



# The Elizabethan.

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## GLEE SOCIETY.

WE have seen many and divers notices, written half-quarterwise or otherwise, and posted on the ancient portal leading to 'Up-School'; but never out of all that heterogeneous mass has our editorial eye been dazed by the sight of so truly appalling an announcement as that which it lately beheld. The tenor and basis of it (for we afterwards discovered that it had no trebles) was as follows:—

### GLEE SOCIETY.

#### NOTICE!

Since Trebles in the School absolutely refuse to come forward and have their voices tried, it is feared that it will be found impossible for *Glee Soc.* to give any Entertainments this term.

This disgrace to the School can only be averted by Trebles coming forward immediately.

Could the implication contained in this notice be true? Could it be possible that all the trebles in the School had suddenly turned so *base*?—this might be the reason for their un-

willingness to 'come forward' as *trebles*. But, no; we scorn the base insinuation!

But 'auferamus ridicularia,' as Megaronides would have said, and let us consider the state of affairs in its true light. For we never put our editorial pen to paper without a definite purpose, any more than we put notices on 'Up-School' door without a definite purpose; and we know that the charge contained in the notice quoted above is true in every particular. The abominable, the unutterable, the disloyal slackness and indifference displayed by these wretched specimens, who, though endowed with treble voices, will not sing, is truly deplorable. And it bids fair to become disastrous to that, until lately, exceedingly flourishing and universally respected institution—Glee Society. And disloyalty is not, we grieve to say, the only charge that can be brought to bear upon these defaulters. There is a deeper and even more disgraceful accusation—ingratitude; and ingratitude towards one to whom every success which has crowned the



efforts of this Society in the past has been wholly and entirely due. We mean, of course, Mr. Ranalow. Everyone, and especially those who are more closely connected with Glee Society must notice how unselfishly he devotes himself to its welfare. Even the apathetic—and we know to our cost that when a Westminster *is* apathetic it takes a very great deal to rouse him—might well be shamed out of their sluggish indifference by the sight of Mr. Ranalow's unflagging activity and zeal, which no rebuffs seem to dishearten, and which no difficulties—not even such slackness as is now displayed—seem to diminish in the slightest degree. Trebles there are none—or next to none—and Glee Society cannot, we very much regret to say, exist without trebles. We have said enough. But we cannot lay down our pen without remarking that Glee Society might not only be preserved in this and like difficulties, but its successes in the future might be considerably increased, if heads of Houses were to use their influence and authority in the right direction, and think sometimes of this the one institution of the School to which they seem totally indifferent.

#### A VERY SMALL BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF WESTMINSTER AND ITS PRE- CINCTS HALF-A-CENTURY AGO.

TO-DAY is an anniversary which I never forget. It is that of my first going to Westminster, now more than fifty years ago; and I think that the winters in London used to be much colder than they are in these years; at any rate, it seems to me now that that long past January was an uncommonly cold one, and I am sure that boys were expected to rough it more.

There can scarcely have been any time of my childhood in which I did not look forward to going to Westminster. I suppose that few boys have had a closer connection with the School. Not only had my relations on both sides been educated there, and my father and mother first made acquaintance through his schoolboy friendship with her brothers, but my birth took place under the very roof of the School in the house which, to the present generation of Westminsters, is only known by tradition as 'Turtle's.' A grand house it was for children. Destitute, no doubt, of modern conveniences, but with very large rooms and corridors, which made famous play-rooms and nine-pin alleys, and which, opening into each other upon one floor, provided a perfect race-course for me and my brothers. The upper rooms were very curious. A sort of dormer-window sent down light along a wooden slope into one room, and below the slope into another room beneath. This gave great

facilities to the occupants of the chambers to hold conversation in the long summer evenings, when they had to go to bed by daylight and did not feel in the least sleepy. Still higher up were mysterious garrets, which had never been floored, and were forbidden to us children as dangerous. They were approached by a narrow staircase, which was always associated in my mind with that at the foot of which the bones of poor King Edward and his brother were buried.

Even the main staircase from the hall to the living rooms was unusual. It had no balusters, and the walls on each side went up to the ceiling. I used to have a fancy that, if I launched myself into space from the top of this staircase, I should float gracefully to the bottom. Indeed, I had a vivid impression that I had actually done so. Fortunately, the element of prudence in my character decided me to make my essay in broad daylight upon the lowest flight of five or six stairs, and the result convinced me that it would not be wise to attempt the main flight.

My chief play-ground was the leads on the roof of the cloisters, which of course ran parallel to the great School. I could often hear the murmur of the boys' voices when the School windows were open on a summer afternoon; and occasionally, I fancy, the strokes of the rod, which was in more frequent requisition at that period. One of my uncles had been a famous rod-maker in the happy days when the boys made their own rods (or rather the K.S. Juniors made them for the rest of the school) in the rubbish-room behind the shell (still called the rod-room in my time), and when it was quite a sufficient excuse for absence from lessons to say that B— was wanted by the School-monitor to make rods.

Beyond these leads again was a higher range over the cloisters of the quadrangle, to which we little ones did not often ascend. I believe there was a fancy that an expert climber could get from them on to the roof of the Abbey itself, and I know we had a tradition of some athlete who reached the great south window of the School in class-time, and narrowly escaped recognition by one of the masters. I suppose that the hero of this adventure was one of my cousins or younger uncles, of whom I recollect several at the School before I went there myself.

What a fall I once had in practising the long jump on those leads! I came down head foremost against a window-sill I suppose. I was nearly stunned, and picked up with my face streaming with blood. I believe that I bear the scar on my temple to this day.

Does the wild wall-flower still grow upon the north walls of Little Dean's Yard? There was plenty at that time, and deliciously fragrant the blossoms were. It flourished also upon all our garden walls, and so did the white jessamine. We had one large tree of the latter between the two ridges of our leads. This was cut down by a great frost in the early thirties, and supposed to be killed; but the following summer fresh shoots sprang out of the crevices on the wall half-way up, where the young



rootlets, tenacious of life, must have inserted themselves; and thus the upper half of the wall was completely veiled by the creeper, while the lower remained bare.

But I am rambling on till I fear that I have exhausted the patience of the editor, if not of his readers. If they feel any interest in my recollections of the old place, I will try to set down some others for the next number of *The Elizabethan*.

