



# The Elizabethan.

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## FRAGMENTA QUÆDAM.\*

A KING'S Scholar long since—Francis Lynn—had the now rare fancy to preserve his school accounts. One supposes that he did so only because it pleased him to look back upon his early economy and diligence, never thinking that here, as so often, the record's value for others to come would in great part lie outside its meaning to himself. As he, two centuries ago, could not foresee how thoroughly impossible we find his figures, or foretaste that supreme flavour which age imparts above all to once any-day trifles, so we (the time being fulfilled) discover in these accounts an interest not yet dreamt of in our own.

Ten years at Westminster for £69. 15s.—that is the sum of it all! And, more curious still, the first eight years—he was then a home-boarder—consumed of this but £30. 18s.; a sum about equal, if one may judge from the

rather earlier extracts from Busby's book in the *Alumni*, to the yearly charges of a Town Boy boarder. Francis was already nearing eighteen in 1689, when he came into college as Liberty Boy. Two years later he was 'elected away, captain of the school, to Trinity College.'

In those two years £38. 17s. had been added to the score. Of course this includes expenses not reckonable before. These are the details:—

	£	s.	d.
School Fees . . . . .	8	12	0
Furnishing . . . . .	6	0	6
Books, etc. . . . .	0	14	0
Clothing . . . . .	6	15	3
Pocket money . . . . .	2	14	10
Barber and Bedmaker . . . . .	1	8	0
Poll-tax . . . . .	0	2	0
Candles . . . . .	0	6	5
Faggots (once) . . . . .	0	1	0
Offerings, exactions, and largess	12	3	0
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	£38	17	0

\* See p. 217 of the *Alumni*.

The last item, especially, 'surprises by him-

self.' One must either smile or shudder, reading how each Christmastide this King's Scholar would bravely bestow upon Busby himself one guinea; upon the second master, Dr. Knipe, half a guinea; and upon the usher five shillings! It is interesting, again, to note the high price of liberty. 'June 20. 1689.—Paid to the eight seniors for my freedom, as customary for the captain of the election, £8. 12s.!' That is eight guineas (then reckoned at £1. 1s. 6d. apiece). The guinea, by the way, was first struck for the old twenty-shilling piece in 1663; but this hardly enables us to limit the antiquity of the payment, for we find it evidently a principle with Francis to yield the benefit of the superior coinage to masters and seniors, while denying it to equals, ushers, and menials! Next may probably be recognised the ancestry of some hardly-forgotten institutions. 'May 3, 1689. To entertain my schoolfellows upon my being elected, a usual custom, 7s.' (On June 10 he went before the Dean, and put on his gown.) 'June 11. For double commons and servants' fees, as customary on this occasion, £1.' 'March 4, 1690. For tarts, to treat as free-boy on Shrove Tuesday, 10s.' Was the second election breakfast on that day a survival or revival of this? At all events, they had a common origin in the desirability of ante-Lenten repletion.

What was a 'cotton candle,' and what want was relieved by a 'yard and half of kenting?' 'Box money to servants, 2s.' on Christmas day is intelligible enough; but the date suggests a problem, *When were the holidays?* The expenditure seems at first to run through all the months. It is quite a relief to find that at least he never spends anything but pocket money in August.

If the fagging, judged by the price paid for freedom, was severe, nevertheless these juniors enjoyed some outrageous luxuries. 'A new feather-bed and bolster,' 'a rug,' 'a new table,' 'a canopy to the bed' (forsooth!), 'curtains to my bed'!! (The Prince Regent cried 'Good God!' when *he* saw the beds in dormitory.) And one fears that Francis Lynn paid no 'subscription to school games.' It is certain that he wore an eighteen-shilling waistcoat, but we are glad that he wore out some shoe-leather at three shillings and sixpence the pair. Perhaps he played at marbles, or bowled a hoop. Yet since he seldom bought stockings, and *never* breeches, even that hope is dashed; and one is inclined to make it a grievance that he

was only once fined 'admonishing money—*i.e.* the forfeitures for speaking English—6d.,' as also that '5s. for my theam making,' apparently kept him in stationery for two years!

One more entry should be quoted: 'A Bible, Practice of Piety, and a comb, 4s. 7d.!' a fine illustration of the adage that cleanliness stands next to godliness! With this we must take leave of Francis Lynn.

## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 38.—WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH.

It is with some hesitation that we invite our readers to accompany us once again into the veritable Sahara of English history—the politics of the first half of the eighteenth century; but there can be no doubt that to have been Prime Minister of England, if only for two days, and those two by no means at the acme of her glory, is a sufficient title to distinction, and implies the possession of a singular, if not necessarily of a brilliant, character; for there are so many men in all ages who would be glad to be First Lord of the Treasury, that the man who attains that post must be exceptionally endowed, whether it be with eloquence, with talent for intrigue, with personal influence, with wealth, or with pliability. And we need, therefore, make no further apology for introducing William Pulteney into our series.

The writer's task is rendered rather more arduous than usual by the absence of any biography devoted to Pulteney. The period of his political career was exceptionally rich in the compilation of memoirs, but the allusions to him in contemporary writings, while numerous enough to embarrass his biographer, fail to supply him with several essential facts. For instance, the date of his birth has not been fixed with any accuracy—some fixing it in 1682 and others in 1684. The latter date appears the more probable, as he matriculated at Christ Church in 1700, and sixteen was in his time a comparatively mature age for a gentleman of property commencing his University career. He came of an old Leicestershire family, and took his name from a village in that county. Of his father, Colonel Pulteney, little is known; his grandfather, Sir William, had made his mark as Member of Parliament for the City of Westminster; but for his riches, which were afterwards almost proverbial, the subject of our memoir was chiefly indebted to the testamentary munificence of a Mr. Guy, who bequeathed him £40,000 and an estate worth £500 a year.

