



# The Elizabethan.

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## WESTMINSTER LITERATURE.

SOME time ago there appeared in *Temple Bar* an article entitled 'Westminster School,' which stated that Westminster had never had any 'periodical literature' of its own. Far be it from us to find fault with the very fair and intelligent account of the School to which we refer, and which we appreciate all the more from the fact that of late years the English press has been wont to bury our past glories in present shortcomings; but we hope that the writer will forgive us if we take exception to this one statement, and make it the text of this essay, with the intention of endeavouring to prove that Westminster *has* had a very considerable literature of its own.

Long before English schools, large and small, had been pervaded by the rage for journalism characteristic of the so-called enlightened times in which we live, long before Juvenal's *cacoethes scribendi* had come to have an

application even more appropriate to the people of the nineteenth century than it had to the Roman world of the first, the germs of this literary tendency showed themselves at Westminster in the publication of several school magazines towards the close of the last century and the beginning of this. These magazines were of a somewhat ephemeral character; but although they were not long-lived, for the short period of their existence the numbers came out with great frequency and regularity; and they seem to have been a much more voluntary and spontaneous growth than the present School record, which continues merely as a matter of course, and the editing of which has come to be regarded as one of the Captain's hereditary duties, or privileges, whichever of these two views our readers may be inclined to take of the editorial functions.

The dawning of Westminster journalism is to be found in *The Trifler*, a series of papers which appeared from 1788 to 1789. There was no lack of talent to support this first effort of the pens of Westminsters, to judge from the posi-



tion in after life of the chief contributors. We find among them the names of the Hon. Thomas James Twistleton, afterwards Archdeacon of Colombo; W. H. Aston, ninth Lord Aston, and William Elias Taunton, who gained the University Essay Prize, and afterwards became a judge of the Court of King's Bench; while Hook, the famous Dean of Worcester, enlivened the pages with his clever caricatures. The most remarkable of his drawings was one which represented three Etonians, presumably the editors of the Eton journal, *The Microcosm*, weighed down by three Westminsters, representing *The Trifler*. In the Eton scale the king was depicted, in sarcasm of the favour with which *The Microcosm* was received at Court. This caricature gave rise to the well-known passage of arms between George Canning, afterwards so famous in English politics, and Hook, who, though he did not attain to such celebrity as his rival, certainly seems on this occasion to have won the victory. Canning's answer to the caricature was the epigram:—

What mean ye by this print so rare,  
Ye wits of Eton jealous,  
But that we soar aloft in air,  
While ye are heavy fellows?

To this Hook replied:—

Courage, Etonians, and no more  
With rival wits contend;  
Feathers, we know, are light as air,  
And bubbles will ascend.

But here our knowledge of the contents of the forty numbers of *The Trifler* unhappily comes to an end. The enterprise of the youthful *littérateurs* met with little approval at headquarters. Dr. Smith, the head-master, gave the thesis *scribimus indocti doctique* for epigrams upon the first appearance of the magazine. These words, nevertheless, have been adopted by a perhaps over-modest School paper of to-day as its motto.

*The Flagellant*, which was published a few years after, is chiefly noticeable from the fact that it owed its origin for the most part to the poet Southey; but on this, too, fortune and the head-master frowned. Poor Southey had been guilty, in the ninth number of his paper, of some strictures upon the use of the archdidascalical birch, and had even stigmatised the rod of the great Busby as 'a relic of paganism.' These early flights of Southey's imagination put an end to his School career, and, apparently, to the paper which he started. It is unfortunate that

all this early school literature has been lost. Who knows but that *The Flagellant* at least was suppressed by special order of Dr. Vincent?

The next periodical to appear was *The World at Westminster*, edited by 'Thomas Brown the younger,' in 1808. Nine years afterwards it was followed by a second *Trifler*, which resembled it closely in style and subject. Both these papers reached their thirtieth number; but as the numbers seem to have been issued twice a week, neither lived for more than a year. They consist chiefly of short essays upon the various characteristics of School life, and more especially of Westminster life at the time. The treatment of the subject and general style of the essays recall strongly the doubtless more finished but hardly more interesting essays of the *Spectator*; and they are distinguished by sound common sense and a certain dignity of language which raises them above the level of modern school literature of the ordinary type. But they are in no sense a record of School doings. The utmost they help us to do is to gather a few stray hints as to the prevailing virtues and vices of Westminster at the time. The first periodical which worked upon the same lines as the *Elizabethan*, and most school papers at the present day, was published in 1845, under the name of *T. B. and Q. S. Life at Westminster*. The style of this production was incomparably inferior to that of its predecessors; but, had the latter been conducted on the same principle, they would have been of far higher value to us now, as giving a clear insight into the life of our forerunners at Westminster while the present century was in its teens. In 1845, Westminster habits and sentiments seem to have been very similar to what they are now. We find the same lamentation over changes, the same outcry against fagging answered by the same arguments, the same belief that fagging had been excessive a few years before but was so no longer, the same financial difficulties, the same editorial complaints about the apathy displayed by the School in general towards its periodical, and the same reminiscences of strong party feeling between T. B. B. and Q. S. S., already happily abated. History, indeed, repeats itself. The *Nugae Westmonasterienses*, which, after an interval of about a year, took the place of *T. B. and Q. S. Life*, bears an even more striking resemblance to the *Elizabethan*. It is chiefly remarkable for the number of contributors who soared 'on the viewless wings of poesy,' although, in our opinion, they did not soar very high.



After the publication of fourteen numbers, the *Nugæ* ceased abruptly, and no further attempts at journalism were made at Westminster till the first number of the *Elizabethan* was printed in 1874. Thus, though Westminster seemed to have been a little slow in complying with the journalistic spirit of the times, as most of the large public schools started their papers before the *Elizabethan* made its first appearance, in reality it was far ahead of the rest of the English school world, since it had already given birth to no less than six periodicals of various kinds in the short space of sixty years, dating from 1788 to 1847.

## THE CONCERT.

THE founders of the School Concert in 1871 would, we think, have been both gratified and surprised at the recent developments of their original idea. The Concert, with the Play and the 'Pancake,' is now one of the events of the School year. Last year was, to some extent, a new departure, for then first an orchestra was added. The Concert of 1886 will be remembered for the migration from College Hall to School; and as Hall is too small to accommodate even a limited number of guests in much comfort, it is not surprising that a unanimous verdict was given in favour of the change.

