

THE ELIZABETHAN

WESTMINSTER · IN · HEREFORDSHIRE

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WESTMINSTER SPORT IN EVACUATION

"... Now I daresay Mr. Luke will call me a barbarian but, I am going to venture to say that that barbarious thing, Sport, is of great value, especially to people who are not barbarians, as a kind of mental tonic. It makes them active and spirited—it must do so; it gives them presence of mind and a readiness to exert themselves. . . ."

(Extract from an Oxford Scholarship Greek Prose Paper).

When bombs drove us down to Herefordshire in 1940, it was assumed by practically everyone associated with Westminster that games would, temporarily at any rate, cease to be. In the confusion that followed our arrival, it was plumbers and carpenters, not cricketers or fencers that were in demand. Westminster had to fight for her very existence against chance; and games, being ubiquitously a symptom of prosperity, were almost entirely ignored. Once somewhere habitable had been provided for the whole School, attention was devoted to the mind, as being the prime essential for such an institution as Westminster. Many made a virtue of necessity and looked forward to

seeing how a school could successfully be maintained in the entire absence of games, substituting in their place walking, bicycling, farming, gardening, wood-cutting, and so on. The circumstances of our situation made the likelihood of games remote in the extreme. And yet, after four years in the country, sport plays quite an appreciable part in our lives. How did this come about?

It came about actually through the initiative of a few enthusiasts, people who seemed positively to enjoy doing battle with the impossible, and who eventually were largely successful. Their achievement was a great one—immediately, because of all the combined obstacles in their way, and generally, for the lasting good of the School. For the games that have stood the test and thrived under evacuation conditions are those very games which a large number of boys can play, and which need little or no apparatus—notably Gym, Football and Athletics. The games that can only be played with considerable equipment, like Tennis, Cricket and Fencing, have inevitably suffered greatly.

Fundamentally, games are the means of cultivating our bodies. The simplest (and most effective) form of this is Athletics. Consequently, Athletics is the oldest game in existence. Gradually, however, the cult of games has been pursued by specialists—it has been divorced from the cultivation of the mind, its natural brother, and has been refined by generations of devotees, each improving on the technique of the generation that preceded it. Thus, nowadays, in many games, quickness of eye is a greater asset than strong muscles and, in general, skill of a particular, specialised kind has taken the place of bodily fitness. This change of nature in sport has been evolving through many centuries, and it would be presumptuous at least for an editor of *THE ELIZABETHAN* to criticise so fundamental a process of nature, but, nevertheless, we welcome the return to the more primitive way of expending our surplus energy and improving the working of our bodies, which has been forced on us by our evacuation to Herefordshire. For, instead of games being pursued exclusively by a few

toughs who could and would do nothing else, and cordially loathed by the more reasonable and intellectually minded of the community, as tended to be the case in London, they are now accepted as part of our way of life down here by the whole School.

Skill has, in the main, gone by the board, and it is skill that wins matches. But enthusiasm has taken its place, which, if not so efficacious for material triumphs, is far more conducive to sheer enjoyment. And after all, Public School matches were originally started to increase enthusiasm for games: the result of a match was a mere incidental. And if this order of things has been inverted in past years owing to some over-enthusiastic arm-chair partisans and certain petty, narrow-minded journalists, we can only deplore the fact and hope that by the example of the few schools who are similarly placed as ourselves, an eventual return will be made to the more primitive and less esoteric forms of sport.

A NEW TRADITION

“It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good”; and of nothing can this be more truly said than of Westminster in evacuation. Nobody can deny that we have lost considerably and in many respects, by our immigration, but nobody could also deny that there have been advantages. Among these we must count an unprecedented and wholly admirable tendency to act plays. In Westminster, there was, of course, The Play—the Latin Play—the privilege of acting in which was limited to the few, and where the scope for exercising dramatic talent was considerably less. We must not minimise the great tradition and honour of the Latin play, but the annual function was more in the nature of a solemn ritual and festive social occasion than a real outlet for dramatic potentialities. Plays were, of course, produced occasionally by Houses, but they were not taken very seriously and were rarely more than flippant comedies to pass a pleasant hour.

But, since our exile in Herefordshire, we have to our credit no less than ten major productions, six of which have been plays by Shakespeare, to say nothing of many other minor pieces within Houses. Now this, as Mr. Henderson remarks in his letter, is a fine record, and, if we may boast, an unique one in the history of Westminster. We cannot vouch for the exact chronological order, but roughly it has been this: Richard the Second, Macbeth, Hamlet, Henry Fourth Part 2, Laburnham Grove by J. B. Priestley, The Admirable

Creighton by J. M. Barrie, King Lear, The Tempest, The Devil's Disciple by Bernard Shaw, and the Housemaster by Ian Hay.

It is too early to assess the order of merit of this assorted medley, and we only quote the names for two reasons: first, that we may display the catholicity of the choice and that we may mention three that seem to stand out above the others. At the time of going to press, we have not yet seen the two latter productions but, without doubt, Richard the Second, Hamlet and Henry Fourth Part 2, were, for their enterprise and quality, remarkable.

Richard the Second was the first and for that reason, possibly, it obtains the highest laurels in our estimation; the whole performance was rendered outstanding by the acting of R. S. Faber. Your Editor can testify to this when, in the capacity of Fourth Lord (or was it Second Serving Man?) he descried a young lady who was watching the deposition scene, weeping copiously in the front row at that gaseous, introspective, but ever human Richard. It was, indeed, a distinguished performance for one who was only just seventeen.

While recollecting personalities we must not forget L. G. Hunt and M. Wylie. To have played the title rôles of the three of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies before leaving school is no small feat by any standard. If, perhaps, Hunt's portrayal of the melancholy Dane had not the depth and polish of

Mr. Gielgud's, we must not wonder; it is a far cry from the Haymarket, London, to the Falcon, Bromyard. They were remarkable performances and deservedly praised. As for Wylie, there were perhaps only two parts that he could have filled in Shakespeare; and these he filled amply. His Falstaff was the best piece of sustained acting we have ever seen at a school and worthy of better things than the limited scope offered by the Whitbourne hut.

However, the most remarkable feature of these ventures was the difficulties with which the producers have had to contend. Besides being responsible for the acting of the majority of the minor parts and all the other ordinary duties of that office, the actual barriers created by the stage are by no means small; fifteen feet by seven, as the floor space, coupled with biscuit tins, as light reflectors, are not conducive to entrancing spectacles.

We do feel, nevertheless, that it is this very atmosphere of battle with the elements that offers half the attraction of acting a play. What finer challenge to the ingenuity could there be than to surmount the seemingly insurmountable barrier of introducing some twenty-five or thirty people upon such a minute area, in the last act, without seeming ludicrous? Yet that and many other comparable or worse difficulties have been met and conquered.

But it is the enjoyment that is the fundamental motive for these activities; there is nothing more satisfactory than doing a thing for the fun of it. The plays, of course, by way of a sideline, have been, we believe, not wholly unwelcome with our local neighbours, and the standard of production has increased the School's standing. But let us not, when we return to Westminster and this stimulus is removed, abandon our recent but no less admirable tradition. Let it rather, in conjunction with the reinstated tradition of the Latin play, truly flourish and hope that future generations may have the opportunities we have had, when they pronounce the byword: "Let's do a Play."

SCHOOL NOTES

J. O. Eichholz has been awarded an Open Exhibition in History to Hertford College, Oxford.

B. St. C. Alcock has been awarded an Open Exhibition in Classics to St. John's College, Oxford.

Performances of "The Devil's Disciple," by Bernard Shaw will be given by the Whitbourne Court Players, at the Whitbourne Ex-servicemen's Hut on Thursday and Saturday, March 8th and 10th.

A performance of the "Housemaster," by Ian Hay, will be given in Bromyard by Busby's, at the end of term.

The Westminster and Whitbourne Choral and Orchestral Societies will give a concert on Saturday, March 17th at the Christopher Whitehead School, in Worcester, in which works by Bach, Beethoven and Brahms are to be played.

R. A. Denniston has been appointed Praefectus and R. M. Bannerman has been appointed a School Monitor.

The following other appointments have been made:

Captain of Cricket—R. A. Denniston.
 Secretary of Cricket—R. C. Low.
 Secretary of Football—R. C. Low.
 Captain of Running—B. Eccles.
 Head of Water—C. R. T. Edwards.
 Captain of Gym—R. C. Low
 Assistant Head of School Music—R. M. Sweet-Escott.

The Captain and Secretary of Cricket would be very grateful to all Old Westminsters for the loan of any cricket equipment whatsoever—old bats, pads, balls, gloves, nets, matting, stumps, etc. Any Old Westminsters who can help in this way are asked to write to R. A. Denniston, at North Corner, Ashtead, Surrey.

The Senior trial for Orations last term was won by R. M. Sweet-Escott, and the Junior by S. E. Smith.

We were glad to welcome Miss Macrae back to Buckenhill at the beginning of this term, as Matron, after her illness.

A photograph of the boys of the Under School appears elsewhere in this issue. The expense of the block was defrayed by the Entertainments Committee.

Criticisms of this and previous numbers of THE ELIZABETHAN will be welcomed by the Editors. Correspondents are reminded that published letters must be short.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to a leaflet enclosed in this issue of THE ELIZABETHAN concerning details of O.W.W., whose addresses are not in the possession of the Elizabethan Club. We hope that all possible help will be given to The Secretary, Elizabethan Club, c/o The Bursary, Little Deans Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, by sending him any details that are relevant.

ELECTION, 1945

ELECTED TO CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

To SCHOLARSHIPS:

J. N. Murphy (Modern Languages).

R. A. Denniston (Classics).

To EXHIBITIONS:

G. S. Brenton (Classics).

R. D. Jones (Modern Languages).

The Hinchcliffe Scholarship was not awarded.

EARLY DAYS OF GOW

To follow Rutherford after eighteen years of vigorous and successful administration was indeed a difficult task. And Gow came to it with a number of disadvantages. Nottingham High School was probably unknown to the majority of Westminster and, in any case, it did not sound a satisfactory spring-board for a future headmaster.

Those who had been under Rutherford could not fail to have for him a feeling of respect, if not reverence, even though it were tempered by an inferiority complex, in his presence. (Possibly "Complexes" had not been invented forty years ago). But it was with great pride that every boy would point out to any visitor that very distinguished individual as the Headmaster. And Gow, albeit of manly and athletic build, had none of the Grecian grace of his predecessor.

He came to visit the School in the summer term of 1901, after his selection by the Governing Body, and came Up-Fields for the Charterhouse match—in a round, short coat and soft, black hat! This, be it remembered, at a time when dress had not become so slack as to-day, but when everyone attending the Charterhouse match wore a top-hat and tail coat, and the ladies, correspondingly, their best bib and tucker.

Poor Gow—it was not a good curtain raiser for him in the eyes of the School.

And yet, almost at once, when he took over, he triumphed over these difficulties. His forthright manner and utter lack of ostentation and "side", coupled with an earnestness that made him always approachable, led first to respect and then affection.

Very soon "Yard", during a break, would see him walking backwards and forwards (he always preferred the informal interview) with a master or a boy, discussing some point or lending a willing ear to a suggestion. How often such a talk led to that well-known phrase which might now be called his signature-tune: "I don't see why you shouldn't".

But although never averse to a new idea, he was, from the first, jealous of all the great traditions of the School.

Having been an examiner for the London Matric., he was anxious that the School should do well in this exam.—it had been somewhat overlooked in Rutherford's time. Accordingly some dozen or so boys were sent in for it during his first year, and not one passed! But typical of Gow, there was little recrimination. Rather, he saw that here was room for improvement, and promptly formed a "Matric." class under Liddell, and sent the same boys in again after a thorough preparation, with 90 per cent success.

In his second year, came a great opportunity which he quickly seized. King Edward VII was to be crowned in the Abbey—the first Coronation for over sixty years. Those seeking to establish ancient privileges before the Court of Claims were many. Gow threw himself into this whole-heartedly. It was said that he slept on the Earl Marshal's doorstep for two months so that everyone would get tired of the sight of him, and recognise the School's ancient right of acclamation. Not only, in the upshot, was he successful in his claim for the K.S.S., but even won the right for some forty T.B.B. to be joined with them, having, it was said, claimed the right for the whole School to be present.

Some difficulty arose on the actual day as to how day-boarders would get through the cordons of military and police and be at School by 6 a.m. With a stroke of real genius, Gow used the reverse of a "Commem." invitation card, printed in Latin, and had printed thereon: "To the Police: Please pass Mr. —, a pupil of Westminster School, who is attending to-day's Coronation in an official capacity."

The Latin and Gow's signature overcame all difficulties.

