



The Elizabethan.

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THE MISSION.

At the last meeting of the Mission Committee an O.W., who has taken an active interest in the Mission from its foundation, complained that he for one had not been dunned enough. But for this statement, we might have shrunk from urging once more the claims of this School institution. The Committee has lately had to regret the loss by death of several regular subscribers, and now we appeal to others to take their places.

It should not be forgotten that much of our Mission work deals with the lowest stratum of society. Many of the boys are rescued from the streets, from a life whose incidents may give, and in more than one case actually have given, a title to board and lodgings at the country's cost. What is this but nipping criminality in the bud?

We may hope that the presence of representatives from College and the Houses at the year's gatherings of the Mission has stimulated

the direct interest of the School in the work. At any rate, the School offertories have shown a tendency to increase. The School, however, cannot support the work without help from O.W.W. The Committee would like to receive another £50 a year. This may come in the future. Meantime it is to be hoped that at least the places of the deceased subscribers may be filled by others in the current year.

A VERY SMALL BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF WESTMINSTER AND ITS PRECINCTS HALF-A-CENTURY AGO.

VIII.

This month reminds me of one of the great amusements of our childish days, which is lost to the present generation. I mean the Lord Mayor's procession by water (while he was still Conservator of the river, and the Law Courts still sat in Westminster Hall), in order to present himself before the Lord Chancellor on the 9th November. A very pretty sight it was to see all the State barges—one, I fancy, for each of the chief Companies—rowed up the river

in long procession, with crowds of small boats attendant upon them.

I have never seen the street pageant, but in those days there was no comparison between that and the spectacle displayed on the surface of the noble river, which must, I think, have far surpassed even the elaborate devices of late years.

We always had a capital view of the whole from the windows of the old Board of Control, in Cannon Row. My father used to take us into the great board-room, where I was almost as much pleased with studying the huge celestial and terrestrial globes which decorated the room, as with the show itself.

Another sight, to which we looked forward every year, was the Queen's birthday review, upon the Parade of St. James's Park. This we always witnessed from the leads of the War Office, to which we obtained access from the rooms of the old uncle whom I mentioned in an earlier paper, with his joke about snuffing candles in a Jews' Synagogue. He was long the Head Assistant in the War Office, and was very proud of having in his younger days been at different times Private Secretary to both Pitt and Wellington. Of course the great Duke was the main object of interest at these parades, and it was a great pleasure to us to watch the evolutions of the little army, to see how accurately the rows of marching men wheeled into a long line without leaving a gap, or to admire the stateliness of the drum-major and the gorgeous apparel of, I think, the kettle-drummers, in their yellow coats and caps of black, and the wonderful rapidity with which red changed to black when the troops were dismissed and the spectators allowed to pour into the space.

I have mentioned that a house was built for us upon the terrace of Great Dean's Yard, and I may leave to your imagination the interest we took in our periodical visits of inspection, as one story rose after another and one floor after another became accessible; then the interest of selecting marbles for the chimney-pieces, to say nothing of the additional furniture that was required; and finally the great day when the carts went to and fro with our household goods and we took possession, each carrying some special treasure with which we were proud to be entrusted. I must, however, draw a veil over the scene when it was discovered that a basket of tarts, which constituted in our eyes the most important part of the picnic dinner of that busy day, had fallen out upon the road.

And now I really come to my first day at the School. One other new boy entered besides myself; he was a connection of mine, being a nephew of my War Office uncle, a thoroughly nice fellow, and we each in turn attained the dignity of the gold letters upon the tablet. I have still a vivid recollection of the plain waistcoat which he wore. Well, we were introduced by my uncle, who was then Master of Rigaud's, and bidden to take our place on the examination bench. This was half-way up on the

left-hand side, behind the table bookcase* in which the dictionaries and large reference books of the School were kept. Next to it was the Monitors' table and the rod drawer, which also held the stationery for the senior boys, whilst facing it was the 'lost box' on the right-hand of the School; so that it and the examination-table parted the Under from the Upper School, in place of the curtain which hung from the bar in the days when Archbishop Wake's father took a flogging instead of the boy who had accidentally torn it, and thereby saved his own life in the Parliamentary Wars.

After prayers, the Head and under masters took their stand with their backs to the examination table, and we were called up in turn to display our paces. My companion was placed in the Upper School, while I, being innocent of Greek, was consigned to the charge of the under master, my good friend of after days, Mr. Weare, who placed me in the under part of the Under IIIrd. The classification of the Third Form into four Divisions, while others were content with two, was a survival from old days, when the number of junior boys awaiting their remove into the Upper School was too large to be managed without some such device. In truth, the two parts did exactly the same work, but there were at least three forms in the Under School, the two Thirds and the Second, and I fancy there was occasionally a First, with a tradition of the Petty, if any very young boy made his appearance—and I have known them join the School at the ages of six and seven.

I was soon assigned to a Substance, the son of a neighbour and old friend of my parents, who was writing and arithmetic master to the School. He had, I think, held the same office to the Queen, and he certainly did to her children. I remember that his walls were decorated with the likenesses of the young Princes and Princesses, presented by Her Majesty. My Substance soon introduced me to my comrades of the Lower School, between whom and the exalted personages of the Upper School I soon found that there was a great gulf fixed; but among ourselves we were good friends and a very happy company. What has become of all those good-natured, light-hearted fellows? Three of their names appear, I think, in last year's obituary, two of them special friends of mine, the Head Master of, I have been told, the very largest school in England (but he, though on the books of the School, was not in attendance during any part of my Under School career) and the Mayor of one of our most ancient cities, who, before settling down there, had been the commandant of a very distinguished regiment; while the third was the steersman in the famous race of which the picture is, I presume, still preserved in the Captain's house in

* I see that Forshall (p. 49) says that this bookcase formed the lower part of the Monitors' table, but I am pretty sure that he is mistaken. There would not have been room below the rod-drawer for the bookcase as well as the Monitors' legs.

† A list in the Harleian MSS. gives the number of the Lower School as 233, to 201 in the Upper School.

College. So far as I know, only two now survive besides myself; and, by a curious chance, one of those was my successor in the old house of my birthplace, and the other our next-door neighbour in Ashburnham House. He, too, owing to delicate health, did not attend the School when I first entered.

I do not know what the present School arrangements are; but in those days when all sat in the Great School, after beginning at eight o'clock, or in summer at half-past seven, we broke up for breakfast at nine. This, however, was considered a mere interlude (I have said that the Q.SS. were not even provided with breakfast), and consequently no prayers were read, but the masters walked down school, with the boys following pell-mell behind them. What between my anxiety to report myself at home and my wish to escape the crowd of strange faces, I needled my way to the outskirts of the throng, and committed a terrible breach of etiquette in running past the masters. I tremble to think what would have happened if I had been caught; but I ran home at top speed, and only learnt my transgression when I met my horrified Substance at the ten o'clock school.