As for School, it seemed transformed. The removal of the horseshoes (from which a 'judicious mixture' of beauty and usefulness was always conspicuously absent) permitted a just appreciation of the noble proportions of the room.

The flowers, with Westminster pink predominating, tastefully arranged under Mrs. Rutherford's superintendence in front of the orchestra, and the varied hues of the ladies' costumes, which were thrown into relief by wedges of boys in their black coats occupying such forms as had not gone the way of the horseshoes, formed a really picturesque scene. Many of our visitors had never had an opportunity of seeing School before, and some, at any rate, were much struck by its old-world look, and by the long records of names, many famous in Church or State, through successive generations, and some of them recalling the time when the 'wisest fool in Christendom was king.'

But what would Busby have said to such a scene in such a place? Yet if his shade be susceptible, like Pluto, of the softer emotions, we do not hesitate to say that the performance of Friday night might well have drawn iron tears even from his cheek, for certainly no such successful concert has ever been held at Westminster. No doubt the Glee Club has done much to raise the standard, and the Orchestra

tends both to steady and encourage the vocalists. And we do not forget how much the cause of music here owes to Mr. Dale, whom we were all glad to see once more among us.

The short interval between our arrival and the commencement of the Concert we devoted to looking through the programme. We were much encouraged at observing that the barbarous form 'program' had disappeared, and that the word was no longer spelt in a way calculated to impair public confidence in our orthography. But in other matters we were put to much confusion. In one place the subject of Part I. No. 8 was described as 'Adoration'; elsewhere 'Adoration' purported to be the name of the author. The latter theory appeared the more probable, for we had heard of a General Bagation, and this was doubtless a compatriot of his. Again, No. 11, was here described as a tenor solo, there as a bass ditto, in both cases to be sung by Withers. We had our own ideas about the *timbre* of Withers' voice, but the vacillating attitude of the programme reduced us to such a state of imbecility that we still find ourselves wondering whether Withers is not both tenor and bass, which is absurd. The fact is that the programme is evidently the work of two hands. The internal evidence on the point is irresistible. But whether the authors compiled their accounts from independent sources (as there is much reason to believe), or whether one plagiarised from the other (and if so, which from which), making such alterations as they hoped might disguise the fraud from simpler folk, or whether both dealt dishonestly with a manuscript of an earlier date, are questions of much interest, and no less obscurity.

From such speculations, however, we were roused by the sound of the applause which greeted Mr. Ranalow's presentation of a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Rutherford, as a slight recognition from the singers of the warm interest she had taken in the arrangements. When the Head Master had acknowledged the gift, the Orchestra began the introduction to Gaul's Cantata, 'The Holy City.' This was effectively performed, and appeared to be a fair specimen of the melodious character of the whole piece, an epithet especially true of the music in No. 14, 'List the Cherubic Host,' where a rippling accompaniment of harps formed a striking and graceful feature. Then succeeded the Chorus 'No Shadows Yonder,' and as the last notes died away, Mr. Bray's voice, delicate and sweet as ever, emerged throwing much pathos into 'No Weepings Yonder.' Then came the quartet 'No Partings Yonder,' really admirable, and admirably sung.

Great commendation was due to the choruses Nos. 4 and 15. The parts presented some considerable difficulties in places, but the energy and precision of the rendering was most creditable to Mr. Ranalow's teaching, and we beg to congratulate him thereon. In No. 11 Withers appeared to be a little too sharp, and the septet was decidedly below the general average.



But on the whole the Cantata was distinctly well rendered, and a performance of a work of the graver type, like this, marks a forward step in the musical history of the School, for such works require a large amount of time and trouble from young musicians; and the result showed that neither had been spared.

We did not think the Orchestra quite beyond the reach of criticism in the matter of false notes, but perhaps this was an instance of generous self-sacrifice on their part to form a contrast to the accuracy of the vocalists.

On the completion of the first part the singers disappeared with some haste into the shell-room. We thought at first they were too nervous to face the audience any longer. Afterwards we were told they went there to 'pick up.' This expression belongs to the terminology of cricket, and we cannot understand why the details of a cricket-match should be interpolated in a concert. Had the representatives of the Press not been excluded we should much have enjoyed the opportunity of solving the mystery, and we should have tried to swallow in good faith whatever we might have 'picked up' there.

In any case the singers (doubtless from a pleasant chat over the well-known game) returned eventually much invigorated, to judge from the energy they displayed over Morley's 'Now is the month of Maying.' This was one of the best-sung pieces of the evening. Then Mr. Gumbleton gave us Gounod's 'Le Vallon' with his usual taste and execution, and greatly delighted the audience. Eccles had chosen a difficult piece for his violin solo. Under the circumstances he played very creditably, and had the music been less arduous and he himself less nervous, he would have played in better tune and in his usual form.

Olivier and the composer then rendered Erskine's song 'Whither?' This had been expressly transposed for Olivier's benefit to a higher key, and he soared to such altitudes of melody that it was a wonder to see him come down apparently quite unharmed. It was not a wonder that he brought the audience down with him, and reiterated rounds of vociferous applause were given both to the singer and the author. 'Whither?' indeed, or rather 'Whither next?' Erskine has composed songs, gavottes, and a Kyrie thought worthy of performance in the Abbey last term. We shall expect from him one of these days a cantata at least for our concert.

Bellairs' piano solo—Chopin's Nocturne in B flat minor—was played with much taste and expression, but in so large a room he might well have played somewhat louder throughout.

Mr. Bray sang exquisitely 'Lullaby Bacon,' from 'Box and Cox'; Mr. Rawson followed with what in our opinion was the gem of the evening, Gounod's 'Maid of Athens.' Iron-hearted, indeed, would the maiden, Athenian or English, be who could resist the soft and sonorous tones of Mr. Rawson's voice, or refuse the devotion which breathed through every note of a finished and impassioned rendering.

Weber's chorus, 'The Stars above us Shining,' followed by 'God save the Queen,' brought the evening to an end.

