

THE ELIZABETHAN



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THE ELIZABETHAN

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THE ELIZABETHAN

It is not often that an Editor of THE ELIZABETHAN has had to justify himself to his readers for a radical break of policy, for the very good reason that such breaks have been few and far between in the history of this paper. But as a portion of the letters received recently in answer to a call for criticism have contained remarks which showed that their authors had not appreciated the motives behind the Editor's actions, it is thought desirable to publish a statement of what these motives were and of how they affected the production of the last issue.

Westminster has very good reason to be proud of her journalistic tradition. A school which could produce as early as 1788 a certain Timothy Touchstone who brought out weekly for a whole

year a paper called *The Trifler*, and which could repeat this achievement at least twice in the next forty years, is indeed worthy of respect. THE ELIZABETHAN itself, though one of the earliest regular public school magazines, is a comparatively late-comer in the field of Westminster journalism, and in the last fifty years it has had many rivals as the leading magazine in the School, first in the *Martlet* and later in the *Mirror*, the *Trifler* and the *Westminster Chameleon*.

Enterprise, then, has often been the characteristic key-note of the School's journalistic efforts, and even THE ELIZABETHAN in its earliest years showed occasional sparks of this quality. For instance, in 1888, one who is now a distinguished Old Westminster produced a weekly supplement to the paper, though this feature disappeared when he departed. So 1938 is not the first year

in which THE ELIZABETHAN has shown signs of change. Again, in 1934, an enlightened Captain of the King's Scholars decided that in future the office of Captain and Editor must no longer be combined. During the next year the printer was changed and the Editor was offered a small salary : THE ELIZABETHAN began to improve and by 1937 it was able to be compared favourably with most, though not all, of its contemporaries from other schools.

To-day the magazine stands at a cross-roads, it has two possibilities before it : it can remain very much as it has been in recent years, or it can go forward to take the lead in school journalism which Westminster held throughout the nineteenth century. It can throw off the past and become an example which its contemporaries will be glad to follow, or it can sink back into the traditionalism of the twenties. The path which the present Editor prefers is obvious.

The last issue was an attempt to throw off the lumber of the past. The pink cover—incidentally an innovation of the nineties which all true lovers of Westminster will wish to see disposed of—was dropped, as was the School Arms which had become hackneyed beyond measure. In place of it was substituted a clean buff cover free of advertisements and incorporating a picture of historic interest. Inside, the old type was discarded in favour of Times New Roman headings and a bold print. Superfluous lines were removed and a number of new features in the actual contents were introduced. The whole was designed to give a picture of a school in which really ancient traditions and a love of the past were reinforced, as they are to-day, with a longing look towards the future and a real love of enterprise and initiative. The whole issue was undertaken with the advice and counsel of one of the Staff whose expert knowledge and excellent taste would be a constant check on any of the Editor's over-wild ideas and enthusiasms.

The future depends on the wishes of those who subscribe to the magazine. The Editor is of necessity guided by public opinion, and it is the duty of public opinion to express itself at a time like this. In the correspondence columns of this issue will be found some letters of disapproval : but it should be pointed out that most of the letters received during the last month, and certainly all those from the really representative sections of

Westminster opinion, have expressed approval of the steps taken to place THE ELIZABETHAN in the forefront of English school magazines. There were faults in the last issue, and the Editor has endeavoured to rectify them in this one, which is, of necessity, smaller than was its predecessor. For these faults he apologises, and to those who have written to him to express their views he offers his thanks and gratitude. To the future he looks forward with interest.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

One of the most encouraging features of Westminster life to-day is the large number of school societies which are harboured within its walls. There are nearly a dozen of these organisations flourishing to a greater or less degree in the School, and there can be few boys here who are not in some way connected with one of them. Some are naturally more efficient than others ; some are run entirely by masters while others are largely the product of the efforts of boys themselves. Some have an entirely intellectual appeal ; others have a more practical object. But all are characterised by the often unconscious but nevertheless real desire of their leaders to make Westminster into something a little more than merely an institution where one is taught to do Latin proses and to play games.

In a school situated in the middle of a city there is bound to be a lack of real creative endeavour, since there is less incentive for a boy to do things for himself when he is surrounded by places of entertainment than is the case when his school life takes place in some remote part of England. But Westminster enjoys other advantages, which she can justly claim as unique : the proximity to the Houses of Parliament has sustained a debating tradition over a long period, and the fact of being in the centre of London has enabled her to receive visits from many distinguished men who would be unable to wander further afield. It is significant that in recent years the School has come to make use of these advantages more than she had done in the past.

Society meetings provide something of value which can be obtained in no other way. Apart from the obvious merit of giving boys with enterprise a chance to do something valuable (which they

would probably not get otherwise), they can give to those who attend them a tremendous incentive to do things for themselves and to interest themselves in the problems of to-day and of to-morrow, in stimulating hobbies, and in intellectual accomplishments. They can give boys who would otherwise regard themselves as of little use to the School, and who would therefore become exceedingly critical of their surroundings, a chance to do something really worth while for the organisation to which they belong. Above all, they can broaden the mind and increase the scope of a boy's interests, and as such they have a fundamental value in any scholastic community.

The last eighteen months have seen the creation or revival of six new societies in the School, and all show signs of a prosperous existence. But there are still gaps which remain to be filled, and until these are filled Westminster will still seem an incomplete organism.

Foremost is the need for a Dramatic society. *There have been attempts in the past to produce plays in English, but there has never been a really sustained effort on the part of the whole school to launch a production worthy of the name of Westminster. Let us hope that the day is not far off when this defect will be corrected.* If once boys can get into the habit of acting and producing, there is no end to the possibilities awaiting them. But until this is done, Westminster will be lacking in something which her foundress considered one of the cardinal points of education and which is still intensely valuable to-day.

AN ADVENTURE

"I'm going to become a boy scout," I said, bursting into my Election-room one morning. The reactions to this remark were various: some people just laughed; others, who were used to my doing odd things, merely looked superior. A second Election said that he thought that only new boys became scouts, and at this I became rather cross. And so, as if to prove that I was really in earnest, I mounted the table and with great gusto began tying a "sheet bend" which, unfortunately, did not come off.

To become a scout is quite an adventure for one who has grown as old and senile as I have.

First comes the question of the uniform, and for some unknown reason schoolboys always laugh when they see someone in scout uniform for the first time. "Shorts," they say, "are not the most dignified dress for an upper Election," but no one can explain what is the subtle difference between the shorts which I wear once a week and those which the captain of fives wears every day. Anyhow, I made the most of my first appearance and set about learning how to tie the bow-line.

Then came the initiation to "H.Q." A person popularly known as "T.L." conducted me into the depths of the basement of Number Three. Here, instead of coal and rubbish, I found gaily painted rooms where scouts were busily engaged in numerous occupations. I was introduced to the "guillotine"—used by the bookbinders; I found carpentry, pottery-making, and even metal work being pursued with vigour. The walls were lined with neat bundles of tent equipment and with pictures of past camps. Here was an atmosphere which was sensible and stimulating, where boys were merry without being hearty, useful without being virtuous.

I settled down in one corner to learn my Morse code. What a pity it was, I thought, that I had not become a scout earlier.

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL SOCIETY

The Westminster School Society has received to date, in cash and under covenants, some £47,500 out of the £100,000 at which it aims. While this is a very encouraging total for the first eighteen months of its existence, it would be satisfactory if the £50,000 mark could be attained by the end of the year.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society, held on the 29th November, a special resolution was unanimously passed, making eligible for full membership of the Society Old Westminsters who subscribe, or covenant to subscribe, a minimum aggregate sum of £10, whereas previously an immediate payment of that sum was required.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR THE EVACUATION

The recent migration of the School to Lancing and elsewhere recalls other occasions upon which safety has been sought elsewhere than at Westminster. It can be said at once that there is no exact parallel. No doubt the children of the Grammar School heard in 1386 how the brave old Abbot Litlington and two of his monks at the rumour of a threatened invasion, had buckled on their armour "Quia licitum pugnare pro patria"—even as the Dean led his Chapter in person to try on gas masks in the recent crisis! But nothing came of it "because the winds were contrary," nor of "all those horrid hateful battles" (do people still learn that useful little mnemonic?) of the Wars of the Roses as far as Westminster was concerned. The Rebellions of Simnel, Warbeck and Wyatt were more exciting, for the last named got as far as Piccadilly before he was stopped. The Spanish Armada found—and left—the boys playing happily, if not at bowls, at any rate with hoops and tops; the Civil War of the next century merely removed the hoops and tops as ungodly and substituted longer and better sermons. So one might go on, down to the last War when the sound of the late Dr. Gow giving an air-raid warning at night by vigorously ringing the school bell in Yard caused a rapid evacuation of Grant's for the comparative safety of the Undercroft. But enough has been said to show that it was neither "the arrow that flieth by day" nor "the terror by night" that caused Westminsters in the past to leave the precincts. The real cause was "the sickness that destroyeth in the noon-day." We are apt to think of the Great Plague as an isolated phenomenon but in truth plague was endemic in London and there were outbreaks under Queen Elizabeth and James I which were almost as deadly as that of 1665. In the hot months it was, therefore, a wise precaution to remove the School into the country. Thus in July, 1563, Mr. Edward Brooke's house was taken at Putney and, after it had been "aired" at a cost of 3s. and after "the College horse" had been shod, the whole school repaired there and stayed there some weeks. In other years houses were taken at Wimbledon and at Wheathampstead. In 1596 the Queen's Scholars after "ther breaking up for ye plague" were away for 11 weeks.

