



# The Elizabethan.

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## In Memoriam.

THE REV.  
HENRY MANNING INGRAM.

MORE than thirty years have passed since Mr. Ingram resigned the Under-Mastership and left Westminster. But it is thought that though there are now none left at the School who remember him there, and probably few who ever saw him at all, his long connection with it as boy and as Master merits a fuller notice than that which has already appeared in *The Elizabethan*.

Henry Manning Ingram was the eldest of three brothers, who were all in College at Westminster and who were the sons of Hugh Ingram of Steyning, Sussex, by Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Stileman Bostock, Vicar of East Grinstead. Hugh Ingram, the

second brother, was elected to Christ Church in 1846, took Holy Orders, and died in 1872. Charles Penfold Ingram, the youngest, was elected to Trinity in 1851, and played cricket for Cambridge against Oxford in 1854. He died in 1868.

Their eldest brother had a longer connection with the School. Born in 1824, he came to Westminster in 1839 and entered College the same year, being subsequently elected head to Trinity in 1843. He had the reputation of being a better cricketer than his brother Charles; but he gave up cricket, finding that it interfered with his reading, and took his degree as 38th wrangler with a third-class in the Classical Tripos in 1847. He found time, however, to win the University racquets, beating Blore, afterwards Vice-Master of Trinity. He proceeded M.A. in 1850, and was ordained the same year, acting for some years as one



of the chaplains of Trinity. After a stay of four years at Highgate, as curate of St. Michael's Church and a master at Highgate School, he became Under-Master of Westminster in 1861, succeeding the Rev. T. W. Weare in an office in which he himself was to have no successor, as on his resignation it was abolished by the Governors under the statutes of 1871.

For the next twenty years he presided over the Under School and ruled College, thus becoming a familiar personality alike to the elder and to the younger boys of that generation. But it is as Master of College that he will chiefly be remembered. 'A rigid disciplinarian,' an article in *The Elizabethan* called him when he left; but the writer added, 'He has never forgotten to temper justice with mercy.' This was true enough; and it might also have been said with equal truth that 'Bunk' (as he was always called) was never known to lose his temper, forming in that respect a curious contrast to his rather irascible colleague the Head Master of that date. His tall figure and air of quiet dignity which made boys at first stand rather in awe of him were the cloak to a kindly disposition and a genial sense of humour. He had a very attractive smile which altered the whole character of his face; though there were times when that face could appear very stern indeed, especially when anything went wrong in College. In some matters he had all the precision of a bygone day; he never came into College at any hour of the day or night without cassock, cap, gown and bands; and he by no means liked to see boys in country clothes even when they were arriving at School from a journey. His dislike for tobacco kept him from Election dinners after smoking on those solemn occasions was tolerated, which formerly was not the case. But he was much esteemed throughout the School as a repository of Westminster traditions and a staunch upholder of its rights and privileges generally and of those of his beloved Queen's Scholars in particular. And he was always popular even among those with whom he dealt sternly. When an irreverent senior composed (for private

circulation in College) an Epilogue to the 'Trinummus,' in which the characters in the play were distributed among the Masters and the Canons, the author had the grace to cast the Under-Master for the part of Callicles, 'the good man pained,' who was dealt with much more tenderly than some of his colleagues. And a caricature after Flaxman's 'Ajax defending the ships of the Greeks,' which showed Ingram spreading havoc among the assailants of College, attained great popularity though he probably never saw it himself. Many will recollect the patience with which he used to drill incompetent actors in their parts for the Play, and he was always a prominent figure on Play nights, when he knew everybody, and liked to take in charge some visitor like Canon Liddon from Oxford or Mr. Hotham from Cambridge, to whom he could point out Cyril Jackson's gold-headed cane in the hands of an actor on the stage and talk of Westminster and other friends of a former day. He was distinctly out of sympathy with the Dean and Chapter; but relations between the Chapter and the School were strained at the time on more questions than one. His own Churchmanship was rather that of the school of Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln who was an old friend of many years standing. On one occasion after morning Abbey the Captain, who had waited by the Cloister door as usual to hand the Abbey 'bill' to the Under-Master as he came out, had an unexpected privilege in the sight of the Bishop (who had also been in Abbey) walking back through the Cloisters with his arm round the Under-Master's neck.

On leaving Westminster in 1880 Mr. Ingram took up the duties of Rector of Aldrington, Sussex. Up to 1878 the rectory had been a sinecure; there was no population and only a few remains survived of what had been the church. But in that year the Ingram family, who were the principal landowners, foresaw that the parish must before long again be inhabited. They sold the land but retained the advowson, and Mr. Ingram's mother rebuilt the church at her own expense, and it was re-consecrated on June 8, 1878. Mr. Ingram held the living till



1892, when he was warned by his medical advisers to give up taking an active share in the duty. Of his time at Aldrington an old friend, Prebendary Salmon, has written—'Quietly, conscientiously, and with lavish liberality he did a great work, leaving his mark in this parish, where his memory as a great benefactor will be treasured for many years.' From his house at Southover he did what his failing health permitted to help his brother clergy after his resignation of Aldrington.

The words of the old 'Valedictions' which used to be spoken by the Major Candidates at Election were heard at Westminster for the last time when Mr. Ingram spoke them from the Abbey pulpit in December 1880. An Old Westminster who had been taught by him in the Under School and returned to his charge later as a Queen's Scholar has commemorated this in a notice which appeared in the *Guardian* of September 1, 1911. He writes of Mr. Ingram on this occasion:—

'More than thirty years ago with pale face and trembling voice he repeated the solemn Latin leave-taking which begins with "Vale," at the close of his farewell sermon. This is what a large number of us with full and affectionate hearts would wish to say to him now.'

### Historical Notes.

To the kindness of Dr. Scott we owe an account of a very early reference to Fields. He has found among the muniments of the time of Henry III. a grant of a messuage from Roger Pille of Westminster to William de Aulton and Cecily his wife, daughter of Dulcy Perkyns of Westminster. The messuage was at Tothill 'ex opposito placee in qua Campiones solent pugnare.' Our readers will recognise the mediæval spelling of 'placee' for 'plateae' and the use of our Fields as a tournament ground.