At the actual Coronation, so keen were the School not to miss their cue that they greeted the Lord Chancellor's entrance with "Vivat". Sir Frederick Bridge was held to be responsible for this, as he looked up to the Triforium at that moment. And it was not easy to recognise individuals from that height. However, the cue was not missed when King Edward eventually made his entrance. But Gow was not content with this. When the King reappeared from the Chapel of the Confessor, he called on the School for three cheers—a wholly unrehearsed proceeding, but in keeping with the School's unique participation in the ceremony.

Gow thus made history, as these three cheers are now a recognised part of the Coronation service.

In his first year, Gow inaugurated a cadet corps and took infinite pains to ensure its success.

He also saw to it that what funds were available should be used to good purpose. He set about building a new laboratory and a racquets court, and inaugurated many other improvements.

Slowly but surely in those early years, he acclimatised himself to his new surroundings. It is a long road from a Provincial city to the heart of the Empire, but Gow's wide learning and humanity were excellent foundations for spanning it.

He could take any form in the School in any subject, and very often did, and the forms he thus took remembered those occasions. He was probably the greatest rival of his staff, as a teacher, to

that great man John Sargeant. Within a year of his coming he probably knew every boy by name, and would also astonish many by his knowledge, not only of his form and "sets", but an actual knowledge of how he was shaping in his work and play.

His greatest work for Westminster was still to

come, but in the early years he laid the foundation of that work very surely.

Although only taking Holy Orders on coming to Westminster, he was a first-rate preacher. Perhaps talks from the pulpit were a better description of his preaching than sermons. But those who were privileged to hear these, did not easily forget them.

TERENCE AT WESTMINSTER

"Is Prologue addressed?"

The Under Election in answer retires behind the curtain, whence a moment later the Captain emerges, bows three times to the distinguished audience assembled up Dormitory, and delivers in the English pronunciation a Prologue in Terentian metre, composed by the Head Master and recalling the chief events of the year at Westminster. New wine in old bottles, and both are preserved.

It was this mingling of old and new, of formality and intimacy, that gave the Play its unique character; and by the Play we mean, not merely the performance of a Latin comedy, but the whole process from setting-up, when the actors were chosen for their parts, to the final call-over on the stage at the end of the third night. (Alas! we must use the past tense, for never before has there been a break of six years' duration, and the future is still unknown). Formality was there in abundance. At every stage there were formulas, routine and ceremonial: from the awe-inspiring moment when the Captain appeared in the class-room, rod in hand, to announce the time and place of the Masters' rehearsals, to the Gods Monitor with his marked copy in front of him and a be-ribboned tanning-pole at his side to wave when the audience was expected to applaud; from the Captain in court dress as he escorted the Head Master's party across Yard, to Mercury, whose only duty it was to transmit a message signalled to him by the Master's cap.

But with its formality it was also a domestic performance of the King's Scholars, and this gave the occasion a note of intimacy to which some even of the ceremonies themselves contributed. The guests arrived at the Master's front-door, and the ladies were conducted on the arm of a junior up his back staircase to dormitory. Above all it was in the Scholars' Dormitory that the Play was given. Only a year or two before the war one of the College seniors took a series of photographs of the Dormitory, illustrating each stage of its conversion from sleeping-quarters to theatre, and these will not only be of great interest to antiquarians of the future, but may prove of considerable value to the architects whose task it is to rebuild the school. From the third week in November, Dormitory became the hub of College life. Carpenters began to

remove the partitions of the houses, and the seniors' pit and the Gods rose tier upon tier to the lofty roof. Then the stage and proscenium were erected, and the barriers that formed the Masters' pit and segregated the ladies from the Old Westminsters were placed in position. Rehearsals began to be held on the stage at all hours, and in the middle of Demea's most touching lines a junior in a dressing-gown would emerge from under the stage, or slip through the wings, bearing towel and sponge on his way to bed.

It was the prospect of the Masters' rehearsals that most alarmed the actors. "See that enough copies and pencils are provided," says the Captain's book. After taking tea with the Master of the King's Scholars, the Masters filed into a rather cold auditorium in their great-coats, and the first or second half of the Play was performed on bare boards without costume or make-up, and at the end of a full school-day, to a ring of semi-professional critics—dramatic, literary and linguistic—who sat making notes with the materials mentioned. It was not an encouraging atmosphere, and mind and memory often fled, but, though depression usually reigned that evening in College, it was a healthy experience for both cast and producer, and certainly it left the actual performance with comparatively few terrors.

The arrival of the epilogue script, the identity of whose author was known only to two people at the School, was an occasion of importance. There can be few compositions that make more exacting demands on their authors. From small beginnings it has grown to be a burlesque of the main political and social events of the year, but the broad outlines of the characters are already set, for it depends on a particular Latin comedy and all the characters must appear in appropriate rôles. The medium employed is the elegiac couplet: the memories of the classical section of the audience must be titivated by neatly adapted quotations from the Latin poets, while to tickle the ears of the groundlings it has become customary to introduce Latin-English puns at frequent intervals—*sileas! ubi gannit?* So when the script first arrived, it was scanned with eager interest to detect the allusions, and with occasional malicious joy at a false quantity. Then London had to be scoured for properties, now for

a telephone exchange from the Post Office, now for an advertisement from the Gas Light and Coke Company, now for suitable costume for the Garden of Eden or effects for the nether regions. Only a week of rehearsals could be spared for the epilogue before all had to be ready for the first night.

No one who had the good fortune to attend—least of all the producer—is likely to forget the occasion, in the Coronation year, when the Play was graced by the presence of Their Majesties. Not only had much of the usual routine to be modified and a special ceremonial evolved, but one of the chief actors fell ill, and the Captain took his part with little more than a day's notice, acquitting himself with the greatest credit and even improvising when his memory failed. The Head Master conducted the King and Queen across Yard to the mouth of College, where the party was met by the Master. As they entered the auditorium

they were greeted by shouts of *Vivat Rex Georgius! Vivat Regina Elizabetha!* though unfortunately the King desired the Queen to precede him, and the cheers were given in the wrong order. Nor was this the complete tale of minor accidents that actually occurred or were narrowly averted; for, incredible as it may seem, the specially bound copy of *Adelphi* gave Terence a wrong *praenomen*, and an important packet from the printer, which was lost in transit, was eventually run to ground among some margarine boxes at the South-Western District Post Office only a few hours before the performance. On this occasion only part of the actual Play was given, and in the interval a number of the guests were presented on the stage. Before their departure the King shook hands with several of the actors, and the *annus mirabilis* of 1937 ended with the usual supper and a handsome donation from Buckingham Palace to the Play Cap.

SCHOOL DRESS

In these days of coupons, or lack of them, carelessness in dress perhaps increases: the cook's son does not consider the glory of the chef's hat, nor the "son of a belted earl" bother about the ancestral tarnish. Even an antique O.W. must lie abed of the influenza in utility pyjamas soft as a nutmeg grater. But it will not be always thus.

Happening to linger in a dentist's waiting room, I picked up some illustrated papers and saw two groups of schoolboys: one group, at a glance, I thought must consist of mentally deficient, the other of normal intelligent boys. On closer inspection it appeared that the two groups were of the same school, one photographed some eighty years ago. The hideous clothes in the older group made all the difference. Again, once wandering on a Sunday in the south-west country I came upon a school; the boys wore gowns tidily, square mortar-boards with gold (not yellow) tassels. The effect was splendid: I thought "This must be an ancient and honourable foundation, however small the school, it must be a good one."

Those dispersed remarks lead to the concise statement of William Laud that external dress in the University of Oxford was important because "It is the Ledge and fence of those things which are of far greater consequence." There are many things "Of far greater consequence"; decency, self-respect, the reputation of the school. Coming nearer to our own School, there has been much discussion and gumbustion (the latter a pleasing word invented by Smollett) about what dress is to be worn on our return to Westminster. Eton keeps still to its traditional gear and will, no doubt, contrive to continue by negotiation with manu-

facturers and maintaining their refurbishing shops. Why not Westminster also? There is nothing fantastic in an accepted traditional dress: the Blue-coat costume is centuries out-of-date, but does anyone think it ridiculous? I would not have a Westminster wear a top-hat on Snowdon or in the streets of Belfast, or Manchester; but he would not. I have never known a more comfortable head-gear than the top-hat: besides what dexterity of the wrists one acquired in doffing and donning, when the crown contained a bag of biscuits! A cunning of the wrists, so useful in cricket or racquets. What is the alternative? Something ugly, commonplace, unremarkable, drab?

Your readers may recollect that Samuel Johnson said in conversation "Some people have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part I mind my belly very studiously, and very carefully; for I look upon it, that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else." Johnson was no gourmand and would have minded his belly, even had there been ration books in his day. What he said of food, might be said of clothes. If he did not care much about that, his brown coat and wig were not unimpressive among the gorgeous waist-coats and silk fal-lals of his time. So, if Westminsters do not mind their clothes they will hardly mind anything else.

I hope there will always be an Under School: its dress presents no problems. Now, as Lady Godiva having contracted nasal catarrh, is, on bad authority, reported to have said, "I am near my close." As befits Westminster, let its costume be distinctive and distinguished.

L. R-O.

GAMES

FOOTBALL

Since the December issue of THE ELIZABETHAN a number of matches have been played. During the rest of the Play Term, three First XI matches were played, against the R.A.F. Hereford, which was drawn (1—1); against the I.T.C. Worcester, which was won (4—1); and against Lancing College, in which we were severely beaten (8—1). The Colts played a match against Lancing, in which they managed to secure a draw (1—1), against a heavier and more experienced side, which was a very creditable effort indeed.

During the Christmas holidays, as has been the custom for the last three years, Holiday Matches were played. The first one, against Bradfield, was cancelled when we arrived at the Bank of England ground owing to bad weather. I was glad to see some members of the team have a much needed practice, staying behind after the Bradfield team left. On January 30th (two days later), the O.W.W. match was played, in which we drew, but the team was distinctly off form. On the 4th and 6th of January, matches against Highgate and Charterhouse were played. The first one we managed to win after a very even and exciting game. The second one we lost, but it also was a good game. We were on the defensive most of the time, since after about ten minutes' play, A. N. Hodges was unfortunate enough to break his leg while colliding with the Charterhouse captain. He was a great loss to the side, since in that match he had recovered the form which he had lost during the previous term.

At the end of the play term, we had to say goodbye to three of the staunchest members of the First XI. First we were sorry to lose A. N. Hodges, the Hon. Sec. of Football, who had played right back for the School for three years. His football was characterised by an untiring energy and enthusiasm, and he could always be relied on when things were going badly.

It was unfortunate that this year he did not reach the same standard of football which he attained in previous years.

P. S. Wilkinson is another considerable loss. He was the most nearly professional footballer that Westminster has had for a long time. This year he played forward, and it was his combination with Anderson that provided most of the impetus of the attack.

Thirdly, B. St. C. Alcock left us at the end of last term. He had played left back for the School for two years; he tackled well and had a good kick with both feet. These three together did a great deal for the team, and we feel their loss keenly.

The Holiday matches, were, as usual, a great success, in spite of the general recalcitrance of the weather. Their success was in large measure due to Mr. Malcolm Wyatt, who kindly lent us the Bank of England Ground, without which the holiday matches would never have been played.

With the Lent Term, came changes in the team; two new backs were required, and these places were filled ably by G. Ll. Law and L. M. Eker. Only one match has been played this term, against the R.A.F. Hereford, in which we were soundly defeated although in the second half the team put up a plucky fight. Owing to the bad weather this match was the first game of football that many of the team had played for four weeks.

As regards House Matches, Seniors were played last term, which College won with considerable ease. Juniors are being played this term, and an account of Lamprobatiks is appended.

At the end of the season the following colours had been gained—Pinks: Wilkinson, Low, Alcock, Anderson, Guymer, Brenton. Half-Pinks: Eccles, Denniston, Murphy, Bradley. Thirds: Acton, Eker. Colts: Guymer, Anderson, Kelemen. D. A. T.

FOOTBALL ACCOUNTS

WESTMINSTER v. R.A.F. HEREFORD

Drawn 1—1

This game, played at Worcester on November 18th, was on the whole scrappy, though on occasions some good football was produced. The half-time score was 1—0 in our favour, but early in the second half, the R.A.F. Hereford managed to equalise. No further score resulted. Though both sides tried hard, they lacked shooting power.

WESTMINSTER v. I.T.C. WORCESTER

Won 4—1

This match was played at Whitbourne on December 2nd. Westminster were definitely the better team, but failed to use their advantage in skill and teamwork to any real effect. Two goals were scored in the first half; the first by Murphy, and the second in an excellent wing shot from Anderson. Otherwise throughout the game, the forwards failed entirely to make use of their opportunities. In the second half Wilkinson and Anderson both scored excellent goals, but again the rest of the forwards failed. The I.T.C. scored a lucky goal near the end of the game, but had two or three other scoring opportunities earlier on, which, however, were cleverly frustrated by Hodges and Guymer.

