



# The Elizabethan.

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## THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

HAVING in some few past editorials cast our bread, as it were, upon the waters, we are content to let it rest for the while. We have no mind to mar our good advice by over-insistence, or to exaggerate evils which in themselves are only latent till the credulous believe that they have reached a permanence. So much for our 'Thoughts'—we hope suggestive—upon 'Present Discontents.'

And to place ourselves this time beyond cavil, we will retreat to the past and try to offer our readers less of a criticism, and more of an appreciation.

It occurs to us sometimes,—in those few moments between *Miserere* and *Ire licet*, during which most of us see Big School,—that here we have the last outward token of the old life which we once had in common with all other great schools. The signs still stand written upon the walls above the oak, and many of us read them

during prayer-time, though not always to edification. *Non sum qualis eram* might well be the complaint of our old Benedictine dorter, whose walls are now clothed in purple and fine linen. It is still left to us as a minor instance of our modern tendencies to decentralise. Here our predecessors lived a common life which we can now barely estimate—the whole school seated there like a hierarchy of retainers in a baron's hall. A noisy, public sort of life it must have been, but it had its compensations. Judged by its proper standard, it had a virile completeness which we cannot hope to reproduce in its entirety. Reproof must have fallen all the more incisive and praise the more welcome from the very openness with which they were administered. There was an army of recording minds to register the good or bad in each, and bring it at once before the bar of a common opinion. In such a life we can see many of the public virtues—the corporate earnestness, the self-reliance, the generous give-and-take in conduct, all rehearsed here before the world in miniature. These still

have their value, and we hope we are still producing them in our own way.

This is a one-sided interpretation of the writing on the wall. The indignant modern at our elbow suggests that after all we have only been praising the virtues of a well-ordered caravanserai. And we have sometimes asked ourselves, How did they ever learn anything?

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

#### III.

THE paved yard, in which our beautiful white lilac grew, was below the level of the hall door, while a flight of several steps led down to it from the garden beyond. In heavy rain a regular cataract ran down these steps, as the gravel surface of the garden all drained out thereby, and, if the overflow from the yard were checked, the yard was soon deep in water, and I believe had even been known to overflow into the hall. I am afraid that, when there was 'another flood toward,' as Jaques says in 'As You Like It,' I rather encouraged an accumulation of dead leaves over the grating to the drain, in hope of viewing from the windows the lake of water, and the cook wading out on her pattens to hook up the grating.

Yes; in those days there were pattens in the land, and not merely heavy ones for country people, but light delicate ones for ladies, since it was before the introduction of goloshes, or rubbers, as the young ladies of America call them, considering that the other word sounds profane! I believe that it is really the name of the *skiz*, or snow-shoe, in Siberia, or some Eastern country. I dare say that pattens are still used by country-women in out-of-the-way parts of England; but there must be some articles, which I remember in common use, but which, now, an offer of their weight in gold would scarcely produce, though I hope that they are preserved in local museums. There was the tinder-box, for instance. I remember the flint and steel and piece of charred rag which it contained, and how carefully the spark had to be thrown on the latter, and nursed into a glow and then a flame, before even a paper spill could be lighted. Certainly, of all the labour-saving inventions of the century which add daily comfort to every house, I think the lucifer match would stand first. Clumsy things, too, the first matches were. They had to be drawn between two folds of sand-paper, and, though a wonderful advance upon the tinder-box, they would be thoroughly scouted in the present day.

Again, I remember when, with every pair of candlesticks—for lamps were not then brought into use—a snuffers-tray was set on the table. An old uncle of mine used to say that, if other trades failed,

he should apply to be candle-snuffer in a Jew's synagogue. I do not know if they really employed a Gentile to perform that then necessary work during their Sabbath-day services, but, if anyone were brought up to the profession, his plight must have been even more pitiable than that of the poor man who was thrown out of work because his only trade was to fasten on skates when the ice would bear.

I wonder whether the coming generation really have a definite idea of the meaning of the phrase 'to snuff a candle.' In case they should not, I will describe the instrument which was in use. It was a little box with a long point at one end and a pair of scissor-handles at the other. It rested on three tiny legs—one under the box, and one under each handle. When these handles were worked, the side of the box rose up and a horizontal blade cut off the end of the wick, which was shut into the box by the falling side. For, before the invention of twisted wicks, the end was not consumed by the flame, but remained long and dulled the light. Woe be to the clumsy operator, however, who cut the wick too short and extinguished the light! It was very difficult to rekindle it, especially after it grew cold. To avoid this catastrophe, when the candle had to be extinguished, the snuffers had a companion, formed with no cutter, but a pair of flat pinchers in the place of the box. These were called 'Douters,' a word which I think must positively have perished from the English language with its verb *to dout*, *i.e. do out*, though the cognate *dow* and *doff* are as well known as ever.