In 1570 a new expedient was tried and the Dean and Chapter secured a permanent house at Chiswick, "a place convenient in the country whereunto the youth of the Grammer scole of Westmr. may resort and be instructed in good literature with as little losse of time as may be in time of sicknes or at other convenient and necessary times." The College house, as it came to be called, faced the river in Chiswick Mall, at the corner of Chiswick Lane, just beyond Chiswick Eyot and, although the house has been rebuilt, the curious may still see the massive stump of one of the great elms which stood between it and the river. Thither for nearly two hundred years the school used to migrate often for months at a time. The journey was usually made by boat from Westminster and the scholars took their beds with them. It must have made a pleasant break in days when holidays were few and far between and no doubt our Elizabethan predecessors looked forward with eager anticipation to the annual removal to the schoolhouse (hideous in 1577 with its "new colloringe with yallowe oker"!) at Chiswick.

Under Busby the school seems to have been almost as much at Chiswick as at Westminster. After his death, however, more regular holidays seem to have been introduced and, as the danger from plague decreased the College House was used less by the boys and more as a holiday residence for the Head Master. But to this day, as all Grantites know, the memory of these past days survives in "the Chiswicks" up Grant's, for the original Chiswicks were used as sickrooms before their conversion first into studies and later into the present Hall.

[*Printed with kind permission of the "Grantite Review."*]

AN OXFORD LETTER

Sir,—On coming up for a fourth year I felt much as an archæologist must do when he comes upon the rifled tomb of an Egyptian king. Those of my contemporaries whom I had automatically expected to see were not there, only a few remain with me, and the strangers who are here now are unimportant to me. So I thought that this might be the right time for me to sum up for you the Oxford of the last three years, as I knew it.

First, the people one met, whom one liked, or whom one simply knew and talked to by accident. I cannot mention names here, and it would be unwise to do so, because I am trying to see what Oxford is, not merely to contemplate my own sensations. The number of those one simply knows is, on the whole, pretty large; the salutation varies from "You must come to tea with me next week; I'll let you know when," to "I'm ashamed to say it, but I've forgotten your name." The prison-house of the growing boy becomes for the adolescent a "panopticon" in which he sees everyone with but little human contact. Those whom I shall leave without regret are now leaving me, and I can now see that to have met and talked with them was a fine training in the art of observing social taboos. For that I am grateful to them.

Those others, whom I liked, whom it was a pleasure to see and be with, they were my immediate environment. If I had been at Westminster with some of them, they gave body to the element of continuity in my education; what was permanent in us was recognized and strengthened. Those whom we met for the first time at Oxford altered us; if we admired certain qualities in them we found ourselves imitating them unconsciously. They stimulated in us the new characteristics called forth by Oxford. Our debt to them is more in what we do and are than in what I can say.

Then there were the institutions; the informality of the tutorial system, the friendship of some dons and the knowledge got from others. Then the lectures in the badly lighted halls, the women industriously taking notes and the men sometimes deigning to put something down on their scraps of paper, and, above it all, the voice of the lecturer as something unrelated. The meals in those same Halls, in which so little was said that was worth saying, and so much that we wanted to say and hear. The cinemas, with the undergraduates rowdy in the obscurity, and the townspeople mutely protesting; best of all the Scala, the one non-combine cinema, where we were sure of seeing something good.

Then there were the clubs, the Union, the political societies, and the smaller clubs where papers were read once a fortnight over mulled claret. Here certain memories stand out, of a brilliant paper speech by R. H. S. Crossman, delivered after only a few hours' notice, of the

free-for-all when Mosley came down (an evening which left its mark on one O.W.), of conversation and argument that was most "brilliant" when the subject of the paper was least important.

Finally, there were the examinations, whether they were collections, scholarships, or Schools. One lived so fast in the three-hour papers that they are simply blanks, punctuated by the misery of forgotten knowledge. And as a rest from this we had the countryside; an autumn day on Shotover, the river at Sutton Courtenay, and excavations at Seacourt.

So, on looking back, I find it hard to say exactly what Oxford is, for I have forgotten so much and what I have remembered may not be the most important. Certainly Oxford has been, and is, an experience that I should not like to be without, but I know that Oxford is quite unlike anything I shall ever know again. In fact, with all its pleasures and disappointments it has been less of a preparation than a lesson in adapting oneself to any environment for

YOUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER

Dear Sir,

You have, I believe, no more loyal contributors than your University Correspondents. Though the leopard may change his spots, though the chameleon may change his colours, though THE ELIZABETHAN may change cover, print, Editor, modesty and everything, yet do your Correspondents never falter in producing faithfully their terminal copy.

To justify his self-praise I must remind you that it is not without difficulty that we overcome that tendency which is born into the Englishman's blood to resist at all costs the writing of a letter. But there are greater obstacles than this. Whether it be that we are spending a happy morning in the lecture room with Professor Robertson or an equally happy evening in the cinema with Mr. Hulbert, whether we are whiling away an afternoon on a weekday watching the Colquhoun sculls from the towpath or on a Sunday eagerly listening to the Dean of Gloucester in Great Saint Mary's, you may be certain that those Old Westminsters who adorn the University of Cambridge hardly

have a moment in which to put their appreciations upon paper.

Circumstances, however, make it unnecessary for your Correspondent to tell you of Cambridge. The frequent return to the Abbey precincts of members of this University and the sight of several old familiar faces in the courts of the Cambridge colleges ensure a regular passage of news. All information is collected and all comment returned through channels far more effective than those of a Cambridge letter. Indeed, then, use no more of your space. Instead I shall return to my warm fireside which is the only satisfactory antidote to the proverbial Cambridge weather. Indeed, of such vigour is this during the bleak mid-winter that we would often gladly exchange our feet with the Pobble.

However, while I have fingers left with which to do so, let me hasten to sign myself

Your CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE ELIZABETHAN congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Burd on the birth of a son and heir.

Masters' Rehearsals of the Play took place on Monday, October 31st, and Monday, November 21st.

A. T. P. Harrison, and not, as stated in our last issue, P. H. Lloyd-Jones, won the Mure Scholarship. P. H. Lloyd-Jones *proxime accessit*.

We welcome this term E. E. Macy who has come from Tabor Academy, U.S.A., to spend a year at Westminster.

The collection in Abbey on Thursday, October 13th, was for the Fund for Czech Refugee Children.

The examination for candidates seeking Election to Christ Church took place in the Busby Library on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

A Glee Club has been formed under the direction of Dr. Lofthouse.

An Archæological Society has been formed under the presidency of the Rev. A. H. Franklin.

The Ireland Prize for Greek Verse and the Phillimore Translation Prize have been awarded to P. H. Lloyd-Jones, K.S. The Gumbleton Prize for English Verse has been awarded to R. H. F. Carlyle, K.S.

The School was once again able to watch the arrival and departure of Their Majesties on the occasion of the Opening of Parliament.

The O.T.C. has been using Richmond Park every Wednesday, when Platoons go down separately for short tactical training. A field-day was held at Berkhamsted with Aldenham on November 9th. On the same day the Scouts went down to Holmwood, Surrey.

Mr. E. H. Blakeney, O.W., gave a lecture to the School, on November 17th, on the subject of "the Bible as Literature."

Professor Witley, of the Middlesex Hospital Bacteriology Department, lectured to the Senior forms of the Science side on the work of Bacteriologists.

A lecture was delivered by Canon Manuel of India to senior forms on the subject of "Christianity in India."

This month's cover, which depicts the War Memorial up School, is published by kind permission of *Country Life*. The photograph of Fields is reproduced by kind permission of Mr. Burd.

All contributions for the February issue of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor by January 31st.

THE SCHOOL MISSION

The Birthday Fund which was launched to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mission has realized £165, and a full account of the sums contributed will be published in the annual report.

The Member's new officers are as follows:—
Chairman : Captain B. Stuart Horner.

Hon. Secretary : P. A. Tyser, 9, Ardwick Road, N.W.2.

Hon. Treasurer : Sir Arthur Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., 5, Albert Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE SOCIETIES

POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

Westminster is better equipped with school societies this term than for a number of years, and in any survey of their activities pride of place must go to the Political and Literary Society. This organisation is now in its eighth year, and throughout this time it has provided its members with a large number of stimulating and valuable meetings which men prominent in the political and literary world have been kind enough to address.

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM, C.B.

Their programme this term commenced with a visit from Captain Abraham, C.B., who is on the executive of the New Commonwealth. On Friday, November 18th, he talked to a gathering of members on a new plan for re-establishing collective security by means of an international insurance company controlling a large air-force. His plan was intensely original, intensely practical, and intensely simple : in brief, it consisted of a de-nationalized force organised by a board which received a premium of a portion of each contributing nation's armaments budget with which to equip a large air-force which would undertake to assist any of them if they were wantonly attacked. By this means collective security could once more become a real factor, and the chances of world peace would be tremendously enhanced.

LORD BALDWIN

On November 28th, Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, addressed the Society on the state of England under the surface during the period since the end of the Great War.

He showed how it is essential for everyone to grasp what was happening in the twenties if they were really to understand the problems of to-day. In 1922 England was overshadowed by subversive elements and by the growing extremists of the labour party : class war, not co-operation, was the attitude of a large proportion of the population. His own part in these surroundings had been first

of all to extract his party from the coalition government of Mr. Lloyd George, and when, on the death of Mr. Bonar Law, he had assumed office for the first time, he had seen confronting him the ugly shadow of a general strike. He had realized that there could be no peace until the strike had taken place, and so he determined that when it did come, which would be, if possible, in the spring or summer, he would fight it. He did so : the people of the country rallied to the side of the government, and he had won.

