



The Elizabethan.

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THE PAST YEAR.

THE *Elizabethan* has now almost completed the ninth year of its existence, and on us devolves the difficult task of uniting a review of the last volume with a review of the past year. We say 'difficult task' advisedly, for in all such reviews it is a most natural fault, and one frequently fallen into, to bring the bright points of the picture into greater prominence than they deserve, and to hide the darker spots in shade, or, which perhaps is worse still, to smear them over with a coating of apology or excuses; while, if the unhappy reviewer goes to the other extreme, and paints his whole picture dark, he is accused of want of patriotism in upholding the honour of the School, or of false modesty. To maintain, therefore, such a happy medium throughout as may incur the liability of the writer to none of these charges, is indeed a difficult task. In looking back over the early part of the past year, the first point that attracts our notice is the unparalleled success of the football season. Out of ten matches played in the last half of last season, seven were

won, two lost, and one drawn; while of the forty-six goals kicked during the whole term, thirty-two were for the School. We wish we could speak as highly of the early part of the present season; but, to avoid all colouring in that respect, we are in justice bound to say that it has been a decided failure. Whether it be that the members of the Eleven are less self-denying in their play than of old time, or whether despondency damped their courage after their first defeats, or whether we may attribute our want of success to the fact that in one match only during the whole term did we have our full team playing; still, the fact remains the same, and we can only wish ourselves better luck for the rest of the season.

The Summer term of last year was almost, if not quite, as successful as the Election term, doubtless in a great degree owing to the suppression of Lawn Tennis up fields. Of the nine cricket matches played, five were won, counting by the first innings, three were lost, and one drawn. Our somewhat serious defeat by the Old Carthusians was amply atoned for by our victory at Godalming, the first time that we have ever beaten Charterhouse on their own

ground, which formed a most felicitous termination to the successful cricket season of 1882.

About the Water, there is little to be said, no foreign races having been rowed; but, if we may judge by appearances and the general verdict of Old Westminsters, the four would have made no bad exhibition of themselves at the Henley Regatta. The rain on the day before the Athletic Sports, though without effect on the number of visitors, yet was a considerable inconvenience to the competitors, and consequently the success of the races was not great, nor were the Sports productive of much keen competition, inasmuch as, with one or two exceptions, the result of all the events was pretty well known.

To turn from Athletics to Classics, we find in the Head Master's Report of the examinations at Election, that the classical work of both the Sixth and Shell was better than that which came before the University examiners the year before, the general level attained being distinctly higher, and the work being less unequal. The report of the other forms, too, was favourable. In Mathematics, the work set up was, on the whole, well and conscientiously done, Algebra excepted; but the report of the French was not so good.

The numbers of the School are still steadily increasing, the School having, for the first time in the whole period of its existence, attained to the number of 230.

With regard to recent changes, of course the principal ones have been caused by the acquisition of Ashburnham House, and the use to which it has been applied. The large and ever-increasing body of home-boarders has been divided between the old home-boarders' house and Ashburnham House, being presided over by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Bovill respectively, the latter having rooms in Ashburnham House. The birth of a Modern Side is an immense advantage, which would have been an impossibility with the limited space in which we were confined two years ago. The drawing-room of Ashburnham House is used literally as a drawing room for the Modern Class, while a small room on the ground floor is used as their class room, and a laboratory has been built in College Street (at the back of the bookseller's), which is used at present once a week. We learn also that, according to the present arrangement for the reconstruction of a house on the site of Mr. Turle's, there is to be a large lecture-room with rising seats, for the convenience of the Natural Science Master's lectures. At the beginning of the year Mr. Dale's house, which was started in 1878 for

both boarders and half-boarders, resigned the former, and became exclusively a house of half-boarders. Among minor changes we must note the abolition of the time-honoured method of announcing the advent of the Head Master before early and morning schools. The Masters now go straight up school without previously assembling in the Library, except before afternoon school. Few other changes of importance have taken place in the course of the year, and we are happy to say that the general ill-feeling expressed against the suggestion of a clock up school has had the result of the idea being abandoned. Such are the events of the past year, and we must conclude with a wish that the recent acquisition of Mr. Turle's house will be productive of good results at some future time, and in the words of the late Prologue to the 'Phormio': '*istis ut se pueri commodis dignos ostendant.*'

With regard to the success of the past volume of *The Elizabethan*, our readers can best judge for themselves, but we will beg to call attention to the fact that the unusual size of many of the numbers during the past year has resulted in considerable expense, and consequently that the finances are at a very low ebb, as will be seen by reference to the accounts at the end of this number, and we will therefore earnestly appeal to all subscribers to pay their subscriptions more regularly than is so frequently the case. There may be some truth in Cantab's remarks (*vide* Vol. iii. p. 28), but we would remind him that in many instances a fellow leaves school for the 'Varsity without leaving any address whatever; nothing, therefore, remains but to send his numbers to his College, and it is scarcely fair on the Secretary if the O.W. complains towards the end of the Long Vacation that he has seen no *Elizabethan* since May. We regret to say that in the course of the past year we have lost one of our principal contributors through some ill-timed but innocently meant remarks in a number at the beginning of the year; but thanks to certain O.W.W. we have been able to replace the vacancy by articles of a similar character. Our previous contributor is particularly anxious that it should be made plain to our readers that he has resigned his post of contributor, and, though we have already made the statement once in our last volume, it may be as well to repeat it here. With regard to the new volume of *The Elizabethan*, we must express a wish with regard to its welfare which will equally apply to all other institutions connected with the School, a wish most fully defined in the short but expressive word 'Floreat.'