Of Pulteney's school-days we know practically nothing. He must have been at the school soon after Dr. Busby's long and glorious rule came to an end, if not before; but most of his Westminster days were passed under the headmastership of Dr. Knipe, in a time when the school annals are peculiarly destitute

of great names. The celebrated Old Westminsters with whom he was on terms of intimacy were either considerably senior or appreciably junior to him; from which fact we may not unfairly draw the inference that he had imbibed enough of the *genius loci* to seek the society of Old Westminsters as such. But Westminster patriotism was then at its height—it was about this period, as we read in the *Alumni*, that Bentley, wishing to secure a Trinity Fellowship for a certain O.W., suggested that he should bring a body of his Westminster friends, and forcibly exclude his rival from the College Hall.

Christ Church, when Pulteney matriculated there, was flourishing under the genial rule of the versatile Dr. Aldrich; but of his Oxford life we have no details, save that he was selected by the Dean to deliver a complimentary speech to the Queen when she visited the University. Pulteney's political career opened in 1705, when he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Heydon, in Yorkshire, which he represented for twenty-nine years. His principles were those of strong attachment to the constitution established by the 'great and glorious' Revolution of 1688, and he played a minor but honourable part in the struggle, which was then entering on its last phase. For we must recollect that, although George I. did ultimately succeed to the throne on the death of Queen Anne, it was extremely doubtful in the opinion of contemporaries whether he would do so. The Queen was naturally biassed in favour of her own brother; the Whigs had alienated the people by their follies—notably the persecution of Sacheverel—and the Queen through the insolence of her former favourite. A Tory Ministry came into power, many of its members were undoubtedly working in the interests of the banished Stuarts, and the Whigs were driven to the most desperate shifts. At the secret meetings of their leaders, to which Pulteney's wealth and talents ere long gained him admission, it was proposed to introduce Hanoverian troops for the purpose of securing the succession, and many of the party subscribed—Pulteney among them—to a loan raised for the foolish and wicked purpose of inducing the Emperor to continue his war with Louis XIV. after all his allies had abandoned him. The First Lord of the Treasury stabbed at the Council board, the Queen's Ambassador to Paris slain in a duel in Hyde Park—by the machinations of his political opponents, as it was confidently asserted—a member expelled from the House of Commons for writings which even in these sensitive days would not hurt the feelings even of an Irish M.P., such were a few of the incidents which marked the close of the reign of Queen Anne. The issue of that envenomed struggle was still in doubt up to the day when Argyle and Somerset forced their way uninvented into the Privy Council, and the decision of the once vacillating Shrewsbury triumphed over Bolingbroke's hesitating diplomacy; and then English politics settled down into a stagnation which nothing stirred save the often contemptible rivalries of the chiefs of the victorious party.

Pulteney had slowly but surely built up his reputation during these events. He had long sat silent in the House; for before he entered it he had come to the conclusion that no man could be eloquent who began with a set speech. But his talents were such as would make their way. Soon after his maiden speech he was recognised as a debater of the first order; and when, on the accession of George I., a new Whig Ministry was formed, Pulteney accepted the post of Secretary at War, to the great indignation of Marlborough, who thought himself entitled to dispose of that office. Then followed the disjointed, ill-organised Jacobite rising, known as the 'Fifteen'; but it was speedily suppressed. An amnesty was proposed for certain of the Scotch insurgents, and Pulteney made himself very conspicuous in his successful opposition to the policy of mercy. We may regret that his talents were so employed, but we must remember that it is very easy to advocate leniency 180 years after the event, and very difficult to practise it when the danger, or the appearance of it, is imminent. Indeed it may fairly be argued that any slackness on the part of George I.'s Ministers in following up their advantages would have led to their exchanging places with Oxford in the Tower.

The victorious Whigs soon fell out over the spoil, Townshend and Walpole heading one faction, and Sunderland and Stanhope the other. Pulteney adhered to the former section of the party, and in consequence found himself compelled to resign office in 1717. It was by the King's favour that Stanhope secured his triumph; but the failure of the South Sea scheme brought him into discredit with the nation, and his power was slipping from his grasp when he died suddenly in 1721, as was said from the effects of a violent attack made upon him in the House by the dissolute Duke of Wharton. Sunderland was charged with complicity in the fraud—if fraud there was—which had beggared so many thousands; but though the Commons were in no mood to temper justice with mercy, as their treatment of the South Sea Directors sufficiently proves, the Minister was pronounced innocent by a majority of 61. Nevertheless, he had incurred so much odium that he found it necessary to resign his office, and Walpole was reinstated. Townshend also was restored to power; but Pulteney only received the insignificant post of Cofferer of the Household, and that only after a considerable interval.

It is impossible to pronounce dogmatically on the reasons which prevented Pulteney from returning to office with Walpole as he had shared his fall; but we shall not be far wrong if we ascribe it to the jealousy which was the chief vice in Walpole's character. His mind was possessed with the principle that if two men rode on a horse one must ride behind, and he was never slow to quarrel with any associate whose abilities or talents were too high to submit to taking the back seat. Pulteney had once been on terms of the closest intimacy with Walpole; but this disregard of his claims gradually alienated him, and gave its bent

to his whole political career. It is quite possible that his connection with the 'Patriots,' as the discontented Whigs were styled, was dictated by motives as lofty as the name of his party implies. It is even probable that he had really convinced himself that Walpole was sacrificing the interests of England to those of Hanover; but the fact remains that the politics of the first fifteen years of George II.'s reign are simply a struggle between Pulteney, at the head of a motley collection of 'Patriots,' Jacobites, and hangers-on to the Prince of Wales on the one side, and Walpole and his stolid majority on the other—a majority inspired, it is to be feared, by motives as discreditable as those of their opponents were divergent. Unlike Fox and Pitt, it was a 'jostling by dark intrigue for place,' in which Pulteney's talents were most unworthily employed.

But this is to anticipate the chief points of his career. For a short time during the latter days of George I.'s reign Pulteney submitted to be a sort of 'odd-job man' to the Ministry, and in that capacity presided over the Committee which examined the unfortunate young Jacobite, Laver, previous to his execution. Pulteney's report to the House involved many noblemen of high position; but the Commons declined to take action upon such evidence, although it secured the banishment of Atterbury.