### School Notes.

D. F. JERROLD has been elected to an open History Scholarship at New College, Oxford, while R. R. Sedgwick has been similarly successful at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Offertory for the School Mission on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul amounted to £4 7s.

Half of the Ireland Prize for Latin Translation has been awarded to C. A. Munro-Faure.

On the first Trial for the prize for Orations, W. J. N. Little was adjudged first, prox. acc. J. M. Troutbeck.

The Junior Inter-house Football Cup has been won by Home Boarders.

J. W. MacCulloch and R. F. Potter recovered their Pinks after the match with the Old Aldenhamians.

The following is the Football Card, filled in to date:—

#### Played at Vincent Square

1911.

Sat.	Oct. 7	v.	R.M.C., Sandhurst.	Lost 1—5.
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A.)	Won 1—0.
	„ Oct. 14	v.	Casuals.	Lost 1—2.
	„ „ 21	v.	Old Bradfield Boys.	Won 5—0.
Wed.	„ 25	v.	Outcasts.	Drawn 3—3.
Sat.	„ 28	v.	O.W.W.	Won 2—1.
Wed.	Nov. 1	v.	Guy's Hospital.	Scratched.
Sat.	„ 4	v.	Old Wykehamists.	Drawn 1—1.
	2nd XI.	v.	King's College (A.)	Won 5—0.
	„ Nov. 18	v.	Old Berkhamstedians.	Lost 0—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Foresters 2nd XI.	Won 4—0.
	„ Nov. 25	v.	Beckenham.	Lost 0—3.
Wed.	„ 29	v.	Woolwich.	Lost 0—2.
Sat.	Dec. 2	v.	Old Foresters.	Lost 1—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Cranleighans 2nd XI.	D. 2—2.
	„ Dec. 9	v.	Old Aldenhamians.	Lost 1—2.
	„ „ 16	v.	Emeriti.	Scratched.
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A.)	Lost 1—2.

1912.

Sat.	Jan. 20	v.	Clapham Rovers.	Lost 3—4.
Wed.	„ 24	v.	Mr. S. S. Harris's XI.	Scratched.
Sat.	„ 27	v.	Old Brightonians.	Drawn 3—3.
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A.)	Scratched.
	„ Feb. 3	v.	Lancing Old Boys.	
Wed.	„ 7	v.	Mr. L. A. M. Fevez's XI.	
Sat.	„ 10	v.	Casuals.	
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Cranleighans 2nd XI.	
	„ „ 17	v.	Old Felstedians.	
	2nd XI.	v.	King's College (A.)	
	„ Feb. 24	v.	Charterhouse (at Vincent Square).	
	„ Mar. 2	v.	Old Cholmelians.	
Wed.	„ 6	v.	Winchester (at Winchester).	
Sat.	„ 9	v.	Old Etonians.	
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A.)	
Wed.	Mar. 13	v.	Seniors.	
Sat.	„ 16	v.	O.W.W.	
Wed.	„ 20	v.	Seniors.	
Sat.	„ 23	v.	K.SS. v. T.BB.	



## THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* BECKENHAM,  
NOV. 25.

(*Lost*, 0-3).

THE School won the toss and kicked off from the Church End. Their opponents started to press immediately and found two corners successively without avail. A feeble kick by Cargill placed the ball at the feet of the centre-half, who shot and scored rather luckily, Hill misjudging the ball (0-1). Except for a few ineffective rushes the School remained in their own half; the forwards failing to combine effectively. On the re-start the School had much more of the game, but the visitors' backs proved too much for Pick and Rudd. Soon after this the inside right added the visitors' second goal, beating Hill completely. McCulloch ran down and centred, but the inside forwards proved incapable of kicking the ball. Just before time, the inside right added their third goal with a dropping shot which Hill again misjudged. Result 0-3. Cardew made a successful début for the School.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

S. K. Hill; R. Wilcox and R. Cargill; F. W. Pink, R. F. Potter, and C. G. Cardew; J. W. McCulloch, G. B. F. Rudd, G. P. Pick, P. W. G. Kann, and C. Hurst-Brown.

BECKENHAM.

T. Brand; C. Alliston and H. Wimble; T. Hadon, F. Furze, and L. Dower; J. Cooper, N. Blake, H. Gold, T. Mainoll and C. Dutton.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* R.M.A.,  
NOV. 29.

(*Lost*, 0-2.)

THIS match, like its two predecessors, was disappointing, inasmuch as the team was suffering from staleness, more especially the forwards. The visitors won the toss and the School kicked off from the Hospital End. The visitors started pressing at once and forced two fruitless corners. Soon, however, the School effected a few runs, all of which ended in failure owing to their inability to shoot. Just before half-time the visitors' outside right received the ball from the throw-in in a very doubtful position, and centred to the centre-forward, who netted. Half-time (0-1). On the re-start the School got going and had the better of the play, two good runs by McCulloch being thrown away by the forwards in the centre. The visitors' outside right then worked the ball down the field and passed to the inside right, who gave Hill no chance (0-2). Nothing of note happened after this, the School holding their own till the end.

Team :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

K. Hill; K. T. D. Wilcox and R. E. D. Cargill; F. W. Pink, R. F. Potter, and C. G. Cardew; J. W. McCulloch, G. B. F. Rudd, G. P. Pick, P. W. G. Kann, and C. Hurst-Brown.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD FORESTERS,  
DEC. 2.

(*Lost*, 1-2).

THIS match was also lost, though we ought to have gained an easy win. Unfortunately, Rudd was injured in the morning but turned out and had to be carried off five minutes before the end. The School won the toss and the visitors kicked off from the Hospital End. They at once started pressing and soon scored through the inside right, who goaled from a rebound from Mansel-Howe (0-1). The School continued to make spasmodic attempts, and Pick, Kann, and Rudd all missed open goals; the former from a good pass from Kann. Soon, however, the opponents again scored, this time through the inside right from a pass from the centre-forward (0-2). During the second half the ball rarely left the visitors' half, and a good pass from Pink to McCulloch, and thence into the centre, resulted in a goal by Pick after a slight *melée*. The School played a much more open and vigorous game and in consequence showed better form.