'OLD WESTMINSTERS.'

No. XXIV.

BRIAN DUPPA, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

PRE-EMINENT on the roll of bishops of the seventeenth century stands the subject of this notice—one of the first-fruits presented to the Church and to the nation, by the foundation of Queen Elizabeth at Westminster. The late Dean Stanley has done justice to the fact that of all the schools which the Princes of the Reformation planted in the heart of the Cathedrals of England, Westminster is the only one which adequately rose to the expectation of the Royal Founders. The marvel in these days is that that expectation should have been so early fulfilled. Early as the name of Brian Duppa occurs in the history of St. Peter's College, he is not the first on the illustrious list of Westminster prelates. That honour was attained by Martin Heton, created Bishop of Ely in 1599, while the royal foundress of his school was still seated upon the throne; and junior to him by only a few years, both at school and in the attainment of the episcopal dignity, were Thomas Ravis, Bishop of London; John King, also Bishop of London; and Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph. John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; John Bowles, Bishop of Rochester; Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich; and Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, were all senior to Duppa at school, and several of these were already on the episcopal bench before he had left Westminster for Christ Church. In after years Busby is said to have been able to point to sixteen bishops as the fruit of his rod; there must indeed have been point in the sarcasm attributed to a certain prelate, who thanked God that he had got a bishopric though he had *not* been at Westminster.

Brian Duppa was born on March 10, 1588, at Lewisham, in Kent. His father is supposed to have been one Jeffrey Duppa, or De Uphaug, who was Vicar of that place. Anthony Wood states that he was born at Greenwich; but that this statement is wrong is clearly proved by the fact that the Bishop in one of his letters and in his will calls Lewisham the place of his birth. In the church register of Lewisham, Bryan, son of Jeffrey Duppa, is stated to have been baptised on the 18th of March, 1580. Wood is probably right in his conjecture that the subject of this entry was an elder brother of the bishop, who died in infancy. About the year 1600 (the precise date has not been preserved), Brian Duppa was admitted as a Queen's Scholar into St. Peter's College. The Head Master at that time was Richard Ireland, himself an Old Westminster, who had been at school with Ben Jonson; the Under Master's name was Middleton, and of him nothing else is known. But the person who seems to have exercised the greatest influence over Duppa in his school days was Lancelot Andrewes, who in 1601 was appointed Dean of Westminster. To the worth and learning of this great man quaint testimony has been borne by Fuller, who tells us how 'the world wanted learning

to know how learned this man was, so skilled in all (especially oriental) languages, that some conceive that he might, if then living, almost have served as interpreter-general at the confusion of tongues.' He was one of the translators of the Bible, and afterwards became Bishop of Winchester. Hacket, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, who was elected from Westminster to Trinity in 1608, has recorded the fatherly superintendence which Andrews, while Dean, exercised over masters and scholars alike—fulfilling the theory of the statutes that the Dean should be to the whole Collegiate body *quasi mens in corpore*. He is said often to have supplied the places of the masters even for a week together; he revised and corrected the exercises of the scholars, took care that none but the best classical authors should be read in the school, and often had the elder boys with him in the evenings at the Deanery, where he used to instruct them in Hebrew. When he walked, as he often did, to his prebendal house at Chiswick it was always, says Hacket, 'with a brace of this young fry; and in that wayfaring leisure he had a singular dexterity to fill these narrow vessels with a funnel. And all this he did to boys without any compulsion of correction—nay, I never heard him utter so much as a word of austerity amongst us.' Duppa was one of the Dean's pupils in Hebrew, and was in after years to succeed him in the see of Winchester.

Duppa certainly repaid the attentions of his patron, for before he left school he was distinguished for his attainments. Bishop King tells us that 'he had the greatest dignity the school could afford put upon him, to be the Paedonomus at Christmas, lord of his fellow scholars.' What the precise functions of the 'Paedonomus' were, is not known; possibly it was a relic of the ancient custom of appointing a 'Lord of Misrule,' more probably it was connected with the representation of the Play. If this is the case, the Captain of the School, whose duty it has been for years to recite the Prologue, may claim to be the direct representative of the 'Paedonomi' of three centuries back, the main difference being that the office, from being apparently elective, has become hereditary.