The programme suffered some excisions in the second part. This was evidently a subtle instance of the influence exercised on the School by the vicinity of 'another place,' where many innocents of the political programme are annually massacred, and the two Lloyds, Liberty and Nye, who were thus musically exterminated, should look on it as a well-meant preparation for their future legislative career. We must not omit to note how much this and previous concerts owe to the kindness of the O.W.W., who give us their valued and valuable aid. They sing *ἐκόντες ἐκοῦσι*, and without them the Concert would seem to us all indeed incomplete.

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### OLD WESTMINSTERS FOOTBALL CLUB, 1885-6.

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'THE Old Westminsters should have a fairly strong eleven, but, like the Carthusians, their weakness will lie in their forward divisions. With the assistance and advice of N. C. Bailey they should, however, prove troublesome to their opponents, no matter how strong the latter may be.' Such was the prophecy ventured upon by the critics when the football papers last October were discussing the prospects of the season then about to begin. And on the whole the opinions expressed were not very far wrong in the main. We certainly had a very 'fairly strong eleven,' and on a good many occasions we proved ourselves troublesome to some pretty tough opponents. The back division was decidedly the strongest point, from which it may be gathered that the newspaper gentleman was not grossly misrepresenting anybody in suggesting that our weakness would lie with the forwards. We started with a tremendous card of 28 fixtures, of which, however, several were not played, owing to bad weather and other unavoidable causes. The first game was a win by 4-2 against a strong XI. of Barnes Football Club. We then drew a match against Clapham Rovers, when the scoring was very lively, 5 all. Then came the first defeat, and a terrible beating it was, inflicted by the School; O.W.W. played one short, but that was no reason why the boys should have scored 10 goals to 1. Towards the latter part of the game the light was very bad, and the veterans had left their spectacles in the dressing-room, which perhaps accounted, to some extent, for the large score against them. The boys played well together, but there was nothing of the sort observable on the part of their opponents. Secretan, Fox, and Tritton were playing probably for the first time after returning from foreign parts, and had not found their football legs again. Bailey was like a giant, it is true, awakened out of his sleep, but only just awake, and



Oldham was perhaps more interesting as a relic of a long bygone age than as an exponent of the modern passing game. Scoones was the only man in any form, and he kicked the one solitary goal which began and ended the O.W. score. Our next match, with Cambridge, was not much better, being a defeat by 0-8, but it is only fair to say that we were playing nine O.W.W. and a substitute against one of the best elevens in England. Of other ordinary matches during the season perhaps the best were those against Oxford University, drawn, love all, and Norfolk County, who brought a strong team but who lost the match by two to love, kicked by C. F. Ingram and the Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith.

The first three matches in the English Cup Competition we won with something in hand in each case. We began by beating Hotspur by 3-1, after a pretty hot game. Heath, Jenner, and Bain put on a great deal more pace than seemed to suit Hotspur, and Fevez and Squire behind kept their opponents well in check. Wetton's fine play and careful feeding of his forwards were very useful in this match. The next tie was against Old Brightonians, played at Barnes, when we won by three goals, kicked by Bain (2) and C. Ingram, to love. The forwards on both sides were very well matched, but our defence proved stronger and more lasting than theirs. Bain, Squire, Fox, and Higgins were all particularly good.

Cup tie No 3 was against Romford, at the Oval. C. R. W. Heath and Bain kicked one goal each, and Jenner, who was in grand form, scored three times. The ground was not in very good order, or the game might have resulted in a larger score for us, as we held our opponents all the time.

Of our last Cup tie, against West Bromwich Albion, on their ground, it is difficult even at this distance of time to write with that judicial calmness which is so desirable in what purports to be a true and veracious history. West Bromwich Albion had beaten Old Carthusians, the latter having a magnificent team, by 1-0, in the preceding round, and they had a great local reputation. But we did not expect to see the score recorded against us to the tune of 6-0. N. C. Bailey came down to captain the eleven and do his best, and a very good best it was. Squire and A. E. Bedford were at back; C. T. Roller and H. Wetton made up a very good trio with Bailey at half back. Alington left his clerical duties to join the ranks of the forwards again with C. Heath, Bain, C. Ingram, and Sandwith, whose usual place in goals was taken at the last moment by Mirehouse. It is of course easy, but it is not dignified, to explain away almost anything, even a 6 to love defeat, and we will merely content ourselves with remarking that no doubt an intimate knowledge of the local ground helped our opponents a little, while the changes in our team made at the eleventh hour did not improve our chances of success—such changes never do. There was much fine play on both sides. Their combination was certainly far better than ours, though individually the finest bits of football were done by O.W.W. Bailey

was severely hurt by a nasty kick on the head during the second half of the game, but very pluckily played on afterwards. Bedford was very good indeed at back, and all the forwards worked very hard, Sandwith being perhaps the best. Mirehouse was out of practice, and not at all up to the form he had shown the year before at Cambridge. Having received our quietus from West Bromwich Albion, we were to some extent consoled by finding them eventually left in for the final tie, when, however, they failed in carrying off the Cup, which fell once more to Blackburn Rovers.

In our four cup ties we kicked 11 goals and lost 8. Of general matches we played 22, viz. :—

Won . . .	9
Lost . . .	8
Drawn . . .	5

22

Goals kicked by us, 46 (Bain being top scorer with 6, and Paul second with 5), as compared with 52 kicked against us.

It is satisfactory to know that R. T. Squires' fine play during the season secured him a place in the English Eleven, which we hope he may long retain. C. R. W. Heath also played for London for the first time during the season, and fully justified his selection by his unceasing energy and fine dribbling. H. Wetton, too, played in some of the big matches, and never found himself outclassed. We cannot conclude without congratulating Westminster, both past and present, on the success of Ashburnham Rovers in the London Cup Competition. A. C. W. Jenner captained the team with the greatest pluck and energy, and, as nearly all the eleven were O.W.W., we may be pardoned for expressing our satisfaction at the success which eventually crowned his efforts. Nothing succeeds like success, and we trust the Ashburnham Ruffians—I beg pardon, Rovers—will go in and win again, and may we be there to see. So, also, do we hope for a good season next winter for the O.W.F.C., of whose doings last year we have found it a labour of love to jot down the foregoing account, for the information and edification of the gentle readers of the *Elizabethan*.

## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

### No. VII.—BARTON BOOTH.

BRANCHING out from, or adjacent to, Great College Street, Westminster, are two streets which respectively bear the names of Barton Street and Cowley Street; the former being at right angles to Great College Street, and the latter at right angles to Barton Street. Few Westminsters, past or present, know, perhaps, or have ever thought, by whom or after whom the two streets were thus christened. They are, in point of fact, both indebted for their names to an Old Westminster, the subject of our present sketch, who gave his own Christian name to the first, and the name of the place Cowley, situated not very far north of West Drayton, to the other of



the two streets, when they were built by him. The streets were presumably built on property belonging to the actor, as Cunningham, in his *Handbook of London*, states that 'much of his property lay in Westminster.' This seems to be the right state of the facts though it has been asserted that the second street was named after the poet Cowley, who, we may remember, also received his education at Westminster.

Among Old Westminsters who have risen to fame in their various avocations, few have attained the front rank of the theatrical profession; indeed, there are not many, we fancy, who have followed this calling. Of his day, Barton Booth was undoubtedly one of the leading actors, and of him Westminster might justly be proud. In testimony of their esteem for him, he was honoured with a special reference in one of the prologues spoken in the old Dormitory between the years 1726 and 1733; but we do not know the exact date when it was pronounced, neither can we tell who was the captain on the occasion, or who the author. The lines referring to him are as follows:—

Your Antique Actors, as we read,  
No more than Anticks were indeed:  
With wide-mouth'd Masks their babes to fright,  
They kept the Countenance from sight.  
Now Faces on the Stage are shown;  
Nor speak they with their tongues alone,  
But in each Look a Force there lies,  
That speaks the Passion to the eyes.  
Say, then, which best deserves our Praise,  
The Vizard or the Human Face?  
Old Roscius to our Booth must bow,  
'Twas then but Art, 'tis Nature now.

Barton Booth was the youngest son of John Booth, a Lancashire gentleman of independent means, who was nearly related to the Earls of Warrington. From some cause or other, not long after Barton's birth his father's means became greatly reduced; so much so, that it rendered the removal of himself and family to London a necessity, in order that some provision might be found for their livelihood. This migration took place in the year 1684, Barton having been born three years previously. The precise date of his birth does not appear to be known. The father took up his abode in Westminster, and, after procuring some employment for his two elder sons, sent Barton, when nine years old, to the neighbouring school at Westminster. Dr. Busby, who was then Head Master, at first hesitated in accepting the lad as a pupil, owing to his youth; but signs of genius showing themselves, perchance at an entrance examination, all doubts were removed, and Booth duly entered the School. Of his life here nothing is forthcoming, but in 1693 Booth had reached the fourth form; and Michael Mallaire, an usher in the School, speaks of him as being 'a good scholar, and well acquainted with the classics, particularly with his beloved Horace;' and that he had also a very great affection for poetry, and delighted in repeating 'parts of plays and poems; in all of which he promised a

very promising genius for the stage.' He would seem to have been a favourite pupil of Busby's; and his love of learning could not have abated, as in one notice of his life his 'extraordinary profound learning' is mentioned.

Booth's taste for the stage was no doubt increased by the success of his acting of Pamphilus in Terence's *Andria* in 1695, or when he was fourteen years old, but his taste was innate. How he came to be chosen for the part, as he was not on the foundation, we cannot tell; suffice it to say that he acted the part with the utmost success, and gained the general applause of the audience; not least of which (to him), doubtless, was that of the Head Master, who had a great predilection for the stage himself. He is said (*The Public Schools*, by the author of *Etoniana*, p. 114) to have himself recorded that he took part at Westminster in one of Seneca's tragedies in the year 1693. In 1695 Dr. Busby died, and the choice of the new Head Master fell on Dr. Knipe, who was equally impressed with Booth's capabilities.

It was the intention of Booth's father that he should be educated for the Church, but at the age of seventeen, when about, with this object, to be sent to Cambridge, the son took the choice of his future into his own hands, and ran away from school, in which example he was followed some years afterwards by Bridge Frodsham. After a futile attempt to get an appointment on the stage from Betterton, he proceeded to Dublin, and applied with better success to Ashbury, who was lessee of the Smock Alley Theatre. This action on his part, says Dr. Doran, in *Their Majesties' Servants*, deprived the Church of 'a graceful clergyman,' and gave to the stage 'one of the most celebrated of our actors.' At his first professional performance he had the part of Oronosko assigned to him, and in his representation of the character 'he narrowly escaped a ridiculous breakdown; for the lampblack on his face came off in streaks with his exertions, and nothing could have carried a young actor through such a trial but the good-humoured hilarity of an Irish audience, who applauded even more loudly than they laughed' (*The Public Schools*). His remuneration for this performance was five guineas, which was much needed, and very acceptable. At this theatre he first became acquainted with Robert Wilks, with whom he was afterwards associated at Drury Lane.

After two years' stay in Dublin, during which period his acting had been very creditable, his ambition prompted him to try his fortune in the wider theatrical world of London, whither he shortly repaired. On his arrival he again appealed to Betterton, and this time his application, assisted by an introduction from Lord Fitz Harding, Lord of the Bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, and the good services of Bowman, the actor, was well received. In his first interview he was fortunate enough to gain the good opinion of Betterton by his manners, and his readiness to receive instruction. In 1700 he first appeared in London at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre



in the part of Maximus in the play of *Valentinian*, by Beaumont and Fletcher, previously to which he is supposed to have played in a provincial company; but if this were so, it could only have been for a short time. His treatment of the part of Maximus at once brought him into fame. 'There never was,' says his biographer, B. Victor, 'such general applause expressed by an audience, as what was given to Mr. Booth on that occasion. . . . The surprise was to see a young man, graceful of person, performing his part with a judgment equal to that of the oldest actors, and speaking with a harmony peculiar to himself.'

