



# The Elizabethan

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## EDITORIAL.

NOBODY, we are told, ever reads Editorials. Why, then, we ask, are Editors expected to write them, and waste space which could be very well put to a more profitable use? Perhaps because the sight of the word 'Editorial,' apart from producing an irresistible desire to turn the page and pass to lighter topics, nevertheless generates that feeling of respect which every good reader should have for his Editor. In fact everybody instinctively feels the presence of an unseen power, which is allowed to call itself 'we,' after the manner of royal personages, in that they feel that the Editors are there, and perhaps are a little comforted. And what better way can an Editor have of keeping up his reputation of ruthless despotism and merciless censure over the works of his contributors than by putting his own contribution, even though it be about nothing at all, at the top of the bill? There are, however, many other people who remain unmoved by the sight of such great Editorial

power, and with no feeling of reverence write letters full of uncompromising criticism and bitter abuse. To these the Editorial merely serves to illustrate the fact, which apparently they are inclined to doubt, that the magazine is run in an organised way by Editors—and who more fitted for blame than these self-same Editors? We know it is the well-worn custom for Editors to ask mercy of such people. But in fact it is these people we really like, although we always affect to despise them. More criticism, and this is what this Editorial is really supposed to be about, would be welcome. If you do not like the front page illustration, write and tell the Editor so, with, of course, your reasons for disliking it, and, if possible, with some suggestions for improving it. But do not tell each other that it is much worse than any other school magazine—if it is, it is almost entirely the fault of its readers. But we are becoming heavy and editorial. We must allow our few faithful readers to escape to pages of greater interest. If no one has read it, well, it does not matter much.

On October 12 we listened to a very excellent 'cello recital up School by Mr. Ivor James, with Mr. Lofthouse at the piano.

On October 25 Captain Tapprell Dorling gave us an interesting lecture entitled 'What of the Navy?'

On November 16 we were privileged by an enthralling account of the hurricane at Belize, and an interesting survey of the colony of British Honduras, by Major Sir John Burdon, late Governor of British Honduras, who was himself a witness of the hurricane and the destruction it caused.

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## WARREN HASTINGS.

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In commemoration of the bicentenary of Warren Hastings, a wreath was laid at his memorial in the Abbey, after the evening service, on December 4, by the Captain of K.S.S.

A wreath from the Secretary of State for India in Council, was laid on the memorial, on December 6, by Sir Arthur Knapp, O.W., a former Captain of the School.

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## THE FIELDS.

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### WESTMINSTER v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

(Lost, 1-3.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 8. Westminster lost by 1 goal to 3. Their goals were scored by Lesslie (1), Dunbar (2), while Alderson scored for Westminster.

*Westminster.*—J. R. O'Brien; C. C. Klein, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, J. F. Turner.

*Old Carthusians.*—E. F. Farrington; J. H. G. Gilliat, D. J. S. Peacock; A. M. Barker, F. H. D. Pritchard, R. F. H. Darwell-Smith; F. R. S. Jeavons, D. W. Tyes, C. D. Lesslie, J. G. Dunbar, J. H. A. Clarke.

### WESTMINSTER v. OLD BRADFIELD BOYS.

(Lost, 1-2.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 15. Westminster lost by 1 goal to 2. Their goals were scored by Sorensen (2), while Angelo scored for Westminster.

*Westminster.*—J. R. O'Brien; R. W. A. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, J. F. Turner.

*Old Bradfield Boys.*—R. G. Benda; E. J. C. Higgins, F. M. Webb; J. D. Tucker, R. G. Shaw, G. C. Bastion, C. F. Mackwood, R. W. E. Groves, I. M. Sorensen, P. L. Bathurst, L. C. Gloss.

### WESTMINSTER v. H.A.C.

(Won, 7-2.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 20. Westminster won by 7 goals to 2. Westminster's goals were scored by: Munro (4), Angelo (3).

*Westminster.*—J. R. O'Brien; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*H.A.C.*—G. Hughes; H. R. Miller, J. Heyman; G. Ensor, J. Bancroft, G. Hunter; R. Reynolds, K. Brownlee, W. Potter-Machenrot, G. Miller, G. Bell.

### WESTMINSTER v. OLD ALDENHAMIAN.

(Lost, 1-4.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 22. Westminster lost by 1 goal to 4. Their goals were scored by Gwyther (2) and Moreland (2), while Munro scored for Westminster.

*Westminster.*—J. R. O'Brien; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Old Aldenhamians.*—R. A. Hambert; R. Rounce, D. A. Steed, R. W. Sim, R. J. Day, K. A. V. Altman; L. A. Swindells, R. W. Gwyther, C. R. Moreland, R. F. Linnett, A. R. Cronin.

### WESTMINSTER v. TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE.

(Won, 4-3.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 27. Westminster won by 4 goals to 3. Munro (2), Angelo and Hebblethwaite scored for Westminster, while McIntosh and Sturdy (2) scored for Trinity.

*Westminsters.*—J. R. O'Brien; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Trinity, Cambridge.*—V. Bonham-Carter; W. H. D. Wakely, J. R. Moon; R. F. Mery, F. O. Bennet, I. D. McIntosh; J. B. Sturdy, L. A. Collis, M. Wilson, F. E. Pagan, W. H. Everard.

### WESTMINSTER v. CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

(Won, 3-2.)

Played at Vincent Square, October 29. Westminster won by 3 goals to 2. Munro (2), Heaton (own goal) scored for Westminster; Mackenzie for Christ Church.

*Westminster.*—S. C. Béranger; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Christ Church.*—F. B. E. Wilson; O. Goulding, R. N. Heaton; E. Bullock, I. C. Duthie, J. B. Latey; I. I. Milne, T. R. Williams, J. Engleheart, M. Mackenzie, W. R. L. Fox.

WESTMINSTER *v.* BRASENOSE COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.*(Lost, 1-9.)*

Played at Vincent Square, November 15. Westminster suffered a severe defeat, losing by 9 goals to 1. Bell (5), Barlow (1), Moss (1), Rayne (1), Peters (1) scored for B.N.C., while Angelo scored for Westminster.

*Westminster.*—S. C. Béranger; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Brasenose.*—H. B. Bushell; H. E. Bowen, J. D. Argyle; R. G. Stewarton, G. M. P. Peters, A. M. C. Lee; B. V. Watson-Gandy, R. H. Rayne, C. R. V. Bell, E. A. Barlow, W. J. Moss.

WESTMINSTER *v.* LANCING.*(Won, 2-0.)*

After a series of wet matches, it was a relief to have a dry ball and a fairly firm surface for this fixture at Vincent Square, on Thursday, November 4. Westminster won by two goals to none, and they owed their victory to their more methodical play, both in defence and in attack. For the first ten minutes, with Matthews and Edgar very uncertain, the Lancing forwards looked dangerous, and Cornish on the right wing made some powerful raids. Thanks, however, to some safe goal-keeping by Béranger, they did not score, and then the Westminster defence settled down to marking their men and covering each other methodically, and except for an awkward moment when Béranger was penalised for carrying, and some solo efforts by Cornish, the Westminster goal was seldom in serious danger.

After a rather uncertain first half, Edgar dominated the play in the centre of the field, and was, as usual, particularly good with his head. Byers got through an enormous amount of work—too much, really, for on several occasions he tried to beat just one man too many and lost the ball. When he cures this fault he will be a first-class wing half-back. Studt, on the other wing, marked his man closely, but still needs to develop a little more pace. Matthews, after a poor start, played well, and so did Coleman, whose kicking was of a nice length, and the position play of both was good.

The advantages of having some plan of attack were shown also by the forwards, all of whom played well. Symons was certainly too slow, but he made some splendid openings for Angelo and Munro, and Alderson did the same for Hebblethwaite. Munro played a fine game, and saw to it that his wings had plenty of the ball. If he could let the ball run past him sometimes, instead of always stopping it, he would become still more dangerous to opposing defenders.

Angelo was still feeling the effects of an injury to his leg, and this took a little off his pace, but he was none the less a constant danger to the defence, and put across some beautiful centres. On the left, Hebblethwaite was clever, and made some good short passes, but he is still weak with his head and unable to kick far enough with his left foot.

The game opened with a series of attacks by the Lancing right wing, which threatened danger, but Westminster came through this period somewhat fortunately and settled down to attack. After a quarter of an hour, Munro received a nicely judged pass down the middle, slipped clear of a defender, and put a firm drive into the corner of the net. Ten minutes before the interval, a good pass again put Munro in possession—he worked to the left, drawing the defence with him, and crossed the ball back to Angelo, who closed in and shot into an empty goal, but was whistled off-side. After half time, which came with the score 1-0, Lancing made some determined attacks, chiefly through Cornish, but Matthews was now playing well, and succeeded in keeping him outside, and his centres generally found the other forwards covered. The second goal of the match came from a pretty movement on the right, which ended in Angelo sending across a perfect centre from the line, which cleared the goal-keeper and gave Hebblethwaite, who had positioned himself well, an easy chance to head in. Westminster had further opportunities to score, but Young kept goal well, and the shooting was not very accurate—though Munro hit the cross-bar very hard once—and the Lancing defenders stuck to their game with great determination.

This was Westminster's first School match, and one hopes that it augurs well for the future.

C. H. T.

*Westminster.*—S. C. W. Béranger; R. W. A. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. B. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Lancing.*—E. A. de L. Young; P. G. Jonas, E. C. Pemberton; D. J. Bosanquet, J. P. Gutch, W. R. May; F. F. Cornish, R. A. Macrae, C. R. Heycock, J. R. C. Yglesias, D. A. Fleming.

WESTMINSTER *v.* ALDENHAM.*(Drawn, 2-2.)*

Westminster played a drawn match with Aldenham at Aldenham, on Saturday, November 12, each side scoring two goals. It was an interesting game, played at a great pace on a ground made very slippery by a light rain falling on the hard surface. Until midway through the second half Westminster led by a goal scored late in the first half. Aldenham equalised, and less than five minutes from the end went ahead, but Westminster drew level

again immediately before the final whistle. Exciting enough, and the standard of play was high, though naturally the condition of the ground and ball caused many kicks and passes to go not quite where they were aimed. Westminster had perhaps more genuine chances of scoring than Aldenham, and there was certainly more method in their attack, but, on the other hand, the goal which Angelo scored in the last minute of the game was of the luckiest kind, and a draw may therefore be regarded as a very fair conclusion.

