



The Elizabethan.

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NOTES ON 'HERO WORSHIP.'

BY AN O.W. HERO-WORSHIPPER.

POOR Carlyle might have spared some of his laments over the decay of Hero Worship in these latter days had he but had the good luck to spend his boyhood at an English public school. Writing in an age when life has lost somewhat of its reality, or at least of its earnestness, when great thoughts and great men are met for the most part with a cynical indifference by a cold, critical world, Carlyle would have found comfort could he have looked back to early years at one of our loyal nurseries of Hero Worship, where strength, pluck, honour, and sincerity are still held in reverence and still savour of the heroic; where the race of heroes is perpetuated, and the old cult still lives on to put to shame, if shame can touch them, those sordid souls who have never known—or worse, who having known, have since forgotten—how to wonder at the wonderful and to admire the admirable. But the nineteenth-century prophet of Hero Worship, like

Elijah of old, was left to bewail in solitude the general neglect of the religion which he preached, when all the while, had he but known it, there were thousands after all who had not bowed the knee to the Baal—for we may well call it so—of indifference to heroes and the heroic.

Yes, however much or little it may prevail elsewhere, at our public schools Hero Worship yet thrives, and is, indeed, at the very root and foundation of their societies. We, too, have our 'Heroes as Kings'; aye, and 'Heroes as Divinities'—perhaps even our 'Heroes as Poets,' though they, indeed, are rare. Some day perhaps a Westminster Carlyle may arise to be the prophet of school Hero Worship, and to select types of the 'Hero as Pink,' the 'Hero as Monitor,' and so on. For us it will be enough at present to notice the real existence of such worship among us, and to understand that it is part and parcel of our life. Was not 'Old Brooke' a veritable hero to Tom Brown? And 'Old Brooke' is a type of many such another school leader, and Tom Brown a type, and a very healthy and instructive one too, of many

an English schoolboy—enthusiastic in his reverence for his natural leaders in the school, and himself developing in time into one of them, well fitted to command the worship of other small Tom Browns. It is not every school captain or monitor who can be so fit an object of Hero Worship as we take 'Old Brooke' to have been, but each has the chance of commanding some sort of worship, and must look to it that he make the best of it. For in the main, we may take it, a school monitor will be an object of Hero Worship in so far as he deserves such worship, no more and no less: that is, roughly speaking, in so far as he never does a blackguard action, uses honourably the trust reposed in him, and does good, honest work for his school, wherever work is to be done—not only 'Up School,' but 'Up Fields.' The wider his work, the wider will be the worship that attaches to him. But, in greater or less degree, every monitor is, in some sort, a hero. The cynic, perhaps, will shrug his shoulders: 'No worship of heroes this, but a worship of mere force—not a worship of monitors, but of their canes.' True, no doubt, that the cane is the outward symbol of his strength and dignity, but the *cause* of his worship—no! Can we not ourselves go back to the days when we first heard in silent awe a 'monitor of school' of days gone by reading prayers, or first gazed with bated breath on his tall, active form, clad to our eyes with an heroic majesty, as rod in hand he came to pick out some small offender to suffer public chastisement at the Head Master's hands? Did we not look upon him almost as a being of different nature from ourselves—something great and 'heroic' to which we could never aspire to rise? Did there not seem something in him of what Carlyle would call 'the godlike'? And doubtless what we thought and felt, others in their turn are thinking and feeling now. Some there will ever be, we know, who, blossoming perchance from 'etons' into 'tails,' have barred their souls to all reverence and worship, and who, seeing nothing of the heroic in school dignitaries, refuse them the worship that is their due. A lamentable state this *ir*reverence and *no*-worship, to be shunned by every healthy schoolboy! But happily most boys have this principle of Hero Worship deep-rooted in their hearts, and even promotion to tall collars and tail-coats is not always enough to make it wither.

It is the 'Hero as Pink' or 'as Athlete,' perhaps, that receives the most devoted worship; and rightly so. A captain of cricket, who makes a

'century' against Charterhouse, is he not a very hero of heroes? A captain of football, too, what a hero is he! The enthusiasm of his small worshippers rises high as he stops run after run, now making a brilliant 'volley,' now pluckily 'tackling' an opponent of renown. Are not all the 'pinks' heroes of a sort? Other heroes there are. Why, every senior is a hero to his junior—is, or at least ought to be. If he is not, one of them is at fault. Ah! if all our heroes only realised what it means, this being a hero, what they ought to do in order to be *true* heroes!

Thus it is; our world is a world of Hero Worship. How proud Tom Brown felt at those few words of praise from 'Old Brooke'! He would not have changed them for all the wealth of the Bank of England, weekly, in pocket-money, or for all the prizes at a school prize-giving. 'Old Brooke,' indeed, was a school hero of the truest sort, combining the 'Hero as Monitor' with what we have called at Westminster the 'Hero as Pink,' in their highest perfection. Such heroes as he are at the summit, the *ne plus ultra* of school heroism.

At all schools, and especially at Westminster, the thoughts of new generations turn readily to the great deeds of their forerunners. Achievements in the past, great in themselves, are invested with a halo of augmented greatness such as your true Hero-worshipper delights in. 'What an enormous *camera-obscura* magnifier is tradition!' writes Carlyle. 'How a thing grows in the human memory, in the human imagination, when love, worship, and all that lies in the human heart, is there to encourage it!' Thus, though the worship of present heroes is sincere and keen, it is outrun by the traditional reverence for mythical heroes of old. It seems to be part of the schoolboys' creed, almost, that there were greater heroes in old days than in his own. It is the sort of feeling that finds expression in the well-known Harrow song, 'There were heroes of old, you know.' The same feeling appears in Forshall's book; and one may trace it clearly in the Westminster periodicals of seventy years ago, from one of which the following is an extract:—

Who is there among us who does not remember, or think he remembers, when he first came here what 'terrible big fellows there were in the school'? when every cobbler, donkey-driver, and apple-vendor in Westminster feared such-and-such of our champions, and when one form alone would have made nothing of all of us, such as we are in these degenerate times. Nor is this all, for it not only appears that 'there were giants in those days,' but the ancients of this establishment are accounted to have been better cricketers, better football-kickers, fives-players, &c., &c., better scholars, and were handsomer fellows than we can at present boast of.

So here we get our 'Heroes as Divinity'—our mythical Odins—great heroes grown traditionally greater. Do we not all look upon the Westminster Eight of 1845 as a crew of heroes never to be equalled in these weaker days? And well we may, for in sober truth those old Westminster Eights did marvels in their way. Have we not all heard how R. W. S. Vidal played for All England at football when he was a Second Election, and how Cuppage was one of the prettiest dribblers in England in his day? Do not such names as these stand in very truth for mythical heroes to us? And then was there not a Westminster Eleven that beat the team of Wanderers, who won the National Association Cup? Here are deeds, and deeds heroic! Many other names might we recall of heroes nearer our own day, who became 'dark blues' and 'light blues,' 'internationals' and what not—but we can well leave it to the imagination of patriotic readers to fill up the list. Some of these names—how well one remembers it—were names indeed to conjure with to our young enthusiasm in days gone by; and are so, no doubt, even now to others who have succeeded us—and, indeed, in some sort to us, too, when our thoughts wander back to old days at school.

And lastly, there are ever with us the honoured names of many O.W.W. famous in history, which are a precious possession, a *κτῆμα ἐς ἀεὶ*—heroes to all the world, but to us Westminsters most of all. Warren Hastings, Lord Mansfield, Herbert, Ben Jonson, Southey—all these, and many more, are names honoured of every Englishman, and wider still than that, but doubly honoured by Westminsters young and old.