## OF IRONY.

'We are not all infallible, even the youngest of us,' a noted professor once remarked to a roomful of students, on the occasion of some pert remark by a young hopeful. This is a delicate irony; so delicate, indeed, that the individual addressed took it as the highest form of compliment, for he was but a stripling. Talking of infallibility, reminds us that at the very outset we have fallen into a grievous error by prefixing the word 'of' to our title. Here is a great opportunity for jeer and gibe on the part of the author of a recent article on 'leaders'; truly we have laid ourselves open to serious comment. But, let it stand; our readers shall judge for themselves whether or not 'the title is misleading, and we have anything to say.'

Very severe were his criticisms on certain characteristics of a recent publication which has died the death of most supplementary School papers; or, perhaps, to be more accurate, has been born again into a new phase of existence. Were they 'writ sarcastic,' we wonder, or were they but confessions of an inability to do greater things or a consequent envy of those who have done small things? But it is not our intention to indulge in idle bickerings—far from it; let us only remark that, in the matter of sarcasm, the writer was not 'in the same street'—if we may be allowed a vulgar expression—with the deceased periodical of which he speaks in such unflattering terms. What sweeter (*sic*) irony could be found than is comprised in a little paragraph entitled 'The Racquet Ties'? or in one or two much condemned articles, beginning with the all-too-fatal 'of'? But, sweet as they may be—perhaps, worth an indulgent smile—we do not think the system quite a healthy one. In these days of hypocrisy and general degeneracy, it is, perhaps, considered 'quite the thing'—again we apologise to say one thing when we mean exactly the opposite. And even in our school life we are not entirely free from it, strange and unaccountable as it may seem. We have known many a one who in our presence has been the impersonation of all that is respectful and pleasant, but, directly our back was turned, ill-words galore and open contempt. Rather would we have him come and say to our face, 'Thou art a fool; I do hate and despise thee'; then, were he somewhat smaller than ourselves, we could straightway knock him down, and all would be well between us. Or, did this method seem to him of a somewhat painful

nature, let him keep a silent tongue and say no more behind our back either of good or evil than he would before our face.

We shall, perhaps, be accused of attempting to write a moral sermon; let us hasten to assure our readers that such is not our intention. We do not presume to give advice, nor do we think it would be read or followed if we did. But we do abhor sarcasm, or any approach to it. It is a purely personal matter, and it has just struck us that, as such, it may possibly be of very little interest to the majority of readers. *Verbum sap.* We once told a very funny anecdote. There was complete silence for a few minutes when you might have heard a rolling-pin drop, and then someone remarked, 'come to the point.' The inference is obvious. This is not a story, nor is it meant to be funny, but we misdoubt us greatly whether the same apt remark will not apply, though we would not confess it for the worlds.

## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 40. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST EARL RUSSELL.

(Continued from page 194, ante.)

We left Lord John Russell, at the age of 40, the most popular man in this country, as the result of the first Reform Bill, but frail in health, doubting whether he had strength enough to bear the burdens of office. His friends had considerably placed him in the comfortable office of Paymaster-General, which gave him a pleasant house in Whitehall, besides a salary of £2,000 a year.

This is his own description of four years' official life:—

The work was all done by the cashiers, and the only official act of any consequence that I performed was the giving allotments of garden ground to seventy old soldiers.

Till now, when he entered his official residence, Lord John's headquarters had been on a farm at Woburn, where he lived among his books; as a farmer, he was anything but successful, and history has it that when he gave it up the farm stock was reduced to *one hen*.

Of the Parliament of 1832 but little need be said. It was 'Irish, Irish everywhere.' Tithe Acts and Coercion Acts on one side; Daniel O'Connell, waving the banner of Home Rule on the other, denouncing Lord John and his party as 'base, brutal, and bloody Whigs.'

In 1834 'Johnny upset the coach' by committing the Government to appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish Church. In the hurly-burly that followed, Lord John was to have succeeded Lord Althorp, who came into the title of Leader of the House of Commons; but the King

Could not bear John Russell,



and, to the astonishment of the nation, dismissed the Whigs, and put in the Tories under Sir Robert Peel.

Never did John Russell's star shine more brilliantly than when he was Leader of the Opposition during the short administration of the Tories. His own description of it is :—

I never had greater difficulty than in leading the party which overthrew the government of Sir Robert Peel.

The 'wretched figure,' as the King described him, was leading a disunited party—made up of little groups and factions—from victory to victory, and at the end of six months the Tories gave up the struggle. Yet, in the midst of all his struggles, Lord John found time to fall in love and get engaged to be married.

During a Devonshire election he had met Lady Ribblesdale, on whom his choice fell at Torquay, and he used to walk down to visit her at an hotel in company with Miss Kinnaid, the ward of his host. 'Conversation' sharp : one glorious sunny day, while they were coming up the path on their way home, Lord John suddenly stopped and said, 'I have left my umbrella at the hotel.' 'Oh !' said Miss Kinnaid, with a woman's wit, 'I advise you to go back immediately, for it may rain.' Lady Ribblesdale afterwards asked Miss Kinnaid to be one of her bridesmaids, and Lord John wrote to her—

Her sister will of course be principal bridesmaid, and hold her gloves, another bridesmaid will carry her bouquet ; but you must carry an umbrella.

The day after Sir Robert Peel resigned, Lord John was married, summoned back to join in the burdens of Cabinet-making before his honeymoon was forty-eight hours old, suffered the mortification of defeat in Devonshire upon re-election when he became Home Secretary, and only found a seat by Col. Fox retiring in his favour at Stroud—a busy forty days.

The new Government lasted six years, and, though it started on a vigorous career, it gradually dwindled away into a state of inaction. Yet posterity may bless it ; it gave us the penny post, and laid the foundations of universal education. From 1835 to 1839 Lord John was Home Secretary, and accomplished reforms of which we are still reaping the benefit. He founded the rural police, reformed the prisons, and gradually abolished transportation.

In 1839, when the Cabinet and Lord Durham had turned Canada topsy-turvy, Lord John took over the Colonial Office, and of him there, says Mr. Greville—

His reputation in his office is immense ; all his subordinates admit that colonial affairs were never so well administered.

In Parliament Lord John was not only Leader of the House of Commons, he was the great fighting man of his party. Time after time his great speeches saved the ministry, and brought them victory instead of defeat.

