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THE ELIZABETHAN

VOL. XXVIII. No. 6

MARCH 1962

ISSUE No. 646

Editors of *The Elizabethan* :

P. G. McC. Brown (Senior Editor)

H. F. J. Hodgson (Advertising Manager)

A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

P. A. B. PRAG has been appointed Head of Wren's.

C. Y. HARBEN, Head of Ashburnham,
P. R. LATTIN, Head of Liddell's,
V. L. MURPHY, Head of Busby's, and
M. K. COOPER, Ashburnham,
have been appointed School Monitors.

Captain of Football: M. K. COOPER.
Captain of Fencing: N. P. TURQUET, Ashburnham.

The following University awards have been announced:—

Christ Church Election:

- J. A. CHRISTIE, Q.S., Westminster Scholarship in Biology.
- A. D. HAMILTON, Busby's, Westminster Scholarship in History.
- M. J. GILLAN, Busby's, Westminster Scholarship in Science.
- C. Y. HARBEN, Ashburnham, Westminster Scholarship in Science.
- H. ELWYN-JONES, Busby's, Westminster Exhibition in History.
- J. G. FORREST, Ashburnham, Westminster Exhibition in Science.

Trinity Election:

- S. W. WYNN, Busby's, Open Exhibition and Westminster Exhibition in Mathematics.

Open Awards:

- R. A. BIRT, Wren's, Choral Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford.
- R. A. HITCHMAN, Q.S., Open Scholarship in Classics, New College, Oxford.
- R. J. GREENHILL, Q.S., Open Scholarship in History, New College, Oxford.
- S. J. MARKS, Wren's, Open Exhibition in History, New College, Oxford.
- P. G. McC. BROWN, Q.S., Open Scholarship in Classics, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
- C. P. C. METCALF, Liddell's, Open Minor Scholarship in Classics, Trinity College, Oxford.
- R. A. KLEIN, Busby's, Milner Scholarship in Science, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
- L. C. F. INGERSLEV, Busby's, has been awarded a Trevelyan Scholarship at Cambridge.
- S. C. M. HUNT, Busby's, has been selected for a Shell Scholarship at Cambridge.

Three masters have joined the staff for this term, and Dr. Haines has returned. Mr. Goodchild was educated at Whitgift College and Trinity College, Cambridge; his interests are travel and dialectology, and he has worked on a pig farm; he is teaching French. Mr. Sutherland-Smith, who is teaching Biology, was educated at Bedford School and Cambridge; his interests are sailing, rowing and mountaineering, and he is a virtuoso on the recorder. Finally, Mr. Usherwood, who is taking Mr. Lushington's place for this term, was educated at Westminster School, where he was Head of Liddell's and founder of the School Croquet Club. His hobby is art-gazing.

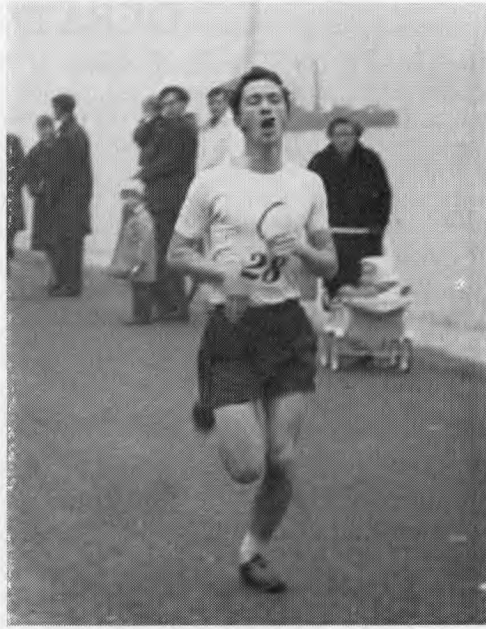
We were very sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Osborne Peasgood, sub-organist of the Abbey, on January 25th. The Queen's Scholars attended his funeral in the Abbey on February 8th.

During the first half of the term, the Head Master spent a fortnight in America attending The American Headmasters' Association Conference at Rye, N.Y.

Two innovations this term are a Record Library and a Film Society; the films shown so far have been *Tiger Bay*, *High Noon*, *A Day at the Races*, and *Seven Samurai*.

A performance of *Endgame*, by Samuel Beckett, will be given by a few Scholars up School on Tuesday, May 15th. Requests for tickets, which will be treated strictly in order of application, should be sent to The Business Manager, *Endgame*, 3 Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1. The School Play, *The Crucible*, by Arthur Miller, is being performed on March 15th, 16th and 17th; it will be reviewed in the next edition.

The editors of *Polygon*, which is this month celebrating its first anniversary, thought that, as it is now available in duplicated form, Old Westminsterers might like to order the magazine; letters should be sent to The Business Manager, *Polygon*, 3 Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.



J. G. Forrest winning this year's long distance race. A full report of the term's athletics will appear in our next edition.
[Photo: J. S. Wright.]

