

The Elizabethan.

Vol. VIII. No. 1. WESTMINSTER, FEBRUARY 1895.

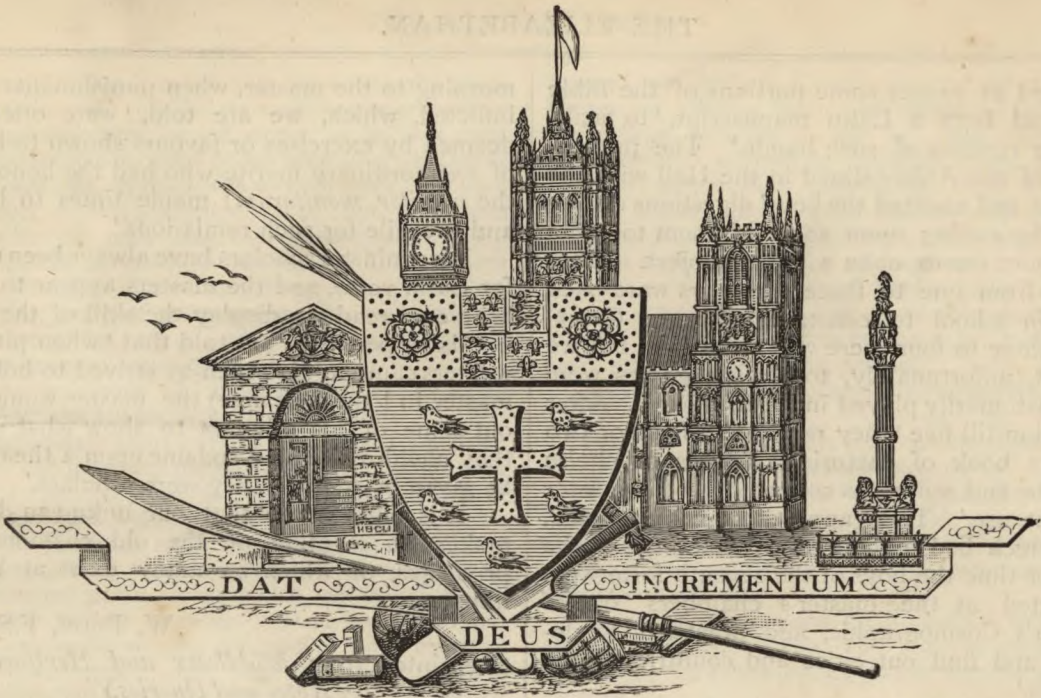
Price 6d.

LIFE AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES I.

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meal and at supper some portions of the Bible were read from a Latin manuscript, 'to facilitate the reading of such hands.' The prebendaries of the Abbey dined in the Hall with the scholars, and assisted the boys' digestions during dinner by calling upon some of them to make extempore verses upon a given subject. After dinner, from one to three, the boys were back again in school to construe Latin or Greek. From three to four there was recreation, but we are not, unfortunately, told what games were then customarily played in Dean's Yard. After recreation till five 'they repeated a leaf or two of some book of rhetorical figures or chose proverbs and sentences collected by the master for that use.' Then apparently came supper, after which bed, except that sometimes in the summer time the boys of the seventh form were instructed at the master's chambers 'out of Hunter's *Cosmographie*, and practised to describe and find out cities and countries in the mappes.'

Such was the very classical education given to the Westminster boys of the seventeenth century, many of whom afterwards distinguished themselves in various walks of life. There is a curious omission in this diary of any mention of arithmetic or mathematics, which, however classical the education at Westminster may have been, without doubt must have been taught.

On Sundays, we are told that before church the boys construed the Greek Testament and repeated part of the Greek Catechism, and in the afternoon 'made verses upon the preacher's sermon or the Epistle and Gospel.' Examples of these verses, had they come down to us, would doubtless have been both instructive and entertaining.

Our informant then goes on to describe the order and management of the school. He tells us that the best scholars from the seventh form were appointed as tutors to read and expound passages in Homer, Virgil, Horace, and other Greek and Latin authors, whenever the boys were waiting for the master's arrival. The scholars were governed by monitors, two for the Hall and as many for Church, school, the fields, and the cloister, 'which last attended them at washing and were called *monitores immundorum*.' The captain of the school had authority over all the monitors, 'and was therefore called *monitor monitorum*.' All these monitors gave their commands, and made their complaints, in Latin, the complaints being presented on Friday

morning to the master, when punishments were inflicted, which, we are told, 'were often redeemed by exercises or favours shown to boyes of extraordinary merite who had the honor (by the *monitor monitorum*) manie times to begge and prevaile for such remis-sions.'

Westminsterscholars have always been noted for Latin verse, and the masters appear to have been ever ready to display the skill of the boys in this respect; we are told that 'when plump walkers came in (*i.e.*, such as strived to hold the master in long discourse) the master would call out some of his scholars to show what verses they could make on a sodaine upon a theame to be given by them, if they were scholars.'

It is unfortunate that our unknown diarist makes no mention of the old customs and privileges, of which so many exist at Westminster.

W. PAGE, F.S.A.

(Reprinted from *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*.)

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

X.

A YEAR has now gone by since I began these reminiscences, and I take leave of my readers with a hope that they may have derived some little amusement from them. I have now come to the ground which has already been traversed by Forshall in his experiences, and I will not tell over again what he has related so well. I will devote a few more pages to supplementing his narrative, as it seems desirable that any slips he has made should be put on record before the race of his contemporaries has quite died out.

I am surprised that, in his personal narrative, he has omitted all mention of the Chartist Riots, which took place when he was a senior, on the famous 10th of April, 1848. I was not in school at the time, being disabled by inflammation in my knee from a fall, and forbidden to move my leg. But I well remember how the elder boys (as well as my father and other loyal citizens) were sworn in as special constables and provided with bâtons, and how Dean Buckland drew up the school contingent on the north of Great Dean's Yard (so that I had a capital view of them from my bed-room window), though his generalship seemed oblivious of the fact that on the opposite side of the wall there was building going on, and a very large supply of brick-bats, which would have provided most serviceable missiles to the enemy if they had ever come to an attack.