A splendid thing this Hero Worship, and one that we may well do our best to foster! Productive of sound discipline, healthy emulation, and withal of a wholesome humility, if we use it right. Is it as strong, good reader, think you, in these days as of old? Or are there signs that tell us it is falling into some decay? *Di vetant!*—and yet for our part we cannot help feeling that somehow the worship of the 'Hero as Monitor' and the 'Hero as Pink' is not *quite* so devoted as it used to be. It may be only that we ourselves have meanwhile emerged from the clear atmosphere of school, where Carlyle's god-like is plainly visible, and things still have a simple sincerity and earnestness, into the duller, cloudier atmosphere of the great world beyond, where the light of earlier days is dimmed. It may be that this bright Hero Worship is only a

sort of youthful vision, which seems to fade away at the approach of manhood.

At length the man perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common day.

And yet it cannot be altogether that, for while still at Westminster it seemed to us that there was less respect for the 'Hero as Monitor'—whether Captain, Head of a House, or Monitor proper—and even less worship of the 'Hero as Pink' than we could remember in earlier days. It *seems* so—we do not say it *is* so. May it only be otherwise! Hero Worship is the corner-stone, if we will only consider it, of our school society. Lay this to heart, ye irreverent no-worshippers, and try to open your dull souls to a little genuine admiration and worship. Hero Worship is good for the worshipper, and good too for the worshipped, if he be made of the right stuff. There are many useful lessons which our life at school may teach us, and none more useful than this of Hero Worship. What says Carlyle himself? 'No nobler feeling than this of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man.'

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 18.—The Reverend ROBERT SOUTH, D.D.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 322.)

ON his return to England South seems to have settled down to the duties attached to his stalls at Christ Church and Westminster. His celebrity as a preacher procured him the appointment of chaplain in ordinary to the King; and he frequently occupied the pulpit in the Abbey and at Oxford, and took an equal interest in the affairs of both foundations. 'That Christ Church stands so high above ground, and that the Church of Westminster lies not flat upon it, is your lordship's commendation,' he wrote in the dedication of a sermon preached at Lambeth Chapel on the consecration of Dolben, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, who had carried on extensive and much-needed repairs at Christ Church, and had induced the Chapter of Westminster 'to make the fabric of the church an equal sharer with the prebendaries in their dividends of fines.' It was apparently his attachment to the two places of his education that induced South to decline several offers of bishoprics in Charles II.'s time, which were repeated under James II., when the design was to bribe him out of his uncompromising opposition to the Church of Rome.

But his loyalty to the Crown ever remained unshaken; he professed his readiness to take up arms,

if need were, for the King on the occasion of Monmouth's ill-starred enterprise; and when applied to for his signature to the invitation addressed to William of Orange to come over to England, he refused it, saying that 'his religion had taught him to bear all things; and howsoever it should please God that he should suffer, he would by the Divine assistance continue to abide by his allegiance, and use no other weapons but his prayers and tears for the recovery of his sovereign from the wicked and unadvised counsels wherewith he was entangled.' On November 5, 1688, while William of Orange was actually landing at Torbay, South was preaching in the Abbey. 'We are startled,' writes Dean Stanley, 'as we look at the date, and think of the feelings which must have been agitating the whole congregation, to find not the slightest allusion to the Revolution which that very day was accomplishing itself.'

Though South was no friend of the Revolution, he gave in his adherence to the new Government after James II.'s desertion of the kingdom; and acknowledged the settlement of the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange. But he bitterly opposed the Act of Toleration, and remained one of the most uncompromising champions of the liturgy and ritual, as well as of the powers and dignities of the Church. He attacked the Dissenters as fiercely as in former years he had belaboured his old foes the Independents. 'Amongst those of the late reforming age,' he said, in a sermon preached in the Abbey in 1692, 'all learning was utterly cried down; so that with them the best preachers were such as could not read, and the ablest divines, such as could hardly spell the letter. To be blind was with them the proper qualification of a spiritual guide; and to be book-learned, as they called it, and to be irreligious were almost terms convertible. None were thought fit for the ministry but tradesmen and mechanics, because none else were allowed to have the spirit. Those only were accounted like Saint Paul, who could work with their hands, and, in a literal sense, drive the nail home, and be able to make a pulpit before they preached in it.' To the last South remained as great a foe to comprehension as his Old Westminster contemporary Locke was its staunch advocate.

The only other controversy in which South took an active part was his celebrated dispute on Tritheism with Sherlock; but one of the last acts of his life was to interest himself on behalf of Dr. Sacheverell. As the years went on, he became exceedingly infirm. On January 13, 1709, Swift wrote to Lord Halifax: 'Pray, my lord, desire Dr. South to die about the fall of the leaf, for he has a prebend of Westminster which will make me your neighbour, and a sinecure in the country, both in the Queen's gift, which my friends have often told me would fit me extremely.' Halifax in reply says: 'Dr. South holds out still, but he cannot be immortal.'

In November of the same year, Swift wrote again: 'If you think this gentle winter will not carry off Dr.

South, or that his reversion is not to be compassed, your lordship would please to use your credit that, as my Lord Somers thought of me last year for the bishopric of Waterford, so my Lord President may now think of me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dies of the spotted fever he is now under.' It is ill waiting for dead men's shoes; the great Dean of St. Patrick's never got his stall at Westminster, and Halifax himself died a year before South. The stall might have been vacated by other means than death; for in 1713 South had the offer of the Deanery on the death of Sprat. His answer was, 'that such a chair would be too uneasy for an old infirm man to sit in, and he held himself much better satisfied with living upon the eaves-dropping of the Church than to fare sumptuously by being placed at the pinnacle of it.' This was an allusion to the situation of his house under the walls of the Abbey. He was now, he said, 'within an inch of the grave, since he had lived to see a gentleman who was born in the very year in which he was made one of the Prebendaries of this Church, appointed to be the Dean of it.' The new Dean was another old Westminster—Francis Atterbury.

When, on February 22, 1715-16, the Chapter met to elect to the office of High Steward, the candidates were the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Arran, the Duke of Ormond's brother, 'who had lost his election had not Dr. South, who was in a manner bedridden, made the voices of the Prebendaries equal, when he was asked whom he would vote for, replying "Heart and soul for my Lord of Arran."' His signature on this occasion, written in a very decrepit hand, is still to be seen in the Chapter Book—'*Robert South, Senr. Præb. and Archdeacon.*'

He died at last on July 8, 1716, thus bringing to a close what Dean Stanley unjustly describes as 'his many vicissitudes of political tergiversation, polemical bitterness, and witty preaching.' Witty, South certainly was; and when he engaged, as he often did, in controversy, his wit too often took the form of bitterness. But there is absolutely no foundation for the charge of tergiversation. There was nothing in him of the spirit of the Vicar of Bray. Whether the Dean alluded to the verses which South wrote in his undergraduate days at Oxford, or whether he found fault with him for not becoming a non-juror at the Revolution, the accusation in either case stands utterly unsupported by evidence. Throughout his life, almost to the day of his death, he was, as we have seen, careless of his own advancement. When offers were made to promote him to one of the sees vacated by the non-juring bishops, he declared 'that notwithstanding he himself saw nothing contrary to the laws of God and the common practice of all nations to submit to princes in possession of the throne, yet others might have their reasons for a contrary opinion; and he blessed God, that he was neither so ambitious, nor in want of preferment, as for the sake of it to build his rise upon the ruins of any one father of the Church, who for piety, good morals, and strictness of life, which every one of the deprived bishops was famed for,

might be said not to have left their equals.' For politics, in the sense of partisanship, he seems to have cared but little; in the language of his own time, he was 'for Church and King.'