Team :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

K. Hill; R. E. D. Cargill and A. Mansel-Howe; F. W. Pink, R. F. Potter, and C. G. Cardew; J. W. McCulloch, G. B. F. Rudd, G. P. Pick, P. W. G. Kann, and C. Hurst-Brown. The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL 2ND XI. *v.* OLD  
CRANLEIGHANS 2ND XI., DEC. 2.

(*Draw*, 2-2.)

THIS match resulted in a draw for the School, although it must be said that it was rather a lucky one. The visitors lost the toss and started pressing, the tension being relieved by the School forwards, who brought off some very creditable runs. But the visitors ran down and shot two goals in quick succession, neither of which gave Durrant any chance (0-2). In the second half the School forced a corner, which was well placed by Lang for Waterson to convert (1-2). Soon after Feasey added the second for the School with a fine swinging shot (2-2). No further score was recorded. Smith played a good game for the School at centre-half.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL 2ND XI.

W. B. Durrant; L. Last, and C. L. Blair; K. Wilcox, B. Smith, and J. Troutbeck; A. C. Feasey, A. Miles, J. C. Hansen, S. F. Waterson, and W. J. Lang.

O. C. 2ND XI.

Kent; Wyer and Taylor; I. F. W. Cownic (sub.), Brown, and Burte; Wood, Smith, Philps, Taylor, and A. N. Other.



WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD ALDENHAMIANs, DEC. 9.

(Lost, 1-2.)

THE School lost yet another match, although this time the forwards were severely handicapped by Rudd's absence. The visitors kicked off, and soon a shot by Sainsbury found the net which curled through Hill's hands (0-1). A good run by McCulloch was nullified by the incompetence of the inside forwards. After the interval Hurst-Brown brought off some futile runs, but scored from a centre from the right wing. Law, however, then ran down and Deakin scored (1-2). Mansell-Howe and Cargill were off their game, the former miskicking very noticeably. Hansen was a very bad substitute for Rudd, destroying all attempts at combination.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

S. K. Hill ; A. Mansel-Howe and R. Cargill ; F. W. Pink, R. F. Potter, and C. G. Cardew ; J. W. McCulloch, P. W. G. Kann, G. P. Pick, J. C. Hansen, and C. Hurst-Brown.

OLD ALDENHAMIANs.

C. Frazer ; C. Gimingham and M. T. Lloyd ; R. A. Law, Rev. H. Hacking, and F. T. Biddle ; G. Mathieson, B. Walsh, P. Sainsbury, C. Deakin, and G. Hartley.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL COLTS v. O.WW. (B), DEC. 16.

(Won, 5-3.)

THIS match played up Fields resulted in a win for the Colts after a well-contested game. The O.WW. opened the scoring, Worlock beating the custodian with a sparkling drive. Charlton then retaliated for the School. Just before half-time Lindo scored for the O.WW. with a fluky shot. Half-time (1-2). In the second half Cownie netted twice for the home side and Derry and Waterson once each. The School forwards missed many chances, but finally proved victorious (5-3).

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL COLTS.

J. John ; M. A. Thompson and C. L. Blair ; B. Smith (Capt.), J. T. Cownie, and E. N. Kellie ; A. C. Feasey, O. Derry, M. Cobbold, S. F. Waterson, and A. N. Charlton.

O.WW. (B).

H. Frith ; V. Bristowe and L. Yolland ; F. S. Fleuret, A. K. Clarke-Kennedy, and A. Peacock ; G. P. Eyre, D. Milne, S. Lindo, E. S. Bristowe, and G. L. Worlock.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. EMERITI, DEC. 16.

THIS match was scratched owing to the inability of the visitors to raise a team.

JUNIOR HOUSE FOOTBALL.

	K.SS.	G.	R.	H.BB.	A.HH.
K.SS. . . . .	—	W 4-2		L 1-2	
G. . . . .	L 2-4	—	W 2-1	L 1-2	
R. . . . .		L 1-2	—	L 0-2	W 6-0
H.BB. . . . .	W 2-1	W 2-1	W 2-0	—	W 2-1
A.HH. . . . .			L 0-6	L 1-2	—

WESTMINSTER LEAGUE.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
A	—		W 2-1	W 4-1	W 3-1		W 4-1		= 8 points
B		—			D 3-3			W 1-0	= 3 points
C	L 1-2		—				D 1-1	L 1-4	= 1 point
D	L 1-4			—	D 1-1	W 7-0			= 3 points
E	L 1-3	D 3-3		D 1-1	—	W 2-0			= 4 points
F				L 0-7	L 0-2	—			= 0 point
G	L 1-4		D 1-1						= 1 point
H		L 0-1	W 4-1						= 2 points

Captains :—

- |   |                        |   |                 |
|---|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| A | J. G. Barrington-Ward. | E | W. M. Frankish. |
| B | R. S. Partridge.       | F | H. Eyre.        |
| C | C. A. Munro-Faure.     | G | C. Chitty.      |
| D | O. I. Burgess.         | H | A. H. Bird.     |

SCHOOL FIVES TIES.

IN the Final of the School Ties for Play Term :—

R. S. Partridge } beat { O. I. Burgess  
G. H. Humphreys } (2-0) { J. C. Hansen.

In the Junior School Ties A. C. Feasey and H. Thacker were the ultimate winners. The institution of these ties has so far proved very successful, and should do much towards raising the standard of play throughout the School in future. Many of the competitors showed distinct promise, while all played with the greatest possible keenness. It is to be hoped that these Ties have come to stay.



## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Society met on Thursday, November 2, to discuss the motion 'That this House deploras the national devotion to Sport.'