I wonder that Forshall does not notice the queer little candlesticks supplied to each boy, or at least to each under-election, for the upper, as he says, used each his own shade, and I do not remember whether or not he was also supplied with a candlestick; nor do I remember what these were called, but they were exactly like tin patty-pans, with a piece of tin rolled in the middle to hold the candle, and another bent on for a handle. These were always placed in a line down the centre of college, when the under-master sent in word that he was coming to read prayers, and thereby hangs a legend of the past.

There was once an under-master whose name was Wingfield, but his nickname was 'Hunks,' and he was exceedingly short-sighted. On a certain night all the candlesticks, placed down the middle of college, were tied together by a string, the end of which was passed down the front way (that was our name for the front stairs, as distinguished from the back way down to the lavatories). When each boy had answered to his name—which was called out in due order by the monitor of chamber, who stood beside the under-master, and read, I think, from the 'bill' for the night; while each boy in turn, standing in front of the chest at the foot of his bed, responded 'adsum'—one of those nearest to the front door slipped down the stairs, and immediately afterwards the whole string of candlesticks began to travel in the same direction, until the dormitory was only lighted by the under-master's private lamp. Then the fellows let loose a pet owl, which also bore the name of 'Hunks'—though I do not know whether bird or man was the earlier to receive the appellation—and the whole troop rushed pell-mell up and down college, trying to catch the owl, and shouting at the top of their voices 'Hunks! Hunks! Hunks!' the meaning of which name was perfectly well-known to the master.

Well, I wish that I could amuse you with more anecdotes of the good days of old and the heroes who then distinguished themselves. What an excellent school it was of discipline combined with equality, as when a young marquis boxed the ears of an unlucky new boy for giving his name as Lord So-and-so, saying, 'Remember, we are no lords here.' Besides the athletes, whom I knew only by tradition, there was a contemporary of my own, afterwards a brave Indian officer, who could take successive leaps over ten or twelve of the great college chests arranged in a row down college. Valiant trenchermen, too, these worthies proved on occasion. I have heard of three fellows, who celebrated a breaking up day by breaking together, and ordered, as one of the items, two dozen eggs apiece! Two of them broke down about the dozen and half, but the third redeemed their character by finishing their shares as well as his own.

Now for my annotations on Forshall's book:—

Page 9.—The head boy's turn to be 'monos' came in his first, not his second year. School work was not excused from the 'monos' if he had got his remove into the sixth.

Page 10, Note 1.—College John's name was

Edward, not William Lloyd. He and his wife and his son, or 'Young John,' also Edward Lloyd, were the college servants in my day, and their comrade 'Stoker' reigned in 'Stoker's Hole,' the den opposite college door and at the back of school steps. A good old fellow he was, with his one joke whenever he was asked his name—that it was Jackson on week-days and Johnson on Sundays.

Page 11.—'Drawing lots' was for one or two boys to have a flogging instead of every delinquent being handed. Such was said to be the rule; however, I never remember a case happening.

Page 13.—Both the under-school boys were flogged on the occasion.

Page 16.—This was the last time on which a boy was publicly flogged in the schoolroom.

Page 20.—'Gell's birds' were supposed to be kept in the erection in the centre of the court, really a cistern. I remember old Mrs. Gell well; she was a kind friend to me in my baby days, entertaining me with biscuit rabbits.

Page 22.—My oration on Founder's Day was a eulogy of Bishop South, who read in school the prayers for the king upon the day of the execution of Charles I.

Page 23.—The 'Principes' were really the marks given to the two or three boys at the top of the class at the end of each lesson. I remember, when the school was at its lowest ebb, one form contained only three boys, and by far the cleverest of the three was a chorister. The other two used ingeniously to contrive on most occasions to be called up for their lessons during Abbey service, and thus secured the two principes for themselves. The coins given to the boys who had secured the greatest number of principes were, I believe, part of the Maundy money given as the Queen's bounty to her pensioners on the Thursday before Easter. I have often witnessed the distribution in the Whitehall banqueting room, which was used as a chapel until a year or so ago. As the coins were only given to the boys at Easter when the Maundy money was distributed—not, as Forshall says, at the end of each quarter—and as the minor candidates were called away from regular form work at that time, I never gained any, but I either possess, or have seen, some won by my uncles. I am sorry to say, however, that one uncle told me that his threepenny piece was, at the request of a friend, exchanged the same afternoon for a pot of beer. When I entered Westminster these were the only school prizes, except the three Irelands for Latin verse—not translation, but a composition on a given subject. Of these, the lowest was for the under-elections and the Shell; fifty to 100 lines were expected, and the prize usually of the value of £1. The second, for the sixth and third election, was, I think, 100 to 150 lines, and might be to the value of £5. The first, for the seventh and major candidates, was 150 to 200 lines, and the prize up to the value of £10. Before I left, however, the Slade prizes for Latin essays and Greek iambic translations were instituted.

Page 29.—I remember a fight between West, head town boy in the Sixth, and Browne, a monitor, on the question whether the former should lick a small town boy for having obeyed the orders of the latter, and in so doing broken a rule made by West.

Page 30.—The fight, when Canon Wordsworth intervened, took place, unless I am mistaken, on St. Peter's Day, 1847, while five bishops were being consecrated for the colonies—one of them Augustus Short, himself an Old Westminster.

Page 37.—All that Forshall writes of Hervey Vaughan Williams is true. Never was there a more chivalrous fellow.

Page 38.—Rich, the great rival of Williams, was also a very good fellow. He helped me into college, and was captain next year.

