



The Elizabethan.

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GREEN.

AMONG objects familiar to the eyes of Westminsters, the railed enclosure in Dean's Yard, commonly known as Green, is among the most familiar. The origin of its name is concealed in the mists of antiquity. For the greater part of the year the stranger might be tempted to suppose that, as was suggested in an early number of *The Elizabethan*, Green was named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. We, however, who can gaze on the luxuriant growth which Green produces in summer, may well believe that its name bespeaks its colour. Familiar as Green is to us all, there are probably few of those who disport themselves on its slushy surface, and carry away certain portions of its mud upon their persons when they go, who have much idea of its history.

Green may be aptly described as the home of Westminster football. Green in its present form, however, is not much more than seventy years old, as until the building of the eastern and northern side of Dean's Yard, it was a large irregular space, extending much further towards Tothill Street than it does now. Till about the year 1740, the Old Dormitory, originally the granary of the Abbey, occupied a large portion of the space opposite Nos. 18 and 19 Dean's Yard. The foundations of this venerable building are still in existence under the well-trodden surface of Green, and were partially exposed to view during some repairs of the drains about eighteen months since, when very substantial stonework was laid bare, which had evidently at one time formed the bases of much such columns as support the College Dormitory at the present day. Of the value of Green for practice in football too high an opinion cannot be formed. In our opinion it is only owing to the great

advantages given us by Green that our position as a School at football is due. It is not our province to mention the necessity of the frequent use of Green, if we are to maintain this position; suffice it to say that, while the advantages of Green are so thoroughly appreciated by all parts of the School, as they seem to be at the present time, the high position of Westminster at the Association game need never be imperilled. This game, as played at Westminster, has owed much of its development to the last fifteen years, as until about 1871 all our School matches took place in Green, a rather uncomfortable arrangement, we should imagine, for members of other clubs playing against the School. Mr. Forshall, in his 'Westminster School Past and Present,' a book every Westminster should possess, remarks: Before the Reformation the enclosure known as Dean's Yard formed the chief court of the Monastery of Westminster, and was, from the trees growing there, called 'The Elms.' The wooden enclosure of Green was superseded by railings in 1815, before which time battles between the boys and persons desirous to use Green as a thoroughfare were very frequent. The celebrated pump, under which so many offenders have been ducked, was in existence till about twenty years since, when, in consequence of some works on the Underground Railway, the spring which supplied it ran dry. It stood nearly opposite the Head Master's House, and from it the 'T.B.B. fags had to procure water for their masters' toilets; a fact mentioned by Lord Albemarle in his 'Fifty Years of My Life.' Whatever may be the height of the railings, says Mr. Forshall, they were leaped, not vaulted, in 1838, by J. E. Templer and a boy named Blackall. This is a remarkable feat, and, considering the solidity of the road on which the jumper had to alight, a very hazardous one. In 1876 a suggestion was made that Green should be turned into a lawn-tennis ground during the summer months, a proposal which was, happily for cricket, not carried out. In spite of the somewhat dreary appearance of Green during the football season, yet the use of it is an immense boon to the School, and it is to be hoped that coming generations of Westminsters will appreciate its value as much as it has been appreciated in the past and is appreciated at present.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 9.—CHARLES MONTAGUE, LORD HALIFAX.

It was Thomas Hood, we believe, who in one of his most striking poems deplored the scanty rewards which fell to the lot of original genius as compared with the rich harvest reaped by its imitators, and asked indignantly—

Who fished the minex up? what porridge had John Keats?

The truth of his facts no one can contest, and it is undeniable that many great men like Otway, Butler, Chatterton, and Longland, have failed to catch the ear of their contemporaries, though posterity has ungrudgingly heaped on their tombs praises, the cheapest and only method of rewarding merit. It is not often that a man is unduly extolled by his contemporaries, and as excessively neglected by their descendants, but such is undoubtedly the case with three great Old Westminsters, Jonson, Cowley, and Montague. Montague's fate is the most unintelligible of the three; for the attention of the most careless student of history must, we should have thought, be caught by the career of a man who produced such lasting works as the English National Debt, the English Coinage, Exchequer Bills, and the Bank of England itself. Yet Montague's name has survived only as that of a poetaster and *dilettante* patron of the muses; and a literature professor—not at Cambridge, where such things do happen now and then—has actually confused him with George Savile, Viscount Halifax, with whom he had nothing in common but name and eloquence.

Charles Montague first saw the light at Horton, in Northamptonshire, on April 16th, 1661, while England was still heaving with the tumultuous joy of the Restoration. His father was a younger son of the Earl of Manchester, a name honourably distinguished on the side of liberty in those stirring times. Of his early years we know little. He was educated in the country at first, says his biographer somewhat vaguely. Soon he was removed to Westminster, where he was elected into college in 1677. The addition 'abii' in the *Alumni* indicates that he did not stay for his election in due course. In effect we learn from other authorities that, owing to his friendship for George Stepney, who was elected to Cambridge, he prevailed upon his relations to send him to that University. Here he renewed his friendship with Prior, who had left Westminster some time, and was studying under the patronage of the munificent Dorset, at St. John's. Montague had been distinguished for his epigrams at Westminster, and some verses which he wrote in 1685 on the death of Charles II. attracted the notice of Prior's patron. It must be owned that Dorset was easily pleased; for the following passages give one no great idea of

Montague's poetic genius or independent spirit. One would hardly think that the most servile advocate of Divine right could have sung of Charles II., the pensioner of Lewis, the friend of Rochester and Mulgrave, the lover of Barbara Palmer, Louise de Querouaille, and a hundred less celebrated courtesans, as—

The best good man that ever filled a throne.

Montague concluded his poem with the remarkable couplet—

James is our Charles in all things but in name,
Thus Thames is daily lost, but still the same.

Two years later the young Whig was engaged in the more congenial task of helping Prior to satirise Dryden's absurd allegory, 'The Hind and the Panther,' with the celebrated 'City and Country Mouse.' In after years, when Prior had changed sides, the Tories were never weary of disparaging Montague's share in that production. 'Montague write the "City and Country Mouse,"' said a Tory lord to Pope; 'you might as well sit in Lord —'s carriage and say, How finely I am drawing this coach.' But Prior never seems to have denied Montague's claim in the matter.

