



The Elizabethan.

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FROM A LONELY PARISH.

GRAY skies, and evenings early closing into night, and the ring of the horses' hoofs on the ice-bound road betoken the coming of winter. And some morning, when the hoar-frost lies thick on the hedgerows glittering in the clear, bright air, comes to us a reminder that the Play, too, is at hand. Not that we are forgetful in our quiet home life of the only other place at all as dear and familiar: where we know they are pulling and hauling about beams and canvas, and in odd corners of College are murmuring 'parts'—a sound as of spirits in pain. But that little letter of stereotyped politeness, with our name and that of the Play and other things, makes us shake the dust off our patriotism and brings these things more clearly before us.

What a shock it was, the first time we got that 'invitation'! How difficult to understand that ten years lay between our present self and that other self which drifted forth some bright July morning, sadly enough, from under

the Abbey's shadow and was duly labelled 'O.W.' and forgotten.

How we used to rush from the 'Varsity, in our freshman's year, cutting lectures and braving deans, to have 'a look at' the old place! And what indignation we had over a crumbling brick removed, or an obsolete rule abolished since we 'left'!

This could not last, at least for most of us. There was our life-work and other things with it came between us and this past. New people became great and sat in the seats of honour, and were the glory of the railings gallery; and the school teams and the school boys seemed somehow less of giants than in our day.

So we came less and less often, and the few people who at school still knew us rejoiced consumedly, because after all an O.W. is not part of the ordinary school-life, and gets into the cogwheels sometimes.

But to the Play we went still. There we met those whom we had known, and heard of others, and saw, for a few hours, the life that had been.

And now there is the invitation, and it behoves us to consider it.

London seems far away; a long railway journey in snow or frost time is no slight undertaking; everything at home 'goes wrong' whilst we are away, as how should it not? These and other doubts trouble us. But the appointed night finds us before the curtain; a little weary, perhaps, and sad at heart because we have accomplished much journeying with cold and discomfort. Then do we not have our reward? The old walls with their familiar names; the old drop-scene; the hazy background of the 'gods,' with their tier on tier of fresh young faces; the waving rods, and the great burst of applause as the curtain goes up—all these, and the hearty hand-grip of long unseen friends, surely they are enough.

But these are not all. There are pauses in the Play, when we elderly gentlemen move cautiously among the chairs—how the elderly gentlemen of *our* time amused us as we watched them from the gods!—and shake one another's hand warmly but deliberately. How we crack the old jokes and laugh at those new ones which the epilogue brings! with a half-sigh here and there as we mention absent friends, and those whose names will never any more be written in the book by the stair-head.

But, alas! it is soon over, and we are away into the turmoil of town from the quiet Yard, where the mist gathers round the windows, ruddy with light; and if it has cost us dear, as we find when we are getting old such pranks will do, yet we have cheaply bought and added to our store of bright memories this glimpse of the life that was ours long ago when we were Westminsters and not Old.

COMMEMORATION.

WITHIN the venerable walls of the Abbey, on the evening of November 17th, a large congregation of old and young Westminsters with their friends was assembled to celebrate Founder's Day by attendance at the interesting Latin Service. Whilst the procession of clergy and choristers was advancing from nave to choir, Dr. Bridge played a pleasing impromptu on the organ. The prayers were intoned by the precentor and the lesson was read by the dean. After the *Te Deum* the head-master, with a clear voice and distinct enunciation, read the quaint Form of Commemoration. The Psalms 148 and 149 were sung to the 3rd Tone, Psalm 150 to the 8th Tone, and the *Te Deum* to the

5th Tone. The chanting, though satisfactory, would have been much improved if the time had been slightly quicker, and the duration of the reciting note had been determined entirely by the number of syllables attached to it. The well-known Evening Hymn tune was sung excellently, and the general effect was greatly enhanced by very many of the congregation taking part in it. This was more particularly noticeable during the verse given in unison. At the close of the service, Dr. Bridge gave a fine rendering of Bach's Toccata in F. Before this service is again held it would be advisable to arrive at an understanding about the Latin pronunciation. A mixture of the English and Italian modes of pronunciation is not grateful to the ear.