Page 45.—I attribute the high position which always used to be held by the Q.SS. at Westminster still more to the fact that they were all elected out of the School, and must therefore have been town boys for at least a year. I doubt whether the abolition of this rule has not brought with it greater loss than gain.

But I find that I must leave my notes upon the Challenges for another number, as these will extend to some length.



THE REV. C. B. SCOTT, LATE HEADMASTER.

IN *The Elizabethan* of December we briefly announced the death at Bournemouth of the Rev. Charles Brodrick Scott, D.D., late Headmaster, which had occurred a few days before the number appeared. The life and work of one to whom Westminster is in so many ways so largely indebted naturally demand fuller reference. Born in Dublin in 1825, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. At the University his career was a most brilliant one. He was First University Scholar in 1847, and graduated as 22nd Wrangler in 1848, in which year he was Senior Classic, being bracketed with the present distinguished Bishop of Durham. He was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In 1849 he obtained the Le Bas Prize and in 1850 the Members' Prize. He was elected in due course to a fellowship at Trinity, and in 1855 became one of the assistant tutors. In the preceding year he had taken Holy Orders, and it was in 1855 that his long connection with Westminster began, as it was in that year he became Headmaster. He came to the School when its numbers were almost at their lowest. He found only 116 boys, and it was one of his great successes that, when he left, these were doubled.

There was considerable dislike to the appointment of an Etonian to the Headmastership, and a strong conservative feeling existed against reforms, more or less drastic, which were in truth urgently needed, and which he was resolved to effect. The years 1855–1883 were, perhaps, the most momentous in the history of the School. At Westminster, as elsewhere,

the Public Schools Commission made great changes, but its work was spread over a considerable number of years, and it was long doubtful what was to be the outcome of that Commission as regards the School.

Hence the early portion of Dr. Scott's headmastership was a time of great difficulty and anxiety. So vital a change as the transference of the government of the School and administration of College from the Dean and Chapter to the present Governing Body, and all the negotiations connected with it, could not be carried through without causing heart-burnings and a sense of injury on the part of individuals. But the actual change was not nearly as embarrassing as the previous uncertainty and dread of more violent alterations. The School lived, as it were, from hand to mouth; it was long doubtful whether after all it might not be established on another site; and that consideration stifled every plan for the improvement of the existing site and buildings. The constant discussion in public and private of every detail connected with the School and the regarding everything as an open question made the maintenance of discipline a matter of more than ordinary difficulty.

This trying time brought into high relief the strength of Dr. Scott's character and the human weakness with which it was associated. His incisive and uncompromising plainness of speech was not calculated to minimise friction. Sometimes the conclusions so expressed were contradicted or much modified by subsequent experience; and when the domestic management of College passed into the hands of the School it was found that in some points justice had not been done to the liberality of the Dean and Chapter.

But this peculiarity of temperament does not appreciably diminish the debt of gratitude which the School owes to his clear and penetrating discernment, his resolute directness of purpose, his untiring industry, and above all his absolute disinterestedness. Amid all uncertainties and discouragements he kept steadily in view the improvement of the School on the site which it had occupied for centuries. That was the single purpose which he courageously carried out without regard to his own comfort, popularity, or profit. He invested money of his own in such a way as to facilitate the subsequent acquisition of premises indispensable to the School if it was to maintain its position.

Dr. Scott's method of teaching, his wealth and ripeness of knowledge, and ready acuteness in applying it, his cultivated taste, and appreciation for the characteristic beauties of writers in many languages, the high moral level in which his thoughts moved, ever striving upwards to the Author of all true morality, would be best described, as they were most valued, by those who passed through his Sixth Form. But collateral evidence may be called. The assistant master who sent boys into the Sixth Form had, in common with his colleagues, opportunities of setting examination papers to that form. He often noted in

the answers the enrichment of thought and language that had been produced by even a few months' association with such a mind as Dr. Scott's.

Dr. Scott's command of Greek and Latin was extraordinary. The finest classical scholars as a rule allow their thoughts to be somewhat modified by the vehicle of expression; but Dr. Scott would have none of such interference. He was an imperious master, and made the words, his servants, tell his exact message without addition or qualification. The result was a fine simplicity and limpid clearness, backed by latent strength and associated with such purity of idiom that when the curtain rose and Terence began to speak there was complete harmony of style between play and prologue. The versatility of his powers was shown in a burlesque narrative in most characteristic Homeric verse of a scene which occurred in school when the cook failed to throw the pancake over the bar.

The basis of Dr. Scott's character and the main motive of his life still remain to be mentioned. This was an earnest and unaffected piety. It was shown in his preaching, where all display was sedulously avoided, and in his preparation of boys for Confirmation. This was not only an instruction in theology. It was that, but it was much more; it was to the utmost of the teacher's power a vital training of the learner's spirit. Those who went to him in trouble or sorrow were sure to find sympathy and comfort.

Dr. Scott's sharpness of criticism, coupled, however, with a most ungrudging appreciation of good work in man or boy, and his outspoken protests—sometimes mortifying, occasionally hardly warranted by circumstances—would strike a casual acquaintance. Those who knew him better were aware that beneath this ruffling of the surface there was a deep and genuine Christian humility; and they had the key to understand the self-effacement of his latter life.

There was one other thing which the friends of Dr. Scott had always to bear in mind, and of which he himself made no secret. His wife, to whom, in the long obscurity of her faculties, he was so devoted, was his most trusted counsellor so long as her intellect was unimpaired.

It was her failing health that in 1883 led to his retirement after filling the post of Headmaster for twenty-eight years. How truly his work had been appreciated was shown by the founding of the Scott Library as a memorial of his services to the School, and it will ever remain a proof of how highly he was esteemed by Old Westminsters and all who had been brought into close contact with him.