The school, however, was soon to bestow upon Duppa a more substantial dignity, if not a higher, than that of presiding over the Christmas revels of his school-fellows. At Election 1605, he was elected head to Christ Church. His companions were Edward Boughen or Bohen, who afterwards held the historic vicarage of Bray, and Gabriel Clarke, afterwards prebendary and sub-dean of Durham. It appears that Boughen was superior to the traditions of his benefice; for he was the author of some tracts sweepingly denunciative of the Puritans, and, in consequence, lost both Bray and the rectory of Woodchurch, Kent, which he also held; it is gratifying to learn that he was reinstated at the Restoration. All the three seem to have been of some note at Oxford; but Duppa soon surpassed his friends. He took the degree of B.A. in 1609, and three years later he left Christ Church, becoming a Fellow of All Souls. He took the degree of M.A. in 1614, and about the same time was ordained. He then left Oxford for some

time, and travelled, apparently for his amusement, in France and in Spain. On his return, in 1619, he served as proctor of his university. It was while he held this office, as a chronicler tells us, that 'the comeliness of his presence, the gentleness of his carriage, the variety and smoothness of his learning, brought him first to the notice, and then to the service, of the most learned and eloquent Earl of Dorset.' The Earl proved a useful friend to Duppa. He employed him first as his own chaplain, but does not appear to have insisted on a selfish monopoly of him; for when, in July, 1625, Duppa took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. by accumulation, he appears as chaplain to the Prince Palatine. Henceforth his promotion was rapid. In 1629, Dr. Corbett vacated the Deanery of Christ Church, on his elevation to the see of Oxford. The Earl of Dorset instantly caught at the chance of securing the vacancy for his chaplain; and, by the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, Duppa was nominated to the Deanery on June 30, and installed as Dean of his old college on November 28, 1629. During the years 1632-3, we are told that he executed the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University 'with great moderation and prudence'; in June, 1634, he received the Chancellorship of Salisbury, which he held till July, 1638, when he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. We may notice as a fact creditable to him, that, on his elevation to the episcopate, he resigned the Deanery of Christ Church—a course of action which at that period was by no means universally followed. He, however, held the rectory of Petworth for some years *in commendam* with his bishopric, until, in 1641, he was translated to Salisbury. He was succeeded at Chichester and Petworth by his old school-fellow, Dr. King, who, we are told, 'was the suffering rector of Petworth, at whose curate there, Mr. Whitby, a Parliament officer, discharged his pistol in the church when he was reading the common prayer.'

Before his active connection with Oxford terminated, Duppa was made tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and to the Duke of York, whose governess was the Countess of Dorset, the wife of Duppa's former patron. To Duppa, or to whomsoever Duppa should name, the King specially committed the education of his sons, which trust Duppa managed 'by very prudential Lectures in his own person, and by the pleasant instructions of the choicest wits in the University, as Mr. Cartwright, Dr. Lluelin, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Waring, &c., to whom he was a very eminent patron, as he was to all ingenuity in any kind extant.'

Soon after Duppa's translation to Salisbury, the evil times set in. The Long Parliament was no friend to the bishops generally; and the Bishop of Salisbury was in their eyes a malignant of the deepest dye. He therefore returned to Oxford to his pupils and the King, and there found his old friends in a fervour of loyalty. The Westminster students of Christ Church seem to have been specially distinguished for their zeal in the royal cause. Two of them, who were also among the number of Duppa's coadjutors in the education of the young princes—

Robert Waring, afterwards Professor of History, and Martin Llewellyn—bore arms in the Oxford garrison; James Croft, David Whitford, and Robert Mead, did the like—most of them afterwards suffering for it at the hands of the Parliamentary Commission. That august body turned neck and crop out of Christ Church, Fell, the Dean, and Dolben and Wall, two of the canons, who refused to recognise their visitation; and expelled sundry irreverent undergraduates, among whom were John Carrich, the son of a Parliamentarian officer, who, when interrogated by the Commissioners, flippantly replied (presumably in imitation of his interrogator), 'I profess unto you, I will not submit; yea, verily, I do profess unto you, I will not submit'; and Richard Geale, who so far forgot himself as to drink the King's health at his table in hall on the 26th of May, 1649.

Duppa, after leaving Oxford, accompanied the Prince of Wales in all his wanderings, until he left the country. Charles I. repeatedly advised his son in all things to be guided by the bishop's advice; and when Duppa returned to him, received him cordially, and kept him in attendance during all his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and till shortly before his execution. After that event the bishop retired to Richmond, where he appears to have been permitted to live unmolested until the Restoration, and where he had previously resided with the prince, his pupil. He privately held several ordinations during this period, and among those ordained by him was Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

After the Restoration, brighter days dawned once more upon Duppa. He was appointed Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Almoner, and received at the hands of Charles II. all the esteem to which his long services had entitled him. But his career was soon to be cut short by his death, which overtook him at Richmond on March 26, 1662; the King visited him on his death-bed and received his blessing. His body was carried to York House, in the Strand, where it lay in state for some time, and was thence conveyed on the 24th of April to Westminster Abbey, where it was interred in St. Edmund's Chapel. His monument, the site of which has since been changed, commemorates the leading events of his chequered life; how he had been educated at Westminster, and learned Hebrew of Lancelot Andrewes—how he had resided at Christ Church (first as 'alumnus,' afterwards as 'decanus') and at All Souls—his tutorship of the King, and the three Cathedrals over which he had presided—and, in conclusion, tells us that '*inter ipsos Pupilli Regis amplexus piam animam efflavit.*'