Evelyn, his contemporary, in his Diary frequently alludes to South's well-known reputation as an orator; he had heard him not only in the pulpit, but in the scene of his earlier triumphs when he held the Public Oratorship at Oxford. Pepys has a story of his having once fainted in the pulpit when preaching before Charles II.; but the anecdote lacks confirmation. Addison speaks highly of his merits as a preacher in No. 135 of the *Guardian*, which contains a long extract from one of his sermons. In No. 61 of the *Tatler* Steele alludes to him as 'a person of eminent wit and piety; but who is by old age reduced to the infirmity of sleeping at a service, to which he has been fifty years attentive, and whose death, whenever it happens, may with that of the saints well be called "falling asleep"; for the innocence of his life makes him expect it as indifferently as he does his ordinary rest. This gives him a cheerfulness of spirit to rally his own weakness, and hath made him write to Stentor to hearken to my admonitions. "Brother Stentor," said he, "for the repose of the Church hearken to Bickerstaff" [the *Tatler*]; "and consider that while you are so devout at St. Paul's, we cannot sleep for you at St. Peter's." The allusion was to a noisy preacher at St. Paul's. South's reputation for wit has perhaps suffered by the numerous ancient jests which have been labelled as his. The following anecdote relates to the period when James II. was currying favour with the Dissenters. 'Mr. Lob, a dissenting preacher, being much in favour at Court, and being to preach one day, while the Doctor' [*i.e.* South] 'was obliged to be resident at Westminster . . . he disguised himself and took a seat in Mr. Lob's conventicle, when the preacher being mounted up in the pulpit and naming his text, made nothing of splitting it up into twenty-six divisions, upon which, separately, he very gravely undertook to expatiate in their order; thereupon the Doctor rose up and, jogging a friend who bore him company, said, "Let us go home and fetch our gowns and slippers, for I find this man will make nightwork of it."'

But it is as an Old Westminster that South's memory is and will be most cherished at his school. He was one of the many who never allowed their zeal for the place that had been their nursing mother to flag. The fifth volume of his 'Sermons' is dedicated as follows: 'To the Reverend, learned and very worthy Dr. Robert Freind, Head Master of Westminster School, together with the other subordinate masters of the same; as likewise to all such as heretofore in their several times have been, and those who at present actually are, members of that royal foundation, next in fame to its glorious Foundress Queen Elizabeth, Robert South humbly dedicates this fifth volume of his Sermons, as standing for ever obliged by the most sacred ties of gratitude; and the work

itself no less owing all that is valuable in it (if anything therein ought to be accounted really so) to the author's education in that renowned seminary of learning, loyalty, and religion.' The first sermon in this volume is of peculiar interest to Westminster men. As the preface to it states, 'it was penned and prepared to have been preached at Westminster Abbey, at a solemn meeting of such as had been bred at Westminster School.' This meeting never took place, having originally fallen through on account of the death of Charles II.; one of the Old Westminsters who had been instrumental in arranging it being Lord Jefferys, then Chief Justice, and afterwards Chancellor, who 'was pleased,' writes South, '*mero motu* (to speak in the prerogative style, as best suiting so commanding a genius), to put this task upon me, as well as afterwards to supersede the performance of it.' The sermon thus was never preached; which was unfortunate, especially as there is at least one passage speaking of 'those *plagosi Orbilii*, those executioners, rather than instructors of youth,' which must have been originally intended for the benefit of Dr. Busby, who no doubt would have been present sitting under his former pupil. But towards the conclusion, one feels as one reads how South would have warmed to his work. 'Let your kind and generous influences upon all occasions descend upon this royal and illustrious school, the happy place of your education. . . . In the very worst of times (in which it was my lot to be a member of it) we really were king's scholars, as well as called so. . . . For it did breed up people to an opposition to that government which had opposed and destroyed all governments besides itself; nay, and even itself too at last; which was the only good thing it ever did. But if, in those days, some four or five bred up in this school (though not under this master) did unworthily turn aside to other by-ways and principles; we can however truly say this of them, that though "they went out from us, yet they were never of us." For still the school itself made good its claim to that glorious motto of its royal foundress, *Semper eadem*; the temper and genius of it being neither to be corrupted with promises, nor controlled with threats.'

South's funeral occasioned a well-known scene in the history of Westminster. He was buried in the Abbey, by the side of his old Head Master Busby; Atterbury, the Dean, 'reading the burial office with such affection and devotion as showed his concern for the departed.' Prior to burial the corpse had been laid in the Jerusalem Chamber, whence it was brought into Hall, where a Latin oration was delivered over it by the captain of the school. It was for the unlicensed printing of this oration that Curll suffered his celebrated punishment, the circumstances of which are thus related in a letter which was circulated at the time:—

'King's College, Westminster, Aug. 3, 1716.

'SIR,—You are desired to acquaint the publick that a certain bookseller, near Temple Bar (not taking warning by the frequent drubs that he has undergone for his often pirating

other men's copies), did lately (without the consent of Mr. John Barber, present captain of Westminster School), publish the scraps of a funeral oration, spoken by him over the corpse of the Rev. Dr. South, and being on Thursday last fortunately nabbed within the limits of Dean's Yard by the King's scholars, there he met with a college salutation; for he was first presented with the ceremony of the blanket, in which, when the skeleton had been well shook, he was carried in triumph to the school; and, after receiving a grammatical correction for his false concords, he was reconducted to Dean's Yard, and on his knees, asking pardon of the aforesaid Mr. Barber for his offence, he was kicked out of the yard, and left to the huzzas of the rabble.

'I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
'T. A.'

The above account is evidently that of an eye-witness; but tradition asserts that the Dean's Yard pump was also called into requisition on the occasion, and the pump and other horrors were clearly in the mind of Pope, when in the 'Dunciad' he gleefully put into the mouth of his old enemy the lines—

'And oh! (he cried) what street, what lane but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows?
In every loom our labours shall be seen,
And the fresh vomit run for ever green!'

P.

School Notes.

THERE is to be a gymnasium competition in about a fortnight, but the date is not yet settled. The fencing competition will take place as soon after the other competition as possible.

The sports will probably take place on the 5th and 6th of April, but the dates have to be submitted to the Head Master's approval.

The Head Master has been compelled to absent himself from school for the last week, owing to illness, but we are glad to hear that he is bettering, and that we may expect him among us again soon.

From Oxford we hear that C. S. W. Barwell has been playing for the 'Varsity lately, that C. J. N. Page has broken his leg, and that A. R. Hurst has gone up to the 'House.'

At Cambridge, O.W.W. don't seem to have been doing very much this term. A. H. Harrison seems to be more or less of a fixture in the 'Varsity team; C.O.W.W. beat Cambridge Old Carthusians a week or two ago, as far as we can make out.

A valuable gift has been made to the School, in the shape of some ancient pottery, by the Cyprus Exploration Society. The specimens are at present in the Scott Library.

The Rev. H. L. Thompson, an O.W., has been appointed Warden of Radley College. Mr. Thompson

was in College from 1854 to 1858, in which year he was Captain of the School, and was elected head to Oxford. He filled the office of Senior Censor until 1877, when he accepted the rectory of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

The Glee Society is not dead after all, but is about to wake from its prolonged dormant condition and again blossom into its fortnightly entertainments. The first of these will be given on Wednesday, February 6.

J. B. W. Chapman was successful in obtaining a major scholarship at Trinity, Cambridge, last term, value £80. F. L. Prothero, G. Hanmer, and J. Peck (O.W.W.), passed out of Sandhurst, while A. G. Prothero (O.W.) passed in, at the recent examinations.

