



# The Elizabethan.

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## THE PAST YEAR.

IT has always been the custom at the beginning of a new year to give a brief review, in the first number of the *Elizabethan* published in that year, of the principal events that have occurred in, or are connected with, the School during the preceding twelve months. This review has rarely presented so many subjects for congratulation as could be wished, and we fear that on looking back upon the year 1878 we shall find no exception to this rule. It is, however, our duty to follow in this particular the beaten track laid down by our predecessors in office; and, taking good and evil together, to make as much as fairly can be made of the former, and as little of the latter; at the same time bearing in mind that reviews and reviewers should be alike impartial and unprejudiced, and that, if self-praise is no recommendation, it is 'an ill bird that fouls its own nest.'

The *Athenæum*, and our other 'sweet enemies,' who at the close of the year 1877 made so disinterested and obliging an attack upon us, that, our old boarding-houses being already filled

to overflowing, we were compelled to open a new one, continued their assaults during the beginning of 1878 with a zeal worthy of their cause; and the result has been one which, however gratifying it may be to us, cannot, we fancy, but be somewhat disappointing to them, viz. that our numbers have steadily increased. Nothing of more serious import has as yet occurred, and we trust that 1879 may weather the storm as did her predecessors. We have, however, to lament a loss, though one that is not, as far as we are aware, caused by the machinations of the *Athenæum*. We need hardly say that we allude to the departure of the Rev. H. B. Gray, who has been appointed to the head-mastership of Louth Grammar School, whither the best wishes of all who knew him at Westminster will attend him. We fear that Water especially will suffer from his loss, as his kind assistance in coaching could not be too highly prized, and had been eagerly looked forward to for the coming season. Mr. Marklove, we regret to say, was compelled through illness to be absent from Westminster during the Play Term, and has not yet returned.

The Head Master's Report at Election, 1878, was, we are sorry to say, by no means flattering, and in fact one of the worst on record; we can only hope for the future that our scholarship will increase with our numbers. Little distinction has been gained by Old Westminsters at either University during the past year, if we except the Craven Scholarship, gained by H. G. Bramwell, Ch. Ch., which cast a ray of sunshine over a prospect which was at that time extremely gloomy. Two major candidates only were elected to Christ Church in the spring. Though it properly belongs to the present and not to the past year, we may, perhaps, here allude to the success of E. V. Arnold, Trinity, who was bracketed 15th Wrangler in the recently issued Mathematical Tripos, and this the rather as several letters have appeared in one of the daily papers, calling public attention to the fact that there was only one public-school man among the first fourteen.

In Cricket our eleven was steady if not brilliant, and was considered superior to those of one or two of the years immediately preceding; but not even this could save us from a crushing defeat at the hands of Charterhouse (again the worst on record), which catastrophe brought an inauspicious close to a season of more than average success. Lamprobaties were lost and won with the usual result and excited very little interest; but the Q. S. and T. B. match was very different. The Q. SS., after a good game, were disappointed of victory when it seemed within their grasp, by the want of time to complete their triumph; the tail of the T. BB. was all that remained to be disposed of, and the Q. S. bowlers and field, who were working well, would doubtless have soon achieved that disposal.

There is little to be said with regard to our doings on the water during 1878. There was no water during 1877, and almost all the members of the two eights of '76, and many other water fellows had left by election, before which time little or nothing was done. The Head of Water, the sole survivor of the first eight of '76, had before him the difficult task of re-establishing Water in seven weeks, with little except raw material to work upon. All, however, that could be done was done, and the steam launch kindly provided by the Elizabethan Club proved very convenient and saved an infinite amount of trouble as regards transport. Water was again started, and promises fairly for the present year; the seven vacancies in the first eight were filled up by the end of the term, but little else could be done, and as a matter of course no foreign races were attempted.

The close of the Football season of 1877-78 was on the whole fairly successful, although we were beaten by Charterhouse. We were also very successful last term, although overmatched by the Clapham Rovers and the Old Foresters. Little or nothing has been done during the present term at the time of going to press; but our prospects on the whole seem favourable.

Lawn Tennis flourished up-fields during the summer term, there being no less than four sets going; a decided improvement on old times, when considerable doubt existed as to whether the game survived at the School or not. The Racquet ties were played off as usual in the spring, after several postponements owing to the measles, which had at that time temporarily placed a good many members of the school *hors de combat*. With regard to other school events, we need only remark that the annual concert passed off successfully at Easter; and that the two fine October days devoted to the athletic sports witnessed some good competition: the winners of the open mile and quarter-mile, and of one or two of the junior races, especially distinguishing themselves. The recent disappointment with regard to the Play is still too fresh in every one's recollection to need more than a passing allusion here; a critique on the first and only night's performance, from the experienced pen of our esteemed friend and correspondent E. G. H. appears in another column of this number.

Our obituary for the past year includes the names of Earl Russell, Dr. Herbert Kynaston, late High Master of St. Paul's School, and Mrs. James.

We are sorry to find on looking back that only five numbers of the *Elizabethan* were issued during 1878. This is a serious falling off for a publication that professes to be monthly: in fact, punctuality and regularity of issue have become things of the past. We can only apologise to our subscribers for this state of things, and strenuously endeavour to amend it in the future, which we trust that a little more care and trouble will enable us to do. But we must really ask one question of the school at large. It is the fashion to complain of the *Elizabethan* as being inefficiently conducted, and to refuse it even pecuniary assistance: why then is not more done by the School to assist the Editor in his literary labours? The Editor's post is by no means a sinecure, even when he is properly supported; and when so little is done to help him, it becomes a work of no small difficulty to bring out the proper number of issues during the year, and almost an impossibility to do so with regularity. It is the custom, we believe, at some

schools for an Editor's box to be provided, into which contributions for the school paper may be dropped. It is true that no such thing exists at Westminster, but we can hardly suppose that it is on this account that we receive so little assistance from the School. If, however, any have been deterred from contributing for this reason, we may remind them that the College letter-box is always open, and that the smallest contributions are thankfully received.