This ended at twelve with the regular prayers, after which the town boys ran down school, only the VIth Form having the privilege of walking. Then came the masters, behind whom followed the Q.SS. My exit on this occasion was more in rule, but yet not a success; for I tumbled down the steps, and my fellow-novice fell over me, cutting his knee unpleasantly, while I had the luck to escape unhurt.

Thursday was a half-school-day, which I soon found to be very different from a half-holiday, when I had my first experience in writing a copy of nonsense verses. Now, I have no objection to nonsense verses in themselves; but at Westminster we had to make up five or ten lines out of five or ten lines of Ovid, without using two consecutive words or repeating any; and this was a cruel tax, for the art of versifying could have been acquired at least as well if a whole page had been given for choice; and until I learnt the economical tricks of never wasting a syllable by elision, and never making a syllable short if I could possibly make it long (which was no improvement to the rhythm of my lines), I found the exact carrying-out of my task to be very difficult, if not impossible. However, my exercise was completed at last, with perhaps a little advice from my seniors; and so ended the work of my first Westminster day.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 43. LORD RAGLAN.

LORD FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, born September 30th, 1788, was the sixth son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Edward Boscawen, M.P., Admiral of the Blue.

If it is possible to be born at Westminster, that

distinction may be claimed fairly for Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Dukes of Beaufort, five elder brothers of Fitzroy Somerset, and several other members of the family, received their education at the School. The name of Somerset still maintains a living connection with Westminster, linking us to a past of more than a hundred and fifty years.

The record of Fitzroy Somerset's school-days is as meagre as well could be. The books which contained the Westminster admissions from 1788 to 1801 have disappeared. In their absence, we cannot determine very exactly the period of Fitzroy Somerset's Westminster days. 1801-1804 would be near the mark. His 'Name up School' supplies, very fortunately, the first date. The second is inferred from the date of his commission: for it is probable that all the intervening time was spent at Westminster. Precedent in the family supports the assumption; and further suggests that a brother who was one year older, Lord John Somerset, entered the School at the same time.

Fitzroy Somerset's Westminster life closed upon the verge of changes—changes which are among the greatest of those that divide Present from Past Westminster. Far back in the 'Coaching Days,' and among 'Coaching Ways,' it saw only the beginnings of the great growth of South-Western London. It was ended before the enclosure of Tothill Fields, and the disappearance of the 'campi virides' and 'floreo rura' of Westminster epigrams: when Pimlico was still in the main a blessed wilderness, and 'Persons employed in Agriculture' formed an appreciable item in the official returns of Westminster parishes. We could speak, on the other part, of much space and freedom gained since that time within the Close: but it is unnecessary to repeat here what has already been well shown by Dr. Scott's account of the Westminster buildings in *The Elizabethan* for March, 1883.

During the three years in which we have placed the Westminster life of Fitzroy Somerset, the head mastership twice changed hands. Vincent went to the Deanery in August, 1802. His successor in the School, Wingfield, after ruling for one term, accepted a prebendal stall at Worcester, and gave way to Carey. It was in the same year that William Page returned to Westminster as under master; while Edmund Goodenough was Captain of the School, and was elected from Westminster to Christ Church in 1801. Thus the short space of two years conjoins within Westminster the whole series of head masters from 1788 to 1828. Vincent had spent but five years away from Westminster since he entered the Petty in 1746! Truly, Fitzroy Somerset was bred in 'the old School.'

Within the same period several well-remembered Westminster names occur. By far the greatest of his schoolfellows was Lord John Russell. Archdeacon Cotton, Cramer, Edward Smedley, and Cockerell may be added to the number; perhaps also Sir John Cam

Hobhouse (Lord Broughton); the seventh Duke of Bedford; Fitzroy Somerset's nephew, the seventh Duke of Beaufort; and Thomas Vowler Short. Well-known military names are not so numerous as might be expected. Under Carey (says Mr. Russell Barker) 'the School became famous as a training place for soldiers. The Duke of York, who took a great interest in everything relating to Westminster, used to recommend his military friends to send their sons there. The Spartan severity of Westminster life in those days doubtless proved an excellent preparation for the discomforts of the army; and not many years ago, out of the eight field-marshal then alive, five of them, viz., Lords Anglesey, Combermere, Raglan, and Strafford, and Thomas Grosvenor, were all Old Westminsters.' Of the surviving names of Fitzroy Somerset's contemporaries at the School, perhaps as many as one third are names of soldiers or sailors. We may count among the representatives of Westminster in the Peninsular War, besides the already-named, Sir Robert Wilson, Lord William Bentinck, Sir Edward Paget, and the Earl of March, whose father, the fourth Duke of Richmond (O.W.), though not in the army, was an interested spectator of the Battle of Waterloo, and is recorded to have ridden composedly about the field, in the dress of a civilian, under a heavy fire!

On June 9, 1804, Lord Fitzroy Somerset gained his commission as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons. He was then in his seventeenth year—not an unusual age in those days for a cornet or an ensign. He was promoted to be lieutenant on the 30th of May in the following year.

The routine of a subaltern's life rarely leaves a record. We lose sight of Fitzroy Somerset until 1807. By an odd chance, his first service of importance brought him to the distant shores on which, after almost half a century, Lord Raglan landed for his last campaign. He came to Constantinople in attendance on Sir Arthur Paget (O.W.), who was despatched in the spring of 1807 as ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Early impressions may go some way to account for the strong disfavour, amounting to unfairness, with which in later life Lord Raglan spoke and wrote of the Turks.

But the duration of this Eastern visit was short. In the summer of the same year the famous Copenhagen expedition took place. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived to command the reserve upon the 26th of August; and it was upon this occasion that Lord Fitzroy Somerset first acted as aide-de-camp to the leader who exercised a supreme influence upon his life. The outlying skirmishes in which Wellesley dispersed the gathering Danish forces were short, but severe, and no doubt gained for Lord Fitzroy his first real experience of service in the field. But sharper lessons were to be learnt from the Copenhagen expedition—political lessons. It was the tragedy of Plataea replayed, with Canning in the rôle of Archidamus. The (not unimpeachable) 'Memoirs of Fouché,' published twenty years after the event, made no scruple

of admitting that in the Franco-Russian Treaty of Tilsit the alleged secret articles, containing a scheme to enforce the co-operation of the Danish fleet in an invasion of Britain, were really to be found. The statement, if not authoritative, at least is in entire agreement with the information on which Canning relied, and furnishes a sufficient justification of his action. But the fate of Copenhagen was a true tragedy—a catastrophe of the morally guiltless.