The Head Master has presented the Monitorial Council with a semi-circular row of seats, which are placed on the raised dais at the end of the school-room. The seats bear the following inscription:—
'Haec sedilia monitoribus in perpetuum donavit
Gulielmus Gunion Rutherford Archididasculus, Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXIX.'

The Dean very kindly consented to give the offertory in the Abbey on Sunday, January 20, to the School Mission. The sum realised thereby amounted to £22. 0s. 6d., and this, added to the School collection of £22. 1s. 2d. and the Head Master's subscription, amounts to £50, which will be handed over to the treasurer.

Six minor candidates were elected to the foundation on Friday, January 18, in the following order:—

R. C. M. Poulter,
L. F. Wintle,
R. Balfour,
J. H. Alderson,
F. B. Sherring,
R. Waterfield.

The School is going to play Christ Church on Saturday, February 9.

The index of the fifth volume of *The Elizabethan* will appear in the next number.

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

A MEETING of the School Mission Committee was held in the Old Library on Thursday, January 24. Mr. Fleetwood Williams, the Superintendent of the Mission, was present, and announced that there were 120 boys enrolled as members of the Club, and that

52 of them attended the technical classes. It was decided to have extra carpentry classes. A class for cobbling also is to be started. A paid gymnasium instructor has been engaged to teach gymnastics on Saturday evenings. Entertainments are given on alternate Saturdays, and Mr. Williams asked for assistance, especially from the School. It was stated that some difficulty is found in getting boys to attend the Sunday services, and it was decided that the services should be informal. Mr. Marklove informed the Committee that the funds were in a satisfactory condition, and called for no anxiety, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Dean for his kindness in allowing a collection for the Mission in the Abbey on Sunday, the 20th. The Committee express their thanks to the under-mentioned for books received for the Mission Library, which now consists of 178 books:—G. O. Roos, Esq., W. Grant-Wilson, Esq., G. H. Scott, and R. R. Howlett.

The Superintendent of the Mission has kindly sent us the following account of the Mission work:—

Nine people, perhaps, out of ten, if they were asked to guess the locality of any given Mission, would most certainly place it in the East End, the ideas of 'Whitechapel' and 'Mission' being necessarily connected in their minds. In giving a 'full, true and particular' account of the Westminster School Mission, it may, therefore, be as well at the outset to say that it is in the centre of the West End, and we will begin by defining its position on the map of London. About half-way up the newly-created Charing-cross Road, on the left-hand side going towards Oxford Street, there stands a block of buildings known as St. Mary's Schools. The block comprises Church, Clergy House and Board Schools, and it is within these schools that the work of the Westminster School Mission is being carried on. The approach to the schools is down a flagged court on the left-hand side of the block; on the angle of the building at the entrance to the court we see a notice-board, with the superscription 'Westminster School Mission Club, open 7—10; Sunday 6 o'clock,' with the notices of the club posted underneath; and on going down the court and turning to the right-hand we find the entrance to the school.

Up to the present, this article has 'read' not a little like a page out of a 'Guide Book.' We fancy, however, that this 'Geography Lesson' is not entirely unnecessary, and that there are, —we mean, were— at least two people —we say two for the sake of argument—who were uncertain as to the locality of the Mission. Before describing the work of the club, we may with advantage recall to our minds the ideas that led to its formation. Classes for instruction in various handicrafts, under the management of the Recreative Evening Schools Association, had been in operation for upwards of a year in this building, when Westminster School, in October 1888, devised the idea of starting a Mission in their own parish if possible—a Mission that should combine a social club with technical classes. In point of fact, to give the boys in the neighbourhood an Institute, which should give them the advantage of a club in addition to technical instruction.

This project resulted in Westminster taking over the technical classes already at work, with the 'plant' and material belonging thereto, having obtained permission, through the kindness of Mr. Gwynne, the Vicar, to use the rooms in the Board School for the purposes of the club, rent free.

An entertainment was given on October 20 last, which was in point of fact the birthday of the Westminster School Mission Club.

At the beginning of things, a small room on the ground floor was used for the social room of the club. But very soon it was found far too small and inconvenient for the purpose;

accordingly a large room on the third floor was opened directly after Christmas, which has proved admirably suited for the purposes of the club, notwithstanding a decided drawback in the presence of the forms and desks belonging to the School Board, which unfortunately, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, are immovable.

This room is opened for the use of the boys at 7 o'clock each night, so that those who attend the various classes have the opportunity of an hour's recreation in the club-room before going to their work. Here it is that the boys' Library is kept—books to the number of 180 or so. Newspapers are sent regularly every week from Westminster, in addition to the daily papers provided for the club. A bagatelle board is a great attraction, perhaps the greatest, though whist is very popular, as also are draughts, dominoes, and chess. An instructor in the latter game is much wanted. Would some Old Westminster volunteer to come occasionally to teach the boys? Here it will be well to describe in detail the practical work of the club, and give a time-table showing the work of each evening.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Board Schools have their evening classes from 8 to 10 P.M. Members of these classes are admitted to the club without the usual weekly subscription of 2d. on Tuesday and Thursday from 8 to 10. Technical classes are held in the large class-room on the ground floor. The classes comprise Cabinet Making and Carpentry, 14 boys; Fretwork, 12 boys; Repoussé work, 3 boys. These classes are all full. An extra Carpentry Class of 8 boys is at work on Monday and Wednesday, and Cobbling Classes are being started on Thursday and Friday, which will employ about 10 boys. This gives a total of 47 boys engaged in practical classes, out of an estimated club strength of 120 boys. The fees for these classes are 2s. a quarter. On Wednesday night musical drill is given by an Old Westminster boy, Mr. Rhys Smith. Every Saturday there are Gymnastic Classes from 6 to 8 o'clock, under an instructor, and on alternate Saturdays an Entertainment. So much for the time-table. Two somewhat difficult problems presented themselves at the outset:

(1.) Sunday Services.

(2.) The question of the admission of *all* applicants to the club.

With regard to the first question, it was found that, for one reason or another, the boys did not attend the service which was fixed for Sunday afternoon, and which must necessarily be a distinct feature in the club. Perhaps the idea of a 'service' possibly lasting an hour or two kept the boys away!

'Sunday afternoons' at 6 o'clock, with a cup of tea, seem to have solved the problem, and the average attendance has greatly increased. The 'afternoon' occupies about three-quarters of an hour, and consists of prayers, hymns, a short address, and some instruction in Biblical subjects.

The second question is one which in reality concerns one of the chief objects with which the club was started, *i.e.* the getting hold of the rough element in the adjacent streets—and there is plenty of the genuine article to be found in the neighbourhood!! At first these boys were invited to attend and make use of the club with the older members, but after a week's trial this was found unworkable. The sole ambition of these ingenious youths, if they were left alone for five minutes, seemed to be to turn the club into what is popularly known as a 'bear garden,' and make it consequently somewhat unpleasant for the more peaceable members, who are, by the way, in a large majority. To deal with this element, a separate room will be opened twice a week, where they will be taught cobbling, and as they become disciplined, put up for election and drafted into the club.

The internal management of the club is in the hands of a committee of eight boys chosen by the boys themselves. Each of these members of committee takes one evening a week in the Club Room, during which time he is responsible for the proper conduct of the club. The Library is being managed with the help of a committee of three boys, and days are fixed for taking out and returning books. A cricket club, to be called the

'Junior Elizabethan,' is to be started this summer, and if the eagerness with which the idea is taken up by the boys is any criterion of their abilities, the future perhaps will see an annual fixture—'Elizabethan, Senior v. Junior,' at Vincent Square!! The assistance of Old Westminsters would be most acceptable at the fortnightly entertainments. Valuable help has already been given, and the Superintendent will be very glad to hear from any others who may be willing to help in this direction.