'Nothing succeeds like success.' Accordingly, when Nicholas Rowe, in the same year, brought out his first play, entitled *The Ambitious Stepmother*, he assigned the part of Artaban, one of the principal characters, to his old schoolfellow, Barton Booth. This clearly shows the estimation in which the author held his friend, as, inasmuch as it was Rowe's first appearance in print, it was essential to him that his play should be well received, and nothing lost by the acting. In his choice Rowe was not disappointed: the part was sustained with equal power, and the actor's reputation considerably increased. At this theatre Booth remained until the year 1704, in which year he married Frances Barkham, the second daughter of Sir William Barkham, a Norfolk baronet. He became a widower in six years, by the death of his wife in 1710, without issue. In 1705 we find Booth accompanying Betterton to the Haymarket Theatre, then recently erected by Sir John Vanburgh, and three years afterwards, on the amalgamation of the 'Kings' and 'Duke's' Companies, he moved to Drury Lane, where he acted the Ghost in *Hamlet*, the part of the Prince of Denmark being played by Willis. Here Booth was subjected to unfair treatment at the hands of Willis, being persistently subordinated to an actor, named Mills, who was the reverse of his superior. Among other characters impersonated by Booth about this time may be mentioned Hippolitus, in Smith's *Phædra and Hippolitus*, and Pyrrhus, in Philips's *Distressed Mother*; the latter considerably adding to his reputation as an actor.

(To be continued.)

### School Notes.

A SHORT but very acceptable break in the term has been made by the usual Saturday leave being extended at Whitsuntide over the Monday and Tuesday, partly in honour of Vavasour's success in classical moderations, and partly in commemoration of Mr. Stirling's appointment to the vacant judgeship.

The new arrangements for the Concert seem to have met with general approval. School was filled from end to end, but there was not the slightest

suspicion of stuffiness all through the evening. The flowers so kindly lent by Mrs. Rutherford, and prettily arranged by Mrs. Marklove, brightened up the scholastic severity of the room to a wonderful extent, and with the dresses of the lady portion of the audience, which was, as usual, the larger, offered a strange contrast to the bare, grim walls, which seemed to give but a cold welcome to an assemblage such as they had probably never witnessed before.

The School occupied their ordinary places in the choir during the performance in the Abbey of Gounod's 'Mors et Vita,' at the afternoon service on Ascension Day.

G. T. Mirehouse, who was in the XI. here in 1880, has been tried several times for the Cambridge XI., as he was last year.

The following matches have still to be played before the end of the term:—

Saturday,	July 3	v.	Authentics.
Friday,	" 9	}	v. Charterhouse (at Godalming).
Saturday,	" 10		
"	" 17	v.	Old Westminsters.
Monday,	" 19		T.B.B. v. Q.S.S.

H. C. Gwinner has obtained a Second, and W. G. Hewitt a Third Class in the Law Tripos at Cambridge, while H. W. Waterfield has gained a Third in the Classical Tripos.

Some tall scoring was recorded at Vincent Square on June 17, when one century and no less than four scores over 50 were made in the course of the afternoon. In the First VII. v. the Next IX. A. H. Harrison put together 104, Moon 81, and Veitch 53. The other 'fifties' were compiled by C. N. Clarke and Ash, in the Junior House matches. A. H. Harrison has received his 'pinks.'

### THE FIELDS.

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. LORDS AND COMMONS.

THIS annual match was played on Saturday, May 15. The visitors brought down a fairly strong team, but we were sorry not to see Lord Coventry, who has played for many years in this match.

The School won the toss, and H. and A. H. Harrison were sent in first. Before many runs had been scored H. Harrison was bowled by Mills for 5, but his namesake and Sandilands, who came in next, put on some fifty runs for the next wicket, by steady play. Gibson, who came in next, was out leg-before-



wicket before he had scored. Balfour and Probyn were each dismissed for 7, and then Barwell came in. The new-comer hit about very freely, and was well supported by Tritton, although Berens and Veitch did not score. At length Tritton was bowled for a capital 20, and it seemed likely that Barwell would be not out, but at last he was bowled for a very good 44, the largest innings of the match. H. B. Street, who had been playing carefully, was not out for 8. Our score, swelled by 20 extras, amounted to 174 runs.

Lords and Commons began their innings with Lord Curzon and W. H. Grenfell, the former of whom scored freely, and it was a long time before a wicket fell, Grenfell being at last bowled by Harrison for 17. Lord Ernest Hamilton came in, and played very steadily, and it was some time ere a separation could be effected, Lord Curzon being at last caught off Tritton for 40, the highest innings on his side. Colonel Walrond was bowled for 8, Beckett for 2, and Mills for 0, and then Harrison bowled Lord Ernest Hamilton for a patient 31. W. S. Shirley and the Hon. S. Herbert kept up their wickets until time was called.

Herbert Gladstone was the most successful bowler for Lords and Commons, taking five wickets for 33. Street had, perhaps, the best analysis for the School, taking two of the six wickets that fell for only 14 runs. Score :—

## WESTMINSTER.

H. Harrison, b. Mills .....	5
A. H. Harrison, b. Gladstone ...	32
R. Sandilands, b. Gladstone .....	31
C. Gibson, l.b.w., b. Hon. S. Herbert .....	0
A. M. Balfour, c. Hardcastle, b. Hon. S. Herbert .....	7
P. C. Probyn, b. Gladstone .....	7
C. Barwell, c. Herbert, b. Gladstone .....	44
H. Berens, b. Gladstone .....	0
J. G. Veitch, c. Walrond, b. Hon. S. Herbert ...	0
H. B. Tritton, b. Lord E. Hamilton .....	20
H. B. Street, not out .....	8
Extras .....	20
	174

## LORDS AND COMMONS.

Lord Curzon, c. Harrison, b. Tritton .....	40
W. H. Grenfell, b. Harrison .....	17
Lord E. Hamilton, b. Harrison .....	31
Colonel Walrond, b. Street .....	8
W. S. Shirley, not out .....	8
E. W. Beckett, b. Harrison .....	2
Hon. C. W. Mills, b. Street .....	0
Hon. S. Herbert, not out .....	9
H. Gladstone	} did not bat
E. Stafford Howard	
F. Hardcastle	
Extras .....	6

122

## WESTMINSTER v. I ZINGARI.

THIS match was played on May 22, and resulted in a defeat for the School. Each side played twelve men. We won the toss, and went in first, but fared very badly, losing A. H. Harrison for 0, and Gibson and H. Harrison for 7 and 4 respectively. Sandilands, who came in next, made a short stand, and

Barwell played well for 25, but nobody else even made double figures, the last six wickets falling for only 10 runs. Tylecote, who kept wicket, stumped two men and caught a third, while the Earl of Dalkeith took four wickets for only 15. Hargreaves also bowled well, taking six wickets. The last wicket fell for 61.