The Proposer (Mr. J. C. HOBSON) in a striking speech urged that the mental condition of the average English gentleman provided a conclusive argument in favour of the motion. He amused us and appalled us by his crass stupidity and ignorance; he who was in theory a member of the governing class was, in fact, a mental incompetent. Brought up from his earliest youth in an atmosphere of sport his mental outlook was narrow and conservative. Owing to this, progress was neglected and we were developing physical at the expense of intellectual efficiency, and this at a time when other nations were devoting their energies to the improvement of education and the advancement of science. The speech showed a freshness of outlook and much force of conviction; but its effect would have been enhanced by a less monotonous delivery.

The Opposer (the TREASURER) thought muscle of more importance than brain, and said that a nation which surpassed every other in physique need not be ashamed of falling behind in intellectual achievements. It was to the sporting instincts of the race that the country owed her success in the exploring enterprises of the early sixteenth century. It led her to protect the weak against the strong. He made the best of a weak case, but made no attempt whatever to meet the very forcible arguments put forward by the Proposer. This is the chief business of an opposer.

The Seconder (Mr. H. A. G. PHILLIMORE) deplored professionalism, and the cruelty of field sports to animals. He made a reference to Evolution which displayed his ignorance rather than his knowledge.

Mr. J. M. TROUTBECK, in a string of disconnected remarks, resented the abuse which the proposer had showered on the middle classes, and expressed his complete sympathy with its aims and ambitions. He denied the connection between luxury and sport, and said that professionals were quite harmless people. The speech was good in so far as it attempted, but bad in that it failed, to meet the arguments of the proposer and seconder.

The PRESIDENT challenged the assertion made by the Opposer that sport was useful for developing sound traits of character. In the last debate we had been told that war was valuable because by killing men we taught them how to die nobly; we were now told that we must allow men to waste hours of time in useless amusements that in so doing they might display qualities which proved them to be fitted for better things. He denied that when Portugal and England led the way in exploration they were predominantly devoted to sport. France at that time was above all devoted to useless amusements, and her share in the work

of discovery was small indeed. In conclusion, he spoke in strong terms of the worship of sport among the working classes, which he attributed directly to the influence of the public schools whose exaggerated attention to games was little short of a national disaster.

O. I. BURGESS deplored the bookworm, and held that animals were created that man might enjoy the ennobling pastime of killing them. He proceeded to remark that fish were not in the water to look pretty.

The VICE-PRESIDENT had no objection to good bodily exercise, but deplored the crowds at Epsom or the Crystal Palace. He said that the Roman devotion to Sport as typified in the mob-cry 'Panem et Circenses!' was the direct cause of the downfall of the most powerful empire in the world. England might well profit by the lesson. A short, trenchant speech, which stated the case for the motion concisely, but clearly.

The SECRETARY disagreed with Mr. BURGESS' contempt for the bookworm, which was typical of the average Britisher's dislike of learning which he found himself unable to appreciate. He gave as an example the *Daily Mail's* recent article on the late Duke of Devonshire, in which the writer said that the Duke was not 'clever,' and that this was the main cause of his popularity. The Englishman in his inability to appreciate brains, had set up a new national god—Sport.

After some further remarks by Messrs. DURRANT and CHITTY, H. A. WOOTTON, Esq., wound up the debate effectively by saying that as an exercise, Sport was desirable in so far as it developed the physique of the nation, but that the exaggerated importance attached to sport must be regretted, all the more so because it showed the failure of education to attract men's minds to the higher and more lasting interests of life.

The speaking as a whole was vastly improved.

B. H. L.

THE Society met on Thursday, November 23, to discuss the motion 'That this House considers communication between the dead and the living to be probable.'

The Proposer (the SECRETARY) urged that a belief which had been held by every nation at every period of human existence was not to be lightly set aside. Moreover, all scientific analogy led us to suppose that the soul continued its existence after death. Matter and force were indestructible; why, then, should the soul be the only thing in the universe that suffered extinction? Minds could communicate with each other without material means, as had been shown beyond all doubt by recent research, and there was no reason to suppose that such a form of communication should cease at death. On the contrary, abundant evidence proved that communication after death did take place.



The Opposer (the TREASURER) asserted that all evidence of ghosts broke down on closer examination. Ghosts were purely subjective and had no object in existence at all; a belief in them was the result of men's natural dread of the supernatural.

The Seconder (Mr. R. R. SEDGWICK) showed how many of the world's greatest artists had produced their work under the influence, as they believed, of some spirit. Coleridge and Mozart were especially good examples. If a belief in communion were denied, the greatest faiths in the world—Christianity and Buddhism—were invalidated.

Dr. WALLACE, who had been good enough to accept the invitation of the Committee to speak for the motion, gave the Society one or two personal experiences as a member of the Society for Psychical Research.

After Mr. C. CHITTY had concluded a vigorous cross-examination of the previous speaker, the motion was put to the vote and carried by 15 votes to 7. Z.

THE meeting for Thursday, November 30, having been cancelled, the next meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, December 7, at which the following motion was discussed—'That in the opinion of this House the interests of small States are insufficiently safeguarded.'

The Proposer (Mr. C. D. O'SULLIVAN) brought forward many instances in the course of history in which small States had been ruthlessly absorbed by larger ones. He admitted that there were exceptions such as Switzerland and Denmark, but this was only due to the jealousy of the larger Powers, and even this was not a sufficient safeguard for the independence of weak States, as was shown by recent events in Morocco, Tripoli and Persia.

The Opposer (Mr. D. M. MORRIS) attempted to justify the annexation of Bosnia on the ground that the country was now far more prosperous than it had been. This was the case in small States. If left to themselves they were weak and helpless without an efficient government, while if they were absorbed, their power was manifestly strengthened, and their condition improved.

The Seconder (Mr. A. MARCHETTI) showed how Greece had to spend large sums of money on its army in order to maintain its independence. Treaties between big States and small ones were of little service to the latter, and generally led to the establishment of political control by the former. Buffer-States were particularly unfortunate, as they lay open to molestation and unfair treatment by both the Powers which they held apart.