Duppa was the author of several devotional works, and Charles I. esteemed him greatly as a preacher. The veracious Mr. Pepys has left it on record that on July 29, 1660, he went to Whitehall Chapel and 'heard a cold sermon of the Bishop of Salisbury' (Duppa); we learn, however, from another source that Duppa, when in the pulpit, 'aimed not at the delight of the ear, but the information of the conscience.' He is best known to the world of letters as the editor of 'Jonsonius Virbius'—a collection of poems by

different hands in commemoration of Ben Jonson. His picture, by Vandyck, is in Christ Church Hall over the high table; there is another portrait of him in the Palace of Salisbury. His benefactions were many and munificent—including legacies to Winchester, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Paul's, Christ Church, and All Souls. He also founded an almshouse and hospital at his favourite place of residence, Richmond.

Henry King, his old school-fellow and successor in the see of Chichester, 'a most admirable and florid preacher in his younger days,' preached Duppa's funeral sermon, 'containing,' says the Chronicler, 'many eulogiums of the defunct, which, as also his monuments of piety and charity, I shall, for brevity's sake, now pass by.'

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

TERM LECTURES.—In a book called 'Term Lectures addressed in Westminster Abbey to the Boys of Westminster School,' written by the late Canon Conway, there is a preface, stating that by the Statutes such a lecturer, or 'reader of Theology,' was ordered to be elected by the Dean and Chapter to explain Holy Scripture, to the edification of the common people and of the hearers. 'This office was always held,' says Canon Conway, 'by one of the Canons, except once, when it was held by Dean Ireland.' The predecessor of Canon Conway was the present Bishop of Lincoln. The 'Term Lectures' are 'to teach and instruct the people, and principally the King's scholars, officers, and servants of the College, in the principles of Christian religion.' These Lectures were delivered on four Saturday afternoons in the course of the year, at the close of the usual service in the choir. Why and when were these discontinued? and does any Canon now bear the title of Term-Lecturer?—W.

NOTES.

PEST HOUSE (*ante* pp. 236, 243).—I am obliged to 'A Lover of Truth' for correcting my mistake, to which I must plead guilty. I quite see now that the house was held by the College, *i.e.* the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and not by the School. I may, however, add that it is only within the last week that I have been able to refer to the 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis,' *not* possessing a copy of it *myself*. The property was acquired by Dean Goodman, I believe, in 1570, and consisted of a house, school, and dormitory. On the demolition of the house, some walls of the 13th century were discovered. Apparently from what has already appeared in your columns, the property ceased to be used by the College and School in 1766, when it was ordered to be let from year to year at a rent of thirty pounds. When was it purchased by the Ecclesiastical Com-

missioners? From them I presume it passed into the hands of Messrs. Whittingham & Co. I shall still be glad to know any more information on it that your readers can supply me with.—G. H. T.

(The Pest House of Chiswick was really the property of the Chapter of St. Paul's, in which cathedral there is a prebend of Chiswick, which was held by Dean Goodman; and from his death till the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Commission held on a beneficial lease by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.—ED.)

MON. OS. ROOM (*ante* pp. 242, 256, 275).—In referring me to the papers in College, 'Inquirer' must have overlooked the remote possibility of 'Alpha' being an O.W., and, consequently, not able to refer to them himself, otherwise he would have given the extract himself. I presume that 'Inquirer' is in the same position as myself, and I am obliged to him for the reference, and to the Editor for the extract, but it does not seem to throw any light on the subject. In conclusion, I may add, and it is the chief object of this note to state, that 'Inquirer' is mistaken in thinking that the reply at p. 256 emanated from 'Alpha.'

OBSELETE WESTMINSTER MAGAZINES (*ante* p. 274).—The earliest magazine known to have existed was entitled '*The Trifler*, by Timothy Touchstone, of St. Peter's College, Westminster.' It appeared from May 31, 1788, to March 21, 1789. The principal contributors were the following King's Scholars:—The Hon. Thomas James Twistleton (afterwards Archdeacon of Colombo), John Hensleigh Allen, W. H. Aston (ninth Lord Aston), Robert Oliphant, and William Elias Taunton (Mr. Justice Taunton). James Hook, afterwards Dean of Worcester, drew caricatures for it. Dr. Smith, at that time Head Master, did not approve of '*The Trifler*'; he is said to have given as a subject for composition, on its first appearance, the thesis '*Scribimus indocti doctique*.' Southey, at that time a small boy in the school, sent in to the editors a poem on the death of his sister; it was 'declined with thanks.' According to the editor of 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis,' a few numbers of '*The Trifler*' have been preserved by Dr. Drake in his *Gleaner*.