Well, this is a long digression, and I have not referred to our great treat in the way of a playground. This was the College Gardens, of which my mother had a key. Of course many of my readers know these well, and how fine a racecourse they make, but they do not know the piazza, and perhaps are not aware that it ever existed; though they may fancy what a grand ball-alley it made when I explain that it was the whole space under the College dormitory, then flagged, supported by pillars and open to the gardens. Little did I think that a time would come when I should prepare my lessons for school in that space of ground; far less that I and a particular friend of mine should have a fight there, which sent us both out of school for nearly a week, when, being without other companions, we had nothing to do but to continue our contest in a more amicable manner with chess and the like.

### WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 40. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST EARL RUSSELL.  
(Continued from page 230, ante.)

LEISURE was not idleness for Lord John, and he went back to his literary work with zest: he had almost completed Moore's 'Memoirs' and Fox's 'Correspondence,' but he determined to supplement the

latter by writing a biography of that statesman—one of the best known of Lord John's works. Lord John also delivered various lectures, one of which, in Exeter Hall, on 'The Obstacles of Moral and Political Progress,' was received with enormous enthusiasm. Other reasons besides leisure made Lord John anxious for rest: ever since 1852 he had been placed in a false position, and committed to acquiescence in measures and proceedings he disliked; in consequence, he had lost popularity and power, and he saw clearly that if he was to regain his former position in the national confidence he must pass a time as a private member. In 1857 he joined with Mr. Cobden in procuring the defeat of his former colleagues on their Chinese policy, and in the dissolution that ensued almost lost his seat; so hopeless were his chances of re-election considered that the Liberal Committee actually chose four other candidates. Lord John, not to be daunted, called his supporters together, and so delighted them with his wit and his courage that they refused even to listen to the would-be substitute, and returned him in triumph. From the date of this re-election Lord John rose steadily in popular favour, while Lord Palmerston was as steadily declining.

In the following year the Government were again defeated, and the Conservatives came in under Lord Derby, though not for long: they tinkered at Reform with a Bill that did nothing, and in the Spring of 1859 they went back to the country. The result of the election was a new Judgment of Paris for the Queen, as to whether Lord John or Lord Palmerston should be sent for: unable to decide, she sent for Lord Granville, hoping that both might be induced to serve under a neutral peer; both agreed, provided they might lead the Commons, and on Lord John refusing to take third place in the Cabinet, Lord Granville had to return his commission to the Queen, and she, compelled to choose between the competitors, threw the apple to Lord Palmerston.

Lord John became Foreign Secretary in the new Ministry, chiefly from a desire to help the Italians in throwing off the yoke of the foreigner. The keynote of his policy was to allow the Italians to settle the destinies of their country for themselves, and to withstand to the uttermost the Emperors of France and Austria treating it as a landed estate. Circumstances were favourable, for France dared not lose the friendship of England, and admitted her willingness to evacuate, while Austria was powerless to interfere single-handed. Italy, left to herself, 'went solid' for annexation to Piedmont; Garibaldi drove the Bourbon dynasty out of Naples, and 'United Italy' was an accomplished fact. No one admits more readily than the Italians how far more valuable were the moral support of the English and the vigour of Lord John's policy than the material help of the French.

The period during which Lord John held the seals of the Foreign Office was one of abnormal activity; for, in addition to the Italian question, there were the American Civil War, with all the troubles that arose out of the 'Alabama,' the war between Denmark and

Germany about Schleswig-Holstein, and the insurrection of Poland, besides innumerable smaller questions; but these are matters for the historian, and cannot be entered into at length.

In 1861 Lord John lost his elder brother, the Duke, and the increase of wealth that the Ardsalla estates brought him made him decide on accepting a peerage, influenced, no doubt, by the activity of the Foreign Office, and the greater leisure it would bring him. Four years afterwards, after a rapid illness, Lord Palmerston died, and Lord Russell once more became the First Minister of the Crown.

The days had long gone by when either rivalry or difference had raised any cloud between Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston, and throughout the Administration of 1859 the two men had worked together in the closest fellowship and harmony.

Lord Russell's last Administration lasted but a short nine months; unable to carry a very moderate Reform Bill, they resigned, and their resignation is the close of an official career that had begun in the Government of Lord Grey no less than thirty-five years before. In the course of the year following his resignation Lord Russell formally handed over the leadership of the Liberal party to Mr. Gladstone.

Of the remaining years of Lord Russell's life his biographer says:—

Though his career as a Minister was at an end, his activity as a Statesman had not ceased. At intervals, which were to become gradually less frequent with the advance of years, he emerged from his retirement to support the cause of civil and religious liberty, whether at home or abroad, to which his life had been consecrated. Like the well-bred hunter in his secluded paddock, he was stirred by the whimper of the hound and the music of the horn; and with pen and with voice came forward again and again to promote the cause of progress, to encourage the oppressed and to denounce the oppressor.