WESTMINSTER v. LANCING COLLEGE

Lost 1—8

This game was played at Ludlow on December 8th and was a complete disaster. On a very muddy pitch the light Westminster team was unable to keep its feet. Lancing quickly scored two goals, but Westminster promptly retaliated by some excellent team work and their only goal resulted through a good shot and admirable positional play by Brenton. After this Westminster went to pieces again and Lancing scored three more goals by half-time, of which at least one should have been saved by the Westminster goalkeeper. In the second half the defence played much better but were too overworked. The forwards never really got going, the result being that whenever the ball was cleared, it came straight back again. Lancing managed to score three more goals before the final whistle blew.

COLTS v. LANCING COLLEGE

Drawn 1—1

This match was played at Lancing on November 29th. Lapage scored the only Westminster goal in the first half. Lancing equalised in the second half from a corner. Westminster should have scored more goals but, owing to bad luck and good play by the Lancing goalkeeper, failed to do so.

WESTMINSTER v. O.W.W. XI.

Drawn 2—2

This match was played at Roehampton on December 30th. A strong O.W.W. team turned up; we were without our goalkeeper, R. C. Low, and J. N. Murphy; and for the latter we had no substitute. The game lacked fire and vigour most of the time. Our forwards, except for one or two moderately effective breaks through towards the beginning of the game, lacked the determination necessary to score goals, though the ball was continually being passed up to them. The halves and backs fared better. But on the whole the standard of play was not high, not altogether surprisingly, since it was the first game the team had played since the end of the previous term.

After the match some players from both teams went to the Picadilly, where Mr. W. E. Gerrish provided a most lavish meal. Mr. Graham was also present. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Gerrish very heartily for his hospitality.

WESTMINSTER v. HIGHGATE

Won 3—0

This was played at Roehampton on January 4th. Highgate kicked off and attacked the Westminster goal-mouth strongly for the first five minutes, but with no result. Soon after this a goal kick cleared the ball up the right wing where Wilkinson and Anderson between them took it down and passed it into the centre where Murphy scored with a good shot. After this Westminster was not severely tried at all, the ball being mainly in the mid-field or the other half. Murphy scored one more goal before half-time. The second half was a repetition of the first, but only one more goal was added to the score, a brilliant shot from Anderson on the right wing. The Highgate attack never got going after the first five minutes, but this was mainly due to the fact that when the Westminster halves found their feet, they completely dominated the game. Anderson and Wilkinson were very effective on the right wing and laid the foundation of many an attack.

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE

Lost 1—0

This match was played at Roehampton on January 6th. This game, otherwise one of the best of the season, was marred by an unfortunate accident. Hodges while taking the ball up the field was tackled hard and, in trying to clear, broke his leg. The play up till then had been very even. The Charterhouse captain very kindly allowed a substitute to play, and after a slight reshuffle of the team, play proceeded. Charterhouse almost immediately scored their only goal by an excellent shot in the corner of the goal-mouth. After this the Westminster defence played brilliantly and broke up Charterhouse attacks with great doggedness and determination. Trebucq stood prominent and by his superb play was the mainstay of the defence. Wilkinson, now right back, played a very good game indeed, and saved several awkward situations. Guymer was unfortunately wasted at inside right, where he had been moved to after the accident. The Charterhouse defence proved much too strong for the weakened Westminster attack, but they did their best. Our defence practically played themselves to a standstill towards the end of the game. Charterhouse redoubled their intensity of attack, but to no avail. And so ended one of the finest games the Westminster team had played for many seasons.

WESTMINSTER v. R.A.F. HEREFORD

Lost 0—5

This match was played at Hereford on February 3rd. The R.A.F. XI consisted of a strong University Air Cadets' team which, however, had never played together before. This was, also, the first game half the Westminster side had played since the holidays.

The R.A.F. XI attacked strongly from the start and scored three goals in the first ten minutes. After this the defence settled down a bit, but two more goals were scored before half-time. In the second half, however, the team settled down still more completely and no more goals were scored. Still, however, the forwards were not able to put in a strong attack on the opposite goal-mouth, but the defence again played a good game.

N.B.—The North v. South Public Schools Match on December 29th was cancelled owing to the weather. Trebucq and Low were both selected to play in it.

R. C. L.

LAMPROBATICS

Result : King's Scholars 1, Town Boys 0.

This game, exciting and evenly contested as many recent Lamprobatrics have been, was played on February 24th at Whitbourne. The Town Boys kicked off, and with a brisk wind in their favour, pressed hard for the first few minutes. Thereafter, during the first half, the ball was mainly in mid-field; the ground was too slippery and the forwards on both sides lacked the necessary determination to break through the lines of halves, who dominated the game throughout. In particular, D. A. Trebucq for the Town Boys and B. Eccles for King's Scholars worked exceedingly hard to keep the forwards at bay. In the second half, King's Scholars had the wind behind them, and except for a few isolated rushes on the part of R. A. Lapage and R. G. Anderson, the ball remained in the Town Boys' half throughout. There were many opportunities for the King's Scholars to shoot, but none of them were made good until about ten minutes from the end, when Murphy put in a good shot that completely defeated J. F. Kelemen, the Town Boys' goal-keeper. After this there were several attempts on the part of the King's Scholars to score again, but none were successful. A few minutes later the final whistle blew. The standard of play in this game was not particularly high, largely owing to the muddy state of the ground but, particularly among the halves on both sides, there was much keenness and enthusiasm. On the whole King's Scholars were a slightly more experienced side and deserved their victory.

ATHLETICS

It has been decided, now that Water, as well as Cricket and Tennis, has staked its claim for the beginning of the Election Term, to have the whole of Athletics in the Lent Term. This is perhaps advantageous to Athletics as well, for it saves retraining again after the holidays. While it lasts, however, the programme is exceptionally full. This programme has been so arranged as to ensure about a month at the end of the term, when the standards are over, in which the finals, the inter-house relays and any School matches may be run. So far only one School match has been arranged, but there is the possibility of one other.

This does not include the long-distance match against Felsted, which was run at Ross and lost by 8 points (43-35) on February 17th. The Westminster team was young, and considering the difficulties of an unknown course did quite well. We had been training for a straightforward five miles, and at the last moment had to do a four-and-half mile steeplechase instead. The five-mile course had been flooded and could not be run over. Jumping (not to speak of swimming) played its part, and in the final order Westminster got three in the first five. Barrington-Ward was our best runner, coming a very close third; a "dark-horse" at the beginning of the season, he has established himself in the tradition of long-distance runners which has sprung up in our evacuation, of which Grants seems to have the cream. The long-distance team was as follows: B. Eccles, C. R. T. Edwards, W. J. Frampton, J. C. Barrington-Ward, J. W. P. Bradley, F. R. H. Almond, D. S. Whitelegge and G. W. Regendanz.

So far this term, these colours for running have been awarded: Half-Pinks to J. C. Barrington-Ward; Thirds to J. W. P. Bradley and C. R. T. Edwards, and Colts to F. R. H. Almond.

B. E.

THE WATER

Owing to the ever-changing height of the Severn, it has so far been impossible to continue rowing this term. It is hoped, however, to start again early in March, although only one day a week will be available owing to the fact that all Athletics are taking place this term.

If the School is still in exile next term, we hope to bring down some boats from Putney. This would depend on the transport available, but the boats would probably consist of some sculling-boats and an eight.

C. R. T. E.

FENCING

At the time of writing it has been found impossible to secure any professional coaching; but, meanwhile, at both centres we continue to fence independently. At Buckenhill, under C. W. Roxbee-Cox, after the departure of M. R. Johnson, fencers have had the advantage of indoor premises during the cold weather, but it is hoped that an indoor inter-house fencing competition will be held in the near future.

I would like to thank all Old Westminsters who have kindly lent or given equipment to the Fencing Club, in answer to an appeal made in THE ELIZABETHAN.

P. H. L. W.

GYM

From the beginning of last term all gymnasts were at last able to do Gym during P.T. parades. This means that Gym becomes a School station in practice, instead of merely a voluntary sport carried on independently at each School centre.

So far this term weather has prevented much activity, but during March it is hoped we will start again in earnest, in preparation for the summer.

During the summer the Senior and Junior Gym Competitions will again be held under more or less the same conditions as last year, and also the inter-house Gym Competition, which is based on the results of the individual competitions.

The Whitbourne Houses will again give their annual display and it is hoped that Buckenhill will have reached sufficiently high a standard also to give a display.

R. C. L.

SHOOTING

Last term the only match shot was lost against Hurstpierpoint College. Shooting this term has not yet been started up at Whitbourne owing to the snow, but we hope to get the Sergeant-Major to come down as soon as the weather permits. At Buckenhill there has been some Empire Test shooting, and a very good score was obtained by I. S. Petherick.

At the end of the Play Term the half-guinea prize for the highest Empire Test score, awarded each term by J. L. Chandler, was shared between F. J. Somerset and R. A. Lapage with a score of 63 out of 70 each.

G. W. P. P. R.

GAMES COMMITTEE

At a recent meeting of the Games Committee Mr. E. R. B. Graham was appointed Chairman of that Committee in succession to the late Mr. R. T. Squire. Mr. Graham has served on the Games Committee for the past twenty years, and since the war, has been its Acting Chairman.

THE SCOUTS

Few events of importance occurred last term. There were two field days, on one of which it rained so heavily that indoor activities had to be devised, and on the other the Troop took part in an exercise between Whitbourne and Clifton-on-Teme, involving signalling. The possibility of the School's return to London at Easter having grown more remote, a pioneering squad started work on a suspension bridge across the stream at Whitbourne Court and a patrol hut competition took place. The new scouts were tested in the 2nd Class and went on to Ambulance.

This term, on Whitbourne days, the Troop is working by patrols, the Stags on Pioneering, taking over the bridge started last term; the Panthers on surveying the Court and its surroundings; and the Beavers on Pathfinding. On Buckenhill days, the 2nd Class Scouts are continuing their ambulance work and a carpentry squad has been kindly allowed by Johnson to use his workshop. I hope that there will be a field day and week-end camps this term.

D. J. C.

THE AIR TRAINING CORPS

At this early stage of the term there is little news to give of A.T.C. activities.

Training in navigation, calculations and Morse has proceeded in the usual way and it is hoped that a visit to a R.A.F. station may be arranged later in the term.

The film displays by the Royal Corps of Signals have provided a pleasing and instructive variation in the training programme. We are grateful to the Officer Commanding J.T.C. for giving the Flight the opportunity to attend.

Six cadets are taking the Navigation paper in the written examination for Proficiency Certificate this term.

The R.A.F. University Short Courses are apparently to be limited in future to candidates who intend an extended career in the R.A.F., and the standard required in general will be higher than hitherto.

With the possibility of a war-time career in the R.A.F. becoming increasingly remote, many members of the Flight plan instead to enter the F.A.A. or Royal Navy.

J. O. E.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

Towards the end of the Play Term, Major Smith again carried out the annual War Office visit. As it chanced, the date coincided with the arrival of a G.H.Q. Travelling Wing to the district, which had been switched over from training the Home Guard to the A.C.F. They were persuaded to give us a day's training, in addition to the existing programme, and so this was included in the "normal parade" which Major Smith was to see. By ill chance, the day threatened to be very wet, and so their planned instruction (which was to include a lesson in actually digging a slit trench) had to give way to a wet-weather programme. In this, they took the Post-Certificate candidates in some Bren gun practice, followed by an admirable cloth-model T.E.W.T. during the morning, and one of them, from his own recent experience, gave a talk on the Burma campaign to the whole contingent in the afternoon. Meanwhile Major Smith saw enough of the work being done by the contingent as a whole to justify his sending a report which amply earned us our grant for the coming year.

A few cadets remained for Certificate A, parts 1 and 2, and Major Robinson conducted an examination in which they were successful. This was his last official visit to us as, owing to the stand-down of the Home Guard, his appointment in this neighbourhood came to an end. Opportunity came for him to be told on parade how much we appreciate his unending willingness to help the J.T.C. in all sorts of ways and, in particular, that it was very plain how the standard of Certificate A candidates had risen to meet the standard of perfection at which he expected us to train. We shall miss his advice and encouragement very much indeed.

During the holidays one cadet attended a signalling course at Chester, and three others at the R.A., O.C.T.U. at Catterick, in which they got a varied and evidently most interesting insight into the elements of artillery work and training. This latter course is being repeated during the coming holidays and another group of cadets has applied for vacancies on it.