Now came, perhaps, the highest display of all of the greatness of his character. His life henceforth was given up to ministering to and nursing his wife, and for her sake every other call and pursuit was looked upon by him as of secondary importance. After a time he took up his permanent residence at Bournemouth, and there he did excellent work, both as a preacher and also in educational work, especially in

that of a religious character. His generosity was shown when an institution in the town was greatly in need of funds. He lent a large sum—between £2,000 and £3,000, it has been said—and ultimately made a gift of the whole, that the work in which he was much interested might be carried on. That he obtained no preferment in the Church is not to the credit of those in whose hands rests the dispensing of patronage, since no man more thoroughly deserved it, or would have justified it more fully by his work, for idle he could not be. He was appointed Prebendary of Caddington Minor in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1873, and Christchurch gracefully showed its estimation of him by electing him to an honorary studentship in 1875. These were the only honours he received. Probably his outspokenness ruined his chances of public promotion, for he never considered that speech was given to conceal thought. His memory, however, is still treasured not only by his former colleagues, but wherever Old Westminsters who knew him are found; and we cannot, perhaps, more fittingly conclude this imperfect notice than by quoting the testimony of a former pupil which appeared in the *Guardian*, and to which the initials 'W. G. F. P.' were appended. The writer had spoken of the difficulties which Dr. Scott at first encountered, and then goes on to say:—

'He never tired; he never despaired. He lived nearly to double the School. He lived to see his pupils achieve a brilliant list of University honours, and to carry their training into after-life. For instance, no less than five Queen's Counsel were boys of one standing at school together at Westminster.

'Above all, he lived to raise and keep a high standard of honour and Christian virtue. He lived to be respected by the most conservative of the Old Westminsters. He lived to be loved by his pupils.

'The writer can never forget his own obligations, and, having kept up a close connection with the School, is happily able to speak, not only of his own time as a schoolboy, but of the subsequent period also. When, after his long work, Dr. Scott retired without preferment or distinction, it was known that he intended to devote himself to the care of his wife's failing health. Her death, in the end, did not so long precede his; and further opportunity of public work was not granted to him. But few men in the latter half of this century have better served the Church and the nation.'

In Memoriam.

Huic sedi doctae doctus qui praefuit olim *

Occidit, et lacrymis ludicra nostra madent.

Heu quoties subito rumpuntur gaudia luctu !

In vita quoties funera mista jocis !

Quid labor aut benefacta juvant? quid scripta Magistri ?

Magnum sed pueris usque manebit opus. †

* Scott, formerly Headmaster of Westminster.

† His Latin Dictionary.

Hinc varios discent verborum educere sensus
 Qui bene notitiae consulere suae.
 Carus discipulis vitam nunc ille reliquit,
 Praeterea nomen posteritate vigens.
 Contigit huic passo discrimina temporis acti
 Ultima defessis accipienda quies.

H. W. H.

School Notes.

WE beg to congratulate Mr. Fox on his marriage, if it is not yet too late. A short account is given in another column. Several O.W.W. and members of the School, besides personal friends and relations, were present at the service. A reception was held by Mrs. Livingston in College Hall afterwards, and the presents were on view at 18 Dean's Yard. Mr. and Mrs. Fox left the same afternoon for Brighton for the honeymoon.

In consequence of his marriage Mr. Fox has given up his rooms and house to Mr. Nall, and takes Ashburnham House in place of H.BB.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to C. F. Watherston on his obtaining the Junior Scholarship for Mathematics at Oxford. This is, we believe, the first time that an O.W. has obtained this distinction.

We also congratulate T. H. Corfield for a Mathematical Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, B. C. Boulter for a Classical Exhibition at Brasenose College, Oxford, and C. R. Beaven for a Mathematical Demysip at Magdalen College, Oxford.

An Exeat will be given from 12.45 on Thursday, February 21st, till the following Tuesday morning at 9.0 A.M.

At the Mission Offertory, made on the Feast of the Conversion of S. Paul, £18. 6s. 7d. was collected from the School. This was subsequently increased by late money and the Headmaster's subscription to £24. 4s.

We beg to congratulate W. W. Batchelor on being appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests under the Indian Government. He is stationed at Salem, Madras.

A Confirmation will be held at the end of the term.

Orations were held Up School on Friday, February 8. The piece set was Joel ii. 1-10. Martin was first, Phillimore second, and Lonsdale third. There were only these three competitors, and Martin alone seemed to understand the passage fully.

Owing to the frost there has been no football for the last fortnight. The Charterhouse match is played on March 9 at Godalming.

On January 25, in connection with the Photographic Society, E. J. Wall, Esq. (Editor of *Amateur Photographer*), gave a lecture on 'Bromide Printing.' Only a few members were present. The lecture was very interesting and instructive. Mr. Wall left some paper, opals, &c., for distribution among the masters.

The continuation of the article on Lord Raglan in our December number is held over for the March number, as is the Debating Society report, owing to want of space.

GAMES FUND ACCOUNT FOR 1894.

RECEIPTS. £ s. d.		EXPENSES. £ s. d.	
Balance from 1893	45 5 9	Salaries:	
H.BB. & Q.SS.	277 18 0	Harris . . .	75 0 0
Rigaud's . . .	55 19 0	Philipps & Boy	27 11 0
Grant's . . .	41 6 0	Professionals .	57 7 2
Grant for Sports		Extra help . .	0 15 0
(Elizabethan) .	5 0 0	Footballs . . .	40 12 0
Sports Entrances	10 6 0	Cricket and Luncheons . . .	94 4 6
Masters' Book		Sports and Swimming . . .	45 14 1
Fund . . .	20 0 0	Pavilion . . .	18 7 2
Ditto (for Hose)	15 0 0	Ground and Hose	60 0 8
Book Fines . .	0 10 3	Tools and Sundries	44 0 4
Elizabethan Club	15 0 0	Balance . . .	33 10 0½
Shop Profits . .	10 16 11½		
	<u>£497 1 11½</u>		<u>£497 1 11½</u>

Audited and found correct,
 G. H. NALL, *President*.
 T. F. WATERS, *Secretary*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

BALANCE SHEET, 1894.