When the Convention was summoned to settle the Government after the flight of James II. from Rochester, Montague took his seat by the side of his former tutor, Isaac Newton, who had just been returned as Burgess by his University. Dorset introduced the young student to William III., who greeted him with unwonted affability. 'Sir,' said Dorset, 'I have brought a "Mouse" to wait on your Majesty.' 'You do well,' replied the King, 'to put me in the way of making a man of him.' A pension of £500 was conferred upon Montague, who now devoted all his abilities to politics, and soon became known as one of the ablest debaters in the House of Commons. In 1690, however, he again burst into verse—this time to congratulate William on his victory at the Boyne. It would be difficult to find anything to praise in such couplets as—

Precipitate they plunge into the flood,
In vain the waves, the banks, the men withstood ;

or again,

Now all in joy she quits the cheerful court,
In every glance descending angels sport ;

but they are fair specimens of the bulk of the poem. With all his faults as a versifier, however, we may claim for Montague as a poet a higher place than was attained by Frederick the Great. It is impossible without gross flattery to praise his efforts more.

But if Montague was a failure as a poet, he made up for it by his success in other fields of intellectual exercise. As a debater he had no rival in the Commons, except his contemporary, Somers—and Somers he far surpassed in power of dealing with figures. He first came before the House in a debate on a bill for amending legal procedure in cases of high treason. Overcome for a moment by nervousness, he hesitated and stammered, until, encouraged by the kindly

applause of elder members, he turned his temporary agitation to the best advantage. 'Here am I,' he said, 'in no personal danger, and speaking before an audience whose generous sympathy might well inspire me with confidence—yet I stammer, pause, and lose the thread of my argument. What stronger proof could I bring of the necessity of granting counsel to an unhappy wretch who is forced to plead for his life and honour before a packed jury and a sycophant judge.' Bashfulness so well utilised could hardly be other than assumed—but the effect of Montague's speech was such that when the Lords selfishly inserted in the bill amendments which increased their already excessive privileges, the young Cantab was selected to manage the conference of the Houses on behalf of the Commons. His arguments were effective and cogent; but they failed to convince the Peers, though they gained Montague his first official promotion to the post of Commissioner of the Treasury.

The public service was then in a curious state. The conception of a ministry in the modern sense of the word had taken no hold of the English nation. Half the responsible ministers of the Crown were Whigs; the rest of them were Tories—but none of them ever wearied of striving to oust their political rivals. The Cabinet system had no very exalted origin: it first took shape in the brain of Robert, Earl of Sunderland, one of the few English statesmen who even in that age of baseness had stooped to curry royal favour by an apostasy. Under his influence—for he had made peace with William by a despicable intrigue carried on through his wife's paramour, Sidney—William III. began to form a Whig ministry; but his progress was slow, and it was thus that when Montague took his seat at the Treasury Board his most prominent colleague was the sagacious and polished Godolphin, who was at that time hated by the Whigs as a Tory of the Tories. The Government were at that period in great straits for money; and Godolphin and Montague formed the then original plan of borrowing what was needed. The opportunity was auspicious; for there were great accumulations of capital in England—accumulations, indeed, so great that a stock-jobbing mania seemed about to set in, which might have rivalled the fury of the South Sea speculations. The success of his loan marked Montague out for promotion, as William had already determined to be rid of Godolphin. But three years elapsed before that promotion was gained. Meanwhile, the Government was brought face to face with two great financial dangers—an empty exchequer and a depreciated coinage. The empty exchequer was no mere temporary evil—for England was then engaged in a death-grapple with France, and funds must be found to carry on hostilities. The depreciation of the coinage was an evil which grew worse every day. Coins were then minted in a rather perfunctory manner; and as their edges were not milled, as is now the case with all the more valuable coins, there was a great temptation for the dishonest to chip some of the precious metal from the edges. The gain was

small, but so was the risk of detection; and the chippers kept merrily at work until a financial crisis seemed inevitable. We must now see how Montague faced these two evils.

Floreat.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

ON our arrival here at the beginning of the term we found Green under water, or, to be more correct, under ice. It was afterwards flooded by the Clerk of the Works, and skating went on for nearly a week; but when the thaw came it quickly recovered the muddy appearance usual to it at this time of year.

On Tuesday, January 25, the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, the school collection was made. With the interest upon the Mission Aid Fund it amounted to the very creditable sum of £25. We publish the accounts of the Westminster School Mission Fund on a later page. Great thanks are due to Mr. Marklove, the treasurer of the fund, for the trouble he has so kindly taken. In accordance with the wishes of the anonymous benefactor of the fund, the proceeds of this term's collection will go to the church of St. Alphege, Southwark.

The Athletic Sports have been announced to take place this year on April 1st and 2nd, the last Friday and Saturday of the term. In spite of appearances, we believe that no practical joke is intended.

In the fifth round of the ties for the Association Challenge Cup, the O.W. Football Club beat Partick Thistle by one goal to love. The match was played at the Oval, on Saturday, January 29. The O.W.W. had the best of the game throughout, and their score would have been much larger but for the good back play of the Scotchmen.

This, however, was their last success for the season. On February 19 they were defeated by the Glasgow Rangers at Glasgow by five goals to one. The O.W.W. were not able to put their full team into the field, O. Scoones and R. A. Ingram being the absentees.

In the Inter-University match, Westminster was represented by O. Scoones, R. A. Ingram, and F. T. Higgins in the Oxford team. Besides these, A. E. R. Bedford and H. Harrison have played for the 'Varsity several times.

At Cambridge, C. A. Sherring seemed in a fair way to win the coveted 'blue,' but an accident to his leg has thrown him out of the running.

The Football Eleven has been made up as follows:—
C. S. W. Barwell, R. R. Sandilands, J. E. Phillimore, E. G. Moon, P. C. Probyn, J. G. Veitch, A. H. Harrison, L. James, A. M. Balfour, A. J. Hemmerde, G. P. Stevens.

F. Burge and E. H. Everington have received their 'pink and whites.'

We notice that G. Berens won the Hurdle Race at the Christ Church sports.

At the end of last term the Ireland Latin Verse Prize was awarded to B. M. Goldie, Q.S.; and the Phillimore Prose Translation Prize to L. James, Q.S.

The Senior Vincent Prize for Elocution has been won by W. V. Doherty, T.B.; the Junior by R. F. Doherty, T.B.