He lived to see several of the reforms he had fought for carried out more thoroughly than he had dreamed of, and some, perhaps, more thoroughly than he liked, and then quietly faded out of life in 1878, having almost completed his eighty-sixth year.

From first to last Lord Russell was a thorough-going reformer; the advancement of liberty was the first principle of his life; all the great reforms that were passed during his long career were either his own work or owed much to his support. In Parliament he was a great debater, if he was not a great orator. He could always pick out his adversary's weak point, and yet give the strongest view of his own case. As an administrator he was at his best; as Home Secretary or Colonial Secretary, or as Foreign Secretary, he was equally successful.

Delicate as a child, he never quite outgrew the physical weakness that handicapped him so severely in the early years of his political career; and the length of his days is to be attributed to his sound and sensible method of life, regular exercise, moderate diet, and avoiding as much as possible the pleasures of society.

He was devout and simple in his religion; he detested the Church of Rome, and the Tractarian

movement of the Church of England still more. He was as broad and as liberal in his doctrines as in his politics, and there is much to be learnt of the man in his simple saying, 'It conduces much to piety not to go to church sometimes.'

His life, upon the whole, was a singularly happy one. It was clouded at times by the loss of those he loved, but the true happiness came to him in the knowledge that the benefits he had given to the nation and the manful way he had done his duty had brought him, to use the phrase of which he was the real author, Peace with Honour.

### School Notes.

A Confirmation was held in Henry VII.'s Chapel, by the Lord Bishop of London, on Wednesday, March 21. There were about fifty candidates from the School.

After the Service the School broke up for the Exeat, which lasted until Tuesday, March 27, at 9.15.

The books to be taken up for Election are—

#### BY THE SEVENTH.

- (i.) Aristophanes: 'Plutus' and 'Clouds.'
- (ii.) Cicero: 'Philipp.' ii. and iv.
- (iii.) S. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

#### BY THE SIXTH.

- (i.) Euripides: 'Hecuba' and 'Bacchae.'
- (ii.) Virgil: 'Aeneid,' vii., viii. and ix.
- (iii.) The Gospel according to S. Matthew.

The following is a list of the School colours:—

	PINKS.	PINK-AND-WHITES.	3rd XI.'s.
*M. A. V. Allen.	E. P. Garrett.	E. A. Underwood.	
*J. F. More.	J. A. Robertson.	G. F. Martin.	
*T. H. H. Newman.	E. H. Waterfield.	C. E. Last.	
*A. R. Severn.	G. Nye.	S. T. Taswell.	
W. F. Fox.	C. D. Fisher.	A. H. Hogarth.	
*F. C. Rivaz.	A. H. Woodbridge.	K. Stenning.	
C. Van der Gucht.	A. Whittow.	A. E. Stewart.	
*H. C. Waterfield.	S. C. Probyn.	C. Woodhouse.	
L. J. Moon.	S. Muriel.	H. Guy.	
H. O. C. Beasley.	R. E. More.		
*T. N. Griffin.	H. Kirkpatrick.		

Those marked with an asterisk will have left before next season.

The following is the Football Card, with results:—

		1893.
Saturday,	September 30	. . . O.WW. (lost, 2-14).
"	October 7	. . . Casuals (lost, 1-4).
Wednesday,	October 11	. . . Crusaders (lost, 0-8).
Saturday,	October 14	. . . Old Rossalians (won, 2-1).
"	" 21	. . . Old Foresters (won, 3-1).
"	" 28	. . . Old Carthusians (won, 4-0).
"	November 11	. . . O.WW. (lost, 1-2).
Friday,	" 17	. . . Cambridge O.WW. (drawn, 1-1).
Saturday,	" 18	. . . Trin. Coll., Oxon. (lost, 1-4).
"	" 25	. . . Clapham Rovers (won, 4-1).
Wednesday,	" 29	. . . OldWykehamists (scratched).

		1894.
Saturday,	January 27	. . . A. L. Fevez's XI. (won, 6-0).
Wednesday,	" 31	. . . Old Brightonians (won, 2-0).
Saturday,	February 3	. . . Old Carthusians (lost, 2-3).
"	" 10	. . . Christ Church, Oxon. (lost, 0-5).
"	" 17	. . . Old Harrovians (won, 5-2).
Wednesday	" 21	. . . Old Etonians (scratched).
Saturday	" 24	. . . Casuals (lost, 2-1).
"	March 3	. . . Charterhouse (lost, 6-0).
"	" 10	. . . Clapham Rovers (lost, 4-0).
"	" 17	. . . Oxford O.WW. (scratched).
"	" 31	. . . O.WW. (scratched).
Wednesday,	" 28	. . . T.BB.v. Q.SS. (T.BB., 9-0).