The SECRETARY agreed with the Opposer in that small States profited by absorption, but it was an error to suppose that under modern conditions it was the absorbing nation alone that

was enriched by the conquest. Under modern conditions it was almost impossible to impose trade restrictions on a conquered territory, and so every nation benefited equally when a small State was annexed and well administrated. England had gained even more than France by the latter's annexation of Morocco. National jealousies on the subject depended on obsolete axioms and were wholly pointless. It would be greatly to England's advantage if Germany took over the administration of South America and developed its resources.

Mr. C. CHITTY was of opinion that when small States were absorbed, the remaining States would try to absorb one another.

The SECRETARY pointed out the futility of attempting to forecast the dim future, but considered that, so far as one could judge, the tendency was for national boundaries to break down as trade became internationalised. National feeling would go, too, and though for purposes of internal administration the world might continue to be divided up into nations, yet these would have no more desire to extend their boundaries than have the counties of England and Wales.

After further remarks by Messrs. CHITTY and O'SULLIVAN, the motion was put to the vote and lost by 4 votes to 5. The small attendance was due to an important rehearsal of the Play. Z.

ON Friday, December 15, the Society met for the last debate of the Play Term, and discussed the motion, 'That this House deplores the existence of a privileged social class.'

Mr. J. C. HOBSON in a few faltering and somewhat incoherent periods pointed to the extremes of wealth and poverty. In every civilized country the wealthy classes were not only idle and luxurious but effete and barriers to all progress. He concluded a sentimental speech by a fervent appeal to the members of the Society 'to slay the drones of the community, to push the demon of Wealth over the precipice back to the infernal abode from whence it came.'

Mr. R. R. SEDGWICK vigorously repudiated the calumnies of the Proposer. So far were the wealthy from being a drag on the community, as to be actually vital to it, as was shown conclusively by the French Revolution. As for the statement that they stood in the way of progress, it was refuted by the fact that they were mechanically recruited from the ablest and most progressive members of the nation. Galton had shown conclusively in his works on Eugenics that ability was inherited, and consequently that men who had won their way to the front of the nation were likely to produce sons as able as themselves. A carefully prepared and thoroughly enjoyable speech.

Mr. C. CHITTY asked the preceding speaker several questions, one of them being whether the son of the son of the man of ability would be more



likely to inherit ability than the son of the son of a man of no particular brains. All should be given an equal chance to climb to the top of the ladder.

An amended phraseology would render his speeches intelligible to other members of the Society besides himself.

A. K. GILMOUR, Esq., recalled the days when, as a pale-faced student, he himself—but

The PRESIDENT just then decided the Society held its meetings for the purpose of debate, not of autobiography.

Thwarted thus from his autobiographical intentions, Mr. GILMOUR, after censuring the President for snatching away in so unmannerly a fashion the intellectual treat which the Society had so long awaited (a remark which was greeted with tremendous applause), now proceeded to fall into his anecdotal, and recalled chats with unshaven porters and bloated plutocrats, evincing a strong preference for the latter. He assured the Society that it was a very pleasant thing to be a member of a privileged social class.

The PRESIDENT then 'rose to say a few words,' the practical effect of which was to express his incredulity as to the existence of Galton, and to pour his withering sarcasm on one who had dared to mention a name with which he was unacquainted.

R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD, Esq., in a highly-polished and fluent speech, pleaded the cause of Anarchy, saying that a long experience at Oxford had led him to deplore both the morals and the existence of a privileged social class. He concluded his delightful and amusing address by holding up to public horror and contempt that most effete and most blue-blooded aristocrat.

P. GUEDALLA, Esq., President of the Oxford Union, who first of all emphasized his pleasure in speaking in a place where he had no real right to be, and which he had only been able to find thanks to the kindly directions of his cabdriver, who, to judge from his intimate acquaintance with the School, must, he thought, have been an Old Westminster himself! He then defended the upper classes, whose great natural advantage was that they were ornamental. They were the only class that wore spats, and had not Julius Caesar himself once said, 'Let me have men about me that wear *spats*'? Was it not, too, a fact that it was only a feeling of ultra-democratic conviction that prompted the tramway companies to post up their vehicles with ominous notices forbidding passengers the right to SPAT? After disputing some of the Opposer's conclusions, he finally scouted the ridiculous charges brought by the previous speaker against himself, urging the Society not to be misled by one who was distinguished above all for his pernicious habits and slanderous tongue.

Witticisms, epigrams, puns and paradoxes flowed from Mr. Guedalla's lips with clockwork regularity, and his speech brought down the

House. We must apologise to him for so meagre an account of his side-splitting oration, and hope sincerely that the Society may soon have the pleasure of hearing him again.

The motion was lost by 7 votes to 13.

R.

LIST OF DEBATES.—PLAY TERM, 1911.

Date.	Motion.	For.	Against.
Oct. 5	'That this House considers Home Rule to be a menace to the stability of the British Empire.'	J. W. N. Smith, Esq. J. G. Barrington-Ward.	D. F. Jerrold. B. H. Lunn. Carried 17—10
" 12	'That in the opinion of this House the present conditions of labour justify the recent strikes.'	D. F. Jerrold. C. Chitty.	J. G. Barrington-Ward. R. E. Garvin. Lost 9—10
" 19	'That this House considers the advantages of a Boarding-school are exaggerated.'	C. E. S. Noakes. A. C. V. Miles.	A. D. Crow. J. W. McCulloch. Lost 10—17
" 26	'That in the opinion of this House War serves no useful purpose.'	B. H. Lunn. R. E. Garvin.	R. R. Sedgwick. A. D. Crow. Carried 12—9
Nov. 2	'That this House deplors the national devotion to sport.'	J. C. Hobson. H. A. G. Phillimore.	R. S. Partridge. J. M. Troutbeck. Carried 15—5
" 9	'That this House would welcome the Nationalization of Sources of Wealth.'	D. F. Jerrold. B. H. Lunn.	J. G. Barrington-Ward. G. E. S. Fursdon. Lost 9—15
" 16	'That this House welcomes the re-introduction of rowing at Westminster.'	J. G. Barrington-Ward. O. I. Burgess.	G. B. F. Rudd. G. C. Lowry. Carried 14—3
" 23	'That this House considers communication between the dead and the living to be probable.'	B. H. Lunn. C. A. Munro-Faure.	R. S. Partridge. J. C. Hobson. Carried 15—7
" 30	'That in the opinion of this House the Elizabethan Age was not the golden age of English poetry.'	J. G. Barrington-Ward. J. M. Troutbeck.	W. J. N. Little. W. Ashmead-Bartlett. Cancelled
Dec. 7	'That this House deplors that social position should influence success in life.'	J. C. Hobson. J. M. Troutbeck.	W. B. W. Durrant. C. A. Munro-Faure. Lost 7—13
" 14	'That in the opinion of this House the interests of small States are insufficiently safeguarded.'	D. F. Jerrold. A. Marchetti.	R. R. Sedgwick. D. M. Morriss. Lost 4—5

W.S.N.H.S.