CR. £ s. d.	DR. £ s. d.
Lent Term:	Apparatus, Bottles, &c.
Subscriptions . .	1 14 1½
Detriment	1 17 7½
Sale of spare Tubing	Lawrence's bills (carpenter) . .
0 4 4	1 3 9
Electron Term:	Wilson, for Screens
Subscriptions . .	2 17 0
Detriment	Prizes
0 1 0	0 15 0
Play Term:	Hire of Slides . .
Subscriptions . .	0 3 5
Detriment	Bottle Washing and Cleaning
0 0 4½	0 2 6
	Miscellaneous . .
	0 4 6½
	8 17 11½
	Balance against Society from 1893
	3 15 7½
	12 13 7
	Balance
	0 5 5
	<u>£12 19 0</u>
	<u>£12 19 0</u>

G. H. NALL, *Treasurer*.
 Audited and found correct,
 E. H. WINDER, *President*.
 T. H. CORFIELD, *Secretary*.

THE FIELDS.

FOOTBALL.

THE SCHOOL *v.* CLAPHAM ROVERS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, January 26, and resulted in a defeat for the School by two goals to one. Play was fairly even, and we ought to have won but for weakness in front of goal on the part of the forwards. Moon shot our goal. The halves and back division showed up well, but Van der Gucht was the only forward who was conspicuous. More was greatly missed, and a really efficient forward is sadly needed. Fisher was good in goal. Our team was:—

C. D. Fisher (goal), A. M. Whittow, R. E. More (backs), W. F. Fox, S. C. Probyn, H. O. C. Beasley (half-backs), C. Van der Gucht, A. H. Guy, L. J. Moon, G. F. Martin, and A. H. Hogarth (forwards).

House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.—There is not much to record this term, except that Mr. Fox has taken Mr. Nall's place as House-Master. We give him a hearty welcome.

Last term we were badly beaten by Grant's in the Trials. Raikes and Holiday shot our goals, and besides them D. Young in goal was fair.

COLLEGE.—Great alterations in College have been going on during the holidays. A new stone staircase has been erected in place of the old wooden one at way end of College. J. F. More left last term. We were uncertain up to the last moment as to whether he was coming back, but he disappointed us. His loss is greatly felt throughout College; especially will our cricket and football suffer. We must congratulate C. F. Watherston on his scholarship, which is an entirely unprecedented honour for the School. We must also congratulate B. C. Boulter and Beaven on their respective scholarships at Oxford; Van der Gucht, Fisher, Hogarth, and Martin are playing for the School. Our prospects for the Sports are not very bright, as we have no very reliable person. The Literary Society has read 'The Rivals,' and are now in the middle of 'Romeo and Juliet.' We see that R. Balfour is to play Acres in 'The Rivals' at Cambridge.

GRANTS.—Very little has happened 'Up Grants' since the December number of *The Elizabethan* that is worth recording. We defeated Ashburnham in the trials, but had to succumb to Rigauds. The whole team played well in both cases. Fox is now captain of football since More left; we hope he will have better luck in winning matches than his predecessor.

H.B.B.—With regard to the 7-0 defeat that Rigaud's inflicted on us last term, there is every reason to believe that it will be considerably larger if we are drawn against them in the Shield matches, as Whittow

has retreated to their ranks, and Muriel and Last have left. A. R. Brailey is footer captain, and R. E. Murray will be captain of the House Cricket XI. next term. H. Loeffler has been made a monitor in Whittow's place.

As was generally expected, Mr. Nall took over the House from Mr. Fox at the beginning of this term, Mr. Fox taking Ashburnham. There were only two new fellows up Home Boarders this term, our number being brought thus to 74.

RIGAUD'S.—Not very many events of interest have transpired since last term, but perhaps the most noteworthy is that A. Whittow has become a Rigaudite. He will prove a welcome addition to our cricket and football teams. We have had four fellows playing for the School in the only match of the term so far—Beasley, Whittow, Probyn, and More. We are pleased to see that the great interest manifested by Rigaudites in the School Debating Society last term is well sustained. Rumours reach us of greater activity and vigour in the debates, despite the fact that so many of the members are new.

OLD WESTMINSTER
FREEMASONS.

THE Installation Meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Tuesday, December 18. The following members were present:—F. J. Pearse, W. Hicks, W. E. M. Tomlinson, R. J. Mure, T. Wakley, Junior, Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Archdeacon Watkin Williams, Rev. E. M. Tomlinson, H. Sutherland, H. E. Rawson, A. M. Cope, S. H. West, W. A. Ellis, J. B. Liberty, F. G. Hallett, T. Tomlinson, Walter Tomlinson, E. F. Kelly, W. Horne, C. E. Gwilt, and P. S. Lee. The visitors were:—C. Belton, H. S. Clutton, H. F. Gardner Salt, J. Startin, G. S. Wilson (Apollo University Lodge, Oxford), F. C. Frye, T. Bello, and Major-General Chas. Sim, late R.E.

W. Bro. PEARSE, the Master of the Lodge, referred to the great loss which Old Westminsters in general, and the Old Westminsters' Lodge in particular, had sustained through the death of Malcolm Ovans Sim, who was one of the founders of the Lodge, and its Treasurer from the commencement. He (Bro. Pearse) had unfortunately been unable to attend the funeral, but the Lodge was represented by Bro. Rawson, the Secretary.

Bro. RAWSON said that in accordance with the wishes of the W.M. he had represented the Lodge at the funeral of their late brother, which took place at Edlesborough, near Dunstable, on October 30. Passing over all details which make such occasions so unnecessarily mournful, he depicted in an acceptable way the concourse of friends who were present to show their sympathy and respect, and the lovely old church under whose shadow the remains of their brother were interred.