I Zingari began their innings with C. T. Hoare and Hargreaves; the latter made 6, and was then caught, but Hoare was not so easily got rid of. The next three or four did not make many runs, but Hoare batted brilliantly, and had made 51 before he was stumped by Barwell off Tritton. Middleton gave some trouble, and E. D. Balfour and Lord Wenlock materially increased the score, the former making 34, and Lord Wenlock 27. The innings closed for 163, or 102 in excess of our score.

The match was already decided, but the School had to go in again, and did no better than in the first innings, losing eight wickets for 56. Of these H. Harrison made 17, and Sandilands 12. Hargreaves bowled splendidly, taking eight wickets for 22. Score :—

## WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
A. H. Harrison, st. Pylecote, b. Middleton .....	0 st. Pylecote, b. Hargreaves.....
C. Gibson, b. Hargreaves .....	7 c. Pylecote, b. Hargreaves.....
H. Harrison, b. Hargreaves...	4 b. Hargreaves.....
R. Sandilands, b. Earl of Dalkeith .....	15 b. Hargreaves.....
C. Barwell, b. Hargreaves ...	25 st. Pylecote, b. Hargreaves.....
P. C. Probyn, b. Earl of Dalkeith .....	5 run out.....
A. M. Balfour, b. Hargreaves	2 h.w., b. Hargreaves
J. G. Veitch, b. Earl of Dalkeith .....	0 c. Barmatyne, b. Hargreaves .....
H. Berens, st. Pylecote, b. Hargreaves .....	3 b. Hargreaves .....
H. B. Tritton, b. Hargreaves	0 not out .....
H. B. Street, not out .....	0 not out.....
E. G. Moon, c. Pylecote, b. Hargreaves ..	0 did not bat
Extras .....	0 Extras .....
	61
	56

## I ZINGARI.

C. T. Hoare, st. Barwell, b. Tritton .....	51
R. G. Hargreaves, c. Gibson, b. H. Harrison ...	6
E. E. S. Pylecote, run out .....	4
W. Long, l.b.w., b. Harrison .....	4
Earl of Dalkeith, run out .....	7
Capt. Bannatyne, c. Harrison, b. Gibson .....	4
W. J. Maitland, run out.....	0
Colonel Walrond, c. Barwell, b. Gibson .....	3
Lord Wenlock, b. Harrison .....	27
E. D. Balfour, b. Harrison .....	34
W. G. Middleton, st. Barwell, b. Harrison .....	19
Lord Willoughby de Broke, not out .....	2
Extras .....	2

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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. ORLEANS CLUB.

THIS match was played on Saturday, May 29, and resulted in a very one-sided draw. Our opponents turned up two short, but were, nevertheless, the strongest team we have played with this season, several being members of the Middlesex Eleven, notably C. I. Thornton, J. G. Walker, and G. F. Vernon.

The School lost the toss, and fielded out for the greater part of the day. C. I. Thornton and A. F. Kemp began the batting for the Orleans Club; the former only contributed 19, but Kemp and Vernon fairly collared the bowling, and before Vernon was out he had made 39. Burls did little, but J. G. Walker played very well for 53. The principal feature of the match, however, was the batting of A. F. Kemp, who was now caught off Street, having been in the greater part of the day, for an excellent 107. Brownlow hit hard, and P. M. Thornton played cautiously. Veitch proved a too efficient substitute, scoring 22. Late in the innings Sandilands was very successful with lobs, taking two wickets for only 5 runs, but it was too late, and the innings closed for 340.

Of course, our only chance now was to draw the match. In this we succeeded, but the batting was very poor, Sandilands, Barwell, and Probyn alone getting into double figures, a result mainly due to the bowling of Wheatman, who took five wickets, all clean bowled, for only 19 runs. When stumps were drawn eight wickets had fallen for 71. It is only fair to say that our opponents were a very powerful team, and a better result could hardly have been hoped for. Balfour bowled steadily for the School. Score:—

ORLEANS CLUB.

A. I. Thornton, b. H. B. Street .....	19
A. F. Kemp, c. Berens, b. Street .....	107
G. F. Vernon, c. Gibson, b. Balfour .....	39
C. W. Burls, b. Balfour .....	2
J. G. Walker, st. Barwell, b. Harrison .....	53
Hon. J. Brownlow, st. Barwell, b. Balfour .....	47
A. Wheatman, c. Balfour, b. Street .....	18
P. M. Thornton, b. Sandilands .....	15
J. G. Veitch ( <i>sub.</i> ), c. and b. Balfour.....	22
A. Fox, b. Sandilands .....	0
N. Winckworth ( <i>sub.</i> ), not out.....	2
Extras .....	16

340

WESTMINSTER.

A. H. Harrison, b. Wheatman .....	0
C. Gibson, b. Wheatman .....	2
R. Sandilands, b. Wheatman .....	13
H. Harrison, b. Wheatman .....	8
C. Barwell, b. Wheatman.....	10
P. C. Probyn, c. Vernon, b. Burls .....	10
A. M. Balfour, b. Walker .....	7
H. B. Tritton, c. Thornton, b. Walker .....	7
H. Berens, not out .....	3
H. B. Street } did not bat	
E. G. Moon } .....	
Extras .....	11

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WESTMINSTER v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

THIS match was played on June 5, and resulted in a defeat for the School on the first innings by 122 runs.

The Old Carthusians began their innings with Somers-Cocks and Richards, the former of whom was quickly disposed of, being run out for 6. Powell, who came next, was also run out, for 11, much to our relief, as he generally makes a large score in this match. Lewis came in, and after making 13 was bowled by Gibson. He was succeeded by Atherton, who was at once sent back by Gibson without scoring. All this time Richards had been playing consistently well, and, when Owen joined him, the two made a long stand, Richards making by far the greater number of the runs. Various changes of bowling were tried, but all to no purpose, and 170 runs had been scored when Richards was bowled for 105—the second century which has been scored against us this season. After he was out no one did much, except Owen, who stayed in some time after he had lost his partner, making a good 38. The innings closed for 224, 25 of these being extras. Gibson and Harrison took all the wickets. Eight of the team were clean bowled, and two run out. Gibson bowled very well, taking 6 wickets for 61.