GAMES ACCOUNT, 1886.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Levies :		Cricket Expenses :	
College	57 10 0	Professional	31 5 0
Rigaud's	69 10 0	Balls	24 9 6
Grant's	54 16 0	Nets, Poles, Pegs	11 16 0
Home Boarders	115 15 0	Bats, Stumps, Pads	5 16 0
Failes'	4 4 6	Gloves, Score Books	3 12 0
Preparatory School	1 11 6	Presentation Bats and	
Athletics - Entrance Fees	8 7 0	Ball	8 2 0
Bowling Charges	16 10 0	Umpires	3 7 6
Lunch Charges	23 0 0	Telegraph Plates and	
Football XI.	6 0 0	Stand	1 10 6
Charterhouse Supper	1 18 6	Board, with Names	1 2 0
Donations from Masters	3 8 0	Sundries	2 5 0
Donation from Book Fund	20 0 0	Lunch Bill	27 0 4
Balance, Jan. 1, 1886	31 3 6	Football Expenses :	
		Martin	28 11 6
		Whiting	1 9 3
		Flags and Sundries	1 7 8
		Board, with Names	1 2 0
		Charterhouse Supper	4 18 1
		Drag for Charterhouse	
		XI.	1 5 0
		Athletics :	
		Prizes	35 0 0
		Band	5 0 0
		Help and Police	2 10 0
		Printing	2 12 6
		Sundries	2 19 2
		Dressing-room Expenses	4 0 3
		Forage	12 4 11
		Ground Expenses & Tools	30 11 1
		Horse & Stable Expenses	3 0 9
		Sundries	3 9 1
		Wages	100 10 6
		Balance, Jan. 1, 1887	52 16 5
	£413 14 0		£413 14 0

The Treasurer has also in hand the £15 given by the Elizabethan Club towards a third professional next term.

E. L. FOX, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct { R. TANNER, President.
L. JAMES, Secretary.

'ELIZABETHAN' ACCOUNTS, 1886.

Money Received.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
O.W.W.	22 8 0	Paid to Spottiswoode	53 3 0
Masters	2 8 0	Postage, &c.	4 9 8
College	8 4 0		£57 12 8
Grant's	5 5 0		
Rigaud's	3 16 6		
H.B.B.	7 9 0		
Ashburnham House	1 17 6		
Dean and Chapter	0 16 0		
Back Numbers:			
W. C. Marklove, Esq.	2 0 0		
O. Roos	1 15 0		
Smaller sums	2 1 6	Surplus	17 1 2
Surplus of previous year	16 13 4		£74 13 10
	£74 13 10		£74 13 10

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL MISSION FUND, 1886.

Dr.		Feb. 8.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	0 16 11	By Donation to Parish	22 0 0
Feb. 1.		of St. George's-in-	
To Dividend on Capital	1 9 7	the-East	22 0 0
„ Offertory, Lent Term	20 12 0	May 1.	
May 1.		By Do. do.	22 10 0
To Dividend	1 9 7	Sept. 21.	
„ Offertory, Election	20 9 3	By Do. do.	22 13 0
Term	20 9 3	Dec. 31.	
Aug. 1.		By Balance	7 1 6
To Dividend	1 9 7		
Oct. 25.			
To Donation from a			
Parent	5 5 0		
„ Offertory, Play Term	21 3 0		
Nov. 1.			
To Dividend	1 9 7		
	£74 4 6		£74 4 6

M. W. C. MARKLOVE, Treasurer.
W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on January 17, when the following officers were elected:—President, O. Roos; Vice-President, C. S. W. Barwell; Secretary, T. H. Cuming; Treasurer, C. Erskine; and A. M. Balfour was elected to a vacancy in the Society.

The House met on Thursday, January 27, to discuss the following motion:—

'That in the opinion of this House the Press exercises a beneficial effect on the country.'

The PRESIDENT commenced with an interesting account of the rise and growth of the Press. The rise of the Press had been coincident with the rise of the British Empire. The leading men of the day contribute, he said, to the magazines, and the decisions of the Press are generally correct. Papers are very useful in their appeals for charity, for which large sums had been collected by their means, and also in their advertisements, with regard to which Macaulay says, 'Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery.' How could agricultural labourers form any opinion on politics without newspapers? The professional and trade papers, he declared, have been wonderfully successful.

Mr. KNAPP was afraid the proposer had used up every argument which could be brought forward in favour of the Press. He had, however, omitted the fact that the Press exercised a check on the Government of the country, which was very beneficial. He also referred to the 'word competitions' with which the papers have lately been filled.

Mr. ERSKINE, the opposer, denied that the Press exercised the influence for good which it ought to do. The hon. member then proceeded to enumerate to the House certain comic and society papers, which, he said, were really abominable. The latter published scandals about every one in the kingdom with impunity. The hon. member also referred to *Musical Bits*, a new publication, which he despised. All these facts, he said, combined to show that the Press is not beneficial to the country.

Mr. PROBYN, after a satire on the speeches which had already been made, contented himself with a summary of all that had been said.

After some remarks from Messrs. BUCHANAN and CUMING,

Mr. JAMES opposed the motion. He objected to the influence which the Press had on politics, which are, he said, commented upon in the papers by men who have no qualifications for doing so. Papers had a very bad effect on legislation. Another objection was the way in which they ruined the Queen's English.

Mr. BARWELL took exception to some of Mr. Erskine's remarks on the comic papers, which, he considered, could not have any influence, beneficial or otherwise, on the country. He considered the motion self-evident.

Mr. Roos, in making his reply, alluded to certain laws which restrain the liberty of the Press.

The House then divided, with the following result:—

For the motion	20
Against	10
Majority for	10

The House met on Thursday, February 3, and before the business of the evening was commenced Mr. CUMING tendered to the House his resignation of the post of Secretary, and recommended Mr. KNAPP as his successor, who was elected *nem. con.*

The following motion was then discussed:—
'That in the opinion of this House the connection between England and her Colonies should be cemented by some system of Imperial Federation.'