### House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM.—Nothing of very much importance has happened at Ashburnham since the last 'House Notes.' The brothers Kirlew have won the House racquet ties, and Guy has been given his House-colours.

COLLEGE.—As was universally expected, we received a hollow beating at the hands of T.BB. This much can, at least, be said for us: that Garrett, Fisher, and Martin could not play for us, and that those who did play played up their hardest. The majority of our team were new to the work. Phillimore and Bernays showed promise of great things for the future. Hogarth, in spite of a strained leg, played well, and after the match received his colours, for which, as well as for his 3rd XI.'s, we beg to congratulate him. We also offer our congratulations to Fisher on getting his pink-and-whites, and Martin his 3rd XI.'s. Garrett and More have won the School Fives Ties, the former and Bernays the College Fives Ties, while Van der Gucht has won the School Fives Ties under 16, in conjunction with R. E. More. We beg to congratulate them all.

GRANTS.—We congratulate A. H. Woodbridge and H. Kirkpatrick on getting their 'Pink-and-Whites,' and T. Taswell on getting his 3rd XI.'s. Grants Gymnasium Competition is coming off shortly.

HOME-BOARDERS.—We were beaten by Rigauds in the Final Shield Match by two goals to nothing. Our team worked much better than against Ashburnham, and after the match Brailey, C. Underwood, Jones, Davies-Colley, Maughan, and Woodhouse received their House-colours. Our chance for the House tug is not bad, as our team is a fairly heavy one.

RIGAUDS.—For the fifth time in succession we have won the Football Shield, easily beating H.BB. (2-0), though the score by no means represents the game. Our goals were shot by Nye and Stewart. After the match Probyn, A. E. Stewart, H. McKenna, and Berens received their House-colours.

We have to congratulate Nye, Probyn, and More on getting their 'Pink-and-Whites,' Stenning and A. E. Stewart their 3rd XI's, and Rivaz on winning the Gymnasium Competition and School Racquet Ties.

Though the football season has been fairly successful, our goals being 13-2, it has not been quite so good as last year, when they were 16-0.

## THE FIELDS.

### SHIELD MATCHES.

#### GRANTS *v.* RIGAUDS.

THIS match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, March 7. Rigauds won the toss and Grants kicked off. Play ruled fairly even, but was mostly confined to the Grantite territory. From a *mêlée* in front of goal More scored the first goal for Rigauds. Shortly after half-time Bernard equalised from a centre by Woodbridge, who was palpably off side, but the point was allowed. As the match stood 1-1 at call of time it was decided to play twenty minutes extra. In the first ten minutes A. C. Stewart credited Rigauds with a goal from a corner, and no further score resulting the match ended in a win for Rigauds by two goals to one. For the winners, Newman, Rivaz, and Beasley were best, the forwards, with the exception of More, being practically useless; the losers all played well, Severn, Fox, and Taswell being perhaps the best.

The teams were as follows:—

#### RIGAUDS.

K. H. Stenning (goal), T. H. Newman, F. C. Rivaz (backs), H. O. Beasley, S. C. Probyn, A. C. Stewart (half-backs), C. Armstrong, H. McKenna, G. Nye, A. Stewart, R. E. More (forwards).

#### GRANTS.

J. Taswell (goal), G. E. Hornor, W. F. Fox (backs), W. H. Lonsdale, B. Willett, H. Kirkpatrick (half-backs), A. H. Woodbridge, E. J. Bernard, A. R. Severn, L. J. Moon, H. B. Templer (forwards).

#### H.B.B. *v.* ASHBURNHAM.

This match was played Up Fields on March 7. Ashburnham kicked off, but H.B.B. soon began to press, and after about ten minutes' play H.B.B. scored the first point. H.B.B. still continued to press, but owing to bad shooting and the fine defence of Haweis and Griffin were unable to score until about ten minutes before half-time. Maughan scored with a very long shot from the left wing (2-0). Although H.B.B. were pressing, they could not add to the score. On changing ends Ashburnham made a few rushes, but were of no effect, and H.B.B. soon began to press again; but all the forwards were very poor in front of goal, and had no idea of shooting, and were unable to add any more to the score, H.B.B. thus winning by two goals to *nil*. For the winners, all the forwards were in very poor form;

the backs did what little they had to do well. For Ashburnham, Griffin, and Haweis, of the backs, were very good; while of the forwards, Guy and Kennedy were best. Ashburnham were handicapped by Robertson getting 'dished' before half-time.

The teams were as follows:—

#### H.B.B.

C. Underwood (goal), M. A. V. Allen, S. H. Muriel (backs), P. T. Jones, A. M. Whittow, H. Davies-Colley (half-backs), E. Underwood, C. M. Woodhouse, A. R. Brailey, B. Maughan, R. J. Murray (forwards).