The Bishop went into exile just as Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled bitterly with the titular James III., returned with a pardon, which only secured his person and did not restore his forfeited property; which latter was the subject of a special Bill which Walpole carried, but he made no secret of his intention to keep Bolingbroke excluded from Parliament. Bolingbroke was, perhaps, right in guessing that his own abilities were the chief obstacle to the removal of his disqualification; and, though Walpole cried out bitterly against his ingratitude, the sometime Jacobite may have been justified in feeling more indignation at the grace which Walpole withheld, than gratitude for those which he granted. He soon formed a close alliance with Pulteney, and together they started that famous periodical *The Craftsman*. When it was first published, the Opposition in the House of Commons was practically non-existent; in the second year of George II.'s reign it could only muster a minority of 84 to protest against a most unpopular payment for Hessian troops. So well did Walpole administer the affairs of his country that it is, perhaps, well for England that the growth of the Opposition was not faster; but though the position they took up was often factious, we should at least give them credit, as historians seem loth to do, for the far from rare occasions on which they were in the right. But right and wrong made very little difference to the division lists, and Walpole had as large a majority when Pulteney attacked him for using the Secret Service money to influence elections, as he had when the Opposition tried to reject a Bill which provided that legal documents should be drawn up in English and not in Latin. But it was to no purpose that Pulteney vindicated

the title of 'unrivalled orator,' long since bestowed on him, by magnificent diatribes against our dangerous guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction or against the increase of our standing armies. He might rouse the country into one of its illogical fits of political fervour by his attacks upon a prudent and far-sighted Excise scheme, but the Opposition was still in a minority. It was like the electioneers in Thackeray's 'Philip,' 'The boys, the people, the shouting, are all on our side. The voting, I regret to say, continues steadily on the side of the enemy.'

(To be continued.)

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### School Notes.

ORATIONS were held 'Up School' on February 10. The piece set was the first half of Milton's 'Lycidas.' There were only two candidates, H. B. McCaskie being judged first, and G. E. B. Loch second.

The following have been given their Pinks:—

J. H. Alderson.	R. R. Campbell.
L. K. D'Arcy.	H. W. Gates.
H. S. Ladell.	A. R. Severn.

The Pancake Greeze took place 'Up School' on Shrove Tuesday, February 14. The pancake and the sovereign were secured by E. Underwood.

We beg to congratulate the Rev. R. A. Edgell on his appointment as Head Master of Leamington College.

The School was to have played Old Carthusians on Saturday, February 18, but, owing to a mistake, none of their team turned up.

F. Street was our only representative in the 'Varsity match on February 18. We must congratulate him on a victory for which he was himself largely responsible.

We beg to congratulate R. R. Sandilands, W. N. Winckworth, and A. H. Harrison on being chosen to play for England against Ireland on Saturday, February 25.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, though he did not come down himself, asked for a Play as usual on St. David's Day. It was given on March 3.

The subject for the Vincent Prize this year was 'King Lear.' The senior prize was awarded to G. Eady, and the junior to Holliday.

We notice with pleasure that C. T. Agar, who is coxing the Cambridge eight, has obtained his 'Blue.'

A new paper, called the *Martlet*, has lately appeared at Westminster. It disclaims all rivalry with *The Elizabethan*, and its object is to supply such articles as would not, from their nature, find a place in the 'historian and mentor.' Its price is 3d., and it is to be published every month.

C. A. Sherring (O.W.) played for Lord Hawke's team against Agra, on February 6.

We were to have played Christ Church on Saturday, March 4, but, as they were unable to raise a team, the match had to be scratched.

The football season, therefore, came to an end on February 25, when we played Charterhouse.

The following is a summary of the results of the various matches:—

Matches played . . . . .	21
Matches won . . . . .	6
Matches lost . . . . .	14
Matches drawn . . . . .	1
Goals for . . . . .	32
Goals against . . . . .	60

The Second Eleven has played three matches, of which two have been won, and one lost.

An account of Westminster appeared in the February number of the *Ludgate Monthly*. The illustrations were fair, though very badly selected; but the letterpress was full of mistakes.

H. S. Ladell has been elected a member of the Sports Committee.

It is requested that all Challenge Cups should be returned to the Captain *at once*.

The term is to end on Wednesday, March 29, instead of on Thursday, March 30.

The Ireland Greek Verse Prize has been awarded to E. H. Cox, *proxime accessit* D. Shearme.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Haig-Brown for her hospitality to the whole School and to the Eleven on the occasion of the Charterhouse Match.

## THE FIELDS.

### WESTMINSTER *v.* CASUALS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 11, and resulted in a draw (3-3). Casuals won the toss, and Severn kicked off for the School about 3 o'clock. The ground was in a very bad state, but this did not prevent the Casuals from pressing us almost immediately, and before the game had been started five minutes Adams scored their first goal with a long shot. Nothing further was added for some

time, but about five minutes before ends were changed Ladell managed to beat Nelson with a very good shot. The score, therefore, at half-time was 1-1. Ten minutes later a good run by Alderson resulted in Severn scoring a second goal for us; but Stevens immediately equalised, and in less than five minutes' time added another point, making the score 3-2. No further addition was made till about ten minutes before time, when More scored another point for us, the match thus resulting in a draw (3-3). For us the forwards and D'Arcy were good, and for Casuals Blaine, Shaw, Adams, Manly and Sale.

The teams were:—

#### CASUALS.

W. G. Nelson (goal), R. W. Sale and W. F. Sheppard (backs), R. Wace, F. E. C. Jones, and Lloyd (half-backs), F. E. Adams and C. F. Blain (right wing), P. Shaw (centre), T. H. Manly and G. B. Stevens (left wing), (forwards).

