenses	0 16 0
		Horse and Stable	4 10 6
		Sundries	1 7 5
		Tools	1 16 0
		Balance, Dec. 31, 1887	76 13 7½
Total	£483 5 8	Total	£483 5 8

E. L. FOX, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, { R. TANNER, President.
ARTHUR R. KNAPP, Hon. Secretary.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR,—R. A. Ingram has gone down, though fortunately he can still play for the University. C. J. N. Page and H. Moore have come into residence at Trinity and Queen's

respectively; they have each been playing for their College. Probyn played for the University against Berks and Bucks on January 28, and shot their first goal. Magdalen put the House out of the cup ties on Friday. Probyn shot Magdalen's first goal, and G. Berens, G. G. Phillimore, and A. Maclean played for the House. The Torpids are the chief event of this term, but are not very closely connected with us; S. Fisher is rowing bow in the Brasenose Torpid, which is now head of the river; R. Williams is rowing seven in the first House Torpid; and A. S. Waterfield is coxing the Merton boat.

It has been rumoured up here that an O.W. Masonic Lodge has been started lately, can you give us any particulars of it? Believe me, yours truly,
Oxford, February 5.

A. O. R.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

THE present term has at present but little to say for itself; little, at all events, that is likely to interest your readers. At the end of the October Term, however, Ince and Denman took their degrees; the former, we are sorry to say, as a preliminary to going down; but Denman stays up this term, though he has migrated to Ridley.

Water is the chief interest now, so that it has become more difficult than ever to raise an O.W. Eleven for football; only one match has been played, against Granta, and that was lost by one goal to none on a very stormy afternoon. It is not likely that any more games will be played—at all events until after the Lent races. We are glad to see, however, Vetch so often distinguish himself by his play in the 'Varsity' eleven.

Third Trinity have made up two crews for 'the Lents,' though it is not quite settled if both will row; we are well represented in them by Watt, R. Armitage, Bompas, and Stevens. It seems likely, too, that Benn will row in one of the Hall boats.

Third Trinity and King's have at last, after three postponements, brought off their sports. 'Third' were very much in the ascendant this year, J. Watt ably helping to this result by winning both the Half-mile and Mile races.

On February 1, Boyd-Carpenter (the President) entertained the Westminster Club at his rooms in King's. Some useful business was transacted, and an evening very pleasantly spent.

W. Stevens has entered at Clare, so that our numbers this term remain unaltered.

In the shooting competition for the Peek Challenge Bowl, Wright was the winner, and was credited with the remarkably good score of 68 points out of a possible 75. We must hope to hear of him at Wimbledon after this.

Trin. Coll., Camb.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—The inquiry of a correspondent in a recent number of your paper for some particulars of the coat-of-arms on the gateway of 'School' induces me to trouble you with a few lines, as I am in possession of some facts, known, perhaps, to few living Westminsters, in relation to the subject of his query.

The 'griffin,' as he properly calls it, is an error of the sculptor for the 'dragon,' which in the Tudor era occupied the position now assumed by the unicorn, the dragon being the representative of Wales, whence the House of Tudor were derived. The difference between these two fabulous creatures is pointed out in any book of heraldry; but the confusion survives in the so-called 'griffin' at Temple Bar, which is in reality a dragon.

But the whole armorial display bears to the experienced eye marks of quite modern design and workmanship. A close observation will detect the traces of names carved behind the shield, and how this came to pass I will now relate.

Very nearly fifty years ago, I sat one day at luncheon next

to a pleasant elderly gentleman, who, finding I was a Westminster boy, began to talk about the old School. His name was Sir John de Beauvoir, and he was, or had been, member of Parliament for Windsor. He told me, however, that when at school his name was Browne, and that he had the misfortune, throwing a stone at a bird or something or other, to bring down the original coat of arms, which, being terribly decayed, smashed to pieces in its fall. For several years the gateway remained without any ornament, and is so represented in the print of Old College John (the predecessor of the John of my day), and it was during that period that names were carved on the triangular space behind the shield; but one day Browne happened to go into Dean's Yard, and to hear one Westminster say to another, 'There were arms there once, until a fellow called Browne broke them, and I think he ought to have been made to put them up again.' Sir John's conscience smote him, and he obtained leave from the then head master to replace them at his own expense. Unluckily, he went to a sculptor who was no herald, and committed the blunder which has led to the inquiry of your correspondent.

I hope this long story is worth telling. I have often wished to put it upon record in some way, and this must be my excuse for troubling your readers with it now.

I remain, faithfully yours,

W. K. R. BEDFORD.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

MY DEAR SIR,—Perhaps it would have been better for all concerned if 'Nobody' had subsided into that obscurity for which he professes to have been so anxious, and from which my 'ruthless and un pitying comments have torn' him. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, in all sincerity, that that was the last thing I should have wished.

Had 'Nobody' been content with refuting the 'charges' which I brought against him, I should have been delighted to read his letter in your columns, and to do my best to look at his arguments in a fair spirit. But no; he has chosen to write you a letter pouring upon my grey head (for he has been kind enough to excuse the 'irascible and excited' state of my mind on the score of my great age, which has, he thinks, made me *crabbed*) a torrent of withering sarcasm and scorn, which ought to make my hair a snowy white.