#### ASHBURNHAM.

Young (goal), H. S. Haweis, J. A. Robertson (backs), T. C. English, T. N. Griffin, A. W. Raikes (half-backs), S. H. Langston, W. H. Kennedy, A. H. Guy, H. H. Glyn, C. G. Holiday (forwards).

#### H.B.B. *v.* RIGAUDS.

This match was played on Wednesday, March 14, and resulted in a victory for Rigauds by two goals to none. H.B.B. lost the toss, and Brailey kicked off at 2.35 p.m. At first H.B.B. pressed, and Maughan made a run down, but shot wide. Rigauds then attacked, but 'hands' was given against them, from which nothing resulted. About ten minutes from the start, however, Rigauds ran the ball down, and Nye scored the first goal with a good shot. After this the H.B.B. forwards made several spasmodic rushes, but Newman and Rivaz were much too good for them. Beasley made numerous long shots, but all to no purpose. H.B.B. now played up better, but could not keep Rigauds out, and Stewart shot a second goal for them. Even play followed, and half-time arrived (about three-quarters of the way through the game) with the score 2-0 in favour of Rigauds. In the second half Rigauds did nearly all the pressing, and should have scored several times, but their forwards were rather weak in front of goal. Beasley, as in the first half, had as many, if not more, shots than the forwards, but they were all unsuccessful. The whole of the back division of Rigauds were very good, but the forwards were not as good as they ought to have been, Nye, Waterfield, and More being the best of them. For H.B.B., who were considerably weakened by the absence of Last, Allen, Muriel, and E. Underwood, were best.

The teams were as follows:—

#### RIGAUDS.

K. H. Stenning (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), S. C. Probyn, H. O. C. Beasley, and H. McKenna (half-backs), R. E. More, G. Nye, A. C. Stewart, A. Berens, and H. C. Waterfield (forwards).

#### H.B.B.

C. Underwood (goal), M. A. V. Allen and S. H. Muriel (backs), H. Davies-Colley, A. Whittow, and P. T. Jones (half-backs), B. Maughan, R. Murray, C. M. Woodhouse, A. R. Brailey, and E. A. Underwood (forwards).

O.W.W. *v.* OLD CARTHUSIANS.*(From "PASTIME.")*

On Saturday, March 24, was played at Leyton the postponed match in the penultimate round of the London Cup between the Old Carthusians and the Old Westminsters. On the fast turf the two teams, which were almost as strong as possible, were able to show to the greatest advantage; and though the Carthusians won by three goals to one, their opponents seemed continually on the point of scoring, so that there was plenty of excitement. But as nothing is perfect in this world, there was a cross wind strong enough to vex the souls of the players, and to make some of them uneasy all through the game. The victory of the Carthusians was chiefly due to the fact that they were the better eleven, taken all round; but the way in which the luck was distributed with regard to shots at goal had something to do with it. A spectator, who judged only from the applause bestowed on the goalkeepers, would have come to the conclusion that Moon was altogether inferior to Wilkinson. But, though Wilkinson played a very fine game, it was noticeable that the shots by the Old Westminsters, though very hard, nearly always went straight to him; while Moon, who was but seldom called upon, had to deal with much more difficult shots, and had no chance at all with those which scored. For some minutes after the kick-off the Carthusians carried everything before them, for the Westminsters were slow to become used to the fast turf and the wind. Before long a beautiful pass by Veitch to Woodbridge and a good return all but brought about a goal for the Westminsters, who then began to have the best of the game, until the Carthusian right wing broke away, and, after some good passing between them, enabled Smith to score. Before the Westminsters had recovered from this reverse, Hewitt, who had taken the ball almost up to the goal-line, made a perfect middle, from which the Carthusians scored again. After this the Westminsters played up splendidly, and frequently shot straight at Wilkinson, and so hard that he sometimes had to be content with putting the ball behind. On one occasion Sandilands, while running at full speed, made a shot from two or three yards in front of goal, but it rebounded, as from indiarubber, off Wilkinson. Try as they would, the Westminsters could not score. After half-time there was a long interval, while the players, cooling themselves as they might, waited impatiently for the referee, who had left the field of play. For a long time after the game was resumed there was little to choose between the teams, but gradually the Carthusians wore their opponents down, and when they scored again the match was practically over. In the last few minutes some splendid play by Sandilands and Veitch ended in the first and only goal obtained by the Westminsters. It is more than probable that if Veitch and Sandilands had played an absolutely selfish game they would have done better for their team, for they were both in splendid form, whereas

they were not helped as much as usual by their out-sides. The Westminster half-backs worked very hard indeed, and Winckworth was invaluable. The backs, of whom E. G. Moon was the better, were erratic. On the Carthusian side, Wreford-Brown, though continually knocked over by the heavy weights, was as near perfection as a half-back could be, and he was well backed up by both his partners. Behind, Bray was steady, and A. M. Walters, conspicuous in a red and dark-green shirt and white boots, was brilliant, and as good as ever except for a brief period, when he was getting his second wind. The forwards worked like a machine. G. O. Smith was very clever, and kept his men well together; he had the unusual satisfaction of charging a man completely over, and looked as pleased at his performance as his victim, Winckworth, looked amused.