In 1808 came the outbreak of the Peninsular War. The House of Bourbon, divided against itself, and guided mainly by Godoy, the Queen's self-seeking favourite, had assisted Napoleon in Portugal to dispossess the House of Braganza; and the Spanish people had paid the cost only to discover that, so far from sharing, Spain was herself in a way to swell the spoil. Despite treaty prohibitions, thousands of French soldiers poured into Spain. Even the Imperial Guard came at last—Napoleon himself was coming to Madrid, 'to talk over the affairs of the Peninsula.' A panic seized the Royal Family—Godoy advised flight. The Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand, refused to go. The people sided with him—a riot took place in Madrid—the proposed departure of the Bourbons was prevented—and Charles was forced to abdicate in favour of the Prince. Napoleon at once offered the Spanish crown to his own brother Louis. Ferdinand, Godoy, Charles, and the Queen were successively tempted to place themselves within Napoleon's grasp, and then the Spanish people, rising in protest, made that appeal to England for which Canning had watched and waited. Ten thousand men, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, sailed from Cork on the 12th of July, and landed on the 20th at Corunna. Louis Buonaparte had in the meantime declined the Spanish crown, and in his stead Joseph Buonaparte, the King of Naples, had been proclaimed king in Madrid. Fitzroy Somerset had gained his captaincy in May of this year. He sailed with Wellesley in the *Crocodié*, and they worked together, during the voyage, at Spanish. From their landing at Corunna to the victory of Waterloo, Wellington had no more constant companion or more faithful friend than Fitzroy Somerset. He was present, as aide-de-camp to Wellington, at every engagement during the war—in Portugal and in Spain, and afterwards in Belgium. In all the great battles he was distinguished alike for courage and for tactical ability. Wellington had a great regard for him, and, 'By God!' he said once, with his own emphasis, 'he has a better eye for placing troops than any man I know!' Kinglake supplements this tribute. 'Allied, perhaps, to the faculty which makes a man skilful in placing troops, there is in some men that instinctive power which people call "an eye for country." With this also, and in an uncommon degree, Lord Raglan was gifted.'

It would be a crime to inflict upon readers of *The Elizabethan*, under cover of a 'Westminster Worthy,' a close account of the Peninsular battles. It is, indeed, but seldom that we get a glimpse of Lord

Fitzroy Somerset in the records of the war; but we know that he played his part like a man and a Westminster. At Busaco (September, 1810) he was wounded. He received promotion to the rank of Major in June, 1811, shortly after Beresford's failure at Badajos. He was greatly distinguished at the successful assault of the 5th of April in the next year. In that fearful struggle, when, in Napier's simple phrase, 'many died, and there was much glory,' Fitzroy Somerset took part in the escalade of the San Vincente bastion, and was one of the first who mounted the breach. When the French at last abandoned the breaches, it was Fitzroy Somerset who 'with great readiness pushed through the town to the drawbridge ere the French had time to organise further resistance.' And it was again Fitzroy Somerset to whom, on his appearance next morning before the fort of San Christoval with a summons to surrender, the Governor delivered up his sword. For these services he was promoted on the 27th of April to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Once or twice again, as the Peninsular struggle drew to its close, we catch a glimpse of Fitzroy Somerset—keeping up with Wellington in a hard ride when all the other aides-de-camp had been left behind—dashing off with despatches at Labaldica—or again, in a more peaceful scene, as the chosen sole attendant of his chief when a deputation of the Spanish Cortes was to be met for business, and without display. So we pass on to the events of the year 1814.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

ON November 8, during occupations, Mr. Sargeant gave us an interesting lecture in the Science Lecture Room on the subject of English Architecture, aided by lantern slides, chiefly contributed by Löffler. Mr. Sargeant ably discussed all the different periods and styles of architecture up to the present day. Mr. Hall is also going to give a similar lecture this term on Tiryns and Mycenae, which we trust will be as interesting.

Orations were held 'Up School' on November 9, the piece set being Byron's 'Sennacherib.' Martin was again placed first, Phillimore being second, and Peters third.

The following is the Football Card up to date:

	1894.	
Sat.,	Oct. 6 . . .	Old Westminsters. Lost (3-5).
"	" 13 . . .	Old Rossallians. Lost (0-2).
"	" 13 2nd XI. v. Clapham Rovers 2nd XI. Won (1-0).	
Wed.,	" 17 . . .	Crusaders. (Lost 1-5).
Sat.,	" 20 . . .	Old Carthusians. (Lost 2-4).
"	" 27 . . .	Casuals. (Lost 1-3).
"	Nov. 10 . . .	Old Foresters. (Lost 1-6).

The remaining fixtures are :

Sat.	Nov. 17 . . .	Cambridge O. WW.
"	" 24 . . .	Magdalen College, Oxon.
1895.		
Wed.,	Jan. 23 . . .	Old Brightonians.
Sat.	" 26 . . .	Clapham Rovers.
"	Feb. 2 . . .	Trinity College, Oxon.
Wed.,	" 6 . . .	Crusaders.
Sat.	" 9 . . .	Christ Church, Oxon.
"	" 16 . . .	Casuals.
"	" 23 . . .	Keble College, Oxon.
"	Mar. 2 . . .	R. T. Squire's XI.
"	" 9 . . .	Charterhouse (at Godalming).
"	" 16 . . .	Old Etonians.
"	" 23 . . .	Old Harrovians.
"	" 30 . . .	Old Westminsters.
Wed.,	April 3 . . .	Q. SS. v. T. BB.

The Exeat began a day sooner than originally arranged, for two reasons: Mr. Clements Markham, O.W., having completed the decoration of 'Up School' with arms of famous O.W.W., and General W. H. Goodenough, O.W., having been appointed Commander of the Forces in Cape Colony. They both asked for 'plays,' and so the Exeat was lengthened as above stated.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER v. OLD ROSSALLIANS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on October 13, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 2 goals to *nil*. Play commenced at 3, and after a good run by Beasley, the ball was returned, Fisher having to save a shot from Procter. Then Moon took the ball down, but missed the goal. From the kick-off play was carried to our goal, and a corner resulted, but Fox cleared. A fine piece of play by More almost resulted in a goal, and for some time the School pressed hard, but owing to weak shooting no point was scored. The visitors then had the best of the exchanges, but Fox and Van der Gucht relieved with some good play, though Martin failed to convert an easy pass. Some good play was now seen between More and Hogarth, but when the former had the goal at his mercy, Hutton effected a brilliant save. Hames then made some runs and centres, most of which, however, went behind; but one, a very hard shot, was splendidly saved by Fisher. Just before half-time Moon had a chance, but did not shoot soon enough, and lost the ball. At half-time the score was 0-0, but directly after the Old Rossallians scored through Procter off a corner. Play was very even after this, and owing to the fine defence of Whittow the visitors could not break away. Hogarth and More made some good runs down the right wing, and off a centre of the former's Van der Gucht had hard luck in not scoring. Play about this time became rather rough, the half-back opposed to Hogarth especially playing an extremely vigorous, not to say doubtful, game. At last

the Old Rossallians scored a second time by means of Goodwin, Fisher only just failing to save. Soon after, Barnes sent the ball again into the net, but was ruled off-side. A 'hands' in front of our goal was cleared by Whittow, and Hogarth, though injured, made a plucky attempt to score just before time. For the School, Whittow, Beasley, and Fox were best of the back division, while all the forwards, with the exception of Martin, were good, Hogarth and More being especially conspicuous. Muriel at back was quite out of form. For the visitors, both the backs, Hallon, Hames, and Procter were best.

Teams :

OLD ROSSALLIANS.