## THE PLAY.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—Invited, as—not for the first time—I have the honour to be, to pronounce a critical opinion upon the recent production of 'The Phormio' upon your historic stage, it would be mere affectation to conceal either from you or from myself the unusual difficulties which this year beset my pen. Not only have I to make just allowance for the inevitable deficiencies of amateurs, and, what is more, of youthful amateurs, in attempting a dramatic task which would try the skill and tax the energies of even the consummate professional actor; not only have I to consider that the requisite preparation must be carried on amid unceasing and heavy school work and the scarcely less rigid exactions of the playground; not only have I to remember that a comparison will always be made—sometimes perhaps from very inadequate recollection and very unripe judgment—with the similar performances of former days, and that the merit of the player will often be estimated rather by his obedience to the rules of Westminster tradition than of natural impersonation; but I have likewise to recollect that the representation upon which I am called upon to adjudicate was itself little more than a 'Dress Rehearsal,' and that, in fact, I shall have to criticise a drama, which in a certain, and, as you, Sir, are well aware, in a very important sense, was not 'played out.' In compliance with an ancient custom, which, as some 'Old Westminsters' have thought, might on some previous occasions have been 'more honoured in the breach than in the observance,' the play of 1878 was summarily withdrawn from the 'boards' after its first representation, in consequence of the decease of the lamented Princess Alice. Such withdrawal was undoubtedly in this instance not merely the palpable evidence of an acquiescence in precedent but the graceful sign of a sincere sorrow. 'The trappings and the suits of woe' are as easily put on as laid aside, and as often disguise as exhibit the feelings they are supposed to indicate, but the self-sacrifice which is evinced in the voluntary abandonment of a cherished undertaking is the offspring of the heart itself, and cannot be mistaken either in its nature or in its source. During the first moments of painful disappointment—a disappointment rendered all the more acute by the strenuous efforts employed to ensure success—it was scarcely to be expected that 'Young,' or even 'Old Westminster' would quietly and patiently sit by and see their 'Play' dissolved 'like the baseless fabric of a vision;' but when the hour of calm reflection came, and they called to mind their obligations as members of a Royal and Religious Foundation, they unanimously felt, that though it cost them a bitter pang to forego their time-honoured Revels, yet that it was not the season for holding or enjoying them when a much-loved daughter of their sovereign—albeit the wife of a foreign prince and dwelling in a foreign land—was lying in her shroud, and when the entire country from one end to the other was echoing the voice of lamentation which issued from the Palace of Hesse-Darmstadt. A deeper tribute of grief indeed could hardly have been paid to the memory of the departed Princess than was shown in the blank, desolate look of the old Dormitory when its theatre was dismantled and its occupants had flown, and when cold silence reigned on the spot where Thalia was about to hold high festival.

It is not, however, Sir, within my scope as a critic to com-

ment further upon the circumstances attendant upon the production or abandonment of 'The Play;' I gladly, therefore, turn to my more legitimate function, and note with pleasure both the drama and its representation. Beyond all doubt then 'The Phormio' calls for the exercise of greater and more varied histrionic ability than 'The Adelphi' or even than 'The Andria,' and it is for this reason that it seems to have been regarded as the Terentian Comedy *par excellence* of those now given on the Westminster stage. In artistic development of character, in deep insight into human nature, in exposition of moral principle, and in unity of idea and action, it is not at all equal to 'The Adelphi,' but in subtlety of turns, surprise of incident, rapidity of stratagem, and that peculiar equipoise, so to speak, of diction, which Terence loves, it surpasses that or perhaps any other of his dramas now extant. The consequence of this is that the comic points and touches are not only more numerous and varied, but also, as is often the case in Terence, not seldom of so refined a nature as easily to escape the grasp or ken of the ordinary reader, actor, or spectator. Take, for example, the famous comic passage in Act I., Scene 4,—always so trying to the young actor at Westminster—in which Antipho endeavours to simulate calmness of demeanour in anticipation of meeting his father, and beseechingly addresses Geta, who has turned away in contempt, in the words *vultum contemplanini*, 'at least, look at my face,' and compare them with the parallel but widely separated expression addressed by Phædria to Antipho when the tables are turned, viz. in Act III., Scene 3, '*Loquimini mecum Antipho, contemplanini me.*' Lest, moreover, your readers, Sir, should think that I was using some strange term when I spoke of 'equipoise of diction,' and should feel inclined to ask with Geta, *Quid istuc verbi est?* I would refer them for a notable example to Act I., Scene 5, lines 11–21 inclusive, in which Geta institutes an ironical comparison between his master's wisdom and foresight and his own, the phrases at the beginning and the end being simply inserted in order to meet the comic exigencies of the case.