No more striking tribute to his personal character can be found than the way the King's feelings completely changed, as time wore on to his ministers,

and particularly to the Home Secretary. Early in the administration, Mr. Greville declared that William IV. hated all his ministers, but that he hated Lord John the worst of all, and that his only interval of pleasure was during the Devonshire election, when he was delighted at John Russell's defeat.

For months the King behaved to them with the grossest discourtesy ; he declined to give any dinner-parties, because he could not do so without inviting them, and he declared he would rather entertain the devil, while frequently his language to them in the Council Chamber was outrageous. Time brought its changes, and some time before his death monarch and minister were on terms of intimacy. The relations between the Queen and Lord John were always most cordial, and, when it fell to Lord John to inform the Queen that the Government had determined to resign in 1839, she was dissolved in tears throughout the interview.

In private life Lord John was continually harassed by the burdens of office proving too much for his delicate frame. Added to this, there fell upon him, in 1838, the sorrow of his wife's death, a blow which left him so stunned with its immensity that for a time he thought it would be impossible to continue in public life. His marriage had been a very happy one, and he was left with four young step-children and two little girls of his own. The story of his life at home is best given in one of his step-children's own words :—

Only the children he brought up can know how his kindness of heart, his earnestness, his simplicity of nature and purpose, heightened and sweetened the lives of all within the narrow circle of home . . . he was too simple-minded to be morbid, too unselfish to be self-conscious, too kind and too humble to be harsh in his judgment of those around him. He never spoke of money matters, never talked over other people's affairs, never anticipated difficulties, and never said an unkind word to servants or children. . . . Of cynicism and pessimism there were no traces in his conversation, and I should think none in his mind.

His holidays, as much as could be, were spent with his children either at Endsleigh or in houses rented temporarily, either Buckhurst, Nursted, Tunbridge Wells or elsewhere, till in 1846 the Queen gave him Pembroke Lodge for life, which continued to be his home till his death.

When the Government were defeated for tinkering at the reform of the Customs in 1841, Lord John was invited to stand for the city, and accepted the invitation, but only just scraped in at the bottom of the pole. In the moment of his fall, Lord John found another centre for his hopes : his affections had been centred for some time on a daughter of Lord Minto, and, in the interval between the election and the resignation of the Government, he was married to Lady Fanny Elliott.

Leisure gave Lord John an opportunity of again taking up his literary work. He went on with his 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe,' began to write a 'History of the Middle Ages,' only a fraction of which ever saw the light of day, and edited the corre-



spondence of his great grandfather the fourth duke. But his years of opposition were clouded with sorrow. In 1844 Lady Russell was struck down with a tedious illness. Moved up to Scotland, she got no better, and lay for almost a year in a friend's house in Edinburgh. In 1845, while his wife was still very ill, Lord John lost many of his oldest and dearest friends—Sydney Smith, Lord Spencer, Lord Grey, and Lady Holland.

In Parliament Sir Robert Peel was still predominant—never, indeed, had his measures been so bold and so skilful, but his party were getting dissatisfied, and the Irish measures of '45, the endowment of Maynooth and the foundation of Queen's Colleges were only carried by the active help of the Opposition. This was the year of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and far more drastic remedies were required than the endowment of a Catholic training college. Moved by the terrible state of things there, Lord John, just before he was summoned from Scotland to Lady Holland's funeral, wrote the famous 'Edinburgh letter,' advocating the total abolition of the duty on corn.

The very day it was published Sir Robert Peel had summoned his Cabinet to discuss the identical question, and, unable to carry his colleagues with him, had determined to resign and advise the Queen to summon Lord John. To his own great relief, he failed: Lord Grey suddenly refused to serve with Lord Palmerston. After matters had all gone well for a time, and, though Lord John bitterly resented Lord Grey's delay in making this announcement, he had the generosity not to inform the Queen, nor to disclose it in Parliament. The sequel is well known: Sir Robert Peel was recalled, carried Free Trade with the help of the Whigs, was defeated in the Commons upon an Irish Coercion Bill, and six months after his last abortive effort Lord John was again commissioned to form a ministry.

But circumstances now were widely different. Lady John had recovered and come back to England. Office did not mean isolation from his family, and Lord Grey no longer refused to serve with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary. There were at the time three parties in the State with whom Lord John might have sought an alliance—the Peelites, the Cobden Party, and the Protectionists. The two first declined; with the third he would not, and Lord John's first Cabinet was composed exclusively of Whigs.

(To be continued.)

### School Notes.

THERE are 12 new boys this term, making the total number in the School 225.

There will be an Exeat this term, lasting from Wednesday, March 21, at 12.30 P.M., to Tuesday, March 27, at 9.15 A.M.

A Confirmation will be held for members of the School on Wednesday, March 21, by the Bishop of London.

We congratulate H. O. C. Beasley and T. N. Griffin on getting their 'pink and whites.'

The 'Sixes' in Green have been won by J. F. More. The winning six is J. F. More, F. E. Wyatt, G. E. Hornor, H. Haweis, G. Holliday, and A. E. Stewart.

The Glee Society will give entertainments as soon as trebles can be got.

We beg to congratulate J. S. Phillimore on obtaining the 'Ireland' Scholarship at Oxford.

The Mission Offertory was held on January 26. It amounted, with the Head Master's subscription, to £22.

The 'Pancake Greaze' was held 'Up-School' on Shrove Tuesday, February 6. The pancake was secured by H. Haweis.

Orations were held 'Up-School' on Friday, February 9. Loch was placed first, and Gurney second.