CENA CLASSICA 1961

The fifth Cena Classica was held on December 17th, and to mark the anniversary an innovation was made; the meal was given up School, and it was thus possible to accommodate more guests than ever before. After an impressively chanted menu, in an engaging mixture of Latin and Greek, the meal was served in candlelight. The company then adjourned to the dining-room of Ashburnham House, where the entertainments were staged by members of the Classical side and some guest artists from the other sides.

The first skit was a hilarious and erudite parody of Commem., performed by the Classical Remove. This was followed by a performance from the Science sides, chiefly memorable for its profusion of appalling puns. The junior year of the Classical Seventh, in something of the same spirit, mounted an impressive series of classical charades representing grammatical usage; a road accident, for example, portrayed "Supine following a verb of motion". Next came another guest performance,

this time from the Historians, whose delicately scatological portrayal of scenes from the life of Luther tempered the evening's rarefied classical atmosphere with some blasts of healthy mediaevalism.

After an interval, the Classical Sixth acted an anti-H-bomb campaign of the classical era, complete with soap-box orator. The effect was of knockabout slapstick, interspersed with bursts of faultless Ciceronian Latin, complete with clausulae. In the next act the Remove portrayed the experiences of a trio of German editors when their editions are vetted by Plato himself; one of the highspots of the evening was provided by the junior year of the Classical Seventh, who acted a live version of the film "Stimm of Stimms", starring the beat poet Dregory Torso. They were followed by their elder brethren of the senior year, whose acting of a hitherto unrecorded sequel to the *Odyssey* terminated the fifth and most successful Cena Classica.

DEBATING SOCIETY

Revivalism is the occupational disease of Deb. Soc. secretaries, as a glance at the old minutes will show, and the present secretary has the consolation of knowing that he is following a hallowed path in his attempts to revive interest in the Society; whether he will meet with greater or more lasting success than his predecessors, only time will show. The committee has been revived, and shows its adeptness at the art of committeemanship by its ability to postpone the taking of decisions in referring vexed points to a sub-committee consisting of the secretary, while a new list of members has been compiled, and even evoked protests from those omitted from it, surely a sign of reviving interest.

The first debate this term was held on January 31st, on the motion "That this House deplores the constitutional impotence of the Crown". R. M. Y. Shackleton, proposing, suggested that the surviving prerogatives of the Crown were farcical, and should either be abolished or increased. Despite Queen Victoria's fear that under Mr. Gladstone "this country was in danger of sinking into a Democracy", today we were in danger of sinking into a meritocracy, an unnatural and inhuman form of society against which a monarchy was a safeguard. There was no danger of a revival of royal absolutism, and in the most often quoted example, the Civil Wars, the Crown had been defending the popular cause against the aristocracy and the middle classes. We needed a mediator, and the Queen was by upbringing best suited to this task. There was no profit in the present pretence that medieval trapping possessed any meaning, and since abolition of the monarchy would be a disaster, an increase was the only course.

H. F. J. Hodgson, opposing, welcomed and agreed with the proposer's statement that abolition of the monarchy would be a disaster; the case was whether its existing powers should be increased. Despite the proposer's touching picture of the Queen as friend of the working man and guardian against oligarchy, to increase the powers of the Crown would lead to hereditary rule, which would leave all to chance and give us no control over our future.

J. P. H. House, seconding, made the point that although the complexity of modern life made absolutism impossible, the Crown could still act as a mediator, while J. W. Ewell, fourth speaker, placed his main emphasis, with the aid of copious quotations from Bagehot, on the prestige which

the Crown was given by its position above party, which would be lost by an increase. From the floor, C. P. C. Metcalf agreed with the opposers that an increase in the Crown's powers would lose it its position as a focus; despite their fine words the proposers wanted a tyranny. The secretary suggested that since any increase in the powers of the Crown would lead to revolution, all republicans present should further their ends by voting for the motion. W. Cran suggested that the monarchy would disappear as the importance of nation states diminished, and the chairman asserted that "whatever's best administered is best" and we should not remain as we are. After several other people had spoken, the motion was rejected by nine votes to three.

The next meeting, on Monday, February 12th, on the motion "That this House would rather live to eat than eat to live", attracted a far larger attendance, partly because of greater publicity, and partly because of the more universal appeal of the motion. A. F. H. Villeneuve, proposing, made a fascinating speech generously sprinkled with succulent images. Pleasure could only be reached through the senses, all five of which were gratified by gastronomy. Eating was a natural function enabling man to recuperate his energies, but also "an art stemming from a science, by a force which transforms this need to joy". At the table family links were connected, business relations improved, and great ideas exchanged. Only the highest civilizations had indulged in it; food was the sovereign restorer of equanimity, and the destiny of nations depended on it, from which it followed that we lived to eat.