Were time and space at my command, I could easily multiply instances of this peculiar kind of raillery as well as of the other dramatic excellencies I have mentioned, but, Sir, with the words of Terence in your readers' hands, especially as they have them so admirably elucidated by their able instructors at Westminster, it is hardly necessary for me to do so, and all I need say to them is, *Aperite libros et vestrum judicium adhibete.* The more, indeed, we study the writings of this consummate dramatist, the more must we be struck by the perfect symmetry of the mould in which they are cast. We never meet with either a redundancy or a deficiency of expression; no scenes are introduced for the mere purposes of stage management; no language is employed simply for the sake of 'tickling the ears of the groundlings'; every sentence, every clause, nay, every word is made to tell, and fits in precisely with the requirements of the situation. The highest faculty of the artist—the '*Ars celare artem*'—is everywhere shown, and life is not merely truthfully depicted, but made to walk in its own image on the boards! How difficult then for the modern, the amateur, the juvenile performer to adequately interpret the full meaning of such an author, particularly when he can hope to meet with but scant assistance from the appreciation of his audience, a comparatively small section of whom will alone really follow him. It is for these few, however, that, like Terence himself, he must be content to work, knowing well that, as the greatest of all dramatic authorities declares, 'the censure of one of them must, in his allowance, o'erweigh a whole theatre of others.'

Traces of this spirit were, Sir, I rejoice to say, evidently discernible even in the single and preliminary representation of 'The Phormio' which 'The Queen's Scholars' were fortunately permitted to give on the 12th of December last. Despite the shortcomings inevitable in a first performance, and in a 'company' not accustomed to work together, there was yet visible to the critical eye no less an earnest striving after individual excellence than a zealous effort to achieve collective success. As might be expected under the circumstances, the former object was more easily attained than the latter. Had 'The Play' run its usual course, it is probable, nay almost certain, that as smooth and even a representation of 'The Phormio' might have been witnessed as was that which so charmed all spectators, and parti-

cularly all critical ones, in the case of 'The Adelphi'—at least on its last two nights—in 1877. As it was, however, there can be no doubt that the want of unity arising from a previous neglect or inability to rehearse sufficiently together, was the cardinal defect of the recent performance. Looking at the characters and at their embodiment separately, we ought first to regard them as conceived by their author, and then to consider how nearly this conception was carried out. Phormio, then, from whom the Play takes its name, was not so much either, as has been said on one side, 'a ragged gentleman,' or, on the other, 'an impudent diner-out,' as a clever, audacious, unscrupulous, yet withal good-natured parasite, always ready to help a young fellow out of a scrape, and, though making the indulgence of his appetite his supreme object in life, yet possessing wit enough to subordinate that indulgence to a keen sense of comic humour. This best side of Phormio's character is seen in the soliloquy at the end of Scene 5, Act V.—a soliloquy delivered by Mr. F. E. Cobby in a style which evinced his recognition of the true nature of his rôle. Otherwise Mr. Cobby's impersonation was perhaps scarcely delicate enough in its handling except upon the theory of 'the impudent diner-out,' and would have required a little toning down in order to catch the real Terentian idea. In execution, moreover, Mr. Cobby was somewhat too restless and lacked the calm audacity of the *homo confidens*. Still there were in him all the elements of a fine embodiment of a certain kind, and though he might not have reached the highest conception of his part, yet with the full knowledge of the faults to which I have alluded, he would no doubt have rapidly learnt to remedy them. Demipho is the sedate and dignified father whose temper is severely tried by what he considers the outrageous escapade of his son in marrying an unknown and dowerless girl without his consent and during his absence, and the part has generally at Westminster been enunciated with too much passion and too little dignity, an error which Mr. H. Lowry, to his credit, did his best to avoid. Antipho, the youth whose quick passions and generous impulses outrun his discretion, was not badly imaged by Mr. F. R. Clarke, but more histrionic practice and training was wanted for the adequate rendering of many of his passages, and particularly of the soliloquy in Scene 3, Act V. Of Geta, both as a Character in the piece, and as rendered by Mr. W. A. Cuppage, it is incumbent upon me to speak with singular emphasis. By some strange oversight this rôle, which is really the most important and difficult, as well as the longest one in the drama, has scarcely hitherto received the attention which it deserves. Led away by the title of the comedy and by the prominence given to 'the Parasite' in the fifth Act, people have imagined that the great thing to be done was to play Phormio himself, and this accordingly has been one of the grand goals of histrionic ambition at Westminster. When, however, we remember the weight and magnitude of the task which falls upon the shoulders of Geta—how he has to develop the entire plot to Davus in Scene 2, Act I., and, in doing so, to imitate the look, tone, and manner, and to counterfeit the sentiments of various persons, numbering amongst them the Parasite himself; how he has to encourage Antipho, and then—in combination with Phædría, whom he has also counselled to sustain Antipho's cause before his enraged father,—how he has to back up Phormio while endeavouring to make Demipho believe that he is doing just the contrary; how in Scene 1, Act III., he has to console the truant Antipho labouring under the double misfortune of the loss of his love and the anger of his parent; how in Scene 2 of the same act he befriends Phædría in his appeal to the slave merchant, and in Scene 3 devises a scheme for the satisfaction of his wishes; how in Scene 2, Act IV., he has to enunciate a very delicate and trying soliloquy, and in the next scene to perform the still more delicate and trying part of representing the action of Phormio to the two old men and to gain their consent to such action, while seeming to deprecate it all the while; how he has then to face the puzzled and indignant Antipho, who has overheard all the previous conversation and naturally deems himself deceived, and how he has—after several minor passages—to at last enact the great comic scene in the play, viz. Scene 5, Act V., and to describe to Phormio and Antipho how he discovered the secret respecting the identity of the wife of the latter with the Lemnian daughter of Chremes;—when, I say, we