E. W. Hutton (goal), F. Hughes and W. B. Bell (backs), D. H. Kentish, H. A. Hallon, F. H. Symonds (half-backs), C. Armstrong (sub.), and F. C. Procter (left wing), S. Barnes (centre), H. F. Goodwin and H. Hames (right wing).

WESTMINSTER.

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. Whittow and S. Muriel (backs), W. F. Fox, S. C. Probyn, H. O. Beasley (half-backs), C. Van der Gucht, L. J. Moon (left wing), J. F. More (centre), G. F. Martin and A. H. Hogarth (right wing).

WESTMINSTER v. CRUSADERS.

This match was played 'Up Fields,' Wednesday, October 17, and resulted in a win for Crusaders by 5 goals to 1. Two changes were made in the team, Guy taking Martin's place forward, and R. E. More Muriel's at back. For the first ten minutes the play was very even, but then Fernie scored the first for the visitors (0-1). Moon soon afterwards scored for us with a good shot, bringing the scores level (1-1). The visitors then began to press and had the best of the game up to half-time, scoring two more goals through Wood and Fernie (1-3). On restarting, the game was more even owing to the absence of Mercer, who had retired hurt, but though the School forwards worked hard they could not break through the Crusaders' defence. Before the call of time they added two more points, one through a misunderstanding between Whittow and Fisher, and the other through a shot from Arden.

The Crusaders were a very strong team, Lawrence and Fernie being the best, while Moon, J. More, Beasley, Hogarth, and Whittow played best for us.

Teams :

WESTMINSTER.

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. M. Whittow and R. E. More (backs), H. O. C. Beasley, S. C. Probyn, and W. F. Fox (half-backs), A. H. Hogarth, A. H. Guy (right), J. F. More (centre), L. J. Moon, and C. Van der Gucht (left, forwards).

CRUSADERS.

M. H. Routledge (goal), G. H. Simpson and G. H. Lawrence (backs), F. Deane, P. Blount, and D. Marriott (half-backs), H. J. W. Wilson, A. F. Fernie, O. Mercer, G. R. Wood, and J. H. Arden (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

Played October 20. The visitors brought a strong

team, which beat us by four goals to two. At the start Westminster pressed and got a hands, but Moon shot wide. Old Carthusians cleared, but we brought it back, and Guy shot, also unsuccessfully. Hogarth soon after put in another shot. Old Carthusians then pressed and got a corner, which went behind off Beasley. The second corner resulted in our forwards rushing the ball half-way up the field, but the backs sent it back and they got yet another corner, off which Whitting scored. J. F. More ran down, but Vassall brought the ball back, and Whitting shot over. Vassall ran down the wing and nearly scored, his shot hitting the post. We then pressed a little, and Fox put the ball through off a hands without anyone touching it. A minute afterwards Armstrong scored a good goal (2-0). Hogarth ran down and centred, but Probyn shot over. Fisher had to save a good many shots, and when at last the backs got the ball away, the whistle went for half-time. Westminster pressed directly, and Hogarth scored with a high dropping shot from the extreme right (2-1). After some play on our right J. F. More ran down and Moon scored, making the score level. Old Carthusians then played up hard, and after Fisher had saved a good many shots, Leman put the visitors in front. Old Carthusians still pressed, and got a corner, which was however ineffectual. Westminster pressed a bit, but Vassall relieved. He was pulled up, however, and the left wing ran down and Moon put it through, but was ruled off-side. Old Carthusians pressed, and a few minutes before time Armstrong scored with a cross shot.

For us, J. F. More, Beasley, Fox, Whittow and Hogarth were best, while Garnett, Vassall, and Richardson were most conspicuous for the visitors.

Teams :

WESTMINSTER.

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. M. Whittow and S. Muriel (backs), W. F. Fox, S. C. Probyn and H. O. C. Beasley (half-backs), J. F. More and A. H. Hogarth (right), L. J. Moon (centre), A. H. Guy and R. E. More (left wing, forwards).

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

F. L. Vogel (goal), E. Garnett and A. D. Fordyce (backs), H. Foster, G. R. Whitting and P. G. Rathbone (half-backs), F. P. Armstrong and G. C. Vassall (right), G. A. Richardson (centre), D. C. Leman and A. Treyergan (left wing, forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. CASUALS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on October 27, in very wet weather, which rendered accurate play almost impossible. The Casuals, who had a fairly strong team, kicked off at 3.15, and immediately began to press. Fisher had several shots to save, but was successful with all of them. More and Hogarth then relieved pressure with a run down, which, however, did not come to anything, but the ball remained near the Casuals' goal for some time, Moon and More putting in some very good play. No point was scored, however, as King at length relieved and Cattley made a good run, ending in a hot shot, which was brilliantly

saved by Fisher. Van der Gucht then got the ball and put in a shot which Hall stopped, but, from a pass by Fox, Van der Gucht again got the ball and centred beautifully to Moon, who put it into the net (1-0). The School restarted after the interval with one goal to the good, but the Casuals began to press, and though Beasley and Whittow several times got the ball away it was always returned, and at length Bolton dribbled right up to goal and scored (1-1). The visitors still pressed, but Whittow was playing a splendid game at back, stopping the Casuals' rushes time after time; he was well backed up by Beasley. After some good play by Moon, however, the ball was again returned and 'hands' given against us in front of goal, and in the scrimmage the ball was put through (1-2). Not long after the Casuals added a third point (1-3). After this they relaxed their efforts and the School tried hard to gain another goal, Van der Gucht playing extremely well on the left wing. Moon and More took the ball down to the Casuals' goal, and, the goal-keeper running out, the goal was left unprotected, but Hogarth missed the easy chance thus offered. Soon after this the whistle blew, the School retiring defeated by three goals to one. For the Casuals, Barker was excellent at half, while of the others, King at back and Cattley and Bolton forward were best. For the School, Whittow was splendid at back, while Beasley and Fox at half, and Moon, More, and Van der Gucht forward were good, the latter especially playing the best game he has done this season.

Teams :

CASUALS.

J. R. Hall (goal), S. L. King and A. Smith (backs), R. R. Barker, A. B. Marten, and E. L. Hilleary (half-backs), C. H. Hannaford and F. Bickley (right wing), J. Cattley (centre), and B. E. Rooke and H. E. Bolton (left wing, forwards).

WESTMINSTER.

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. Whittow and S. Muriel (backs), H. O. Beasley, S. C. Probyn and W. F. Fox (half-backs), A. H. Hogarth and A. H. Guy (right wing), J. F. More (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Van der Gucht (left wing, forwards).

WESTMINSTER *v.* OLD FORESTERS.

This match was played on Saturday, Nov. 10. The team differed in two respects from the usual side, Martin re-appearing as inside left, and Woodbridge being tried in place of Hogarth, who had hurt himself in the last match.