Presents of books and games would also be very acceptable. The technical classes form the backbone of the club, so perhaps we may say something more about them again before closing this article. It is quite possible that these classes will be ultimately self-supporting. The results, *i.e.* finished work, are small at first. The boys are thoroughly grounded in the several trades before being allowed to 'make things.' Several orders, however, for bookcases, &c., are being executed at the present moment, and further orders are solicited. There is a nucleus of finished work on hand, which will form part of the exhibit to be sent to the exhibition at Mr. Cyril Flower's house in the spring, under the auspices of the Recreative Evening Schools Association, and it is confidently hoped that the contribution of Westminster will compare favourably with the other exhibits.

The club is as yet in its infancy, but the success which attended its opening seems a happy augury for the future.

The club strength is gradually and steadily increasing. There have been more than thirty new members since the New Year, and we have every reason to hope that the end of this year 1889 will see a club strong, not only in point of numbers, but in the right kind of strength, that shall in every way justify its existence, and fulfil the objects with which it was founded by Westminster School.

F. H. W.

THE PAVILION COMMITTEE.

WE have received the following report of the proceedings of this Committee:—

The Committee formed in November, 1888, consisted of nine members, including representatives of the School, the Masters, the Elizabethan Club, and the O.W. Football Club. The first step taken was the issue of a letter to O.W.W., pointing out the absolute necessity of a Pavilion at Vincent Square, the present buildings being not only without sufficient accommodation, but also unworthy of the school, and unfit for the reception of foreign teams.

In answer to this appeal, the Treasurer reports the receipt of £345. 11s. 6d., the list of subscribers being given below. The Committee now find that it will be impossible for them to form any plans until they have promises of subscriptions to the amount of £600, as it is considered that a smaller sum would not be sufficient to justify their taking any further steps. It is important that as little time as possible should be lost, and the Committee therefore appeal for contributions as early as possible, in order that they may be able to submit their scheme for the sanction of the Governing Body on the 22nd of this month. Should they not be enabled to do so, the erection of the Pavilion will necessarily be greatly retarded.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, E. L. Fox, Esq., 18 Dean's Yard; or for the Universities, to

P. C. Probyn, Esq., Magdalen College, Oxford;
J. G. Veitch, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge.

FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Grant from the Masters.	200	0	0
" " Games Committee	75	0	0
F. W. Maclean, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Rear-Admiral Gillett	5	0	0
Right Rev. The Bishop of Brechin	1	0	0
W. Winter, Esq.	2	2	0
N. R. Smart, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. E. C. Bedford	1	1	0
Rev. A. G. S. Raynor	5	0	0
W. Waterfield, Esq.	1	0	0
O. Roos, Esq.	1	10	0
W. Stebbing, Esq.	1	1	0
J. C. Moore, Esq.	5	0	0
Cyril Ogle, Esq.	1	1	0
Colonel Turner, R.A.	1	1	0
M. W. C. Marklove, Esq.	3	3	0
F. W. Oliver, Esq.	1	1	0
F. G. Oliver, Esq.	1	1	0
H. E. Oliver, Esq.	1	1	0
George Berens, Esq.	3	3	0
W. M. Leake, Esq.	0	10	0
R. M. Leake, Esq.	0	10	0
M. O. Sim, Esq.	5	0	0
C. E. Freeman, Esq.	2	2	0
W. Kneen, Esq.	1	1	0
H. M. Davson, Esq.	0	10	0
A. G. Grenfell, Esq.	2	2	0
H. O. Sotheran, Esq.	0	10	6
R. Tanner, Esq.	3	3	0
Rev. G. H. Nall	2	2	0
A. C. W. Jenner, Esq.	2	2	0
The School Debating Society	0	8	0
E. M. Blackburn, Esq.	5	0	0
E. L. Fox, Esq.	5	0	0
L. C. Paget, Esq.	1	1	0
C. G. R. Lee, Esq.	1	1	0
C. R. W. Heath, Esq.	1	1	0

£345 11 6

THE CHESS CLUB.

The following officers have been elected this term:—

President	A. R. Knapp (<i>ex officio</i>).
Vice-President and Treasurer	P. Armitage.
Secretary	H. E. Oliver.

The Committee was formed as follows:—

H. E. Oliver (<i>ex officio</i>)	F. Street
P. Armitage.	

The following new members were elected:—

W. T. Barwell	R. C. Poulter
L. F. Wintle	R. Waterfield
P. E. Knapp.	

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Society has held two meetings this term, at both of which Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer' was read, the principal parts being taken as follows :—

<i>Young Marlow</i>	H. T. WHITAKER.
<i>Hardcastle</i>	P. J. PREECE.
<i>Hastings</i>	J. H. CLARKE.
<i>Sir Charles Marlow</i>	Rev. E. H. ASKWITH.
<i>Tony Lumpkin</i>	Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
<i>Mrs. Hardcastle</i>	R. E. OLIVIER.
<i>Miss Hardcastle</i>	G. H. CONYNGHAM, Esq.
<i>Miss Neville</i>	C. A. PHILLIMORE.

At the first of these meetings, held on Friday, January 25, Rev. E. H. Askwith and J. H. Clarke were enrolled as new members.

THE FIELDS.

OLD WESTMINSTERS *v.* OLD WYKEHAMISTS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, January 19, when the Old Westminsters proved victorious by 4-1.

F. Hughes started the ball for the Old Wykehamists from the Church end shortly before 3 P.M.; the Old Westminsters at once assumed the offensive, and several good shots were put in, till Campbell relieved his side by a good run down the right; he centred to Harvey, who, however, shot over the bar; even play now followed till Lowndes made a good run and passed out to Phillips, who scored the only goal for his side by a good shot (1-0). On restarting the O.WW. forwards at once carried the game up to their opponents' goal, but although they had many chances of scoring, failed to avail themselves of them, and on the call of 'half-time' the Old Wykehamists were leading by one goal to love. Directly after half-time Phillips ran down, but Fox returned, and Street getting possession of the ball, scored by a splendid shot (1-1). On restarting Woodbridge made a good run and centred to Street, who headed the ball through; this goal, however, was disallowed on the plea of offside. The play was now wholly in the Old Wykehamists' half, and Higgins and Street quickly added another goal each to the O.WW. score. Phillips then took the ball into the Old Boys' territory, but the shot by Harvey failed. Immediately afterwards, however, Woodbridge ran down, and a shot of Street's went through off an opposing back (4-1). The call of time left the O.WW. victorious as above stated.

The teams were as follows :—

OLD WESTMINSTERS.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and C. J. M. Fox (backs), R. T. Squire, W. N. Winckworth, and F. W. Janson (half-backs), F. Street, F. Higgins, C. R. Heath, E. Pixell, and A. R. Woodbridge (forwards).

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.

A. W. Osborne (goal), F. H. Gresson and W. P. Richardson (backs), R. Harvey, L. P. Pugh, and C. E. Wilkinson (half-backs), J. Phillips, F. MacIver Campbell, E. Lowndes, A. R. Hoskins, and F. Hughes (forwards).

O.WW. *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday last, and resulted in an easy win for Old Westminsters by four goals to nothing. The O.WW. had the match all their own way. They played very well together, Heath and Higgins being especially conspicuous. Rutherford did not have much to do in goals, but what he had, he did well. Winslow proved a good custodian for the visitors, and the half-backs were fair; but as they omitted to leave their names, we cannot say who was best.