The following is the Football Card up to date:—

		1893.	
Saturday, September 30	.. .	O. WW. (lost, 2-14).	
" " October 7	.. .	Casuals (lost, 1-4).	
Wednesday, October 11	.. .	Crusaders (lost, 0-8).	
Saturday, October 14	.. .	Old Rossalians (won, 2-1).	
" " " 21	.. .	Old Foresters (won, 3-1).	
" " " 28	.. .	Old Carthusians (won, 4-0).	
" " November 11	.. .	O. WW. (lost, 1-2).	
Friday, " 17	.. .	Cambridge O. WW. (drawn, 1-1).	
Saturday, " 18	.. .	Trin. Coll., Oxon. (lost, 1-4).	
" " 25	.. .	Clapham Rovers (won, 4-1).	
Wednesday, " 29	.. .	OldWykehamists (scratched).	
		1894.	
Saturday, January 27	.. .	A. L. Fevez's XI. (won, 6-0).	
Wednesday, " 31	.. .	Old Brightonians (won, 2-0).	
Saturday, February 3	.. .	Old Carthusians (lost, 2-3).	
" " 10	.. .	Christ Church, Oxon. (lost, 0-5).	
" " 17	.. .	Old Harrovians.	
Wednesday, " 21	.. .	Old Etonians.	
Saturday, " 24	.. .	Casuals.	
" " March 3	.. .	Charterhouse.	
" " " 10	.. .	Clapham Rovers.	
" " " 17	.. .	Oxford O. WW.	
" " " 31	.. .	O. WW.	
Wednesday, April 4	.. .	T. BB. v. Q. SS.	

### 'ELIZABETHIAN' ACCOUNTS, 1892-93.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.
Balance . . . . .	26	13	6	Spottiswoode and Co. (Printing) . . . . .	37	6	6
Subs.—O. WW. . . . .	23	17	0½	Donation to Games Committee . . . . .	10	0	0
" " School . . . . .	32	7	6	Postage . . . . .	4	4	4½
Back Numbers . . . . .	0	16	4	Women's Printing Society, &c. . . . .	1	2	6
				Balance . . . . .	31	1	0
	£83	14	4½		£83	14	4½

E. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,  
February 8, 1894. W. FAILES.



## GAMES COMMITTEE ACCOUNTS.

SUMMARY FOR 1893.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1892	38	1	8½		
Levies—H.B.B. & Q.S.S.	256	5	0		
„ Rigauds	64	4	0		
„ Grants	50	15	0		
Elizabethan Club	15	0	0		
The Elizabethan	10	0	0		
Masters' Book Fund	20	0	0		
Sports Entrance Fees	12	5	0		
Book Fines	0	18	8		
Shop Profits	11	15	7½		
	£479	5	0		
				£479	5
					0

Audited and found correct,  
G. H. NALL, *President*.  
T. E. HARWOOD, *Captain of the School*.

## House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM.—Very little worth recording has happened up Ashburnham so far this term. Our football prospects this term are not bright, as both our backs, Lart and Adams, have left. Griffin has been playing for the School, and received his 'pink and whites' after the match *v.* Old Brightonians. There are five new boys this term, which brings our total number up to 59. Ashburnham will probably be represented in the inter-House Fives-ties by Griffin and Robertson. We beg to offer our late, though hearty, congratulations to A. M. Colville on passing into Woolwich.

COLLEGE.—During this first three weeks of term we have done nothing much worth recording. Our prospects for the Town Boy Match do not seem to brighten. Garrett will not be able to play at all this term, which will be a great loss to our defence. Hogarth has, however, returned, and is allowed to play we are glad to see. We congratulate J. F. More on winning the 'sixes,' as we prophesied he would. Our Literary Society have had two meetings, and have read 'The Tempest.' We have not yet heard of any arrangements for getting up the usual College Fives-ties, which used to be held this term. We have started a College Chess Club, which already consists of 23 members, and has every prospect of success.

GRANTS.—The final Yard-tie of last term was played this term, and won by Severn, Hornor, and Scarisbrick (32-17). There have been no meetings of the Literary Society yet this term.

HOME BOARDERS.—Home Boarders have a very good prospect of winning the House Shield this year

as we have a good all-round team, and with a little more practice ought to play well together. We are drawn against Ashburnham in the first round, and ought to beat them decidedly. Muriel played for the School against A. L. Fevez's XI., owing to Newman being unavoidably absent. He seemed flurried, but will get over that in time. E. H. Hollocombe left at the end of last term, and has consequently made a gap in our House team, which will have to be filled up soon. We ought to do something in the Sports this year, as we have some very promising athletes. A. H. Whittow has been away for some time now owing to illness, but we hope that he will soon be among us again.

RIGAUDS.—After a few postponements to enable Grants to raise a team, we beat them (7-0), though it is only fair to say they were without Severn. We played much better than we did in the match *v.* H.B.B.; but, though the combination of the forwards was greatly improved, yet they did not shoot nearly enough. All the back division played well, though they had very little to do. Our prospects for the Shield are not as bright as they were, as W. L. Armstrong has left; his place as monitor is filled by T. H. H. Newman. The Yard-ties were won last term by F. C. Rivaz, S. C. Probyn, and A. Berens.

## THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL *v.* A. L. FEVEZ'S XI.

THIS match was played 'Up-Fields' on Saturday, January 26. Fevez, as usual, brought down a very weak team, which the School had no difficulty in beating by 6 goals to nil. The visitors came down two short, and substitutes were found from the School. We were without Newman, whose loss at back was greatly felt. The School kicked off, and Severn, after a grand dribble, scored with a hard shot in less than a minute from the start (1-0). This was immediately followed by Moon rushing down and nearly scoring, the ball just going over the cross-bar. 'Hands' were now given against the School, and Hemmerde, rushing down, seemed certain to score, but Allen ran out and saved in the most brilliant manner. 'Rock' was stopped just in time by Fox, and Severn ran down with the ball, but shot behind. 'Hands' were now given in front of their goal, and a sharp *mêlée* ensued, which ended in Severn, from a pass by Waterfield, scoring a second goal (2-0). Immediately afterwards More dribbled past the backs, eluded the goal-keeper, and added a third point (3-0). The School still pressed, and Moon shot, but 'offside' was claimed and given. This was followed by another shot from Severn which went behind. The School kept up the pressure, and Moon, getting past the backs, put in a shot which completely beat the goal-keeper (4-0). From the



kick-off, Waterfield dribbled down and passed to Moon, who quickly took advantage of it (5-0). The visitors then ran down, and Hemmerde shot, but Allen saved. The School again pressed, and several shots were put in by Moon, Severn, and Waterfield, none of which scored. After half-time, Westminster went off with a rush, but, although the visitors' goal was constantly in danger, Fevez managed to keep the forwards from scoring, and it was not till ten minutes before time that Severn added the sixth point (6-0). Nothing further was scored, although the forwards had many opportunities, and when the whistle blew the School were left victorious by 6 goals to nil.