The strike cleared the air : a labour government in 1929 cleared it still further. In 1931 there came a second big crisis, and again the British public had proved that basically it was on the side of constitutional government and had, when the National Government was formed two years later, voluntarily taken on itself burdens which few nations could have borne. Lord Baldwin paid a tribute to the good sense of the average Englishman and especially to the gallant way in which his socialist friends had tackled the immense problem confronting them while they were in power.

The third crisis, he went on, was that connected with the abdication : once more British Democracy had triumphed and shown that in the hour of need it was fully as capable of dealing with great problems as any totalitarian government. Britain has never suffered the evils of such a government, because never—not even in a general strike—had she relied on force to gain peaceable ends. But this great heritage of ours will not work really well unless everyone does his part as a true citizen : if this is done it can be as efficient as any dictatorship and it will have the additional value of never cracking.

Throughout his speech Lord Baldwin spoke simply and clearly, and he went away leaving behind him a profound conviction in the fundamental value of democracy to-day.

Sir Roger Keyes, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, who was to have spoken to the Society on "Naval Security" on December 5th, was unable to do so, owing to illness, but on December 9th Dr. FitzRandolph, First Secretary to the German Embassy, spoke on "Germany and Europe." An account of this meeting will occur in the next issue of THE ELIZABETHAN.

ESSAY SOCIETY

The intellectual side of Westminster life is also catered for by another society, which is only in its first term of existence. Nevertheless, fortnightly meetings have been arranged throughout the term, and the support obtained has been most encouraging.

V. G. H. Hallett (G) on Archæology introduced the Society to the practical methods in use, and the wisdom required of the investigator. Our knowledge of the early ages is due almost entirely to the discoveries of archæologists, who have been able to reconstruct the successive stages of former civilizations from their relics. Archæology has been checking, illustrating, and correcting written history; and to the historian nothing is of greater importance than a knowledge of the conquest of material resources and the social consequences of such a conquest.

The President dealt with T. S. Eliot from a great conviction and knowledge, tracing the influences at work on the poet, and illustrating from his poems. Eliot's theory of poetry (that it is an escape from emotion) is profoundly different from Wordsworth's. His claim that the only way of expressing emotion in art is through a set of external objects is shown forcefully in such lines as "I have measured out my life in coffee spoons."

The early poems, *Prufrock*, *The Waste Land*, *The Hollow Men*, were satirical and despairing, then after five years of silence came *Ash Wednesday* and the truth he had been striving after stands revealed. *The Rock* and *The Murder in the Cathedral* confirm this conversion, and T. S. Eliot will be a great religious poet.

On Thursday, November 3rd, the society met in the physics lecture room to hear A. V. Adams, K.S., on the Conduction of Electricity. The lecture was a great success, the difficulties of explaining clearly to an audience chiefly unscientific the elements of static and current electricity and the conception of electrical energy being overcome by the patience and lucidity of the speaker, who illustrated each point with experiments whose obvious success was quickly appreciated by his listeners.

On November 17th, T. J. Brown, K.S., spoke on the Ballet, giving first the historical background from its introduction by Catherine de Medici through the virtuosity of the 18th century in Italy, the romanticism of the 19th century, to its retirement in Russia.

Then the æsthetic background was dealt with—the difficulties of choreography and music—and the speaker finished by delineating the masters of the modern ballet and its hopes for the future.

DEBATING SOCIETY

Another exceedingly valuable society that has been much neglected in recent years is the Debating society. At the beginning of this term it was revived on a permanent basis, and four very successful debates have been held. On the 24th October the motion "That this house considers the trend of modern literature undesirable" was lost fairly heavily; a week later a motion that partition was a good solution to the Palestine problem was similarly rejected; and on November 21st the censorship of the Press was deplored by a large majority. Perhaps the most interesting of them all was the first one, in which the house refused to approve Mr. Chamberlain's solution of the Czechoslovakian problem by 15 votes to 7. Some of the main speeches are given in detail below.

R. E. Nye, proposing, dealt at length with the history of Czechoslovakia and analysed the motives behind Hitler's Central European policy. He said that Germany was suffering from a national inferiority complex, the result of which was that there would be no security in Europe until it was removed: and the way to remove it was by not attempting to keep a stranglehold on Germany's national aspirations.

F. E. Noel-Baker, opposing, said that his case, which was unanswerable, was that in Czechoslovakia, the oldest state in Europe, Czech and Sudeten had lived together for centuries, until the recent crisis had been forced upon them by Nazi extremists. At the present moment Hitler's position had been immensely strengthened by our Government's policy; he was now well on the way to domination of Europe.

T. B. Nicholas, K.S., seconding, asked what alternative Mr. Chamberlain had had to his recent action. He had made the best of a very difficult situation; as it was, the terms of the agreement reached at Munich were much better than those at Godesberg. (Opposition laughter.)

B. A. Giles, fourth speaker, said that Mr. Chamberlain's alternative was to have acted months ago. His policy had put all Europe under the threat of Nazi power. The most important point was that in their declaration of May 26th the Sudetens had made no mention at all of going over to Germany.

Among those who subsequently spoke were B. A. Bernacchi, M. H. Flanders, E. E. Macy, P. F. Taylor and Mr. Blake.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Another of this term's new societies is the Archæological Society, which has been formed largely owing to the initiative of F. R. Allchin. The inaugural meeting was held on November 11th, and the following officials were elected:— President: Rev. A. H. Franklin. Vice-President: M. Kinchin-Smith, K.S. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: F. R. Allchin. Committee: J. B. Haywood, R. G. Cardew, J. P. Johnson and M. C. A. Lyall. The Society's objects are to promote the study of Archæology, and to this end lectures, meetings and expeditions to historical sites and to museums will be arranged. We shall hope to hear more of this worthy organisation in the future.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

The Aeronautical Society has followed up its successes of the last two terms with an attractive and very active programme for the winter months. Fortnightly meetings have been held throughout the term, the society has become affiliated to the Skybird League, and there has been a gratifying increase in the number of members. The meetings have included a lecture on "Flying Models" by P. Fitzhugh, an outing to Shoreham Airport while the School was at Lancing, and another to Vickers Aviation Factory at Weybridge after it had returned, a lantern lecture on the Civil Air Guard by a lecturer from the Air League of the British Empire, the showing of a "Skybird" film

and of lantern slides, and competitions for Scale models and aeronautical photographs. This programme has been carried through largely owing to the efficiency of the Hon. Treasurer, W. J. W. Sharrard, K.S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

This is another of the societies which have been revived during the last eighteen months, and the success of its efforts can be judged from the really excellent photographs which are periodically circulated in their portfolios for members' criticism. Their activities this term have included a visit to the Kodak works at Harrow, where a delightful and stimulating afternoon was spent; a demonstration of "Enlarging" by the President, L. H. Burd, Esq.; and other lectures on "Negative Material" (including the use of filters), "Developing the Negative," "After-treatment of the Print" and "Composition." These have all been designed for the beginner, but they have included many points useful to the advanced expert.

The annual competition will be for prints entitled "A Pictorial Competition." There will be no restriction of subject, but each entrant is required to produce four or more pictures. The closing date will be about the middle of the Election term; entries may be of any size, must be mounted on white or cream, and must not have been entered in any other competition.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Natural History Society has, in its short existence, become well known for its Sunday expeditions to out of the way places, and this term has proved no exception to the rule. With a membership of eighteen, it has pursued an active existence during the term, making outings to the Thames Marshes near Cliffe and also to Staines Reservoir. The first of these, which was made by kind permission of Lord Ritchie of Dundee, was rather spoilt by the tide being in, but both expeditions were very successful. On November 11th three members attended a show of ornithological and entomological films at the headquarters of the London Natural History Society, to which the society is affiliated; and on November 18th the secretary attended a lecture on the ringing and migration of seabirds at the Royal Institution.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

It is not often that this society ventures into print, but this does not prevent it leading a modest but highly enterprising existence. For five years, first under Mr. C. H. Taylor and later under Mr. A. S. Wordsworth, it has arranged debates for members of the School below the sixths, thereby performing what is surely a most valuable service to all concerned. It possesses a written but elastic constitution, and one of its most delightful features is the holding of debates in members' houses on Saturday afternoons. This term three debates have been held in addition to a general meeting, and all have proved most successful. The first of these, on the motion that "This house supports the government's attitude towards the present international situation," resulted in a verdict similar to that of the senior debating society, the government's condemnation by eleven votes to nine being largely the result of an excellent speech by a new member, W. Wedgewood Benn. The second debate was on the question of conscription, and this too was disproved of, while the final one was on the interesting motion "That this house considers that England owes more to America than America owes to England." The motion was lost by a small margin.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S UNION

One of the effects of the recent crisis was an increased interest in the work of the League of Nations Union Branch, and this was reflected in a large rise in membership. There have been four meetings during the term, two of which have been addressed by Mr. Blake, one by Mr. Smith-Kielland, and one by Miss Lucy Toy, who spoke on China. At the first meeting, which was held just after the crisis, Mr. Blake spoke on Czechoslovakia whence he had recently returned, and he doubted if the Sudeten Germans were anxious to be incorporated in the Third Reich since well over fifty per cent. of them were keen Trade Unionists. He lamented the fall of the last stronghold of democracy in Eastern Europe and showed how already a reaction towards fascism was taking place there. He pointed out that we had lost in Czechoslovakia an ally who had helped us in the War and who had, for her size, the largest and most efficient army in Europe. At his second

meeting Mr. Blake talked on the work of the League of Nations. He pointed out that it was worth keeping the machinery of the League if only in the hope that some day Italy and Germany might wish to return to it, and he hoped that our government would readopt a League policy. The third meeting was addressed by Mr. Smith-Kielland, Counsellor of the Norwegian Embassy, and a skier of international repute. He spoke of the history of ski-ing and the importance of sport in promoting international goodwill. He described the Scandinavian countries as "the peaceful corner of Europe," and showed that, though they were bound together by peace treaties and trade agreements, yet in the event of war, each will fight only in its own defence.