No examinations for Certificate A are being held this term, but it is expected that there will be one in each part during the summer. The training programme, which had been intensified owing to our seemingly imminent return to London, has widened out again; in addition to the normal Certificate A training, post-certificate cadets receive instruction in tactics, in signalling from a signals sergeant who comes over from Sub-District H.Q. each week, and in the I.C. engine from Aldridge. The Certificate A, Part 2 candidates also have the signals sergeant for one period each fortnight. At intervals during the term South Wales District signals are giving three afternoons of

showing films on aspects of signalling and security. The Busby's dining room is used for this purpose, and not only the J.T.C. and P.E.T. squad, but the A.T.C. as well, form the audience.

The War Office have just announced that they are authorising J.T.C. and A.C.F. personnel to receive instruction in ground-air co-operation in which flying is to be included. The Sub-District authorities are arranging with the R.A.F. for this to be done at Madley aerodrome on Sunday mornings, and it is hoped that by the end of the term at least one party will have flown.

It is perhaps worth noting that at the end of the last term 45 per cent of the contingent had passed Certificate A and a further 27 per cent had passed Part 1, though in each case a small number have to complete the P.T. tests before their results could be finally confirmed by the War Office. T. M. M-R.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE No. 2233

The Lodge was formed in 1888 and consists of Old Westminsters. Up till the outbreak of the present war, it met at Westminster School four times a year—in March, June, October and December. It now meets four times a year at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen's Street, W.C.—the October meeting being usually held in August to take advantage of double summer time.

The Old Westminsters' Lodge is the Senior Public School Lodge belonging to the Public Schools Union. In peace-time there was an annual festival at each school in turn.

Old Westminsters desiring to join the Lodge should communicate with the Secretary, H. L. Geare, Esq., Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, London, W.C.

The annual installation meeting was held in London on December 14th last, when Cuthbert Maughan was installed as Master. The Officers for the year are as follows: Major S. W. Macgregor Greer (I.P.M.), R. P. Wilkinson (S.W.), Sidney Vatcher (J.W.), Dr. H. Costley-White (Chaplain), Wallace Hepburn (Treasurer and D.C.), H. L. Geare (Secretary), R. B. Orange (S.D.), H. J. Salwey (J.D.), N. P. Andrews (Assistant D.C.), John Shearman (Almoner), H. F. Saunders (Organist), Basil Burch (I.G.), J. P. Winckworth, David Youatt and H. H. E. Batten (Stewards), and R. Johnson (Tyler).

There was a good attendance of members and visitors at the meeting, including several members of Grand Lodge, the Masters of the Old Carthusian and Old Wykehamist Lodges, and the Secretary of the Old Leysian Lodge. A number of leading journalists were present, among them Mr. Alan Pitt Robbins. The members were particularly pleased to welcome Dr. Costley-White, the Dean of Gloucester, who is Chaplain of the Lodge and came from Gloucester specially for the meeting.

All inquiries about the Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary, H. L. Geare, Esq., Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

CONTEMPORARIES

We acknowledge the receipt of the following contemporaries and apologize for any inadvertent omissions:

Bradfield College Chronicle, Penn Charter Magazine (2), City of London School Magazine, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, St. Edward's School Magazine, Eton College Chronicle (2), Ardingly Annals, The Meteor (Virginia), Milton Bulletin, Durban High School Magazine, Glenalmond Chronicle, Mill Hill Magazine, Meteor, The Ousel, Sotoniensis, Wellingtonian, The Malburian, El Nopal (2), Fettesian, Aldenhamian, Rossalian, Reptonian, Sedburghian, Tech Talk (2), Devonian, Taylorian, Tonbridgian, Carthusian, The Log, Melburnian, Dunelmian.

AN OXFORD LETTER

Sirs,

Although, perhaps, not very much traffic has flowed past the American leaning against the Clarendon Hotel since your last Oxford Letter, sufficient time has passed for the Westminster constellation to rise high in the University skies. Most of the stars are, of course, at Christ Church; but if you (or any of your readers) should call, you will probably find them out. Should you be lucky, however, you might catch a glimpse of Mr. Law moving in his wide social orbit; you might also encounter Mr. Croft, Mr. Geidt, or Mr. Newman. If you enter the suite shared by Mr. Sampson and Mr. Murray, you will at once recognise it; you can mistake neither Mr. Sampson's untidiness nor Mr. Murray's tidiness. But you will probably find Mr. Sampson, and maybe one or two more, having breakfast at a mysterious resort known as "Ma Brown's"; unless you call before 10 a.m., when he will be in bed, Mr. Murray will very probably be in Lyon's with Mr. Mellor, unless the latter has exerted himself, when they might be anywhere. Poor Mr. Mellor finds it hard to keep body and soul together: the former is at Exeter and the latter at Lincoln; and between the two is fixed the great gulf of Brasenose Lane. In this street, by the way, or in Radcliffe Square, you may run into Mr. Barnett, of University: he will pass you with a murmur or a nod. Somewhere in the neighbourhood, also, you may find Mr. Almond, of New College; not far away, you may catch sight of the great Mr. Johnston, of Balliol, racing up the Parks Road with much science under his arm. And finally you may meet Mr. A. or Mr. P. Davidson, of Trinity, *medici illustres*.

But, alas! the traffic flows on down the Corn; and even while the Americans watch it, the six months allotted to so many of these gentlemen approach their end. Messrs. Law, Geidt, Newman, Sampson and Almond are caught in the machines of militarism—still, let us not be morbid: seven will remain; and among them, Sirs, may be reckoned

Your very fortunate

OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

A CAMBRIDGE LETTER

Sirs,

Your Cambridge Correspondent is badgered! He sees before him a vast mountain of labours yet to perform. Thro' his window, the grey neo-Gothic horrors of John's, only partially hidden by an unpleasant greenish mist, stare at him in their sham haughtiness; he has just missed lunch after struggling to keep awake in a boring and trivial lecture, and, to top this ugly monument of desolation, he has just read one of Baudelaire's many "Spleens". So if that he does not display that delicacy of temper and philosophic equanimity which should be the mark of the Cambridge Correspondent, you can at least understand, if not forgive.

A creditable amount of O.W.W. flit across the stage of the Cambridge Lent Term, which was ushered in with snow and ice, and which, we hope, will end in the yellow glory of the daffodils and crocuses.

Mr. Pratt is not influenced by the more sentimental aspects of the physical universe. He takes in with equal gusto the lines of the spectrum of Aldebaran the red, the ugly Latin names of the appalling February clouds and the delicate shapes and mysterious nomenclature of the daffodils' buds. Mr. Young, who occupies Mr. Erde's old rooms, skates, reads Valéry and often tries hard to do some work. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Winer still dissect utility cadavers in the anatomy school, but their cheerfulness seems to survive everything. Mr. Bunting plays the violin in bell-bottom trousers and says that Life is Good. We were happy to receive an ambassador from the O.W. colony in the "Other Place", in the person of Mr. Murray; Mr. Priestman's Guardsmanlike steps raised earsplitting echoes in the Neville Court cloisters, and his steady grenadier's stare scared the Trinity porters into giving him a room. I must apologise for the possible omission of many eminent O.W.W., but the Lent Term always carries with it a huge load of misanthropy. So I beg you to allow me to return to the contemplation of Pascal's "Abyss," which at the moment seems infinitely attractive to

YOUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS COMMITTEE

The sixteenth gathering of O.W.W. to meet the Head Master and Mrs. Christie, the House Masters and their wives, will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Saturday, April 28th, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary at 222, Strand, London, W.C.2, from whom tickets for the tea (4s. 0d.) can be obtained.

Contributions for the July number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editors at Whitbourne Court, Worcester, not later than June 15th.

THE UNDER SCHOOL (ELECTION TERM, 1944)



(PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL MASTERS AND BOYS OF THE UNDER SCHOOL).

Top row (left to right) : D. Williams, M. Bluff, O. R. de Baer, C. P. Smith, J. F. Britten, P. A. Sandwell, J. K. Williams, W. J. McCallum, T. G. Beamish, G. V. Chapman. *Second row :* C. B. Merson, G. S. St. John, J. B. Clipson, P. J. Morley-Jacob, D. Davison, J. Mountain, P. W. Isaac, R. N. Mackay, A. G. Clare, J. A. Woolfenden, P. G. Jeeves, I. O. J. Jones, S. M. Gray, R. Pope, M. Johnstone-Noad, E. J. Lees, W. J. Storey.

Third row : J. Eker, I. S. E. Carmichael, Mr. Young, Mrs. Young, Mr. Willett, Mr. Earp, A. A. W. Rea, L. J. Hermann.

Only one boy left at the end of last term and the arrival, somewhat late, of a new boy from Northern Rhodesia, brings the total of new boys to twelve, and our numbers to forty-six. Entries for May and September are double what our vacancies are likely to be. So we can claim to be in a flourishing condition.

We received the news that the Upper School was not likely to return in May with mixed feelings : their return in itself would be welcome, but in so far as it involves our removal from Grants, we would not be human if there were no admixture of regret in our pleasure.

Some of the new boys have proved most useful on the football field, and it is a pity that there seems little chance of a return match against a junior team from the Upper School. The Under School enjoyed the match greatly and, with the possibility of turning a draw into a victory, would

have enjoyed a return even more. There is a chance of matches with other Preparatory Schools in and near London, but they will not be quite the same thing.

Term ends on Wednesday, 28th March, and Election Term begins on Tuesday, 24th April. This means a rather long summer term, but the Head Master has promised a longer *exeat* to make up.

L. G. Hunt came to us at the beginning of this term but unluckily he was called up on the 1st February and could only be here for a week ; Miss Harvey, a cousin of A. A. Milne (O.W.), has joined the staff and teaches French and English. Mr. Earp is still as versatile as ever, while Mr. Young and Mr. Willett cling firmly to Mathematics and Latin respectively.

A. T. WILLETT,
Master of the Under School.

A WESTMINSTER TEA

At the Hyde Park Hotel, London, on Saturday, the 13th January, 1945, ninety-four Old Westminsters, Masters and their friends, met for tea and to hear the Head Master, who delivered the "best ever", perhaps, of these talks, for which he is by now celebrated. He began with an allusion to the pleasurable informality of the occasion, and greeted all those who had gathered there to enjoy the result of Mr. E. R. B. Graham's untiring desire to put the best of everything before them. He once more referred to the V.C. gained by Major Wakeford, and to the pleasure it had been to have him back as a visitor in Dean's Yard, and to the regret that was felt at his having again been wounded in action.

He then turned to paint a picture of the School at the moment and of its future. He summed up the present in the one word "flourishing" and thought that it was now "coming up the straight." He referred with pride to the School's continued high Scholastic reputation, which he thought would be confirmed by Christ Church, and to the way that the athletic standard had been maintained despite considerable difficulties over grounds and transport. He referred to the School's creditable display at football during the holidays, including a draw with the Old Westminsters, a win over Highgate, and a narrow loss to Charterhouse, and voiced the sympathy that we all felt with Hodges, who had broken his leg in the last of these games.

He alluded to the prowess of the Home Guard, and to the fact that the J.T.C. were to wear the badge of the Herefordshire Regiment as a memory of the connection established while evacuated from London. He hoped that the mixing that had occurred in connection with this and other matters had gone some way to dispel any ideas in Worcestershire and Herefordshire that Public Schools only existed for one class.

He congratulated Sir Adrian Boulton on the great honour that he had received in being given the Gold Medal of the Royal Philharmonic Society. He also referred to Westminster prowess on the Films and on the Legitimate Stage, mentioning particularly John Gielgud, Esmond Knight and Peter Ustinov. He also recalled that this year was the 250th anniversary of the death of that great figure, Dr. Busby, and, talking of anniversaries, looked forward another fifteen years to due celebration of the School's 400th.

He turned then to the parents of Westminsters, greeting particularly those present that day and inviting them to visit the School, promising them that he had no intention of trying to run their homes for them, and stating most definitely that he was not going to allow them to run his School, a little reminiscent of Dr. Gow's views on the same subject.

As regards the future, he was hoping that the School would return to Westminster in May, but he could not deny that this might be postponed to September. It would be not so much a return as a re-establishment. And this led him to refer to the Westminster War Memorial Appeal, which was to be launched shortly, which, particularly in these circumstances, merited the fullest support. He thought that never had such a School suffered such damage, received such a challenge, or been offered such an opportunity. Never had support, interest and sympathy been more necessary, and he hoped that all friends of Westminster, and Old Westminsters, young and old, would rally round the School, putting all divergences of interests and opinions on one side, to ensure that the re-establishment of Westminster in London was complete.

With further congratulations to Mr. Graham on the great success of his organisation of the party, he brought his speech to an end, and left everyone to split up into small parties before the time came—only too quickly—for departure.