#### WESTMINSTER.

M. A. V. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and L. K. D'Arcy (backs), W. L. Armstrong, F. B. Sherring, and H. W. Gates (half-backs), R. R. Campbell, J. F. More, A. R. Severn, J. H. Alderson, and H. S. Ladell (forwards).

### WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE 23rd match between Westminster and Charterhouse was played on Saturday, February 25, at Godalming, and ended, as was generally anticipated, in a victory for Charterhouse by 5 goals to 0. The day was fine, with a bright sun and a cold wind, and the ground, which appeared to have received a recent 4-inch top-dressing of loose loam and sand, would probably have been described by its *habitués* as in excellent condition.

Losing the toss, Charterhouse kicked off against the wind at 2.47, and with a rush, whilst our backs were striving to stand on the loose surface, carried the ball down to our goal, but failed to score. From the kick-off Campbell got the ball, and made a good run down the right, but was stopped by Fordyce. Another attack by the Charterhouse left wing was followed by another run from Campbell, and a corner to Westminster. After some loose play in front of the Charterhouse goal, Sherring put in a hard shot from half-back which went over the posts. Even play followed; then Charterhouse again attacked, and Allen had to save. Charterhouse continued to press. Vassall, from the right, shot behind, and soon after placed the ball in front of goal, but Crabtree missed the shot. After some play in the centre of the ground, Charterhouse again attacked; Hunt shot, but Allen saved, and then a fruitless corner fell to Charterhouse off Gates. From a magnificent throw-in by Winch, Dyne headed through the first goal to Charterhouse, eleven minutes after the start.

After the kick-off, Vassall made a good run, but was stopped by D'Arcy; Ladell next made a long run down the left. From a free kick for 'hands,' Vassall

made another long run, but the shot was saved by Allen at the cost of a corner. Runs by Campbell and Ladell followed, but our centre forwards were not in their places and nothing resulted. Charterhouse again bore down on our goal; Crabtree shot, but Allen saved, giving a corner. After some play in front of our goal, Hunt scored for a second time from a pass by Crabtree at ten minutes past three. Charterhouse now had distinctly the best of the game, the ball rarely visiting their half of the ground, and Allen had frequently to save. Two more corners fell to them, then Alderson and Campbell carried the ball down the ground and secured a corner. Charterhouse again attacked, but Crabtree shot behind. Soon after D'Arcy, missing his kick, placed the ball neatly in front of goal, Hunt dashed in and rushed the third goal through, about a minute before half-time.

With the wind in their favour, though it now blew less strongly, Charterhouse continued to press, and ought to have scored heavily. Shots by Wreford-Brown, Vassall, and Hunt all went wide, or were stopped by Allen. Our backs had a great deal to do, and Newman proved himself most useful, whilst Sherring worked tremendously. At last Crabtree scored for the fourth time at 3.45. Soon after Hunt missed an easy chance off a pass from Vassall, and Allen saved another shot from Broadbent. The monotony of the game was at length relieved by several good runs by Campbell and Ladell, fed by Sherring; but the Charterhouse backs were too good, and prevented a score. Another attack followed on the Westminster goal, and Sherring stopped Broadbent just in time, but Charterhouse secured a corner. Again Westminster carried the ball down the ground; it was passed over to Ladell, but his career was stopped, to the surprise of the spectators, by the Referee's whistle, who gave 'off-side.' After some even play, Charterhouse again got the upper hand, and Hunt kicked their fifth goal at 3.58. Soon after the Westminster end was again threatened; another corner fell to Charterhouse, but Dyne shot behind. 'Hands' to Westminster followed near the middle of the ground; from Alderson's pass, Severn scored, but was ruled 'off-side.' Next followed several runs by Vassall, which were stopped by Newman. Ladell and Alderson carried the ball to the other end, and Alderson tried a long shot, which was easily stopped by the goalkeeper. The ball was quickly worked down the field, Hunt shot, but missed, and two corners fell to Charterhouse. More shots followed, but Allen saved the dangerous ones, and so the game ended.

The match could hardly be called exciting or interesting, nor was the unevenness of the play often redeemed by individual brilliance. The Charterhouse forwards were disappointing after the magnificent players that the School has turned out in recent years—their shooting was very poor, and their combination weak. The half-backs were not heavily worked; Winch seemed the best, but none were brilliant. The backs were really good; they played a sound defen-

sive game, but their kicking was often wild and erratic. The goalkeeper was scarcely in evidence.

Bad luck has, throughout the season, dogged the Westminster eleven. A long spell of wet weather had made football impossible 'Up Fields,' and the team was not only out of practice, but thoroughly out of training. It was still further weakened by illness. Severn, in the centre, had risen from a bed of sickness to take his place, but after a few minutes' play he was completely exhausted and practically useless. He had with him the sympathy of all the spectators, who understood his condition and admired his pluck. For More, an old Pink, there was no such excuse. We strongly advise him to give up the brutal game, lest some day, in spite of care, he receive a hurt—*mors et fugacem persequitur virum*. For the greater part of the match we were playing but three forwards, of whom the wing men, Campbell in the first half, and Ladell in the second, had all the offensive work to do, and did it well. Alderson strove hard to fill the place of three men, but naturally failed in the impossible task. Of the halves, Gates was not as good as usual, but he improved as he grew more used to the sand. Fox, who appeared for the first time in the team, was out-classed, but stuck pluckily to his work and was very useful. Sherring, in the centre, did all that a captain could do, by voice and example, to encourage a disheartened crew; he was by a long way the best half on the ground, and played throughout with good temper and sound judgment. Neither of the backs was in form. Newman improved as the game went on and broke up a number of dangerous attacks, but the ground prevented him showing either his pace or his kicking powers. D'Arcy altogether went to pieces, missed his kick continually, and put no dash or vigour into his play. Allen, as usual, saved a number of hard shots and was deservedly cheered; but his huge kicks too often only sent the ball into touch near the corner flag, instead of carrying it down the field, and he gave several unnecessary corners. If he could get over these blemishes in his play, and were safer with his hands, he would make a great reputation.