For the School, Severn, Moon, and Rivaz were best, and Hemmerde and A. L. Fevez for the visitors. The teams were as follows :—

## WESTMINSTER.

M. A. V. Allen (goal), F. C. Rivaz and S. Muriel (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. C. Beasley (half-backs), H. C. Waterfield and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Van-der-Gucht (left wing) (forwards).

## A. L. FEVEZ'S XI.

'A. Keeper' (goal), A. L. Fevez and J. L. Nikesson (backs), E. Fevez, E. A. Underwood (sub.), and F. W. Longhurst (half-backs), C. Waller, B. Maughan (sub.) (left wing), H. H. Scott (centre), A. J. Hemmerde, and 'A. C. Rock' (right wing) (forwards).

## THE SCHOOL v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

This match was played 'Up-Fields' on Wednesday, January 31. The School, winning the toss, elected to play with the wind, and Wilson kicked off from the church end at three o'clock for Old Brightonians. The visitors immediately began to press, Worsley shooting behind. The School now had their turn, and Moon sent the ball behind. Severn also made a magnificent attempt to score, heading the ball just outside the posts from a 'hands.' Then More, from a pass by Severn, was enabled to score our first goal (1-0), 15 minutes from the start. After Moon and More had put in ineffectual shots, the latter sent in a high shot, which rebounded off Rydon's back into the net (2-0). The School still continued to press, but Rydon kept his goal intact. Just before half-time, Prance shot a goal for the visitors, but was ruled 'offside.' After the restart, the School pressed severely, but Rydon was very safe in goal. Waterfield ran down and centred, and Moon put the ball through, but the point was disallowed on the ground that Waterfield had centred the ball when behind. Towards the end of the game, Old Brightonians pressed, and Wilson missed an easy chance of scoring. This terminated a good game, leaving the School winners by 2 goals to nil. For the School, the back division was exceedingly good, Griffin being especially noticeable. The forwards played a good combined game, Moon and More being very prominent. For the visitors, Mackintosh, Harrison, and Rydon, were good. Worsley was best forward. The teams were as follows :—

## WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Van-der-Gucht (left wing) (forwards).

## OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

H. L. Rydon (goal), N. Leete and W. MacCowan (backs), C. Underwood (sub.), H. A. Harrison, and J. S. Mackintosh (half-backs), J. H. Bennett and W. G. H. Prance (right wing), G. L. Wilson (centre), F. W. Worsley and J. H. Walters (left wing) (forwards).

## THE SCHOOL v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

This match was played 'Up-Fields' on Saturday, February 3. Old Carthusians brought down a strong team, and, mainly owing to their superior weight, won by the narrow margin of 3 goals to 2. The ground was in good order, and a fine game ensued. Old Carthusians kicked off against the wind at five minutes past three from the church end, and the School immediately began to press, a corner being conceded, which, however, resulted in nothing. The visitors then pressed, but Waterfield relieved and ended up by a fine centre, which Hale got away. From the kick out, Severn got hold of the ball and dribbled right through the backs and passed to Moon, who shot behind. This was followed by a high shot from Fox, which Hale saved at the expense of a corner. This was badly placed, and nothing resulted. The visitors' left wing then rushed down, and, after Allen had saved a shot from a *mêlée* in front of goal, D. Leman put one past his reach, 15 minutes from the start (0-1). The visitors continued to press, and Allen had to use his hands to a shot of Armstrong's. From the kick out, Van-der-Gucht ran down and sent in a shot which Hale fumbled and only just managed to clear, but Severn dribbled down and passed to More, who equalised with a grand shot (1-1). Nixon restarted the ball for the Old Boys, and rushed down, but Allen saved well. Up till half-time the visitors had the best of the play, and Anderton missed an easy chance of scoring. Several other attempts were made to score, but Allen kept his charge intact, the teams crossing over with the score 1 all. On restarting the ball, the visitors attacked strongly, but all to no purpose, and 'hands' was given for us near their goal, but Foster cleared, and the visitors pressed again. Waterfield and More relieved, and, after some pretty passing, the latter ended up by putting in a low cross-shot, right out of Hale's reach (2-1). The visitors, nettled by this reverse, attacked, and Armstrong made the scores level again (2-2). After this, the visitors bombarded the School goal, and, after Allen had saved some very hot shots, Logan scored from half-back with a high drooping shot, which hit the cross-bar and went underneath (2-3). The School had now the best of exchanges, but, do what they would, could not draw level, when the whistle blew leaving Old Carthusians winners by 3 goals to 2.

For the School, Allen was in fine form in goal,



and Newman and Griffin, although outweighed, were very good of the back division. Of the forwards, More was by far the best, his dribbling and shooting being very good. For Old Carthusians, Foster and Ward were good at half-back, but the latter played an exceedingly rough game. D. Leman and Armstrong played well forward. The teams were as follows:—

## WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Van-der-Gucht (left wing) (forwards).

## OLD CARTHUSIANS.

J. R. Hale (goal), P. G. Rathbone and A. D. Fordyce (backs), C. B. Ward, E. R. Logan, and H. Foster (half-backs), E. Anderton and M. Armstrong (right wing), A. C. Nixon (centre), R. C. Leman and D. C. Leman (left wing) (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* CHRIST CHURCH,  
OXFORD.

This match was played 'Up-Fields' on Saturday, February 10, ending in an easy victory for the visitors by 5 goals to nil. The School winning the toss, the visitors kicked off from the church end, and Berens immediately scored (0-1). This was followed up by Boland, from a good centre by Steadman, adding a second point (0-2). The visitors continued to press, and Meggie looked dangerous. The School then had their turn, and Moon shot behind from a good centre of Waterfield's. The School continued to have the best of play, but the forwards were very weak in front of goal. Meggie relieved by a brilliant run half the length of the ground, ending up with a soft shot, which Allen let through (0-3). Nothing further was scored before half-time. On restarting, Berens, after a pretty dribble, soon notched a fourth point (0-4). The visitors continued to press, and ten minutes before time added a fifth goal (0-5).