A pleasing feature of the Commemoration Service this year was that the singing was done chiefly by the School themselves. There was not a great number of O.W.W. present to sing, and we had only the Abbey evening choir and the Abbey trebles to assist us. In former years we have had great numbers of singers from outside to help, yet the singing on the whole was fuller and more powerful than on previous occasions. This is in a great part due to the efforts of Mr. Ranalow, who has taken great pains in training the choir and increasing the musical talent of the School. After the service there was a crowded attendance at the pleasant reception given by the Head-master and Mrs. Rutherford Up School.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 30.—SIR JAMES BLAND BURGES, BART.
(AFTERWARDS LAMB).

(Continued from p. 334.)

JAMES BURGES was an ardent supporter of Warren Hastings, and the question of his impeachment was one of the chief subjects before Parliament at the time of Burges's election. He was one of the ex-Governor-General's minor champions in the House of Commons, and more than once spoke in his support; but, as it was twice his misfortune to follow immediately after Sheridan's impassioned de lamations, it can readily be imagined that he could not obtain much of a hearing. He succeeded, however, in seriously offending the opponents of Hastings by calling for an account of the expenses of the trial. His championship was also the means of causing an estrangement between him and Pitt, but this breach was afterwards healed, and we subsequently find Burges subscribing £1,000 towards the discharge of Pitt's debts when the latter was in financial difficulties. The result of Burges's efforts was to create a lasting friendship between the two men. The cause of his partisanship was partly owing to his own personal feelings on the merits of the case and partly to a wish expressed by his father, who foresaw the impeachment, that he

would do his best to support Hastings in his trial. Among other matters to which Burges especially turned his attention at this time in Parliament may be mentioned the Slavery Question and the disgraceful scenes of the Middle Passage; and he himself introduced a Bill for bettering the condition of prisoners for debt. This Bill he twice succeeded in carrying past the second reading, when it was thrown out by the opposition of Lord Thurlow and the lawyers.

In the middle of the year 1789 Burges was offered and accepted the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The offer was made by the Duke of Leeds and came as a surprise to him, especially as only a short time previously the Duke had expressed his displeasure at the support given by Burges to the opponents of the Slave Trade. Burges replied that he could not vote contrary to his conscience, but was prepared to give up his seat. His honest independence did not lose him the Duke's support, and he held the post he was offered until the year 1795. At the General Election of 1790 Burges lost his seat as representative of the borough of Helston. Four members were returned, though the borough was only entitled to two members. A petition was accordingly presented against the return of the four, and two—Burges and Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester—were unseated. Burges sent in his resignation of his official post, but it was not accepted by the Duke of Leeds. On taking up his berth at the Foreign Office, Burges set to work with practical earnestness by reforming the want of system upon which the aggregation of despatches had been kept in the past. Previously much time had been wasted in hunting for particular despatches when occasion required, owing to there being no index to them. Besides having all those received during the time he was Under-Secretary properly docketed and indexed, he caused a précis of each to be entered in a book kept expressly for the purpose. The alteration was decidedly beneficent, though it naturally aroused a certain amount of grumbling and opposition amongst the officials, who anticipated that the change would entail more work. Burges, however, with his natural aptitude for hard work, silenced all complaints by taking the extra work upon his own shoulders. When in 1791 the Duke of Leeds resigned his post of Secretary of State, consequent on his disapproval of the change of policy decided upon by the Cabinet, Pitt took the trouble to call upon Burges and inform him that there was no need for him to follow the Duke's example. This was a compliment to Burges; but he replied that he should consider it his duty to send in his resignation, unless the Duke himself was of opinion that he should not do so. In the end Burges followed Pitt's advice, in which the Duke concurred, and he continued to act under the new Foreign Secretary, Lord Grenville. On the appointment of Lord Spencer as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1794 the Privy Seal was put in commission, and the Commissioners appointed were James Burges, Evan Nepean, and Stephen Cotterell. Writing to his wife on July 18, 1794, Burges, after reporting