The teams were as follows:—

#### WESTMINSTER.

M. A. V. Allen (goal), K. D'Arcy and T. H. Newman (backs), H. W. Gates, F. B. Sherring (capt.), and W. Fox (half-backs), R. R. Campbell and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), J. H. Alderson and H. S. Ladell (left wing), (forwards).

#### CHARTERHOUSE.

G. P. Lea (goal), E. H. Bray (capt.) and A. D. Fordyce (backs), A. B. Winch, G. Wreford-Brown, and C. B. Ward (half-backs), G. C. Vassall and J. B. Dyne (right wing), R. Hunt (centre), H. P. O. Broadbent and H. Crabtree (left wing), (forwards).

#### SECOND XI. v. CONDORS.

This match was Played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 11, and resulted in a victory for the School by 4-1. Condors turned up with only six

men, and had to be provided with substitutes from the School. The School, which had the wind in its favour during the first half, scored three goals before changing over. In the second half, the Condors played up better, and got one goal, while the School added another point to its score a little before time. Our goals were obtained by Shearme (2), H. Waterfield and Longhurst.

The School showed some improvement on its previous form, though we ought to have won by a larger margin. H. Waterfield was the best of the forwards, and E. H. Waterfield and Rivaz of the back division.

The School team was :—

J. Robertson (goal). F. C. Rivaz and B. F. Howlett (backs), E. P. Garrett, F. J. Plaskitt, and E. H. Waterfield (half-backs), H. Waterfield, C. F. Watherston, D. Shearme, C. D. Fisher, and F. Longhurst (forwards).

## LONDON SENIOR CUP COMPETITION.

### O.WW. *v.* OLD ST. STEPHENS.

In the second round of the London Cup, Old Westminsters were drawn against Old St. Stephens. The teams met at Denmark Hill on Saturday, February 11, but a protest was lodged by O.WW. owing to the state of the ground, and the match did not count as a Cup Tie. From start to finish the game was fast, though we had the best of it almost all through. Soon after the kick-off Veitch scored the first goal, and Sandilands soon added a second. For the next ten minutes Old St. Stephens pressed, but Peck scored a third point for O.WW. before Greig succeeded in getting the ball through for our opponents. After half-time Moon was again beaten, but the point was disallowed for off-side. Sandilands, Peck, and Veitch each added goals for us, but Ward-Leaver and Greig both managed to score for Old St. Stephens. Veitch, however, got the ball through again just before time, O.WW. thus winning by seven goals to three.

The teams were :—

#### OLD WESTMINSTERS.

W. R. Moon (goal), E. G. Moon and C. J. M. Fox (backs), H. Wetton, R. T. Squire, and A. W. Ferrars-Guy (half-backs), J. G. Veitch and D. P. Winckworth (right wing), R. R. Sandilands (centre), H. C. Peck and G. L. Edwards (left wing), (forwards).

#### OLD ST. STEPHENS.

P. Stewart (goal), J. Sullivan and J. Pryor (backs), T. Latimer (captain), Sutherland, and J. H. Ashworth (half-backs), J. Ward-Leaver, D. Goodall, G. Greig, H. C. Edwards, and R. Armstrong (forwards).

### O.WW. *v.* OLD ST. STEPHENS.

This tie was decided on the Essex County Ground, Leyton, on Saturday, March 4. The previous match had been played under protest, and as the L.F.A. decided that the ground was not fit for play, it did not count as a Cup Tie. Owing to the Corinthian Match at the Oval, and the International Fixture at Birming-

ham, a second attempt could not be made for three weeks, and then Old St. Stephens protested owing to the state of the ground. The protest was, however, dismissed, and as O.WW. won by 5-3 they have to play Ilford in the semi-final.

After less than ten minutes' play, Sandilands broke away and scored the first point for O.WW., to which he added another soon afterwards from a good pass by Veitch. From this time till ends were changed Old St. Stephens had the best of the game, and scored three times (Edwards, Goodall and Greig). After half-time O.WW., with the help of the wind, added three more goals (D. P. Winckworth, Veitch, and Peck), while Old St. Stephens failed to score again. O.WW. thus won by 5-3.

The teams were :—

#### OLD WESTMINSTERS.

H. B. Street (goal), E. G. Moon and R. T. Squire (capt.) (backs), H. Wetton, A. F. Ferrars Guy, and W. N. Winckworth (half-backs), J. G. Veitch and D. P. Winckworth (right wing), R. R. Sandilands (centre), H. C. Peck and F. Street (left wing), (forwards).

#### OLD ST. STEPHENS.

E. O'Hare (goal), M. Wallace and J. Pryor (backs), T. Latimer, J. Sullivan, and J. H. Ashworth (half-backs), J. Ward-Leaver, D. Goodall, G. Greig, H. C. Edwards, and R. H. Armstrong (forwards).

## FIRST ROUND OF HOUSE-MATCHES.

### H.BB. *v.* GRANTS.

This match was played on Wednesday, March 1, and resulted in a victory for H.BB. by 9 goals to 0. Before the match H.BB. were slightly the favourites, but Grants crushing defeat came as a great surprise.

At the very beginning of the match Van der Gucht made a run down the right wing and centre, giving Longhurst an easy chance of scoring, of which he availed himself (1-0). This greatly encouraged H.BB., who pressed for some time, till Grants got away and secured a corner. Nothing came of it, however, and soon afterwards Underwood scored a second goal for H.BB., and Miller a third (3-0). On this Grants made another desperate effort, and very nearly scored; but their advantage was soon lost, and Last added another goal to H.BB.'s score, bringing it up to 4-0, when half-time was called.

In the second half H.BB. pressed nearly the whole time, though Ladell tried hard to retrieve the match. Miller scored the fifth goal for H.BB. Longhurst headed in the sixth, and shot the seventh. Underwood obtained the eighth, and after Longhurst had added another, the whistle was blown, and H.BB. were left victors by the overwhelming score of 9-0.