At the request of the Lodge he read the following letter which he had written to General Sim :—

'68 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. :

'October 29.

'MY DEAR GENERAL,—The Brethren of the Old Westminsters' Lodge are sending you a wreath in affectionate remembrance of their old schoolfellow. As I am to have the honour of representing the Lodge to-morrow, I will personally see to its reaching Dunstable correctly.

'I find it difficult to put into words the universal feeling of sorrow with which the members of the Lodge, at its meeting on the 16th inst., heard my account of Malcolm's illness. As one of its founders, and in his position as treasurer, he was one of its most prominent members, and by his genial nature and unvarying kindness he endeared himself to all. The news of his death is a blow that has been keenly felt, and it is at the request of the Master of the Lodge that I write to ask you to convey to his bereaved widow the deep and respectful sympathy which they feel for her, in common with you and the other members of his family.

'Yours very sincerely,

'H. E. RAWSON,

'Secretary Old Westminsters' Lodge.'

Major-Gen. SIM acknowledged the letter on behalf of Mrs. Malcolm Sim and members of his family, and Mrs. Sim also wrote thanking the Lodge for their sympathy.

It was moved by W. Bro. W. E. M. TOMLINSON, and seconded by R. W. Bro. H. D. SANDEMAN :—'That a minute be entered in the proceedings expressing the sincere regret of the Lodge at the death of their Brother Sim, and condolence with his family in their sorrow, and that a copy of the same be sent to his widow.

W. Bro. William Hicks was then installed as Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year by R. W. Bro. H. D. Sandeman, and subsequently appointed and invested his officers for the year as follows :—A. M. Cope, S.W. ; C. W. Stephenson, J.W. ; E. M. Tomlinson, Chaplain ; H. E. Rawson, Secretary ; S. H. West, S.D. ; W. A. Ellis, J.D. ; J. B. Liberty, I.G. ; F. G. Hallett, D.C. ; H. Sutherland, steward.

W. Bro. T. Wakley, Jun., who had been previously elected to fill the vacancy in the office of treasurer, was likewise invested.

The Past Master's jewel of the Lodge was presented to W. Bro. Pearse in recognition of his services to the Lodge during the past year.

The Audit Committee was appointed, the elected members being V. W. Bro. W. K. R. Bedford, Bro. S. H. West, and Bro. E. F. Kelly.

The brethren then adjourned to the usual banquet. After the loyal and masonic toasts had been duly honoured, the Worshipful Master, Bro. Hicks, took occasion to allude to the recently announced death of the Rev. Dr. Scott. He said that the large majority of the members of the Lodge then present had been at the School during Dr. Scott's headmastership, and that one and all must regret the loss of an able and excellent man whom they all respected.

An ordinary meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Friday, February 1. The follow-

ing members were present :—W. Hicks, W.M. ; C. W. Stephenson, Thomas Wakley, Jun., F. J. Pearse, H. F. Manisty, H. Sutherland, H. E. Rawson, Walter Tomlinson, W. Ashton Ellis, J. Barnes Liberty, E. Festus Kelly, F. G. Hallett, and P. S. Lee. The only visitor on this occasion was Bro. John Strachan, of the St. Martin's Lodge. The report of the Audit Committee was received and adopted, the balance-sheet for the year ending December 18, 1894, showing that the finances of the Lodge were in a satisfactory state. W. Bro. C. W. Stephenson, who had been appointed junior warden at the last meeting, but who was unable to be present then, was invested by the Worshipful Master. This concluded the business of the evening, and the brethren then dined together. It may be added that in the course of the proceedings the Secretary announced that he had been informed that the friends of the late W. Bro. Malcolm O. Sim proposed to place in memory of him a stained-glass window in the church near which his remains were laid to rest, and that subscriptions in aid of this movement from members of the Old Westminsters' Lodge and other friends would be welcomed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILLIAM WAKE AND THE CURTAIN STORY. (See *The Elizabethan* for December 1894, Vol. vii. No. 27, p. 321.)

It is obvious that what your correspondent B. M. G. calls 'the received version' of the Curtain story will not hold water. He ingeniously suggests that William Wake may have had a father at Westminster who was the recipient of the flogging.

There were, as a fact, two William Wakes—father and son—who were respectively grandfather and father of the third and better known William Wake, who was Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and, according to an anonymous writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1785, William Wake, the father (the grandfather of the Archbishop), 'was bred at Westminster School, went from thence to Emanuel College, afterwards removed to Trinity Hall, in Cambridge. He became rector of Holy Trinity, Wareham, in 1625. (See Hutchins' History of Dorset, vol. i.) It is therefore not impossible that he should have been at school with John Glyn (or Glynne), who, as B. M. G. points out, was aged 18 in 1621, and was clearly an O.W.

But we are only involved in new complications by the adoption of William Wake, the father, as one of the personæ of the story, which probably must stand or fall with William Wake, the son. This leaves open the question—'Who was the boy who tore the curtain?' Not Robert Nicholas—for the reasons given by the late Mr. C. B. Phillimore, in 'Alumni'; nor John Glynne—for those suggested by B. M. G.

In Walker's 'Sufferings of the Clergy' (published in 1714) William Wake, the son, who is therein de-

scribed as 'the late generous and hospitable Captain Wake, of Shapwick, in Dorsetshire, one of the most noted old Royalists in England (father to the present Right Rev. Bishop of Lincoln),' is stated to have furnished Walker with an account (which is printed verbatim) of the various tribulations endured by the Rector of Wareham during the civil war. This account ends as follows: 'This I aver to be a true and just account to my knowledge and perfect remembrance, who was in the time of the Rebellion 18 times a prisoner, and twice condemned to be hanged drawn and quartered, got off from the first by a rebel uncle, and the second time by the articles I made with Captain Croke at South Molton.'