S. H.

VISITORS TO THE SCHOOL

Fursdon, F. W. E., GG. 1937-41; Wells, Brig.-Gen. J. B., KSS 1894-98; Bindloss, Capt. E. R., BB. 1928-33; Ellis, K. L., RR. 1937-41; Longford, R. T., AHH. 1938-41; Hicks, R. G. V. (2nd Lt. R.E.M.E.), HBB. 1938-42; Harding, B., HBB. 1901-06; Langrish, R. S., HBB. 1938-42; Cranfield, L. E. (Lt. K.O.V.L.I.), GG. 1935-39; Patterson, M. L. (Lt. R.N.V.R.), GG. 1933-38; Beale, C. I. A. (Lt. R.A.), GG. 1937-41; Oliver, F. R., GG. 1914-16; Engleheart, D. (Capt. Intell. Corps.), KSS 1930-34; Pite, J. C. (R.A.F.), BB. 1938-43; Lonsdale, E. H. G. (Major R.A.S.C.), GG. 1928-31; Clout, I. R., AHH. 1933-38, Doctor, L.C.C.; Lines, D. H., RR. 1933-37; Corrie, J. A. G. (Capt. Seaforth Highlanders), HBB. 1931-35; Ray, P. N., GG. 1937-41; Hewitt-Jones, D. A., KS. 1938-43; Peattie, D. M., RR. 1938-43; Allison, K. G., RR. 1939-43; Boycott, S. J., KS. 1939-44, R.A. (Home Forces); Denny, A. M., AHH. 1939-43; Morland, J. K., GG. 1933-37; Tanner, L. E., GG. 1900-09; Mellor, C. F. K., HBB. 1915-20, P/O. R.A.F.V.R.; Burch, J. B. B., AHH. 1925-30; Youatt, D., RR. 1924-28; Woodward, R. G., HBB. 1934-39, Lt. R.N.V.R.; Beney, A., RR. 1897-1901; Walker, Brig. E. C., AHH. 1898-1900; Campbell, R., AHH. 1888-93; Circuit, G. F. L., HBB. 1898-1906; Hadwick, D. R., BB. 1936-40, Royal Marines; Lee-Warner, T. J., BB. 1936-41, Flying Officer; Young, R. W., KS. 1937-42, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Bethune, M. R., The Rev., K.S. 1879-84; Rodger, I. G., RR. 1935-43; Reed, E. C. H., AHH. 1899-1905; Bernacchi, B., AHH. 1935-39, on leave from Far East; Weingreen, P., AHH. 1933-37, U.S.A. Army; Clare, G. A., HBB. 1915-17; de Jongh, C. W., HBB. 1916-17; Plummer, R. E., BB. 1939-42; Richmond, R. A. S., RR. 1926-29; Campbell, Sir Archibald, KS. 1885-91, home after five years abroad; Hicks, R. G. V., HBB. 1937-41, 2/Lt. R.E.M.E.; Whiskard, J. M., KS. 1937-42; Read, G. E., HBB. 1916-20; Carey, M. F. M., HBB. 1930-35, Pay/Lt. R.N.V.R., on leave from Middle East; Hopkyns, J. C. N., BB. 1939-43, Sgn./Lt. R.N.V.R.; Blackburn, M. C. M., HBB. 1936-41; Bridbury, A. R., HBB. 1937-42; Pattle, R., KS. 1932-36, 2/Lt. R.E.M.E.; Priestman, J. D., KS. 1938-44, Gnr. R.A., Oxford; Service, I. McK., HBB. 1916-19, Lt. Cmdr. R.N.V.R.; Borradaile, R., GG. 1935-40, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Strother-Stewart, C. R., GG. 1933-38, Lt. R.A.M.C., *en route* for overseas; Macwhinnie, G. M., HBB. 1933-40, Lt. Commando *en route* for Burma; Greig, I., GG. 1939-43, Cadet, Gordon Highlanders; Burnett Rae, A. (Lt. and F/Officer), AHH. 1924-28, Royal Fusiliers, seconded R.A.F.; Havers, R. N. O., RR. 1936-40, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Jessel, P. A., Capt., HBB. 1921-26; Reid, I. D. M., KS. 1938-42, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Feasey, D. C., KS. 1938-42, Ordinary Seaman, R.N.V.R.; Bell, J., AHH. 1936-39; Oldak, P. V., Capt., RR. 1931-35; Christie, E. B., AHH. 1932-37, Civil Defence; Wilmoth, V. J., AHH. 1921-25, Asst. Fire Force Cmdr., N.F.S.; Lees, R., HBB. 1938-40, F/O. R.A.F.V.R.; Ellison, Gerald, The Rev., HBB. 1924-29; Morton, John, HBB. 1935-40, Flt./Lt. R.A.F.V.R.; Longford, E. de T.W., KS. 1938-43, 2/Lt. Coldstream Guards; Tate, W. K., HBB. 1923-28; Hadwick, D. R., BB. 1936-40, Capt. Royal Marines; Foster, Arnold (Master), Rowland H. A. I., HBB. 1935-39, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Murray, C. A., RR. 1939-44; Lazarus, P. E., RR. 1939-44; Turnbull, C. M., BB. 1938-43, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Asquith, Simon, AHH. 1932-38; de Mowbray, M., BB. 1935-40; Holmes-Walker, W. A., BB. 1939-44, Sapper E.E.; Macnamara, R. E., AHH. 1939-42; Allen, H. G., RR. 1886-92; Bodley, P. O., HBB. 1936, Lt. D.C.L.I.; McInnes, J. (ex-Master); Hicks, R. G. V., HBB. 1937-41, Lt. R.E.M.E. *en route* for overseas; Usher, C. G., KS. 1939-43; Rice-Oxley, A. E., AHH. 1903-08; Murison, A. B. L., KS. 1921-26; Hall-Patch, A., RR. 1939-42; Brown, N. J. P., KS. 1935-41, Friends' Ambulance Unit; Scott, M. G., KS. 1938-43, Mid'mn. R.N.V.R.; Wool-Lewis, C. E., GG. 1920-25, Colonial Admin. Service; Preston, T., HBB. 1901-02; Schneiders, G. R. H., BB. 1940-44, R.N.V.R.; Linder, L., AHH. 1936-41; Allen, H. G., RR. 1886-92; Lofthouse, H. T., BB. 1938-42; Levison, J., GG. 1924-29, Lt. R.A.; Craig, J. B., GG. 1934-40, Col. Admin. Service; Ball, H. B., GG. and KS 1929-35, R.T.R.; Brock, D. S., AHH. 1935-40, Lt. Royal Marines; Sutton, T. W., GG. 1930-34, R.A.F.; Pitt-Lewis, G. F., GG. 1901-06; Stanley, R. C. S., HBB. 1913-17, Col. Secretary, Gibraltar; Walker-Brash, J. P. A., AHH. 1933-37, E. Yorks Regt.; Joly, J. S., RR. 1925-30, Sgn./Lt. R.N.V.R. *en route* for Messina; Wakeford, Richard (V.C.), RR. 1934-40, Capt. The Hampshire Regt.; Brown, T. W., GG. 1928-33, S/Lt. R.N.V.R.; Havers, R. N. O., RR. 1936-40, Lt. R.N.V.R.; Giordani, A., AHH. 1928-32, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Hicks, P. A., HBB. 1936, Lt. R.N.V.R. (Submarine); Vernon, D. S. F., GG. 1918-20, F/Lt. R.A.F.; Hoppe, F. S., AHH. 1925-29, Major R.A.C.; Popplewell, G. D., KS. 1918-23, on leave from Tanganyika Territory; Barnett-Smith, L. R., RR. 1919-23, shortly proceeding to India.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL SOCIETY

The Society has just received a hundred pounds as a gift from Sir George Bong (O.W.), who was in College many years ago and is now a distinguished administrator in India. The Society has also received two thousand, five hundred pounds, as a first instalment, from the estate of the late R. T. Squire (O.W.). Another piece of gratifying news is that the Hon. Sec. lately received an enquiry from a firm of solicitors whether the Society was a body to which legacies could properly be left or whether it had a special form of bequest as one of their clients was thinking of leaving the Society a legacy. It gave the Hon. Sec. great pleasure to hear this and to be able to answer both questions in the affirmative. A. T. WILLETT, *Hon. Sec.*

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

Produced by the Whitbourne Court Players at the Ex-Servicemen's Hut, Whitbourne, on the 8th and 10th March, with the following cast :

Dick Dudgeon	G. S. Brenton	Major Swindon	P. H. L. Willsher
Judith Anderson	H. T. S. Brown	Mrs. Dudgeon	M. D. Longford
Anderson	J. N. Murphy	Sargent	R. J. H. Williams
General Burgoyne	B. Eccles	Lawyer Hawkins	M. S. Graham Dixon
Essie	C. P. Chambers	Uncle William	A. M. Allchin
Christopher Dudgeon	A. P. Graham Dixon	Uncle Titus*	R. M. Sweet-Escott

"The Devil's Disciple," as the author of the useful programme note explained, while lacking the depth of thought of Shaw's later works, is very good "theatre"; having the advantages of "an exciting plot, well-delineated characters and plenty of fun." As such, it is particularly suited to amateur performance, but not many amateur companies could exploit these advantages so fully as the Whitbourne Court Players. Moreover, off-setting these advantages are one or two drawbacks. The play needs five changes of scene and a large number of players, all of whom had to be fitted on somehow onto the miniature Whitbourne stage. Very great credit is, therefore, due to the producer and the stage manager for the skill with which they handled these problems. The settings were excellent, combining ingenuity with good taste, and the scene changes were achieved with remarkable speed and smoothness.

The costumes were very good; so, on the whole, was the make-up, though with some characters it erred on the over-generous side. There was a most worthy briskness about exits and entrances, those obvious snares for the amateur. Speed and vigour, indeed, sum up my highly satisfactory impression of the whole performance.

The acting provided much to praise and little with which to find fault. Dick Dudgeon is one of Shaw's most likeable characters and he was delightfully played. I was full of admiration for Brenton's performance. I must admit, however, some disappointment in the courtroom scene. I feel sure that Dick Dudgeon at the court martial would continue to strike an attitude, but that he would not confuse passion with discourtesy—that the actor who had his voice and emotions so effectively under control in the first act (admirable

scene this—the reading of the will) should not have abandoned this control so often in the last act. I feel that Dick would have taken delight in watching Burgoyne's genial polish and mannered cynicism.

Eccles' interpretation of Burgoyne (O.W.) left nothing to be desired. His was a performance full of humour and intelligence. He had an admirable foil in Willsher who, as the thick-headed British Major, most happily combined ferocious efficiency (of the ill-directed kind) with a pained and baffled loyalty. Between them, these two kept the audience merry throughout the last act.

Brown made a sympathetic and entirely credible heroine with a very attractive voice. It was not his fault, but Shaw's, that Judith's agonies became rather tiresome towards the end, and we began to understand how Dick was able to steel himself against her offer to accompany him to the ends of the earth.

Murphy was convincing in his rapid change-over from thoughtful pastor to man-of-action. Previous to this I thought he had been rather colourless, but this may have been due to his make-up, which rather debarred, or at any rate prevented, the audience from discerning any facial expression. A. P. Graham Dixon gave us a good sketch of the simpleton brother Christie, Longford was a suitably hard and hypocritical old woman, and Essie's screams, as rendered by Chambers, were almost too realistic.

For the rest, there was a high general level and competence, and the minor parts were as well cast as the major ones. I must thank the Whitbourne Court Players for an excellent evening's entertainment, and I look forward with high expectations to their next show.

K. E. MONK.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

DR. LUDWIG MARX

There were two meetings of the Society during the Play Term, which were too late to be reported in the last issue of *THE ELIZABETHAN*. On Sunday, 19th November, Dr. Ludwig Marx—a German non-aryan refugee—spoke on “Experiences of Nazi Germany”. The talk was largely bound up with his personal experiences, and he drew fully on events which had concerned him and other Jews.

After the last war he was a teacher in the Black Forest, and he told how he watched swastikas stuck up in the streets and the Jews condemned for the last war. The “Schutz und Trutz Bund” was formed and continued until Hitler’s bid for power in 1923. It failed and Hitler was put in prison in Weimar, where he wrote “Mein Kampf”. Then Germany had a republic, but no republicans; only the left wing, and the Jews supported democracy. The Germans left the cares of state to their superiors. True democrats are worried about politics, but the Germans had been taught that politics were not for them. The Germans are undemocratic; they do not want to vote. Thus Hitler gained more and more power at each election. Weimar was too weak to check Hitler. His slogan of “To-day we own Germany; to-morrow the world” met with ardent support. The speaker realised this and saw the tragedy that was to come. Hitler came to power in 1933. He lost his job, as a non-aryan, and had to resign from his school. For the first enemy of the Nazis is the Jews, the second is humanity.