W. Cran, opposing, said that the proposer's witty speech had missed the point; the motion implied that food was the sole aim of life, which was ridiculous. The issue was one of materialism versus the spiritual aspects of life. Over indulgence blunted the senses and became a habit, leading to self-destruction. All physical pleasures were short-lived and diminished with age, while no philosophy ever ceased to appeal after a certain number of years. Art, philosophy and religion were the great consolations from the possession of which all other considerations followed; we should take first things first.

J. J. T. Jeal, seconding, maintained that "by the very fact that human beings are subject to the conditions of human nature, they will be attracted by memory impulses, and these they must pursue, or live in unhappiness or frustration". Only those

burnt up by their ideals were incapable of deriving enjoyment from eating. Nor did eating apply only to food; the absorption of beauty with the eyes was proof of mental eating, as was human love; there was also the social aspect of food. The true gastronome was not a glutton, for gluttons merely gorged themselves, and this was not the true meaning of living to eat. C. P. C. Metcalf, fourth speaker, suggested that all the proposer's sentiments could well be expressed by a plump and nicely-coloured sow. Were these the values of Western civilization? The art galleries mentioned by the previous speaker were an intellectual enjoyment. With the advent of concentrated foods and pills it was now possible to have a balanced diet.

From the floor, R. M. Y. Shackleton denied that living to eat involved excess, while B. D. Postan suggested that Chaucer in his *Pardoner's Tale* had put the sin of gluttony above all others, and this showed that in an age of stability the menace of living to eat had been recognized. H. P. Wynn asked if we wanted to feel on waking up that our

next meal was solely to prolong life, and the secretary stressed the self-control involved in gastronomy. C. A. McKenzie asked, if we exerted all this self-control, where we spent our leisure time—in the gallery feeding our eyes? There was little to choose between the coronary thrombosis of excess and the constipation of the ascetic Luther. J. W. Ewell demanded that the opposers, so busy in defying hedonism, should give us a more satisfactory alternative, and P. R. Morrell stressed the value of meal-time as a time of unity: we should not live at so reckless a pace if we took more time over our meals. The chairman spoke in favour of the motion, and D. F. J. Piachaud and A. T. Cooke also spoke. The motion was rejected by eleven votes to twelve, after an abstainer changed his mind.

The meeting on Wednesday, March 7th, an interdebate with St. Paul's in return for a visit made by Deb. Soc. last term, on the motion "That this House would make wildcat strikes illegal", will be reported in a later issue.

ARNOLD FOSTER

Arnold and Mrs. Foster have just retired. While Mrs. Foster had been the School's flute teacher since its return to London, Arnold became its Director of Music before the war, and taught the piano here since as long before that as 1926. For thirty-five years, then, successive generations of boys have had their time at school enriched by his unique way of opening their ears to music; and very many of them, as is shown by the number of people who contributed to his leaving presents, and by the things they said in their letters, have been benefiting from it ever since.

The better one has learnt to know him, and to translate his "Not bad!" into its true meaning "Well done!", the plainer it has become that here was someone who cared very much indeed, and who was prepared to take endless trouble for individuals and for the School's music as a whole, trouble which often, at the time, went unnoticed. The stories that have been handed down to later generations about his activities during the School's evacuation have a heroic ring about them (nearly all seem to have involved marathon bicycling) and here, if anywhere, the results were plain to see, in the enthusiasm he kindled, the high standard he achieved with the school as a whole, and the half-dozen or so who since then have begun what are obviously going to be distinguished careers as

concert soloists.

Outside the school, the Arnold Foster Choir and Orchestra continue to provide the programmes recognized by the critics over the years as a musical achievement not to be found elsewhere. Without these concerts numbers of less known or unknown works, especially by Russian composers and by the English school of this century (above all, Vaughan Williams and Holst), would scarcely ever be heard. Usually, when a work of this kind suddenly becomes popular, the records will show that Arnold gave it its first London performance some fifteen years before and has been playing it every now and again ever since.

Anyone who has heard his *Three Festive Carols* (performed at his farewell concert last term) will agree that the tunefulness, lightness of touch, and fitting of rhythm to words and harmony to sense which Arnold has taught so many to appreciate in other composers' works, from Purcell to Randall Thompson, are abundantly present in his own. We shall miss him very much, but we have two consolations, that he will now have the time to compose more of such music, and that all who enjoy his own particular brand of music-making have only to walk to Vincent Square to listen to or to take part in it, and to meet him and Mrs. Foster again.

THE BUSBY PLAY



The Court Scene in Busby's production of John Steinbeck's "The Moon is Down". Colonel Lanser (J. D. Howes, standing, centre) questions Alex Morden (C. R. Barlas, right). Also on stage are (left to right) Lieutenant Tonder (W. J. B. Meakin), Captain Loft (J. S. Wright), Major Hunter (C. R. Asquith), Mayor Orden (C. A. McKenzie, seated) and Captain Bentick (J. H. S. McAnally).