Mr. JAMES explained to the House what he meant by Imperial Federation. He meant the closer union of England and her Colonies. The present tendency was for the Colonies to drift away from England, and separation would bring with it many evils. England, without the Colonies, would not be a Great Power; and if the Colonies were no longer joined to England, emigration would cease in a great measure, and England become over-crowded. England ought to be

warned by the case of the American Colonies, and also by the relations between Greece and her colonies. The hon. member then laid before the House a scheme by Mr. Matthew Arnold for establishing wide local government in the United Kingdom, and having an Imperial Parliament at which Colonial representatives might be present. The hon. member felt certain that, if we adopted Imperial Federation, there would be a great future for England, and that the result would be beneficial, not only to England, but also to the Colonies, who wish for Federation even more than we do.

Mr. PROBYN was afraid that, although he had studied the subject very carefully, the proposer had used up all his arguments. All he could say was that he quite agreed with all that Mr. James had said.

Mr. CUMING, who opposed the motion, objected strongly to the vagueness of the wording. As the motion stood, it was a self-evident proposition. He seemed to agree with the system of Federation, except that he thought that the Colonies should be the first to move in the matter. He maintained that any pressure used by England to force the Colonies to accept Federation would do more harm than good.

Mr. BUCHANAN also deplored the vagueness of the motion, which quite spoiled the debate. He proposed a scheme of Imperial Federation, which he considered would settle everything. Each of the Colonies would have a Parliament of its own for local affairs, but should send representatives to London to settle Imperial matters. The Colonies wished for Federation more than we do.

Mr. BARWELL thought that a scheme not emanating from the Colonies themselves could not be acceptable to them. The Colonies had become so estranged from us, that they looked on the English Parliament as a foreign institution.

After some remarks from the PROPOSER,

Mr. ROOS objected to Mr. Cuming's statement that the motion was self-evident. If so, how could the House be expected to reject it? He proposed an amendment: 'That the connection between England and her Colonies be cemented by means of Colonial representatives sitting in the House of Commons, who shall vote on Imperial matters only.'

The House then adjourned.

The discussion of this motion was continued on Thursday, February 10.

After Mr. ROOS had explained his system,

Mr. HAMILTON asked how members were to be induced to leave the Colonies and come to England?

A conversation on this point ensued between MESSRS. PROBYN, BARWELL, and JAMES, in the course of which an objection was made that the present House of Commons would not hold any more.

Mr. ROOS thought it a disgraceful thing that a great Empire should have to regulate the numbers of its Parliament by the size of the House of Commons.

After some remarks from MESSRS. CHAPMAN and PROBYN with regard to the payment of members,

Mr. BARWELL said that, of course, only actual expenses would be paid, otherwise the Parliament would simply consist of paid agitators.

After some further remarks by Messrs. ROOS, PROBYN, and BUCHANAN, the House divided:—

For the amendment 12

Against 14

The amendment was therefore lost.

On the original motion being put, it was carried without a division.

The House then adjourned.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday, December 1, the Glee Society held its last meeting of the play term Up School, a meeting which may be pronounced in every way a success; in fact, we might confidently assert that it was the best entertainment we have ever heard under the auspices of the Glee Society. The audience was a larger one, and the items of the programme better given than we have ever known them to be before. A special feature was the introduction of the School violins to accompany the choruses, an innovation which we hope will not be dropped, but become the nucleus of a School orchestra.

To proceed with the programme, the first item was 'The celebrated music introduced into Macbeth,' which was very well rendered, thanks to Erskine's energetic coaching. The solos were well sung by Sharpe and Mr. Ranalow, and the choruses given with great precision, the help of the violins being sensibly felt. Mr. Hallet's appearance was the signal for vociferous applause. He gave us some scenes from 'King John,' with admirable effect. Next came a quartet, 'Serenade,' by Erskine, which, we think, is certainly the best thing he has written. It was accurately rendered, though it needed just a little more force. Next, Mr. Ranalow delighted us with 'Leaving yet Loving,' which he sang extremely well, receiving a well-deserved encore. Then came a violin solo from Eccles, which was admirably played, his execution being remarkable for so young a violinist. He was loudly encored, when he played a second, less difficult, piece with equal taste. Mr. Hallet then gave us 'Betsy and I are out,' in which the mixture of humour and pathos was much appreciated. Olivier then sang Sullivan's 'Little Maid of Arcadie' very sweetly, but he did not seem quite sure of his voice; nevertheless it was well rendered, and deserved the encore it received. Next came a piano solo from Erskine, which was well played, and received an encore. Mr. Hallet then kept his audience in roars of laughter with his admirable reading of Mark Twain's encounter with an interviewer. Then came Dr. Bridge's carol 'The Morning Star,' which hardly went as well as the other choruses, the parts not being evenly balanced, though the leads were accurately taken up. The proceedings closed,

as usual, with 'God Save the Queen.' In conclusion, we have to render our thanks to Mr. Hallet for his kindness in helping us, his readings going a long way towards the success of the afternoon; also to Erskine for the time and trouble he has taken in getting up the choruses.

The first entertainment of the Society this term was held Up School on Wednesday afternoon, February 2, but the audience was very moderate, for which the weather was responsible. The first piece on the programme was a pretty Spanish dance, by Moskowski, which was well played by Markham and Druiitt. After a song by C. Barwell, 'Queen of my heart to-night,' J. E. Phillimore gave us a reading by Bret Harte, which was not so witty as one would expect from the name of the author. The only quartet on the programme then followed, a well-known one by L. de Call, 'Evening,' which was very well sung. A violin duet was then nicely played by Cox and Lampson, but the former might have tuned his fiddle to his fellow player more correctly. Mr. Ranalow, of course, gained an encore for a pretty song of Pinsuti's, 'Fly forth, O gentle dove.' Another reading then came, this time a very funny one, in which O. Roos described the numerous journeys which Cooley's dog took across and back Cooley's wall, and other humorous incidents connected with the said Cooley's behaviour at church. A part song, 'Blanche,' was very good, and, as usual, the National Anthem closed the entertainment.

THREE LECTURES.