remember all this, and consider the many changes of gesture and modulations of voice needed for the execution of the rôle, we cannot but admit that no ordinary praise should accrue to its adequate presentment. Such praise, however, beyond all dispute, must be awarded to Mr. W. A. Cuppage, who threw an amount of energy, vivacity, and variety into his embodiment which ought not only to place it in the first rank of modern performances at Westminster, but to make it the mark and standard for the Getas of future years. To achieve what the French call *abandon* is justly regarded as the highest quality in the actor, and this Mr. W. A. Cuppage did to a surprising extent, often reminding me—especially in the essential display of correct body-action, a point so rarely attended to either at Westminster or elsewhere—of the late celebrated Mr. S. Phelps, who, I believe, would have been the only man upon the modern professional stage who could have done full justice to such a part as that of Geta. Lest this *dictum*, Sir, should be considered as emanating only from myself, I deem it right to state that two 'Old Westminsters' of the largest and widest experience in the matter of dramatic representations, both inside and outside the Dormitory, have entirely concurred in it, and have expressed the great delight they felt in witnessing Mr. W. A. Cuppage's performance. In saying thus much, I must, of course, be understood as speaking of that performance as a whole, since, if analysed, it would, of course, be easy to detect errors of execution, the most conspicuous perhaps being that of not directing his eyes towards the person he was addressing. With an objection, however, taken to Geta's action as given by this young gentleman in Act I. Scene 4, when delivering the sentences

'Nam absque eo esset,

Aliquid convasassem, atque hinc me conjicerem protinus in pedes'

I cannot agree, since *esset* and *conjicerem* being imperfects are specially subordinate to the pluperfects, and in fact represent a present in thought, so that what Geta says is this: 'I should have packed up something and should (i.e. now) be running straight away from here.' Dorio is simply a graphic sketch of a hard matter-of-fact slave-dealer who cares nothing for sentiment, and he was fairly embodied by Mr. H. W. De Sausmarez, but the enunciation might have been more forcible. Chremes, as the timorous old man, was cleverly rendered by Mr. E. U. Eddis, but the character was perhaps made to look too old, and there was a slight tendency to burlesque the action. Of the Phædría of Mr. W. A. Peck I do not like to pronounce very positively, since it was just one of those impersonations which promised exceedingly well upon further practice, but which betrayed some of the nervousness so frequently attending upon a 'first night.' His appeal, however, to the 'small mercies' of Dorio, in Scene 2, Act III., was his happiest effort. Davus, though in the mere matter of words but a brief part, is yet one which on account of the opening monologue and of the happy hits in the subsequent scene, requires very effective handling, and this it scarcely received from Mr. E. P. Guest, albeit that he manfully stuck to his text and delivered it *verbatim et literatim*. Of the old and faithful nurse Sophrona, so delicately portrayed by Terence, it is not too much to say that the rôle suffered nothing in the hands of Mr. H. R. James, and that he achieved a success, smaller indeed in kind, but not inferior in quality to that of his *confère* in Geta. Both in voice and style, he was peculiarly happy, and there was so natural an air about his entire impersonation that it thoroughly deserved all the applause it obtained. As Nausistrata Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, like his predecessor in 1873, rather looked and acted the fine lady than the irate and sarcastic dame whom Terence has painted. Still there was great hope of improvement in his performance of this part had the Play been repeated as usual, since all that Mr. Tepper wanted was more vigour of delivery in the case of invective and sarcasm. Of the three young gentlemen who represented the advocates in the third scene of the second act, I will say no more than that they enunciated their parts with more emphasis than discretion. A little more practice and training might, however, have enabled them to draw more largely upon that fund of amusement which this act is so well known to contain.

Venturing, Sir, as I have now done, to thus place the late production of 'The Phormio' in the scales of criticism, I am well aware that its sudden collapse in many respects vitally tended to 'kick the beam.' Judging from the immense difference exhibited on previous occasions between the quality of the performance on the first and on the last two nights, it is not too much to have expected a representation equal, if not superior, to any of its recent predecessors. As matters stood, however, and looking at the first night only, it must be admitted that no such success had been of late achieved. With every good wish, then, Sir, for a triumphant Trinummus next December,—I am, yours faithfully,

E. G. H.

## PHORMIO—1878.

*Dramatis Personæ.*

PHORMIO . . . . .	F. E. Cobby.
DEMIPHO . . . . .	H. Lowry.
ANTIPHO . . . . .	F. R. Clarke.
GETA . . . . .	W. A. Cuppage.
DORIO . . . . .	H. W. De Sausmarez.
CHREMES . . . . .	E. V. Eddis.
PHÆDRIA . . . . .	W. A. Peck.
DAVUS . . . . .	E. P. Guest.
SOPHRONA . . . . .	H. R. James.
NAUSISTRATA . . . . .	C. W. R. Tepper.
HEGIO . . . . .	T. D. Rumball.
CRATINUS . . . . .	H. C. Benbow.
CRITO . . . . .	H. S. Jones.

## EPILOGUS IN PHORMIONEM—1878.

*Chremes, constantly plagued by Nausistrata, is encouraged by the success of the Berlin Congress to send Phormio and the Lawyers as Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a peace with her. The Epilogue records the sequel.*

*Dramatis Personæ.*

CHREMES, DEMIPHO, NAUSISTRATA, PHORMIO and the LAWYERS.

(Enter CHREMES, with a shade over one eye, and his cheeks bearing marks of NAUSISTRATA's nails. To him enter DEMIPHO.)

DEM. Quæ te cura premit, mî frater? et unde reportas  
Vulnera, quæ lacero tristis in ore geris?  
Tene domum misit Bulgaria lumine captum?  
An Rhodopes foedas ausus adire nives?