South Molton was the place where Penruddock surrendered on March 14, 1655. The reference is clearly to his rising.

We next turn to Captain Croke's account of the matter. On March 20, 1655, he wrote from Exeter to Secretary Thurloe a letter which, after mentioning Penruddock, proceeds as follows:—

'Sir,—I wrote to his highnesse lately concerning 5 men (who are the most inconsiderable of the company, not one of them being of estate or qualitie as I can learne) to whom I promised, who kept a house against me 4 howers, that I would intercede his highnesse for their lives. Sir, I shall presse it to you with importunitie, that you will move it to his highnesse, that soe if any may be thought worthy of pitty as to have their lives, that his favour may extend to those men, though not for their owne sakes, yet in regard of my reputation, because I lye under a promise to them. Sir, hereby you will infinitely oblige,

'Sir, your most humble servant,
'UNTON CROKE.'

On April 12, 1655, Croke writes again to Thurloe—this time from Salisbury:—

' You were pleased to putt mee in hopes that his highnes might be intreated for the sparing of those 5 persons I wrote about, and promised me your assistance in promoting my request. Sir, I doe agayne intreate your intercession, and that if it be possible, by the very next post I may be ascertained whether there is a possibility of their revievall. *One of them is Wake*, 2 brothers whose names are Colliers. I profess I have forgot the others' names, but they are all 5 contemptible persons: yet by reason of my engagement, I cannot but continue my importunitie, that they might be spared. Sir, I am very tedious with you, but I hope you will pardon,

'Honourable Sir,
'Your very humble servant,
'UNTON CROKE.'

The above letters are printed in Thurloe's State Papers, vol. iii. at pp. 281, 368. It is significant that Wake, the brothers Collier and two other prisoners pleaded guilty at the trial at Exeter about a week after the date of the last of these letters. (See Howell's 'State Trials,' vol. v.)

Now the so-called 'articles' which Croke entered into at South Molton were made not only with Wake and the other 'contemptible persons,' but with the whole party of Royalists who surrendered, including Penruddock himself, who was subsequently executed with several others without any attempt on Croke's part to get them off. And yet for some unexplained reason Croke does seem to have been very anxious to save Wake; who, on his own showing, had been

in hot water before, whose name was apparently known to Thurloe, and who does not seem to have been altogether as 'contemptible' as Croke's no doubt judicious advocacy made him out to be. Was it on account of the Curtain affair? And if so, is not Croke the missing Old Westminster?

He was one of the ten children of another Unton Croke, who was a serjeant-at-law, and sometime M.P. for Wallingford (the two Untons are mixed into one person by a writer in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'). The date of his birth does not appear, but it must have been after 1623, about which year his elder brother Richard (afterwards Recorder of Oxford) was born—Unton Croke, the father, having been married on November 8, 1617. (See the 'History of the Croke Family.') The above dates show that it is just possible that Unton Croke, the son, should have been at Westminster under Busby, with William Wake, the son (born 1628). But here the evidence breaks down.

Wake had an ensign's commission in the King's army in 1646, as appears from a passport given him by Fairfax, in May of that year (printed in Hutchins', vol. i., 140). About the same time Croke, being stationed with the Parliamentary forces at Abingdon, distinguished himself at the siege of Oxford. He and his brother Richard are mentioned together in the pamphlet called 'The Just Devil of Woodstock,' on which Sir W. Scott partly based his novel. Their family seat was at Marston, near Oxford; and the two seem to have been returned together for Oxford City to the Parliament which met in 1658. Unton went with Whitelocke (to whom he was related) to Sweden, and was living 'in a gouty condition' at or near London in 1690. For further information about him see Wood's 'Life and Times,' published by the Oxford Historical Society. He appears to have the best claim to the vacant place in the Curtain story, if any one can prove that he was at Westminster with Wake.

As to No. 313 of the *Spectator*, it may be worth while to point out with reference to Budgell's means of knowledge that he was not educated 'among Westminster men at Christ Church,' as stated by B. M. G. But he was Addison's nephew, and Addison is known to have touched up the papers which Budgell wrote for the *Spectator*. Addison, therefore, may be presumed to have been satisfied of the truth of the story in its essential points before he printed it; and may have had his information from such Westminster men as Atterbury (with whom he was intimate) or Friend, who was then head-master. But this, of course, is mere guess work. The curious thing is that Archbishop Wake in a MS. account of his father (printed in Hutchins') states that after the South Molton articles Croke left Wake to his fate; and that the latter only escaped because another officer, ashamed of Croke's perfidy, rode to town and put the case before Cromwell. The Archbishop (who was a Christ Church man—unlike Budgell) says nothing about the Curtain story, a fact which is not in its favour.

W. A. PECK.

WILLIAM WAKE.—There is a small point which I should have made on behalf of John Glyn against William Wake. If the latter was born in 1628, the boy whose flogging he took can hardly have been, in 1655, more than thirty years old—that is to say, must have been rather young to fill an important judicial post, even by special commission. John Glyn, on the other hand, was past his fiftieth year at the time of Penruddock's trial. It is not a very strong point, still, I think, it ought to be made. B. M. G.

Marriages.

WE insert the following with all due congratulations:—

FOX: LIVINGSTON.—On December 20, in West-

minster Abbey, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. A. G. S. Raynor (brother-in-law of the bride), and the Vicar of Kidbrook, Blackheath, Ernest Long Fox, son of E. Long Fox, M.D., of Bristol, President of British Medical Association, to Alice Mary, daughter of James Livingston, Esq., of Blackheath.

JEPHSON: PLOWDEN.—On January 29, at S. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, by the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D., and the Rev. Henry Jephson (uncles of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. F. W. Dehane Small, Senior Curate of the Parish, Henry William Jephson, of 60 Warwick Square, S.W., to Mary Louisa Chicheley, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Alfred Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps.