ON Friday, February 4, the Dean of Westminster was kind enough to give us a lecture Up School on 'The Abbey.' It had been arranged to take place on the previous Tuesday, but the Dean was too unwell to deliver it on that day. The Dean began by explaining, as a preface to his remarks, that, in its strict sense, the word abbey did not refer to the church alone, but to the entire monastic foundation apart from the church. He then gave a short sketch of the probable appearance of the country on which London now stands about 500 A.D. An earlier church had existed before Edward the Confessor built his, and the early legends of this church, which were probably invented by the monks in about the twelfth century, were of peculiar interest. The legends of St. Peter and the fisherman, and the supernatural consecration of this church, in which Sebert, the Saxon king, whose tomb is still shown in the Abbey, took a great interest, were well known. Edward the Confessor erected a second church, and founded a monastery, bringing monks from Exeter. This church was the one depicted in the celebrated Bayeux tapestry, of which a copy exists in the Chapter House. Edward was buried at Westminster, and, after the short reign of Harold, William the Conqueror was crowned in the

Confessor's building. All our sovereigns were entirely Roman until Henry III. came to the throne, who may be styled the first truly English king. Henry III. thought to glorify the Confessor's memory by raising a more splendid edifice on the site of the Confessor's building, and this he lived to complete with the exception of the nave, which many succeeding kings continued, but which was not completely finished till the erection of the two western towers in 1740. The fact of a great English saint being buried here, of the English kings being crowned, married, and a great many being buried here, made it a place of interest for the entire nation. The abbots of Westminster were persons of very great importance. The Abbey had great privileges, among which was that of sanctuary. Here Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., took refuge, and lived in what is now College Hall, but which was then the abbots' dining-room. Here Edward V. was born during the exile of his father. In referring to the privilege of sanctuary, the Dean mentioned, as an instance of the extraordinary respect in which sanctuary was held, the fact that when one of John of Gaunt's French prisoners, escaping, and taking refuge in the Abbey, was there slain by his pursuers, the Abbey was closed, and the services suspended, and this for several months after. The property of the Abbey was large. It included a great part of Kensington, Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and Kensington Gardens, which were, however, seized by King Henry VIII., who gave the monastery some small manors in exchange. From the time of the suppression of the monasteries, the Abbey became the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Every period of English history was represented by the tombs in the Abbey. To illustrate this the Dean told, in conclusion, a short story connected with a comparatively uninteresting-looking tomb, which we pass every day in going to the south transept for service. It referred to the death of Lord Sandwich in an engagement off Southwold, between the English and Dutch fleets in the reign of Charles II. Refusing to surrender his ship, which was on fire, Lord Sandwich was blown up with his entire crew. With the proposal of a vote of thanks to the Dean, which was heartily accorded, this most interesting lecture came to a close.

ON Friday, February 11, the Dean gave another lecture on the Abbey. He mentioned the remains of Edward the Confessor's buildings, which are yet to be seen in the school gymnasium and elsewhere. Henry III. had begun his church (the present Abbey) from the east, and round the Confessor's Chapel he built many chapels to various saints. He helped to rebuild portions of, and to add to, the monastery, the Chapter House being the most important portion of that work now remaining. The Chapter House might be styled the home of the English Parliament, which met there for many years during the latter part of Henry's reign. The Dean went on to describe

the position and duties of the Abbot. Sir Walter Scott has drawn his description of a Saxon hall (in 'Ivanhoe') from a hall very similar to College Hall. A great rivalry existed between the foundations of Canterbury and Westminster, each possessing the undoubted body of a great English saint, and Henry III. had marked his respect for Edward the Confessor by choosing for himself a tomb near his shrine, while Edward II. was buried at his feet. A curious instance of the rivalry of the two great foundations was, that while Edward III. lay buried on the south side of the Confessor's shrine, his famous son, the Black Prince, was interred by the Canterbury monks on the south side of St. Thomas A'Becket's shrine, in spite of his wish to be buried in the crypt below. In remarking on the, to us, extraordinary respect paid to relics of saints in the middle ages, the Dean mentioned the fact that the Abbey possessed what was in all probability the genuine head of St. Benedict, the founder of English monasteries. A striking instance of the fidelity of Henry III. to the ground plan of the Confessor's church was, that the east cloister encroached on the south transept in Henry's erection in precisely the same manner as in Edward's. The name of Poet's Corner now given to the south transept came from the fact of the burial of Chaucer in it. The present monument of Chaucer was probably a second-hand one, as its style is at least a century earlier than the time of Elizabeth, when it was put up. In more modern times the north transept became the burial place of statesmen. The tombs in the nave, though of great interest, were yet modern. It was a curious fact that effigies of tombs erected before the Reformation were invariably recumbent.

On Tuesday, February 22, the Dean gave a third lecture Up School on the Abbey. He began by commenting specially on the manner in which the nave was completed. It had been done with a close adherence to the plan of the work of former builders, but was most interesting from an architectural point of view, owing to the slight variations in the execution of details, which bore testimony to differences of date between it and the rest of the Abbey. Before Henry VII.'s Chapel had been built, there had existed a Lady Chapel at the east end of the Abbey, beyond the Confessor's Chapel. Henry VII. had, before building his chapel, formed a project, very early in his reign, for the canonisation of Henry VI. and the building of a chapel on this site to receive that monarch's body. He had obtained a large grant of money for this purpose, and had communicated with the Vatican for the canonisation. But he found that it would be a matter of so much expense to get the Papal sanction, that he had preferred to let the project drop, being also, doubtless, influenced by a desire to spend as little money as possible. But he had, late in life, built this chapel for his own interment, and it had become a place famous, not only for the wonderful elaborateness of its architecture, but for the historical

interest attaching to its tombs. Here was buried Queen Elizabeth, in the same grave with her sister Mary, and here, after her death, her successor James I. had erected a tomb to his mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, the victim of Elizabeth, and this, doubtless, with the intention of eclipsing the monument of the English Queen. In this chapel, in the same tomb with Henry VII. and his wife, Elizabeth of York, was interred the body of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, and here it was found after a long search in the time of Dean Stanley. The Dean described graphically all the circumstances of the search, how a great number of vaults were visited, how many interesting facts came to light apart from the main quest, and how, at last, during a meeting in Jerusalem Chamber, the Clerk of the Works sent in to Dean Stanley to say that James was found at last; how the Dean left the meeting instantly, and after satisfying himself that the news was correct, returned for the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait); and how the tomb, which James shared in common with Henry VII. and his wife, was not entered till the arrival of the Archbishop, and the first Scotch Archbishop of Canterbury was the first to enter the tomb of the first Scotch king of England. The Dean also spoke of the number of persons buried in the vault of the Stuarts, and of the place where the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, Blake, and other famous men of the Revolutionary party were laid. Thus terminated the third of this most interesting series of lectures. Great thanks are due to the Dean for the trouble he has taken in giving us these lectures, and we hope that they will have been the means of creating in us a more acute interest in the treasures of history and art contained in the Abbey and its surroundings.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* UPTON PARK.