The teams were :—

## OLD WESTMINSTER.

W. R. Moon (captain) (goal), E. G. Moon and C. J. M. Fox (backs), H. Wetton, W. N. Winckworth, and A. W. Ferrers-Guy (half-backs), J. A. Willett and F. Street (left), R. R. Sandilands (centre), J. G. Veitch and A. R. Woodbridge (right) (forwards).

## OLD CARTHUSIANS.

B. K. R. Wilkinson (goal), E. H. Bray and A. M. Walters (backs), E. F. Buzzard, C. Wreford-Brown, and H. Foster (half-backs), C. D. Hewitt and G. S. Wilson (left), G. O. Smith (centre), and G. A. Richardson and D. C. Leman (right) (forwards).

Q.SS. *v.* T.BB.

This match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, March 28, and ended in an easy victory for T.BB. by nine goals to nothing. This result was not more one-sided than was expected. Q.SS. would have been much the weaker team if they had been able to put their best team in the field, but as it was they were without Fisher and Martin. T.BB. started with the wind in their favour and began to press at once. Some loose play in front of goal resulted in a goal scored by Moon (1-0), who also got another by a shot which slid gently through Wyatt's hands (2-0). The chief feature of the game in the first half was what appeared to be a competition between the Q.SS. backs, Beaven and Sheringham, to give the greatest number of corners. They each succeeded in giving a very large number, which were kicked with varying success by Beasley and Fox, but resulted in nothing. The Q.SS. forwards repeatedly tried to break away, but in vain, for they received very little support from the back division. Rivaz shot the third goal from the half-way line with a shot which Wyatt certainly ought to have saved (3-0). Beasley soon after sent through a splendid shot from a 'hands' (4-0), and before half-time Moon and Waterfield each added another to the total (6-0). After half time Q.SS. played up much better and the play was fairly even for a considerable time, chiefly through the energy of the forwards. Near the end, however, T.BB. again

began to press and Woodbridge shot the seventh goal, which Moon at once followed up by another (8-0). Van der Gucht made a splendid run from the kick-off, but sent in a soft long shot, which, of course, was easily saved by Robertson. Soon after, from a *mêlée* in front of goal, T.B.B. got their last goal (9-0). This result can hardly be called very creditable to T.B.B. The forwards might very well have made a bigger score against such weak backs as were opposed to them. Severn seemed to lose his head, and was practically useless. Newman played with his usual energy, and Woodbridge played well. Griffin and Fox were the best of the halves, and it was largely due to them that the ball was so rarely near the T.B.B. goal in the first half, and Rivaz did well what little the halves left to do. For Q.S.S. all the forwards played well, More being in splendid form. Van der Gucht played very hard, but had rather a tendency to wander from his place—once, even, he was seen careering down the right wing. Waterfield and Langhorne were best of the halves, while of the rest of the team nothing can be said but that they doubtless did their best.

The teams were :—

Q.S.S.

F. Wyatt (goal), H. T. Sheringham and C. R. Beaven (backs), E. H. Waterfield, H. Y. Langhorne, W. A. E. Stamp (half-backs), G. H. Bernays and C. Van der Gucht (left wing), J. F. More (centre), R. Phillimore and A. H. Hogarth (right) (forwards).

T.B.B.

J. A. Robertson (goal), F. C. Rivaz and M. A. V. Allen (backs), H. O. C. Beasley, T. N. Griffin, and W. F. Fox (half-backs), T. H. Newman and L. Moon (left), A. R. Severn (centre), A. H. Woodbridge and H. Waterfield (right) (forwards).

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, March 8, when the following motion was discussed: 'That, in the opinion of this House, the present state of England is cause for grave anxiety.'

*Proposer*, E. P. GARRETT; *Opposer*, Mr. J. SARGEAUNT; *Seconder*, J. F. WATERS.

The *Proposer*, in a long and comprehensive speech, dwelt more particularly on the Naval scare; and after defining his motion as partly an attack on the present Government and partly an attack on the Navy, pointed out to the House that our Navy was greatly deficient, not only in ships, but in men to man and officers to command them, and declared that Mr. Gladstone had refused to take any notice of these deficiencies. He thought that we ought to make our ships smaller, so as to be able to make more of them, and to increase their speed. Mr. Garrett then proceeded to attack the Government for their policy with regard to the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils Bills, and closed his speech by bringing forward the principal objections to the Local Veto Bill.