CHREM. Me miserum! Conclusa domi est Rhodopæia conjux,  
Sævitiâ vexans nocte dieque virum.

Lemniacum crimen nunquam silet! Enecor: et, si  
Quid loquor, extemplò vapulo fuste, manu.

Lux mea lucem operit; colaphis incurrit in aures,  
Sanguineo teneras confodit ungue genas.

Sed via visa pedum tandem est; via prima salutis,  
Quod minimè reris, Teutonum ab urbe patet.

DEM. Num Socialismus cæco tibi crimine suadet,  
Sanguine consorti commaculare manus?

CHREM. Me Berolinensis relevat Congressus: eodem  
Consilio spero mox meliora fore.

Publica enim stabilita salus finire dolores  
Edocet, et pacis nobile pandit iter.

Patres patratos misi, mea res ut agatur  
Imperiali intus (*pointing to his house*) conficienda modo.

Bis duo consedère viri! Responsa ferentes  
Sponsæ dum redeant, hic remanere datur.

(*Starting suddenly*) Sed crepуре fores! Perii, si viderit  
uxor! (*Begins to run off.*)

DEM. Ne fuge: mascula gens, non muliebris adest!

(*Enter Lawyers, carrying papers, &c., tied up with huge red tape; followed by PHORMIO in diplomatic uniform, wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honour.*)

Sed quisnam egreditur? Crito! et Hegio! tuque Cratine!

CHREM. Additur his præsul Phormio! DEM. Vah! nebulo!  
(*Turning to Chremes.*)

Num tibi corruptor legum, extortorque bonorum  
Quidquam afferre velit, concipiatur boni?

Quidnam in veste micat? (*inspecting PHORMIO's decoration.*)

Stella est Legionis honoris!

Verbero! non fas est *extera* signa geri!

PHORM. Naviget Anticyram, qui me notat! Ordinis hujus

Sum Diplomatico munere factus Eques!

Qui sim, scire velis? Sordet sapientia avorum,

Inter discordes bella cruenta movens.

Non vi, sed verbis, et acumine mentis agendum est,

Ingenioque mero lis dirimenda cadit!

Jam nunc Plenipotens, cum Plenipotentiis istis (*pointing to Lawyers, who at once bow*)

Rem vostram expedii, more modoque meo.

DEM. to CHREMES. Tu caveas! Timeo nebulonem, et dona ferentem!

Nonne sat est dominos ludificasse semel?

PHORM. Ira tacet, siquando vocor: pax aurea surgit:

Et dextræ cœunt, aufugiuntque minæ!

Confiteor, si non rectè pervincere detur,

Me quoquocum modo commoda posse sequi.

Quid refert? Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?

Virtus nomen habet, sed dolus aucupium!

Dissimulans, simulans, risus, suspiria fingo:

Exstillo lacrimis, si Patriæ urget amor:

Occultoque animi motus, interprete linguâ,

Ut quæ mente reor, callida verba tegant.

Vera loquar? veris non creditur! Audiat ergo

Falsa, ut jus faciat, credula duplicitas!

Blandiùs aggredior? Præstat mihi Gallica lingua;

Teutonicæque, minax impatiensque, loquor!

Supplex esse volo, curis confectus acerbis?

Tinguo cutem cretæ pallidiore notâ!

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,

Flexibilis, timidus, febilis, æger, inops;

Sic Proteus alter formas convertor in omnes,

Et species varias induor unus homo!

DEM. to PHORMIO (*angrily*). Artis nonne pudet, scelerum nequissime fautor?

Furcifer, ad restim res tua jure redit!

CHREM. (*turning to Lawyers, who have been showing signs of wonder and amazement at PHORMIO's volubility and cleverness.*)

Quin mihi narratis, quod sit cum uxore patratum,

Fœdus amicitæ? Dicite, Causidici!—

Die, Crito! CRIT. Si placeat, dicat primum Hegio!

HEG. Quid vis?

Tu prior incipias, docte Cratine, loqui!

(*They proceed formally to untie their papers, and CRATINUS begins.*)

CRATIN. Hæc nostri monumenta laboris plurima! Proto-  
colla, et membranas fascia rubra ligat. (*Holding up a huge piece of red tape.*)

CHREM. (*doubtfully*). Ecquid in his fausti est? CRATIN. Curas seponere molestas;

Nobiscum redeunt en! tibi Pax et Honor!

HEG. (*echoing the words sentimentally*). Pax et Honor stabilitus! CRIT. Honor cum pace! CHREM. Beâstis!

Sint tantum ista bonâ conditione, placent!

CRATIN. (*reading from papers*). Hoc pactum est! 'Conjux multum fecitque, tulitque'—

CHREM. (*aside*). (Multa quidem fecit, verum ego multa tuli!) (*Pointing to his face.*)

CRATIN. 'Fiat ut indemnis, reddenda pecunia primum est.'

Tuque, Chremes, illi bina talenta dabis.

CHREM. Bina talenta! Satis me inluditis! DEM. Annue, frater, Aurea pax auro consolidata viget.

HEG. (*reading from his papers*).

'Unus dotalem que nunc denormat agellum,

Angulus accedat proximus.' CHREM. Haud dabitur!

Illa quidem glebas proprias habet! DEM. Adde! probandum est!

Sic poteris fines 'rectificare' tuos!

Commodior sanè, subîisque remota periêlis,

Terra 'scientifico' limite clausa jacet!

CHREM. Adde: et pacis egens confirmo fœdera. Sed quid? (*Seeing them talking together with PHORMIO.*)

Numquid adhuc fertis? HEG. Phormio, tu loquere!