The Old Westminster team was as follows :—

E. V. B. Rutherford (goal), E. G. Moon and C. J. Fox (backs), G. Shattock, W. N. Winckworth, and F. W. Janson (half-backs), C. R. W. Heath and D. Patrick (right), W. M. Woodhouse (centre), Rev. E. H. Alington and F. T. Higgins (left), (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD HARROVIANS.

THIS return match was played on Saturday, Jan. 26, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 goals to 2. Pendred kicked off for us shortly before three o'clock, but the Old Harrovians instantly began to press our backs, and a shot by Kinlock went behind. Olivier and Hoskins then took the ball down the ground, but Macan returned it to Kinlock, who, after a good run, put in another ineffectual shot. A corner was then gained by the Old Boys, but nothing came of it; the game continued near our goal, several shots being put in, all of which were well staved off by Everington, till Buxton rushed up before he could get one away and scored (1-0). On restarting, Street and Edwards ran the ball down, but a shot from the latter went over. The play was of a give-and-take nature after this, the Old Harrovia defence being too good for us. Hext then enlivened proceedings by running down the ground and scoring another goal for them (2-0). The School now played up, and several times the enemy's goal was threatened, but nothing more was scored by either side before half-time. The Old Harrovians at once put the School on the defensive, Buxton and Kinlock being the chief aggressors, and a shot from the latter proved effective (3-0). The visitors continued to press, till Olivier and Hoskins relieved their side by taking the ball down the right; a scrimmage in front of goal followed, but we failed to avail ourselves of the opportunity, and the ball was got away. A corner to the School was well put by Whitaker, but Hoskins headed behind; Kinlock then made a good run, but Buxton's shot went wide. The School now woke up, and Street and Edwards took the ball the whole length of the ground, enabling Hoskins to put in a long shot, which proved successful (3-1). We still continued to press, and from a 'hands' Whitaker put the ball right into the mouth of the

goal, but we failed to score. This seemed our expiring effort, as runs by Buxton, Hext, and Kinlock quickly followed one another, Kinlock finally adding another point to the Old Harrovian score (4-1). The same player, on the restarting of the ball, again ran down and scored, but the goal was disallowed, as 'hands' had been given before. Street and Edwards now took the ball into the visitors' territory, and we had several chances of scoring, none of which we availed ourselves of, till just on the call of time Pendred put the ball through from a pass by Street (4-2).

For us Gifford played well and did a lot of work, while for them Kinlock and Macan were the best.

The teams were as follows :—

OLD HARROVIANS.

R. D. Cheales (goal), A. L. Barwell and G. Macan (backs), A. Wills, J. H. Farmer, and C. Buckingham (half-backs), J. S. Robinson and C. E. Broughton (left), G. K. Hext (centre), C. D. Buxton and H. G. Kinlock (right), (forwards).

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and C. H. Gregory (backs), J. Gifford, H. T. Whitaker, and P. Williamson (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and F. Street (left), B. Pendred (centre), R. E. Olivier and A. R. Hoskins (right), (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. CASUALS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on Wednesday, January 30, in wretched weather, when the Casuals left the field victorious by 3-0. Leman started the ball for our opponents from the Church end at 2.45 P.M., and the Casual forwards at once assumed the offensive, the brothers Peck putting in several shots from the right wing. Olivier and Hoskins, however, brought the ball back to the enemy's ground, but Locker averted their attack and passed the ball to Peck, who got away, but shot outside the post. The last-named player and Bickley again had opportunities of scoring, but their shots went wide of the goal. Gifford then returned the ball, and Edwards after a good run gained a corner, which, although well put, the Casual backs managed to clear; the Westminster forwards, however, still pressed their opponents, till Bickley, breaking away, got the ball almost between our posts, but Mills cleared in splendid style. Half-time was then called, no point having been scored by either side.

On restarting, the Casuals again attacked, and Blenkiron almost immediately scored the first goal for our opponents, by a long shot which went through off one of our backs (1-0). For the rest of the game the Casuals played a man short, owing to an accident to Piggott, which compelled him to leave the field. Although our forwards made several attacks on the Casuals' goal, Edwards and Street showing some very pretty combination, they were unable to equalise, chiefly owing to Locker's defence. The Casuals then pressed our backs, and soon afterwards Leman scored for them (2-0). Immediately after restarting E. F. Peck ran through our backs and scored again (3-0). Nothing more of importance occurred till

'time' was called, leaving the Casuals victorious as already stated.

The teams were :—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and C. H. Gregory (backs), J. Gifford, W. V. Doherty, and P. Williamson (half-backs), G. L. Edwards, F. Street, B. Pendred, R. E. Olivier, and A. R. Hoskins (forwards).

CASUALS.

C. W. Grant-Wilson (goal), C. Locker and H. Mundahl (backs), A. G. Prothero, H. Blenkiron, and J. H. Farmer (half-backs), M. T. Piggott, F. Bickley, R. C. Leman, H. Peck, and E. F. Peck (forwards).

THE SCHOOL v. ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

Willett kicked off from the Church end at 2.55. The School at once assumed the offensive, and Street made a good run, but Prothero cleared, and for a time the play was very even, till Peck ran down and shot behind. A run by Hemmerde looked dangerous, but Mills caused him to shoot behind, and then Street and Edwards ran all down the ground, but Prothero succeeded in stopping them almost on the goal line. Soon after Street made another good run, and ended up with a splendid centre, which Olivier availed himself of, and rushed the ball through amid applause (1-0). Give-and-take play ensued, and nothing more of importance occurred till half-time was called. After changing ends, the School, with the wind in their favour, had several chances of scoring, of which, however, they did not avail themselves, Paul and Prothero frustrating all attempts at scoring. Olivier soon after half-time, after a combined rush of our forwards, in which Street and Hoskins were conspicuous, put the ball past the custodian, but the goal was disallowed on the plea of 'hands,' while soon after the Rovers ran all down the ground, and, from a centre by Burge, Jenner put in a 'clinking' shot which Everington was unable to reach (1-1). Both sides strove hard to obtain the winning point, but, owing to erratic shooting, neither were able to increase the score, and the match ended in a draw. For the School, Doherty and Gifford deserve mention for their energetic play at half-back, while Edwards was the best of the forwards, who, however, were none of them up to the mark. For our opponents, Wilson in goals defended admirably. All the back division were fair, while Burge and Peck did a lot of useful work on the left.

The following are the names of the teams :—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and C. H. Gregory (backs), H. T. Whitaker, J. Gifford and W. V. Doherty (half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and R. E. Olivier (right), J. A. Willett (centre), F. Street and G. L. Edwards (left), (forwards).

ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

C. W. Grant-Wilson (goal), A. G. Prothero and J. P. Paul (backs), G. E. S. Campbell, F. G. Oliver, and C. W. C. Ash (half-backs), A. J. Hemmerde, A. C. W. Jenner (captain), J. H. Peck and F. R. Burge (forwards).

Umpire, Mr. H. E. Oliver (Westminster).

O.W.W. v. BURNLEY.

ASSOCIATION CUP (SECOND SERIES). FIRST ROUND.