Both defences were sound, and if the Aldenham backs were bigger and better kickers, the Westminster pair were their equals in positional play. Here Matthews especially excelled, and time and again he anticipated the pass to the winger and arrived there just at the right moment to dispossess him. Béranger was eminently safe in goal, and it was good to see him getting his body behind the ball when stopping ground shots. Edgar, at centre half, had a difficult task in marking Barrell, who played a brilliant game and scored both goals for Aldenham, but he kept close by him throughout the game, and only on very few occasions allowed him to get clear with the ball. Both wing half-backs were sound in defence, and placed the ball to advantage when they got it. The forwards were most ably led by Munro, who on this occasion was much more successful with his head than he has been before; several times he put Angelo away with a header, and twice from corners only just failed to head into the net. Symons was perhaps the most constructive player on the field, and he has quickened up, too. Alderson got through an immense amount of work, but still does not look up quite often enough to see where to place his pass. Of the wingers, Angelo was opposed by a very good back, but contrived to be dangerous on many occasions, his centres being well placed, whilst Hebblethwaite made some clever dribbles, but was a little hesitant when near goal and did not go to fetch the ball enough. But after all these individual criticisms, it should be said that the chief merit of the side lay in their work as a team, with each individual fitting into the general scheme. On the Aldenham side, the outstanding players were the centre forward, centre half, whose ball control was very neat, and the left back.

Aldenham attacked at the start, but the defence covered up well, and Studt was prominent in several good tackles, and it was not long before Hebblethwaite made a clever run down the left wing, finishing with a good centre which no one was up to turn to account. Shortly afterwards, Munro gave Angelo an easy chance to score, but the winger failed to get the ball properly under control, and shot weakly. The game ruled very

even, but Aldenham came near to scoring once when, with Byers yards out of position owing to his having held the ball too long, Coleman was left in a difficult position, from which he could only have extricated himself by passing back to the goal-keeper. The Westminster backs have always shown a strange disinclination to employ this simple method of getting out of difficulties, and on this occasion Coleman proved no exception to the rule, and Béranger was consequently called on to save a sharp ground shot from close range. Ten minutes before the interval Symons put a long pass down the middle to Munro, who dribbled quickly to beat the centre half and back, and then put an accurate pass across to Hebblethwaite, who made no mistake with his shot from five or six yards out. Westminster led by this goal at the interval, and after the resumption started as though they would soon increase their lead. Several times, through Munro and Angelo, they came near to scoring, but then Barrell broke away from Edgar, and only a fine recovery and tackle by Matthews robbed him on the edge of the penalty area. For the next quarter of an hour Aldenham attacked strongly, and Matthews was conspicuous in breaking up attack after attack. But Aldenham were not to be denied, and Barrell, getting the ball in mid-field, managed to shake off Edgar, and showing fine speed and ball control, pierced the defence and shot into the corner of the net. One goal each, and about twenty minutes left to play. Westminster now did their share of attacking, and a well-conceived movement put Angelo away on the right; he ran up to the goal line, crossed the ball accurately on the ground to Hebblethwaite, who, with the goal-keeper at the wrong end of his goal, was presented with an easier chance than the one which he had taken advantage of in the first half. Perhaps the ball was travelling faster than he thought; perhaps his nerve failed; at all events, the ball passed on the wrong side of the post; and the scores were still level. A moment later Munro had almost scored from a header, the goal-keeper just scraping the ball off the line, and then, with five minutes or less remaining, the Aldenham forwards swept down the field, the ball went to their left wing, Coleman could not quite hold him, and he centred well, for Barrell to dash up at speed and score from point blank range. From the kick-off Westminster attacked fiercely and desperately to draw level before the whistle blew. And draw level they did, though luckily. Angelo obtaining possession more than thirty yards out, put in a high dropping shot, which left the Aldenham goal-keeper helpless to save. Not more than a minute remained, and neither side could score again.

*Westminster*.—S. C. W. Béranger; R. W. A. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; C. F. Byers, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, F. H. B. Symons, I. K. Munro, J. Alderson, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite.

*Aldenharn*.—A. S. Linney; L. B. Mead, P. D. V. Hunter; H. L. Davies, R. G. Hunt, W. B. Somerville; W. D. Blackburn, J. W. Lingard, J. M. Barrell, B. J. Taylor, M. P. Stubbs.

## WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

(*Lost*, 2-3.)

This historic match, played at Vincent Square on November 19, resulted in a win for the visitors by the odd goal in five. The ground was fairly wet, but was in no way heavy or muddy; in fact the ball travelled fast the whole time, and a very quick game was the result; but the surface must have been very slippery on top, judging from the numerous times the players on both sides found themselves lying prone on the ground; moreover, not only was it a very fast game, in which the ball travelled exceedingly quickly from end to end of the ground, but it also was a game in which no quarter was asked or given; in a word, a thrilling contest, vigorous and robust, and yet with both sides displaying a sound knowledge of football tactics and evincing proof of an appreciation of many of the finer and more subtle points of the game.

The story of the match can be told at some length. In the first quarter of an hour the writer thought that the defences on both sides were very shaky, probably due to over-eagerness, and either side might have piled up an early and overwhelming lead; our own goal had several narrow escapes, and only some very plucky diving feats by Béranger saved us from early disaster. But also our own forwards, playing their best football of the match, and even of the whole season, had even more chances, especially as the Charterhouse backs and halves opened very sluggishly and slowly; but, alas, only one of the many golden opportunities was exploited to the full, and weak shooting and a lack of punch and finishing power at the critical moment, in the end, as it proved, lost us the match. Time and again our wings were sent away beautifully by the openings created for them by the halves and inside forwards, but their centres were not turned to account, not enough attackers being up to receive them, and if they themselves shot at goal, they either delayed just a fraction too long, or the shots lacked something both in pace and direction. Once Angelo had bad luck, when his shot (a left-footer) struck the goal-keeper, blinded and beaten, hard on the right shin! As it was, in this, the period of our ascendancy (though we repeat our own defence at the time seemed decidedly 'groggy'), we gained but one goal. Byers (who played a really magnificent game

throughout both in attack and defence) delayed his pass a little too long, a fault to which he is somewhat prone, and the ball cannoned off an opponent's foot, who was in the act of tackling him, and went totally unexpectedly over to the left, where Hebblethwaite, quite unmarked, snapped up this heaven-born, but accidental pass, and lobbed it high over the goal-keeper's outstretched hand into the goal-mouth, where it was promptly 'plunked' in by Angelo, who quite rightly was standing in front of the open goal. Béranger soon after was called upon twice to save a desperate situation, and his activity and his pluck did not fail us. Then Munro dashed through beautifully, but his shot was well saved high up in the top right hand corner of the goal. The Charterhouse halves now seemed to be settling down, and moving as they were much more quickly, began to hold our raids in check, and this mastery became more pronounced as the game went on; also, with our opponent's forwards always threatening danger, when near our goal (they seemed, to the writer at any rate, to have the pace of all our defenders, except, perhaps, of our right half, all through the game), they soon equalised. The ball came over very quickly to their left wing, who was in front of goal and unmarked, and he, though fifteen yards out, crashed in a fast-rising shot which completely beat Béranger—a beautiful goal. Half time soon came, with the scores level.

The second half opened with determined rushes and massed attacks of the opponent's forwards—not much method in them, but plenty of pace, 'vim' and determination. This 'Prussian Guard' manoeuvre was soon to prove successful, and an attack of this type down the centre, aided, we fear, by somewhat weak and half-hearted tackling, led to one of those goals which is hard to describe, but in which the ball is bundled and scrambled through somehow. We had lost our lead and things looked ominous. Moreover, we seemed now to be beaten for pace, and our schemes of attack, though clever in the extreme, seemed to the writer to be from now till the end too artistic, too academic, and too slowly executed in the face of that speed in defence, which our opponents seemed to be increasing every moment. In a word, we were being run off our feet by a side that were now relying on sheer pace and vigour. But the equalising goal did come, but perhaps not in an ideal way. Munro, always a source of danger, if only he obtained the right opening (and he did not get many at this stage), swerved through and outwards to his right; he was then tackled a little late, we are sure accidentally, and tripped just inside the penalty area. The penalty kick was given—he looked a most likely scorer when he was fouled—and he himself put the ball quite quietly

and calmly into the right-hand corner of the net. Two all! Then twenty minutes from the end came the winning goal. Straight from the kick-off, after the penalty had been scored, Charterhouse dribbled clean through our defence and netted. We can only regard it as the result of the psychological effect on our side of this rare (we are glad to say) occurrence in school football; the whole of our defence seemed to be taken completely unawares, still gaping, as it were, with open mouths, at the unusual spectacle of our goal just scored! However, it was fine incisive football on our opponents part, and they deserve every praise for both refusing to be rattled by their recent disaster, and also for probing our defence in such a sensational manner. There was a desperate fight in the last twenty minutes, but apart from a few spasmodic efforts, we never looked like scoring again, though it must be said that our backs and centre half from now onwards played more safely and soundly than they had before, and we were able to keep our goal intact till the end, though Charterhouse pressed continually and had much the most of the game. On one occasion, a minute or two before the final whistle, Angelo got right away, and shot hard and true, but the goal-keeper saved finely with outstretched arm, and our last hope faded.

Our side were the cleverer and the more stylish and scheming. Our opponents, on the other hand, had the greater thrust and vigour, and in pace had us beaten (after the first twenty minutes). Moreover, they got off the mark with the ball more quickly, and made straight for their objective, without dallying. We, for our part, schemed and planned—you could almost hear our two inside forwards thinking aloud! Splendid in its way, but whatever you do, no matter how subtle the plan, must in football be done *quickly*, otherwise the defence has time to concentrate. This side of ours has tactical skill and knowledge, and football sense far above any we have seen here for a very long time—the greatest credit reflects on their devoted and energetic coaches; but how more formidable we should be with a shade less mental deliberation and a deal more speed, both of body and mind. Finally, we were of opinion that the side as a whole were playing too defensively in the second half (especially towards the end and when a goal down), and not sufficiently offensively. We know that with the centre half playing as a third back, the two inside forwards must drop back and adopt what is known as the 'W' formation. But Symonds and Alderson, the two tails of the 'W,' were playing right back in the half-back's position all through the second half, consequently making a very *deeply* formed 'W' (and incidentally *five* half-backs), and therefore being totally unable to

join up in line with the three other forwards when an attack was being delivered close to our opponent's goal. Ability to do this seems essential; surely in a scramble near the enemy's goal every available man is wanted? Our young forwards on the wings and in the centre are not Bastins and Hulmes and Deans, who can shoot like a 'kicking horse'; all the forwards surely want to be in at the death and to swarm like bees round a honey pot when the final onslaught on the opposing goal is being delivered. Otherwise the attack is so very easily broken up, and depends for success upon everything going just 'according to book' for the lonely three, the wings and centre forward, who compose the spear-head of the attack, but who need their 'auxiliary troops' also when within (say) twenty yards of the opposing goal. By all means have your 'W' formation, but make it a squat and low-lying 'W,' and not, as we did in the second half of this match, a tall and deeply-formed one.

And one more suggestion: when a side is one goal down and there is only ten minutes to go, might not *then* the centre half play right up in the old-fashioned position just behind his forwards, and the forwards themselves all in a line? We grant the efficacy of the 'W' plan as a matter of general strategy, but when a goal is vital, and when if you do not get that goal you will lose anyhow, surely it is right for all your troops to surge forward in a series of final and despairing attacks; you have nothing more to lose, but surely everything to gain?

It was a great and memorable contest, and reflected credit on both School sides concerned, both individually (nobody played badly) and collectively. We think Charterhouse were just the better side on the day, taken all in all and deserved their victory.