This term the branch has borrowed a number of new publications from the League of Nations Union Library for the use of the School and it has also printed a propaganda sheet describing the aims and policy of the Union and this has been distributed throughout the School.

The newly elected officers are P. F. Taylor (Secretary), and B. Turner-Samuels (Treasurer).

THE MUSIC

It has long been felt that it would be a good thing to provide the means by which boys could enter into some form of singing which was purely voluntary and was not so much of a drudge as Mad. Soc. The "Glee Club," instituted this term, seems to have succeeded in carrying this into effect. Naturally there are many difficulties which arise in connection with voluntary part-singing in a school, especially in one which is composed greatly of day-boys, but under the supervision of Dr. Lofthouse and Mr. Rowe, the Club has had some encouraging meetings which everyone who has attended has enjoyed. Unfortunately the attendance from senior boys is greater than from the juniors, with the result that the basses overbalance the trebles—a fact which could be remedied if new boys could be persuaded separately to join in spite of the lurid tales of woe which are spread abroad by Mad. Soc. haters! The only other obstacle to vocal success is to find a time when members can attend conveniently and without undue sacrifice of other things.

A revival of House Concerts has been made this term and Homeboarders and Grant's have both given a concert. The idea of these concerts is to produce more individual talent, which they certainly have done; and incidentally they have shown that it is vocal items which form the attractive element, partly perhaps because one is much more embarrassed to sing than play an instrumental solo in front of others.

Another innovation this term is practice in conducting. Several boys have been turning up regularly to Orchestral Society meetings on Mondays and learning how to conduct an orchestra and we hope to get some of them to conduct at the next School Concert. As to the School Orchestra, it is essential that members attend more rehearsals. At present these become dull to the few who always turn up, whereas they could be much more fun if everyone could come regularly. If this happened, difficulties would not have to be repeated every time, "for the benefit of those who weren't here last time!"

BOOK REVIEW

The Editor of "The Elizabethan" acknowledges the receipt of the following book for review:—

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND

By JOHN RODGERS

(Batsford, 7s. 6d.)

Mr. Rodgers's book undoubtedly fills a gap which has long existed in the literature of our English Public Schools. There has been no lack of individual histories or of compendiums dealing with the "big twelve," but in producing a book which deals with over 90 of our most ancient scholastic institutions, the author has performed a work which many would have deemed too great a task for one writer.

The schools dealt with in this volume range from the very early foundations of King's, Canterbury, King's, Rochester, and St. Peter's, York, to eighteenth century institutions such as Stonyhurst and Downside. All are described in proportion to their interest and importance, and although descriptions are necessarily concise, there is much in them that is interesting and little that is not accurate.

For the Westminster the first and third chapters are necessarily the most interesting. In the former

the author discusses many of the vital problems that confront the public schools to-day; he points out how the modern conception of these institutions is mainly the work of Dr. Arnold, before whose time they were "virgin forests untouched by the hand of reform . . . a system of anarchy tempered by despotism," and how Arnold strove to make Rugby famous for religious and moral principles, gentlemanly conduct, and intellectual ability.

To-day the public school rests on the basis of the monitorial system—a peculiarly English development in which the boy possesses far more influence and responsibility than the master. It rests, too, on the twin poles of worship of good form and worship of athletics—an attitude which Lytton Strachey expressed in the words: "An English public-school boy who wore the wrong clothes and took no interest in football was a contradiction in terms." It rests, too, on the important institution of the O.T.C., at which everyone grumbles but which everyone accepts with a resigned humour. The general attitude is shown in the story of the O.T.C. which numbered down the rank "8, 9, 10, Knave, Queen, King, Ace," the reply to which was "Remainder stand fast, court cards double-march!"

After a few remarks deploring the architecture of most of our schools—what a pity it is that their development coincided with the Victorian era—Mr. Rodgers asks the important question: "Can the public schools survive this century?" He points out that the birth-rate is falling and that the middle classes, having fewer children and also having to pay large taxes to support state-aided schools, are ceasing to regard the older schools in such a favourable light as they have in the past. St. Bee's, Cumberland, is due to close down next year, and to-day headmasters are forced to be sales-managers rather than scholars and teachers. Perhaps the solution lies in the fusion of the public and secondary schools into one common body: this would certainly be the wish of the original founders of our great schools. But one thing must never be lost—the boarding school. The author has tremendous faith in this as the one means of producing really sociable men.

Another solution would be to make all children attend the same schools in their early years whatever the social or financial standing of their parents. To-day it is quite impossible for an

elementary schoolboy to take advantage of the endowments which were intended for boys of his class, but if education was the same for everyone until the age of 13, the public schools would obtain an infiltration of new blood which would be to their lasting benefit and which would broaden their outlook and sympathies.

The third chapter of the book deals with the schools of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Westminster justly comes first. The account abounds with anecdotes : of Alexander Nowell, who was rebuked for reprimanding Queen Elizabeth in a sermon in the Abbey ; of the Westminster boys who saved the Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East during the great fire ; of Busby, who refused to take off his hat in the presence of Charles II on the grounds that the boys must never be allowed to think that anyone could be a greater man than their Head Master ; of the school life of the poet Cowper, in whose time the " little poets of Westminster were encouraged with silver pence as a reward for a good piece of Latin," and who regarded a school boy as merely capable of

" his wild excursions, window breaking feats,
Robbery of gardens, quarrels in the streets,
His hair-breadth escapes, and all his daring
schemes."

The entire account takes up four and a quarter pages, and can be criticised only for a perhaps undue realisation of the great beauty of many of the school buildings—the Head Master's house is not mentioned, and there are but four lines on Ashburnham House—and for a failure to grasp the importance of many of Westminster's contributions to the Public School system. One misses the mention of Vincent Square, of early Westminster rowing, and of such names as Rutherford, Vincent, and Liddell, and it is a pity that Mr. Rodgers thinks that King's Scholars no longer live in one long dormitory. But one cannot mention everything, and it is something that the School's antiquity is respected.

The first chapter will probably provoke criticism ; the great worship of the Boarding-school seems unjustified ; but surely the author is right in his views on the part which the sons of the less well-to-do should play in any foundation such as ours. The public schools have always reflected the current of national life : perhaps in

a more democratic age they will become more cosmopolitan. At any rate, no one can deny that College was built for the benefit of a type of boy profoundly different from most of its inmates in 1938.

THE SEAGULL

Now spending her strength of gray and swerving
Phantom the shouting headland round
Delicate storm bird dips ; time is not hers, only
Rough territory of sea sound.

Streamlined, strong she steers her bevelled course
And writes wild sorrow down the sky ;
Windborne she sails, flung clear of seashore's grind
And morning echoes her terse, strong cry.

Turning, she rides seaward, a curve of shafted
speed
Freedom lining her width of wings ;
The power now is released, she is a veering dream
Gathering the world beneath her wings.

P. L. G.

nunc dimittis. . .

Now let thy servant, Lord,
According to thy word
Depart, for mine eyes have seen.

Now that the late summer green
Is burning and bronzing and glows,
Now that is faded the summer's last rose
And golden the harvest is reaped,
Soon, Lord, shall my years be reaped
By Time's relentless scythe.

Have mercy upon us, Lord God.

Lord, now that are ended the strong days
Of shouting and singing and youth's ways,
Lord, now that our voices have sung thy praise,
Grant us thy peace.

Lord, thou hast seen, thou has known
My years falling as blossoms blown
Upon the breath of time ; as tears
Falling hast thou known my sad years,
Tears on Time's wrinkled face, tears
Of all sadness, tears of all faiths lost.
Lord, thou hast known my perplexities tossed,
My doubtings and denials hast thou heard,
Heard my denials of thy holy Word.
Have mercy, Lord.

B. A. G.

THE FIELDS

WESTMINSTER v. MALVERN

(Lost 1—2.)

There had been heavy rain the previous night, leaving the ground slippery rather than muddy. Conditions were made more difficult by the sun which shone brightly from behind one end allied with a steady wind from the same direction. Westminster won the toss and had the advantage of sun and wind at their backs : they were unfortunate in finding the wind stronger when they came to face it in the second half.

R. Porch which gave F. F. Calway no chance. There was no further score before half-time.

In the second half play was mostly in the Westminster half and the strength of the wind prevented goal-kicks from reaching more than half way to the middle of the ground. Malvern, realising their advantage, kept up a steady pressure but found the Westminster defence obstinate. As often happens when pressure on one goal is very heavy, there were occasional breakaways and from one of them Page-Wood



A view of Fields to-day showing the extensive alterations imposed by the Government's Air Raid Precautions.