UPTON Park came down on Saturday, November 27, to decide the first of the two matches arranged with them this season. Barwell won the toss, and chose the Guards' Hospital end to begin from. The Visitors looked like scoring at first, as they pressed the School rather hard, but after a few minutes the School forwards got the ball away, and commenced a series of attacks on the goal, Sandilands being especially conspicuous. The Uptonians made a few incursions into our ground, but, owing to the good play of the backs, were unable to score. After about twenty minutes' play, from a corner by Balfour, Sandilands, with a good shot, scored the first point (1-0). After a corner for the Visitors, Sandilands made a good run, and middled, but nothing came of it. After half-time, the Visitors tried hard to score, but were prevented by Moon, and the School forward, taking the ball to their opponents' goal, pressed them hard for some time, James making several good shots. At

last Hemmerde, getting the ball from Veitch, put it through (2-0). The ball was again brought back, and Sandilands, with a magnificent middle, enabled Probyn to add a point (3-0). On kicking off, Probyn brought the ball down, and passed to Veitch, who shot, and then rushed the ball through, making the score 4-0. The Upton Park men worked hard to gain a point, and, after a corner, Bastard succeeded in scoring, the darkness making it next to impossible to save the goal. When time was called, the game stood in favour of the School by four goals to one.

For the School, Stevens, James, Sandilands, and Barwell showed to most advantage, and for the Visitors, Ross and E. W. Thompson. Teams :

WESTMINSTER.

E. G. Moon (goal), C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), A. H. Harrison (backs), A. M. Balfour, R. G. Thornton, G. P. Stevens (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left) (forwards).

The Visitors omitted to leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

This match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, January 26, in splendid weather. The Casuals, who brought down a very strong team, won the toss, and Veitch kicked off from St. Stephen's Church end. The School pressed their opponents for a short time, Veitch and Sandilands making some good runs. The Casuals then had three corners in quick succession, but with no result. The game was carried on very evenly, the School forwards playing very well together, and the passing being very good, but up till half-time neither side had gained any advantage. After changing ends, the School, with a slight breeze in their favour, penned their opponents considerably, but could not succeed in getting past Walters, though several shots were very near scoring. The Casuals broke away several times, and Peck missed an easy chance of scoring from a middle by Holden-White. He, however, made up for it soon afterwards, as from a good rush he was enabled to score the first point for the Casuals; and not long before time was called, Somes, through a misunderstanding between Barwell and Weichand, succeeded in getting another goal for the Casuals, who thus won a very even match by two goals to love. For the School, Harrison, Veitch, and Hemmerde played well; Walters, Blenkinson, and Holden-White being best for the Casuals. Teams :

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

P. Weichand (goal), C. S. W. Barwell, A. H. Harrison (backs), J. E. Phillimore, G. P. Stevens, A. M. Balfour (half-backs), (forwards) P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left).

CASUALS.

R. H. Mills-Roberts (goal), P. M. Walters, C. J. M. Fox (backs), T. W. Blenkinson, J. Watt, J. L. Nickisson (half-backs), (forwards) C. Holden-White, F. Bickley (left), E. C. Evelyn (centre), J. H. Peck, F. H. Somes (right).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD ETONIANS.

This match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, February 2, in miserable weather, there being a high wind and rain falling fast throughout the match. The School won the toss, and chose to defend the goal at the Guards' Hospital end, and Dunn kicked off for the Visitors. The School was pressed for a few minutes, but soon began to take advantage of the wind, and kept the ball for most of the first half-time continuously in the Old Etonians' quarters, but were unable to score owing to poor shooting and the high wind. Probyn, however, put in several hot shots, of which one hit the bar. Several corners fell to either side, but without any definite result. When half-time was called, neither side had been able to score. On changing ends, the School continued to have slightly the best of the game, but Dunn, who made good use of his pace, eluded the backs and was enabled to score twice. The School then had several corners in succession, but no score resulted. Shortly before time Marchant, from a good middle by Dunn, scored a third point, and the last-named immediately afterwards added another, the Etonians thus winning by four goals to love. Teams :

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

E. G. Moon (goal), C. S. W. Barwell, A. H. Harrison (backs), J. E. Phillimore, A. M. Balfour, G. P. Stevens (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left).

OLD ETONIANS.

H. N. Alston (goal), F. H. French, W. N. Roe (backs), A. F. Kinnaird, A. Somes, F. Bickley (half-backs), Darbishire, A. N. Other (right), A. T. B. Dunn (centre), F. Marchant, C. H. Marsh (left).

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD HARROVIANS.

This match, played at Vincent Square on Saturday, February 5, resulted in a victory for the School by three goals to one, the Old Harrovians playing twelve men. At 3.15 the Old Harrovians started from St. Mary's Church end, and made a sharp attack on the School goal, scoring a goal after only three minutes of play. Undaunted by this mishap, the School carried the ball into their opponents' ground, but were repulsed by the fine defence made by Wilkinson, Farmer, and Kinloch. The School, however, soon worked the ball up to the Harrovian goal, and a fine shot was made by James, which was, however, well saved by Sowler. Westminster now commenced a series of vigorous attacks, Sandilands, James, Probyn, and Veitch being particularly conspicuous. At last, from a corner by Balfour, Probyn gained the first point for the School. Soon after the ball was re-started Veitch, after a fine piece of dribbling, turned the ball over to Sandilands, who secured the second point with a magnificent long shot, and, just before the call of half-time, Sandilands sent the ball to Hemmerde, who passed it on to Veitch, who secured the third point. From half-time till the end no further point was scored,

though both sides did their best to alter the record, and the game concluded in a victory for the School, as above mentioned. Teams:

WESTMINSTER.

P. Weichand (goal), A. H. Harrison, E. G. Moon (backs), J. E. Phillimore, A. M. Balfour, G. P. Stevens (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands (captain), J. Hemmerde (left).

OLD HARROVIANS.

T. Sowler (goal), Rev. W. Law, A. G. Jopham (backs), A. H. Wood, M. J. Rendal, G. Macan (half-backs), C. E. Broughton, A. H. Davidson (left), W. Wilkinson, J. H. Farmer (centres), H. C. Buckingham, H. G. Kinloch (right).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CHRIST CHURCH.