D. J. K.

#### SECOND ELEVEN RESULTS.

- Saturday, October 1—*v.* the Old Cholmelians.  
Westminster won by 4 goals to 1.  
Saturday, October 8—*v.* Old Lancing Boys.  
Westminster won by 7 goals to none.  
Thursday, October 27—*v.* Ealing Priory (*away*).  
Westminster won by 3 goals to none.  
Saturday, October 29—H.A.C. (*away*). Westminster lost by 1 goal to 3.

#### COLTS' ELEVEN RESULTS.

- Saturday, October 15—*v.* Aldenham (*away*).  
Westminster lost by 1 goal to 4.  
Saturday, October 22—*v.* Highgate (*away*). Westminster lost by 2 goals to 9.  
Saturday, November 12—*v.* Lancing. Westminster won by 2 goals to 1.

## MR. DAMS.

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It has fallen to my feeble pen to express a small part of the regret felt by the whole School on the resignation of the Rev. W. B. Dams. At the same time our congratulations and good wishes go with him to his new sphere of work in the important and old City of London parish of St. Botolph's-Without-Aldersgate. Very little is known about St. Botolph except that he was the travellers' saint. His chapel always stood without the gates of a city, and he blessed the citizens as they left the city for their travels abroad. 'In return for this they gave him gifts of money or jewels, according to their rank and station.' From Westminster a greater tradition than this will go with Mr. Dams, who always gave of his best to all boys, whether studious or idle. To those who knew him personally he will long be remembered for his charming personality, his amiability, and last but not least, his delightful absent-mindedness.

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## MR. TANNER.

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WITH very great regret we said good-bye last term to Mr. Tanner, who has left to take up his post as Keeper of the Muniments. That his loss will be felt is inevitable, but there is, perhaps, something peculiarly fitting in the time he has chosen for his resignation. Last year he and his father, the late Mr. Ralph Tanner, completed between them fifty years of service to the School. For one term—Election, 1919—they were Masters together, and a house group up Grant's is a record of the link. But no date can arbitrarily define the beginning of Mr. Tanner's services to Westminster. While still a boy at School, he had published articles on the School buildings, and before he left in 1909 he had begun his patient enquiries into their history and topography, which he embodied in his 'Westminster School,' published in 1923, a book which must long remain the final authority on the School, and which the student will value in proportion to the extent of his own research.

When he left last term, Mr. Tanner had been Master of the History Seven and Six for thirteen years, and those whose good fortune it has been to spend long and happy hours in the Library under his guidance will not readily underestimate the value of the lessons which they learned there.

Yet no great distance separates the Library and the Muniment Room.

As Mr. Tanner himself knows better than any, he is not leaving 'the College of Westminster' in its ancient and proper sense, and if he has chosen to transfer his activities from one part of it to another, our loss is but one more proof of the mutual understanding and affection which exist between the Abbey and the School.

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## AMERICAN KENT.

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THE river flows placidly past Connecticut meadows below my window; it is called by the name which the Indians gave it, the Housatonic, one of those lovely names, alone the honourable memorial of the savage poets who once roamed these valleys. Around are the hills, wooded with oak and maple and hemlock, but, except for the evergreens, the trees are still without foliage, and do not yet hide the grim looks of the grey rocks. Down by the river, where the Macedonia valley with its serpentine brook joins the Housatonic, stands Kent School.

On the other side of the river is the village of Kent, shaded by trees, and with all of its houses built of wood and painted white. The two little churches have white wooden steeples, although one of them has a stone body. The outlying farm-houses are wooden and white, with big red barns. The older parts of Kent School are of white painted wood, too; the oldest part of all was a farm-house, built one hundred and sixty years ago, when the valley was opened up. The ground floor of the farm-house makes a delightful School Library, and in it is the large stone fireplace of the old kitchen. There are some odd corners in the School, especially a pleasant little three-sided court. Apple trees, survivors of the orchard, and great maples offer alluring coolness in warm weather. They stand up sharply against the tall white wooden buildings of the School.

Some of the newer buildings are in 'Colonial style,' that is, red brick with a substantial colonnade of white wooden pillars. Then there is the quiet Norman chapel, built of rough grey stones from the fields around; the roof supported inside, as a Norman roof should be, by 'antique pillars massy-proof.' Not only is there 'the high embowed roof,' and 'the storied windows richly dight casting a dim religious light,' but it is even possible to 'walk the studious cloister's pale,' for a small cloistered passage leads from the chapel to the bell-tower, which, tall, with a gabled roof, stands on higher rock and overlooks the School. It is a vivid reminder of the English countryside to hear from over the fields the bells pealing forth

on a Sunday morning, or to hear the old hymns being chimed in the evening; and sometimes you may catch 'Comin' thro' the rye,' or the Eton Boating Song. The ringers are taught by an old English bell-ringer; for the art of pealing is distinctively English; and while there are plenty of chimes on the Continent of Europe, there is no pealing; and there are not more than a dozen peals of bells in America.

Kent is a Church School under the Order of the Holy Cross; and the Headmaster, the former coxswain now amplified to a figure befitting a famous coach, may be seen in his white monkish habit, sometimes genial, sometimes grim, but always with a smoking pipe.

Perhaps the most interesting part of School life at Kent is the 'self-help.' We rise at 6.15 a.m., and go into breakfast at a quarter to seven. The oak tables have been ready laid for breakfast by boys the night before; the food will be fetched by boys; the tables will be cleared by them; and if you were to go in the Hall, you would see some boys sweeping the floor and others setting the tables for lunch. After breakfast you will see boys making their own beds, sweeping out their rooms, carting ashes out of furnaces, and later on in the evening, before chapel and supper, sweeping passages and cleaning blackboards, each boy doing his allotted 'job.' There are sixth formers who are inspectors, to see that the jobs are properly done, and there are assemblies during the day, at which jobs are checked, and other School business transacted. Laundry work and cooking are fortunately done by experts. This system of 'self-help' is well organised by the three prefects, and the work is well done by the boys. Delinquents are punished by 'hours'; for one or more hours in the afternoon they do additional jobs such as cleaning windows. By each boy spending about twenty minutes on his job, and doing his room twice a day, nearly the whole housework of the School is done.

There are five forms, ranging from the second to the sixth, with about sixty boys to each form, which has a president, and is the social unit, roughly corresponding to the 'house' at an English public school. The whole form, except for boys who fail to pass the requisite number of courses, moves up at the end of each year, and so preserves its identity. There is no competition for promotion, but boys have to secure a passing 'grade,' i.e. marks of 60 per cent., to be promoted. Only a very small minority 'flunk,' which expressive word means to fail in a course. The subjects studied are much the same as in England, but with less emphasis on the classics and more on English. All boys take the College Board Exami-

nations; some subjects in the fourth form, some in the fifth and some in the sixth.

As for the athletic side of School life, in the autumn term there is a short but intense season of football. The chief difference between a game of American football and English Rugby (which have a common origin) are that in America the players are heavily protected with helmets and shoulder pads and stomach armour; and that there are no scrums; the players have a series of 'plays' in which in a series of open and close formations they try to break their way through the opposing line; after each 'play' most of the players are on the ground; some get up and others are carried off; for while only the man with the ball can be tackled, any opposing player can be 'taken out' by a player hurling himself at his thighs with his body. New players are constantly replacing old ones during the game, as men get hurt or tired. The supporters of each School, in a School match, do not barrack the opposing side; but they have a variety of concerted and prepared cheers of support and encouragement to the team and to the individuals in it. For instance, you will hear the cheer-leader give the mysterious command, 'Growl for Larry!' then you will hear from the crowd, as they follow the beats of the cheer-leader and his fellow conductors, three well-timed growls, starting with a low mutter and growing to a roar, something like this—'rrrr-ray! rrrr-ray! rrrr-ray! Larry! Larry! Larry!' followed by hand-clapping; next time you may hear, in *tempo accelerando*, 'K-K-K-K-E-E-E-E-N-N-N-N-T-Kent! Team! Team! TEAM!'

In the winter term, which is the second term of the School year, and starts after Christmas, the School game is hockey, which over here means ice-hockey. The School has a ski-jump on a neighbouring hill. This year these sports were greatly curtailed owing to the unusually mild winter. An additional hazard to life and limb has just been made by energetic fourth formers, who cut down trees, and made an alley down a hill-side, and scooped out a trench for a hair-raising toboggan run.

In the spring term there is 'crew,' as rowing is often called, and tennis and baseball. Baseball is full of movement and excitement, and strange to English ears is the steady stream of remarks which the players address to their own side, as when they encourage the pitcher by telling him that he has the striker's (i.e. the batsman's) back broken.

Young and old, and there are some patriarchs in their twenties, there are two hundred and eighty-six boys in the School, who, underneath some external difference of custom and expression, are extraordinarily like ourselves, and lovable.



## MR. GLEASON.

WE are able to reprint a part of the article written by Mr. Gleason for the 'Kent School Magazine' about his impressions at Westminster.

## MR. GLEASON DESCRIBES YEAR AT WESTMINSTER.

WAS EXCHANGE MASTER FROM KENT AT FAMOUS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

TELLS OF INTERESTING TRADITIONS.

PORTRAYS LIFE AND CUSTOMS OF BOYS; SKETCHES HOUSE SYSTEM.

... 'There are any number of interesting customs at Westminster, and traditions which go back through the centuries. Two of these I shall describe briefly. The Latin play, also a custom started by Queen Elizabeth, is given by College every year in December. Last year it was the 'Andria' of Terence. The actors all learn their parts in Latin verses, and perform with the best classical costumes and scenery obtainable, the play proper being followed by a humorous epilogue, also in Latin, in which the same characters appear as famous modern figures: Ramsay MacDonald, Ghandi, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others. It is indeed strange to hear these boys of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen "spouting Latin" with gestures on a stage, but the show is a good one and many dignitaries, deans, bishops, and "Old Westminsters" (*alumni*) come to see it year after year. The Pancake Grease occurs on Shrove Tuesday. About fifteen boys are selected by popular vote to compete. The School meets in the Assembly Hall, then the Dean of Westminster enters in scarlet robes, preceded by a verger with a silver mace, and followed in by the Headmaster, also in robes of office, in turn followed by the chef, bearing a frying pan with the cake in it. At a signal from the Dean, the fifteen boys line up on one side of the hall, the chef throws the pancake over one of the girders which support the roof, then follows the wildest scramble you ever have seen for possession of the pancake. After three minutes of utter confusion, the struggling mass is separated and the boy who has the pancake or the largest piece of it, receives a guinea (one pound and one shilling) from the Dean. The origin of the custom is lost, but it is very important—pictures of it appear in all the London papers and it has several times been honoured by the presence of the royal family.