The School innings was begun by A. H. Harrison and Gibson, to the bowling of Richards and Fisher. Gibson was bowled for 10, but Harrison and Barwell both played very well, the former being stumped at last for a meritorious 35. Sandilands came in, hit a ball to leg for 3, and, not seeing it, started for a fourth and was run out before he could get back. After this there was a complete collapse, H. Harrison, Balfour, and Tritton being out without scoring, and Probyn and Berens each making a single. The innings closed for 102—a result which was the more disappointing as 75 had been made before the second wicket fell. A. H. Harrison and Barwell deserve all praise for their batting, and Sandilands would probably have made some runs if it had not been for a piece of bad luck. Owen took 4 wickets for 17, and Richards 4 for 41.

Of course, we had to follow on, but there was but little time left, and we lost one wicket for 44. Gibson, who was out, played very well for 26, and A. H. Harrison seemed well set. Barwell had only time to make a single before time was called. Score:—

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

H. Somers-Cocks, run out .....	6
L. M. Richards, b. Gibson .....	105
E. O. Powell, run out .....	11
H. E. Lewis, b. Gibson .....	13
P. J. Atherton, b. Gibson.....	0
L. Owen, b. Gibson .....	38
E. Fisher, b. Harrison .....	5
H. Foster, b. Gibson .....	7
W. A. Evelyn, b. Harrison .....	14
A. E. Hansell, b. Gibson.....	0
G. Smythe, not out .....	0
Extras.....	25

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## WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
A. H. Harrison, st. Somers-	
Cocks, b. Richards	52
C. S. W. Barwell, b. Owen	33
R. R. Sandilands, run out	3
H. Harrison, b. Richards	0
P. C. Probyn, c. and b.	
Richards	1
A. M. Bal fur b. Owen	0
H. Berens, c. Hansell, b.	
Richards	1
H. B. Tritton, b. Owen	0
F. Street, b. Owen	7
H. B. Street, not out	0
Extras	14
	104
	44

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

FOR the first four meetings of this term the Literary Society has shown itself of an historical turn of mind, and, contrary to its wont, has read two historical plays in succession. The first of these, 'Richard III.,' a tragedy of the most sombre cast, seemed to have a depressing effect upon the Society, and the reading on neither evening reached a high level. The only element of comedy throughout the play was furnished by the appearance of the long line of ghosts in the last Act, whose would-be sepulchral tones had too much of a fe-fi-fo-fum ring about them to be really impressive; but the speech of the cowed, conscience-stricken king, which follows, soon removed any mirthful tendencies provoked by the ghosts. The second play was fortunately one of a lighter character. It was the first part of 'Henry IV.,' which has been immortalised by that wonderful creation of Shakespeare's genius, 'valiant Jack Falstaff.' In the character of the fat knight Bellairs was inimitable, and fully sustained his reputation as a comedian. With such a character, read with such full appreciation, the readings could hardly be dull; and indeed, while 'plump Jack' was speaking, the difficulty was to maintain a composure suited to so august a society. But the more serious parts must not be forgotten; for, although less taking, they are fully as important as the comic. First, then, Prince Hal, who is, as it were, the link which unites the seriousness of the palace and the battlefield with the joviality of the tavern. This difficult part was taken by Mr. Nall, who brought out well the Prince's scorn for his low and cowardly companion, and the quiet sarcasm which he brings to bear upon him after the episode on the road near Gads-hill. With Bellairs he extracted much amusement out of the scene in which the Prince and Falstaff in turn assume the character of the King. Yglesias made a stern and commanding king, and the powerful speeches in the fine scene between King Henry and the Prince, in Act III., received full justice at his hands.

The chief parts in 'Richard III.' were taken as follows:—

Richard, Duke of Gloucester	II. WITHEKS.
Henry, Earl of Richmond	MR. NALL.
Duke of Buckingham	L. JAMES.
Lord Stanley	F. M. YGLESIAS.
Queen Elizabeth	H. HARRISON.
Queen Margaret	MR. TATHAM.
Anne	B. M. GOLDIE.

In 'Henry IV.' the parts were read thus:—

King Henry	F. M. YGLESIAS.
Prince Henry	MR. NALL.
Earl of Westmoreland	G. G. PHILLIMORE.
Sir John Falstaff	R. H. BELLAIRS.
Hotspur	J. SALWEY.
Lady Percy	MR. TATHAM.
Sir Richard Vernon	B. M. GOLDIE.

The new members this term are J. Salwey, who takes on the Secretary's duties, B. P. Hurst, and C. Erskine.

## POETRY.

*Parvum parva decent.*

THE proverb says that little things  
With little men agree;  
Then I suppose that great things too  
For great men fit will be.

But if great men and little things  
Can never harmonise,  
Why, surely 'Smalls' will fatal be  
To men of any size.

A. R. K.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

THE CHAMBER OF THE CAPTAIN (Vol. iv. p. 287, Vol. v. pp. 12, 38, 54).—Having some 'knowledge of what the School's accommodation was at the beginning of the last century,' I quite agree with your correspondent 'P.' that the 'Chamber of the Captain' could not have been 'a room set apart for and occupied by the Captain of the School,'—no, nor even such a 'box' as the present Captains possess in 'Senior's Room.' I suggested that it may have been the Captain's 'house' in Dormitory; not, of course, his cubicle, but his (possibly) curtained off 'house,' and, when I made this suggestion, I had in my thoughts the *Old* Dormitory, the granary of the old convent, just opposite the entrance of what is now Little Dean's Yard. Doubtless the Under-Master's chambers in the granary tower would have been a



convenient and natural place for the temporary storing of the books during the fire at Ashburnham House, but 'P.' gives no reasons for supposing that the 'Chamber of the Captain' is a corruption for 'Chamber of the Under-Master,' except an *à priori* probability that the books should have been carried into the latter. Mr. Walcot was not an Old Westminster, but he was for a long time a curate at St. Margaret's Church; he was a diligent and learned antiquary, he took a great interest in the School, and was not at all likely (as your correspondent 'Antiquary' remarks in another connection) 'to take things on trust without enquiring into their truth'—at the least he is not likely to have trusted any but good and credible authorities. May I make another conjecture, that we should understand the words 'and scholars' to have dropped out of the text of Walcot's authority after 'Captain,' and that the 'Chamber of the Captain' really means nothing more nor less than the Old Dormitory itself? This seems to me more likely than my former guess. 'Chamber' was a common way of describing the Dormitory, as the title 'Monitor of Chamber,' still existing in College and found as far back as the time of Charles I. at least (see the account from the State papers of the studies of Westminster School at that period, appended to the *Ludus Alteri Westmonasteriensis*) fully testifies.