The Jews were officially made the scapegoat for the last war: their clubs were closed and they were allowed no intercourse with Aryans. In 1934 the Rhineland was entered and a treaty broken. In 1938—Czecho-Slovakia was annexed, and the Munich conference took place. The Nazis thought Munich a failure and turned their fury on the Jews. He was put in a concentration camp at Dachau, where he remained until 1939. The Jews were robbed and stamped as outcasts. He came to England in 1939 and then the war broke out. Nazism was bound to end in war, but the war will end the Nazis. The question is what is to be done with the Germans? His answer is that Germans who believe in the true democratic ideals must teach the German race themselves to forsake war. Only the Germans themselves can do this, but the English can help, and must. In the discussion afterwards, he stated that he thought that all the S.S. men should be killed, as they were trained murderers, and showed himself to have pro-Vansittart views. The speech was the more moving because of the deep feelings behind it, and all felt its eloquence.

PROFESSOR SEYMOUR BARLING

On Sunday, December 3rd, Professor Seymour Barling, of Birmingham University, spoke to the Society on “The Doctor and the Countryman.” He started by commenting on what the average boy imagines he is going to do when he leaves school or the university. Most people have only a vague idea of what they wish to do in life, and friends’ advice is not always as helpful as it might be. He said he was a doctor by profession and a countryman by inclination. All have to make a living, but they must try to make it as interesting as possible. The doctor’s life is a way of life not a way of making a living. The object is not money. The sailor and the countryman are similar, but the factory workers cannot get much satisfaction from their work; it is merely a way of getting money to live on. The result is that all work is accounted impossible to enjoy. Work can be interesting if we go about it in the right way. The doctor is most fortunate because his work is fascinating and interesting; his work is wholly satisfying. The profession calls for all sorts of qualities and skills. It is an arduous calling and requires good health, for a doctor must work hard at irregular hours. In your university life you must put your affections in cold storage and work hard. What are the qualities required to make a good doctor? Any good quality will help to make you a better doctor. Whether you are fond of life, human or zoological, or prefer the mechanical side of things, you must have the scientific outlook which lies at the back of all doctoring. You must have sympathy with your fellow men—with all of them: you must mix and get on with people: you must have sympathy and tolerance towards other people: you must breed trust and confidence in yourself.

The country boy receives knowledge which the town-bred boy does not of necessity have, for an upbringing in the country is an education in itself. It is extraordinary how little the average person knows about his own body—here the country boy has an advantage. He has a knowledge of biology bred into him. This knowledge about oneself is an essential part of the health services and has been greatly overlooked. The educationalists have neglected this. He thinks that children ought to be sent into the country for six months or more. The industrial revolution changed our mode of life and brought the two extremes of wealth and poverty, as well as the mushroom growth of towns. Unless we reverse some of its effects the race will wither. If the towns are to survive they must be reinforced by the country. Education must check the downward tendency to urban life. We must stage a return to the country, and make there again the

possibilities that there used to be for the educated person.

So far this term there have been no meetings, one being cancelled at the last moment, but it is hoped to hold at least two before the end of term.

J. N. M.

ESSAY SOCIETY

No essays were read last term.

On January 28th, 1945, R. J. H. Williams read an essay on "Johann Sebastian Bach". The essayist briefly outlined the chief events of Bach's life and the main traits of his character. He was, like most men of genius, intensely irritable, but, unlike many he was not only sober and unostentatious, but also extremely religious. Bach's musical output was enormous, and its most noticeable feature is its sustained high standard—there are few of the lapses that occasionally disfigure the works of Beethoven and Schubert. The frequent criticism of Bach's music that it "just goes on and on" is in reality the source of its appeal. Its flow never becomes monotonous because of an invariably firm rhythmic foundation and a constant but perfectly controlled emotion. The absence of any external influences in his music make his work the nearest approach to absolute music that we have. The essay was interesting, informative and well written.

On February 11th, B. Eccles read an essay entitled "All that of Art Man has, Prometheus gave." This essay was in reality a development, with many embellishments of Professor Toynbee's theory of the processes of civilization. To attain a satisfactory period of culture and human happiness, a dominant minority is required for the general majority to hero-worship and to try to seek the former's level. When once the majority has attained to the position of the minority, after a brief period of rest, a reaction will set in, and until the minority of the next generation once more assaults the cliff face, the country will be in a more or less unsettled state. The two chief examples of

this position of affairs is Periclean Athens and Elizabethan England.

This was the fundamental basis of the essay, but the fact only began to emerge over half-way through, and the more or less extraneous matter, which was in reality extremely relevant to the theory, seemed at first to have little cohesion or basic connection. Apart from this point of form, the essay was an extremely good one and showed evidence of wide reading.

On February 25th, D. J. Candlin read an essay entitled "The Welsh Bard". The essayist first dealt with the three classes of Welsh Bards who lived during the twelfth century, the Court Poet, the Poet of the Nobleman, and the Wandering Minstrel who sang at banquets. Then the Welsh character and its effect on its literature was considered; the Welshman is very delicate and sensitive; timid and reserved; he has an immense patriotism, and is fanatically courageous, but has no notions of stratagem or planning of any kind; consequently throughout its history Wales has been continually under domination; in her literature the Welsh character is reflected by a complete absence of form; thus no epic was produced in the true sense of the word, but only series of battle scenes. The Welsh genius is seen to best advantage in short, ecstatic, lyrical poems. The greatest Celtic poet was Dafydd ap Gwilym, who has been likened to François Villon. Then the four stages of Welsh poetry were briefly reviewed; the first from the sixth to the eleventh century, called the Cynfeirdd: the second, from the twelfth to the fourteenth century; the third in which Dafydd ap Gwilym flourished; and the fourth in which contemporary poetry is classed. Extensive quotation was made from a set of stories in which the Arthurian legend appears, perhaps the most famous production of Welsh literature. It was an unfortunate fact that all the essayist's quotations had to be read in translation, seeing that neither he nor his audience understood Welsh; apart from this drawback, it was an interesting essay on a novel and refreshing subject.

R. A. D.

THE MUSIC

At the end of last term, besides the School concert, which was once again given at the Christopher Whitehead School, Worcester, various internal musical events took place. An informal concert was held at Buckenhill on the last Monday of term, at which, among other things, S. E. Smith sang the Mozart aria, "Say, ye who borrow," from *Die Zauberflöte*. Two days later, a concert on the same lines, with several additions, which had to be omitted at Buckenhill owing to lack of time and facilities, was held at Whitbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Tylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Monk

nobly groped their way through the thick fog to listen to the concert. The Mozart Clarinet Trio and a movement from his Piano Quartet in A major, were played; three piano soloists, voice soloists, viola, horn and recorder players all performed, and the concert was brought to a conclusion by Quartet Society singing an Elizabethan madrigal and Brahms' lovely lullaby, "The Dustman".

A few days before, a party of some twenty carol singers, composed of members of the School and some people from the village, had sung carols at most of the houses in the village, to collect money

for supplying the Church with new hymn-books; £13 10s. 0d. was collected. The first night the party, after an unsuccessful assault on the customers at the "Wheatsheaf," ended up at Gaines, where the Wrigleys kindly provided refreshments after eight or nine carols had been sung. On the next night the houses on the way to Whitbourne Ford were visited, and after enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Cope at Poswick Lodge, the party arrived at Whitbourne Hall, where the whole repertoire was sung in the impressive, resonant hall. The echo which this building was feared to have was not at all obtrusive, but provided just that solidity which is quite impossible to obtain out of doors. After that the Evans provided cocoa for everyone, and the party dispersed soon afterwards.

On the day before the end of term, a kind of impromptu carol service was held in Whitbourne Church. Under the stimulating guidance of

Mr. Foster, the whole School joined in some carols, including the authentic version of "I Saw Three Ships." A Loeillet Trio was beautifully played by Mr. and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Cope, some carols were sung by the Whitbourne carol party, and a selection of Christmas poetry was read.

This term, it is hoped to hold another informal concert at Buckenhill, probably at about the middle of the term. It is also likely that a selection of instrumentalists from Whitbourne will give a short concert to Alfrick Boys' Club. But chiefly, as always, our attention is devoted to the concert which is to be performed at the end of term. Bach's Cantata "O Light Everlasting," Brahms' "Song of Destiny" and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony form a programme which is extremely popular with all the performers, at any rate, after the intricacy and complexity of "The Canterbury Pilgrims".

R. A. D.

FOLK DANCING

Few Public Schools can boast of the honour or peculiarity of having any folk-dancers among their numbers. Some boys from College and Rigauds attend folk-dancing classes held in Whitbourne village, which take place every Saturday evening. We have been attending these classes over two years now, and our efforts can be said to have born fruit in so far as we have given two displays to the rest of the School, and to the villagers, and that several festivals in Worcester have been supported. We have not been noticeably ambitious, but have attained a fair standard of proficiency in country dancing, besides having attempted a little Morris and Sword. Some of us attended the Christmas

School of the English Folk-Dance and Song Society in London, where we realised how good first class dancing is. Here we learnt many new dances and saw some displays of Morris jigs and Sword dances. We were also instructed in American square dances, an experiment which was regarded by some of us as frivolous! Mr. Richard Calendar visited Worcester on the week-end of February 10th, and we gave a display of the Morris stick dance, "Lads a Bunchum," at a party where he presided. When we return to London we shall find it hard to forgo our rustic enjoyments, but perhaps the sober atmosphere of Westminster will lessen the urge to dance.

R. M. G.

THE WORCESTER CONCERT

Given by Westminster School and Whitbourne Choral and Orchestral Societies on Saturday, December 9th, at the Christopher Whitehead School.

When a composer attempts the task of setting Chaucer to music, what course is he to pursue? Is he to set the words as they stand, taking great care, for instance, over the final "e" (in which case his phrasing will be apt to sound rather French), or is he to produce quite frankly a modernised text? If he chooses the first way, much trouble lies ahead, even in these days of School Certificate Chaucer, in the matter of pronunciation, and a chaos will be produced even worse than that which occurs whenever a Latin text is sung nowadays. If the second way is chosen, a great deal of the charm will evaporate.

In "The Canterbury Pilgrims" Sir George Dyson has chosen a middle way. The measure of success which he has achieved with the text is a matter of taste. Many obsolete words are represented by

their modern equivalents, no attempt being made to preserve scansion or rhyme; yet there is no observable system at work. At times an obsolete word or phrase is left: "Despitous," "no manner wight"—and occasionally a quite unnecessary change has been made—surely "heathenesse" is as understandable as "heathen lands," and its use would have retained a useful rhyme at a climax.

The music presents no such problems. Sir George, to construct his movements in a shapely form, using a texture supple enough to match the picturesqueness of the text with an apt illustrative musical commentary, and strong enough to carry the weight of any amount of such details with no danger of collapse. The word-setting is a model of good style and full of happy, unexpected touches which make the work a joy to sing.

The performance was very enjoyable, and would have been more so but for certain unavoidable circumstances which, in fairness to the performers, should be mentioned. The earlier calling-up age has had its effect on the members and weight of tone of the tenors and basses, though the singers were as efficient and enthusiastic as always, within their vocal limits. The only possible arrangement of choir and orchestra in a too small hall, is always unfair to the choir, who are invariably drowned by the orchestra in loud, intricate passages. But it was obvious that the choir was singing with its normal good tone and admirable articulation.

The soloists were far too gentle to be properly audible across the great width of the orchestra. However, their position was necessary as they were to join in with the groups of singers chosen to sing "The Monk" and "The Wife of Bath." It was in "The Monk" that the immaturity of the male voices showed most, and the movement was ineffective. The composite "Wife of Bath" managed much better, but the movement needs a solo singer with a sense of humour to bring out its rich characterisation. The most successful move-

ments of the whole work were the opening, mostly unaccompanied, deliciously fresh and springlike (with some lovely oboe-playing), and the "Shipman," which swept along its course like a mediaeval galleon in full sail.

The hall is rather small for a full orchestra, and the effect of Borodin's B Minor Symphony was at times overwhelming. Some difficulty had been found in collecting together the necessary players, but they worked efficiently together, and there were moments of real beauty, particularly the horn solos in the slow movement. The quality and quantity of tone produced by the quite large numbers of violins was disappointing, and some of Borodin's broad melodies suffered in consequence. But it was an enjoyable performance of a most enjoyable work.

The sturdiness of Vaughan Williams' "100th Psalm" made a fitting end to the programme. In this direct and straightforward work, there were not the problems of balance that beset the Dyson, and the final Amen achieved a moment of thrilling tone which left a vivid memory.