[Photo: A. P. Wright]

This year's choice for the Busby Play (now almost as much in the Westminster tradition as Latin Prayers), Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*, shows the impact of sudden Nazi occupation upon a peaceful democratic community—say, Norway—and the inevitable growth of tension between the humane mayor, a man of peace, and the colonel, a professional soldier who, remembering the interplay of forces in Belgium in similar circumstances, would like to avoid provoking the same sequence of resistance, assassination, reprisal and counter-reprisal. The message of the play, as the mayor is led out to his inevitable execution, and the colonel and his staff realize that a free population will never collaborate with the New Order, seems to be that freedom will always win against tyranny. Whether in view of Hungary and the Baltic states you think this pie in the sky, or a truism (are wars won by ideas, or does God fight on the side of the big battalions, or rather the top scientists?), the

result was a moving play in which, unlike the average Western, where one's sympathies are with the Good Men in their inevitable victory over the Bad, or the Whites over the Reds, one felt that both sides were in a sense the victims of a destiny decided elsewhere ("the Capital") rather as in a Greek tragedy. Or did perhaps the real tragedy lie in the passivity with which the humane colonel, for all his disillusionment, and his decent young officers accepted this destiny, and their worship of their sole gods, efficiency and obedience? Another moral might well be drawn that the Resistance should not waste ammunition on the lieutenants, but shoot the colonel.

That Mr. Rawes, the producer, with sixteen parts to fill from one house, not to mention stage staff, should have put across convincingly so subtle and sensitive a play can but fill the rest of us mere mortals with admiration. The two main parts, those of the mayor and the colonel, were

admirably played on a suitably low pedal by C. A. McKenzie and J. D. Howes; and A. P. Wright did well as the mayor's friend, with a make-up that recalled to one lady in the audience no less a person than D. H. Lawrence. Of the other minor parts, A. F. H. Villeneuve was a very proper butler, and of the colonel's officers, C. R. Asquith, with his deep voice and lounging height, made the most commanding impression. J. S. Wright had perhaps the easiest part as the contrasting Nazi thug (he did it very well) and W. J. B. Meakin by far the hardest; it may be doubted whether any schoolboy could really portray war hysteria. Of the female rôles, R. L. de Freitas as the mayor's wife and J. R. Truscott as Annie, the maid, made highly successful débuts. Mr. Spaul's set was most adaptable and attractive to the eye, and A. J. B. Simon's stage staff worked wonders in the intervals. All in all, an enterprising house play.

WILLIAM THOMAS SOCIETY

During the Play term, though the president, Dr. Haines, was temporarily absent on his Leverhulme scholarship, the William Thomas Society was far from moribund. Mr. Christopher Lee kindly consented to preside over the three meetings which took place.

The first, a talk from Mr. Gilbert Potter, Honorary Fellow of the Heraldic Society, traced the development of armour through the medium of monumental brasses. The gradual replacement of chain mail by the more intricate sheet armour was clearly shown, as was the later perfection and ornamentation of this style, which was to culminate in the so-called "White Armour" of Tudor times.

Professor Julian Brown, O.W., lecturer in

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palaeography at King's College in the Strand, gave a more specialized talk on the Lindisfarne Gospels. His account of the manuscript's brief stay in Ashburnham House, only narrowly to miss destruction by fire, served as a reminder of the historical attachments of many of the School's buildings. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of his talk was the brilliantly coloured slides depicting the minute intricacies of the Gospels themselves, as well as many other less well-known examples of early monastic illumination.

Towards the end of the term the Society received a visit from Mr. W. B. Stevens, an assistant editor of the Victoria County History, whose talk on local history was more an attempt to justify the subject than to show its methods or its results.

This term, Mr. S. S. Frere, lecturer on Romano-British History at the Institute of Archaeology, has given a talk on Roman civilization in Britain. His talk embraced every aspect of the civilization, from the soldier down to the shopkeeper, and was a great success.

PHOENIX SOCIETY

If Society meetings at Westminster tend to follow a rather conventional pattern, this was certainly not the case when Mr. Gregory Corso addressed the Phoenix Society in November. Mr.

Corso, in his own words one of the few really genuine beatnik poets, claimed that his intention was to clear up several misconceptions about the beat movement, and in this his audience must surely have been satisfied. His highly intelligent paper was very much to the point, and certainly struck home.

He immediately condemned the prostitution of the term "beat" by the mass media, showing that it was easy for the popular press to attack and defeat what they considered the beat movement to be, because it was a figment of their own misguided imagination. The beatnik was not the Frankenstein that, for instance, *Time* magazine made him out to be; he did not have cake in his beard, or dirt between his toes, or smoke reefers. The American beatnik rebelled against the American "crummy" bourgeois tradition, the embodiment of the "square" concept; and thus the kind of beatnik that he himself was could only exist in America, where there was this tradition, this "solid wall", to protest against. The English self-styled "beat" was a poor, disillusioned, "sympathetic and pathetic" product of the mass media. His remark that Beethoven was a beatnik was greeted with some laughter; yet, in that Beethoven was "in contact with his time" and constituted a rebellion, a word which Mr. Corso,

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perhaps intentionally, avoided, his point was surprisingly valid; for, as he afterwards agreed, the beat movement was nothing new.