ON Saturday, November 18, H. P. Hollis, Esq., P.R.A.S., Sub-Astronomer at Greenwich Observatory, read a very interesting and instructive paper on 'Stars,' discussing their nature, composition and motion in general. He began by describing various groups and constellations and explained the differences between stars and planets. He went on to discuss the question, 'How many stars are there?' On a fine clear night not more than 2,000 stars could be seen by the naked eye, exclusive of the Milky Way; with telescopes more could be seen, the number increasing in proportion



to the power of the object glass ; there were, however, some that were invisible, even through the strongest telescopes yet constructed, and that only appeared on photographic plates. He went on to discuss the nature and composition of stars. This is found out by means of the spectroscope, from which it has been discovered that the majority consist of the same substance as our sun. After discussing the distances between the stars, and how they are measured, he went on to tell us that by comparisons with star catalogues of 100 years ago, it had been discovered that our solar system and all the stars were in motion, and that the whole universe was moving around some centre of attraction. The lecturer concluded by showing the Society several interesting exhibits, amongst which was a star catalogue by Nevil Maskelyne, K.S. (1734-49), Astronomer Royal, 1765-1811, with marginal notes in the author's handwriting.

### House Notes.

K.S.S.—We must begin first by congratulating Sedgwick on his brilliant success at Cambridge, Munro-Faure on half the Ireland Translation prize, and Little and Troutbeck on their respective performances in Orations. Beyond this little has happened. Our Juniors beat Grant's handsomely, and would undoubtedly have been successful, if, when they met H.B.B., they had had a little practice and a little luck. Chess Ties were won by Barclay-Smith, Barrington-Ward and Sedgwick second and third respectively, after a well-contested tournament. House games in Green on Wednesday and Saturday mornings are auguring well for Town Boy match. Neither Morriss or Turner have returned this term, the former suffering from nervous breakdown, the latter recuperating after his long illness. Both have our best wishes for speedy restoration to health. The Literary Society concluded a successful Play Term with 'Othello,' Mr. Sargeant being magnificent, and are now engaged on 'The Tempest.'

ASHBURNHAM.—The contrast between the size of the House and the littleness of its doings grows ever more striking, and this term we have little to record save various happenings in the world of sport. Our Juniors have yielded the palm to H.B.B., and have handed over the trophy after a stay of two years up the House. Our team suffered mainly from youth and inexperience, and will do better next year. MacCulloch, Pick and Kann continue to play regularly for the School, and Cardew has lately been following in their footsteps with success. Our numbers are higher than ever ; Last and Hammond alone left last term. The former will be greatly missed in Seniors.

GRANT'S.—Although football was the one weak spot in our brilliant career last term, yet there is no doubtful prospect of it becoming our chief glory among many glories this term. We had the misfortune to lose Juniors last term, mainly, we believe, through the absence of our own best men, and not because of the superior merit of our victorious opponents. Potter regained his pinks, and Smith this term has been given his thirds and has secured a place in the team at centre-half. Mr. Tanner gave us a very successful Play Supper last term, for which we should like to take this opportunity of thanking him. Finally, we should like to say that our athletic confidence is such that we already feel that we have a firm grasp on the Sports Cup which has so long and so adroitly evaded us.

H.B.B.—

'Gratters' we offer first, unstinted,  
To all our Junior Team,  
Who, since our House Notes last were printed,  
Beyond all hope or dream,

Have won the Cup, their worth to prove :  
Grant's, College and Ashburnham  
They beat (two—one), Rigaud's (two—love) ;  
None could withstand or turn 'em,

For Corps promotion praise we owe  
To Frankish, Miller, Forbes,  
And Ekin. 'Thirds' to Mansel-Howe  
Attention next absorbs,

Lately and often for the School he  
Has played, in style alert ;  
We hope by now his knee has fully  
Recovered from its hurt.

Condolences on injured limbs  
We offer Ainsworth-Davis,  
And, as gymnastic talent seems  
A very 'rara avis,'

We hope e'er many weeks are o'er  
He will be well again.  
Since, for the Gym. Comp., searches for  
A 'sub.' have proved in vain,

Five ties last term their course completed,  
When Lang and Holloway  
In a good final round defeated  
Frankish and R. C. May.

That's all, we think, that need be said ;  
And so—the old, old song,  
—Apologising to the 'Ed.'

Lest he with us be very fed  
Up for these over-lengthened  
House Notes—farewell—so long !

RIGAUD'S.—Since the Editor last importuned us for Notes, very little has happened. Cutler, St. John, and Wood have left us, but our numbers should not be much less than they were last term. Our football and cricket have suffered some loss by the departure of St. John, whose health was too weak to allow him to stay. Yard Ties were won last term by Pink, and the Ties were all noticeable for the bloodthirsty way in which they were fought out.

At the end of last term there was a most successful Play Supper, for which our thanks as usual are due to Mr. and Mrs. Fox. Unlike other



years, it started at 7.15 P.M. on the last night of term instead of after the second Play. Owing to the large numbers of the House there were fewer Old Rigaudites there than usual.

Last, but not least, our congratulations are due to A. H. Bird and Pink. To the former on his bravery in starting, and his skill in getting finished, House Fives Ties, and to the latter on winning them.