'I have been asked so many times what I thought of English boys that I want to say a few words about them. Their manners are good, they

are much more reserved and shy than most of our boys, and the good students certainly take their work with great seriousness. They are very particular about their dress, which is prescribed by School regulation. During the School hours they wear top hats, cutaway coats, striped trousers, and black waistcoats, also stiff collars and black ties. For sports they wear "shags and bags" (blue flannel coats and grey flannel trousers), with additions of caps and scarves in School and house colours. They are not self-conscious about these "uniforms," however, and seem to take it all as a part of their School life. After the novelty of my being a "new teacher" had worn off, they began to ask all sorts of questions about America and American life. Our football seemed strange to them, and they all thought that whole teams were killed and injured during a single game. Their views on skyscrapers were most amusing—they imagined that the Empire State Building was a mile and a half high, wanted to know what people on the hundredth storey did in case of fire, and thought that such a building would probably "sway in the breeze." Prohibition, gangsters, and politics were unfailing sources of conversational interest. In general they showed themselves eager to learn all they could from me, and in their turn were intelligent in answering my questions about England. If there is truth in the saying that "the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton," it is equally true, I think, that the difficulties and problems of England to-day will be wisely solved in the coming generation by the boys now in the English public schools.'

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 INFORMAL CONCERT.
 

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THERE was an unusually large audience at the Informal Concert this term, and, on the whole, performances were undoubtedly above the usual standard. There were, as always, too many piano and too few vocal solos. O'Brien opened the concert with a study by Heller, and if he had been more decisive, would have been very good, for his touch is much improved and his phrasing was neat. Spratt also played a study by Heller, and shows himself to be distinctively musical, but at the moment he is lacking in rhythm. Fox has greatly improved, and his rendering of Schubert's Theme in B flat, though it was too hard for him, was a promising performance. Hillman Fletcher showed by his solo that it was far beyond his reach. He was obviously in difficulties, and therefore lost the time and rhythm. He must learn to use his arm and not only his fingers. Panting's solo was musical and well played,

though uncertain in places, but it did not seem to fit in with the other items. Boycott will in time be good on his flute, but a rather shaky beginning may have upset him. Falk's performance was quite one of the best of the evening. His phrasing and tone were good, and he shows that he has sound knowledge of the instrument. Iago also gave a very good performance, but it was rather too long. The same applies to Williamson, who gave a very good rendering of the first movement of Schubert's Sonatina in D. The vocal solos were good attempts, but it was obvious that King had been compelled to sing only because of a shortage of performers; his voice is already breaking and he has great difficulty with his breathing. Nervousness prevented Huxley from making the best of his song. The College Quartet were uncertain of their notes, and consequently were not adequately in command of their song. Yet it is felt that more of these items in the future would be popular. Altogether quite an enjoyable concert. There is talent in the lower School, and if only there was a little more practising, the standard of the School's music, on the instrumental side, would be greatly raised.

D. M. M. C.

PROGRAMME.

- |    |   |               |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1  | Piano Solos, Study in G minor,<br>Study in A flat ... ..  | Heller        |
|    | C. M. O'BRIEN. P. M. SPROTT.  |               |
| 2  | Vocal Solo, 'I know that my Redeemer<br>liveth' ... ..  | Handel        |
|    | H. V. KING.   |               |
| 3  | Piano Solo, Theme in B flat ... ..  | Schubert      |
|    | J. V. FOX.  |               |
| 4  | Flute Solo, 'Gavotte de Renaud' ... ..  | Sacchini      |
|    | S. J. B. BOYCOTT  |               |
| 5  | Piano Solo, Slow movement from Sonata<br>Pathétique ... ..  | Beethoven     |
|    | G. B. HILLMAN FLETCHER.   |               |
| 6  | Clarinet Solo, Andante ... ..   | Edward German |
|    | M. G. E. FALK.  |               |
| 7  | Vocal Solo, 'Sea Fever' ... ..  | John Ireland  |
|    | D. B. HUXLEY.   |               |
| 8  | Flute Solo, First movement from Sonata<br>No. 4 ... ..  | J. C. F. Bach |
|    | J. M. IAGO.   |               |
| 9  | Piano Solo, Chorale—'Mortify us by Thy<br>Grace' ... ..   | Bach          |
|    | D. M. M. CAREY. arr. Rummel   |               |
| 10 | Violin Solo, First movement from Sonata<br>in D ... ..  | Schubert      |
|    | P. B. WILLIAMSON.   |               |
| 11 | Piano Solo, 'The Darkened Valley' ... ..  | John Ireland  |
|    | A. V. PANTING.  |               |
| 12 | Vocal Quartet, 'Down in Alabama' arr. Paul Edmonds<br>F. G. ADAMS, D. M. M. CAREY,<br>A. K. MILNE AND G. F. W. TRIPP. |               |

ETON v. WESTMINSTER, 1831  
AND 1834.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Peregrine Young (O.W.) we are able to print two very interesting letters written by his great grandfather, Sir John Anson, while a boy at Eton. The first concerns the Eton and Westminster Boat race of 1831 and is as follows:

ETON, May 15, 1831.

DEAR GRANDPAPA,

I write to tell you that in the race on Thursday we beat the Westminster fellows by more than a quarter of a mile, the race was from Maidenhead bridge (about 5 miles from Eton) round an island in the river called Monkey about 2 miles from Maidenhead and back again. Thursday was a whole Holiday, and directly after 3 o'clock church every one hurried up to Maidenhead some in flies, some in barouches, some in tax carts, some on donkeys, some on horses, some walking and in fact every way you can imagine so that the road was quite covered. I went in a fly which properly only carries 4 but then it carried ten. We were up at Maidenhead just in time to see them start; the bets in London on the race were 5 and 7 to one against us, and when the Westminster fellows saw what little fellows the Eton were they laughed at them and made quite sure of winning for they were great fellows about one and twenty and had been training for two or three months previously, whereas the Eton were all younger than 18 and had only been practising for a fortnight; as soon as the gun fired away they went, and when they had gone about 5 hundred yards the Eton boat took the lead to the astonishment of everybody and kept gaining on them even down stream, which is still more wonderful because the heavier a boat is the quicker it goes down stream but yet the Eton boat though much lighter beat the other even in going down and when they had turned the island Eton gained on them fast, and when I saw the Eton boat ahead (for you could tell them directly as the Eton crew had on a blue check, and the Westminster had only their white shirts) I never was so surprised and delighted in my life; but what shows the great difference in the size of the crew of each boat most is that all the watermen if they wanted to signify that the Eton boat was ahead, they always said 'the boys are ahead, the men behind,' in fact every body was surprised beyond all measure. Even the Eton crew were quite disheartened when they saw what strapping fellows they had to contend with; all the Eton fellows wore blue ribbands either in their hats or button holes; I do think now the Westminster will be ashamed to contend with us again for the

last match we beat them on their own part of the river and now we have beat them on our own. It has made me quite happy; they have also sent us a challenge for cricket, I do not care half so much about that as about the water, because there are only Westminster and Eton who have any boating and therefore we have now nobody to contend with but Oxford and Cambridge. The Winchester have sent a refusal to our challenge at Cricket. . . .

Your affect<sup>d</sup>. Grandson,

J. ANSON.

One or two points of interest arise on this letter. In the first place we may remark that although the Westminster crew appeared to be 'great fellows about one and twenty' the average age was actually only eighteen! On the other hand the Etonians may well have been surprised at the size of the Westminster boat (the 'Challenge') for it appears to have been 'a regular man-of-war's gig.' The late Canon H. J. Ellison (Grandfather of Mr. G. Ellison (O.W.) who rowed in the Oxford boat this year), who rowed No. 2 in the Westminster boat, has left it on record that when the Westminsters arrived at Maidenhead they found the Eton watermen 'amusing themselves by fitting their boat inside the *Challenge*,' and he added that the exertion of pulling this heavy boat in the shallow water was such that he had to carry his arms in slings for several days after the race. The reference in the letter to the colours worn by the crews and Etonians is of particular interest. Colours had not at that time the importance which they have since assumed with the recognition of organised games as an essential part of School life. But it is probable that the association of a colour with an ancient School goes back far beyond its use in an athletic connection. By 1830 the Eton Blue was fairly well established, but Westminster wavered between the light blue of the Town Boys and the pink (as it would seem) of the King's Scholars. The old story that Westminster rowed Eton for the pink in the 1837 race has no foundation, in fact; and there is little doubt that the definite adoption of pink as the Westminster colour dates from that race and that the true story is given in the contemporary Town Boy Water Ledger as follows: 'As last year our colours and the Etonians' were nearly the same, it was thought well to change them, and, instead of the original blue and white, pink and white was chosen. Our dress was white rowing-shirts cut off at the arms, and trimmed round with pink; white trousers; our original shag jackets; and straw hats. The boat was also painted pink. Our steerer had a blue cloth jacket,

lined and trimmed with white, which had great effect.'

It is a curious fact that Dr. Keate, the Head Master of Eton, never heard a word about the 1831 race until it was over. On the evening of the day at 6 o'clock 'Absence' amidst loud cheers a St. Bernard dog, belonging to one of the Masters, was led up to him covered with the pale blue rosettes the boys had worn. When he asked what it meant and was told, 'Please, sir, we've just beaten Westminster,' he smiled, and, as usual said, 'Foolish boys!' Far otherwise had been the sequel to the cricket match between Eton and Westminster in 1796, when the entire XI had been flogged by the Head Master on their return to Eton!

At that time and until much later these inter-School matches were disliked by the authorities, who thought that they gave rise to 'intemperance and excess.' This is the explanation of the feature of the 1834 race of which the sad story is told in the following letter. Early in that year the following challenge had been sent to Eton: 'The Westminsters send their compliments to the Etonians and being desirous of rowing a match with them will be happy to make such arrangements as will be most convenient to both parties.' The match was thereupon arranged for the Thursday after Election. But the result was fiasco greatly to the indignation of our young Etonian.

ETON, 11th May [1834].

DEAR MAMMA,

As you seemed to take some interest in our Match with the Westminsters you will no doubt be able to understand our sorrow at its coming to the following untimely end. Everything, as I wrote to Papa before, was quite settled, Umpires chosen, starting place and distance all arranged, and on Wednesday the Westminster Boat came down with their steerer. Everything, Beds, Breakfasts, dinners, horses, dresses all prepared when lo! and behold about 6 on Wednesday Evening the Umpire on the Westminster side came down Post haste and lamented that it was impossible the match could take place, owing to the interference of the Head Master (Williamson). Our Masters were all delighted at the thoughts of the match, and the King would have got us a Holiday purposely for the match if Thursday had not happened to have been one, so that I think, and in fact it must everywhere be thought, a most arbitrary act, and when I have explained it I am sure you will think so too. Their Crew was composed half of Collegers or those on the Foundation, and half of Oppidans. The Oppidans' Holidays began on the Saturday, the Masters

therefore were unable to prevent their coming down. But the Collegers did not leave Westminster till Wednesday afternoon, and were expected to be at Oxford on the Thursday before that night, nothing therefore could be easier than for them to stop at Eton on *their way* to Oxford, row the match, and dine, and then proceed. It interfered with no school business, in fact it was their Holidays. But Williamson desiring I suppose to make himself more unpopular than ever, must needs write to the Dean of Christ Church begging that he would not admit the 3 Collegers who were in the eight if they rowed in the match. Upon which the Dean Gaseford [Gaisford], the most unpopular fellow in Oxford, refused to receive them unless they gave him their honour not to row. They, poor fellows, who had been waiting for about the last ten years in College, with the sole hopes of this Fellowship at Christ Church, in the same way that our Collegers expect Kings, of course had no alternative, and so the match was put off just a few hours before it ought to have been rowed, after both Westminster and Etonians have been practising enough to kill themselves for the last three weeks, and been at considerable expense in painting their boats and buying each their respective dresses etc. The match was put off so very suddenly that there was no time to send to Oxford or give notice to anyone that it could not take place, so on Thursday morning Eton was crammed full of Chaises and Conveyances of all sorts, and hundreds of Oxford and Cambridge men who had come all the way to see the match; however the eight and all the Boats went up to Purley, where, thanks to our Oxford friends, drinkables, which were very acceptable owing to the heat of the day, were not scarce. I had a most excellent dinner with Louis afterwards, so we had some fun after all, no thanks tho' to Williamson or the Worshipful Dean of Christ Church who very luckily had not made their appearance, as it is not unlikely that it might have been tried whether the water of the Thames could not wash *the black Dog* off their backs. Give my love to all at home and believe me dear Mamma

Your affect<sup>n</sup>. son,

J. W. ANSON.

L. E. T.

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## THE WATER.