Old Foresters kicked off from the Hospital end. They ran down and put in two shots, in saving the latter of which Fisher gave a corner from which Ramsey scored (1-0). Westminster then pressed, but Foy relieved. Van der Gucht ran down well twice, and the last time obtained a corner which was ineffectual. Old Foresters then pressed and Ramsay kicked behind. Fisher had to save a low shot, and almost directly another hit the side of the net. More, Martin, and Woodbridge ran down, but about

this time the ball burst, as usual. Whittow put in a long shot, which forced the goalkeeper to save. They obtained a corner, but Fisher saved. Beasley broke up an attack of the Old Foresters, and gave the ball to Woodbridge, who ran down but was stopped by Foy. Woodbridge again ran down and centred, but Crawley cleared. Old Foresters then pressed and Guy scored (2-0). Still pressing they got a corner, but our forwards got away and More had a chance of scoring which he failed to use. Old Foresters pressed, and Fisher nearly let the ball go through, but just managed to kick away in time. More and Van der Gucht ran down, and the goalkeeper gave a corner inadvertently. We obtained two corners, one on each side. Half-time was then called. Van der Gucht ran down, but Foy cleared and Old Foresters obtained a hands. From the bully in front of our goal the ball went through (3-0). Directly after the kick-off Old Foresters resumed the pressure and Dashwood scored (4-0). Van der Gucht and Woodbridge both made good runs, and a corner was obtained. Rain now came down heavily, making play almost impossible. Westminster pressed and got a hands in front of goal, from which More scored (4-1). Old Foresters pressed, and Green shot. Fisher saved, but in kicking it out the ball rebounded off one of their forwards into goal (5-1). Shortly afterwards Pagden centred right across the mouth of goal, and Ramsey scored (6-1). Nothing more was done.

For us, Fisher saved well before half-time, and could hardly have saved any of the goals afterwards, owing to the state of the ground. Fox, Beasley, Whittow, and Van der Gucht were best for us, and Foy, Ramsey, and Guy for the visitors.

Teams :

WESTMINSTER.

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. M. Whittow and S. Muriel (backs), W. F. Fox, S. C. Probyn, H. O. C. Beasley (half-backs), L. J. Moon (centre), G. F. Martin and C. Van der Gucht (left), J. F. More (capt.) and A. H. Woodbridge (right wing, forwards).

OLD FORESTERS.

H. Whitaker (goal), R. H. Foy and E. Crawley (backs), G. T. Hollington, A. W. Padfield, and R. Borrow (half-backs), T. M. Green (centre), L. Dashwood and E. L. Ramsey (right), A. N. Guy and G. Pagden (left wing, forwards).

2nd XI. WESTMINSTER *v.* 2nd XI.
CLAPHAM ROVERS.

Played Saturday, October 13. Result—won by 1-0. About five minutes after the kick-off, Clapham Rovers got a corner, but a shot was missed right in front of our goal. We then got 'hands,' which effected nothing; about three minutes after, however, Maughan shot a goal. The ball was then taken to our half, and a shot was well saved by Stenning, but the opponents still remained in our half and kept on pressing till half-time was called. In the second half the play was not of much interest; they got one 'hands,' and we got two corners, but our forwards missed several chances of scoring. For us, Stenning

was very fair in goal, and More played very well at back; Kirkpatrick was good at half. The forwards dribbled very well, but the shooting was very poor; we ought to have scored many more times than we did. The same remarks apply to the visitors' forwards. Fortune was very good for them in goal.

Teams :

WESTMINSTER.

K. H. Stenning (goal), R. E. More, A. Berens (backs), E. H. Waterfield, H. J. Kirkpatrick, H. McKenna (half-backs), Blaker, Guy, Brailey, B. Maughan, S. H. Langston (forwards).

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

N. Fortune (goal), G. O. Forrester, J. Sotton (backs), A. E. Palmer, B. Atkinson, Austen Brailey (half-backs), C. Brandwith, C. N. Sullock, F. T. Galsworthy, F. Lockard, F. Palmer (forwards).

UPPER ELECTIONS *v.* RIGAUDS.

This match was played November 1, and resulted in a draw, two goals all. J. F. More scored for Upper Elections in the first half off a pass from Hogarth. After crossing over Rigauds got two goals almost immediately, R. E. More getting the first, and Beasley the second after a fine run. J. F. More scored the second point for Upper Elections just before the call of time.

For the Upper Elections, J. F. More, Martin, and Hogarth were best, and for Rigauds, Beasley, Probyn, and Berens.

Teams :

RIGAUDS.

K. H. Stenning (goal), E. H. M. Cooper, A. Berens (backs), H. O. C. Beasley, S. C. Probyn, H. McKenna (half-backs), R. E. More, R. N. Blaker, K. R. Barnes, F. Cunningham, B. H. Willett (forwards).

UPPER ELECTIONS.

C. D. Fisher (goal), H. T. Sheringham, W. A. E. Stamp (backs), E. H. Waterfield, C. E. L. Johnston, H. Y. Langhorne (half-backs), A. H. Hogarth, J. F. Waters, J. F. More, G. H. Bernays, G. F. Martin (forwards).

UPPER ELECTIONS *v.* GRANTS.

This was played 'Up Fields,' November 8, and resulted in a win for Grants by 3 goals to 1. The goals for Grants were scored by Moon, one in the first half and two in the second. Martin scored for Upper Elections shortly before time was called. For Grants, Fox, Moon, Templer, and Kirkpatrick were best, and for Upper Elections, Martin and Van der Gucht.

Teams :

GRANTS.

T. Taswell (goal), W. F. Fox and D. W. Jolly (backs), W. H. Lonsdale, H. J. Kirkpatrick, and H. C. Smith (half-backs), H. B. Templer, A. P. Day, L. J. Moon, J. Heard and A. H. Woodbridge (forwards).

UPPER ELECTIONS.

C. D. Fisher (goal), W. A. E. Stamp and H. T. Sheringham (backs), E. H. Waterfield, C. E. L. Johnston and H. Y. Langhorne (half-backs), G. H. Bernays, C. Van der Gucht, J. F. More, G. F. Martin, C. R. Beaven (forwards).

House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM.—We played Junior Grants on Monday, October 29, and beat them after a somewhat one-sided game by 2-0. Our forwards were the best part of the team, but shot badly. Our Fives ties have begun, but are not progressing rapidly. Guy has played for the School since the match *v.* Crusaders. We hope he will stay after Christmas.

COLLEGE.—Since the last number of *The Elizabethan*, Upper Elections have played two matches: the first against Rigauds ended in a draw—2 goals all; in the second we were beaten by Grants (3-1). In both matches the weakness of our back division was very noticeable. At present we have had no College games; but it seems likely that some of the new Juniors are likely to come on. We were pleased to see that Martin was playing for the School against Old Foresters. Our Fives ties are in progress; they will probably be finished this week. We regret to say that J. F. More is leaving at the end of this term; which, needless to say, will be a serious loss to College. The Literary Society has read 'The Critic,' and is now reading 'King John.'