### Old Westminsters.

ON the occasion of the Durbar, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., of the Indian Bar, one of the Secretaries to the Indian Government, received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. J. C. Gow has been playing regularly for the O.U.A.F.C., while Mr. C. K. Covington has also appeared frequently for the same side.

### Birth.

PHILBY.—At Ambala, Panjab, India, on New Year's Day, the wife of H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S., of a son.

### Obituary.

BY the death of ARTHUR SOUTHEY, a nephew of the poet, which occurred on December 28, *The Elizabethan* loses one of its oldest subscribers. Born in 1833 and admitted in 1847 he was at one time Secretary of the Elizabethan Club. Of late years he had lived in retirement in South Devon.

### Correspondence.

THE EPILOGUE OF 1811.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—The enclosed cutting from the *Times* of December 25, 1811, is of interest.

The lines of the Epilogue beginning 'Merito te amamus' do not appear in *Lusus Alteri*, and no author's name is appended. The writer of the letter to the *Times* is no doubt right in attributing the authorship to Page, who at that time was Under-Master.

Yours faithfully,  
W. A. PECK.

FROM THE TIMES OF 1811.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25.

To the Editor of 'The Times.'

Hoc tempore  
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.

TERENT. *And.*

SIR,—Devoted as your journal is to the protection of public morals, and watchful of opportunities to attack all public performances and exhibitions that are assailable from a want of consistency or truth, I cannot but express my surprise that you should have omitted to notice the Prologue spoken at Westminster School, on Monday last, on the representation of TERENCE'S *Andrian*. You are aware, Sir, that this school was founded by Queen ELIZABETH as a nursery for the propagation of religion and orthodox literature. It is governed by two masters; and one of the laws of its founder is, that every year one of the plays of TERENCE shall be performed by the scholars, in order that, when they appear in the senate, at the bar, or in the pulpit, they may not be deterred from delivering their sentiments 'servili metu,' from the want of a proper confidence. On these occasions, it is customary that a Prologue should be written in allusion to the temper and character of the times. The present masters of the school are Dr. Carey and the Rev. Mr. Page; both of them men of the most distinguished talents, and both of the established church. The Prologue for this year is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Page; and it is but due to the great acquirements of the poet to say, that a composition more chaste and elegant in its Latinity has never, perhaps, been produced by any of his predecessors. On the first and second nights of performance (for there are always three), this Prologue was recited before a large, and, it is to be presumed, a learned assembly, who testified their sense of its merits by repeated and general applause. I sincerely wish that I could conscientiously acquiesce in unqualified praise of this literary production, and that the author had not indiscreetly and deliberately, and, as it were, of malice prepense against his own reputation, polluted it with an alloy of adulation and servility. It having been communicated on Monday that the Duke of York would be present that evening, at the third representation, the author was no sooner apprized of his Royal Highness's intention than he improvidently introduced, after the words

—receptam stare consuetudinem

the following lines:—

Nam nos, mehercule, ejus consuetudinis  
Per quinquagena lustra poenituit nihil  
Nec poenitebit unquam nunc nobis magis  
Placeat necesse est, quae te, Princeps optime  
Frederice, toties huc advexit hospitem.

Sed tu profecto id in animum induxti tuum  
Quam plurimis prodesse, obesse nemini,  
Ita nec te puduit hisce nostris lusibus  
Crebro interesse; quia nimirum id cerneret  
Volupe esse nobis, et apud caeteros quoque  
Tuo favore nostram augeri gratiam.

Merito te amamus omnes. Tu porro tua  
Virtute macte sedulo; et quam modo tibi,  
Votis lubenter obsecuta publicis,  
Fraterna pietas reddidit provinciam  
(Pudet meminisse quibus olim abreptam dolis)  
Iterum tibi habeto; quam procures splendide  
Ita ut solebas; nam nihil tibi reliqui est  
Quod nunc in ista efficere possis amplius  
Quam quod solebas et quod est factum peius.

Who, Sir, can peruse these lines, however prejudiced he may be, without a wish that they had been omitted? In regard to the compliment paid to the Duke for being



present at the representation of the play, there is certainly no fault to be found; but when we come to the words

*Merito te amamus omnes,*

it is surely time for us to pause. The sentence is, of course, supposed to express the sentiments of the whole school. How far this conclusion was justified at the recital, I know not; but it is natural to presume that a vast applause ensued. Had the great DRYDEN, however, once the ornament of this school, been present on the occasion, he might not, perhaps, have joined in the plaudits; for I remember that in his *Amphitryon* he makes *Mercury* reply to some flatterers thus:—

'ALL. We all congratulate *Amphitryon*.

'MERC. Keep your congratulations to yourselves, Gentlemen. 'Tis a nice point, let me tell you that; and the less that is said of it the better.'

#### SCHOOL PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—I was much interested by 'Revisor's' letter in your December number and I should like to supplement his remarks by a few further suggestions. Out of the 111 hymns in the school hymnal, there are a few hymns that are sung Saint's Day after Saint's Day and upon which the changes are being continually rung: these are occasionally supplemented by a few others, but the vast majority of the hymns are never sung at all. In fact, of these 111 hymns, there are not more than 25 that are ever sung under any circumstances. Are we then to suppose that the authorities consider the other hymns to be not worth singing? And if so, why do they not take steps to increase the 'singable' selection?

Might I suggest that in a future edition of the school prayer book the hymns be rearranged under the headings of particular festivals, with a special division for 'General Hymns,' as in the Ancient and Modern Hymn Book. This would obviate the use of hymns on occasions for which they are wholly unsuited, and would allow scope for the ejection of many bad hymns and for the introduction of many new good ones. It would also do away with the entirely misplaced merit that seems to be now attached to the singing of a hymn merely because it was written by an O.W.

Furthermore, the two hymns that are generally sung on the last day of term—'Lord dismiss us with thy blessing' and 'O God our help in ages past'—are not included in the school hymnal, and the result is that on the occasions on which they are sung only those who are fortunate enough, or high enough in the School to sit in the choir have the words of the hymns to sing from, as no hymn books are provided in Abbey outside the choir.