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### THE ROUSE BALL CUP AND T.BB. RUDDER.

It was decided to combine the races for these two trophies this season, since in previous years the time given to the two separate competitions was

quite out of proportion to the small number of outings available for practice. The six entries were divided into pairs by ballot, for the heats, the three winners racing in the final. The first boat in this race was to take both the prizes. As K.SS. are not eligible for the Town Boys' Rudder, a proviso was made that if K.SS. won the final, the crew they had beaten in the first round should row the winners of the other two races in the final of the T.BB. Rudder.

With the exception of GG., all the house fours were out by the second day of term, the coaching being left to individual enterprise. H.BB., coached by Mr. Franklin, with the choice of three Pinks and two Pink-and-Whites, started very firm favourites, nor were their chances considered to be much lessened by the cases of illness that caused alterations in the crew, and even, at one time, suspended practise altogether. BB., under the charge of Dr. MacEldowney, showed extraordinary keenness throughout the whole period of practice. Their hard training had raised their hopes of victory so high that the numerous changes in their order had no undesirable effect either on their form or morale. To K.SS., who were coached in the earlier days of practice by Mr. L. D. S. ten Doesschate (O.W.), must be awarded some of the credit for hard training. A run before breakfast and a 'training tea' every day showed only a small part of the good spirit of this very promising crew. A.HH. and RR., also coached by the hard-working Master in Charge, showed more and more promise as the time of the races drew near. A.HH. did not distinguish themselves particularly from the point of view of form, but seemed to be able to push their boat along under the able, if unorthodox, leadership of Quixley. RR., on the other hand, in practice outings had been rather disappointing. The actual test of racing, however, showed that time had not been wasted on them; their speed and stamina, that had in previous outings been so discouraging, was shown to equal, if not to surpass, that in the other crews. Now GG. would take the first prize for perseverance, if there were one. Year after year the number of their watermen has dwindled, until, at the beginning of the term, it looked as though there would not even be a spare man for the house four. The keenness and enthusiasm of their captain, Cleveland-Stevens, has now turned over a page of their history, and with the largest number of watermen for many years, GG. have, by the definite improvement of their house four, placed a foot on the first rung of the ladder of success. Let them not be discouraged, recovery will necessarily be slow, but with a plentiful supply of nourishment from the new boys, the once starved and withered tree will blossom into full flower again.

The draw for the house four races was as follows :

Rigaud's	} RR. easily	} H.BB. 3 lengths 3.30
Grant's		
King's Scholars	} H.BB. easily	
Homeboarders		
Busby's	} Dead heat, 4.5 (course lengthened)	
Ashburnham		

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

HEAT A : RIGAUD'S (Surrey); GRANT'S (Middlesex).

At the start of the race the GG. stroke came off his slide, the race was stopped and the crews sent back to the Mile Post. At the second start, both crews got away well, RR. striking 36 and GG. 34 in the first minute. Rigaud's, cheered possibly by the keen interest shown by their Housemaster following in the launch, rowed well at a higher rate than their rivals, and soon drew away from them. The verdict given does not do full justice to the performance of Grant's, as recorded above, for, although not a good crew, they showed a tremendous improvement over their predecessors of many years.

HEAT B : KING'S SCHOLARS (Surrey); HOMEBOARDERS (Middlesex).

Owing to a misunderstanding Mr. Franklin unfortunately lengthened the course for this race and that following, so that the times given, together with the distances judged, are unreliable, because of the uncertainty of the marks. At the Mile Post both crews got away smartly, H.BB. getting a slight lead, which they held and steadily increased till the finish. It is interesting to note that both crews were striking at roughly the same rate throughout the race. The boats were taken off at 40, both crews dropping to 36 after the first quarter-minute. H.BB. then dropped the rate to 34, K.SS. keeping on at 36. Both crews 'took her in' at 36.

HEAT C : BUSBY'S (Surrey); ASHBURNHAM (Middlesex).

This race proved to be the most exciting of the day for the spectators, although, at the start, BB. got away very fast and obtained a length's lead. Meanwhile A.HH. over on the flats, kept going hard. Busby's seemed to have the race well in hand, and seemed to be almost paddling, although striking at 36. They seemed surprised at Beverley, however, for A.HH. had closed up to within three-quarters of a length of their rivals. At the Boathouse, BB. only retained their lead by a few feet, both crews rowing all out. A magnificent spurt by A.HH. at London brought

the two boats level past the finishing post, which was still at Aylings.

The re-row of this race was due on Saturday, 29th, but on arriving at the Mile Post, A.HH. discovered that stroke's slide was broken; those in the umpire's launch gathered that something was wrong when A.HH. were seen paddling back into the mist, towards the Boat House. BB. got so cold waiting about and the evening had become so dark and dirty by the time A.HH. came back with Mr. Franklin in the spectators' launch that the umpire, in consultation with Busby's coach and the Head of the Water, decided to postpone the race till the following Tuesday. It was unfortunate that the A.HH. did not inform the umpire immediately of the trouble so that the discomfort suffered by spectators and crews alike in the pouring rain could have been avoided.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

An issue was at last decided between A.HH. and BB. over the course from London to the Mile Post. Both crews went away hard, determined that there should this time be no doubt about the result. The water was good, although visibility was poor, owing to the fine drizzling rain that continued the whole afternoon. There was very little difference in the two crews all the way to the Football Ground, but Quixley, by judicious spurts, soon gained a slight advantage over BB. This slight lead he was able to increase to the final verdict of a length by the excellent support given him by his crew. There is no doubt that BB. were still further from the top of their form than they were in the previous race. A promising crew in practice outings, they were short and not at all well together during the races.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

THE FINAL. RIGAUD'S (Surrey); HOMEBOARDERS (Centre); ASHBURNHAM (Middlesex).

After a delay of half an hour, due to defects in RR. steering gear, a start was made at the London R.C. flagpole. All crews went away at a high rate, H.BB. taking the lead at once. Rowing at 38, H.BB. quickly got clear, followed by RR., rowing 36, slightly ahead of A.HH., rowing 38. By Beverley, H.BB. had dropped the rate to 32 and had the race well in hand. Soon after, A.HH. passed Rigaud's, both crews rowing well. At the finish, H.BB. raised the stroke to 35 and were leading A.HH., rowing at 33, by three lengths. Rigaud's worked the stroke up to 36 and came in a length behind A.HH.

Homeboarders are to be congratulated on producing one of the best house fours seen at Putney and on carrying off the trophies for the third successive year.

No account of the House Four Races of 1932 would be complete without at least a mention of the gratitude we feel towards the coaches of the fours: Mr. Franklin, Dr. MacEldowney, and Mr. L. D. S. ten Doesschate, a former Head of the Water, who very kindly gave up much of their time, which appeared, in altered form, in the excellent standard of rowing maintained by the crews. May we here add a sincere, if belated, word of thanks to those who, in spite of the weather, bravely came down to watch the races, especially the Housemasters, *five* of whom came down on one occasion—so different from 1918, when the Head of the Water wrote in the T.B.B. Water Ledger: 'there is a lack of interest in the School and more especially in the Masters . . . not a single Master, with the exception of, say, two, took the slightest notice'!

#### THE CREWS.

*H.B.B.*—P. A. Tyser, 10 st. 2½ lbs.; I. D. Lloyd, 10 st. 13 lbs.; J. C. Cherry, 12 st. 10 lbs.; M. P. Lonnon, 11 st. 7 lbs. (stroke); J. H. Smitham, 7 st. 5 lbs. (cox).

*A.H.H.*—G. L. Evans, 8 st. 12 lbs.; R. E. Overbury, 10 st. 1 lb.; P. Beeman, 11 st. 1 lb.; F. P. G. Quixley, 10 st. (stroke); D. Jacobs, 7 st. 2 lbs. (cox).

*RR.*—A. G. A. Beyts, 8 st. 10½ lbs.; P. G. F. Rice-Stringer, 10 st. 2 lbs.; F. R. Cullingford, 9 st. 1 lb.; A. B. F. Marreco, 11 st. 8 lbs. (stroke), G. E. D. MacBride, 7 st. 9 lbs. (cox).

*K.S.S.*—D. M. M. Carey, 8 st. 13 lbs.; C. R. H. Eggar, 9 st. 8½ lbs.; A. R. Liddiard, 10 st. 5½ lbs.; J. F. Davis, 11 st. (stroke), R. D. Barlas, 8 st. 10½ lbs. (cox).

*BB.*—F. G. Stevens, 11 st. 1 lb.; R. H. G. L. Pirkis, 9 st. 2 lbs.; J. H. Freeman, 11 st. 5½ lbs.; C. G. F. Strother-Stewart, 10 st. 7 lbs. (stroke), H. M. P. Thomas, 7 st. 6 lbs. (cox).

*GG.*—P. N. Cardew, 8 st. 0½ lb.; A. J. Glyn, 9 st. 11½ lbs.; H. C. E. Johnson, 9 st. 10½ lbs.; W. H. C. Cleveland-Stevens, 11 st. (stroke); J. G. Boyd, 6 st. 7½ lbs. (cox).

On November 1 the two senior eights, *Alacrity* and *Leviathan*, coached by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Carleton, rowed from London R.C. to Hammer-smith Bridge. After an excellent race *Alacrity* won by three-quarters of a length in 8.13⅔. *Leviathan* was unfortunately at a disadvantage owing to a defect in stroke's rigger, which caused him considerable trouble. A 'return match' over the same course took place the following Thursday, when *Alacrity* beat *Leviathan* easily in 8 minutes. Owing to Play Rehearsals and illness the composition of the crews was, unfortunately, not the same in each race, in which case the two names are shown together in brackets.