the appointment, playfully adds: 'So you see, in addition to my present honours, I am become the third part of a Lord Privy Seal and Cabinet Minister.' Though undoubtedly of the greatest use, Burges was too apt to consider himself as indispensable to the department. In August 1794, however, he was somewhat disillusioned by being offered the position of Minister to Copenhagen or to Switzerland. Lord Grenville's letter shows that he had a selfish object in view, and wished to appoint another Under-Secretary. It was the beginning of the attempt on Lord Grenville's part to remove Burges from his post and substitute one of his own set; and accordingly Burges decided, after consultation with his wife, to refuse the offer. The whole matter was subsequently carried out behind his back; and he was first made aware of the renewal of the attempt by the imprudent talk of a man named Goddard, who gave forth that he was to succeed Burges on his return home. The Under-Secretary thereupon, in August 1795, wrote to his chief for a confirmation or denial of the rumour, and in his reply Lord Grenville was forced to admit that the rumour was true. This treatment naturally greatly incensed Burges, who complained to Pitt on the subject. Eventually Pitt and Burges had an interview, when the former endeavoured to allay Burges's wrath by pointing out the naturalness of the wish of Lord Grenville to have one of his own nominees under him. Pitt further stated that he was at liberty to give forth that he was retiring solely for the reason of giving place to a personal friend of Lord Grenville's, and added that he did not intend he should lose in a pecuniary point of view by his retirement. One or two other offers were made to him, and declined, but eventually he was given the 'sinecure, title, and post' of Knight-Marshal of the Royal Household, and on October 31, 1795, became Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. There is no doubt that the Under-Secretary performed his duties thoroughly and efficiently; and, though his office would appear to have entailed a sufficiency of hard work, it was relieved by the notice and encouragement he received from the King and others, and, in a second degree, by the complimentary presents he from time to time received from several foreign potentates as tokens of their regard for him.

It is rather difficult to follow Burges in his various residences. His duties occasioned his frequent attendance in town, and his letters are dated from several different places, where no doubt he had rooms. In 1787 and 1788 we find him writing to his wife at Nantcribba in Montgomeryshire; and in August 1792 he states in a letter to Lord Auckland that he had 'just bought more than two hundred acres between Eltham and Chislehurst, where I believe I shall set up my staff.' In April 1793 he applied to Colonel Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, for an allotment of land, on the ground that he had 'no wish either that I or my posterity should be governed by Russians, and therefore a good American freehold may be worth having in case of necessity' (!); but his application could not be acceded to, as it was

a rule of the Council that those who were allotted land should reside on and cultivate it.

Although he had been in print before, Sir James B. Burges's first introduction to the Muses' society may be said to have been made after his retirement from official life. In 1796 he produced his first poem of 'The Birth and Triumph of Love,' written in the Spenserian stanza, and originated from a series of drawings by the Princess Elizabeth, for which he engaged to furnish the letterpress. The poem seems to have met with a certain amount of contemporary success. It was admired by the Court circle; but in a letter to his sister the poet-baronet tells us that 'the public voice is still more flattering, and I am quite embarrassed how to answer the many superb encomiums I receive wherever I go.' One compliment he received, which is worth mentioning, was from Dr. Vincent, the head-master of Westminster, and afterwards dean, who wrote Burges a note on the publication of the poem, and chose it as the subject of the School Election verses. His next work was another epic poem, entitled 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' and appears also to have been successful. It was published early in 1801, and in a letter he received from Wordsworth—who sent him some of his own poems as an 'acknowledgment of the pleasure which I have received from your poem'—he alludes to the 'pure and unmixed vein of native English.' His first play of 'Riches' came out in 1810, but he was not successful in this department of literature. This and his second play, called 'Tricks upon Travellers,' were indeed produced on the stage, but his succeeding ones of 'The Knight of Rhodes,' 'The Advertisement,' 'The Bandit,' 'Cortez,' 'The Storm,' and 'The Crusaders,' were all rejected. His friend Cumberland was alike enthusiastic in his admiration of him as a poet and a dramatist, and in his 'Memoirs' speaks his mind on his merits in no stinted manner. But it must be confessed that he was a partial critic. One poem—the idea of which undoubtedly emanated from Burges, who not only suggested the subject but worked out the plan of its execution—they wrote in collaboration. The subject was the history of Moses, its title 'The Exodiad.' But it was not a success. In the year 1818 Burges brought out another poem, called 'The Dragon Knight,' and in 1819 he wrote a book under the title of 'Reasons in Favour of a New Translation of the Scriptures.' These, with one or two other works which need not be specified, make up Burges's literary legacy to his contemporaries.

The second wife of Sir James Burges died in October 1810, and during the year 1812 he married as his third wife Lady Margaret Fordyce. Romantic marriages seem to have been incident to the Burges family. We have already related the romantic marriage of his father, and an element of romance is mixed up with Sir James's third marriage. Lady Margaret Fordyce was the daughter of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, and married by her father's desire an elderly general of the name of Alexander Fordyce.