Mr. Corso went on to attack the term "beat movement", because, he said, movement entails motion, and "motion" means "subject to stop", which the beat movement was not. Attacking the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, he said that a "square" was one who worried about what would happen if the bomb fell tomorrow, whereas the "beatnik" worried about what would happen if the bomb never fell. On an intellectual level, his talk of "space" and "time" defeated most of his audience. Space in time was vital to man's existence, and to deprive man of space would be to deprive him of his whole existence; this, one felt, was something of a truism.

It was, however, only when the time for questions came that his more far-reaching views appeared. "Man is perfect" was perhaps the most startling point made, while his claim that God is only

something that man conceived by virtue of his perfection also surprised many; and his maintaining that there was a need for heroism in the modern world, and that beatniks fulfilled this need, started a perhaps unnecessarily fervent discussion. His insistence, however, that each beatnik constitutes an individual rebellion, and hence could have no disciples, met with general approval.

This was an extraordinarily stimulating meeting, and the attendance was correspondingly high. Poets are, to a large extent, philosophers, yet one could not help feeling that, if Gregory Corso had read some of his own highly individual poetry, he could have made his position clearer, even though his beatnik prose was surprisingly lucid. The obvious conservative nature of the house would have been less aroused, if he had done so, and he would also have been able to attack his opponents on his own ground, which he was unable to do.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editors,

May I beg the courtesy of your columns to thank the very many musical Old Westminsters who so generously contributed to some of the lavish gifts which were showered upon us on our retirement. We shall not only treasure the gifts but the thought and good wishes that go with them. The list of names too will often serve to remind us of the many fine musical performances achieved together over the past twenty-two years.

I must also thank the masters, the boys now at the School and the regular helpers of the Orchestra for their gifts and good wishes for our future.

We have been deeply moved by the expression of so much regard from so many of our former pupils.

Thank you all.

Yours very sincerely,
Arnold Foster.

Dear Sir,

As an old friend of E. R. B. Graham ever since 1905 I read with much pleasure in your December number the appreciation of his great services to Westminster, but I was surprised that the writer said Westminster before 1926 had had "a long period of academic and social eclipse". When does he think this started? I looked back to my time at Westminster (1903-1908), and among my contemporaries the following made names for themselves: Lord Adrian (Master of Trinity College Cambridge and famous neurologist), Sir Ray-

mond Birchall (Home Civil Service), Sir Adrian Boulton (famous musician), R. M. Barrington-Ward (sometime Editor of *The Times*), Lord Davidson (statesman), F. C. Doherty (Headmaster of Lancing), R. Hackforth (distinguished classicist, Cambridge University), Sir Hugh Hallett (High Court judge), Sir Alan Henderson (Indian Civil Service), Sir Gerald Hodgson (Indian business firm), Sir Nutcombe Hume (Chairman of many business firms), Sir Douglas Jardine (Colonial Governor), J. Spedan Lewis (Chairman of John Lewis partnership), D. M. Low (classical lecturer and writer), Stephen McKenna (writer), Sir Sortain Macklin (Indian Civil Service), H. St. J. B. Philby (Arabian authority and explorer), D. S. Robertson (Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge University), Sir Henry Tizard (famous scientist), Sir Percival Waterfield (First Civil Service Commissioner), Sir Griffith Williams (Ministry of Education), and The Rt. Rev. E. W. Williamson (Bishop).

When you remember that the numbers at Westminster in those days were only 270, and many of those were killed in the 1914-18 war before they had a chance to become well known, I am sure you will agree that the vintage of those years was a remarkably good one, and shows no sign of academic eclipse.

Yours faithfully,
Francis G. Turner.

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Club will be held Up School at Westminster on Tuesday, 8th May, 1962, at 6 p.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving proposals by the General Committee for alterations in the Club's Rules.