*Alacrity.*—Starforth, 9 st. 4 lbs.; Freeman, 8 st. 1 lb. (Anido, Stevens); Cumberland, 10 st. 7 lbs.; Pattison, 10 st. 2 lbs.; Simpson, 10 st. 4½ lbs.; Gardiner, 10 st. 3 lbs.; ten Doesschate, 10 st. 1 lb. (stroke); Campbell, 6 st. 3½ lbs. (cox).

*Leviathan.*—Worthington, 8 st. 11 lbs.; Wheeler, 9 st. 7 lbs.; Klerck, 8 st. 5 lbs. (Eggar, Parker), Howell, Humphreys, Jacobs, Deller (stroke), Bowen (cox).

#### JUNIOR EIGHTS.

The same day the two Junior Eights raced from

London R.C. to the Mile Post. 'B' crew were leading slightly after the start, but were caught by 'A' crew at Beverley. Soon afterwards 'B' caught a crab, from which they took a long time to recover, leaving 'A' crew to win easily in 3.34.

'A' Eight.—Law, D. Evans, Oldfield, Fox, Ward, Hayward, F. L. Simpson, R. T. Davis (stroke), Head (cox).

'B' Eight.—Stewart, Falk, Glanfield, Bengough, Whittet, Gould, Kemp-King, Halse-Hearn (stroke), Walters (cox).

#### NOVICES' FOURS.

There was also a race between the three New Watermen's Clinker Fours, which was voted extremely successful. It might be mentioned that this term we have been trying the experiment of putting the novices straight into clinker fours instead of the usual, heavy tub-fours. The result was excellent, their rowing was really wonderful considering they have only been on about a dozen times. The crews were given a short course from London to Beverley, 'A' four winning by a length from 'B'.

'A' Crew.—Reid, Bell, Howard, Joubert (stroke), Partridge (cox).

'B' Crew.—Burton, Sears, Baird-Smith, Caw (stroke), Pinder-Wilson (cox).

'C' Crew.—Geffen, Barnes, Dick, Baker (stroke), Urquhart (cox).

#### PRESENT ORGANISATION.

For the second half of this term watermen are being organised into Trial Eights, Middle Watermen's Eights, and Lower Watermen's Fours. Two senior trial crews, 'A' and 'B', are rowing in light ships under the charge of Mr. Franklin and Dr. MacEldowney. The order is as nearly as possible that to be adopted in the first two eights in the summer. Next, in *Alacrity* and *Leviathan* are two junior trials coached by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Carleton respectively. The Middle and Lower Watermen, under the direction of M. P. Lonnon, are divided into eights and fours respectively, coached by the senior watermen.

#### THE HALAHAN CUP.

On October 26, at a meeting of House Heads of Water, the points awarded to winners of house events during the year for the Halahan Cup were amended, the old system being considered no longer satisfactory. They are now allocated as follows:—

Rouse Ball Cup, 20 pts.

Junior-Senior Fours (Division 1), 15 pts.

Junior-Senior Fours (Division 2), 5 pts.

Junior Fours, 15 pts.

Pairs, 10 pts. (5 for each oar).

Senior Sculls, 10 pts.

Junior-Senior Sculls, 10 pts.

Junior Sculls, 10 pts.

In addition to the total thus obtained, it has been decided to take into account a further number of points obtained thus :

Number of watermen in first four eights × 100  
 Total number of boys in whole house.

This should lessen, somewhat, the disadvantage suffered by the smaller houses owing to their lack of material.

H. R. A. Edwards (O.W.) attained the distinction of representing England in the Pair Oar rowing at the recent Olympic Games in Los Angeles. May we congratulate him on his success.

J. O. V. Edwards (O.W.) is also to be congratulated on stroking an Oxford Trial Eight, and, with E. L. Dams (O.W.), on winning the Oxford University Pairs Goblets.

Mr. E. R. B. Graham (O.W.) has very kindly presented two more name boards to the Pinks' Room, a gesture we appreciate very much indeed. Thus, when the orders are completed, there will be three boards in position—a permanent record to posterity.

J. C. C.

**The Elizabethan Club.**

*President*—MR. H. F. MANISTY, K.C.

*Hon. Treasurer*—SIR ERNEST GOODHART, Bt., Benenden Place, Benenden, Kent.

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

*Hon. Secretary (Games)*—MR. P. H. WYATT, O.B.E., 26, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

Dates of the meetings of the General Committee of the Elizabethan Club for the year 1933 :

*Wednesday*.—February 1, March 15, May 10, June 14, October 4, and November 15.

At the General Committee Meeting held on the 15th inst. the following member was duly elected Captain Archibald David Fawcett Thomason, of 23, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W. 14 (1912 to 1914).

**WESTMINSTER BALL.**

The Westminster Ball will be held at the Dorchester Hotel on Friday, December 16.

Lord and Lady Ritchie of Dundee have kindly promised to preside.

An interesting gathering was held at the Dorchester Hotel on Thursday, November 10, when 68 patrons and members of the Committee met to make the final arrangements for the Ball.

Mr. L. A. M. Fevez took the chair and Mrs. Costley-White and Miss Manisty attended the meeting.

The Head Master has again given the School officers permission to attend the Ball.

**OLD WESTMINSTERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.**

*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. PINDER, 49, St. Charles Square, W. 10.

**FIXTURES, 1932-33.**

1932.		FIRST ELEVEN.		
Sept.	24—Lancing College	...	...	Won, 4-0
Oct.	1—Ealing	...	...	Lost, 1-5
"	8—Highgate School	...	...	Won, 3-2
"	15—Alleyn Old Boys	...	...	Lost, 4-5
"	22—Old Cholmeleians	...	...	Won, 4-2
"	29—Wellingborough School	...	...	Drawn, 2-1
Nov.	5—Aldenharn School	...	...	Drawn, 1-1
"	12—Corinthians 'A'	...	...	Won, 7-3
"	19—Cambridge Falcons	...	...	
"	26—Lloyd's Sports Club	...	...	
Dec.	3—1st Round A.F.A. Senior Cup	...	...	
"	10—Westminster School	...	...	
"	17—Old Cholmeleians	...	...	
"	24—Old Carthusians	...	...	
"	26—Lancing Old Boys	...	...	
"	31—Old Bradfieldians	...	...	
1933				
Jan.	7—Old Malvernians	...	...	
"	14—St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	
"	21—Reading University	...	...	
"	28—Charterhouse School	...	...	
Feb.	4—King's College	...	...	
"	11—Royal Military College	...	...	
"	18—St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	
"	25—Westminster School	...	...	
Mar.	4—H.A.C.	...	...	
"	11—Middlesex Hospital	...	...	
"	18—Old Foresters	...	...	
"	25—Old Citizens	...	...	
Apr.	1—Old Ardinians	...	...	
"	8—Old Chigwellians	...	...	
		'A' ELEVEN.		
Sept.	24—Lancing College 2nd XI	...	...	Won, 2-1
Oct.	1—St. Edmund's School	...	...	Won, 4-3
"	8—Highgate School 2nd XI	...	...	Lost, 5-6
"	15—Forest School	...	...	Lost, 1-2
"	22—Ardingly College	...	...	Lost, 2-3
"	29—Old Cholmeleians 'A'	...	...	Won, 5-2
Nov.	5—Legal and General Asso.	...	...	Lost, 1-3
"	12—St. Bartholomew's Hospital 2nd XI	...	...	Won, 4-1
"	19—Old Ardinians 2nd XI	...	...	
"	26—Christ Church	...	...	
Dec.	10—King's College 2nd XI	...	...	
"	17—Old Chigwellians 'A'	...	...	
"	31—Brighton Old Grammarians	...	...	
1933.				
Jan.	7—Old Malvernians 'A'	...	...	
"	14—Alleyn Old Boys 2nd XI	...	...	
"	28—Charterhouse 2nd XI	...	...	
Feb.	4—H.A.C. 2nd XI	...	...	
"	11—Wye College	...	...	
"	25—Westminster School 2nd XI	...	...	
Mar.	4—Old Foresters 'A'	...	...	
"	11—Old Cholmeleians 'A'	...	...	
"	18—Old Foresters 'A'	...	...	
"	25—Beckenham Bedouins	...	...	
Apr.	1—Old Chigwellians 'A'	...	...	
		EXTRA 'A' ELEVEN.		
Oct.	29—Westminster School 3rd XI	...	...	Won, 5-0
Nov.	5—Aldenharn School 2nd XI	...	...	Lost, 0-2
"	12—Old Carthusians 'A'	...	...	Lost, 2-7
"	19—R.M.A. 2nd XI	...	...	Won, 2-1
"	26—Old Cholmeleians 'B'	...	...	
Dec.	10—Westminster School 3rd XI	...	...	
"	17—Old Chigwellians 'B'	...	...	
Jan.	7—1933.—Old Cholmeleians 'B'	...	...	

Other matches being arranged.

The Club has again entered for the Arthur Dunn and A.F.A. Senior Cup Competitions. In the Arthur Dunn a bye was drawn in the first round, and we enter the competition at the second round on Saturday, February 4. In the A.F.A. Senior Cup we are exempted from the qualifying stages, and enter at the first round proper on Saturday, December 3. We are very pleased to welcome a number of new playing members this season, and an extra 'A' Eleven has been formed in consequence.

Matches are now being played regularly every Saturday by three teams.

#### O.W. FENCING.

The first annual general meeting was held in the Busby Library (by kind permission of the Headmaster) on Thursday, September 29, at 6 p.m. Mr. E. R. B. Graham was in the chair. Officers for the coming season were elected as follows:

*President.*—Professor E. D. Adrian.

*Vice-Presidents.*—E. R. B. Graham and M. R. Holmes.

*Hon. Gen. Secretary.*—P. S. Hoppé.

*Hon. Match Secretary.*—H. P. Low.

*Hon. Treasurer.*—B. E. Petitpierre.

*Hon. Secretary, Cambridge.*—J. S. Joly.

*Hon. Secretary, Oxford.*—C. W. Whitney-Smith.

*Committee.*—R. R. Holmes, D. M. Paterson, P. W. Young, T. H. Edwards.

*Ex Officio.*—G. E. Tunnicliffe, P. H. Wyatt, C. H. Taylor, C. J. Pinder, and P. B. Williamson, Captain of School Fencing.

A number of matches have been arranged, notably against the London Fencing Club, R.A.F., Grosvenor, Bertrand's, Tassart Parkin's, Inns of Court, R.A.C., Eton and Harrow, so that the Club is looking forward to a strenuous and, it is to be hoped, a successful season.

#### Old Westminsters.

On the occasion of the Jubilee of the Corinthians' Football Club, Mr. R. T. Squire was elected to the newly-established office of President, after serving for forty-eight years on the Committee.

Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., has been awarded the Nobel Prize for 1932 in Medicine and Physiology jointly with Sir C. Sherrington.

Mr. W. A. Peck has been appointed a conveying Counsel to the Crown.

Captain Charles A. Robertson-Scott, A.D.C., was promoted Rear-Admiral in H.M. Fleet on October 12, and placed on the retired list.

Mr. J. C. P. Elliston has been elected to a Harmsworth law scholarship.