GRANTS.—In the Junior House Matches we were drawn against Ashburnham and suffered defeat by 2 goals to *nil*, after a very poor game in which nobody shone on either side: our mainstay was the goal-keeper. A very creditable win was scored over Upper Elections, who had previously drawn with Rigauds 2 all. The game was very even, but our opponents lost a great many chances owing to indifferent shooting. The final score was 3-1. Moon got all our goals and did most of the forward work, but Templer found little difficulty in getting past the defence, on the left wing. Kirkpatrick was invaluable at centre half, and Taswell did what he had to do well. In the Literary Society we have read Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' and Goldsmith's 'Good Natured Man,' and are now reading 'Macbeth.' The first round of the Yard Ties is not quite completed, one tie remaining to be played off.

H.BB.—With the ground in a disgusting state our Junior house team made a poor show, particularly in the back division, against Junior Rigauds, who finally defeated us by 4-0. Our forwards showed some dash, but failed often in front of goal. A match has been arranged between H.BB. and Upper Elections, and will shortly take place. This should prove an interesting game, and we hope to see our XI acquit themselves well. The first round of our Fives ties has already been played off. In conclusion we may mention that we are glad to see that many more H.BB. go 'Up Fields' on Saturdays than formerly.

RIGAUDS.—Nothing of much importance has happened since the last number. In the 2nd XI

match against Clapham Rovers we had five representatives. We defeated Home-boarders in the first round of the Junior House Matches, but no great form was shown on either side, and our forwards were distinctly feeble. For us, McKenna, Berens, and Blaker were best. On Thursday, the 2nd, we drew with Upper Elections (2-2), and again with the exception of More our forwards were disgraceful. The back division did what they had to do well. More has been elected a member of the Debating Society.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

AN Extraordinary Meeting was held on Monday, October 1, when the following officers were elected:—*President*: J. F. WATERS. *Vice-President*: B. C. BOULTER. *Secretary*: R. AIRY. *Assist. Secretary*: S. C. PROBYN.

The following new members were also elected:—G. Norman, H. B. McCaskie, C. R. Beaven, T. H. Corfield, and F. Waterfield.

The first Ordinary Meeting was held on October 4, when the following motion was proposed for discussion:—‘That this House would approve of any Bill to limit the immigration of Aliens into England.’

Proposer: R. Airy; *Seconder*: J. F. Waters; *Opposer*: A. H. Hogarth.

This motion was also continued on October 11.

The speeches were made by:—*For the motion*: R. Airy (Proposer), J. F. Waters (Seconder). *Against*: A. H. Hogarth (Opposer), E. H. Waterfield, G. F. Martin, S. C. Probyn.

On a division the motion was rejected by 19 votes to 1.

This motion furnished a very poor debate, none of the speeches being up to the average. On the second night the speeches appeared to be only abuse of the wording of the motion, and personal explanations. On both nights a very great part of the time was wasted over useless Society motions, and when the debate was reached no one, except the Proposer, appeared to care or know anything about it. The Opposer had not got up his subject, owing, as he said, to lack of time, and, consequently, whatever arguments the Proposer or Seconder *did* bring forward were left utterly unanswered, though the House appeared not to mind this.

The PROPOSER made a fairly long speech and discussed most of the points in the case, but devoted most of his time to talking about pauper aliens only, and continued to slightly mix up his various headings. He wound up, as usual, with a discussion on the increase of Anarchy in England, also touching on the sweating system, and political refugees.

The OPPOSER spent most of his speech in apologising for not having prepared his motion, and then

attacked the wording of the motion and a few of the Proposer's arguments.

The SECONDER spent the few minutes left him in defending the Proposer's arguments, and discussing the evils of Anarchists and ice-cream vendors of the East End, also organ-grinders.

On the second night of the debate every one of the speeches was very short, and only one contained any arguments against the motion.

The OPPOSER brought forward a few answers to Mr. Airy, and was followed by G. F. Martin, S. C. Probyn, and E. H. Waterfield, all of whom, except Mr. Probyn, contented themselves with merely abusing the wording of the motion.

S. C. PROBYN eloquently defended the organ-grinders of the East End.

The third meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, October 18. S. H. Langston and R. E. More were elected members of the Society.

The following motion was then brought forward for discussion:—‘That this House would strongly disapprove of any scheme for removing the School into the country.’

This motion was also continued on Thursday, October 25. On a division the motion was carried. Ayes, 14; Noes, 11.

The speeches were made by:—*For the motion*: E. H. Waterfield (Proposer); W. A. E. Stamp (Seconder), J. F. Waters, R. Airy, J. F. More, C. D. Fisher, C. R. Beaven. *Against*: S. C. Probyn (Opposer), G. F. Martin, A. H. Hogarth, T. H. Corfield.

This motion was a very great improvement on the last, since everyone took an interest in it, and, of course, everyone knew something about it. It drew speeches from some whom we have not often had the pleasure of hearing during the past Session. However, most of the speeches were rather too short, except the Opposer's and Mr. Waters'. Certainly the Opposer's speech on the first evening was by far the best, since he had plenty of arguments on his side and brought them all out.

The PROPOSER dwelt particularly on the sentimental side of the question, and discussed all the privileges we should lose by leaving Westminster.

The OPPOSER compared the sentimental side of the question to the practical, and set forth all the glorious advantages and attractions of country life as compared to school life in London. He showed how our games would improve, and also the general health of the School, and told the House that sooner or later it would become a necessity for us to move into the country.

The SECONDER satisfied himself with bringing forward a few arguments in favour of the present and past excellence of Westminster at cricket and football.

J. F. WATERS discussed the motion principally from a financial point of view, and pointed out how

much we should lose by going to the country, since all our land was only ours on trust.

R. AIRY answered one or two of the Opposer's statements.

On the second night of the debate the OPPOSER devoted some ten minutes to answering Mr. Waters and Mr. Airy, especially asserting that our games would improve in the country. 'Sentiment comes closely to cant.'

J. F. MORE pointed out how we should lose Vincent Square by going into the country.

A. H. HOGARTH made a speech of some length to show how greatly our games would be improved. He appeared to think that in the country we should get whole holidays on Saints' Days, and dwelt on the advantage of having larger bounds.

T. H. CORFIELD made a few remarks, partly inaudible, about rowing, though we are unable to say whether he spoke for the motion or against it.

C. D. FISHER made an eloquent defence of our cricket and football, both present and past. He doubted whether we should get any of the advantages Mr. Hogarth had pointed out by going into the country.

After a short answer from S. C. Probyn, who expressed a hope of hearing more from the Proposer,

C. R. BEAVEN brought forward statistics to show that Westminster rowing at the 'Varsity was not so bad as Mr. Corfield made out, and laid stress on the illness in country schools.

After short answers from S. C. Probyn, T. H. Corfield, and A. H. Hogarth, the House divided and adjourned.

O.WW. FREEMASONS.