AGENDA

1. To confirm the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 20th May, 1958.
2. To consider the following Resolutions to be proposed on behalf of the General Committee for amendments in the Club's Rules:—
 - (a) That Rule 3 should be amended by the deletion of the third sentence commencing with the words "Written notice . . ." and ending with the words ". . . and seconder".
 - (b) That Rule 4(C) should be amended to read:— "Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members shall be exempt from payment of entrance fee or subscription, but shall be entitled to enjoy all the privileges of membership of the Club".
 - (c) That Rule 5(A) should be amended to read:— "Subject to the provisions of Rule 7, and except as provided by Rule 4, every Member of the Club shall on his election pay an entrance fee of two guineas. The subscription to the Club shall be 10/6d. per annum".
 - (d) That Rule 5(B) should be amended to read:— "The election of a candidate (except under Rules 4, 7(B) and 7(C)) shall be conditional upon payment by him within one month of his election of his entrance fee and first yearly subscription, or of the amount due from him as a composition for life membership under Rule 7(a)".
 - (e) That Rule 6 should be amended to read:— "There shall be sent to every elected candidate after his election written notice thereof, a copy of these Rules and of the Regulations of the Games and Entertainments Committee, and (except in cases where payment has already been made under Rule 7(B) and 7(C)) a request for the payment of the amount due from him under Rule 5(A) and 5(B)".
 - (f) That in Rule 7(A) there should be added to the amounts due as a composition for Life Membership:— "(v) For those who left after 1962 . . . seven-teen guineas".
 - (g) That Rule 7(B) should be amended to read:— "A candidate on whose behalf while he was at School the sum of fifteen pounds (or ten guineas in the case of a candidate who entered the School before Play Term 1962) has been paid to the Club under the termly instalment scheme shall be eligible for election as a Life Member without any further payment".

- (h) That Rule 7(C) should be amended to read:— "A candidate who is not domiciled in the United Kingdom at the date of his election who has not remained at the School more than three terms and on whose behalf while he was at School the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings has been paid to the Club under the termly instalment scheme shall be eligible as a life member without any further payment".
- (i) That Rule 13(B) shall be amended to read:— "Twelve Members to be called Ordinary Members who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting and of whom four shall be Members who have left the School within the twelve years preceding the date of such meeting".

By Order of the Committee,

R. PLUMMER

Hon. Secretary.

55/61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

1st March, 1962.

MEMBERSHIP

The following new members have been elected:—

L	1957-61	ASHER, PETER, 57 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.
H	1900-01	BEACH, ARTHUR GORDON, 12 Sandringham Gardens, Finchley, N.12.
A	1956-61	BROOKE, NICHOLAS RICHARD, 19 Gardner Mansions, Hampstead, N.W.3.
C	1956-61	CHRISTIE, JOHN ANTONY, High Trees, Woodplace Lane, Coulsdon, Surrey.
R	1957-61	COSBY, ROBERT AUBREY, 24 Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
R	1957-61	EDWARDS, TIMOTHY DRUMMOND, Wondalga, 13 Parkgate, Blackheath, S.E.3.
B	1957-61	ELWYN JONES, HUW, Bryn Llinos, Bangor, Caernarvonshire.
G	1957-61	ESPENHAHN, PETER IAN, 104 Lower Ham Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
B	1957-61	GILLAN, MICHAEL JOHN, 3 Church Hill, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.
B	1956-61	GREENE, OLIVER RAYMOND, 26 Tedworth Square, London, S.W.3.
B	1957-61	HAMILTON, ADRIAN DONALD, Dalkeith, 9 The Bishop's Avenue, N.2.
H	1918-21	HART, LOUIS ALBERT, 16 Mansfield Street, London, W.1.
B	1956-61	HUNT, SIMON COLIN MAXWELL, 42 Chartfield Avenue, Putney, S.W.15.
B	1957-61	INGERSLEV, LARS CHRISTIAN FREDERIK, 58 Webster Gardens, Ealing, W.5.
B	1956-61	KERR, DAVID, c/o British Information Services, U.K. High Commission, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21, India.
B	1956-61	KLEIN, ROGER ANTHONY, 6 Briardale Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
B	1956-61	MACHRAY, ALASTAIR JOHN, 2 Ellerdale Close, London, N.W.3.
W	1956-61	MACLEAN, ANTHONY HUGH, Summerfold, High Drive, Woldingham, Surrey.
R	1956-61	MACMANUS, JAMES NIALL MANUS, 14 Warwick Square, London, S.W.1.

- G 1957-61 POLLITZER, SEBASTIAN CHARLES, 5 Peek Crescent, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.
- A 1957-61 REDFARN, STEPHEN CHARLES, 15 Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
- L 1956-61 RUSSELL, CHRISTOPHER GARNETT, 32b Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.7.
- R 1956-61 TICKELL, EDMUND NICOLAS THOMAS MORE, 21 Hilgrove Road, N.W.6.
- A 1956-61 UHLMAN, FRANCIS RAYMOND CROFT, 47 Downshire Hill, London, N.W.3.
- R 1957-61 VAN HEYNINGEN, SIMON, College Farm, Ferry Hinksey, Oxford.
- L 1956-61 WESTWOOD, ROGER DOUGLAS, 46 Carson Road, London, S.E.21.
- L 1958-61 WINTERBOTTOM, NEIL ALISTAIR, 47 Redington Road, London, N.W.3.
- B 1957-61 WYNN, STEPHEN WILLIAM, 9 View Road, Highgate, London, N.6.

THE OLD WESTMINSTERS FOOTBALL CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the Old Westminsters Football Club will be held at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th April, 1962, at The School.