After ten minutes of very even play K. A. H. Hinge broke through the middle and was unfortunate enough to slip when shooting : even so, the Malvern goalkeeper did well to put his weakened shot round the post. What effects a goal for Westminster at this point might have had on the game it is impossible to tell. A few minutes later came the first Malvern goal, a good shot by

had a good scoring chance but shot straight at the goalkeeper. The whole side worked very hard under the adverse conditions and Malvern only succeeded in scoring their second goal five minutes from the end of the match. Calway was very safe in goal and Goatly extremely hard working : the rest of the team acquitted themselves well and played hard till the end.

Teams.

Westminster.—F. F. Calway, goal ; B. V. I. Greenish and P. S. E. Duke, backs ; C. A. Richardson, R. G. Woodwark and A. F. Taylor, halves ; E. M. H. Wilkinson, K. S., P. Goatly, J. H. Page-Wood, K. A. H. Hinge and R. G. Dawson, forwards.

Malvern.—A. G. Denton-Thompson, goal ; J. Bolland and R. A. Young, backs ; P. E. Gerahty, I. G. Gow and S. P. T. Houldsworth, halves ; A. N. Willis, T. F. D. Simmons, R. O. H. Porch, D. de F. Morehouse and G. D. Dowdeswell, forwards.

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE

Lost 1—3

The conditions for the match were quite good. There was a slight breeze, an occasional visit from the sun, and a ground which had managed to absorb the deluge of Friday night. After the kick-off, the ball went from one goal mouth to the other several times, but neither goalkeeper was severely tested. Westminster at this stage, seemed slightly the faster side and the understanding between the wing-halves and inside forwards produced some good movements. The first goal came to Westminster after about a quarter of an hour's play. Goatly received the ball in the middle of the ground, and with a long kick made a perfect opening for Dawson who centred the ball for Page-Wood to kick left-footed into the back of the net. There followed a period in which Westminster were definitely superior but in which Tanner, the Charterhouse centre-forward, led one or two dangerous breakaways. From one of these he succeeded in eluding Woodwark and dribbling very fast approached Calway in the Westminster goal and loosed off a sudden shot on the run. Fortunately it came near Calway but even so it was a fine effort to save a shot of that pace at such close range. Charterhouse had two more dangerous movements, carried out by Tanner with the aid of the right wing and, when half-time came, it was a relief to Westminster supporters that the lead of one goal was still intact.

The second half was very different from the first. Charterhouse managed to score three times without reply. The first goal was lucky, but then many goals are, the second was a fine individual performance by Tanner, who succeeded in eluding the valiant attentions of Woodwark, and the third was a tragedy which rubbed salt into the wound of a vanquished team. Westminster had set a pace which they did not succeed in maintaining. The strain fell particularly heavily on the insides and

wing halves, and except for Richardson who played magnificently throughout, it was obvious that these players were feeling the strain of heavier "going." Whether we have the Shrewsbury swamp of last week (a phrase used here in its literal sense and not as a description of the defeat at Charterhouse) to thank for the way in which Charterhouse played in heavy conditions, or whether the stamina of a slightly older side was responsible for it, the supremacy of the second half of the match belonged to Charterhouse. Their first goal came after about an hour's play, their second shortly after and their third soon before the end. Play on the left wing resulted in the ball being scrambled into the middle when the Charterhouse inside left was well placed for a certain goal and Westminster lost the lead. A long pass up the middle from the Charterhouse right back was well taken by Tanner who, after quick dribble, gave Calway no chance with a well placed shot. Westminster were now struggling to keep up with their opponents and were holding on rather than attacking. There seemed little chance of further score when the Charterhouse right-back took a long kick down the ground. The spectators watched its long flight through the air, saw a moment of hesitation on the part of goalkeeper and back and then watched the first bounce of the ball pass over the goalkeeper's hands into the net.

THE WATER

At last we have gone back to swivels ! Lowe swivels (which are made up of a forward pin close to the oar, which moves in a circle about the rowing pin, which is fixed) have been fitted on one of the Senior Trial eights as an experiment. Theoretically this should prevent the bump after the finish which is experienced with fixed-pin rowlocks. In practice much more is accomplished for, while providing something fixed to work on, they give a feeling of smoothness, lightness, and stability which it is difficult to acquire with any other type of swivel and absolutely unobtainable with fixed pins which allow too much play for the oar. The success of this experiment cannot be really judged until after the Trial VIII's race at the end of this term.

As has been customary in the past, the beginning of the term was devoted to tubbing. The light

pairs were constantly in use, but owing to the pressure of Eight outings and coaching, it has not been possible latterly to go out in them regularly. On the other hand, sculling has been pursued very successfully, Ted Phelps, as in past years, having been coaching the Pinks and Pink and Whites. A new feature is his use of a double sculler, in which he sculls as bow and coaches another person at stroke and a third in a best boat alongside. The effect of rowing in the double sculler is very beneficial; there is neither balance nor steering to worry about, the coach having complete control of the boat, and so one can really concentrate on style in a way which is impossible in a single sculler.

After the week-end which should have been the Exeat, three Senior Trial VIII's were put out. "A" and "B" are in the "Martlet" and the "Fly," both of which have been strengthened and now run reasonably true. The "Martlet" has been fitted with the Lowe swivels. "C" VIII has the misfortune to be in the "Alacrity," which resembles a corkscrew more than a boat. To make up for the boat, "C" crew is considerably stronger than either "A" or "B" crew. Next term there will be only two senior Trial VIII's, and it is to be hoped that this arrangement will mean keener competition among the VIII's this term. In order to let as many people as possible row in the Trial VIII's, the Pinks, of whom there are three, are not rowing regularly in the VIII's, but only as substitutes in cases of illness. In the second week of November two Junior VIII's were put out in their new clinker boats, which were bought for them this term. These boats are slightly flatter than is usual and consequently are considerably easier to balance. In addition to these VIII's, the Composite VIII is making its short but sharp outings in the dark every afternoon. The Composite VIII was an innovation of last year, and was such a success that it was decided to continue it this year. It consists of a nucleus of Coaches and Pinks who row regularly, the remaining places being filled up by different people each time from the Senior VIII's. These are given an opportunity of rowing in a faster and better VIII than they are accustomed to, which helps them in their own crews. Both the Senior and Junior Trial VIII's will race on Thursday, December 15th.

We welcome a new member of the Staff, Mr. E. C. N. Edwards, who has very kindly consented

to coach. He rowed in the First VIII at Bedford School and subsequently rowed in the First VIII at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1921-2-3. This brings the total of rowing masters up to seven, and no doubt future Westminster will see a Staff v. Boys race.

We welcome also E. E. Macy, who is a visitor from Tabor Academy, and who has come here for a year. He stroked the Tabor Academy crew which beat Radley College last summer. He is now stroking "C" Trial VIII.

The First VIII boat will be christened "Earl Howe," after the 1st Earl Howe, who was the victor of the Glorious First of June. His flagship was the "Queen Charlotte."

The two new Junior boats will be christened "Edward Vernon" and "Sir Eliab Harvey." Admiral Vernon ("Old Grog") commanded the "Burford" at the capture of Porto Bello in 1737. Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., commanded the "Fighting Temeraire" at the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. All three Admirals are Old Westminsters, and in each case the light fours used for the Senior House IV's have been called after their flagships.

W. S. B. C.

FENCING

After a successful season last summer, the team has been, so far, comparatively unsuccessful: out of a total of five matches fought, we have won three and lost two. In the case of our two defeats, we came up against considerably stronger sides from Lansdowne House and Salle Paul and the results of our matches with them were not altogether unexpected.

The Colts have fought one match against Eton, in which L. A. Wilson distinguished himself by winning three fights out of a total of four: it is unfortunate that the rest of the team were not up to his standard.

As regards the numbers of fencers, this term sees an increase over the total of last summer, as we now have just over thirty. The present number is a very comfortable one considering the limited amount of space that is available in the gym.

Last term we suffered a great loss when our two instructors, Macintosh and Harrod left after many years of teaching here. It would be difficult to

form an estimate of the immense amount that they have done for the School by their patient and conscientious work during the long time that they have been with us. In their teaching they exhibited unflinching patience and interest in all who were their pupils and many past and present fencers at Westminster owe a great debt to them. It is solely owing to their unremitting care and extremely able instruction that Westminster has attained the position that it has held for some time. It is with great sorrow that we lose them and we wish them happiness in their new duties. As successors to them we have had the great fortune to secure the services of Captain Gauthier, of the London Fencing Club and Parsons, of the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot, both of whom, we feel sure, will ably continue the work of Macintosh and Harrod.

The results of matches fought so far this term have been as follows:—

Saturday, October 8th

v. LANSDOWNE HOUSE FENCING CLUB

Lost 17½—9½

In this, the first match of the season, we suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of a team whom we expected to be much stronger than ourselves. We lost the foil and sabre 6—3 and the épée 5½—3½.

Saturday, October 15th

v. WELLINGTON COLLEGE

Won 11½—15½

After winning the foil 1—8 we lost the épée badly by 6½—2½. In this weapon D. F. Pears did not manage to win any fights while Nye won 1½ and FitzHugh 1 fight. However, by winning the sabre 4—5 we won the match fairly comfortably 11½—15½.

Saturday, October 22nd

v. GUY'S HOSPITAL

Won 11—16

We started off this match by winning the foil 4—5, but lost the épée by the same margin, thus leaving the issue to be decided in the sabre. This was won by the large margin of 2—7.

Saturday, October 29th

v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY "A" TEAM

Won 12—15

In this match we encountered a team that was considerably weaker than we were but who were very difficult to fence. We won all three weapons 4—5.