PHORM. Conjugis enarrabo ipsissima verba. Gemebat,  
Vixque inter lacrimas talia dicta dabat :  
' Haud valeo infelix privatas dicere curas,  
Nî pigeat vitæ, pœniteatque viri !  
Lemniacos, credo, meministi, Phormio, amores,  
Et me deceptam, conjugiumque duplex.  
Hei mihi ! nam vereor (pudet hæc indigna referre ! )  
Ne sponsa ex Asiâ tertia restet adhuc !  
Sæpe Orientales cupiebat visere terras,  
Est et in Ægæis insula multa vadis !'  
DEM. (*aside*). Me terrent Asiæ mysteria ! PHORM. (*continuing*). 'Rumor apertè  
In *Cypro* uxorem dicitat esse aliam !  
Hanc Cypriam abjiciat ! Tibi tradat, amice, fovendam :  
Tecum vivere amet, tecum obeatque, precor !'  
CHREM. Abjiciam ? Moriar potius ! DEM. Num vera reportat ?  
Num Cypria *annexa* est ? CHREM. Væ mihi ! confiteor !  
PHORM. (*significantly*). An pulcra hæc Cypria est ? CHREM.  
Perpulcra, at pauper ! et acri  
Conficitur morbo : Febre dolet chronicâ !  
DEM. Cepisti duram *provinciam* ! PHORM. At est mihi cordi :  
Induet et *cultus*, me moderante, *novos* !  
CHREM. At non abjiciam ! Quis inani gaudeat arca,  
Conjuge, quæstu, ipsis despoliatus agris ?  
CRIT. Accisis opibus tibi major, et aucta potestas !  
HEG. (*pointing at Crito*). Ecce ! Crito exiguo corpore, mente  
Gigas !  
PHORM. Tu renuis ? CHREM. Renuo ! Patiar tormenta, mi-  
nasque  
Conjugis ; haud prudens annihilatus ero.  
PHORM. Siccine agis ? Sed voce opus est. (*He shouts.*)  
Nausistrata, ades dum  
Ocius huc ! (*Nausistrata comes quickly out.*)  
NAUSIST. Quis me nominat ? CHREM. Hem ! perii !  
NAUSIST. O bone vir, tune hic aderas ? Quas, obsecro, turbas  
Jam ciet ? (*Turning to Phormio*)  
Uxores num petit ille novas ?  
PHORM. Fœderis impatiens hic rejicit omnia. NAUSIST. Quid ?  
Tu  
Rejicis, et renuis, quæ placuere mihi ?  
Intoleranda facis ! Pax est aliunde petenda !  
Fit via vi ! Pereant fœdera, jura, fides !  
(*Produces a whip, or Russian knout.*)  
Flectere quem nequeo precibus, flectetur eundo !  
Sic, Stilpho, nostros ingrediare Lares.  
(*Chases him round the stage and drives him indoors.*)  
CHREM. Parce, precor, stimulis ! NAUSIST. Moveas te !  
CHREM. Frater, opem fer !  
PHORM. (*to Audience* ! )  
Stilphonis, Patres, cernitis exsequias !  
FLOREAT.

## FOOTBALL.

### LAMPROBATICS.

This year, as in Cricket, the Under Elections had again to yield the palm to the superior prowess of the Town Boys, but not without making a good fight of it until half-time, when the weight and pace of their opponents began to tell ; and, although the Under Elections exerted themselves to the utmost to avert defeat, and made some good runs past the T.BB. backs, being several times within an ace of scoring, they were eventually defeated by four goals to none. For Under Elections, Sandwith and Bird played back pluckily, but were somewhat light for their post. For T.BB. Ritchie and Acton were most prominent. The goals were kicked by Stephenson (2), Ritchie, Ingram. The sides were :—

### UNDER ELECTIONS.

H. R. James, Lewin, Brandon, Bury, Bain, J. Langhorne (captain), Jones, Markham (half-backs), Sandwith, Bird (backs), R. H. Coke (goals).

### T.BB.

Ritchie (captain), Stephenson, Boyd, Robson (back), Ryde, Janson (half-backs), Clarke, Stephenson, Ingram, Acton, and Strick (goals).

### UNDER ELECTIONS *v.* GRANTS.

This was a grievous downfall to the hopes of the Under Elections, which had been somewhat raised by the stubborn opposition they had been able to offer to the T.BB. in Lamprobatrics. Suffice it to say that they were beaten by nine goals to two, the Under Elections seeming to be utterly unable to play beyond an hour, as after that time three goals were shot in as many minutes. Grants played well, but as they met with but little resistance, we will merely say that Westmorland completely outpaced the Under Elections, who in the deep mud and rain seemed to have lost all spirit and played very tamely. Boyd, Burridge, and Hill also showed great promise. The goals were accredited to Westmorland (3), Hill (3), Boyd Burridge, and Gilbertson. The sides were :—

### GRANTS.

Westmorland (captain), Boyd, Burridge, Hill, Soames, Squire, Batley (half-backs), Edwards, F. G. Clarke (backs), Gilbertson, and Wetton (goals).

### UNDER ELECTIONS.

J. Langhorne (captain), James, Lewin, Bain, Bury, Brandon, Jones, Markham (half-backs), Sandwith, Bird (backs), and R. H. Coke (goals).