Southey was afterwards the principle contributor to a new school publication known as '*The Flagellant*.' Dr. Vincent, who had succeeded Dr. Smith as Head Master, regarded this periodical as a personal insult. He commenced an action for libel against the publisher, and expelled the editor and future laureate. '*The Flagellant*,' therefore, was shortlived. '*The World at Westminster*': a periodical publication by Thomas Brown the younger, flourished during the latter part of 1815 and the first half of 1816, and reached its thirtieth number; I do not know who the editor was. '*The World at Westminster*' was succeeded, in 1817, by '*The Trifler*, a periodical paper.' The first number is dated Saturday, March 1, 1817. Like its predecessor, '*The Trifler*' contains thirty numbers, the last bearing date Monday, Sept. 8 of the same year. The editor is anonymous throughout. Both of these last-mentioned publications contain much interesting information as to the manners and customs of the

School during the period of their appearance. A series of papers entitled 'College and T. B. Life at Westminster,' were published weekly for about a year, from July 19, 1845, to June 27, 1846. On March 6, 1847, another number was published to conclude the series. On June 26, 1847, appeared the first number of *Nugae Westminsterienses*; which publication was continued till the end of the year, when it somewhat abruptly terminated. These two last are more in the style of the modern school paper, and both display considerable ability. From this time I believe Westminster had no literature of its own till the first number of *The Elizabethan* was published, in July, 1874. All the above-mentioned papers, except the first two, were obtainable quite recently, and, doubtless, are so now. If the library does not possess copies I think it ought to do so. I never heard of the *Library Lounger*. No records of these papers exist in College. I have not had the opportunity of searching in the Town Boy Ledger, but, if such search were made, perhaps we could get more information on an interesting subject.—P.

(We have received another communication on this subject from D. E. F., though less full than that which we have printed.—ED.)

MONASTIC SCHOOL OF WESTMINSTER 'KING'S NURSERIES' (*ante p. 274*).—The reference in J. L.'s quotation is obviously to the foundation of the collegiate body at Westminster by Elizabeth, in place of the old monastery. The expression 'King's Nurseries' as applied to the forty scholars is curious. The word, however, can (according to the dictionaries) be used of 'the object of a nurse's care.' It is worth noticing that Richard Hakluyt, the celebrated divine and geographer, who was elected from Westminster to Christ Church in 1570, in the dedication of his *Naval History of England* to Sir Francis Walsingham, alludes to Westminster as that 'fruitfull nurserie.' The writer quoted by J. L. writing in the reign of James I., would naturally speak of the King's and not the Queen's scholars. The title of King's scholar certainly existed in Charles First's time, and, moreover, through the Protectorate. 'In the very worst of times,' says South, who was captain in 1651, 'we were really King's scholars, we were not only called so.' On the accession of a Queen Regnant, the title as at the present time takes its original form. It would be interesting to know what it was during the reign of William and Mary.—P.

'SACK-WHEY' (*ante p. 275*).—The custom of drinking sack-whey at the Play, certainly existed at the beginning of the present century and probably earlier. In *The World at Westminster* for March 1, 1816, a conservative Old Westminster is made to say, 'At the last Play there positively and truly was no sack-whey!!!' On being asked whether he meant to attribute any meanness or parsimony, to such a proceeding, he replies, 'By no means; they had Mountain instead, (which is just as expensive), on the pretext of its being better for the voice: but that was not the *old, established, legitimate beverage*.' It is gratifying to think that 'the old, established,

legitimate beverage' has now for many years regained the place it once held.—P.

'BROSIER' (*ante p. 275*).—The word 'Brosier' was certainly once in current use at Westminster. In a 'Journal of a holiday' picked up on the staircase of one of the boarding-houses and printed in *The Tripler* of April 23, 1817, the following entry occurs

'1 to 2—Bell-ringing gave me the vapours—plate fell on my toes, voted a *Broshier*—defeated—what spoonies!'

The word, I believe, still exists at Eton and signifies a complete clearance of the food provided, intended as a hint of disapprobation of its quantity, or, strange as it may seem, of its quality.—P.

School Notes.

Mr. John Blossett Maule, Q.C., Treasurer of the Inner Temple, and an O.W., was among those who were lately knighted on the occasion of the opening of the new Law Courts.

W. C. Dale has been elected to a Foundation Sizarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

We miss from the shop in Tufton Street this term the familiar face of Henry Payne, Tailor to the School, who died on December 10th, at the age of 66. He had lived in Tufton Street since he was five years old, thus having been there 61 years at the time of his death. He well remembered Dr. Goodenough, the predecessor of Dr. Williamson in the Head Mastership, though he did not begin to work for the school till 1864. He had just finished the new gowns for the Q.SS. to wear at the ensuing Play, when he died.

We notice that the 'Adelphi' was performed this year at Radley with considerable success. A Prologue was spoken, written like ours in Latin Iambics, before the acting of the Play. *The Radleian* mentions among the tokens of their success, 'the kindly remarks of Old Westminster boys,' and we may assure them of our good wishes in an enterprise the success of which in our days is a proof of the wisdom of our illustrious Foundress in the Statutes of Westminster.