May I be permitted to observe that to describe Dean Stanley as a 'near neighbour' of the School is a little strange, considering how close and intimate was his connection with it as head of the Collegiate Church, apart from which the School had no corporate existence at all till the seventh year of his occupancy of the Deanery?

C. C. J. W.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.—A correspondent has kindly sent for publication the following anecdote taken from a short article on the late Archbishop Trench, in *Macmillan's Magazine*:—"One saint's-day, when Mr. Cureton, the celebrated textual critic, was going to preach at the Abbey, at which the boys of Westminster school always attended before getting their usual saint's-day holiday, he was looking over his sermon at breakfast time, when his son accosted him with much anxiety of manner, "Father, is yours a long sermon to-day?" "No, Jemmy, not very. Why are you so anxious?" "Because, father, the boys say they will thrash me infernally if you are more than half an hour!" In the course of the morning Cureton met the Dean and told him. "Dear, dear," responded Trench, with his usual sad far-off look, "What a pity Wordsworth has no sons in the School." The writer of the article adds: "Old worshippers at the Abbey will remember how merciless good Canon Wordsworth was. We never got off under an hour, sometimes an hour and a half."

SCHOOL HOURS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.  
—In Brinsley's 'Grammar Schoole,' published in

1627, it is mentioned that at Westminster an interval of a quarter of an hour is given at nine o'clock to break the long morning between 7 and 11 a.m. 'Then at nine I finde that order which is in Westminster to be farre the best; to let them to have a quarter of an houre at least, or more for intermission, either for breakefast, for all who are neere unto the Schoole, that can be there within the time limited, or else for the necessity of every one, or their honest recreation, or to prepare their exercises against the Master's coming in' (p. 298). From the same work we may infer, though it is not precisely stated, that the School hours then were from seven to eleven, or a quarter past eleven, with an interval of a quarter of an hour at nine o'clock, and in the afternoon from one to half-past five o'clock, with an interval of a quarter of an hour at half-time.

REPLY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOLARSHIPS (*ante*, p. 55).—Your correspondent 'Antiquary' cannot have searched through the pages of 'Forshall' very carefully, or else he would have discovered some information on at least one of the points on which he desired to gain some information. For his benefit and that of any other of your readers of like antiquarian tastes, I enclose the following extract from a notice of Dean Williams: "In 1624 he gave, as a perpetual benefaction, an annual sum for the maintenance of four scholarships, to be held in the School. The holders, styled "Bishop's boys," were to wear violet-coloured gowns, and to pass from Westminster to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he founded two new Fellowships, to which the best two of the "Bishop's boys" were to be elected. He likewise purchased the patronage of four rich benefices to receive these scholars or Fellows upon the death or cessation of the incumbents. The latter part of this benefaction does not appear to have ever been completely carried out. *The scholarships have been confiscated by St. John's College* on the ground of all claim to them having lapsed by reason of their not having been taken advantage of by the "Bishop's boys." The violet gown was abolished under the head-mastership of Dr. Liddell. Under a rule of the Court of Exchequer, made in 1836, the "Bishop's boys" were to be elected from boys born in Wales and in the diocese of Lincoln, alternately. By a statute made by the governing body of Westminster School in 1872, the trusts annexed to this foundation of "Bishop's boys" were repealed and abrogated, and the endowment consolidated with the School Exhibition Fund."

Here we have quite a mine of information on the subject, though whence Mr. Forshall obtained it is more than I can say. I agree with 'Antiquary' in believing that there is no satisfactory account of the scholarships in the 'Alumni,' although there are probably few who have so thorough an acquaintance with that wonderful work as to positively state that the facts I quote from 'Forshall' are not to be found in it. Walcot's account of the various scholarships is



substantially the same as that in the 'Alumni'; 'Forshall's' is much more complete with regard to the scholarships at St. John's College, but apparently overlooks entirely the others mentioned by Walcot. Perhaps some traces of these, too, may be discovered from some different source.

PUCK.

### Obituary.

IN the last number of the *Elizabethan* we omitted to mention the death of the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, which occurred on April 6, at the Rectory, Chenies, Bucks. He was the eldest son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by his second wife, Lady Georgiana, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. The Russell family have been closely connected with Westminster for several generations; Lord Wriothesley's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all educated at the School as Town Boys, besides several other members of the family, including two of his brothers. Their names figure frequently among the stewards of the Westminster Anniversaries, the last name found being that of the great Lord John Russell in 1848, when he was First Lord of the Treasury. The subject of this obituary was himself a steward in 1831. Two of the Dukes of Bedford have acted as Busby Trustees. Lord Wriothesley Russell was born in 1804, and, after spending a few years at Westminster, at the close of Dr. Page's Head-Mastership, passed on to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1829. He was presented with the Rectory of Chenies in 1829, and held it to the time of his death, a period of no less than fifty-seven years. In 1840 he was made a Canon of Windsor. He was Chaplain to the Prince Consort, and obtained the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1850, and that of Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty in 1862. In the year in which he became Rector of Chenies he married his cousin, the youngest daughter of the late Lord William Russell.

### Correspondence.

LORD AMHERST.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—I wish to correct a statement that appeared in your last number (p. 56). Lord Amherst took a second class in Classical Finals in 1827. It was perfectly impossible for him to take a second in Classical Moderations, as that examination was not started till about the year 1851.

Yours,  
HP!

### ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—The engraving upon the first page of *The Elizabethan* is intended, we imagine, to call to mind the chief characteristics of Westminster life; and although 'water' has ceased actually to exist, we are sure that it will be long before it passes from the remembrance of Westminster boys.

### Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Cambridge Review*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Meteor* (2), *The Marlburian*, *The Rossallian*, *The Wellingtonian*, *The Melburnian*, *The Glenalmond Chronicle*, *The Felstedian*, *The Malvernian*, *The Newtonian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *Our School Times*, *The Gealong Grammar School Quarterly*.

### NOTICES.

All contributions to the July number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by July 5th 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 J. E. PHILLIMORE, 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.

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

Photographs of the cast of the 'Andria,' 1885, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster, price 3s. each.

Floreat.