When Burges was at the early age of thirteen an attachment sprung up between these two, but at the instigation of their parents their intercourse was broken off, and Burges was sent away. This attachment and disappointment was immortalised by the charming ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray,' which was composed, according to Mr. Hutton, by Lady Margaret's sisters, Lady Anne Barnard and Lady Elizabeth Hardwicke, though the composition is generally attributed to the former sister only. It is curious to find these two married in their old age after their early separation. It shows at any rate how strong their attachment in youth must have been. The marriage appears to have been a happy one, but it was ended in December 1814 by the death of Lady Margaret.

Sir James's friend, Mr. John Lamb, died on December 20, 1798, and on his death left his fortune to him; but, as he had given a life interest in it to a gentleman of the name of Thomas Henry Cock, it was not until the sudden death of the life tenant on September 19, 1821, that Sir James actually came into possession of it. On inheriting the property he assumed by royal licence the name of Lamb, and thenceforth became known to the world as Sir James Lamb. But he did not live long to enjoy his fortune. He died on October 11, 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb. Beyond the summary of his character which we have given in the words of Mr. Hutton there is little further to add. In his official life he was upright and painstaking, and had a due regard to the privileges of the office he held, allowing no encroachment by other departments. Appointed Knight-Marshal, he took care to uphold all its honours and privileges, which had so far been neglected and forgotten that reference had to be made to the King on the subject. The King acquiesced in his claims and requested him when at Court to bear his bâton of office. After his retirement from official life he became a volunteer, and raised a corps at his own expense. In addition to his literary pursuits, Sir James Lamb was an ardent lover of music. He was a proficient in several instruments, and also indulged in some composition. We do not find it stated that his sons were educated at Westminster, but he does not appear to have forgotten altogether the place of his early training, as in the year 1790 he acted as one of the stewards of the Westminster anniversary dinners. ULLAD.

THE LIBRARY.

THE following interesting books have been kindly presented by A. H. Stenning, Esq. :—

- 'Calvin's Sermon' (1583), with autograph of poet, Wm. Cowper, 1797.
- 'Camden's Britannia' (1587).
- 'Rules and Helps to Devotion,' Bishop Duffa, 1735. (Printed for B. Barker, at the College Arms, near Dean's Yard, Westminster, 1735.)
- 'Eutychia.' Grasso (Rome, 1524); beautiful binding.
- 'Westminster Abbey: its Monuments and Curiosities,' 1805. Lane, Newman & Co.
- 'Chrysostom de Virginitate,' 1562. Aldine edition.

School Notes.

THE first part of the Football Season ended on Saturday, November 28, with the Old Etonian match. On the whole it has been successful, and the School has good reason for congratulation. We have played 12 matches, won 6, lost 4, and drawn 2. It has not happened for several years that we have won half our matches, and we hope this is but a prelude to greater successes. The chief cause of our success must be ascribed to Page, who has inspired great keenness and vigour into the team, besides having taken the lion's share of goals. After Page, we owe most to Sherring, who has always done a great deal of work for the team, and has been in some matches most brilliant. The only blot on the whole season was our overwhelming defeat by the Old Harrovians, but there is no doubt that the back division, always excepting Sherring, were completely 'off colour' on that day, and that Shearme's absence made a considerable difference.

The following fellows have received their Pink and Whites:

E. H. Cox,
P. C. Pilkington.

We take the opportunity of thanking the Elizabethan Club for their kind present of a new cricket shield for the House Matches.

The School 'breaks up' on Wednesday, December 16, the day of the third Play, and re-assembles on Wednesday, January 13.

'Orations' were held Up School on Thursday, November 26. The piece set for recitation was 'Montrose's Love Song.' About eight competitors entered, and the recitations as a whole were quite up to the average, but Watt's rendering was so good that he was adjudged first, and no one else was placed. Watt's recitation was quite the best of its kind that has ever been heard Up School since 'Orations' were started.

The first round of the 'Sixes' has been played off, and the second round begun. Most of the games have been fairly even, but in one or two cases ten goals were kicked in the course of twenty minutes. The filthy state of 'green,' owing to the large amount of rain we have had lately, makes the ties anything but pleasant to the players and umpires.