The following are the Subjects for Election, 1883:

Homer	. . .	Iliad, v. and vi.
Æschylus	. . .	Eumenides.
Plato	. . .	Gorgias.
Greek Testament		2nd Epistle to the Corinthians.
Lucretius	. . .	De Rerum Natura, book i.
Virgil	. . .	Georgics, ii., iii., and iv.
Livy	. . .	Book ii.
Davison	. . .	Discourses on Prophecy.
Bryce	. . .	History of the Holy Roman Empire.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to announce the death of another of the elder generation of Old Westminsters, Mr. JAMES ARTHUR WILSON, M.D., for many years senior physician at St. George's Hospital, who died on the 28th December last, at his residence, Redlands Bank, Holmwood, Surrey. Dr. Wilson, who was in his 88th year, was admitted sixth into College at Election 1808—the captain of his election being Charles Thomas Longley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Among his other contemporaries in College were Thomas Vowler Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph, the late Sir Alexander McDonnell, the late Mr. James Mure, and the Rev. Henry Bull, afterwards Under-Master, who still survives—the two last-named being with Dr. Scott the joint editors of *Lusus Alteri Westmonasteriensis*. At Election 1812, Dr. Wilson was elected to Christ Church, his name standing fifth on the list; Longley was third; Herbert Barrett Curteis, afterwards for many years M.P. for Rye, was second, while the first place was taken by William Forster Lloyd, afterwards Professor of Political Economy. Dr. Wilson obtained a double first in 1815. He graduated M.A. in 1818, M.B. in 1819, and M.D. May 17, 1823. He was elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow in June 1821, and having been nominated to a faculty studentship, remained a student of

Christ Church till 1825; in the same year he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also for some time President of the Western Medical and Surgical Society, and was the author of several medical works, including a series of 'Essays on the True Character of Erysipelas and Rheumatic Fevers,' and also of various contributions to the *Lancet*. His eldest son, Arthur Charles Wilson, was also educated at Westminster and Christ Church; he was afterwards for many years second master of Lancing College, and subsequently Vicar of Nocton, Lincolnshire, where he died on October 30, 1880.

Many Old Westminsters will recollect Dr. Wilson's persistent testimony in favour of the healthiness of his old school; he used to say that he had frequently been summoned professionally to attend cases of epidemic illness at the great public schools out of London, but never to his own old school home under the shadow of the Abbey. To the last he took unflinching interest in all matters connected with Westminster, and especially in the Play, in which he had himself been a performer—having sustained the characters of Crito in the 'Phormio' of 1809—of Crito in the 'Andria' of 1810 (in which year the Play, though prepared, was not performed, owing to the commencement of the last illness of George III.)—and of Pamphilus in the 'Andria' of 1811. His name appears on the List of Stewards for the School Anniversaries for the year 1837.

FOOTBALL.

WESTMINSTER v. REIGATE PRIORY.

On Saturday, the 27th of January, we played the above-mentioned team. The ground was in a most awful state, and got worse through the game, owing to heavy rain, which fell incessantly. Westminster won the toss, and soon began to get the better of their opponents, owing to their good and unselfish passing. After about a quarter of an hour's hard play, Page administered the final kick to some concerted play between Scoones, Higgins, and himself (1—0). On changing ends the game was much more even, but at length Morrison made a good run down the middle, and evaded our goal-keeper (1—1). Nothing further resulted till the call of time. The sides were :—

WESTMINSTER.

O. Scoones, F. T. Higgins, A. G. L. Rogers, A. E. Bedford, F. G. Thorne, R. Ingram, C. Page, R. Vavasseur, W. G. Hewitt, M. T. Piggott, G. E. M. Eden.

REIGATE PRIORY.

W. Morrison, F. Morrison, T. H. G. Welsh, G. Burtenshaw, F. Burtenshaw, H. Holman, H. Hobbs, F. Underwood, C. Clark, T. Laker, H. Trower.

WESTMINSTER v. CLAPHAM ROVERS.

This match was played on Wednesday, the last day of January. With such a team against us it is no disgrace to say that we were beaten, but it cannot be denied that there was a general want of dash in the forwards; in fact, but for the exertions of Higgins, Bedford, and Hewitt, we should have been more signally worsted than we were. The game needs no description. Their goals were kicked by Ram (2), White, McNeill, and Stanley. The sides were :—

WESTMINSTER.

O. Scoones, F. T. Higgins, A. G. L. Rogers, A. E. Bedford, R. Ingram, F. G. Thorne, R. Vavasseur, C. Page, W. G. Hewitt, M. T. Piggott, G. E. M. Eden.

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

G. Roller, J. E. Vincent, P. Thompson, F. W. Sewell, C. F. Hill, C. Holden-White, E. A. Ram, F. Lloyd-Jones, H. Howard, H. McLean, C. McNeill, A. J. Stanley.

WESTMINSTER v. H. WETTON'S XI.