F. G. K. W.

THE ELIZABETHAN

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1944

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To School Subscriptions	53	15	0	By Printing	173	11	9
„ the Elizabethan Club	85	0	0	„ Postage	17	19	2
„ Dividends on 3½% Conversion Loan	10	10	0	„ Editors' Expenses	4	17	7
„ Dividends on Defence Bonds	1	6	2	„ Wrappers and Sundry Expenses	10	4	0
„ Sundry Subscriptions	3	1	3	„ Editors' Salary	6	0	0
„ Balance (loss for the year)	59	0	1				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£212	12	6		£212	12	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1944

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Reserve Fund	290	7	3	By Investments :			
„ Revenue Account :				3% Conversion Loan at Cost	243	7	3
Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1944	59	19	0	„ Defence Bonds	50	0	0
Balance at Bank, 1/1/44	59	19	0	„ Bank Balance, 31/12/44	18	11	
Loss for the year	59	0	1				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
		18	11				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£291	6	2		£291	6	2
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Audited and found correct :
16th February, 1945.

(Signed) G. L. TROUTBECK.

THE ELIZABETHAN

AND ITS CONTEMPORARIES

It is always thought that, for the past few years at any rate, the status that THE ELIZABETHAN holds among other of the School magazines, has been unquestioned, and that it has now become an institution taken for granted, like bicycles, or Buckenhill. Yet only a year or so ago, in a junior contemporary, the following letter appeared:

"Sir,
Although it is not my usual habit to read THE ELIZABETHAN, I was persuaded to read an 'article.' (in THE ELIZABETHAN), whose author attempted to belittle the worthy efforts of the staff of . . . (the magazine in question). "Do THE ELIZABETHAN's staunch supporters (assuming that it has any staunch supporters), realise these facts about your magazine:

(a) It has to satisfy its readers, while THE ELIZABETHAN has not.

(b) It has not THE ELIZABETHAN'S enormous financial backing, and charges a quarter the price.

It is my belief that if THE ELIZABETHAN was not forced on us, it would long ago have become 'dead meat' . . ."

This letter is interesting in two ways: first because of some criticism which is very much to the point, and second because of the prevailing spirit of which it was the expression. It is partly true that THE ELIZABETHAN does not *have* to satisfy its readers; it *tries* to, and it is a more difficult task than would at first appear. There are three different sections of the community for which it has to cater—Westminster boys, O.W.W. and non-Westminster readers, to whom complimentary copies are sent. What is source for the goose is by no means source for the gander; our attempt is to reach a working compromise so that in part all three elements may be satisfied.

But it is the second aspect of this vitriolic attack we quoted that bears particularly on our life down here. Up till a few years ago all magazines produced within the School were frankly subversive in tone. There were many examples of bad taste, a lot of destructive criticism, a painful amount of facetiousness, but they were on the whole light-hearted and sometimes very funny. *παρρησία* of a very conscious and jealously guarded kind is noticeable in all Westminster productions. To most people an adequate translation of the much-belaboured Greek noun is "subversiveness"; and when it comes to criticism, the diligent contributor must take care that his prized prerogative does not turn into the apprentice's magic broom of Goethe's poem, and, that while complacently reminding himself that he can say what he likes, he does not actually say considerably more than he means. I wonder, anyway, if the foregoing article was genuine, sincere criticism, or composed (under some pressure) as a placative gesture to an exasperated editor.

In the last few years, however, our *παρρησία* has turned its energy to different ends. School magazines are no longer subversive. Their criticism is more than merely destructive. Their articles often show great earnestness and a consciousness of our responsibilities as Westminster boys. But they have given up all attempts at trying to be funny. That is the tendency of our School magazines produced down here—away from humour towards greater sincerity and seriousness. In many ways that is a good thing, but it has several snags. It is true now that the standard of all our School publications is stabilising, since serious articles do not provoke the same comment as

humorous and subversive ones. But there is a danger in serious articles—a danger of mediocrity. There are not many of us who have not at one time been surprised at the effortless ease with which we write articles. But we must beware; they are bound to be very bad ones. How easy it is to write a bad, serious article, how indescribably difficult to write a good one. To write a humorous article one needs a certain gift or, by dint of practice, a mere knack will suffice; its inspiration depends on its spontaneity. But a good, serious article must stand at the end of much blood, toil and sweat. Remembering this, an editor must be wary of accepting apparently blameless articles; on careful scrutiny, they will usually be found to be worthless.

The Editor of the *Clarion*, the most regular and powerful of the house papers has obviously borne this in mind and has succeeded in getting several well-written articles on subjects connected with Westminster, though once or twice he has suffered some lapses to appear in print. On the whole the lighter side of the paper has been allowed to degenerate—a lack of humorous writers would sufficiently explain this—but the standard has been successfully maintained and the preponderance of serious articles shows a growing sense of responsibility regarding the future of the School, a responsibility of which there was little sign in pre-war productions.

The *Grantite*, *Homeburnhamite* and *Rigaudite Review* make their occasional appearances, welcome to all, but particularly to inmates or old boys of the houses they represent. They all have strong insular tendencies, very naturally, but they have a few articles of more or less general interest on which the rest of the world must judge them. Of the three, the *Rigaudite Review* has produced the best articles of this kind, but has suffered the loss of several of its best contributors in the past terms. The tone of the *Homeburnhamite* is inclined to be pugnacious, while the *Grantite* sometimes seems a little patronising, but in both, especially the former, there have been some good articles of a fairly general kind.

The *King's Scholars' Chronicle* alone is recalcitrant and opposes the current tendency towards greater seriousness. Its criticism remains frankly destructive, and its tone, if not subversive, is decidedly cynical. But it is finding its feet again after some years of storm and stress, and fills a real part in the life of the community.

The *Link*, of which we hope to see the third issue soon, embodies the present tendencies. In the last issue, apart from a mere *λόγῳ ἀριθμῶς* on light music, the articles were of a good standard, being informative, stimulating and varied in tone. It ranged from Shakespeare to Chaplin, touching Thomas Middleton and modern ballet on the way. The fact that it confined itself to articles strictly literary is merely an indication of Westminster's cultural outlook, which is, after all, only a reflection of the country's, where politics have been totally in abeyance for the last five years and are only now slowly emerging.

A ray of light for the old die-hard editor of the pre-war subversive magazine appeared on the last page of the *Link* in the form of a short and most amusing poem. We were glad that this one concession to humour really was funny, and, moreover, that it was allowed the last word. A *mens conscia recti* is all very well, and, in general, we praise the current tendency away from frivolity, but we must be preserved from a self-conscious priggishness, and if humour will do this, let us not cast it, dishonoured, away.

CORRESPONDENCE

TOWN OR COUNTRY?

25, Valley Road,
Cashmere,
Christchurch, S.2,
New Zealand.

December 12th, 1944.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

This is going to be a very difficult letter to write, for it will not be easy to avoid the pitfall of mawkishness. Perhaps the distance of New Zealand from England has added a certain sentimental enchantment to my memories of Westminster—recent memories, for I was with the School at Exeter before I left England. I personally do not think it has, but whether so or not, I am moved to write in answer to Fl.-Lt. Burges (ELIZABETHAN, July, 1944).

I have spent four years in this country, and though I am not native here, nor to many of the manners born, these four years have given me a sense of perspective which I believe I can apply with profit to my home and my school. To clap into't roundly, to my mind it would be the death of Westminster as we know it to move out to the country (and let us assume that Westminster counts for something in this distracted globe). I imagine everybody realises this: the real question is perhaps whether such a new Westminster would be better than the old? Obviously it is impossible to prophesy, but I hold the natural and unshakable conviction that it will not.

Boys are not sent to school to become good physicists or historians, but for the good of their souls. In other words, the purpose of education is to produce not smug little horrors crammed with knowledge culled from books, but (excuse the phrase) citizens of the world. If they turn out to be Henry Tizards or Edward Gibbons, so much the better, but it is by the way. And, I submit, there is no better place for education than London.

London is not only the largest city in the world, the largest and most important commercial city and port in England, but also (and here lies the point), the most cosmopolitan city of the Empire. This environment of different peoples, different cultures and different beliefs cannot help but have an immense effect on a boy. It has given rise over a period of centuries to Westminster's justly celebrated tolerance. Within reason, a boy is allowed to do what he likes when he likes. For my part, I cannot speak enough of the effect such an atmosphere has had upon me. The nearness of the theatres has affected my whole life, I trust for the

better. A boy at Westminster, if he wishes, has access to theatre, ballet, concerts, art galleries, to say nothing of his own rights in Abbey and Parliament. And if Westminster moved to the country, what would happen to Pol. and Lit. Soc., a society far more important than the exigencies of ELIZABETHAN space would lead one to believe?

Westminster in London is made up of many things, the greatest of which are tolerance and tradition (perhaps the two go hand in hand part of the way). Westminster in the country would lose both.

I apologise, Sirs, for the unconscionable length of this letter, but finally, may I express my pleasure at two things? First, the receipt of my Elizas, usually about four months after they have been published; and, secondly, what looks to be the start of another tradition, the frequent performance of Shakespeare's plays. It may interest the players to know that at the moment our university company is wrapped up in taking "Hamlet" and "Othello" round the country, the first tour ever made of New Zealand by an all-New Zealand company. So far, things are going well, with your correspondent playing Hamlet and Iago.

Yours truly,

A. J. HENDERSON.

SIR ADRIAN BOULT, O.W.

The Priory,
Thatcham,

December 14th, 1944.

Berks.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

Last Saturday, December 9th, Sir Adrian Boult had the Gold Medal of the Royal Philharmonic Society conferred on him by the Society; the presentation was made in the interval of the concert given on that date by the Society in the Albert Hall. It is, Sirs, as you know, one of the outstanding distinctions of the musical world. The previous conductors to receive this honour in recent years included Weingartner and Toscanini. As Chairman of the committee of management of the R.P.S. I was deputed to make the presentation. It seemed nice to have one O.W. presenting another O.W. with this Honour, and I, therefore, venture to send you this note about the occasion.

Ever yours sincerely,

THEODORE HOLLAND.

AN APPRECIATION

The Headway,
Ewell,
Surrey.

January 16th, 1945.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

I trust you will countenance a letter from one who has not himself the honour of having been at Westminster. My schooldays were spent at one of the two other Royal Colleges, which fact I can only hope may entitle me to a *proxime accessit* in your estimation.

I can however claim *jus duorum liberorum* (not, alas, *trium*), having had two sons at Westminster.

The purpose, then, of my letter is to express to you my warmest admiration for the achievements of war-time Westminster. I have followed your first wanderings and eventual rustication with the utmost sympathy and I have at times wondered whether the separation from your *lares et penates* would have made any difference to the noble spirit and traditions of your ancient foundation.

It appears to me, Sirs, that you have most triumphantly answered this challenge to your vitality. Your reputation for the humanities stands as high as ever. Your skill at games is remarkable, considering the sad lack of facilities for the playing of them. Though your numbers are of necessity reduced, you have fully preserved the hall-mark, the individual stamp, of Westminster as one of the queens among schools.

When you are all safely returned to your home, I have no doubt that you will have been strengthened and invigorated by your exile. London will be proud to welcome you back, for you have a great part to play in her regeneration.

In the days of my youth, I played soccer for my school against Westminster at Vincent Square. I am glad to be able to say that we beat you! But my one abiding memory of the game is the vigour with which I was assailed by the great company of your supporters.

I was playing full-back. Whenever one of your forwards had a shot at goal, and providentially missed, it was my job to rescue the ball from near the iron railings. Whenever I approached the railings, I was greeted by volleys of partisan expletives from a crowd of cab drivers, errand-boys and other London personalities, whose support of Westminster was as vocal as it was loyal.

Yes, Sirs; you are very close to the heart of London, one of her most prized possessions. She will be glad to welcome you back.

I am, Sirs, yours, etc.,

G. E. L.

W. F. MOSS

c/o Lloyds Bank,
G2 Department,
6, Pall Mall,
London, S.W.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

I want to thank you most sincerely for the Obituary Notice of W. F. Moss, printed in THE ELIZABETHAN of December, 1944, recalling memories of characteristics for which he was so deeply loved by many.

You will, however, I am sure, wish to know that he was on active service in North Africa throughout the operations leading up to the final expulsion of the Germans, and that it was after those operations that his hand was damaged in an accident in Africa.

For his part in the campaign he was mentioned in despatches, and had just been selected for work on the staff when the accident occurred, which made his return to England necessary.

Yours sincerely,

T. Moss.

SHOOTING

Clutha House,
10, Princes Street,
Westminster.