D. Shearme has obtained the Phillimore Latin Verse Translation Prize.

A trial House match between 'Rigauds' and H.B.B. was played Up Fields on Wednesday,

December 2, in a sea of mud. H.B.B., contrary to expectation, won by 5 goals to 1. Both sides were very equal during the first part of the match, but at the last the Rigaudite 'backs' and 'halves' weakened, and H.B.B. shot 3 goals in the last quarter of an hour. For the winners Page, Allen, and Newman were good, and for the losers, Berens, W. F. D'Arcy, and Armstrong.

We beg to congratulate J. S. Phillimore, captain in 1890-91, on obtaining an 'honourable mention' for the Hertford Scholarship at Oxford. He was the only man of his year who obtained that distinction.

The Mission Report has been issued recently. It reports a large increase in the number of the regular attendants of the Mission and a greater proficiency in the work done. We are sorry to see that the Old Westminster subscriptions to the Mission have fallen from £355 in 1889, to £102 in 1890, and to £64 in 1891. If the subscriptions fall off each year as much as this, O.W. subscriptions will soon become an inappreciable item in the resources of the Mission. On the other hand we are pleased to notice that the subscriptions from the School remain pretty constant at about £63 a year. An appeal is to be issued to Old Westminsters to invite them to give some encouragement to the Mission, and we hope and confidently expect that the result will be highly successful.

THE FIELDS.

SCHOOL v. CAMBRIDGE O.W.W.

THIS match was played Up Fields on Tuesday, November 17, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring 3 goals. The School cannot pride themselves at all on the result, for O.W.W. did not bring a very strong team, and we have beaten much better teams before this year. During the first half the School had rather the best of the game and played up well. More rushed the ball through soon after the start, and Page shot a second goal in quick succession. At half time the score stood 2-0 in our favour, and it looked as if we should win pretty easily. Squire, who had been playing back, went forward after half-time, and soon put the ball through from a scrimmage. The School now went utterly to pieces and played about as rashly as they could for the rest of the time. It is true that the darkness during the last part of the match made it hard to play, but it was a disadvantage which O.W.W. shared and which did not seem to trouble them much. But the bad light is no excuse for the way in which the School went to pieces and utterly failed to do anything. Berens scored the last goal for the School off a magnificent corner put by Sherring. O.W.W. scored

twice more by Edwards and Daniel. Their last goal ought never to have been let through. Nye was the only one of the School forwards who was up to form, and he fell off sadly in the second half. The backs were totally demoralised in the second half, because the forwards were completely held by the visitors' halves and hardly got the ball away once. Teams:

SCHOOL.

M. A. Allen (goal), J. S. Shearme and P. C. Pilkington (backs), W. L. Armstrong, F. B. Sherring, and E. H. Cox (half-backs), S. Nye, J. F. More, C. E. Page (capt.), E. Berens, and P. E. Knapp (forwards).

CAMBRIDGE O.WW.

P. Armitage (goal), R. T. Squire and E. C. Daniel (backs), H. Fellowes, A. W. F. Guv, and R. A. Geld (half-backs), A. L. Longhurst, C. Hurst, G. L. Edwards, C. C. Sharpe, and P. J. Preece (forwards).

SCHOOL v. OLD HARROVIANS.

This match was played Up Fields on Saturday, November 21, and resulted in a victory for the Old Harrovians by 12-1. Such a defeat has never before been experienced by Westminster. The only excuse that can be offered is that Shearme was not playing. Shearme is invaluable at back, and there is absolutely no one to take his place. Langton in goal for the first part of the time was rather worse than he has ever been, which is saying a good deal. Allen at back was not much good, and Sherring did all the half-backs' work. The forwards were all fairly good, especially Knapp, who was in splendid form for the last part of the match. Page shot the only goal for the School. There was an O.WW. match Up Fields at the same time, which drew away all the spectators and consequently there was no cheering. It was conclusively proved that the cheering *does* make a great difference in the play of the School, by the fact that when the O.WW. match was over and there was some cheering, the School played up hard at once and scored the only goal, and pressed for a good time at the end. If the School goes to pieces so utterly as this whenever Shearme is unable to play, what will happen next year when Page will have left as well as Shearme? Surely there must be a good back in the School somewhere to play in case of emergencies. All that can be done now is to put Allen back and Langton in goal, and so ensure the loss of the match by a large margin. The Old Harrovians brought a strong and fast team, but under ordinary circumstances ought not to have won by more than 4-0. The Old Harrovians' goals were shot by Stogdon (2), Davies (4), Foller (3), Plumtre (2), Trelease (1). Teams:

SCHOOL.