Saturday, November 19th

v. SALLE PAUL

Lost 13—14

This match was rather an extraordinary one as we had to fight off the sabre and épée first and finish up with the foil. We started off by winning the sabre 2—7, but then, unfortunately, lost the épée and foil by large margins.

THE GYMNASIUM

For the first time for some years the pole in the gymnasium has been climbed to its full height. This feat was performed by P. H. Bosanquet (G) last term.

BOXING

WESTMINSTER v. MERCHANT TAYLORS

This match, revived after a lapse of some years, was held at Westminster on November 3rd.

It was a most exciting contest and the result depended on the last fight, which gave Merchant Taylors the victory by 6 wins to 5.

Westminster was stronger in the lighter weights, which is encouraging for future years. Yealland and Abrahams both scored good wins and Meyer, although he did not manage to beat his opponent, boxed very well. Nichols was unfortunately not fit enough to take part in the match.

M.T.

W.

6 st. 7 lb. —D. A. Jones lost to N. D. Sandeson.
 8 st. 10 lb. —J. A. Kibble beat D. A. M. Abbas.
 7 st. —D. M. Ritson lost to D. S. Wilde.
 9 st. —G. H. Hill lost to I. J. Abrahams.
 7 st. —F. J. C. Allwood beat J. B. R. Hodges.
 9 st. 7 lb. —J. M. Richardson lost to M. E. T. Yealland.
 7 st. 7 lb. —P. King beat A. L. Dorling.
 10 st. —C. A. Houlder beat L. E. Cranfield.
 8 st. —J. A. Vance lost to J. McA. Allan, K.S.
 11 st. —E. Joseph beat R. Wakeford.
 8 st. —G. E. C. Paulin beat J. S. Meyer.

FIVES

Three matches have been played up to date this season. The first pair, E. M. H. Wilkinson, K.S., and E. S. Meyer, K.S., were beaten by a strong Wyverns pair, who won in three straight games. At Eton the first pair again suffered a rather crushing defeat, while the second pair, R. O. I. Borrodaile and D. S. Winckworth, did only slightly better. We recorded our first win against the City of London School here: our first pair beat both their pairs, while our second pair had a very good game against their first and beat their second. On December 6th the School played the Old Cholmeleians in the last match of the term.

CHESS CLUB

The Chess Club has suffered in former years through lack of keenness on the part of its executive, and the lack of interest of the rest of the School. These circumstances have changed a little, and the Club is well on its way to winning its first School match since 1932. The Team went to the City of London School on November 25th, and the result was as follows:—

Westminster 2, City of London 4.

On the following day the team was beaten by Charterhouse by 5 games to 1. Fixtures have been arranged with St. Paul's and University College

School, and a Colts' fixture has also been arranged with St. Paul's.

SQUASH RACKETS

Shortly after the School returned from Lancing, negotiations were started with the Secretary of the Thames House Squash Rackets Club with a view to obtaining permission for members of the School to use their courts during specified hours.

As a result of this a School Squash Rackets Club was formed, consisting of twenty members, and controlled by a committee consisting of one Master and three senior members of the Club.

The Club has the exclusive use of two of the Thames House Courts during the occupat. on whole school days, and from 4.30 to 6 on Plays.

It is hoped that a team will be formed before the end of the present term, to play a team of Masters. There will also be a tournament for all the members.

Non-members of the Club are permitted to use the Club Courts for not more than six games in a term, at a fee of 1/6 per period, as are members of the Staff; the money resulting from this will be devoted to a "professional's fund" for providing expert tuition for senior members of the Club.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*.

THE NEW COVER

[A selection of the Correspondence received on this subject is printed below.—ED.]

Sir,

My first impression upon receiving a copy of THE ELIZABETHAN of this month was that its altered form must be in some way connected with the crisis, but the note on page 242 where criticism of the issue is invited left me in doubt.

The idea of illustrating THE ELIZABETHAN with photographs is an excellent one, but should they extend to the cover, which, incidentally, suffers rather badly in the post? One misses the pink cover, which can almost be said to be traditional—the gold cover in June, 1937, was exceptional but legitimate in view of the time when it appeared—and in these times of change tradition should not be ignored.

The new type of print used in this issue somehow lacks the distinction and even the distinctness of that used in recent years. I hope that the old cover and the old print will be restored.

Of the reading matter in this issue there can be but little criticism other than of the substitution of points from letters for the letters themselves—I trust this is not intended to be permanent—and a certain vagueness in some statements: who, for example, was the mysterious winner of the Brackenbury Scholarship at Balliol and what were the two schools which the First VIII succeeded in defeating?

Yours faithfully,
SPENCER G. MAURICE.

6, St. Mark's Square,
Regent's Park, N.W.1.

[We wish to point out to Mr. Maurice that the information which he requires was given in the June and July numbers of THE ELIZABETHAN.—ED.]

Sir,

I do not think that I have ever before addressed an Editor. Your request for criticism of your November number is my excuse.

The contents and arrangement appear to be as good as ever. Of the new type one may not complain; it is

doubtless an improvement and one to which we shall get used, despite an apparent excess of black ink on some pages.

But I wish to enter a strong protest against the new cover. There is a value in tradition, and what can preserve that value in THE ELIZABETHAN so well as its pink cover? I never had the honour in my school-days of wearing pink (unadulterated), but the sight of the pink cover still gives me a thrill. It is a symbol which embodies a great deal that cannot be expressed in words. I suffered in silence when, a few years ago, a change of cover resulted in the loss of the old familiar sights, the Doorway, Big Ben, Abbey, the Crimea Memorial, not to mention the rod (unless this last is now represented, in its living state, by one of the floral decorations of the coat of arms on what I fear I must, at any rate for the moment, call the "late" cover).

Besides, with all due deference to the good and interesting photograph, the new cover might I think justifiably be called commonplace. It suggests a type which is used in the advertisements of some firms—as I undid my ELIZABETHAN I thought it *was* one. I cannot think that a topical photograph is of sufficient dignity and permanence to form a suitable cover for such an "institution" as THE ELIZABETHAN, which surely deserves one that is also distinctive and unique.

I know that this is an age of changes. Some are overdue, some are good, but some are neither necessary nor good. I would myself place the change in the cover of THE ELIZABETHAN in the last category. You yourself, Sir, in the first Editorial of this number referred with appreciation to that "something unique" which the School possesses in its buildings and surroundings. Those of us who no longer live in the precincts value any link with these old associations and I submit that such breaks with the distant past, unless absolutely necessary, might with advantage be avoided.

The Editor of THE ELIZABETHAN holds office for only a year. I realise that this fact must call for the exercise of great restraint, especially in an Editor of ability and energy, if, in these days of change and unrest which affects us all, he is to fulfil his responsibilities not only to the present, but also to the past and to the future (he will himself be an O.W. one day). But such restraint is doubly necessary if tradition is to be maintained under an annual change of Editor. I have tried to suggest some reasons for its exercise in this case, and feel sure that you will realise that I only do so in the desire to uphold the best traditions of the School.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

BRIG.-GEN. J. B. WELLS.

(A.H. and Q.S. 1894-8.)

The Cottage,
Weston, Shrewsbury.

Sir,

I would be very grateful if you would write me a letter explaining the full reasons of the change of covering used in the last issue of THE ELIZABETHAN. I was horrified at the cheap white rag that I received the other day, and when I realised that this was the present representation of the dignified and austere gazette which I have been accustomed to receiving, I was dumbfounded and my sorrow knew no depths.

Why have we given up the customary pink cover which must be so very widely known? Why have we adopted a paper so vastly inferior to the old paper? Why, if you must put a photograph on the outside,

could not it have been a photograph and not a miserable blur?

If you, Sir, have had any large part in the disgusting changes of policy, then you have betrayed the honour of the position you hold.

I may add that those O.W. friends of mine to whom I have mentioned the subject (if they have not already done so to me) heartily endorse my sentiments.

Awaiting your full explanation,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

St. Thomas' House,

Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.

P. A. TYSER.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, would like to express our disapproval of various innovations in the current number of THE ELIZABETHAN. We would have welcomed a set of photographs illustrating aspects of life at Lancing, but we do not consider that it was necessary to publish three views of the same subject and a panorama of the home farm at Lancing with a small group of school buildings in the background.

We would suggest that taking points in order of their appearance in your current issue:—

Orations did not take place on Election Tuesday and hence they cannot be the "direct lineal descendants of the speeches which Major candidates were required to make at Election."

The following should not be classed as officers: the Secretaries of the Political, Literary, Aeronautical, Photographical, Debating and Natural History societies. If it is necessary to inform readers as to the existence of these gentlemen, it should not be to the degradation of the Captains of Boxing and Swimming, the Hon. Sec. of Football and the Comptroller of the Boathouse.

If further issues must follow the example of the *Daily Mirror*, a few strip cartoons, a live letter box and a sanctuary should be added to complete the effect.

A picture paper should provide prospective photographers with a manual of photography, a camera with coupled range-finder and an exposure meter.

We would like, however, to congratulate the Editor on the improvement in the quality of the paper and printing, but hope that in the future we may be spared "Christ Church College" and "the 'House.'"

Trusting that you find these suggestions helpful,

We remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

I. R. CLOUT,

M. G. S. HARSTON,

E. N. SKRENDER,

R. W. HOGG,

P. H. BOSANQUET.

Trinity College,
Cambridge.