A MEETING of the 'Old Westminsters' Freemasons Lodge was held on Tuesday, October 16, at the Café Royal, Regent Street, at which there were present:—F. J. Pearse, W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Rev. E. M. Tomlinson, T. Wakley, junior, W. Hicks, H. Sutherland, C. W. Stephenson (and guest), S. H. West, W. A. Ellis, Major Rawson, R.E., J. B. Liberty, W. E. Horne, C. E. Gwilt and J. D. Gwilt. This was the first meeting held in October under the change of rules, and was found to give complete satisfaction. Members met with renewed vigour derived from their holiday, and were able to respond to 'Floreat' in a style which was hardly possible in the dog-days of July. The important resolution to admit country members residing outside a radius of 30 miles for half the annual subscription was confirmed, and bears testimony to the flourishing financial state of the Lodge. The Lodge was able to send ten guineas to a worthy charity since its last meeting. All that is now wanted is the addition of some young blood, which will surely make its way in when the

advantage of mutual support both in work and play begins to be felt. At the installation meeting held in December during the week of the Play, it is hoped that many O.WW. Masons may pay the Lodge a visit who are not now amongst its members. The Masters of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, and of Isaac Newton Lodge, Cambridge, are the honorary guests of the Lodge on the occasion, and it is hoped will be present. The principal business of this meeting was to elect a Master and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and the ballot was found to be universally in favour of W. Hicks as W.M., and M. O. Sim as Treasurer with T. Wakley to assist him, during what all hoped would prove only a temporary illness. It was a matter for much regret that ill health prevented H. F. Manisty from allowing his name to be amongst the candidates for Mastership.

Obituary.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, which occurred on Saturday, October 20, at Salcombe. The eminent historian was born at Dartington, Devon, on April 23, 1818, and was, therefore, 76 years of age at the time of his death. His father was the Ven. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and his brothers were Richard Hurrell Froude, afterwards one of the leading spirits of the 'Oxford Movement,' and William Froude, afterwards F.R.S., and a very distinguished engineer. The young Froude was sent to Westminster School, where Dr. Williamson was then Head Master, and was admitted a K.S. in 1830. William Froude had left Westminster two years previously and gone to Oriol College, Oxford, where he was joined by his younger brother in December 1835. While at Oriol, the centre of the ecclesiastical revival, Froude was strongly moved by Newman's influence. Possibly this was why, in 1840, he gained only a second class in the final schools; though he regained the position thus lost by winning, in 1842, the Chancellor's English essay prize and a fellowship at Exeter College, the subject of the essay being 'The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation.'

For a time he took a part, though not so active a part as his brother Richard, in the 'Oxford Movement.' He worked under Newman in the preparation of the 'Lives of the English Saints,' the 'Life of St. Ninian' being his composition. In 1844 he took deacon's orders; but very soon there came a complete revolution in his views, which became apparent on the publi-

cation, in 1847, of the curious (and now very rare) volume called 'Shadows of the Clouds,' issued under the pseudonym of 'Zeta'; and the breach with the traditional religion was completed next year, when Froude published under his own name 'The Nemesis of Faith.' This story is, in the first half of it, analogous to Froude's own, though happily after the break-up of his early faith there came to the real man, not moral ruin and despair, such as came to his hero, but a busy, active, and most influential life. The once celebrated William Sewell, the High Church founder of Radley School, is said to have publicly burned 'The Nemesis' in Exeter quadrangle.

The immediate practical effect of Froude's change of views and of the publication of his book was that he resigned his fellowship, gave up the post of Head Master of the High School at Hobart Town, Tasmania, to which he had just been appointed, and became frankly a man of letters. For many years he supported himself almost entirely by his writings for *Fraser's*, for the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals, which soon attracted great attention.

The essay on 'Job' appeared in 1853, that on 'Spinoza' in 1854, and that on 'England's Forgotten Worthies' in 1852.

The first two volumes of his 'History of England' came out in 1856. Macaulay's History was still appearing at intervals, yet the success of Froude's volumes was indisputable from the first. People found in them that which is so rare, so invaluable in a history—a narrative power of the highest order, a style transparent as the air, a total absence of artifice, and, in addition, an originality in certain features of the History which was striking enough to excite either strong sympathy or strong antagonism. This, of course, chiefly concerned his treatment of Henry VIII.

Mr. Froude must be given the credit of having divined that the traditional character of the King was not his real character, and that it owed its lurid colours partly to religious partisanship and partly to the general dislike of absolute authority that has been the common feature of Englishmen for centuries; and, as we learn in the 23rd chapter, he was not without ample evidence for his presentment of Henry in the records of the time. Nevertheless, as he tells us himself in 'The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon,' a supplementary volume (1891), the published criticisms of the History were generally unfavourable. The public, however, took a strong interest in it. The book was read, and continues to be read.

Perhaps the chief motive which led Froude to take such a view of this period of English

history was his firm belief in the Reformation. He had come out of Tractarianism and felt the strong reaction against it. Yet amongst Froude's most vehement critics were Goldwin Smith and E. A. Freeman. Especially pronounced was the hostility of the latter. For years and years he attacked Froude in the *Saturday Review*, but only once elicited a formal reply—to his criticism of the paper on Thomas Becket. Froude certainly had neither the desire nor the patience to probe his authorities to the bottom. But Freeman castigated his blunders of fact as if they had been offences against the laws of morals, which indeed he maintained that they were.

In March, 1869, Froude went to St. Andrews to deliver his address as Lord Rector of the University, a post to which he had been elected by a quite unexpected vote of the students. Froude could not refrain, in this connexion, from a few incidental thrusts at the insincerity of which he was fond of accusing the clergy of all denominations.

It so happened that just about this time his friend and brother-in-law, Charles Kingsley, was resigning the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, and in his farewell discourse denounced historians for their partisanship, carelessness, and habitual misrepresentations. An acedemical wit, said to be the present Bishop of Oxford, circulated the following lines about them:

While Froude assures the Scottish youth
That parsons do not care for truth,
The Reverend Canon Kingsley cries
'All history's a pack of lies!'

What cause for judgment so malign?
A little thought may solve the mystery;
For Froude thinks Kingsley a divine,
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history.

The History of England, 'from the fall of Wolsey to the defeat of the Armada,' was completed by the publication of the 11th and 12th volumes in 1870, when the author was 52 years old. Two years later, with a view of showing the futility of such a conciliatory policy as Mr. Gladstone had begun to show towards Ireland in 1869, Froude published his 'English in Ireland,' a book in three volumes, dealing in a summary manner with the history of English rule and Irish resistance from 1641 to the rebellion of 1798. Naturally, the book was strongly attacked, and even Mr. Lecky, Unionist though he is, was moved to reply to many portions of it. Possibly a good deal of it is overstated and biased, but the indisputable truths which it conveys have had a great effect on English opinion. Later, in 1892, Froude

had the courage to lecture in the United States on the relations between England and Ireland.

In 1874, at the request of Lord Carnarvon, then Secretary for the Colonies, he accepted a mission of inquiry to the Cape of Good Hope, at that time disturbed by those Kaffir troubles which led, a few years later, to the Zulu and Basuto wars. We see some results of this visit, as of a later journey to the Antipodes, in 'Oceana' (1886), perhaps the most widely circulated of all Froude's writings.