The Rev. C. C. Sharpe has been appointed to the Vicarage of West Lulworth.

On Armistice Sunday the sermon at Lindfield Church was preached by the Rev. Frederic Willett, now in his ninety-fifth year.

#### Marriages.

ALLEN-SIEMSEN.—On September 20, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Ernest Geoffrey Moir Allen, only son of E. J. Allen, Esq., C.B.E., of 17, Woodbourne Avenue, Streatham, to Faith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Siemssen, of 1, Steep Hill, Streatham.

RUSSELL-LEIGH-HUNT.—On November 21, 1931, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Graham-White, Henry Neville Dashwood Russell, of the Government Monopolies Dept., to Evelyn Millicent Leigh-Hunt.

#### Obituary.

WE have to record with great regret the death of ALAN HERBERT STENNING, which took place on October 5 in his seventy-seventh year. The youngest of three brothers, who were all at Westminster, he was admitted up Rigaud's in 1869 and left School in 1873. He went into business and at one time was Chairman of the firm of John Stenning and Son, timber merchants. But from the beginning much of his leisure was devoted to helping Russell Barker in his researches in connection first with 'The Westminster School Register (1704-1883),' which was published in 1892, and afterwards with 'The Record of Old Westminsters,' which was published after the death of Barker in 1928. It is difficult to over-estimate the debt which the School owes to Stenning for the enthusiasm and patient industry with which he collected and recorded information from all possible sources bearing on the history of Old Westminsters. During Barker's life Stenning acted as his willing and self-sacrificing assistant, and was overshadowed to some extent by his more masterful personality. But when Barker died Stenning carried on single-handed the same exhaustive work of research with the same indefatigable and punctilious care, and it is clear that to him is due no small share of the praise so liberally bestowed on 'The Record of Old Westminsters' by competent judges. The work of compilation, which to many would be unbearably



tedious, was to Stenning a real labour of love. Since the publication of 'The Record' he had collected a considerable amount of additional matter and corrigenda, which must now be dealt with by his successor.

Stenning was always closely associated with the Elizabethan Club. He was the oldest member of the Committee, and was elected a Vice-President in 1929.

SIR ANTHONY COPE, BART., who died on November 3, in his 91st year, was very nearly the 'Father of the School.' He was admitted in 1854 and was in College from 1856 to 1859. At Westminster he acted Crito in the 'Phormio' of 1858 and also rowed in the second VIII. He was given a commission in the Rifle Brigade in 1860 and retired as a Lieutenant in 1890 after seeing active service in Ashanti and elsewhere. In 1892 he succeeded his father as the 13th baronet and lived for many years at the family place, Bramshill Park, which is one of the most beautiful Jacobean houses in England. He married in 1870 Mary Leckonby, daughter of John Lewis Phipps, of Leighton House, Westbury, Wilts.

The death is reported of WILLIAM STEPNEY RAWSON at the age of 78. He was a younger son of Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Barbados, and was Captain of the School in 1872. He had a distinguished career at Oxford, where he gained First Class Honours in Mathematical Moderations and played for the University against Cambridge, and was afterwards in the English side. He became an electrical engineer and was for many years managing director of Mabor, Ltd.

On October 4 took place the death of JOHN MILLS THORNE in his 71st year. On leaving School he entered the medical profession at Guy's Hospital and afterwards was in practice at Betchworth.

STEPHEN DEMETRIUS PETROCOCHINO was the third of four brothers who were at Westminster, and who all entered the family business of Petrocochino Brothers, London and Calcutta. He died on November 13, 1932.

We regret to learn of the death a few weeks ago of GEOFFREY RICHARD DORRINGTON BANGAY, who entered the School in 1923.

## APOLOGY.

WE regret to find that the copy of this year's Hall Epigrams sent out by us for review was one of an unrevised first edition. Owing to this mistake the notice that appeared in our last issue

contained an unwarranted reference to 'many misprints.' We offer our apologies both to Mr. Pentreath and to our contributor, who was not to blame, since there was nothing in the appearance of the book sent to him to show that it was only a proof.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

### WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

DEAR SIR,—From 1876 to 1900 there appeared month by month in THE ELIZABETHAN a remarkable series of short lives of famous or notable Englishmen who had their schooling at Westminster. Strictly speaking there have been three series: the earliest came out under the title 'Westminster Heroes' in 1876 and 1877; later the heading was simply 'Old Westminsters,' and of these there were twenty-six from August, 1879, to May, 1884; then, after a gap of a year, a third series began under the heading 'Westminster Worthies,' and continued regularly until April, 1900. The break in 1884-5 arose from a change of editorship—but that (as Mr. Kipling used to say) 'is another story,' and one which others are better qualified than I to tell. Why the end came in 1900 I never heard; certainly not from lack of subjects, for though the new series had run to sixty-five, making with the two previous series a total of some hundred 'lives,' it would be quite easy to find a second hundred Westminsters almost equally worthy of record.

My reason for writing is simply this—to ask you, sir, to use your influence to reserve these biographies from the waters of Lethe. Many of them were very good—the best very good indeed; it would be a thousand pities for them to lie buried in the obscurity of 'back numbers,' accessible only to a fortunate few. They were a labour of love—and of pride in their School—of some of the ablest of a brilliant generation of Westminsters, who, though modestly veiling their identity under picturesque 'pen-names'—Alpha, Floreat, Urrlad—were not unrecognised by their own contemporaries. Most of them, I believe, survive to this day, and might be persuaded from the vantage ground of advancing years to run a revisionary eye over youthful work. All that is needed is an Editor, to make a selection of, say, a couple of dozen of the best of the lives for reprinting in a volume of handy proportions which most Westminsters would be proud to have upon their bookshelves—an inspiring supplement to that monumental work, 'The Record of Old Westminsters.' And what book would be fitter for presentation as a prize, or more valued by Westminster boys than one in which they could read, set out by skilful pens, the characters and the exploits—*virtutesque virosque*—of the greatest of their predecessors. One of the liveliest of my own memories of half a century ago is of the eagerness with which as a young Westminster—and indeed earlier, for I had brothers in the School before me—I devoured these 'Lives,' my small heart bursting with pride at the thought that I, too, was to enrol in a society which had sent out such sons!

And the book I picture would not be for Westminsters only. The lives it would record are part—and a big part—of English history. Is it necessary to stress this point in a year which has honoured three English centenarians, all three Westminsters—John Locke, Christopher Wren, and Warren Hastings? Add to these to complete our two dozen, let us say, Gibbon, Froude, Camden, Hakluyt, Ben Jonson, George Herbert, Dryden, Cowper, Southey, Bentham, Dean Aldrich, Bishop Jona-

than Trelawney, Archbishop Longley, Viscount Cambermere, Marquis of Anglesey, Lord William Bentinck, Charles Wesley—but I ought not to trespass on the Editor's preserves, or presume to dictate to him his choice of 'Worthiest.' Even with the two dozen portraits needed as illustrations, this book would not be costly to produce.

The Elizabethan Club might give a financial guarantee; though this is really not needed, since the book would, I am convinced, on its own merits command a ready sale. Such a book would be a notable service to the School in two ways:

(1) By fostering among present Westminsters the right sort of pride in their School.

(2) By serving as a reminder to a forgetful world of the immense and immeasurable debt which England owes to Westminsters and to Westminster. Till a century ago no other school could compare with Westminster in the number of men of the first rank whom she, *parens magna virum*, had bred to be profitable members of Church and Commonwealth; and even now after a century of partial eclipse Westminster can still claim the greatest Roll of Honour.

Yours sincerely,  
LIONEL JAMES.

17, VICTORIA STREET,  
WESTMINSTER.  
October 31, 1932.

SIR,—I see in your issue for October, 1932, that, under the heading O.T.C., you mention the Territorial Army and state that you know of two London units which have O.W.W. connections.

I do not know which units these may be, but the 47th (2nd London) Divisional Signals, whose headquarters are at Putney Bridge and of which I have the honour to be Second in Command, has an O.W.W. connection in my unworthy self.

Should any O.W. desire to join the Territorial Army I shall at any time be pleased to arrange to see him and to explain the whole matter fully. If he will telephone to Putney 0810 our Adjutant will always make the necessary arrangements on my behalf.

I need hardly say that the work in 'Signals' is probably the most interesting to be found in the Army. It is of vital importance in that, upon its communications, the whole well being and efficiency of a modern Army depends.

Since the Territorial Army has become the real basis for the expansion of our tiny Regular Army in the event of war, I need hardly emphasise the duty which, so it appears to me, is laid upon all those who can do so to bear their share, whether by holding the King's Commission or by joining—as I did—in the ranks.

I am, yours faithfully,  
C. L. HOWARD HUMPHREYS,  
Major R. Signals, T.A.

7, CROMWELL PLACE, S.W. 7.  
November 8, 1932.

#### OLD WESTMINSTERS' FENCING CLUB.

SIR,—Since the circulars which were sent out at the beginning of the season merely tickled the fancy of a number of O.W. fencers without creating any action on their part, may I crave some of your valuable space to give them a reminder.

The Club has headquarters at Salle Tassent-Parkins, 11, George Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, where on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday O.W.W. of seniority ranging from 1907-31 may be seen disporting themselves with varying skill at one end of a foil, épée or sabre.

Yours, etc.,  
F. S. HOPPE, *Hon. General Secretary.*

## Our Contemporaries.

UP TO NOVEMBER 28, 1932.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following with apologies for any inadvertent omissions:

*Alleynian, Bird Notes and News, Boys Magazine (2), Brigade (2), Carthusian, Cheltonian, Chavinian, Cliftonian, Corian, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, St. Edward's School Chronicle, Eton College Chronicle (5), Felstedian, Hailey-burian (2), Harrovian (2), Johnian, Malburian (3), Meteor, Ousel, St. Peter's College Magazine, Radleian, Reptonian, R.M.A. Magazine, Salopian (2), Sedberghian, Shirburnian, Tech Talk Weekly (Chicago), Wellingtonian, Wykehamist (3).*

### THE SCHOOL MISSION.

THE Mission was founded in 1888, and began work as a Boys' Club in Soho. In 1891 it moved to Westminster, and the work is now carried on in the parish of St. Stephen with St. Mary, Westminster.

The Mission is largely responsible for the upkeep of Napier Hall, Hide Place, Vincent Square, where the club-rooms and hall are used by the Parish (Westminster School Mission) Club for young men and boys, and by the 1st (City of Westminster) Troop B.P. Scouts. Religious instruction is provided by the clergy of the parish. Physical training and gymnastic classes, lectures and debates are held, and the club provides a library, billiards, and the usual recreations. The club has its own football and cricket ground. More personal help from Old Westminsters is urgently needed. The Hon. Secretary will give further information gladly to anyone willing to help.

Financial assistance is also given by the Mission to the 'E' (Westminster) Company, 1st Cadet Battalion, London Regiment, 'The Queen's.'

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, G. L. Barber, Esq., Westminster School. Offers of service and of gifts in kind should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, J. R. Wade, Esq., O.W., 7, Park Gate Gardens, East Sheen, S.W. 14.