Sir,

May I congratulate you on the production of the brightest ELIZABETHAN we have seen for a very long time. I particularly liked seeing that such gentlemen as the Secretaries of the Debating and Essay Societies are at last put on an equal footing with the Captains of Swimming and Shooting. The former certainly do as much, if not more, work for the good of the School generally, than the latter, and have long deserved the place you have given them.

OBSERVER.

Dr. DEARMER

Sir,

I am writing a life of my husband, the late Dr. Percy Dearmer, and I wonder if, amongst your readers, there may be some who were contemporaries of his at Westminster, who may have personal recollections of him and of the School at that time. He was at Westminster in 1880-1.

I shall be grateful for any help or information.

Yours faithfully,
NAN DEARMER.

48, Jubilee Place,
Chelsea, S.W.3.

WESTMINSTERS ABROAD

Sir,

I have pleasure in forwarding THE ELIZABETHAN to the addresses below :—

- C. E. Lonsdale, Dindigul, Southern India.
- E. H. G. Lonsdale, Mechanical Transport, Sudan Defence Force, Khartoum North.
- C. J. G. Lonsdale, Shawnigan Lake School, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Do you know of any other O.W. who has three sons working in three different continents outside Europe?

Yours faithfully,
N. H. M. LONSDALE.

Weston Rectory,
Shifnal, Shropshire.

CHRIST CHURCH

Sir,

I was surprised to see Christ Church referred to as "Christ Church College" in the November issue of THE ELIZABETHAN. This is at best an archaism which has not been used for more than two centuries, and at worst it is a complete misnomer. As such, I can see no need for its revival.

I also wondered if the inverted commas, used when referring to Christ Church as the House, were necessary. It is an accepted name, in the same way as one calls the House of Commons merely the House. These are indeed exactly analogous, for it is only an abbreviation in both cases, and so I should have thought the commas might be dispensed with.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. O'BRIEN.

Christ Church, Oxford.

[The Editor apologises for this mistake which he will endeavour to correct in future.]

AN ORGAN UP SCHOOL

Sir,

I should first like to congratulate you on the success of the November issue of THE ELIZABETHAN, which was of even greater interest than usual.

I should like to bring to the attention of Westminsters past and present, to what may seem, on the surface, of small importance and little concern to them. It is remarkable that a public school of the importance and size of Westminster, does not possess in its hall an

organ, but only a small and somewhat unsatisfactory type of harmonium, which has long been in need of repair. It has for some years been repaired with partial success, in the hopes that its life may be lengthened, but sooner or later, a day will come when, at Latin Prayers, it will fail entirely; it will be then that the question of possessing an organ or of making further repairs will arise.

There are many examples of other schools of far smaller size, that possess an organ, which is often of considerable size. It needs little imagination to realise the great service to the School the possession of an instrument would be for concerts and recitals, as well as for general use and for purposes of practice.

School music seems of late to have undergone a revival and is now on a high standard, this being apparent in the great concern and enthusiasm that was clearly shown in the Music Competitions last term. It seems, therefore, almost unbelievable that a musical school is without the most useful and perhaps the greatest musical instrument.

Trusting that this will be of concern and interest to some, if only a few,

I am,
Yours, etc.,
MICHAEL V. HARRISON.

Exeter College, Oxford.

ASHBURTON DAY, BISLEY

Sir,

We feel we ought to report that Westminster again figured on the ranges at Bisley this year, but only we regret to say in the Public Schools' Veterans' Competition. The team was as follows :—

N. W. McCaw, R. J. Drury, E. H. Seward, Major Pollard and G. R. Johnston, assisted by Mr. Munro-Faure who, in the capacity of Reserve, kindly helped with the scoring.

As a result of our letter in THE ELIZABETHAN last October, a few O.W.W. came forward and availed themselves of practice and coaching, and one at least was in the final team.

We are still hopeful of other O.W.W. or members of the School VIII coming forward and communicating with either Mr. N. W. McCaw, "Rhodos," Teddington, Middlesex, or Mr. R. J. Drury, "Brylai," Coombe Hill Road, Kingston, Surrey, both of whom would be glad to offer advice or to coach those who have not had previous experience on the Bisley Ranges, so that we may have more material from which to choose. It may not be generally known that an O.T.C. qualification is unnecessary to shoot in the Public Schools Veterans' Competition.

The North London Rifle Club at Bisley are organising a special competition on the lines of the "Veterans" in the spring of next year. Any O.W.W. who would like to take part in this competition should communicate with the above. The Club has generously offered the use of its Club House and targets to all Public Schools Veterans who wish to obtain practice.

It might be again mentioned that the Empire Team that went to South Africa and Australia last Autumn, and who won the Empire Match with a record score, contained two O.W.W. and both members more than upheld the honour of the School.

Cannot the Ashburton be revived so far as Westminster is concerned, and so, among other things, provide a steady flow of shots for the Veterans' Competition?

We are,

Yours, etc.,

OLD WESTMINSTERS RIFLE CLUB.

Bisley Camp.

W. G. RUTHERFORD

Sir,

I was most interested in reading the article in your November issue on W. G. Rutherford—whose first Captain at Westminster I was, being in office when he came—and I sympathise in the writer's desire that justice should be done to his great qualities as a man and his great services to the School. But my immediate purpose is to point out that the appointment of a Head Master of thirty was by no means "quite an innovation" in 1883. Scott was of the same age when he became Head Master and Liddell only five years older. In point of fact the old method of appointment by which Christ Church and Trinity College, Cambridge, nominated alternately, lent itself to the appointment of fairly young men, distinguished students and Fellows, who might wish to marry and have Oxford or Cambridge for a home of their own.

CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

Old Rectory,

Pitchcott, nr. Aylesbury.

SQUASH RACKETS

Sir,

Since your last issue there has been a certain amount of unexpected opposition to the demolition of the Busby Library for the erection of squash courts; so an alternative plan has been proposed. It is only necessary to remove the bookshelves from the Busby Library, put in a glass roof instead of the present ceiling, and brick in the window to have a room approximately the right dimensions for a squash court. The Seventh form could then play squash instead of noughts-and-crosses.

Yours sincerely,

THE WRITER OF THE EDITORIAL.

KING'S SCHOLAR'S PASSAGE

Sir,

While walking about in the district between Victoria Street and Vauxhall Bridge Road, I found myself walking down a little alley labelled in large letters "King's Scholar's Passage." Not having met anyone who has heard of this passage and presuming that it was probably connected with a route which K.S.S. were accustomed to take walking up Fields, I would like to make use of your columns in the belief that one of your readers will be able to supply some history on the subject.

Yours, etc., K. S.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Mr. H. I. P. Hallett, K.C., has been appointed Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. R. N. Heaton has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Mr. M. V. S. Hunter has been awarded the Lord Justice Holker Senior Scholarship at Grays Inn.

Mr. J. G. Boyd has been elected to a Boulter Exhibition in Modern History at Christ Church.

Mr. L. A. Brown, of Westminster and Milton Academy, has been elected to a Harvard Prize Scholarship.

BIRTHS

BLAIR.—On July 8, the wife of J. H. Blair, a daughter.

CORBOULD.—On June 13, the wife of Paul Corbould, a daughter.

DARLINGTON.—On November 8, the wife of the Revd. John Darlington, a son.

MARRIAGES

BAKER-KER.—On September 3, E. B. H. Baker, I.C.S., to Iris Margaret Douglas, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Malcolm Ker and Mrs. Ker.

BARRINGTON-WARD-KERFOOT.—On October 20, Victor Michael Barrington-Ward to Isobel, elder daughter of the late Dr. S. J. Kerfoot, of Clifton, Bristol.

GAYE-WILSON.—On November 1, Arthur Stretton Gaye to Mary Baird, only daughter of the late Sir David Wilson, Bt., of Carbeth, and of Susan, Lady Wilson, Blaressan, Killearn, Stirlingshire.

HARDY - BAILEY. — On September 3, Thomas Guille, only son of Mr. B. F. Hardy, late Master of Rigaud's, to Joan Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bailey, of Gloucester.

HOOPER-BARDER.—On July 23, Francis Barrington Hooper to Audrey Evelyn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barder, of Harrow.

ISAACS-SAMUEL.—On October 19, Alan Henry Isaacs to Dorothea, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dennis E. Samuel.

NEAVE-HUGGINS.—On July 16, David Peter Bremner Neave to Nancy Wreford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Huggins, of Nigel, South Africa.

WAKELY-TINSON.—On November 10, at Lahore Cathedral, Leonard John Dean Wakely, I.C.S., to Margaret Housse-magne, elder daughter of the late Commander Charles Tinson and of Mrs. Tinson, of Ireton Road, Colchester.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the deaths of several Old Westminsters.

MR. FRANK HERBERT COLLER, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of St. Lucia, and later an official of the Ministry of Food both during and after the War, died suddenly at Ardleigh Court, Essex, on October 8, at the age of 71. Born at King's Lynn, he was admitted to Westminster in 1876, becoming Q.S. in 1881 and Captain of the School in 1884. At Oxford, when he was at Christ Church, he took a first class in Classical Moderations and graduated with a first class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1889. The following year he was president of the Oxford Union. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1893, and, after practising on the South Eastern Circuit, took up a legal career abroad. He became Chief Justice of St. Lucia in 1912, and Prize Court Judge in 1914. Returning to England he served in the Ministry of Food from 1917 to 1921, and from 1921 to 1925 was Secretary, Board of Trade (Food Department).