For the visitors, Stephenson, Berens, Oakley, and Meggie were best. More was, unfortunately, unable to play for the School, and his absence seemed to totally demoralise the forward division, who had no idea of combination, and were very weak in front of goal. Allen, in goal, was utterly out of practice, and ought to have saved at least three of the goals. The sooner he stops playing centre forward in School games, the better it will be for the School. Rivaz and Fox were the only members of the team who showed anything like their true form, the latter playing an extremely plucky game. The team will have to improve considerably if they wish to make anything like a fight with Charterhouse. The teams were as follows:—

## WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), F. C. Rivaz and T. H. Newman (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield and S. Nye (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Van-der-Gucht (left wing) (forwards).

## CHRIST CHURCH.

Haden (goal), H. H. Gordon and R. J. Baker (backs), R. C. Oakley, Rogers, and G. L. Stephenson (half-backs), Meggie and E. Berens (right wing), Boland (centre), Briggs and Steadman (left wing) (forwards).

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

At an Extraordinary Meeting held on Monday, January 22, R. Airy was elected Secretary. The following members were also elected: W. F. Fox, C. E. L. Johnston, J. A. Robertson, H. G. De Watteville. And later: B. S. Boulter and C. Van-der-Gucht.

The House met on Thursday, January 25, when the following motion was brought forward: 'That this House believes in ghosts.'

*Proposer*: R. Airy; *Opposer*: T. E. Harwood; *Seconder*: H. T. Sheringham.

The speakers were as follows: *For*: The Proposer, the Seconder, J. F. Waters, E. H. Waterfield. *Against*: The Opposer, E. P. Garrett, E. M. Loughborough, G. F. Martin.

The discussion of this motion was concluded on the following Thursday, February 1.

This debate, especially on the second day, February 1, was of a very low standard, most of it being a mere conversational squabble.

The motion was lost by 12-7.

OLD WESTMINSTER  
FREEMASONS.

A REGULAR meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal on Tuesday, December 19. The following were present: Hugh D. Sandeman, F. J. Pearse, Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, W. E. M. Tomlinson, R. J. Mure, Thomas Wakley, Jun., Henry Sutherland, Rev. E. M. Tomlinson, H. F. Manisty, W. Hicks, A. M. Cope, C. W. Stephenson, Major Rawson, S. H. West, W. A. Ellis, J. B. Liberty, F. G. Hallett, W. E. Horne, and C. E. Gwilt. The visitors present were: Bros. Mostyn Piggott, R. Holbeche, and J. E. Barton. W. Bro. Francis J. Pearse, having been elected Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year at the last regular meeting, was duly installed by the outgoing Master, R.W. Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman. The following officers were appointed: M. O. Sim (elected at last meeting), Treasurer; Rev. E. M. Tomlinson, Chaplain; H. F. Manisty, S.W.; W. Hicks, J.W.; Major H. E. Rawson, Secretary; A. M. Cope, S.D.; C. W. Stephenson, J.D.; S. H. West, I.G.; H. Sutherland, Steward; W. A. Ellis, D.C.

It was moved by W. Bro. H. Sutherland, and seconded by V.W. Bro. W. K. R. Bedford, that the



third meeting be held in some month more generally convenient to the brethren than July. This was carried *nem. con.*

It was then moved by W. Bro. R. J. Mure, and seconded by Bro. Rev. E. M. Tomlinson, that the third meeting should be held on the third Tuesday in October instead of the first Friday in July. This was also carried *nem. con.*

The usual banquet was subsequently held, and a pleasant evening was spent by the brethren, 'Floreat' being duly remembered and honoured.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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THE appended extracts and notes are intended to cover all the references to the School that are to be found in the chronicle of the *Annual Register* from its first publication to the year 1800. Some are trivial, and some are well known, but others may prove of some interest.

Of the defendants in the assault case, one died Canon of York, another Prebendary of Durham, and a third Governor of Tobago. Thomas Carter was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1806, and Nicholas Isaac Hill survived till 1854.

Dyer, the forger, seems not to have been a Westminister.

[July 31, 1764.] 'Lately, Dr. Smith, Master of Westminister School, in the room of Dr. Hinchliffe, who resigned.'

[December 26, 1766, died.] 'Rev. William Freind, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Rector of Witney and Islip, in Oxfordshire. He was son to the Rev. Dr. Freind, formerly Master of Westminister School.'

[October 9, 1776. An account of certain repairs and alterations in the Abbey.] 'The places appointed for the gentlemen of Westminister School, though plain and neat, are better constructed than the old ones.'

[July 7, 1777.] 'Lately came on to be heard before the Chancellor a cause in which Sir John St. Aubyn was complainant and several citizens defendants. The intent of plaintiff's bill was to destroy several annuity-bonds, entered into for the benefit of the defendants when the plaintiff was but 17 years of age, a scholar at Westminister School, and incapable of judging of the nature of the securities he was induced to grant. In order the more readily to obtain the money he wanted to supply his extravagances, he procured a school-fellow just come of age to join with him in the bonds, to whom he pledged his honour for the repayment of every sum so borrowed so soon as he should come of age. The Chancellor directed the Master to take an account of

all monies really advanced; and that, on the repayment of such sums, with interest for the same after the rate of 4 per cent., the bonds, securities, &c., should all be delivered up.'

[May 12, 1778.] 'This evening, about 7 o'clock, a small boat, with a sail, in which were three young gentlemen of Westminister School, was overset by a sudden squall of wind opposite Vauxhall, by which accident two of them were drowned; the other was with difficulty taken up by a waterman from Vauxhall stairs. They prove to be the sons of Sir Charles Whitworth and Mr. Fenton. Dr. Warren's son was in the boat, but was fortunately saved.'

[May 22, 1779.] 'Messrs. Kelly, Lindsay, Carter, Hill, Durell, and another, six Westminister School-boys, were likewise tried for an assault on a man in Dean's Yard, Westminister, in January last, when they beat and wounded him in a most shocking manner; and after that Kelly, with a drawn knife in his hand, said, "If you don't kneel down and ask pardon, I will rip you up," which the man was compelled to do to save his life.

'Hill and Durell pleaded not guilty; the rest pleaded guilty. Hill was acquitted for want of evidence, and Durell found guilty, but fined only 1s. on a doubt of his being a principal among these polite young ruffians. The facts being fully proved, the other four were sentenced to a month's imprisonment in Bridewell, and £100 fine to be paid among them; but if they would in court ask the prosecutor's pardon on their knees, as they had compelled him to ask theirs, the court would take off the imprisonment. They absolutely refused asking pardon on their knees. The sentence stood thus for about an hour, when the father of Carter, one of the four, applied to the court, and told them that his son was elected to Christ College, Oxford, and must go there in a few days, or lose the benefit of that election. On this the court took off his imprisonment.