For the Under Elections Bain, after a capital run in the early part of the game, succeeded in scoring the first goal, and Markham from a powerful 'throw in' was again able to effect the downfall of the Granite goal.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to a statement which appeared in your last number, viz. that 'The umpire Richmond proved himself, as he did last year, most unfair, and I should recommend any successor never to allow him to officiate again.' Now, Sir, I feel sure that the above must have escaped your notice before sending your MSS. to press, as I cannot believe the gentlemanly feeling which has ever been, and I trust will ever continue to be, the characteristic of Westminster, would have allowed you to insert it.—I am,  
T. B.

[We beg to say that we quite concur with T. B., and can only express our sincere regret at the statement ever having appeared in our columns. We tender all apologies to the gentleman in question, and wish to add that it was owing to an unpardonable oversight.—ED.]

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—While casting my eye down the correspondence of your valuable paper 'twas my lot to mark a letter from a person signing himself 'Handicap.' Now, Sir, the first thing which he ventures to propose is that your sports should include a half-mile handicap. It is needless now to enter into details, or to make any further reference to the remainder of his article. I am sure we should all be heartily sorry to see the Under 16 Pole Jump struck off the card, which he quietly proposes to do, and I do not see why the best man should not be allowed to carry off the palm. If 'Handicap' hopes to get a quarter of a mile, or some such preposterous start in the race, I devoutly hope his project will be nipped in the bud. I do not wish to trespass further on your space, so I beg to sign myself, yours,  
HOOTON.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—Allow us to call your attention to a few facts connected with the publication of the Gumbleton English Verse in the December number of *The Elizabethan*. In the first place, it has hitherto been the custom for these verses to be properly copied out for the press, and not for the copies sent up to the judges and the donor of the prize to be also sent to the printer. This, however, some member of the Elizabethan Committee has seen fit to do. The consequence is that our papers have been returned to us full of incomprehensible hieroglyphics and

with those stanzas which did not appear in print erased from each copy. It apparently did not occur to the member of the Committee who superintended this branch of the work that some people might like to keep their copies of prize exercises as intact as possible. But this is not all. The above-mentioned individual has kindly taken it upon himself to alter certain passages in the composition of one of us, and to leave out certain stanzas in that of the other, without marking the hiatus caused by their omission, which not unnaturally makes complete nonsense of the passage where they occur. With regard to the alterations, we cannot help thinking, with all humility, that passages which three judges allowed to pass might have been permitted to escape the censures even of an Elizabethan Committee; and, as to the omissions, we think it would have been only fair to us to consult our wishes as to which of our verses were to go to the press and which were not, inasmuch as the verses were printed under the heading 'Gumbleton English Verse Prize,' and our names appeared at the end of our compositions. But these alterations and omissions were made without the slightest reference to any wishes which we might entertain on the subject, and we were not once consulted as to what we wished or did not wish to appear in print, as has been the custom in former years. We think, Sir, you will allow that, if our verses are to be published as ours, to meet the criticism of all the readers of *The Elizabethan* who choose to criticise them (and that there is plenty of room for criticism, and for adverse criticism, we do not for a moment deny), we have a right to demand that our own version of them may be put before our critics, and not that of some member of your staff, however well qualified he may think himself for the post which he has so considerably assumed. It only remains for us to warn all future winners of the English Verse prizes at Westminster not to commit their effusions to the tender mercies of the Elizabethan Committee without some understanding having first been arrived at as to how much of the original composition is to be printed, and how much license is to be exercised by the committee, in revising and correcting the same. We should recommend them also to stipulate that they themselves may be allowed to subject the proof sheets on which their verses appear to a careful revision (the need of which is often apparent throughout the paper), lest their verses share the fate of those of, yours truly,

THE WINNERS OF THE GUMBLETON ENGLISH  
VERSE PRIZE, 1878.

To the Editor of *'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent of yours, signing himself 'W. F.,' suggests a debating society for Westminster, but he can suggest nothing better for discussion than 'the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity.' Surely if nothing better can be talked of than this it is scarcely worth while, as 'Vox,' your other correspondent on this subject, suggests, to 'arrange subscriptions,' &c.—I remain, Sir, yours &c., W. E. G.

To the Editor of *'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—In your last issue I find a letter signed 'W. F.,' who advocates the establishment of a Debating Society at Westminster. With the proposal itself I have no fault to find; on the contrary, I think that, considering the local surroundings of the dear old School and the probability of many 'Old Westminsters' being connected in after life with the companion buildings in the vicinity of St. Peter's College, there is no school in England more suited to the foundation of a school, within itself, of oratory than Westminster. The advantages to the statesman, the barrister, and the public speaker in any sense, accruing from opportunities of speaking in public in early life, are too well known to require repetition here, and should be seriously considered in a school of such standing as Westminster. With 'W. F.'s main suggestion I therefore most cordially agree; but with what may be termed the detail of his idea I venture to assert myself to be at total variance. 'W. F.' would confine eligibility for membership to the 'Sixth' and 'Shell' forms, the 'Elevens' and the 'Eight.' Why would he limit the Debating Society to such ranks of recruits? On the principle that to him who hath shall be given? I can't answer the question, but I doubt if the most celebrated orators of the