### THE SCHOOL STORE.

THE School Store (Telephone number, Victoria 1873) is open on weekdays from 9.30-12.0 and from 12.45-6.0, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.0 p.m. It will be open on all three nights during the Play.

To avoid small accounts, orders by post will be sent C.O.D.—unless remittances are enclosed: goods actually bought in the Store must be paid for in cash.

A price list of goods sold at the Store can be obtained on application.

### NOTICES.

ALL contributions to the December number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor at Ashburnham House, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, by January 25, 1933.

Contributions must be written on *one side of the paper only*. Back numbers are obtainable from the Editor, price 1s. each.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary, 3, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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

# THE ELIZABETHAN LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

DECEMBER, MCMXXXII

'HERE'S HORSE SENSE!' By R. S. Summerhays, O.W. (Constable & Co.)

'Auf dem Rücken vom Pferde  
diegt das Paradies der Erde.'

The appearance of this book on the market is most opportune now that there are so many people learning to ride who have not been brought up with horses, and whose sole idea is to get as much out of the horse they have hired as they possibly can. It is an excellent thing that the horse should have again come into his own, but it is hardly fair that he should have to suffer for the would-be rider's lack of experience, or unfortunate misconceptions. There is now no excuse for any mistakes either in the Row or in the hunting-field, since in his book Mr. Summerhays has provided us in a small space with a veritable encyclopaedia of knowledge on the horse. With a style that never allows the interest to flag for a moment, he enables us clearly to see and understand what a loyal friend and gallant companion the horse is. He shows us how to attend to the many small points which go to make your horse comfortable on a ride, and so to make the ride much more pleasant and interesting for yourself. Nowadays, when such a small proportion of riders own horses of their own, and most get them from riding-stables, there is too great a tendency to accept the horse as it is handed over to you, and to return it without once considering the horse at all. This is an unforgiveable crime, and nobody who has read the advice which Mr. Summerhays gives could ever make such a mistake, unless it was deliberate.

Therefore to anyone who is in the slightest degree attracted to horses, even those who have been brought up with them, for they will, I feel sure, find much to interest them, this book is invaluable. As Mr. Summerhays himself says in a Foreword, he has nowhere 'attempted to teach those who read to ride. . . . Rather . . . to open wide . . . the doors which lead to the Fellowship of the Horse.' Very true are the

words of the German who wrote the lines which head this article, 'On the back of a Horse you'll find Paradise on Earth.' Most certainly you will if you follow the advice here offered to you. Too little interest is taken at a London school in that noble animal the horse, and in the great sport of hunting; but we were interested to read, a few weeks ago, that an Old Westminster, Brian Dulanty, is secretary of the newly-formed Pinner Drag-hounds.

If you, gentle reader, are among those who think hunting a cruel sport, it is your duty to read this book, and to consider whether your condemnation does not arise from false sentimentality and ignorance of the truth.

R. A. J. E.

'WILLIAM PASTON.' By Edgar Robbins, O.W.

This is a book to be welcomed alike by appreciators of the Pastons themselves, and by those who are interested in the wider range of mediæval life in general. For the first it provides an illuminating sketch of the founder of the family, detailing his life, year by year, as far as it is known through contemporary sources; beginning with his obscure parentage and origin, it passes through the varied stages of his career, private and public, and culminates in his death as one of the most respected men in the kingdom.

To the reader with a wider range of interests there is also a strong appeal. Social history, one might say, is made up of a multitude of examples, and we have here a most excellent illustration of a particular type of Englishman, able, loyal and disinterested, whose similarity to a successful squire of our own days is a refreshing contrast to the highly strung, excitable, almost Oriental being with which one so often meets. Here is a real link with the past, just because it lives for us to-day. The book is illustrated by some excellent reproductions of photographs taken by the author himself.

K. B.

## THE GREAT PROCONSUL.

“Therefore hath it with all confidence been ordered by the Commons of Great Britain that I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanours. I impeach him in the name of the Commons’ House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English Nation, whose ancient honour he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden underfoot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all.”

Thus does Macaulay, in his essay on Warren Hastings, quote from the peroration of the opening speech delivered at his trial, a speech which lasted four days, and from beginning to end held the attention of the great audience assembled in Westminster Hall, as still, after a century and a half, it holds the attention of the reader to-day. In an age of rapid material progress such as the present there is a tendency to belittle the giants of the past, to count their failures rather than their achievements, to minimise the importance of the men by whose labours our civilisation has advanced. And in the case of Hastings the censure of posterity may seem to have justification if we allow the edge of our judgment to be blunted by admiration for the stately prose of Macaulay and the resounding rhetoric of Burke.

For it must be borne in mind that Burke was one of the Counsel for the Prosecution. It is true that for years he had been studying conditions in India, and in the mass of documents which reached England in connection with the trial, he had missed nothing; it is no less true that he was impelled to the impeachment by the highest motives, nor may we doubt that every word of his oration was uttered in the sincerity of a noble purpose. But he forgot the principle which he himself lays down early in his speech, that the India of his day must neither be governed nor judged by the methods and standards existing in the more civilised West; and if his study was profound, his imagination was brilliant, and his eloquence could change to gold even the dross of administrative detail, and the mire of political intrigue.

Macaulay, though severe in his judgment on Hastings, is much less hostile. He was moved to write by his resentment at the adulation expressed in Gleig’s *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, and for that reason the events which formed the basis of the charges at the trial occupy a prominent position in the essay, to the exclusion of most of the

administrative reforms. That Macaulay was not unaware of much that he was compelled to omit is clear from his closing paragraph, which could not have been written by one acquainted only with the facts recorded in the essay. ‘But,’ he concludes, ‘though we cannot with truth describe him either as a righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interests of the State, his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either.’

Judged by absolute standards of morality there are incidents in his career, both private and public, which present targets for criticism, and, it may be, for censure—the details of his second marriage, the duel between a Governor General of India and one of his subordinates in the Council, the attack on the Rohillas, the arrest of the Rajah of Benares, the spoliation of the Begums of Oudh. But when we remember that his achievement was to bring order out of chaos and to purge our rule of corruption, that every administrative post in the India he left was established by him, that he won the devotion of the army and the love of the native population; when we remember that he did this in a country where ideas of uprightness and honour barely existed, at a time when the East India Company was continually demanding money and more money, in the face of criticism from the Government at home and bitter opposition by members of the Council in India, and that there is no evidence that he ever enriched himself by dishonourable means; when we remember all this, we shall perhaps form a juster and more sympathetic judgment on the charges which brought him to the bar of the House of Lords.

If our acquisition of India can be justified on ethical grounds, there is little in the conduct of Hastings that deserves reproach; if it cannot, blame for the methods he adopted lies rather with the Board of Directors and with the House of Commons than with their loyal and devoted servant. He was the only man alive who could hold India at that crisis, and in order to keep the position which he knew that he alone could adequately maintain, he was forced to meet the insatiable demands of the Company by exactions which in other circumstances might have been less excusable. When he was made Governor General the Commons appointed four men to serve with him on the Supreme Council, and but one of these knew India at the time. They set up a Supreme Court of four judges, but forgot to define its relation to the Council, with the inevitable result that neither body would yield to the authority

of the other. It is small blame to Hastings if he endeavoured to secure the acquiescence of the Chief Justice by the offer of a salaried post, and only a perverted sense of morality could stigmatize the offer with the appellation of a bribe. Moreover, the judicial functions of this court were exercised on the principles of English justice, and the laws of eighteenth-century England were imposed on the heterogeneous mass of Asiatics in British India. The judicial murder of Nuncomar on a charge of forgery, convenient as it may have been to Hastings, and doubtless welcomed by him, must be laid at the doors, not of the Governor General, but of those who created a situation so iniquitous.

For readers of THE ELIZABETHAN the composition of the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court is of especial interest, inasmuch as one half of the latter body and a majority of the former—including the President in each—were educated at Westminster. In the Council Barwell was the only member who took Hastings' part in the disputes. Monson, the other Westminster, joined Francis and Clavering in opposition. The name of Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice, appears with that of Hastings in the list of Scholars elected in 1747, and Lemaistre, one of the other judges, was his junior at school by only a few years. While Westminsters therefore controlled the administration of British India, it is gratifying to know that at least the chief among them were not unmindful of their school, though separated from it by a voyage of four months' duration, and that both Hastings and Impey were among the donors of the cup that bears the Governor General's name.

One of the noblest passages in English prose is Macaulay's description of the scene in Westminster Hall at the opening of the trial. There were gathered together all the nobility of the country, the Queen and members of the Royal House, while the galleries were filled with men and women drawn from the arts and literature, from society and the stage; and in that part of the house where the prosecution sat was an assemblage of eminent orators such as has never before or since been seen—Burke and Fox, Wyndham and Grey, and Sheridan, whose speech on the second charge was said to have been the most brilliant ever heard in either House. Had the trial been speedily concluded, perhaps the result might have been different. It was prolonged, however, for more than seven years, and even if the evidence against Hastings had been far stronger than it was, pity for the accused and sympathy with his long period of anxiety, combined with recognition of his great services to the country, would in any case have procured an acquittal. Acquitted at length he was; nor can we doubt that the wisdom of the

judges, influenced by the good sense of public opinion throughout the land, gave the only verdict that was in accordance with the principles of equity and the evidence in the case.

Hastings lived to attain the most deeply cherished ambition of his life, formed when he was but a child, of regaining his ancestral mansion at Daylesford, and restoring it to something of its pristine glory. Only once again was he seen in Parliament. As an old man of over eighty he was summoned to give evidence before the House of Commons in an important discussion on Indian affairs. We are told that the veteran Governor General was greeted with acclamations, and that when he retired, the House uncovered and rose to its feet.



Hot breathing winds in the cypresses in June,  
And leaves all a-dapple twixt the branches in the  
moon:

All's still while the nightingale pours forth her  
dreaming tune,  
All's dark yet clear.

Beautiful whispers on the lapping lake,  
Whirls in the water that the oar sweeps make;  
Leaps in the darkness that the fishes take,  
All's still and dear.

Love, earth is sobbing, and the painful sighs  
'Scape from the bosom of the earth that lies  
Still 'neath my feet and softly cries,  
Hear, love, hear!

Love, like the earth beneath my feet,  
I sigh for thy coming. I am here to greet  
Thy looks and thy love and thy lips so sweet,  
Come; I am here. R. D. B.



## REVIEWS.

‘CHARTERHOUSE REGISTER, 1872-1931.’

The Committee of the Old Carthusian Club has very kindly presented to the Scott Library a copy of the recently published ‘Charterhouse Register.’ This book is in two volumes, strongly bound in blue cloth and printed in large and clear type, and contains the names and records of all those who have received their education in the present buildings of Charterhouse School. The editors have followed a chronological scheme, keeping together those who were admitted to the School in each term. This arrangement has the advantage of enabling the Old Carthusian to recall the names and to follow the careers of his contemporaries, and renders it possible for the outside reader to form some idea of the composition of the School