J. Langton (goal), M. A. Allen and P. C. Pilkington (backs), T. Newman, F. B. Sherring, and W. L. Armstrong (half-backs), P. E. Knapp, E. Berens, C. E. Page (capt.), J. F. More, and S. Nye (forwards).

OLD HARROVIANS.

M. A. Rutledge (goal), W. B. Anderson and A. H. Plumtre (backs), B. F. Heywood, H. C. Buckingham, and G. Macan (half-backs), B. Stogdon, N. L. Davies, J. C. Foller, H. P. Plumtre, and J. Trelease (forwards).

SCHOOL v. CLAPHAM ROVERS.

This match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, November 25, and resulted in a victory for the School by 3-0. There was a great difference between the play of the School in this match and on the Saturday before, but still they were not quite up to form. Page shot two of the goals and Berens the other. For the School, Shearme at back was in grand form, and Sherring did a lot of work. Of the forwards, Page and Berens were best. Teams:

SCHOOL.

M. A. Allen (goal), P. Pilkington and J. S. Shearme (backs), E. H. Cox, F. B. Sherring, and T. Newman (half-backs), P. E. Knapp, E. Berens, C. E. Page (capt.), J. F. More, and S. Nye (forwards).

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

E. H. Winslow (goal), R. W. Ingram and N. Dunsmuir (backs), J. C. Hollocombe, H. C. Witherby, and S. Critchely (half-backs), A. C. Keeley, W. P. Toone, H. Preston, Hon. E. H. Pomeroy, and O. A. Davies (forwards).

SCHOOL v. OLD ETONIANS.

This match was played Up Fields on Saturday, November 28, and resulted after a fast game in a victory for the School by 5-3. The School played up well all through the match, perhaps better than they have played before this year. Old Etonians brought a fairly strong and very fast team against us. We ought to have scored several times more, and should have but for bad shooting. At the beginning of the match the School ran away and shot two goals at once and two more before half-time, when the score stood 4-1 in our favour. After half-time we scored once more, and the visitors twice. The goals for the School were shot by Page (3) and Berens (2). For Old Etonians, by W. R. Hoare (1) and Pemberton (2). Allen was good in goal. For the School, Shearme and Sherring were best behind, and Page and Berens forwards. Teams:

SCHOOL.

M. A. Allen (goal), P. C. Pilkington and J. S. Shearme (backs), E. H. Cox, F. B. Sherring, and W. L. Armstrong (half-backs), P. E. Knapp, E. Berens, C. E. Page (capt.), J. F. More, and S. Nye (forwards).

OLD ETONIANS.

E. L. Metcalfe (goal), C. Lubbock and A. V. Houghton (backs), C. Micklethwait, G. de M. G. Hoare, and L. Mavrogordato (half-backs), W. R. Hoare (capt.), B. R. S. Pemberton, H. Hughes Onslow, F. L. Crabtree, and another (forwards).

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, October 28, when the following motion was discussed: 'That the expulsion of Jews from Russia is a rigid but necessary measure.'

The following spoke for the motion: R. BALFOUR (Proposer) and T. E. HARWOOD (Seconder); against the motion: F. B. SHERRING (Opposer), D. SHEARME, B. C. BOULTER, and N. J. McCASKIE.

The Proposer spoke fluently, but very ambiguously, and the Seconder tried to console the House for his utter ignorance of the subject by quoting some inaudible lines of Browning.

B. C. BOULTER made his 'maiden' speech. Those who seemed to speak against the motion in reality spoke against the 'necessity' but for the 'rigidness' of the expulsion of the Jews.

D. SHEARME, however, said it was not 'rigid,' but utterly barbarous.

At an extraordinary meeting held on Monday, November 1, C. A. Kirkpatrick was elected a member.

The House met on Thursday, November 12, when T. E. Harwood resigned his post of Honorary Secretary, and B. C. Boulter was elected in his stead.

The House then proceeded to continue the motion of October 28. L. F. WINTLE spoke for the motion; against the motion: P. B. HENDERSON, J. S. SHEARME, E. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, and D. SHEARME.

The debate on this occasion was very bad and the speeches terribly short; indeed, E. M. LOUGHBOROUGH in his 'maiden' speech remarked that he only spoke because he knew he had to do so twice a term. This motion was continued so long because it was thought there was no other to follow it.