B. Peroni, Hon. Secretary,
4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

AGENDA

1. Chairman.
2. Minutes.
3. Matters Arising.
4. Hon. Secretary's Report on the season 1961/62.
5. Annual Accounts.
6. Election of Officers for the season 1962/63.
(The retiring Committee will make a proposal for this item, but any member wishing to propose a candidate for office should send the name of the candidate, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, to the Hon. Secretary not later than three days before the meeting.)
7. Season 1962/63.
8. Any other business.

In the Arthur Dunn cup, O.W.W. beat the Old Etonians in the first round, but lost 4-2 to the Old Wykehamists in the second round. The team was:

L. G. Marks; A. C. Hornsby, J. A. Lauder; G. H. C. Turner, P. G. Saunders (Capt.), G. S. Clarke; F. D. Hornsby, D. J. A. Delmotte, M. A. Hall, W. D. J. Turner, D. A. Roy.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

The Rt. Rev. J. G. Tiarks was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on February 24th, and enthroned at Chelmsford on March 10th.

Mr. B. E. Urquhart was one of the United Nations representatives in the Congo who were violently handled by Katangese troops.

Mr. Stephen Chapman, Q.C., has been appointed a Commissioner of Assize for Birmingham, and elected to the bench of the Inner Temple.

Mr. R. E. Pattle, a Principal Scientific Officer in the Civil Service, has been awarded the degree of D.Sc. at Oxford.

Mr. H. A. P. Picarda has passed the Bar Final Examination, and Mr. N. B. J. P. Picarda is Treasurer of the Oxford Union.

Mr. M. Biscoe rowed in Trial Eights at Cambridge, and Mr. D. R. Harrod coxed a Trial Eight at Oxford.

Mr. C. M. Turnbull has published *The Forest People*; Mr. A. H. Woolrych *Battles of the English Civil War*; Mr. A. C. Baines (editor) *Musical Instruments through the Ages*.

In the New Year's Honours Mr. R. A. Wilson was made C.B.

BIRTHS

- ANDERSON—On October 31st, 1961, at Woodbridge, to Grace, wife of J. H. M. Anderson, a son.
- CLIPSON—On January 13th, 1962, at Ealing, to Diane, wife of John Clipson, a son.
- ENGLEHEART—On January 28th, 1962, to Esmé, wife of D. R. C. Engleheart, a daughter.
- LONGFORD—On January 24th, 1962, at Lindi, Tanganyika, to Jennifer, wife of Michael Longford, a son.
- MILLER—On January 29th, 1962, to Mary Elizabeth, wife of Michael Miller, a son.
- NAIRNSEY—On January 1962, at Watford, to Susan, wife of Ian Nairnsey, a son.
- WESTLAKE—On January 21st, 1962, at Sheffield, to Madeleine, wife of John Westlake, a son.
- WHITEHEAD—On December 7th, 1961, in London, to Diana, wife of Romilly Whitehead, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

- ALLISON: STEWART-ROBERTS—On December 16th, 1961, at Newick Parish Church, K. G. Allison to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart-Roberts of Holter's Green, Sussex.
- CHARLES: BURRELL—On December 16th, 1961, at All Saints', Bishop's Stortford, Dr. R. H. G. Charles to Judith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Burrell, of Bishop's Stortford.
- DEAKIN: DONALDSON—On December 16th, 1961, at St. Michael's, Steeple Claydon, N. D. Deakin to Rose Albinia Donaldson.
- FREEMAN: WHITE—On September 15th, 1961, R. A. M. Freeman to Helen Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. White, of Redhill.
- GLYN: WINDSOR CLIVE—On January 4th, 1962, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Dr. Alan Glyn, M.P., to Lady Rosula Caroline Windsor Clive, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Plymouth and the Dowager Countess of Plymouth.
- MILES: BALDEN—On September 2nd, 1961, at St. Mary Magdalen, Ashford Carbonell, Shropshire, R. A. Miles to Frances Shirley, daughter of Mr. J. W. Balden.
- YOUNG: KEMP—On June 27th, 1961, at St. Cuthbert's Thetford, I. F. Young to June Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Kemp, of Thetford.

DEATHS

- BARWELL—On October 8th, 1961, at Seaford, W. T. deB. Barwell, aged 88.
- EDGAR—On November 22nd, 1961, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Edgar, aged 71.
- EGERTON—In 1961, G. J. Egerton (formerly Emanuel), aged 89.
- FOXLEE—On November 27th, 1961, R. W. Foxlee, C.M.G., C.B.E., aged 76.
- LE HARDY—On December 28th, 1961, at Furneux Pelham, Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Le Hardy, M.C., T.D., F.S.A., aged 72.
- MACGREGOR—On October 21st, 1961, at Bulawayo, A. M. Macgregor, O.B.E., aged 73.
- MALDEN—On January 28th, 1962, at Cheam, Rev. P. H. Malden, aged 70.
- NICHOLS—On November 15th, 1961, F. H. Nichols, aged 77.
- RUDDOCK—On December 2nd, 1961, at Lasswade, Rev. T. V. Ruddock, aged 56.
- TUCKER—On December 28th, 1961, in London, F. K. Tucker, aged 56.