But the important work of Froude's 'third period' was what he accomplished with regard to his friend and master, Carlyle. For some ten years it had been understood that he was to be Carlyle's literary executor, and his work began, not long after the great man's death in 1881, with the publication of the two volumes of Carlyle's 'Reminiscences.' In the writing of his Life, Carlyle had given Froude absolute discretion; in 1882 he brought out his first two volumes, covering the life of Carlyle down to his leaving Craigenputtock; two years later appeared the last two, dealing with the life in London; and afterwards came the three volumes of Mrs. Carlyle's letters. Over these volumes raged an immense controversy, which has hardly ceased even now; for Froude, following those principles of biography which Carlyle himself had formulated, practised no reserve, as he himself tells us, in writing Carlyle's Life.

Some time after the publication of the 'Carlyle,' Froude produced his brilliant little sketch of Lord Beaconsfield. Pressure was put upon him to undertake the authoritative Life, but for various reasons he declined, and Lord Beaconsfield still wants his biographer. But his successor found other work for Froude to do, and, on the death of E. A. Freeman, in 1892, Lord Salisbury offered the chair of Modern History, at Oxford, to Froude. The contrast was piquant; but none except the extremists of the school of Freeman were found to protest. As a matter of fact the appointment proved a great success; his lectures have been numerous, and have been attended by eager crowds. Very wisely, he kept principally to the century that he had studied most, and spoke of the Elizabethan navigators, and, more recently, of Erasmus—men, it may be remarked, with whom the two sides of his mind had most affinity. These lectures on Erasmus delivered in the earlier part of this year were his last, and were published in book form only a few weeks ago. Froude's judgment in practical matters was often appealed to by practical men, as when Lord Carnarvon asked him to report on the state of South Africa; and in the relations

of domestic and social life he was almost as interesting as in his literary character.

He was twice married. Soon after he left Oxford he married Charlotte, fourth daughter of Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, of Taplow House, another of whose daughters had married Charles Kingsley. The first Mrs. Froude died in 1860, after about ten years of married life. One of her sisters had married a widower, Mr. John Warre, once well-known as the Whig member for Taunton, who, by a former marriage, had been the father of a daughter. Within two years of his first wife's death, Froude and Miss Warre were married, and there began for him an era of perfect happiness, which only ended with Mrs. Froude's death in 1886.

Mr. Froude's eldest son, Ashley Anthony Froude, was admitted to Westminster in October, 1876, and matriculated at Oriel, Oxford, in October, 1881.

The following anecdote is taken from the *Globe* of November 6:

A reminiscence of the late Mr. Froude which illustrates his kindness of heart is given in the 'Boston Transcript.' The historian was delivering a course of lectures in the 'Hub of the Universe' in 1872, when the great fire occurred which laid a large portion of the city in ruins. Mr. Froude had just finished his course of lectures in Tremont Temple the evening on which the fire broke out, and the manager of the course held in his hand a cheque for 1,000 dols.—the net proceeds of two or three of the lectures. He proffered the cheque to Mr. Froude, but the warm-hearted Englishman immediately ordered it to be paid to the proper authority for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire.

MAJOR JAMES THOMAS O'BRIEN was the son of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, being born August 19, 1841. He was admitted Jan. 1855, Q.S. 1856, and left 1859. He was made an Ensign 43rd Foot, July 10, 1863, and served in the New Zealand War 1864-5; Lieut. July 29, 1865; Capt. Oct. 18, 1873; Major Aug. 19, 1881; Paymaster Dec. 21, 1881. He took a great interest in the School Mission, to which he was an annual subscriber. He died Oct. 17, at Severby House, Hull.

MALCOLM OVANS SIM was born Feb. 28, 1845; he was admitted April 6, 1858; Q.S. 1860, and elected head to Trinity College, Cambridge, with Triplett, 1864. He took his B.A. degree in 1868, and M.A. in 1875. He died Oct. 25, having just been elected Treasurer of the 'O.W.W.' Freemasons' Lodge.

Correspondence

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In Greats at the end of last term, F. Y. Eccles, S. Liberty, H. L. Stephenson, and P. Williamson got seconds, and F. Gilbert a third, while C. A. Phillimore got a second in Modern History.

There are only eight Westminster freshers this term; Garrett, Harwood, Loughborough, de Watteville, Severn and Kirlew at the House, Wilson at St. John's, and Chapman at Oriel.

We beg to congratulate H. L. Stephenson and F. J. Varley on passing into the Indian Civil Service.

Some of our number went to see the 'Adelphi,' at Radley, last week, and enjoyed it very much.

After beating Brasenose (9-0) the House has unfortunately lost to Trinity (0-2) in the Inter-Collegiate Cup Competition. Campbell was our only representative, Berens being unfortunately unable to play.

Yours sincerely,
EX ÆDE CHRISTI.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—We have again a respectable number of Freshmen up, though not so many as last year. H. E. T. Agar, H. Davies-Colley, and W. G. A. Wille't have come up to Trinity, R. Balfour to King's, F. P. Farrar and T. N. R. Griffin to Pembroke, and R. F. Doherty to Trinity Hall. Agar has been coxing Third Trinity in the Clinkers, and seems likely to do so in everything, while Balfour has been given a part in the Greek Play, the 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' which is to come off in the beginning of December. We must take this opportunity of congratulating A. Y. E. Campbell on being Ninth Wrangler, and R. R. Howlett on getting a first in the Classical Tripos.

A scratch team of Cambridge Old Westminsters (containing at least three O.W.W.) played a match against Sidney, and managed to win by five goals to love. D. Shearme distinguished himself by shooting two goals. Alderson and Ladell are each secretary of their College Association team, and at the same time are playing Rugby regularly.

A meeting was held in J. S. Shearme's rooms on October 28; J. S. Shearme was elected President for the ensuing year, and F. B. Sherring football captain.

With all best wishes for the Play,

Yours truly,
CAMBRIDGE.

THE REV. J. N. SIMPKINSON.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In answer to B.'s letter in *The Elizabethan* of July last, Mr. Simpkinson entered Westminster School on

January 4, 1830, was admitted ninth into College in the same year (aged 13), left Westminster and entered Rugby School in 1831, became a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took a very good degree (first class Classics; 27 Junior Opt.) in 1839.

The other boys admitted into College in 1830 were M. T. Farrer (afterwards Senior Master in Chancery), G. E. Venables (afterwards changed to Harcourt) Vernon, M.P. 1852-7 for Newark, Ambrose St. John, W. St. G. Patterson, H. Baber, F. L. Moysey (the Oxford stroke in 1836), James A. Froude (the historian), G. P. Monckton, and F. R. Surtees (Arbitrator to the Commission for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1843-62).

Yours truly,
O.W. CANTAB.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*Meteor, Felstedian, Radleian, A. A. Notes, Chellonian, Malvernian, Our Boys Magazine, Daneshillian, Ousel, Brighton College Magazine, Wellingtonian, Cantuarian, Reptonian, Cliftonian, Alleynian, Marlburian, Clavinian, Cholmelian, Pauline, Griffin, Berkhamstedian, Chips and Sparks, Working Men's College Journal, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Bradfield College Chronicle, Lancing College Magazine.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the December number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than December 5.

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

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

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Florat.