Lastly, the revision of hymns might well be accompanied by slight alterations of the Prayer Book itself. For instance, the copies now issued at the School shop still contain the name of Queen Victoria in the prayers for the Sovereign. The list of benefactors might also be added to and the 'Commendatio Benefactorum' in the Commemoration Service might be enlarged with advantage. With all apologies for encroaching so largely upon your valuable space,

I am, Sir,  
Yours, etc.,  
H. B.

[This correspondence must now cease.—ED.]

#### SCHOOL BOUNDS.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

January 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We should like to make use of your columns to draw attention to the extreme antiquity of the printed notice about Bounds, which will be found at

the top of School steps. In the category of shops which are in or out of bounds, some are mentioned which have long ceased to exist. This notice is, we presume, for the edification and enlightenment of the new boy, to guide his erring footsteps into the right way. Instead of this, its effect is now to set him the task of discovering that there is no longer a Post Office in Broad Sanctuary or that 'Miss Davenport's' and 'Taylor's' are now no more. When a fellow perceives that part of this Bound's notice is out of date, his natural instinct is to take this as an excuse for disregarding its injunction altogether. If this interesting piece of antiquity must be preserved, would not a glass case in the Library be a more suitable place for it?

We are, Sir, Yours, etc.,  
C. C.  
C. E. S. N.

#### VILLAGE BOYS AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—Allow me with all humility to make an open appeal through the columns of our old School paper. I write of the village boy because I know more about him, although no doubt my remarks may apply equally to the City dweller. Give the average National School boy out in our villages the choice of a sport, a pastime, and my experience leads me to believe that by far the greater majority will choose rifle shooting. Knowledge of this fact does, I think, open a vast and magnificent field for the sporting instincts of past and present public schoolboys to act as Instructors in the Miniature Service Rifle to the village boys of our dear old land. Looking back now over a personal experience of twenty-three years out in Greater Britain, and if compelled to choose between the old 'pancake' which hangs in its case upon my wall, between the sporting and football trophies which adorn my study on the one hand and a good rifle trophy on the other, I would most certainly choose the rifle trophy and sacrifice the rest. As a national asset the man or boy who knows how to carry his rifle is worth more on the average than he who makes his century at Lord's or kicks the winning goal at a Charterhouse match.

We want the 'Aidans' the 'Cuthberts' of the rifle—in other words, 'Rifle Missionaries.'

The following 'modus operandi' may interest any would-be Instructor. The first thing is to approach the village schoolmaster for leave to enter the schoolroom and address the boys. Then organise a few meetings for instruction in the component parts of the rifle, positions, aiming, drill, etc. (If you can get no further than this something has been done.) I put up a small target on the wall above the fireplace. Then look around for a sand, gravel or chalk pit with a 25 yards' range. (I don't believe in the covered range.) Get the boys to help you erect two railway sleepers, say 6 or 8 feet apart, with two rows of thin double irons across: four irons in all; two of them just sufficiently apart to take a piece of cardboard slipped in for the top and then, about 8 or 9 inches, another row lower down for the bottom of the cardboard. Each boy brings his own cardboard to which you attach a miniature target. We used the Miniature Service without peep-sights and Kynoch's Axite .22 cartridges. As the heart of young England is very simple indeed, so keep your methods as simple as possible. If, at the end of a season, you wish to offer a reward for good endeavour, don't offer prizes or medals, but offer a trip to London, a treat of sorts. They like it better. It is not absolutely necessary to confine your instruction to the National School boys; it can apply equally to other dwellers in the village. One asks nobody to try a thing which one has not tried in the past to do oneself with a certain amount of success.

Yours faithfully,  
E. J. H. GARNET MAN.



## Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following :—

*The Alleynian* (2), *The Beaumont Review*, *The Blundellian*, *The Blue*, *The Bradfield College Chronicle*, *The Cheltonian*, *The Clayesmorian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Edinburgh Academy Chronicle* (2), *The Eton College Chronicle* (5), *The Felstedian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Forest School Magazine*, *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*, *The Haileyburian* (2), *The Haverfordian* (2), *The Harrovian*, *The Lancing College Magazine* (2), *The Marlburian*, *The Meteor*, *The Newtonian*, *The Olivian*, *The Pauline*, *The Penn Charter Magazine* (2), *The Rodleian*, *The Reptonian*, *The Rossalian* (2), *The Salopian* (2), *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, *The Trinity University Review*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Wellingtonian*, *The Wycombe Abbey Gazette*, and *The Wykehamist* (2).

### 'THE ARENA.'

February will see the publication of the first issue of a new paper which should be received with more than usual interest by the past and present members of all the leading public schools. It will be an illustrated monthly, with the title of *The Arena*, and will specialise on the public schools and the ancient Universities. Part of the paper will be devoted to the subject of amateur sport and athletics, and articles will also be published dealing with matters of historical and architectural interest which will provide ample scope for artistic illustrations.

A regular feature will be a concise summary of recent events which, while necessarily too brief to challenge comparison with the more complete treatment accorded in the School Papers, should suffice to stimulate the interest of 'Old Boys' who have in too many cases lost touch with their schools.

### 'THE ELIZABETHAN' CLUB.

THIS Club was founded in the year 1864, and consists of Old Westminsters. Its objects are to promote intercourse among Old Westminsters and to preserve the associations and further the interests and prosperity of the School. The subscription to the Club is 10s. 6d. per annum, or on the payment of £3 3s. all future subscriptions may be compounded for.

Old Westminsters who wish to join the Club should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, A. C. NESBITT, Esq., 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

### NOTICES.

ALL contributions to the February number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor at 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, not later than February 10.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents must enclose their names with contributions, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Back numbers are obtainable of the Editor, price 1s. each.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary, 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

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ANNUAL (payment in advance) . . . . .	0	4	0
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" " (after the age of 30) . . . . .	4	0	0
" " ( " " 40) . . . . .	3	0	0
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Subscriptions now due should be forwarded at once to J. SARGEANT, Esq., Little Dean's Yard, Westminster School, S.W. (not addressed "The Treasurer").

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

*Florat.*