'This being done, some of the magistrates moved that the rest might have their imprisonment taken off also. This was strongly opposed by the chairman, Sir John Hawkins, and several other justices, but, on a division, it was carried to take off the imprisonment—9 against 7.

'They were then directed to make the prosecutor satisfaction, and he said, as he had before offered to take £50 besides his costs, he would take it then. The friends of the boys paid the prosecutor in court £50, and Mr. Denton, his attorney, £20 for the costs, who, to his honour, carried on the prosecution with a spirit due to the atrocious barbarity of the petty classical bravoës.'

[This trial took place at the Quarter Sessions at Hicks's Hall.]

[August 6, 1781.] 'Drowned, as he was bathing in the Thames, the 2<sup>d</sup> son of Sir Charles Cocks,



Bart., an amiable and most promising youth of Westminster School.' \_\_\_\_\_

[October 27, 1783.] 'Seaton's Prize at Cambridge, the subject of which was HOPE, was this year adjudged to the Reverend Mr. Hayes, of Trinity College, and one of the ushers of Westminster School.'

[August 4, 1790.] 'Same morning at half-past seven o'clock, John Dyer, for forgery, was brought out of Newgate, and, after the usual solemnities, was executed before the debtors' gate in the Old Bailey, pursuant to his sentence. He was only 22 years of age, and was brought up at Westminster School.'

[January 11, 1794, died.] 'Aged 65, Dr. Hinchcliff, Bishop of Peterborough and Dean of Durham. This learned prelate, and eloquent orator, was born in 1731. His father kept a livery-stable in Swallow Street. The son, after passing through the forms of

Westminster School, went to Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. \_\_\_\_\_

[October 5, 1794. An obituary notice of Richard Robinson, Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, mentioning that he was admitted K.S. at Westminster in 1772, a misprint for 1722.]

[September 1, 1796. An obituary notice of David Murray, second Earl of Mansfield.] 'He was educated at Westminster School, and from the college there was elected, in 1744, student of Christ Church, Oxford. His proficiency in classical knowledge at both those seminaries of learning, and his distinguished reputation as a scholar, are well known to his contemporaries. Many of his Latin compositions still remain, and prove his taste and mastery in that language. He continued through life, notwithstanding his constant employment in business, to cultivate at his leisure hours the learned languages, and with such diligence that it is thought he has left few better, or more critical, Greek scholars behind him.'

### Obituary.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN MEREWETHER, of Castlefield, Calne, Wilts, at Castlefield, Sydney, New South Wales, aged 73. He was admitted January 15, 1834, and left December 1837.

WALTER FRANCIS WRANGHAM was admitted September 30, 1842; he was also at Eton; he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and matriculated May 11, 1848. He took his B.A. degree 1852, and M.A. 1855, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn November 17, 1859. Married July 9, 1868, Fanny, only daughter of John Grimston, of Neswick, Yorks. He died at Hotham House, Brough, December 12, 1893.

WILLIAM JOHN BUTLER was a son of Mr. John L. Butler, a member of the firm of Messrs. H. and J. Johnstone, merchants and bankers of London, and was born in London in February 1818. He was educated at Westminster School, for which he ever retained a very deep attachment, and took a warm interest in its welfare. He was admitted in October 1830, and became a King's Scholar in 1832, and was elected a Westminster Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1836. Among his contemporaries at school were Lord Normanton, Bishop Cotton of Calcutta, Charles Bagot, Phillimore, and Somers Cocks. We are

told that he rowed in the Westminster School eight, and also in his own college boat, which by his strength and energy he contributed to maintain in its high place on the river. He took his degree in 1840, when Leslie Ellis was Senior and Harvey Goodwin, the late Bishop of Carlisle, Second Wrangler, and Atlay, Bishop of Hereford, the late Lord Powis, and Prebendary Hodson, of Enfield, occupied high places in the Classical Tripos. Beresford Hope was another of his college contemporaries. Butler was an excellent classical scholar, and up to the last showed his familiarity with the best classical authors; but though he, probably, would have secured a good place in the Tripos, family circumstances caused him to hasten his degree, and to abstain from going in for honours. He was ordained by Bishop Sumner in Farnham Chapel, in 1841, to the curacy of Dogmersfield. He held the curacy of Puttenham, Surrey, for one year, and in 1844 accepted the perpetual curacy of Wareside, an outlying hamlet of the town of Ware, receiving the refuse of its population. When Butler became its incumbent the place was notorious as the home of poachers and other bad characters. He only remained there two years, but that was long enough to make a marvellous change in the people, who were won by the generosity of his character and weaned from their vicious ways by the straight-



forward plainness of his speech, and helped to something better by his strong and loving hand. While at Wareside he published a volume of 'Sermons for Working Men,' which hold their place on the clerical bookshelf.

In 1846 Butler was nominated to the vicarage of Wantage, Berks. Here, as a parish priest, he devoted a large part of his life to earnest and persevering work. It may be said without exaggeration that Wantage, as Butler made it, was and has continued to be a standard to which older and younger parish priests may look for example and rebuke. One of his many great works was the founding of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's in 1850.

In 1880 Butler was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to a residentiary canonry at Worcester Cathedral, of which his friend, Lord Alwyne Compton, the present Bishop of Ely, had become Dean the year before. After four-and-thirty years of unflagging labour at Wantage, Butler was beginning to feel that, as he was nearing his threescore and ten, it was time that he should resign his heavy parochial charge to a younger man. The wrench was a severe one,

for the ties which bound him to Wantage were such as could not be severed without a pang. He also still retained the Wardenship of the Sisterhood, by which his connection with his dear old parish and the various institutions which had grown up around the home remained unbroken till the last weeks of his active life. At Worcester he became for the first time connected with the internal government of a cathedral, thus serving an apprenticeship which the better qualified him for the more influential and responsible position he was soon called to occupy at Lincoln. At Worcester, as everywhere else, he threw his whole heart into his new work. As his wont was, he looked the position all round, saw its deficiencies and capabilities, and set himself to do what he could to supply the one and to satisfy the other. After five years at Worcester on the death of Dean Blakesley, Butler was in 1885 nominated to the Queen by Mr. Gladstone to the deanery of Lincoln. All the large restorations recently carried on in the cathedral were earnestly promoted by him. He died January 14. He always took a great interest in the School.