The *Opposer* agreed that the Navy was not all that could be wished, but considered that the question of the Navy could hardly be a Party question, and that both parties were anxious to do their best for the welfare of our Navy. The Naval scare was entirely due to artificial means, and we could quite well trust Lord Spencer to look after it. Mr. Sargeant was unable to see Mr. Garrett's reason for throwing blame on the present Government because a majority of Conservative Peers had rejected some of their Bills, and inserted amendments into others. He then proceeded to defend the various Bills that had been brought forward, but said that he did not believe in the Local Veto Bill. Mr. Sargeant thought there was only cause for anxiety so long as the educated classes refused to accept the necessary reforms of the country, and to adapt themselves to the spirit of their time; if they remained obstinate, they might, perhaps irretrievably, ruin the country.

After a few remarks from the *Seconder* about the danger of Anarchy,

The House adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, March 15, when the discussion was continued.

J. F. WATERS, in continuing his speech, declared that the Local Veto Bill was only brought forward at the General Election to catch the Temperance vote. The speaker then dwelt on the dangers of Anarchy in England, saying that, by receiving foreign Anarchists, England endangered her reputation in other countries, and proposed, as a remedy, that England should refuse to harbour foreign refugees. Not only did our Navy need great improvement, but also our Army, and more especially our Colonial Forces, which recent events had proved to be inefficient.

B. C. BOULTER, in a spirited attack on the Government, brought forward several charges against it, among which was the charge of insincerity in its actions. He declared that most of its Bills at the last election were merely brought forward for the sake of catching votes. The speaker also doubted the ability of the present Cabinet, and regretted the removal of Lord Rosebery from the Foreign Office. He could have no confidence in a Government which desired to destroy the Constitution and abolish the Church.

R. AIRY began with an attack on Mr. Gladstone, but thought that, now he had resigned, the present Government was not a cause for very grave anxiety, since Lord Rosebery was at their head. The Lords formed a safeguard against all their Bills, so that to have anxiety about the Government was to distrust the result of the next General Election. The speaker did not wish to say he had confidence in the Government, but that he had confidence it could do no harm.

T. E. HARWOOD defended the Local Veto Bill, and blamed the Peers for the wreck of last Session. He declared that Mr. Garrett's statistics about the Navy were merely theoretical, and closed his speech

by defending the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills.

The *Proposer* denied any intention whatever of discussing the needs of the Navy as a Party question: the neglect of the Navy had been a reproach to both Liberal and Tory Governments for some time past. Mr. Airy, speaking from a Conservative point of view, said he could rely on Lord Rosebery's Government; and yet the avowed intention of that Government was to stick to *Home Rule* and the *Newcastle Programme!* Did Mr. Airy believe in those absurdities? Mr. Garrett also objected to the Government proposing as an advertisement measures which it did not intend to carry through.

Mr. J. SARGEAUNT objected in very strong terms to the language of the proposer and Mr. Boulter. He defended the Government's motives.

The House then divided, with the result:—  
Ayes, 3; Noes, 8.

The House then adjourned.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

(From 'Gentleman's Magazine,' June 1820.)

June 7.

MR. URBAN,—Can you, or any of your correspondents, favour me with information respecting the two following tracts?

The first is entitled, 'The Quarrel of the Schoolboys at Athens, as lately acted at a School near Westminster' (London, 1717), and seems to treat of a rebellion against the discipline and masters, together with the characters of the heads of the School at that period.

'One of these (p. 10) was Captain of the Mathematical Form or Class, which being the first in the whole school, he was in consequence called *Captain-General* of all the boys. He was of an antient race among the *Greeks*, a *sprightly*, vigorous youth, of wonderful vivacity and spirit; he had a genius for great things, and his particular study was in those parts of the *Mathematics* which relate to the *art of war*, such as *fortifying towns, encamping of armies, and managing great enterprizes*; he had obtained such a great character in his studies, that it was thought he was fit to have led on the greatest armies; he had a *cool head* and a *warm heart*. He had been furiously chastised by the former Schoolmasters and Ushers, and they not only expelled him from the School' (*rusticated, Query*), 'but obliged him to fly out of his native city; and all this ill-usage befel him principally because he very early declared himself for the new Schoolmaster, even from his first nomination, and continued immoveable to his interest to the last.'

This person I conjecture to be Edward, second son of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart, then *Captain* of

Westminster. He was afterwards M.P. for West Loo, in Cornwall, 1722, and Governor of Jamaica, 1738.

'Next to him was a youth of *Northern* extract, of antient *Gothic* race, who, coming from among the *Barbarians*, had pretended to be civilized in the school of wisdom among the *Greeks*; he was of a fiery disposition and a most impetuous courage, *as is the known character of those nations*, but wanted temper to manage that spirit, which would otherwise have been an ornament to him. He was ambitious and avaricious, but managed both with more policy than he did his passion. He had long envied the Captain of the Mathematical Class, and aspired to be *Captain-General* of all the School; nay, in a word, he had upon many occasions given to understand that nothing less would content him. After this, being of a sprightly temper and addicted much to his pleasures, he lived very gay and courtly, and with an uncommon art got himself particularly into the favour of the Usher, by whose support he kept himself very well, also with the schoolmaster for a great while.' He was subsequently expelled the School.