For the winners the whole team played well, and played together, the forwards being particularly good; while in the back division, Allen and Plaskitt were most conspicuous.

For Grants Ladell was far and away the best, and would have been successful had he been properly

supported. It was evident from his play that Severn had not recovered from his attack of influenza. Kelly was not bad in goal, considering that he was new to the place and the amount of shots that he had to save. Moon was fair at back, and Lambert and Woodbridge worked hard in the second half.

The teams were as follows :—

#### H.B.B.

J. Rigby (goal), M. A. V. Allen (capt.) and B. F. Howlett (backs), E. Hollocombe, F. J. Plaskitt, and D. Wilson (half-backs), T. D. Miller and E. A. Underwood (left wing), F. W. Longhurst (centre), C. E. Last and C. Van der Gucht (right wing), (forwards).

#### GRANTS.

K. H. A. Kelly (goal), G. Horner and L. Moon (backs), G. Lambert, W. Fox, and J. M. Lesley (half-backs), G. Scott, E. Bernard, A. R. Severn, H. S. Ladell, and A. F. Woodbridge, (forwards).

#### RIGAUDS *v.* ASHBURNHAM.

THE match between Rigauds and Ashburnham took place on Friday, March 3, which was a late play. Ashburnham were defeated by Rigauds by 5-0. On paper this seems a decisive victory for Rigauds, but in reality the match was very exciting, and till the last half-hour it was not certain which side would win. Rigauds were much the stronger team, but owing to pluck and perseverance Ashburnham made an excellent fight of it.

Soon after the beginning Armstrong scored a goal for Rigauds (1-0). This had the effect of making Ashburnham play up in earnest, and they pressed Rigauds till, after some exciting play, Waterfield got away and nearly scored. This give-and-take game went on for about half an hour, without either side scoring. At half-time the state of the game was 1-0 in Rigauds' favour, but it was by no means certain who would win in the end. On resuming play, three corners were gained one after the other by Ashburnham, and they were within an ace of scoring. Rigauds then got the ball away and retaliated on Ashburnham's defence; but Holland saved, though in doing so he took more than the regulation number of paces out of goal, and so gave Rigauds a penalty kick, but they failed to score. About half an hour before time Waterfield scored Rigauds' second goal (2-0), and soon after added another, which Holland might have saved had he not stepped back into his goal (3-0). After this Ashburnham lost heart, though they tried hard to prevent Rigauds increasing their score; but D'Arcy beat Holland with a good shot (4-0), and Willett immediately afterwards scored another (5-0).

The winners, who were without Gates's services, were not up to form; but Newman, Willett, D'Arcy, Waterfield, and W. Armstrong were fair.

All the Ashburnham team wired up hard. Lart was very good at back; Griffin and Bevan played well at half back, and Langston played a very plucky game on the left wing. Campbell was everywhere, and worked tremendously hard, one run of his being

a very fine piece of play. Colvile, who had been out of School till the day of the match, and Adams both played well, and the latter made one excellent shot.

The teams were as follows :—

#### RIGAUDS.

K. H. Stenning (goal), C. Rivaz and T. H. Newman (backs), E. G. Harvey, W. L. Armstrong, and H. O. G. Beesley (half-backs), V. Willett, L. K. D'Arcy, H. Waterfield, C. Armstrong, and R. E. More (forwards).

#### ASHBURNHAM.

T. S. Holland (goal), J. Robertson and H. Lart (backs), H. S. Haweis, A. Bevan, T. Griffin (half-backs), S. Langston, A. Guy, A. Colvile, R. Campbell, and F. P. Adams (forwards).  
LATER—Rigauds beat H.B.B. by 2-0.

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

SINCE last month's report four meetings have been held, in which R. Waterfield, R. Airy, and C. M. Plaskitt have made maiden speeches. On February 9, D. SHEARME moved, 'That all members of the School be henceforth *ex-officio* members of the Society.' This was carried unanimously.

The following motion was then moved :—'That Fair Trade is better than Free Trade.'

The following members spoke :—

For the motion, R. WATERFIELD (mover); P. B. HENDERSON (seconder); D. SHEARME.

Against the motion :—F. B. SHERRING (opposer); E. P. GARRETT.

In spite of the small number of speakers the debate lasted two whole meetings; consequently the speeches were much longer than usual, and in fact were among the best that have been delivered for a long time. R. WATERFIELD, in his maiden speech (as has already been noticed), gave the House good reason to be glad of his joining the Society. He put the case in point very clearly before the House, and showed indisputably that his side of the question was the better. He deplored the present state of trade and agriculture in England, and suggested two remedies: Firstly, a system of reciprocity, by which a tax should be imposed on foreign manufactures imported into this country from countries which tax the importation of our goods. This tax would be withdrawn on an agreement being made to admit our goods free of duty. Secondly, the taxation of food coming from foreign countries, but the free importation of food from our colonies. He contended that at present England is pursuing a policy which is most unfair—a free trade in which the freedom only belongs to the countries whose goods we import. Throughout his speech Mr. Waterfield was convincing and consistent. His speech was one of the best which have been delivered for some time, and by far the best maiden speech that it has been our pleasure to hear in the Society. We can only regret that he did not join the Society before.

The OPPOSER (F. B. Sherring) congratulated Mr. Waterfield on his speech, and, not finding anything



that he could refute in it, contented himself with his usual sage advice that he would advise the House to beware of believing Mr. Waterfield's remarks too implicitly. He spoke with his usual fluency and vigour, but though he made all he could of his case, he could not persuade the House to follow him in his views. He argued that the agricultural population was only a small part of the whole population of England, and that, therefore, he did not see why they should be protected so much. There were plenty other means of earning one's livelihood besides agriculture. At this point his ideas became rather impracticable, for he seemed to consider it an easy thing for a man to lose his work and business and start again in an entirely different occupation. He also dealt with the evils of 'Protection,' forgetting that the mover had not in any way advocated such a course.