This return match was played Up Fields on Wednesday, February 9, and, after an interesting game, resulted in a draw—four all. There were no less than seven Old Westminsters in the Christ Church team. The School, who were without the services of Barwell and Balfour, lost the toss, and Veitch started the ball from the Guards' Hospital end, and, with James, immediately ran it up to the Christ Church goal, but shot over. Hemmerde next put in a good shot, which hit the post. A corner then fell to both sides, but with no effect. Christ Church then made a strong assault on the School goal, and Liddell scored the first point, followed directly after by a second by Cooper. Sandilands then made some splendid shots, which were well stopped by De Carteret. On changing ends the School wired up, and Probyn succeeded in scoring from a pass by Sandilands. Liddell, however, retaliated with two more goals in quick succession; but from this point the School had it all their own way, Hemmerde scoring a second goal, and Veitch adding two more brought the score level, the game thus ending in a draw, four goals each. Teams:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon, A. H. Harrison (backs), J. E. Phillimore, G. P. Stevens, C. C. Sharpe (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left).

CHRIST CHURCH.

R. M. De Carteret (goal), R. A. Ingram, E. Jervis (backs), R. Vavasour, F. Bickley, C. Crichton (half-backs), O. Scoones, G. G. Phillimore (right), F. F. Lidde.l (centre), F. J. Cooper, A. C. W. Jenner (left).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD CARTHUSIANS.

The Old Carthusians brought down a strong team to play the return match Up Fields, Saturday, February 12, and beat the School by four goals to one. Barwell and Harrison were, however, both absent. Sandilands won the toss and chose the Guards' Hospital goal, and Waddington kicked off from St. Mary's Church end.

The School immediately attacked the Visitors' goal, and five minutes after starting Veitch succeeded in scoring the first point. Smith, however, soon retaliated, and brought the score level. The game was now very fast, and Sandilands, Balfour, Berry, and Smith showed up conspicuously, and the last named soon registered a second goal. After half-time the School were hard pressed, though the forwards occasionally broke away. At length, from a strong attack, Owen passed to Waddington, who put in a shot which Everington fisted out but could not get it away, and the same player rushed it through. The School still played up hard and made desperate attempts to score, but were unsuccessful, and about a quarter of an hour before time Barmby added the fourth and last goal for the Old Carthusians. Teams:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon, A. M. Balfour (backs), J. E. Phillimore, G. P. Stevens, N. Winckworth (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left).

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

C. Wreford-Brown (goal), W. A. Locker, G. F. A. England (backs), T. W. Blenkiron, F. J. Barmby, W. A. Evelyn (half-backs), E. H. Parry, C. A. Smith (right), C. W. Waddington (centre), F. H. Brown, L. Owen (left).

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

This match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, February 19, resulting in a win for the School by four goals to *nil*, the School being minus the services of Barwell and Harrison. At first the game kept somewhat in our part of the ground, but the forwards soon pulled themselves together, and Sandilands from a fine pass by Veitch put in a very smart shot, securing the first point for the School. After a few minutes' uneventful play a second goal was scored by Probyn from a bully in front of the Old Brightonian goal. Nothing further of any moment occurred till half-time, but immediately on the ball being re-started after the interval, Veitch added a point to the School record with an excellent shot, a performance which he shortly afterwards repeated. During the last half-hour of play the Old Brightonians were completely 'penned,' and the game concluded as mentioned above. For the Visitors the three Muspratts and Stone were chiefly conspicuous. The School forwards all played well, and the back division, though not at its full strength, played a thoroughly creditable game.

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon, A. M. Balfour (backs), J. E. Phillimore, G. P. Stevens, W. N. Winckworth (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), A. J. Hemmerde, R. R. Sandilands (captain) (left) (forwards).

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

A. C. Stone (goal), W. Leete, W. C. Muspratt (backs), P. C. Muspratt, C. C. Sharpe, J. Muspratt (half-backs), A. Potter, J. Bennet, N. Leete, A. G. Lambert, J. Clarke (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. OLD FORESTERS.

This match was played Up Fields on Saturday, March 5. The Visitors arrived late, and the match did not begin till twenty minutes to four. The Visitors played one man short. All the pinks had been given, but Harrison and Barwell were unable to play, so Moon and Balfour played back, and Winckworth and Everington were our left half-back and goal-keeper respectively, in which places they both played well. The School won the toss and began to play from the Hospital end. The game was evenly contested, and no point was scored till, shortly before half-time, the ball rolled slowly out of a scrimmage through our goal, the goal-keeper having just saved it at the other end. After half-time, however, Veitch scored two points for the School, which thus won by two goals to one.

For the Visitors Kyrne, the two Johnsons, and Laurie played best. The home team showed considerable combination; perhaps the best were Veitch, Probyn, and Sandilands.

The teams were :

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon, A. M. Balfour (backs), W. N. Winckworth, G. P. Stevens, J. E. Phillimore (half-backs), R. R. Sandilands (captain), A. J. Hemmerde, J. G. Veitch, L. James, P. C. Probyn (forwards).

OLD FORESTERS.

K. S. Laurie (goal), R. C. Kyrne, F. R. Pelly (backs), A. V. Treacher, R. B. Johnson (half-backs), H. W. Horner, Woolechambe, Hermon, Guy, H. H. Johnson (forwards).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTE.

THE following lines are found in a collection of the miscellaneous writings of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, the eminent lawyer and man of letters, known familiarly as Serjeant Talfourd. He was not an O.W., but seems to have caught and expressed very happily some of the feelings called forth by the play.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

Not from the youth-illumin'd stage alone
 Is gladness shed; it breathes around from all
 Whose names imprinted on each honoured wall
 Speak deathless boyhood; on whose hearts the tone
 Which makes each ancient phrase, familiar grown,
 New by its crisp expression, seems to fall
 A strain from distant years; while striplings, still
 In careless prime, bid younger bosoms thrill
 With plaudits, such as lately charmed their own—
 While richest humour strangely serves to fill
 Worn eyes with childlike tears: for Memory lifts
 Time's curtain from the spirit's holiest stage,
 And makes e'en strangers share the precious gifts
 Which clasp in golden meshes Youth and Age.

Serjeant Talfourd was born in 1795, became a judge in 1849, and died 1854. This sonnet was written in December, 1845.