past or present day owed or owe their success in the art of speaking to any connection of theirs in their school days with the 'Sixth,' the 'Shell,' the 'Elevens,' or the 'Eight.' The poet, we are told, is born, and not made. Likewise the orator. Doubtless both poet and orator can be improved by education and practice, but, unless the genius of poetry or of speaking was innate, man would never win the title of poet or orator. I remember, when I had the pleasure of being a 'Rigaudite,' not very long ago, on Saturday evenings we who remained in the House used to have mock trials, courts-martial, or debates amongst ourselves, and I can assure you that the fellows who most distinguished themselves in those friendly contests were not 'Pinks' nor members of the 'Sixth' or 'Remove'—as the present Shell form was called in my time—but occupied seats in forms in no distant relationship to the schoolroom doors, and generally humble individuals maintained the not proud position of 'lag' in the forms to which they had obtained what in the army is called 'brevet' promotion by dint of long service in the lower form. As a rule, it will be found that 'book-worms' are unable to compete in the race for oratorical honours with men who had been their juniors at school. Of course there are brilliant exceptions to this rule—Mr. Gladstone, for example, who achieved the highest scholastic successes, and is without his equal as a public speaker. But I hold that education has but perfected and brought out the bud of eloquence which was inborn in Mr. Gladstone's case, and in many another instance. As well make a rule that no one be eligible for the 'Elevens' and 'Eight' unless he be a member of the 'Sixth' or 'Shell,' as debar a would-be candidate for the Debating Society from admission because he has not the privilege of sitting with the 'Sixth' or 'Shell.' The great fault in public school management is that of 'class distinction'—not class in the accepted meaning of the term in the phrase quoted, but in the sense of 'form.' It is a shame that a fellow be prohibited from certain pursuits particularly suited to his character and abilities because he has not shone forth in other pursuits which were at variance with his predilections or fitness for.

By all means start a Debating Society, but do so with the clear understanding that fellows situated as the undersigned was when at Westminster are eligible for admission.—Yours obediently,  
PHILIP H. B. SALUSBURY,  
Glan Aber,  
Near Chester.  
Captain 1st Royal Cheshire  
(Light Infantry).

## School Notes.

THERE has been a great alteration in the examination for the admission of minor candidates into College. Under a new scheme, the first examination for the minor candidates will take place at Easter with the Exhibitioners, the first three of whom will have the option of entering on the foundation at once, or of remaining T.B.B. up one or other of the boarding houses. By this arrangement a time-honoured institution has been at last abolished. We allude to the challenges, which were probably the only existing remains of the once famous disputations. It is to be hoped that this change will produce the good results expected of it, by raising the standard of boys entering College, and thereby increasing the number of Westminster distinctions in the future.

We regret to say that, owing to continued indisposition, Mr. Marklove will be unable to return until after Easter. His form in the meanwhile is being taken by Mr. Sloman.

The Rev. H. B. Gray, who has been elected to the Head-Mastership of Louth Grammar School, and who left us at the end of last term, has been succeeded here by Mr. C. Tracey.

Mr. E. J. Webb (Captain 1870-1) is, for the present, taking Mr. Sloman's form, while that Master is supplying Mr. Marklove's place.

The two vacancies in College caused by the leaving of F. E. Cobby and H. Hughes have been filled up by the Prælecti, G. Stephenson and S. F. A. Cowell.

Professor H. A. Severn, who has done so much for science by his labours in Australia, delivered three highly interesting lectures in School, on January 29, and February 5 and 7, on Electricity and Magnetism in general, and Electric Lighting and Spectrum Analysis in particular. A *resumé* of his lectures will appear in our next number.

The Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge has just been published, and we are glad to see that Westminster is represented among the Wranglers by E. V. Arnold, who was Captain here in 1874.

J. A. Batley has got a second class in the Law, and Fuller Maitland a second in the Theological Tripos.

At Oxford the Rev. E. M. Mee, B.A., has been elected to the vacant Clerical Fellowship at Queen's. It will be remembered that he gained a first class in Finals in 1876.

Green, which in the course of the year has to undergo a variety of changes, has lately been transformed into a skating ground. The greater part of its surface is covered with ice, tolerably smooth, which affords an opportunity to numerous lovers of skating for disporting themselves and colliding with one another to their hearts' content.

The subjects for examination this year for the Major Candidates are as follows:—

EASTER.

Homer, Il. xvii. xviii.

Virgil, Æn. iv. v. vi.

Greek and Latin Translation and Composition.

WHITSUNTIDE.

Sophocles, Philoctetes.

Thucydides, Bk. viii.

Livy, Bk. iii.

Horace, Satires, Bk. ii.

St. Luke's Gospel.

Westcott's Introduction to the Gospels.

Cordery's English Revolution.

F. Pownall, O.W., who so kindly assisted us at the concert last year, sung the bass solos in the Bach's Christmas Oratorio, performed in the Abbey on January 14, under the auspices of Dr. Bridge.

Owing to O. Bury having left last term, there are now four vacancies in the Football Eleven, which is as follows: W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, E. V. Eddis, W. F. G. Sandwith, W. Ritchie, A. C. Whitehead. We congratulate them on their success last term, and only hope it will last till the end of the season.

Our match with Charterhouse, which will be played this year at Godalming, has been fixed for Saturday, February 22.

The cricket match with Charterhouse is fixed for Saturday, July 26, and will be played at Vincent Square.

Besides that with Charterhouse noticed above, the other matches already fixed for this term are: In February, Clapham Rovers on the 5th, Gitanos on the 8th, and Wanderers on the 12th; in March, Hertford Rangers on the 8th, Old Foresters on the 15th, Old Harrovians on the 22nd. T.B.B. and Q.S.S. is fixed for March 19.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—Your facts are correct but your arguments are illogical.

X. W.—We are not quite sure, but we fancy Eton.

IGNORAMUS.—On All Fools' day.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All contributions for insertion in the next issue of *The Elizabethan* must be sent before February 20 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is, as usual, 4s.

All subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to forward them to C. W. R. Tepper (Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*), St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office.

The back numbers of *The Elizabethan* (with the exception of No. 2, Vol. I.) may be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

The Editor begs to state that he is not responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

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