The **SECONDER** (P. B. Henderson) was in no way inferior to either the mover or opposer in eloquence or argument. He showed clearly the fallacies in Mr. Sherring's speech, and brought forward many additional arguments in favour of Reciprocity. He reminded Mr. Sherring that as the cost of living grew higher, so would wages increase. When Free Trade was introduced on the abolition of the Corn Laws, the trade of England was in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and the country could stand the shock of Free Trade; but now it was different. The trade has fallen; it must needs be resuscitated. This can be done by Reciprocity.

D. SHEARME then supplemented the arguments that had been brought forward for the motion in a speech which completely crushed all opposition. He spoke in his usual style, bringing forward argument after argument, which no one attempted to refute to any extent; Mr. Sherring did indeed try to do so slightly, but in no way succeeded. E. P. GARRETT then made a few remarks on the evils of Protection as seen in the United States. No one attempted to deny the truth of what he said, but, as P. B. Henderson rightly explained, the motion was in favour of Fair Trade and not Protection. His speech brought to an end one of the most successful debates introduced into the House for some time.

On a division, the votes were found to be—Ayes, 13; Noes, 1.

The House met again on February 23, when the following motion was discussed:—'That in the opinion of this House every man should render some personal military service to the State.'

The following spoke:—

For the motion—N. J. McCASKIE (mover), J. F. CARR (seconder).

Against the motion—J. F. WATERS (opposer), F. B. SHERRING, E. P. GARRETT, R. AIRY.

It was impossible that a reaction to the excellence of the last motion should not come; and come it undoubtedly did. To begin with, only thirteen members were present, and the speeches were all, excepting Sherring's, poor and short. In fact the debate degenerated towards the end to a conversation. The

mover in his speech tried to create a distinction between Conscription and his scheme of 'Compulsory Volunteers,' who were to be paid and (according to his first idea) sent out of the country like regulars. He found it better afterwards to moderate his views on the latter point, and seemed by his remarks to admit that Conscripts and 'Compulsory Volunteers' were synonymous terms. The debate barely lasted one hour.

The votes were—Ayes, 3; Noes, 9.

At the next meeting, before a slightly larger House, the following motion was moved:—'That this House would be glad to see England join the Triple Alliance.'

The following spoke for the motion—D. SHEARME (mover), C. M. PLASKITT (seconder).

Against the motion—Mr. J. SARGEAUNT (opposer).

As will be seen from the scarcity of speakers the debate was poor, but the speeches of the mover and opposer were, as usual, excellent. Mr. Plaskitt, we venture to think, was hardly at his best. He did not seem to be well acquainted with the subject he had in hand, and his statistics, though perhaps very true and ominous, did not carry much weight with them owing to his misunderstanding them. Mr. Sargeaunt gave the House by far the best speech of the session. His arguments were irresistible, and his reply to the mover's speech entirely answered all the arguments that had been brought forward for the motion.

On a division the motion was lost by 4 votes to 14.

## THE SCOTT LIBRARY.

PLAY TERM, 1892:—			
Volumes purchased . . . .	.	.	114
Volumes presented* . . . .	.	.	2
Total . . . . .	.	.	116
Total in Library . . . . .	.	.	4,270

\* 'Euripidis Hippolytus,' ed. Monk, presented by Rev. J. Langhorne; and 'The Westminster School Register,' presented by the Masters.

This term Mr. Paul M. Francke (O.W.) has presented 'A Blot of Ink,' translated from the French of René Bazin by P. M. Francke and 'Q.'

## OLD WESTMINSTER FREEMASONS.

A REGULAR meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Friday, February 3. The following were present:—Members—Hugh D. Sandeman, W.M.; C. M. Barker; F. J. Pearse; H. F. Manisty; H. E. Rawson; W. Hicks; A. M. Cope; C. W. Stephenson; R. J. Mure; T. Wakley, jun.; W. A. Ellis, S. H. West; Rev. W. K. R. Bedford; J. B. Liberty, and F. G. Hallett. Visitors—O. Macleay (O.W.), Westminster and Keystone Lodge; C. K. R. Bedford

(O.W.), Warden Lodge; W. W. Hull, Prince of Wales's Lodge; Dudley W. Buxton, Weyside Lodge; Stanley Elliott, Caterham Lodge; and Charles Mure, Royal Alfred Lodge. Bro. W. E. Horne, of the Parthenon Lodge, was elected as a joining member. Mr. Charles Evelyn Gwitt was admitted into Freemasonry by R.W. Bro. Sandeman, the W.M. Both were, of course, Old Westminsters. Other business having been transacted the lodge was closed, and the usual banquet concluded a meeting which, like all its predecessors, was thoroughly enjoyed by the O.W. brethren and their masonic friends.

### Obituary.

We regret to have to announce the deaths of the following Old Westminsters:—

Sir JOHN ARMINE MORRIS, Bart., died at his residence, Sketty Park, near Swansea, on February 8. He was the eldest son of Sir John Morris, Bart., by the Hon. Lucy Juliana Byng, daughter of John 5th Viscount Torrington, and was born on the 13th of July, 1813. He was admitted to Westminster January 16, 1827. He left Westminster for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served for some time in the 60th Rifles. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in 1855, and married Catherine, daughter of Ronald Macdonald, Esq., in 1847. He is succeeded by his son, Robert Armine Morris. He was buried on the 13th of February, in the family vault at Swansea Parish Church.

The Rev. CLEMENT BERKELEY HUE died at St. Laurence, Isle of Wight, on February 5. He was the eldest son of Clement Hue, M.D., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, by Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle, Essex. He was born October 2, 1812; admitted to Westminster, June 2, 1826; King's Scholar, 1827; elected head to Trinity, 1831; gained the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, 1833; B.A., 1835; M.A., 1839. He was afterwards ordained.