Obituary.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of the oldest Westminster. WILLIAM HUNTER BAILLIE was the eldest son of Matthew Baillie, M.D., Physician to King George III., by Sophia Denman, sister of Thomas, first Lord Denman. He was born in September, 1797, and entered the School at Lady Day, 1810, leaving in 1813. He was of Balliol College, Oxford, proceeding B.A. in 1819, and M.A. in 1823. He married in 1835 Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Duff, of St. Andrew's, N.B., and died December 24, 1894. The appended notice is from the *Times*:—

'One of the few survivors of those born in the 18th century passed away in his sleep during the night of the 23rd, in the 98th year of his age. William Hunter Baillie was the only son of the eminent physician Matthew Baillie, M.D., who attended George III. during his frequent illnesses, and was at the head of his profession early in this century. His mother was one of the twin daughters of Thomas Denman, M.D., John and William Hunter were his great uncles, Sir Benjamin Brodie was his first cousin once removed, Agnes and Joanna Baillie were his aunts, and Lord Chief Justice Denman his uncle. He was educated at Westminster and at Balliol, and was called to the Bar; but, owing to his father's death, which made him the owner of property, he never practised, but lived a comparatively quiet and uneventful life. He was, however, well-known to the most eminent members of his father's profession as one interested in its welfare, and his services for many years as chairman and committeeman at the

Middlesex Hospital, and the interest he took in all matters affecting the welfare of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, will be gratefully recollected by many still living. He wrote an excellent preface to the works of his aunt Joanna Baillie, and had a thoroughly cultivated taste and much knowledge of the literature of the last and the earlier years of the present century, and, like his aunt Agnes Baillie (who died in her 101st year), was remarkable for a memory which retained not only the memories of his youth and prime, but enabled him to enjoy to the last and to reproduce in conversation all the best things which he had heard or read at any period of his life, however recent. The *Times* had no steadier reader or admirer to the last. Only quite recently did he show any signs of mental or bodily impairment; of the former, indeed, none. He has had a numerous family, of whom, however, three only survive, and is succeeded by his son, William Hunter Baillie, who was a captain in the army and saw service during the Indian Mutiny.

We also regret to announce the death of the following O.W.W. :—

FREDERICK HENRY VANE, born May 10, 1807, died December 13, 1894. He was the second son of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart, was admitted November, 1818, and left January, 1819. He entered the army, and served in the 12th Lancers in Portugal in 1827, and was afterwards in the Consular service in Rio de Janeiro and Boston.

OCTAVIAN BAXTER CAMERON HARRISON, born February 22, 1819, died December 30, 1894. He was the son of William Bassett Harrison, was admitted 1826, K.S. 1833, elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1837, proceeded B.A. 1841, and M.A. 1844. Barrister-at-Law. He was joint author of 'Harrison and Rutherford's Reports.'

REGINALD THISTLETHWAYTE COCKS, born October 6, 1816, died January 13, 1895. He was the second son of Thomas Somers Cocks, was admitted 1829, and left 1834.

GILBERT LAXTON EDWARDS, born November 9, 1870, died December 26, 1894. He was the son of Davey Edwards, of Brixton, was admitted 1883, left 1889. He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, the same year and proceeded B.A. in 1893. After this he went to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died of diphtheria.

CHARLES BAGOT PHILLIMORE, born Sept. 1, 1819, died Dec. 21, 1894. He was the third son of Joseph Phillimore (O.W.), was admitted 1827, K.S. 1832, and left 1835. In the same year he was appointed Clerk to the Board of Control. He edited 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis' (1852). He was always a warm supporter

of the School, and came to the Play till within quite recent years.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES FLUDYER, born April 26, 1840, died Jan. 14, 1895. He was admitted 1852, and left 1854. The following notice is from the *Times* :—

'Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fludyer died yesterday morning at his residence, Fairview, Camborne, Cornwall. He was eldest son and heir to the Rev. Sir John H. Fludyer, of Ayston, Rutland, and was born in 1840. He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1857, but retired in 1870 with brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and devoted himself to the development of Cornish mines. In this enterprise he is said to have lost a large fortune. He devoted much attention to politics, and in the Camborne Division was a leader of the Gladstonian party. He married, in 1866, the only daughter of Colonel Moore Hodder, of Hoddersfield, county Cork. The Rev. Sir J. H. Fludyer is 92 years old, and has been rector of Ayston since 1834.

JOHN BROKE HUNT FOULSTON, born May 5, 1872, died Jan. 12, 1895. He was the only son of John Foulston, of London, was admitted April, 1887, and left Christmas, 1888. He was a student of the Middle Temple.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ÆQUITAS.—We regret we cannot insert your letter. Even though the passage you complain of may be construed as personal, it was not so intended. Besides, you are going against your own teaching in the open personalities of your letter.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*Carthusian*, *Penn Charter Magazine* (2), *Meteor*, *Malburian*, *Quernmoriensian*, *Our Boys' Magazine* (3), *Malvernian*, *Bradfield College Chronicle*, *South-Eastern College Magazine*, *Cheltonian*, *Edinburgh Academy Chronicle* (2), *Forest School Magazine*, *Ousel*, *A. A. Notes*, *Working Men's College Journal*, *Felstedian*, *St. Peter's School (Adelaide) Magazine*, *Dovorian*, and *Bovorian*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the March number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than February 26.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, may be forwarded to B. C. Boulter, St. Peter's College, Westminster (not addressed to 'the Treasurer'). Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is in no way responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

Contributions can only be inserted if written on one side of the paper only.

Back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be had from the Secretary at 6d. each.

Copies of the caste of the 'Andria,' 1894, may be had of the Captain, price 4s., if ordered at once.

Morcat.