PILOT OFFICER ROY STAMFORD CHILL, who was killed on October 22 when the aeroplane which he was piloting crashed at Khormaksar, near Aden, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chill, of Beechwood Avenue, Finchley. He was up Busby's from 1928 to 1930. He was the elder brother of Mr. R. C. Chill, who left last year.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KERR, who died on September 3, at the age of 79, was the son of Mr. T. N. Kerr, of Tavistock Square, London. He was at Westminster from 1872 to 1873.

Of the late Mr. R. H. Williams, whose death last year was recorded in these columns, a correspondent writes: Of the dwindling band of my Westminster contemporaries many will have noted with regret the news of the death of Reginald Henry Williams, who died on January 27th, 1937, at the house at Storrington in Sussex to which he had retired a few years ago. He was the second son of the Rev. Daniel Roland Williams, and one of a large family of brothers and sisters. Born on May 28th, 1864, he was admitted to the School as an Exhibitioner on June 21st, 1878, and elected into College in 1879. When I myself became a Q.S. in 1880 he was a second election; and from that time onwards he and I were intimate friends. He was generally known to his friends by the nickname of "the Badger," the origin of which, as of many such sobriquets, was lost in obscurity—at any rate, I never learned it—but I always associated it in my mind with the love of natural history which was characteristic of him. Both at School and at Oxford he was one whom one could not imagine using an indecent or profane word, but whose unostentatious and sweet-tempered goodness earned universal liking and respect. He acted the part of Davus in the *Phormio* of 1882. In 1883 he was elected head to Christ Church, and was placed in the first class (as a morphologist) by the National Science Examiners in 1887. Both at Westminster and at Christ Church he was a devotee of the river, and he rowed 3 in his College boat at the Eights in 1888. After taking his degree, he read theology, though not for the Schools, and then went to Cuddesdon to prepare himself for ordination. He was ordained in 1889 to a curacy at Odd Rode in Cheshire, and, after serving several other curacies in London and its suburbs, was presented by his mother in 1914 to the rectory of Bowers Gifford in Essex, which his father had previously held. This he exchanged in 1922 for the living of Ashingdon in the same county and diocese. He had now begun to suffer from arthritis, and it was under increasing difficulties due to this disease that he carried on his work as a parish priest for seven years more, but was then compelled to retire from the active exercise of his ministry and settled eventually at Storrington, where he died. He was happily married on July 8th, 1908, to Anne McLaren Mitchell, of Oakendean, Melrose, N.B., who, with a daughter, survives him. *Requiescat in pace.*

C. C. J. W.

ELIZABETHAN CLUB

The General Committee Meetings for 1939 will take place on January 25th, March 1st, May 3rd, June 7th, October 4th, November 15th.

THE WESTMINSTER BALL

(Tuesday, December 20th)

The University Secretaries are:—

N. M. BEYTS	} for Oxford.
J. A. G. CORRIE	
E. J. A. FREEMAN	} for Cambridge.
W. P. W. BARNES	

The price of tickets for O.W.W. and their guests will be 15/- after December 15th.

ROVER CREW

The membership of the crew is now twenty, of whom two hold warrants, and includes six members of last year's P.L.'s and Scouts.

The attendances at the meetings have been good, but it is hoped that more members will attend the meetings during the coming year.

The policy of the Crew at its meetings is to study various aspects of scouting and social service, and a start was made in December by a visit to the North Kensington Community Centre; here we were shown a club, clinic, gymnasium and kindergarten school all under one roof.

On Saturday, January 8th, the Crew, together with several Rovers from other Public Schools, went to St. George's Hall to see the Roland House Pantomime, a reunion to which we always look forward. In March the School Troop very kindly invited the Rovers to tea, but we had to part early to attend a lecture at the headquarters of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion centre in Peckham. It may be noted that there are a great number of London Rovers who are on the lists of blood donors.

The Whitsun week-end saw four Rovers encamped with five thousand fellow Rovers at the Moot at Gatton Park, the largest Moot ever held. Nearly all the Rovers camped in pairs, each having their tent, so that a vast crescent of small hike tents stretched across the park, divided into the various South-Eastern County Groups.

The happenings of the week-end are too numerous to mention, chief among them being the magnificent camp fires attended by everyone at the camp, where the fellowship of scouting was appreciated to the full. Next year there will be a World Moot in Scotland, during August, when it is hoped that we can again send several representatives.

The Crew camp which was to have been held during June had to be cancelled owing to the lack of support. Nevertheless, a meeting was held a week later at Reading, when the future of the Crew was debated. The Annual General Meeting which was to have been held on September 28th, has been postponed to Wednesday, December 7th, owing to the closing of the School H.Q. during the crisis.

Five Rovers were very kindly invited by the G.S.M. and Troop to the School Camp, which was held at Kinlochewe near Loch Moree in Scotland. A. N. Winckworth and E. R. Bindloss provided two cars, which proved very useful in transporting supplies and in taking parties to various beauty spots.

W. G. Steven with two members of the School Troop, took the Junior Troop of Millbank Scouts to camp at Pangbourne.

SQUASH RACKETS

A meeting of all members of the Elizabethan Club who are interested in Squash Rackets will be held at "The Grampians," Shepherd's Bush Road, on Thursday, December 22nd, at 6.30 p.m.

It is particularly requested that as large an attendance as possible will be present to approve or turn down the Squash Committee's recommendations, which have the approval of the Games Committee and which are briefly as follows:—

- (1) That "The Grampians" be the headquarters of O.W.W. squash rackets.
- (2) That a yearly subscription of 5/- be imposed which will entitle each member to be a full member of "The Grampians."
- (3) That a ladder and other competitions be organised.

Twenty-eight matches have been arranged so far for this season—further suggestions will be welcomed by P. W. G. Kann, Orchard Way, Ottershaw, Surrey. Ottershaw 25. Met. 6941.

The following information is published for the benefit of Readers :—

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

President—SIR REGINALD HOSKINS, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer—SIR ERNEST GOODHART, Bart., 122, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

Hon. Secretary—MR. G. E. TUNNICLIFFE, 15, Arundel Street, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary (Games)—MR. W. E. GERRISH, Ashburnham, Sandown Road, Esher.

The Elizabethan Club was founded in 1861 as the Old Boys' Club of Westminster School. In 1923 the Old Westminsters' Football and Cricket Clubs were amalgamated with The Elizabethan Club. Parents of boys in the School are given the opportunity of securing the eligibility of their sons for election to life membership of the Club by a system of termly payments. This is rapidly identifying the Elizabethan Club with the whole body of Old Westminsters. Its objects are to preserve the associations and to further the interests and prosperity of the School, to promote the intercourse of Old Westminsters, and to encourage games, sports and athletics amongst Old Westminsters. The Hon. Secretary, G. E. Tunncliffe, Esq., 15, Arundel Street, W.C.2, will be pleased to give any further information.

THE SCHOOL MISSION

The Mission was founded in 1888, and began work as a Boys' Club in Soho. In 1891 it moved to Westminster.

It maintains a Club at Napier Hall, Hide Place, Vincent Square, for working boys of the Westminster district. The Club is managed by a Superintendent who will welcome visits from present or past Westminsters on the nights when the Club is open (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, except from July to September, when the Club opens only one night a week). The Mission also assists in the maintenance of the Westminster Company, 1st Cadet Batt. London Regiment, "The Queen's," at Lammas Hall, Battersea, where Westminster visitors are also welcome.

Regular help from young O.W.W. in the Boys' Club and as officers of the Cadet Company is much needed. Further information will be given by the Hon. Secretary, Captain B. Stuart Horner, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Contributions towards the expenses of the Mission may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Arthur R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., 5, Albert Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE, No. 2233

This Lodge was formed in 1888, and consists of Old Westminsters. It meets at Westminster School four times a year—in March, June, October, and December. It is the senior Public School Lodge belonging to the Public Schools Union, which holds an Annual Festival at each school in turn.

Old Westminsters desiring to join the Lodge should communicate with the Secretary, W. J. Armitage, Esq., Longholt, Hildenborough, Kent.

"THE ELIZABETHAN"

Members of the Elizabethan Club who have notified the Secretary of the Club of their desire to receive THE ELIZABETHAN are requested to notify him at once should they change their address, as copies returned through the Dead Letter office necessitate the erasure of the addressee's name from the publisher's list.

Subscribers who are not members of the Club should make such notification to the Editor.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

Most back numbers from 1874 to the present day are obtainable from the Editor, price 1s. each.

WESTMINSTER HISTORY

The following histories of Westminster are in print :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL : A HISTORY. By L. E. Tanner, M.V.O., F.S.A., M.A., [O.W.] *Country Life*, 1934. Demy 4to, 10/6 net. Illustrated with 63 photographs.

WESTMINSTER. By J. D. Carleton, B.A., [O.W.] *Blackie*, 1938. 5/- net, 7/6 leather. Illustrated.

THE SCHOOL STORE

The Store is situated on the ground floor of Ashburnham. It was founded in 1931 to assist the school games, for which the profits are used.

The Store is open during term time from 9.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. except on Saturdays when it closes at 2.0 p.m. All O.W.W. colours are stocked.

The Telephone Number is ABBEY 1873.

A Supplementary Volume to

THE RECORD
OF
OLD WESTMINSTERS

Comprising

PART I. Addenda and Corrigenda to the Original Work.

PART II. A Supplement containing a Biographical List of all those who have been admitted to the School from Play Term 1919 to Election Term 1937 (incorporating and superseding the Supplement to the original work).

Compiled by

J. B. WHITMORE, F.S.A.

and

G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE, F.S.A.

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