ARTHUR THOMAS KARSLAKE, son of the late Henry Karslake, solicitor, of 4 Regent Street, London, was born on January 3, 1841. After being admitted to the School in January, 1854, he was elected a Queen's Scholar in 1855. He left in 1859, and went out almost immediately to Ceylon, where he was very successful as a planter. He had just made arrangements for retiring and settling in England when he had a paralytic stroke, to which he succumbed on March 1.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### WESTMINSTER WORDS.\*

'DOR [in *Westminster School*], leave to sleep a while.'

'HODMAN [at the *University*], a young scholar admitted from *Westminster School* to be a student in *Christ Church College at Oxford*.'

'OPPIDAN [*Oppidanus L.*], a Town's Boy, particularly such as [do not] belong to the College of King's Scholars at *Westminster*.'

\* From 'Dictionarium Britannicum; or, a more Compleat Universal Etymological English Dictionary than any extant, &c. &c. By N. Bailey, φιλόλογος. London: printed for T. Cox, at the *Lamb*, under the *Royal Exchange*. M,DCC,XXX.'

F.M.Y.

### Correspondence.

#### FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I should have said, when alluding to the 'Torpids,' in my last letter, that Varley was rowing for Oriel, and W. S. Cox stroked Queen's. In the Ch. Ch. Sports, Street won the Quarter and Three-legged Race, and Booker the Consolation Race. In 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' Whitaker was exceedingly successful with the difficult part of Valentine; Booker, as Duke of Milan, was the only other O.W. acting. I may mention that Whitaker has been secretary of the O. U. D. S. this year.

We were glad to see the Head Master, who paid a short visit to Oxford on the 26th ult.

Many of your readers will be aware that a portrait of Street, as captain of the team of the successful 'Varsity, appeared in a recent number of *Pastime*.

As we go down in a fortnight, this will be my last letter this term.

Ch. Ch.

Yours sincerely,  
C. Y.

#### FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Undoubtedly the most important thing I have to record in this letter is a fact which you all ought to know already—viz. that Westminster has this year sent a 'Blue' to Putney. I am sure you will join with us in congratulating Agar most heartily on the honour he has obtained. The responsibilities of coxing the 'Varsity boat over the Putney course on the great day of the race are the very opposite of light, but there is no doubt that Agar will be equal to them; with all our hearts we wish him good luck and success, feeling sure that the lines could not have been entrusted to more able hands. It is eight years since Westminster has been able to boast of a rowing Blue; in 1885 Coke rowed six in the Cambridge boat. It may interest you if I quote the two stanzas on our cox., which appeared in the *Granta*, in some verses wishing good luck to the crew on their setting out for Putney; you will see, that reference is made to Agar's acting as well as to his steering.

'Dame Fortune no more will abjure us,  
Once more she will grant us the bays,  
When she hears that our pet Palinurus  
Was once a young lady in stays:  
And his rivals, though envy may choke them  
When he's rigged out in blue to the nines,  
Must admire how he holds—as he spoke them—  
Correctly and firmly his lines.'

Turning from light to dark blue—I hope that will be the order of merit on March 22—let me tell you that Shearme got his Rest colours some three weeks since. He played in the final of the Cup ties against Jesus, and played in his old School form, which was quite a treat to see. Guy, as you know, has been playing in the regular Rest team throughout the season; he has been consistently good, and ought to do great things next year. We grieved to hear of the School's defeat at the hands—or rather feet—of Charterhouse, the only consolation in it is the thought that on their ground it might have been worse. Truly it never rains but it pours, for on the day on which we heard the news from Godalming the Third Trinity Lent boat . . . but I won't recall sad memories; the Westminsters who were rowing—*vide* my last letter—did not do more than their share towards the boat's disasters.

We have had one very successful meeting this term in Willett's rooms; everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, a circumstance due in no small degree to the fact that Willett makes such an excellent host—our best thanks are due to him. Opinions as to the *Martlet* differ; it certainly avoids rivalry with you, Sir, but it doesn't seem to be likely to appeal a great deal to University Old Westminsters. Disclaiming, as it does, any intentions to be a 'representative School paper,' it rightly forbears to trespass on your reserves, and gives no School news—or next to none; and of its purely literary articles, however excellent they may be, we hardly feel the want up here, for we already have enough of such matter and to spare. However, as it has your 'support and approbation' it must be worthy, and I accordingly wish it success.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,  
TRIN. COLL., CAMB.

March 2, 1893.

#### LORD EBURY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The inscription on the frame of Cobbler Foot's engraving, describing Lord Ebury as 'the oldest Old Westminster living' (see page 113), is certainly incorrect. I had a letter the other day from an Old Westminster who was born in September 1797, admitted Lady Day 1810, and left in 1813.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for the kind things you say of the 'Westminster School Register' in your last number, and of reminding your readers that we shall be very glad to receive all the additions and corrections which they may kindly send us.

G. F. RUSSELL BARKER.

20 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

#### SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, 'A Member of the Elizabethan Club,' is under a misapprehension in thinking that the

old custom of 'Shadow' and 'Substance' has fallen into disuse at Westminster. At any rate, so far as the Boarding Houses are concerned it still flourishes, and House Masters regard it as valuable in more ways than one.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,  
M. W. C. MARKLOVE.

1 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster:  
February 27, 1893.

### Our Contemporaries.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following: *Cheltonian*, *Carthusian*, *Meteor*, *Alleynian*, *Torchbearer*, *Wykehamist*, *Clavinian*, *Marlburian*, *Berkhamstedian*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Seminary Echo*, *Ousel*, *Newtonian*, *Barrovian*, *Pauline*, *Working Men's College Journal*, *Academy Monthly*, *Blundellian*, *Malvernian*, *Rossalian*, *Felstedian*, *Doxorian*.

#### ERRATA.

Page 113, first column, 17th line from top, for Ayes 12, Noes 2, read Ayes 2, Noes 12.

Page 113, first column, 9th line from bottom, for R. J. Munro, read R. J. Mure.

#### NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in by April 26 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or Printers.

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

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

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

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

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

Moreat.