In his precocious attempt to 'score off' one whom he considers his superior in age (and, therefore, I suppose, in experience), you correspondent neglects the very charges which he declares himself so anxious to answer, and cavils at my choice of words. I am sorry to have to cut the ground, so to speak, from under his feet, but in justice to myself I must tell 'Nobody' that the word '*virulent*,' which seems to offend his accurate mind, is a printer's error for '*violent*'; and even 'Nobody' can hardly object to my use of that word. The other adjectives which I applied to his letter are, I flatter myself, quite appropriate, yet these 'Nobody' has not considered worthy to be answered seriously. And yet, Mr. Editor, I can assure you that I meant them seriously, and had a fairly accurate conception in each case of what the word means. I must, however, commend the sagacity of 'Nobody,' which seems in advance of his years and experience, in passing over these epithets, which he apparently finds himself unable to answer satisfactorily.

But before I go any further I have a revelation to make which will, I think, upset some more of my opponent's arguments. I have found out, quite accidentally of course, who 'Nobody' really is, and I am able to inform him that his guess as to my age is rather wide of the mark, as I am even *younger than he is*. My hair may be grey, 'but not with years.' In case this announcement should be too great a shock for him I will 'tack' on to it an acknowledgment that I did misquote him; but I only substituted accidentally the word 'leaflet' for 'fledgeling,' and I do not think that there is much to choose between them. The only parts of 'Nobody's' letter which really deal with the original question are the last part of paragraph 5 and paragraph 6; and the statements in both these passages I wish to deny.

I am one of those who consider that a School paper ought to confine itself to School subjects, and who are ready to excuse any monotony consequent on this. I do not complain of the monotony of *The Elizabethan*. I merely mentioned it as a fact, which cannot be denied, but which contains no reproach for the staff of that estimable magazine.

The next charge brought against me, that I quarrel with his letter for having 'brightened up the pages of *The Elizabethan*,' shows the basest ingratitude on 'Nobody's' part, as I merely introduced the phrase to excuse in some measure his first communication. Again, I must confess that I fail to see how I have practically misquoted his remark about *The Elizabethan* aiming at being 'historian and mentor.' The addition of the words, 'and that in as good English as possible' seem to me to make little difference. However, I suppose, this 'Nobody' knows what he means even if nobody else does.

As for entering into a quarrel, as he asserts I wish to do, with '*The Elizabethan*,' its present Editor, yours truly, "Nobody" (by the way modesty is evidently not his forte, or he would have put himself last), and the whole School, I think I might have given way to some 'indignant warmth' at such a statement as this. I have a very great respect for *The Elizabethan*, which I consider a model School paper; the virtues of the present editor I know well; 'Nobody' I would not quarrel with for anything, and the 'whole School,' I admit, I should be afraid to challenge. I merely wished to give my good friend the Editor a little piece of advice, and I know that the Editor has not been in the least offended by my plain-speaking; on the contrary, he was very glad to receive my letter.

'Nobody' concludes by repeating his ideas about the *Review*, as if to show his defiance of his 'old and crabbed' critic. These last paragraphs do not, I think, affect the original question in any way, and I will, therefore, pass them by, merely remarking that the surmises as to the causes which prompted me to enter the lists with him are both wrong; and that the talent for abuse which 'Nobody' has discovered in me must have been latent until now, for I never discovered it, and one of the most experienced phrenologists even went so far as to say that I was 'too full of the milk of human kindness' to attempt to hurt anyone's feelings in this way. However, I feel proud that 'Nobody' has given me credit for talent of some sort.

I suppose that 'Nobody' will answer this letter, and with some subtle score will administer the *coup de grâce*, and, therefore, I confess that I am writing in fear and trembling for the next number of *The Elizabethan*, now that I know against how distinguished an opponent I have dared to match my humble self. Meanwhile, I must play the unjust steward, and make friends with *Somebody*, so that when 'Nobody' crushes me I may have some one to back me up, and therefore I hasten to assure you, Mr. Editor, that I will always hold your interests as identical with my own, and to subscribe myself,

Yours sincerely,

PIANTEΣ.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—With regard to 'O.W.'s question as to pictures of the school-room with the horse-shoes, I would remind him that there is a photograph of the school-room in the excellent series taken by Elliott & Fry two or three years ago. The book, with a copy of each photograph in this series, is, I believe, usually kept just outside the Scott Library, and all the photographs are obtainable through the bookshop. When this photograph was taken, the horse-shoe at the south end, and the next one on the west side (*i.e.* the first two on your left as you enter by the principal door) had, indeed, been removed, but the end one does not affect the photograph, and the other one not to a very large extent. I may add that I have seen a rather smaller one of the room in the perfect horse-shoe state, which 'O.W.' might, very likely, be able to get from, or through Miss Davenport.

Believe me, yours truly,

DORTER.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following contemporaries : *Carthusian, Cambridge Review* (4), *Wykehamist, Malverian, Pauline, Blue, Durham University Magazine, Ulula, Alleynian, Sherburnian, &c.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the March number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by March 7, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must 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, should be forwarded to C. L. C. AVELING, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, S.W.

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 cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

Photographs of the cast of 'The Phormio,' 1887, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

Morcat.