On Saturday, the 3rd of February, we played a team brought by H. Wetton, Esq. O. Scoones had hurt his foot, and F. T. Higgins his leg, so we were not so strong as usual. The game throughout was very even, and the result was 0—0. Several shots

were missed on either side, owing to the slippery state of the ground, Ingram and Page distinguishing themselves in this respect. Thorne and Vasseur worked hard and well, and Peck made some good runs. Tritton in goals played with great *sang-froid*. For the visitors Wetton and Eldridge were good. The sides were :—

WESTMINSTER.

A. G. L. Rogers, A. E. Bedford, F. G. Thorne, R. Ingram, C. Page, R. Vasseur, H. C. Peck, A. Crewes, A. Paul, H. Hurst, C. B. Tritton.

H. WETTON'S XI.

A. P. Lucas, R. Berens, F. Eldridge, H. Wetton, A. C. W. Jenner, F. Chaldecot, J. W. Biggs, H. B. Till, S. G. Lushington, H. McCance, T. G. Sampson.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks *The Meteor*, *The Tombridgian*, *The Melburnian*, *The Blue*, *The Wesley College Chronicle*, *The Cambridge Review*, *The Carthusian*, *The Radleian*, *The St. Andrew's Magazine*, *The Rossallian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Marlburian*, *The Lily*, *The Cranleigh School Magazine*, *The Wulfeunian*, *The Bradfield School Chronicle*, *The Blundellian*, *The Berkhamstedian*, *The Pauline*, *The Newtonian*.

The Pauline is a good number; but then it is its third issue, which makes all the difference. The writer of 'Clytie' shows a true knowledge of the poetry of language. Articles of general interest, poetry, Oxford and Cambridge letters, all complete. But let the Editor wait till about this time next year.

Sanger-Bundes Fest is not as the title-page of *The Fettesian* would suggest, the thrilling performance of 'Mazeppa' going on the other side of the Thames, but a German Concert.

Here is a letter from *The Newtonian*, whose sentiment we echo heartily :—

'Dear Sir,
'Skin me,
'COLLEGE POTATO.'

College life finds an illustration in the pages of *The Bradfield School Chronicle*.

'Of the sickroom, no doubt, you have seen the inside?'

'Sometimes.'

'But your school-fellows rudely your illness deride?'

'Generally.'

And when there's a *very* hard paper in grammar,

And you, to escape it, resort to a "crammer,"

The doctor comes up and declares you a shammer?'

'Always.'

'It is hard to say which appear to us poorer—the jokes or the situations. The Aristophanic pun is lamentable enough, but the Plautine or Terentian beats it easily.' So says *The Marlburian*. We have yet to learn that Terence made puns. And why is the Westminster Play such a success?

A very good way to fill space, as observed in *The Radleian*, is to print a lengthy comment on the letters received, besides inserting the letters themselves.

The Rossallian is a very readable number, considering the stamp of youth who produce it, as delineated in an ambitious design entitled 'The Tuck Shop.'

The Carthusian teaches us that trout and eels consort together

'Sunk in the deep, dark ooze.'

We always fancied that trout were considered pretty decent sport to be found in Scotch burn and Devonshire streamlets: but, 'we live and learn.'

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Some time since, about May last year, I sent a letter to your paper on a special binding for *The Elizabethan*. This was not published, but the answer given me (*see* p. 136) was *non ratio verum argentum deerit*. That *ratio* was not the obstacle I knew, and it seems to me that it is a pity that *argentum* should be. As far as I can see, it seems to be the general complaint at Westminster.

I would ask you, therefore, to be kind enough to give this letter the publicity which was denied it before, so that your readers and correspondents may give their opinions or suggestions upon it, which I trust they will do.

It seems to me that it would be quite worth while to have a special binding for it, especially as the third volume is nearly completed.

While talking of the third volume, may I ask you what is the object of its being continued beyond the 24th number? The second volume was concluded with the 24th, so why should not this, and all future ones, be the same? I am glad that Mr. Terry has called attention to the fact that no title-page has yet been published to any volume, so I would suggest now that, on the conclusion of the present volume, title-pages should be published for the first three volumes.

Trusting, therefore, that you may see your way to comply with these requests, or with some other suggestions of your readers,

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,

Dec. 8, 1882.

LIBER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—While cordially seconding the proposal of 'Vetus Veterum Mos' (*ante*, p. 281), I beg leave to differ from him slightly. He proposes that another column should be started for the insertion of the old customs of the School which have become or are fast—aye, and too fast—becoming 'things of the past.' He does not wish to disturb the 'Notes and Queries' column, but may I be permitted to ask what the 'Notes' of that column is supposed to contain?

I will answer the question myself by saying that it is meant to include the very articles and notes for which your correspondent proposes to start another column. I contend, therefore, that another column would be superfluous.

The 'Notes and Queries' column ought to be divided into three divisions, viz. 'Notes' and 'Queries' and 'Replies.' The first of these should be devoted to notes and anecdotes of the School's history. The length of an article need be no obstacle against its insertion among the 'Notes.'