QUERIES.

Can any of your readers tell me why we have a griffin above school door instead, apparently, of the familiar unicorn? The door was put up by subscription, and is said (I quote from Forshall) to have been designed by Inigo Jones. I suppose that the arms are meant to be those of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth. When the Dean told us the other day that Henry VII. had won at Bosworth Field under the symbol of the 'Dragon Rouge,' it occurred to me that there might be some confusion in heraldry between these two creatures. This idea was however dispelled when I saw in Henry VII.'s chapel the features of a thoroughly Chinese dragon, which could hardly be confused with our beaked friend. I fear I do not know how long the unicorn has been a part of our royal arms, but the date is, I suppose, well known to every amateur herald. How then do we get our griffin? Has it by chance been attracted from its happy hunting grounds round the Mansion House to turn our Cerberus? Hoping to receive an answer through your columns, I remain your perplexed reader,
 A. R. W.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I have extracted the following from page 67 of the Introduction to 'England's Battles by Sea and Land,' by Lieut.-Colonel Williams and W. C. Stafford, and beg to submit it to you for publication in the columns of your most patriotic periodical.

Between the meeting of the National Rifle Association and the prize-shooting fête at Wimbledon a local event occurred which, as connected with the history of the Volunteers of the last and the early part of the present century, deserves a passing record in the narrative of the modern Volunteer movement. On the 1st of June, the colours which were carried by the Old Westminster Volunteers, for nearly 20 years, were presented to the Queen's Westminster Rifle Regiment. The presentation took place on the parade ground facing the Horse Guards, several thousand persons being present to witness the ceremony. The weather was unfavourable, both wind and rain prevailing, but such was the interest excited, that every roof and balcony, or other elevation that commanded a view of the parade-ground, was crowded. The regiment, consisting of 1,500 men, divided into eighteen companies, mustered in Westminster Hall, and, headed by the bands, marched through Parliament Street and Whitehall to the Horse Guards. The cadets, accompanied by their band, had previously taken up their position in front of the Horse Guards. After a few evolutions had been gone through, with a regularity and precision which really would not have disgraced a regular corps, * * * * * the colours were unfurled. They consisted of the King's colours, the regimental colours, and the saluting flag; there were also six of the old camp colours. Captain Robertson, R.A., son of the Colonel of the Old Westminsters, made the presentation in an excellent speech, in which he said, 'It was in 1798, now 63 years ago, that I, then a boy ten years of age, witnessed the solemn consecration of these very colours, on the identical spot, as near as may be, where Nelson's monument now stands, in Trafalgar Square, then the King's Mews, and private parade of the Westminsters.'

This occurrence, then, as may be gleaned from the text, took place in 1861. Can anyone give a history of the O.W. Volunteers, or state whether the colours in question still exist in the possession of the Queen's Westminsters?

MORS AUT GLORIA.

Obituary.

WE announce with regret the death of the Venerable John Allen, M.A., Master of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield, Archdeacon of Salop, and from 1846 to 1883 Vicar of Prees, in that county, who was born May 25th, 1811, the youngest son of the Rev. David Bird Allen, M.A., Rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. P. B. Julian; was educated at Westminster, and graduated a senior optime in 1832. In 1834 he took Holy Orders, and was for some time chaplain of King's College, London, and examining chaplain to the Bishops of Chichester and Lichfield. In 1839 he was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools; in 1846 received the vicarage of Prees; in 1847 was appointed Archdeacon of Salop; and in 1883 Master of St. John's Hospital. He married, July 31st, 1834, Harriet, daughter of Mr. J. W. Higgins, of Hornead Bury, Herts, and leaves issue. The Archdeacon was author of 'The History of St. Cuthbert.' We are indebted to the *Illustrated London News* for the above notice.

We have to record the sad death of S. G. Buttar, who little more than two years ago was among us, and whom most of those now in the School will remember. He left Westminster in 1884 to go to a crammer's, and last August passed fifth into Woolwich. Early in December he was sliding at the Academy, when he fell and hit the back of his head against the slide. He was taken up unconscious and died in less than two hours.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—The Second Meeting of the Cambridge O.W.W. Club last term was held in November, and was as well attended and successful as the first. It was resolved to row Old Westminster scratch fours on the last Saturday in November. The event came off as arranged, the course being from Ditton Corner to the Railway Bridge. The opening heats were well contested, notably that between A. Armitage's and his brother's boats, the latter containing two pinks. The former won after a very close race. The final was between Sherring's boat and A. Armitage's; the former noticeably consisting all of 3rd Trinity men. The ultimate winners were somewhat tired from their exertions in the heat above mentioned, but managed to profit by mistakes at critical periods in the other boat, and win by about a length. The winners were: bow H. W. Smyth, 2 H. Morgan Brown, 3 F. L. Denman, stroke A. Armitage, cox. F. M. Yglesias. Since this, nothing has been done by us collectively. Sherring,

however, frequently distinguished himself in goals for the 'Varsity in the latter part of the term, and has received his colours for Trinity; he also won a race in the Trinity Sports.

This term the advent of Harrington has increased our number; he has entered at Clare.

A NEW EDITION OF THE 'ALUMNI.'

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—You were kind enough to insert a notice on our behalf in *The Elizabethan* of February, 1886 (p. 12).

Since then we have completed our examination of the Admissions, and are now collecting particulars of each individual Old Westminster. The task is one of some magnitude, and considerable time must elapse before it is completed.

Though one or two of your correspondents have lately written to you suggesting a new edition of the *Alumni*, no one has yet sent any biographical details in response to our appeal. We would, therefore, once more remind all readers of *The Elizabethan* that any information about any Old Westminster (T.B.B. or Q.S.S.) which is not contained in the last edition of the *Alumni* will be thankfully received by

Yours truly,

G. F. RUSSELL BARKER,
New University Club,
St. James' Street, S.W.

and

ALAN H. STENNING,
St. Stephen's Club,
Westminster, S.W.

January 13, 1887.

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *Carthusian, Marlburian, Newtonian, Meteor, Haileyburian, Melburnian, Geelong Grammar School Quarterly, Wellingtonian, Fettesian, Cambridge Review, The Clifonian, The Alleynian, Radleian, Ulula, Malvernian, Bathurstian, Blundellian.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by March 25 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

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