This match was played at Burnley on Saturday last, in a hurricane of wind, with snow and sleet falling throughout the game, and on a ground some inches thick in slime—in fact, such was the bad condition of the turf that O.W.W. have lodged a protest, which, however, will probably be withdrawn. O.W.W. started, in the teeth of the gale, in a very auspicious way, as almost immediately, after some very pretty passing, Bedford (who was playing centre forward) succeeded in eluding the goal-keeper with a fine long shot (1-0). Burnley then made a determined attack, and, aided by the wind, succeeded in keeping the ball in our territory for ten minutes or so, but Heath and Scoones relieved the pressure by a good run down the right. The ball, however, was returned, and Brady getting possession, equalised the score (1-1). Hardly had the ball been started again when Gallocher ran down and got the ball past Moon, thus putting the home team to the front (1-2). Burnley continued to attack, and Moon had some very hard work to keep his charge intact, owing to the slough he was standing in, and the greasy state of the ball; but just before half-time Sandilands and Alington ran the whole length of the ground, and the latter put in a splendid shot, which Cox staved off, and before the half-time whistle sounded, from a scrimmage in front of goal, the home team scored again (1-3). With the wind now behind them, the O.W.W. attacked in a most vigorous way, so much so, that in five minutes they had equalised the score, Alington and Janson being the goal-getters (3-3). The game remained in this state for some time, the ball being kicked from one mud-puddle to another in a hopeless sort of way, but finally Gallocher and Brady worked it up the ground, and the former succeeded in giving Burnley the lead (3-4). The game from this point was very closely contested, O.W.W. playing very well, considering their disadvantages, but no other goal was scored by either side, Burnley thus being victorious by 4 goals to 3. The brothers Moon played very well, and so did J. E. Phillimore, but it would be invidious to make any distinction, as all the Old Boys did their level best to avert defeat.

Northern referees seem fond of indulging in strange freaks. On Saturday, five minutes before time, when Westminster was pressing in rather a dangerous way, the referee called 'time'; then taking the ball to the middle of the ground, threw it up, and said, 'Only five minutes more; don't play rough!'

The teams were as follows:—

O.W.W.

W. R. Moon (goal), C. J. M. Fox, and E. G. Moon (backs), J. E. Phillimore, W. N. Winckworth, and F. W. Janson (half-backs), O. Scoones and C. W. R. Heath (right wing), A. E. Bedford (centre), Rev. E. H. Alington and R. R. Sandilands (left wing), (forwards).

BURNLEY.

Cox (goal), Hargreaves and Lang (backs), Abrams, Friel, and Keenan (half-backs), Brady, Gallocher, Yates, M'Felleridge, and M'Mahon (forwards).

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Society met for the first time this term on Thursday, January 17, when private business was transacted, in addition to members being proposed and seconded for election to the Standing Committee, and candidates for membership of the Society.

On Monday, January 21, an election was held, with the result that H. T. Whitaker was elected to the vacancy on the Standing Committee; and E. W. Woodbridge, H. E. Oliver, and W. T. Barwell to be members of the Society. At the next meeting, held Thursday, January 24, after various private business, the following motion was brought on:—'That the formation of the Channel Tunnel would be injurious to the country.'

Proposer, B. STAPLETON; opposer, H. T. WHITAKER; seconder, F. STREET.

THE PROPOSER said that he would first notice the so-called advantages of the tunnel, that it would give a great impetus to trade, and save money by making France nearer. But with so perfect a steamer service it would make but little difference of time. No military member in the House had ever supported it; and it would involve building a fort at Dover to protect it, which would mean additional taxes; and if it could be flooded in case of war, it would probably be flooded by accident. The tunnel was first discussed in 1856, and begun in 1866, when the steamers were bad; but now there was no need for it. Sir Edward Watkin's sole motive in supporting the proposal was to increase the profits of his railway.

C. A. PHILLIMORE (the Seconder being absent) said that the tunnel would not much increase the trade. The scheme had met with disapproval from everyone who would not be an immediate gainer by it. It would not bring the two countries any more into harmony than steamers would.

THE OPPOSER said that people had laughed at the Suez Canal when first proposed, yet that had turned out a great success. The danger of invasion was imaginary, as we must know whether troops were coming up at Boulogne. It would give a great impetus to trade, because it avoided embarkation and disembarkation. Mr. Stapleton's 'military members' were noted for their extreme stupidity.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that General Hamley, who opposed it, was one of our most efficient generals on the subject of fortification.

J. S. SHEARME said that the machinery for flooding the tunnel would get out of order, and that the French would invade us in the disguise of tourists.

H. T. WHITAKER showed that preparations for war were known all over the world.

J. S. SHEARME said that one could not tell against what country they were intended.

The discussion of the motion was then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, January 31, to continue the discussion of B. Stapleton's motion, 'That the formation of the Channel Tunnel would be injurious to the country.'

H. T. WHITAKER said that England was a purely commercial country, so that the commercial value of the tunnel must be considered first. Now in the early part of the century, when railways and steam were proposed, there was great military opposition, which it was for the Duke of Wellington to crush. There were disadvantages in the tunnel, but its commercial advantages far outweigh them. In the early part of the century, England had been commercially paramount; she then had a very large carrying and distributive trade, but since about 1875 this had greatly decreased, as had also the silk trade with China, and the coffee and cotton trade with America. Also there was a very marked contrast between the number of passengers between the great continental countries and of those between England and France. Lately bridges had been thrown over the Forth and the Tay, tunnels bored under the Mersey and Severn, and through the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis, which latter Italy had not hesitated to allow. The strata were, in this case, peculiarly suited for a tunnel. Its military disadvantages were much exaggerated. For an invading force at least 30,000 men would be required, and they would take three days passing through; the rails could be pulled up, or part of the tunnel be flooded, or the doors at the end shut. As Lord Wolsley said, fifty riflemen could hold it. The sentimental arguments were absurd.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that though there were many more passengers between continental states, yet those states required conscription to guard their frontiers. There was no proof that the tunnel would bring back either the silk trade, or the coffee trade, or the carrying trade, the loss of which last was due to the great advance made in the navies and merchant services of other countries. What did Mr. Whitaker intend to do in case of its being invaded? Flood it, or break it up, or put the fifty riflemen?

B. STAPLETON thought that the military case had not been well stated. The tunnel would afford an invader a base of operations in connection with his own country, which a fleet would not. He thought Mr. Whitaker was mistaken about Lord Wolsley; two years ago at least he was opposed to the scheme. Our trade with the Continent was not very large, and having no frontier was our chief safeguard. If the tunnel were made we should need a far larger army and conscription.

R. E. OLIVIER thought the sentiment about an island absurd. There were 500,000 soldiers of various sorts in England, who ought to be able to hold a frontier of thirty yards.

H. T. WHITAKER said that England being an island was its great disadvantage; unless we kept up a huge navy, we could be starved out in six weeks.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that the late naval manœuvres had shown that a hostile fleet could elude

our own and invade us. Our loss of trade was due to the enormous growth of America, which in 1875 was just recovering from the war. The destruction of the tunnel was not feasible; it had been found in the case of the Vosges tunnels, in 1870, that an officer dared not take the responsibility of destroying them. If once destroyed, it could not be repaired.

C. A. PHILLIMORE attributed the possibility of our being starved out in six weeks to the agricultural depression and over-population, not to England being an island.

A. R. KNAPP said that it would give an outlet for emigration; besides, train service must be easier than sea service. In time of peace the efficiency of the Press does away with all danger of invasion. He thought the carrying trade could never come back.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that as the French railway gauge is different to ours, it would not avoid transfer, which was what made the Mersey Tunnel of such value.

R. E. OLIVIER quoted Sir W. Lawson, to show that the tunnel could be flooded, blown up, filled with noxious gases, or with shingle.

P. J. PREECE thought it would not be worth the cost, and that we had better get more ships and coast defences than spend sixteen millions on this.

After further remarks from H. T. WHITAKER, P. J. PREECE, A. R. KNAPP, and C. A. PHILLIMORE the House divided, with the result:—Ayes, 11; noes, 10.

Obituary.