Otherwise I think 'Vetus Veterum Mos's' suggestion a very good one, and I for one should be very glad to see the old customs of the School rescued from oblivion and embalmed in *The Elizabethan*.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
ALPHA.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I entirely coincide with the opinion of your correspondent J. D. that an account of the old cricket matches against Eton (and I should not draw the line here) should be inserted in *The Elizabethan*. A record of them must have been kept somewhere, and as he is not the only correspondent who has made a similar request, I think it deserves some consideration at your hands. Some time ago I myself wrote a letter making an almost similar suggestion, but no doubt my letter has shared the fate of many others, and been either overlooked or forgotten. At the same time I proposed, *inter alia*, that a record of the O.W. Football Club should be kept

in your paper, but this suggestion has not been carried out, though no reason has been alleged for its not being so. The football season is now in full swing, and unless a record is kept, the doings of the club will soon become unknown things of the past. An account of the various matches cannot but be interesting to all true-hearted Westminsters, both past and present; and it is on their behalf I write, as also of

Yours truly,
CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—There are two things I should like to suggest for adoption in the fourth and new volume of *The Elizabethan*.

Firstly, that there should be a short table of contents at the beginning of each number, which would prove useful, not only to your readers, but also to the compiler of the index.

And, secondly, that all letters inserted in your paper should be headed by the name of the subject matter they treat of therein. Both of these would be a change, I think, for the better; and hoping you will see them in the same light,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
S. T. U.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me in a few lines to protest against the views of your correspondent, 'Ex Æde Christi,' with regard to the Debating Society? However that Society may have fallen from its original high estate, I trust that it will not consider that 'the only worthy course' left for it is to commit suicide, as he proposes. If it does so, the verdict ought to be one of temporary insanity. Why should the fact of a master's acting as President be regarded as so absolutely fatal to its interests? The masters were long ago elected honorary members; and I am glad to see from the reports of the debates that they have at last begun to avail themselves of their high privilege.

If all that I hear is true, the real *fons et origo mali* is that alluded to by your other correspondent, 'An Old T. B.'—I mean the introduction of party questions for debate. Now, when the present Debating Society was started in Election Term 1879, I was one of the original members, and attended all the first meetings, and I perfectly well recollect that one of the first rules passed was a regulation that no question affecting the rights of Queen's Scholars or Town Boys as such should form a subject for debate. Has this rule been repealed? if so, when and why?

Yours truly,
ALTER EX ÆDE CHRISTI.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your last issue a letter from T. B., recalling a suggestion by W. A. B., that the shooting of the little game would be improved if there were tapes to the goal-posts. Might I also recall an old suggestion, that the little game would be improved if the fellows changed occasionally, and if they did not play more than 30 a side.

I am told that the House-Masters object to the fellows changing, which seems incredible to one who knows the character of the soil up fields after rain, and the unpleasant stickiness (to put it mildly) of one's clothes after an exciting game of football, and I think that the House-Masters would, if the matter was seriously laid before them, on the score of cleanliness alone, willingly enforce such a rule if it was once made. If time is wanted, why cannot school leave off at 12 and begin again at 3, and thus give time for a game of one hour-and-a-quarter instead of the 35 minutes, which is the usual

time at present? This is not the least-needed reform, I am sure, at Westminster, and is at least worthy of consideration. For 'green' is by no means a sufficient substitute for playing up fields, though what with drill, drawing, &c., a large proportion of the school play considerably more there than at Vincent Square. The result of which is that, when they come to play up fields in flannels and with only eleven a side, they are out of it entirely, and the old complaint is heard that so-and-so is very effective in green, but is no earthly use up fields.

Of course, these remarks do not apply to that august body the Eleven, but they do to the rest of the school from whom the 'Pink'uns' are to be picked, and until the younger members of the school have better opportunities for a good game than at present, and their natural desire to 'wire up' is fostered instead of being checked, it will only be by very good luck that we can hope to escape the continual and, as it almost seems, inevitable defeat at the hands, or rather at the feet, of the more careful Carthusians. Hoping I may not be scotched for these remarks,

I remain, &c.,
VIPER.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

CONSERVATIVE.—You will notice that the December number contained an account of the doings of the O.W.F.C. up to the date of the publication of that number. No record of the Eton matches can be found.

The following are *The Elizabethan* accounts for 1882:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Subscribers:		Messrs. Spottiswoode	35 4 0
O.W.W.	19 4 0	Postage	5 4 2½
Masters	1 8 0	Deficit from 1881	2 2 0
College	7 4 0		42 10 2½
Grant's	3 8 0	In hand	0 12 10½
Home-boarders	1 8 0		
Rigaud's	1 4 0		
Non-Subscribers	5 7 7½		
Donations:			
An old Q.S.	2 2 0		
H. N. Robson	1 0 0		
J. B. Hodge	0 10 0		
F. F. James	0 5 0		
Back Numbers	0 2 6		
	£43 3 1½	Balance	£43 3 1½

Owing to Messrs. Spottiswoode, £21. 14s. 6d.

NOTICES.

All contributions for the March number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before February 25, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to H. N. CROUCH, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Victoria Mansions Post Office, Victoria Street.

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

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

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