Wilfred Thomas de Berdewelle Barwell was admitted up Grant's in 1886, and played football in the First XI in 1890. He became a solicitor, and practised at Seaford, where the whole of his life was passed, except for the interruption of the First World War when he served with the Royal Engineers in France and Italy. He retained a deep affection for Westminster, and was Master of the Masonic Lodge in 1926. He married in 1910 Dorothy Armstrong of Folkestone.

Stanley Clarence Edgar was admitted as a King's Scholar in 1902 and went up to Christ Church with election in 1907. While at school he was for two years a member of both Elevens. He obtained a commission in the East Surrey Regiment in the First War, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second. He came of a musical family, and he himself was Manager of the Royal Opera House from 1928 to 1932. In 1914 he married Elizabeth Ruth Warwick of Ponteland, by whom he had two children, a son, who was at the School, but who died in 1938, and a daughter who survives him.

George Julian Egerton was admitted as a Homeboarder in 1885. His name was then George Julian Emanuel. He remained only one term and went to Dover College. He afterwards became a member of Lloyd's.

Richard William Foxlee entered the School in 1900. He became an engineer and worked first for the Great Northern Railway, and then for the Great Central, but was with the Port of London Authority from 1915 for six years, except for the period in which he held a commission in the Royal Anglesey Engineers. In 1921 he took service with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, eventually becoming Engineer in Chief. In 1929 he became a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was later on the Council. He received the C.B.E. in 1945 and the C.M.G. in 1953. He married in 1913 Olive Marjorie Flintan of Horsham.

William Henry Clement Le Hardy—he changed his name from Hardy in 1920—was a day-boy at Westminster from 1903 to 1908, when he went up to Exeter College, Oxford. In the 1914-18 War he served with the Royal Sussex Regiment on the western front. In the last War he served with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as A.Q.M.G. at General Headquarters in the Middle East from 1942-3, and as G.S.O.1 at S.H.A.E.F. in 1945. Le Hardy was the grandson of Sir William Hardy,

deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office, and he inherited his grandfather's tastes. He became county archivist for Middlesex, and there recovered evidence of a piquant episode in the School's past. Afterwards he migrated to the Hertfordshire Archives Department, and was mainly responsible for volume iv of the Hertfordshire County History. He was twice married: first to Doris Margaret Johnson of Christleton, Cheshire; their son, now Wing-Commander Le Hardy, was up Grant's just before the War; secondly Elizabeth eldest daughter of Percival Fox Tuckett.

Alexander Miers Macgregor entered the School up Ashburnham in 1901. At Queen's College, Cambridge, he gained a first in part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He joined the staff of the Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia. He was wounded in France while serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery, and returned after the war. He eventually became Director of the Department, was awarded the O.B.E., and became a D.Sc. of the University of South Africa in 1948. He was later engaged by the Anglo-American Corporation to start their Geological Office in Salisbury. He was at different times President of the South African Geological Society, the Rhodesian Scientific Society and of one section of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also author of a very large number of reports and articles on the geology of South Africa and Rhodesia. He married in 1923 Ida Lush, and had two sons and a daughter.

Philip Humphrey Malden was a King's Scholar from 1905 to 1910, and took his degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. From the Roman Catholic Seminary at Wonersh he went to a curacy at Arundel and later at Brighton, and was subsequently at Epsom.

Frank Howard Nichols entered College in 1898, and was elected to Trinity in 1903, where he gained a first class in the classical tripos part I, and in the History tripos part II. He entered the Secretary's Office of the General Post Office, where he became a chief clerk. He married Mabel Smart of Brentwood.

Thomas Vigor Ruddock was elected a King's Scholar in 1919, and won a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford. In 1932 he was ordained to a curacy at Newport, Isle of Wight, and was successively Rector of Smeaton, Vicar of Ashley Green, and Rector of Lasswade, Midlothian, since 1958. During the War he was a chaplain in the Air Force. He married in 1945 Hilda, daughter of R. T. Brackey of Newport.

Francis Keith Tucker was up Homeboarders from 1919 to 1921. He became a dealer in antique furniture. In 1933 he married Isabella, daughter of Prince Vladimir Obolensky.

MURDER BY A QUEEN'S SCHOLAR

The incident referred to in the obituary notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Le Hardy in this issue concerned a certain John Elles, a Westminster boy of the sixteenth century, who was not known to the original compilers of the Record of Old Westminsters. Elles with some of his friends was visiting Westminster Hall, when John Obett, a boy who was selling maps there, threw a stone at him. Elles picked up the missile and hurled it back with such force that Obett was killed.

At the inquest which took place the following day the jury returned a verdict of murder by 'chance medley'. Elles had taken sanctuary in the Abbey, and it appears that he was still there a month later. The sequel is not known.

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