WESTMINSTER has lost a real friend in Canon Bull; a friend, too, who was always ready to give us proof of his friendship. He was frequently down here at Election, and was a most regular contributor in the way of Epigrams. He was best known to the present generation of Westminsters as being the author of one or two excellent Epilogues, which have been singularly successful. But on December 19, 1888, he was called to his rest, at the mature age of 90. He was elected Head of the Foundation at the age of 13 in 1811, and got Second Election to Christ Church in 1815; he returned to Westminster, and was appointed Usher in 1819, and Under Master in 1821, which post, however, he resigned in 1826. He became Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, in 1834, and perpetual curate of Lathburn, Bucks, to which benefice he was licensed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in July, 1838. Here he lived till his death, last December, which is as much grieved over here at Westminster as it is by his relations and numerous friends.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Will you allow me to protest against a truly extraordinary statement which at present disfigures the footnotes to the Prologue of 1888? I mean the statement that, 'according to Gibbon, the Courtenays belong to the oldest family in Europe, being descended from the Palæologi, emperors of Constantinople.' It would have been well if the author of this note, before fathering assertions in Gibbon, had taken the pains to see what he really says.

Gibbon records ('Decline and Fall,' ch. lxi.) that, during the Latin occupancy of Constantinople, 1204-1261, three of the house of Courtenay ascended the imperial throne. This fact leads him to append to his 61st chapter a most interesting 'digression' upon this illustrious family, of which he reckons three great branches—that of Edessa, that of France, and that of England, 'of which,' says he, 'the last only has survived the revolutions of eight hundred years.'

But the writer of the note to the Prologue has not observed that the Courtenays who were emperors of Constantinople were not the ancestors of the English Courtenays, who descend from a common forefather with those princes, and whose claim to a high antiquity is quite independent of their kinship with them; or, that neither the English Courtenays nor their imperial cousins had anything at all to do with the Palæologi, a Greek family, the first of whom to become emperor was Michael, who expelled the Latins and their third Courtenay emperor, Baldwin II., from Constantinople, and whose imperial dignity is thus actually later in date than that of the Courtenays.

Gibbon gives two accounts of the origin of the English Courtenays. According to one, they descend from a brother, another to another, which he prefers, from a great-uncle by the half-blood of the Peter de Courtenay, the first emperor of the name. In either case they are in no sense descended from the emperors of Constantinople. Though I cannot speak for the last three volumes of Gibbon with the same confidence as I can for the first four, I do not know that he has ever committed himself to a statement that any family is the oldest in Europe. I should think it improbable in the highest degree that one so full as he of the caution of profound learning would do so.

But this is not all. I suspect that one source of the huge and manifold blunder of this note has been the story (which may be found in Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' p. 307 of the posthumous edition), that the Theodore Phalologus buried in 1644 in St. Andrew's Chapel in the Abbey was the lineal descendant of the last emperor of Constantinople, and that this great family is not, or was not till lately, extinct in Cornwall, or, at least, in England. The passage in Dean Stanley's book will well repay anyone who cares to consult it.

If you will permit me to add a few words about quite another matter, I should like to mention that I have by me a copy of Busby's Greek Grammar, dated 1722, containing the motto, 'In Patriam Populumque.' I have a notion that this is an earlier use of that motto than any yet adduced in the pages of *The Elizabethan*, but I may be wrong. Has it not been suggested that the motto originated in the Headmastership of Dr. Smith, 1764-88? My recollections on the point are hazy; but if I am right, the appearance of it in a book of 1722 is interesting. Has the Library a copy of this particular issue of the Grammar? If not, I shall be very glad to send mine. It is printed, 'Londini: typis J. Redmayne, apud quem prostant; & apud B. Barker ad Insignia Collegii, Westmonasteriensis.'

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
C. C. J. WEBB.

OLD WESTMINSTER LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In May 1887 you published a letter noticing the wonderful average age of O.W.W. in the obituary list of 1886. Last year's list is even more remarkable; for of the

twenty-nine O.W.W. contained in it, the average age was 66½. Ten were over 80, nine between 70 and 80, two between 60 and 70, and only eight under 60. Such a record as this is surely a conclusive proof of the health of Westminster.

I am, yours truly,

ANOTHER ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I have constantly attended the School matches during the past term, and have been much struck by the motley appearance of the School XI in the field. There is, I believe, a rule that the XI should wear black knickers. Can you inform me if this applies to 'Pinks' only, or to all who play for the XI? I think, for the sake of appearance, that they should be compulsory for those who represent the XI.

Yours faithfully,

CONSTANT SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—In answer to the letter of 'Captain of Football' in the December number of *The Elizabethan*, I wish to mention an opinion on the matter of shooting, quite different to that expressed in his letter. The chief point in that letter was that our forwards lose their heads in front of goal, and that bad shooting did not arise from inability to shoot straight. This is the very point in which I differ. I have closely watched our forwards in games and in stationary practice-shooting, and I am convinced that there is great room for improvement in simply kicking straight and low. Does any one suppose that, when a fellow carefully steadies the ball a few yards from goal, and then takes a stationary shot which goes wide of its mark, this is the result of that player losing his head? I myself believe that improvement can be obtained from what our captain calls stationary shooting, if a fellow really wishes to improve his shooting. For instance, why need a fellow carefully place the ball before shooting? Why not kick it either as it comes to him, or, quickly steadying it, which there is often time for in a match, take his shot?

Another proof that losing one's head is no excuse for the School's bad shooting is found in the ordinary games. In these, the shooting is just as bad; in fact, sometimes there is scarcely any shooting at all.

Do fellows lose their heads in front of goal in this case too?

I have also a suggestion to make, viz., why should not forwards, when punting in green, try to kick straight and fairly low? As yet I have noticed that they generally punt up quite straight, which is no practice for a forward. I have noticed some of the best backs that the School has lately produced carrying out this suggestion of kicking hard and low. I don't wish to be officious, or to take up too much of your valuable space, Mr. Editor, but I have formed these opinions after careful observation. In conclusion, I may as well state that wearing black knickers in matches is a very good suggestion, and would be more useful to fellows who would not make much use of their knickers, having been obliged to order them just before a Charterhouse match.

A CAREFUL OBSERVER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I wish to express an opinion which is widely held, and this opinion is that the Chess Match v. Charterhouse ought to be given up, at least this year, and also until the members of the so-called Chess Club take some interest and trouble in the game. It seems to me that during this winter the club has played just a few games to prevent its name slipping from people's memories. One may ask them, where is their patriotism or respect (if patriotism is too noble a sensation for them) for their school, that they dare to even dream of representing the School,

when they not only have little knowledge of chess, but take scarcely any interest in it?

Have they no fear of the possibility, aye, and probability of their match resulting in a complete defeat? It will be said, Why back out of an uphill fight! But can an uphill game be played without energy or trouble? Last year our match showed that improvement was necessary; but what has happened since then? Have the club members tried to improve themselves? Do they think themselves past all improvement? But it is evident that the interest in chess at Westminster is declining, and energy to awaken new interest is wanted.

Then let the match be put off—we don't wish our 'great' chess-players to be made the laughing-stock of Charterhouse; but begin a fresh struggle next year with renewed vigour, and then you will have the good wishes of many influential fellows, who I know are of my way of thinking at present.

Apologising for taking up so much space, though the subject is important for the School's honour, I am, &c.,

T. B.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *The Cheltonian, Radleian, Our Boys' Magazine, Penn Charter Magazine, Haileyburian, Raven, Newtonian, Rossallian, and the Durham University Journal.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the March number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by February 27 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to P. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

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

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

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

A limited number of photographs of the cast of the 'Trinumus,' 1888, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster, price 3s. 6d. each. A few copies of the cast of the 'Phormio,' 1887, are still to be had, price 3s. each.

Morcat.