D. SHEARME brought about a division by saying that P. B. Henderson was turning the debate into a conversation.

The motion was lost by 15-2.

The House then proceeded to discuss the following motion: 'That in the opinion of this House, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots was morally and politically unjustifiable.'

The following spoke for the motion: J. F. WATERS (Proposer), C. F. WATHERSTON (Secunder), and R. C. M. POULTER; against the motion: D. SHEARME (Opposer), J. S. SHEARME, L. F. WINTLE, W. C. H. BELL, B. C. BOULTER, E. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, and E. H. WATERFIELD.

Mr. J. SARGEANT spoke, but not in favour of either side of the question.

This motion lasted till the end of the next meeting on November 19. The Proposer and Opposer both spoke twice, as they had not expected this motion to be brought forward so soon.

The Proposer, R. C. M. POULTER, and E. H. WATERFIELD made their 'maiden' speeches.

Most of those who spoke agreed that 'morally' had only been put in to make the wording of the motion sound well. The Seconder construed it to mean 'legally'! Mary's moral character was discussed a great deal more than was needful.

Mr. SARGEANT in an eloquent speech considered that Elizabeth was not, as her ministers were, justified in executing Mary.

R. C. M. POULTER'S speech was quite inaudible and E. H. WATERFIELD'S was not much better.

J. S. SHEARME, on the other hand, made a very clear and telling speech.

The motion was lost by 7-13.

The House met on Thursday, November 26, when the following motion was proposed: 'That the system of payment of Members of Parliament is inadvisable on every ground.'

The following spoke for the motion: L. F. WINTLE (Proposer), W. C. BELL (Secunder), D. SHEARME, P. B. HENDERSON, N. J. MCCASKIE, J. H. ALDERSON, and R. C. M. POULTER. Against the motion: F. B. SHERRING (Opposer), D. CLAPHAM, R. BALFOUR, B. E. STRAUSS, P. E. KNAPP, and E. H. WATERFIELD.

This motion lasted till half-way through the next meeting on Thursday, December 3. The part of this debate which took place on November 26 was very fair. The chief question was, if the Members were paid, would it be by the taxes or constituents?

The Seconder made a very able speech.

R. BALFOUR'S speech was, as usual, spoilt by its ambiguity.

P. B. HENDERSON thought that if party leaders were not paid more than common members they would be jealous! On December 3 P. E. KNAPP talked a great deal about the 'bloated' aristocracy.

The motion was carried by 8-7.

A motion was then brought forward: 'That this House strongly disapproves of Evening Occupations'

The following spoke for the motion: L. F. WINTLE (Proposer), D. CLAPHAM (Secunder) and some others; against the motion: P. E. KNAPP (Opposer), and others.

The debate was so bad here it was not worthy of the name

The Proposer's and Opposer's speeches were the only redeeming features of the evening, the latter of whom hoped this motion would be 'trampled down with a firm hand'!

The motion was lost by 6-4.

P. E. KNAPP then brought forward the following motion: 'That three or four meetings before the end of the term the Secretary shall warn any member who has not spoken twice that unless he do so he shall lose his seat.'

The motion was carried by 9-4.

Obituary.

WE omitted to record the death of a very old Westminster, who died some time ago—Sir Jacob Preston, Bart. Sir Jacob Preston rowed No. 6 in the Westminster boat in 1829, the first race between Eton and Westminster, and was one of the oldest rowing men living.

BIRTH.

ON December 1, 1891, the wife of the Rev. A. G. S. Raynor, the Master of the Q.SS., of a daughter.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Since you last had news of Cambridge Old Westminsters, their President, A. H. Harrison, and their Secretary, C. C. Sharpe, have gone down, and A. A. Markham and P. J. Preece have been elected to fill their places. The Club has held two meetings, one in Hurst's rooms, the other in Wilson's. Both were distinguished by a return to the old system of 'dunning' for subscriptions. In addition to this feature the former meeting decided to have scratch fours, the latter to return to the old colour of pink for the blazer. These important matters being concluded, hilarity, real or assumed, held the meetings until a comparatively late hour. The Westminster freshmen are Marsh, Campbell, Longhurst, Agar, Guy, Yeld, and Willett at Trinity, Howlett at Christ's, and Holme at Jesus. Of these Longhurst and Guy were tried in the Freshmen's Association Match, and the latter plays usually for Trinity Rest, but the former has commenced a naval career, and, with Preece and Markham, rowed in the Third Trinity trial eight, which, yesterday, was defeated by one of the Trinity Hall trial eights, with whom they had arranged a race, having failed to raise two eights in their own club. Preece has been seen in the University trial eights; Holme and Howlett row in eights of their respective colleges. Agar has been coxing the Third Trinity eight just mentioned.