## Correspondence.

### FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—My first task must be to congratulate J. S. Phillimore on the latest addition to his brilliant list of successes. The Hertford, Craven, and Ireland, not to mention a First in Mods., is, indeed, a record for Westminster to be proud of.

The Toggers have begun training, but O.W.W. are not very conspicuous in that direction. Gilbert is stroking the House third, in which Henderson and Carr are also rowing. Varley is assisting the Oriol boat.

There is nothing else in the way of O.W. news to record, except that at the end of last term a match was arranged between Oxford O.W.W. and Lancing Old Boys, resulting in a win for us by 2-1.

Yours, &c. X.

CH. CH.: Feb. 1.

### FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I must apologise for having forgotten to mention in my last letter, among those who came up last term, that Paget is at Selwyn, thus bringing up the number of Westminster freshmen to eleven.

Tubbing for the Lent is in full swing everywhere. We have seen Howlett out regularly with the Christ's eight, while Shimield has also been rowing occasionally in one of the Lady Margaret boats. Third Trinity have finished tubbing, and have got an eight out, which consists of six Etonians and two Westminster men, Yeld and Rigby, who ought to manage to keep in unless anything unforeseen happens.

Some Cambridge O.W.W. footer matches have been arranged, and are to come off shortly. Meanwhile, some enthusiasts have

been amusing themselves by playing for other Old Boys' clubs whenever a place was to be had. Since my last letter, Sherring has received his colours for Trinity Rest, and Ladell for Sidney; the later has also been given his Rugby Cap.

On Sunday, January 28, we had a meeting in Willett's rooms, at which nearly everybody turned up, and a very pleasant evening was spent. There is to be another some time early in March.

I must not forget to take this opportunity of congratulating D. Shearme on making his maiden speech at the Union last Tuesday; it received very favourable notice in the *Review* this week.

All who went to the Play are agreed that it was a great success, especially the third night, when one or two of the actors quite surpassed themselves. Those who were unable to be present are looking forward eagerly to the arrival of the Play Number.

In conclusion, we should like to congratulate the School on the auspicious way in which they have begun the term in footer, and wish them all success against Charterhouse on March 3.

Feb. 2, 1894.

Yours truly,  
CAMBRIDGE.

## BOOKS.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to trespass on your space to answer the statements, signed 'Bibliophile,' which appeared in the December number of your paper? I was much affected by the eloquent appeal of your correspondent, and can only regret that I hardly understood a word of his lengthy letter. He appears to have sat down and penned as deliberately mystic an epistle as he could possibly put on paper in order to harrow the brains of unsuspecting readers.

After half-an-hour's steady wrestling with the contents of this gentleman's extraordinary communication, I am as far as ever from fathoming its meaning. Only those who have had



some years' experience of 'buried-word' competitions can be expected to comprehend it.

As far as I can make out, the complaint appears to be that the Library books are stamped 'Westminster School.' To air this grievance, your correspondent takes nearly sixty lines, commencing with a quotation from Chaucer, and concluding with a reference to the School crest as 'the mark of the beast'—a doubtful compliment to the School authorities.

Now, I fail entirely to see how this stamp can possibly disfigure the books, whether it is on every tenth page or even on every fifth page. But, even supposing that the stamp—which in a former number of *The Elizabethan* was rightly described as the 'fine old crest of Westminster School'—is an eyesore, surely it does not prevent the volumes from being legible.

With reference to 'The Ring and the Book,' 'Bibliophile' says: "'to read therein," we certainly did not understand.' He is referring to a period no less remote than last summer. I infer from this that his intellect is, as yet, beautifully primitive. He admits, with refreshing candour, that 'practically the only value of this book to most of us lay in the binding,' and yet complains that it, too, has been 'disfigured.' If his understanding has not yet reached the pitch requisite for the inward digestion of the book, why are his delicate susceptibilities wounded by the affixing of a stamp?

In conclusion he demands: 'Must not the whole constitution of the School inevitably fall to pieces unless something be done?' I congratulate him on asking a question which anyone can understand. And I answer emphatically, 'No!' What can 'the whole constitution of the School' have to do with the very sensible practice of stamping the School arms on the School books? I fail to see.

'Bibliophile's' letter may undoubtedly be a 'pleasaut thinge,' but 'to read therein' I cannot 'understand.'

Yours obediently,  
'J.'

December 1893.

#### WESTMINSTER FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In looking through the 'Football Annual' for this year the other day, I turned to last season's records sent in by 'the chief Public Schools,' with the natural intention of seeing what was said about Westminster. Vain was all my searching, for nowhere throughout the whole volume could I find Westminster mentioned. Is it that we are ashamed to let the outside world see our records, or is it only an instance of abominable slackness? Why should we thus drop out of our place among 'the chief Public Schools,' and allow an opportunity for such a remark as was actually made to me the other day, 'Oh, Westminster footer isn't up to much now-a-days, is it? one never hears anything of it.'

And yet another point, if I may venture to trespass on your patience further: only twice last term was a School paragraph sent up to *Pastime*, and yet there is hardly a school of any size or pretensions that is not represented there. Can not something be done to remedy this, Mr. Editor? Even if for no better reason, O.W.W. might at least be given a chance of following the doings of their old School, in which it may be presumed they take some little interest.

Yours truly,  
O.W.

### Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*Carthusian, Brighton College Magazine, Felstedian, Ousel, Cliftonian, Clavinian, Meteor* (2), *Raven, A. A. Notes* (2), *Malvernian, Our Boys Magazine, Wellingtonian, Lancing College Magazine, Penn Charter Magazine* (2), *Salopian, Working Men's College Journal* (2), *Melburnian, S. E. College Magazine, Seminary Echo, Chips and Sparks, Barrovian, Bradfield College Chronicle, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Wykehamist, Forest School Magazine, Malburian* (2), *Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*.

### NOTICES.

All contributions to the March number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than March 1.

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 B. C. Boulter, 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.

Moreat.