Probably Cook Tollett, son to Mr. George Tollett, second master; he was born in 1699, and became scholar of St. Peter's, 1713, but quitted it before 1717, when he might have been *elected* to one of the Universities.

'The Schoolmaster had yet a third favourite among his scholars, of whom it is needful to say something. He was a native of the country, and one the Schoolmaster had heard much of, though he had no knowledge of him, as he had of the other two who came over. He was not equal to the other two in birth and dignity of family, but superior to many in his capacities. He had signalized himself by his extraordinary conduct, and early appearing in the interest of the present Schoolmaster, as much as any boy in the School, which were invaded during the government of former Schoolmasters and Ushers; he had appeared very boldly, and indeed had been ill-used by them for it, for they had him soundly whipped, put into *Dunce's Hole*, and at last expelled the School. In a word, they put all the indignity possible upon him. When he was turned out of the School he came up to the very school-door and insulted them all; and thus he continued to behave to the last, till the vacancy came and the new Schoolmaster took possession, and then it was his turn. The Schoolmaster did not make him Captain of the Ordinary Classes, which some think had been a more suitable situation for one of his temper, but made him head of those selected boys whom he employed for the greatest trust, *viz.*, to keep, receive, and direct the common cash of the school.' This office was abolished in 1819.

John Barber, who delivered a Latin oration over the corpse of Dr. South, in the *College Hall*, 1716.

'In the meantime the School was a mere *Bedlam*; books and business seemed all laid aside; every mean scholar, that had scarce entered into the verges of Philosophy, was over head and ears in politics, and

attached to his party. The forms were all up in arms against one another; as the Heads or Captains guided them, they fell into the warmest disputes imaginable; nay, sometimes they were so hot that they were ready to throw their books at one another's heads.

'In the very crisis of this feud, and just as they were all going mad, being, as it may be said, just got out of the government of themselves, comes the Schoolmaster on shore, and making no stay, he went directly to the School. He found by the noise there was no room for words, persuasions, expositions' (*impositions* were better suited to the case), '&c., wherefore, with an awful frown upon his brow, and holding up his rod in his hand, he enters the *school*, and being just within the door, looked sternly round him, not speaking a word. The boys no sooner saw the Master and the rod, but they all sat down as quiet and still as if nothing had happened at all; not a word was spoken, not the least noise heard, all was perfectly calm and quiet in a moment; the Master went peaceably up to his Chair of Instruction, and laid down his rod; the *Scholars* fell very lovingly to their books, and have been very good boys ever since.'

Dr. Freind was then Head Master of Westminster: quere, whether a son of his was Usher there, as it appears (p. 6) that he made his only son Usher of the School. The title of the second tract runs thus: 'The Opera of *Il Penseroso*, a performance both *Vocal* and *Instrumental*, as it is *acted* with authority at the Royal Theatres of Eton and Westminster. The principal parts by Mr. Twigg-Him, Mr. Monitor, Miss Birch, and others; no date, but not connected with the publication above-mentioned, and probably printed about 1766, as appears by the 'Vivat Rex.'

'This performance has had a longer run than anything yet exhibited on the Stage, as it has always been *acted* for the *benefit* (though not the *entertainment*) of several juvenile societies.

'The Rod is a subject both interesting and important, if properly handled.

'To this the greatest men in Church and State (if they have honesty enough to acknowledge *old friends*) must allow themselves greatly indebted.'

The argument is by no means ill-written; but the Drama itself is a blank, probably out of respect to the

scene supposed to be exhibited; and the whole concludes with the following *animated* lines, set to music by Mr. John Hilton:

'Birch and green holly;  
Birch and green holly;  
If thou be'st beaten, boy,  
Thank thine own folly.'

Any information serving to throw light on these curious pamphlets will greatly oblige, yours, &c.,

WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

## Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*A. A. Notes, Our Boys' Magazine, Working Men's College Journal, Blundellian, Pauline* (2), *Newtonian, Alley-nian, Penn Charter Magazine, Fettesian, Reptonian, Ulula, Quermoriensian* (2), *Wykehamist, Carthusian, Forest School Magazine, Marlburian.*

## ERRATA.

Page 230, B, 2nd line from bottom of page, for 'Mr. Hall' read 'Mr. Nall.'

Page 235, B, 18th line from bottom of page, for 'was therefore lost' read 'was therefore carried.'

Page 238, A, 11th line from top of page, for 'eloquent of' read 'eloquent over.'

## NOTICES.

All contributions to the May number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than May 10.

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

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

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Moreat.