February 27th, 1945.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

Until recently, I have not seen an ELIZABETHAN for some time past, but I was very pleased to see in your last issue a report on "Shooting." Perhaps this school activity has been revived for some time now; but after many vain attempts to get it encouraged, particularly with the present Headmaster's predecessor, interest was lost in the subject. Two or three O.W.W. in the past have tried to point out that Westminster was conspicuous by its absence in not entering a team for the Ashburton. Every public school of any note was represented annually at Bisle—except Westminster. Some Veterans, however, did better, and endeavoured to show the way by entering a team for the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy most years before the war (and once came very near to winning it).

One important point I think is to let possible members of the VIII concentrate on shooting, and not try to shine at games as well and regarding shooting as merely a side-show.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. DRURY.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Sir Cecil Hurst has been obliged on medical grounds to resign his position as representative of the United Kingdom on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Sir Adrian Boulton has been given the Royal Philharmonic Society's Gold Medal. The presentation was made by Mr. Theodore Holland (O.W.) at a concert in the Albert Hall.

Mr. R. M. Howe, M.C., has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in succession to Sir Norman Kendal.

The Rev. C. T. H. Dams, rector of Theale, has been appointed a priest-vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

Brigadier J. C. Friedberger, R.A., has been awarded the D.S.O. for services in N.W. Europe.

Squadron Leader C. C. Sherring, R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C., and Flight Lieutenant J. L. Mason, R.A.F.V.R., D.F.C., a bar to the D.F.C.

The following awards appeared in the New Year's Honours List:

- C.M.G. R. R. Sedgwick, an Assistant Secretary, Dominions Office.
- C.B.E. R. W. Foxlee, Dep. Chief Engineer, Office of the Crown Agent for the Colonies.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Symonds, Fire Adviser, Home Office.
- O.B.E. Squadron Leader E. W. Joseph, R.A.F. V.R.
Squadron Leader A. W. G. Le Hardy, R.A.F.V.R.
Colonel P. H. Phillips, Welch Regiment.
L. J. D. Wakely, I.C.S., Dep. Secretary, Defence Dept., India.

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieutenant G. C. Castellain, 2nd S.A.S. Regiment.
Squadron Leader C. H. Hunter, R.A.F.
Corporal P. W. Waite, The Queen's Royal Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieutenant W. E. Halse-Hearns, Commandos, late H.A.C.

DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Major J. C. Horton, Durham Light Infantry.

WOUNDED

Lieutenant C. I. A. Beale, R.A.
Temporary Major M. F. Pearson, Middlesex Regiment.

MISSING

Wing-Commander B. B. Wilmoth, R.A.F.

BIRTHS

AITKEN.—On October 28th, 1944, in London, to Patricia, wife of Captain the Hon. Peter Aitken, a son.

ALDERSON.—On December 12th, 1944, at Harpenden, to Diana, wife of Captain J. Alderson, M.C., a daughter.

ASQUITH.—On February 10th, 1945, at Oxford, to Vivien, wife of Simon Asquith, a son.

BEARD.—On January 20th, 1945, to Janet, wife of Dr. A. J. W. Beard, a son.

BRAMALL.—On November 6th, 1944, at Hammer-smith, to Margaret Elaine, wife of Major Ashley Bramall, a son.

CURTIS.—On January 17th, 1945, at Tank, N.W.F.P., to Decima, wife of Gerald Curtis, I.C.S., a daughter.

HOPKYN.—On October 3rd, 1944, at Colchester, to the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. W. Hopkyns, R.N.V.R., a son.

JOHNSON.—On November 23rd, 1944, at Woking, to Evelyn, wife of Group Captain D. H. Johnson, R.A.F.V.R., a son.

LONGSDON.—On January 16th, 1945, at Struan Lodge, Dunoon, to Muriel, wife of Lieutenant S. J. Longsdon, D.S.O., R.N.V.R., a daughter.

LONSDALE.—On December 5th, 1944, to Mary, wife of Lieutenant C. J. G. Lonsdale, a son.

LUGARD.—On July 30th, 1944, at Haslemere, to Nancy, wife of Colonel J. W. Lugard, a daughter.

NICOLL.—On November 13th, 1944, in London, to Ena, wife of Leonard Nicoll, a daughter.

NORDON.—On January 29th, 1945, at Radlett, to Nesta, wife of Squadron Leader Keith Nordon, a son.

PEACOCK.—On July 15th, at Baltimore, U.S.A., to Joan, wife of Captain D. Peacock, a daughter.

PHILBY.—On December 21st, 1944, in London, to Aileen, wife of H. A. R. Philby, a son.

STROTHER-STEWART.—On January 27th, 1945, at Edinburgh, to Irene, wife of Captain C. R. Strother-Stewart, R.A.M.C., a son.

VAN DER PANT.—On October 28th, 1944, at Lincoln, to Julia, wife of Captain F. N. Van der Pant, a son.

WHEELER.—On December 21st, 1944, at Irstead, Norfolk, to Joan, wife of Squadron Leader J. O. Wheeler, a daughter.

WHITE.—On November 23rd, 1944, at Farnham, to Belinda, wife of R. O. White, a son.

MARRIAGES

EASTON-MUMME.—On December 9th, 1944, at Cheam, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Easton, R.N.V.R., to Marie Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mumme, of Cheam.

GAMBLES-CRIPPS.—On November 25th, 1944, at the Savoy Chapel, J. M. Gambles to Phyllis Ann, younger daughter of Mr. Eustace Cripps and the late Mrs. Cripps.

JACOMB-HOOD-ALLSOP.—On January 6th, 1945, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Captain J. W. Jacomb-Hood to Patience, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. K. Allsop.

MATTHEWS-MARSHALL.—On December 14th, 1944, at Winsley, B. J. A. Matthews to Helen Prieska, daughter of the late Henry M. and Mrs. Marshall, of Oxford.

REID-BARCLAY.—On November 18th, 1944, at Dorking, I. D. M. Reid to Pamela Katherine, younger daughter of Arthur Barclay and the late Mrs. Barclay, of Ballinacree, Co. Galway.

REITLINGER-GRAHAM-BELL.—On February 10th, 1945, in London, Gerald Reitlinger to Anne Graham-Bell, widow of Flying-Officer Frank Graham-Bell.

VALLI-HALL.—On February 9th, 1945, in Exeter Cathedral, Captain V. F. Valli, R.A., to Catherine eldest daughter of Canon and Mrs. Hall, of Exeter.

WATERFIELD-SMITH.—On January 3rd, 1945, at Newton Abbot, Richard Waterfield to Elsie Smith.

WHITWORTH-COSTLEY-WHITE.—On September 30th, 1944, in Gloucester Cathedral, Compton, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Aymer Whitworth, of Pershore, to Isabel, only daughter of the Dean of Gloucester and Mrs. Costley-White.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the deaths of the following Old Westminsters:

GEOFFREY CHARLES CASTELLAIN was admitted as a King's Scholar in 1933. He took one of the leading parts in the *Adelphi*, performed before Their Majesties in 1937, and he also rowed in the Second VIII. In 1938 he was elected to Christ Church with a scholarship in Classics. He was gazetted to a commission in the 16th/5th Lancers, and attached to the Army Air Corps, but was reported missing in Western Europe last October. He is now known to have been killed in action. He was 23.

ARTHUR EVELYN SCOTT CURTIS was admitted with his elder brother in 1880, but only remained at Westminster for a term, before transferring to Cheltenham. He became a clerk in the Bank of

England. He served on the western front during the last war, and rose to the rank of Major in the Cameron Highlanders. At the time of his death he was 74.

JOSEPH DUGDALE was admitted in 1928, but after only two terms went on to the Northampton Engineering College at Islington. In 1936 he joined the R.A.F. and was posted to bomber command. After undertaking numerous operations in the war, including two night attacks on the German Naval base at Trondheim, he was awarded the D.F.C. and was promoted Squadron Leader. He was reported missing and is now presumed to have lost his life. He was 30 years of age.

EDGAR ARMSTRONG EVERINGTON was born in 1870 and came to the School in 1885. From there he went to Keble College, Oxford. In 1896 he was admitted a solicitor, and afterwards practised in London. He met his death as the result of a fall last December. He married in 1900 Violet, daughter of George Edgar Frere, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

HENRY HARGREAVE FAWCETT, who died on May 5th, 1944, was admitted as Henry Fawcett on June 9th, 1879. He was not as stated in the Record the son of William Whalley Fawcett, but the son of Henry Fawcett of Dublin, barrister-at-law, by Mary Maria, daughter of Thomas Noble of Leeds. He assumed the additional name of Hargreave on his confirmation while at the School. He matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1880, and read medicine, but he did not take his degree, and spent nearly the whole of his life alone at Thornecombe, a remote village in Dorsetshire. Owing to his change of name his career on leaving School entirely escaped the vigilance of the editors of the Record, and so far as is known he never once revisited Westminster. But an abiding affection was shown by a legacy of £300 to the School in his will.

GEORGE NORMAN FERRERS-GUY, who died as the result of an accident on December 4th, was the youngest of four brothers at Westminster. He was born in 1881, and admitted to the School in 1895. He emigrated to Australia, and lived at Darling Point, New South Wales, later becoming a Director of Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce, Ltd. In 1912 he married Madeleine, daughter of C. W. Lubbock. Their son was killed in action in 1943. He himself served with the Worcestershire Regiment in the last war.

WILLIAM EDWARD HALSE-HEARNE, who died of wounds in Burma last November at the age of 26, was at the School from 1931 to 1933, and became a clerk in Drummond's Bank. In 1943 he received a commission in the Wiltshire Regiment. In 1940 he married Margaret Horner.

JOHN CORBETT HORTON was born in 1899 and was up Ashburnham from 1914 to 1918. At the end of the last war he held a commission in the Royal Sussex Regiment, and then served in the Territorial Army with the Royal West Kent Regiment until he was placed on the reserve. He rejoined the Army in 1940 and was posted as Captain to the K.O.Y.L.I., and later was transferred to the Durham Light Infantry, becoming 2nd i/c of the I.T.C. at Brancepeth Castle, where he died after a brief illness on December 3rd, 1944.

COLIN HAVARD HUNTER, who was killed in action in May of last year at the age of 31, came to Westminster in 1926 and left in 1930. He joined the Royal Air Force and became Squadron Leader. He was the son of Judge Trevor Hunter, and brother and nephew of Old Westminsters.

FRANCIS GEORGE JOSEPH was admitted as a Non-Resident Queen's Scholar in 1894. At Westminster he won the Mure Scholarship and was elected head to Christ Church, where he obtained a first in Moderations and a second in Greats. He practised as a solicitor in London and became the senior partner in his firm. He married in 1908 Matilda, daughter of N. L. Cohen. He was 63 years of age.

ANTHONY LANGLOIS MASSY LEFROY entered Westminster in 1893, and was elected to an exhibition at Christ Church in 1898. He practised as a solicitor in London, and served in the last war with the Devon Regiment, being gazetted Lieutenant in 1917. He was in his 65th year.

ELYDYN ALWYN AUBREY AB GWYLYM LEWIS was born in 1882 and was at the School from 1896 to 1900. In 1906 he received a commission in the Sherwood Foresters, which he held for a year.

WILLIAM ROBERT FRANCIS LIVEING, who died on December 11th at Radlett, at the age of 78, was

admitted in 1878. He became a solicitor, but for several years before his death had been unable to practice owing to the failure of his eyesight. In 1894 he married Harriet Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Flick, of Burnham, Essex.

PETER WILFRED WAITE, who was killed in action last September, at the age of 22, was admitted to the School in 1936. On leaving he joined the ranks of the Queen's Royal Regiment, and was subsequently promoted Corporal. He met with a gallant death, attacking an enemy position alone, the last survivor of his section.

THOMAS WILLIAM OGLE WHEELER, whose father, T. W. Wheeler was admitted in 1852, and whose son, J. O. Wheeler in 1920, was himself at the School from 1880 to 1887. He went up to University College, Oxford, was admitted a solicitor in 1894, and practised in London. He married Ethel Violet, daughter of H. W. Lowe. He was 76 years of age.

WATKIN HERBERT WILLIAMS, who died on November 19th, 1944, was the oldest living Old Westminster, and believed to be the oldest prelate in the world. He was born on August 20th, 1845, and entered Westminster in 1858, and went on to Christ Church, Oxford. He was Vicar of Bodelwyddan in Flintshire for twenty years from 1872, and was successively Archdeacon and Dean of St. Asaph. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in 1899, and retained the see until his resignation in 1924. He had been one of the Busby Trustees since 1902, was President of the Elizabethan Club between the years 1915 and 1920, and till he was well over 80 he occasionally arrived up Fields in an open car to watch the cricket. He married in 1879 Alice, youngest daughter of General Henry Monckton.

FLOREAT