The O.W. scratch fours were arranged for Wednesday last, but it being found impossible to arrange for the rowing by nine men of two fours, we understand that they were 'indefinitely postponed.' Perhaps the hour—9.30 A.M.—fixed for the races may have been one obstacle to their success. In football the club has met Jesus II. and Magdalene, but without a victory. Jesus II. consisted very much of Jesus I., it is said. Magdalene play a curious game. These are not excuses, but remarks. The O.W. freshmen do not like playing on grass. Some time ago a remarkable match took place between Third Trinity and Trinity Hall rowing men. It is understood that the match was played under Association rules, but there are doubts; the experiment is to be repeated on Monday.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

Saturday, December 5, 1891.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Term is nearly at an end; the trials have been rowed; the Dean has given his farewell address to the House; the High is once again dotted with white ties; and Oxford O.W.W. one and all are looking forward to the Play.

The event which has, perhaps, stirred O.W.W. up here most movingly since I last wrote is the 'Honourable Mention' of J. S. Phillimore in the competition for the Hertford. He was the only man of his year whose name was noticed at all, which kindles hope within our breasts—but let us not anticipate our chickens. But this much I may say—that when he goes in again next year he will take with him the best wishes of all, and the confident expectations of many.

Oxford O.W.W. have defeated the House by 4 goals to 0. The matches arranged with Lancing Old Boys and Old Cartusians were both scratched. H. P. Edwards and F. Gilbert are rowing in the Torpid trials at the House.

R. C. Phillimore has been elected Secretary of the Union for next term.

Playgoers in Oxford have had a *bonne bouche* this week in the performance of Tom Taylor's 'Pict and Passion' by members of the House, among them H. T. Whitaker, R. E. Olivier,

and C. A. Phillimore, well known all three upon the Westminster boards. The orchestra was admirably guided in the path of melody by C. L. C. Aveling.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

December 5, 1891.

EX AEDE CHRISTI.

ROWING AT WESTMINSTER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—To conclude my letter on Westminster boating blues commenced in the last number of *The Elizabethan*:

In 1859 Oxford and Cambridge entered for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta; the late J. P. Ingham (afterwards, I believe, a Metropolitan Police Magistrate) rowing (3) for Cambridge, and C. G. Lane (7) for Oxford. They were not, however, drawn against each other in any of the heats.

For the first twenty years of the race Oxford turned out a much larger number of 'Old Westminster' blues than her sister University, but between 1800 and the present time the numbers are six to one in favour of the Cantabs.

T. K. Gaskell steered Cambridge in 1861, having R. V. Penrose-Fitzgerald (6), now member for Cambridge (borough), facing him. Fitzgerald rowed in the following year also.

In 1863 and 1864, J. C. H. Wkshaw rowed bow in the Cambridge boat. J. P. Nicholls got his light blue in 1868. In 1870, 1871, and 1872, E. S. L. Randolph helped the Cantabs to gain the victory; and in 1871 E. Giles (afterwards Professor of History, Calcutta University) did his best for the Oxonians, who were defeated by one length only. In 1885 R. H. Coke rowed (7) for Cambridge; he was the heaviest O.W. who has taken part in the race over the present course, weighing 12-st. 3-lbs.

The heaviest O.W. blue, however, was C. A. Nicholson, who represented Cambridge against Oxford in the 'Grand Challenge' at Henley in 1847 (he scaled 13-st. 5-lbs), and the lightest was T. K. Gaskell (his weight was 8-st. 3-lbs).

The crews of 1842 were the first whose weights were taken. Out of the 27 O.W.W. engaged in the (now) annual aquatic contest between the 'Varsities, 11 entered the Church and 8 joined the legal profession. Of the clergy 9 represented Oxford, and of the lawyers 6 rowed for Cambridge.

Lists of O.W.W. who have obtained their blue for running, cricket and football, would, I think, be pleasant reading. Will some Westminster oblige?

I remain, yours truly,

O.W. CANTAB.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the Play number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than January 13.

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

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Morcat.