



The Elizabethan.

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SUBSTANCES AND SHADOWS.

CONSERVATIVE though Westminster may justly be called in the truest and best sense of the word, yet it must be owned that in one or two instances valuable customs have been suffered to die out, not because they have had their day and are no longer needed, but from what cannot but be considered a neglect—unintentional indeed, but unfortunately real—of the true interests of the School. The custom the loss of which we now deplore was no ‘anachronism,’ no mere survival from a generation far removed in time and character from our own, no empty relic of a bygone age, having little or no significance for the schoolboy of the nineteenth century; if it had been, its discontinuance might be regretted, but it could hardly be condemned. But it was more than this. Not only was it interesting as a link with the past, but it

was also, while it existed, of the highest actual value as an active force in the present, and as a safeguard for the future. A usage which assists a boy to make himself at home in a school directly he enters it, and provides him with a friend and protector from the very moment of his arrival in strange quarters, cannot be considered superfluous in any age. Yet this was but one of the many advantages of the system of ‘substances and shadows’ which was once in force at Westminster. The custom has been discontinued for some time, but there are not many, we hope, now in the School who are ignorant of the method of its working. Few, may be, have had actual experience of its benefits, but all or nearly all must at least have come across some reference to it, whether in ‘Forshall’ or elsewhere. Our intention is merely to dwell upon the most obvious of its advantages.

No one who has ever been at a Public School can ever forget the trying ordeal of the first few days spent amid surroundings entirely strange, and in a community so completely

different from the smaller circle in which so far his life had been passed. It is not that new boys are ill-treated. Modern civilisation has to a large extent eradicated 'bullying' from English schools. Moreover, a recognised authority of the older over the younger boys at a school, such as is in force among us, precludes all unlawful and unrecognised use of power. It is the strangeness of everything around him, the first separation from those who are dearest to him and hitherto have helped him in all his troubles, which oppresses the 'new boy' with a feeling of loneliness, an indescribable yearning for a friend and confidant. To satisfy this yearning, to mitigate this feeling of loneliness, was devised the system of 'substances and shadows.' When it first came into force is, we believe, unknown; but that it has what additional sanction antiquity can give to its manifest usefulness there can be little doubt. We will endeavour to give a short description of the manner in which the system worked. Immediately upon his arrival the new boy was attached to his 'substance,' who for the first week was responsible for the 'shadow's' actions. It was the duty of the 'substance' to instruct his 'shadow' in the manners and customs of the place, and to see that he was in time for school and attended 'station.' If the 'shadow' committed any error through neglect on the part of his 'substance,' the latter had to suffer punishment. Indeed, some fifty years ago the principle of the responsibility of the 'substance' for the actions of the 'shadow' was carried to an extent which may appear almost absurd in the eyes of the present generation. The 'substance' could not 'take up' his 'shadow' in form, although by answering correctly he could prevent anyone else from doing so. This regulation has long since been in abeyance; but in all its essential points the system of 'substances' and 'shadows' continued unimpaired. College, the home of the traditions and customs of past generations, preserves a practice which is similar to that just described, and is doubtless the model on which it was originally formed. In College the necessity of some such system is far greater and more obvious than in the rest of the School; but that it is at least advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, all through the School will hardly be denied.

So far we have dwelt upon one only of the many aspects in which 'substances' and 'shadows' may be viewed, and that the most apparent of all. But it is by no means the

'shadow' alone who reaps the advantages. The 'substance' too feels more keenly his responsibilities as a member of a corporate body possessing many valuable traditions, which it is his part to hand down undiminished to his successors, and more immediately to his 'shadow.' It is far from our intention to try to prove that this feeling always existed. Duties may be neglected, and in many cases 'substances' might be callous to a sense of the importance of their opportunities. Nevertheless, the duties, the opportunities would exist; and, if they were not set aside, the School as a whole, no less than the individuals directly concerned, would profit. A school which, in the forcible language of Dr. Arnold, 'possesses memories' requires some means of transmitting these 'memories' from one generation to another. We have the means ready to hand; why, then, do we not employ them? It is not yet too late. 'Substances and shadows' are now but a name, but they may be more. If the system is really useful, it is absurd merely to sigh for the 'good old days' when it was still active; far better is it for each to do what he can to put new life into what is now decayed. There is no reason why a system which has worked so well in the past should not do so again in the future. We are not pleading for it as an old custom—though surely that is not an altogether idle plea—but as a powerful bond of sympathy between boy and boy as long as the School shall last. The truest conservatism consists in distinguishing between the good and the bad, and clinging steadfastly to the good. Here, then, let us maintain our reputation. Among the pressing claims of the present, and the many changes which the advance of civilisation demands, there is little chance of our minds being too eagerly fixed upon the past. It has been said by the greatest philosopher of this century that irreverence is the fault of the day. Westminster will surely not lose *its* reverence for the past, which is almost all in all to it. Yet the discontinuance of this custom, which in itself connects us with the past, and furnishes a means by which a connection may be maintained, would argue that the feeling of reverence for the past is not so strong now as it has been. However, we are not without hope that 'substances' and 'shadows' may emerge from the obscurity to which they have been banished, and again play an important part in training young Westminster to emulate, though hardly to eclipse, the honours of past generations.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 6.—CONCLUDED.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

DURING the reign of William and Mary, Wren continued high in the royal favour. In 1690 he was commissioned by them to build 'the two royal Apartments at Hampton Court, being a Part only of the Surveyor's design for a new Palace there.'

These buildings are in red brick, with white stone facings, and adjoin the remaining buildings of Cardinal Wolsey's palace, part of which was pulled down to make room for them. The front towards the gardens is both dignified and pleasing.

From the *Parentalia* we learn that 'The Queen, upon observing the pleasant situation of the Palace, proposed a proper Improvement with Building and Gardening, and pleased herself from time to time in examining and surveying the Drawings, Contrivances, and whole Progress of the Works; and to give thereon her own Judgement, which was exquisite; for there were few Arts or Sciences in which her Majesty had not only an elegant Taste, but a knowledge much superior to any of her Sex, in that or (it may be) any former Age.' The king was pleased to deliver his opinion: 'That these two Apartments, for good Proportion, State, and Convenience, were not paralleled by any Palace in Europe; and at the same time to excuse his Surveyor for not raising the Cloysters under the Apartments higher, which were executed in that Manner according to his express Orders.'

These buildings were finished in 1694, shortly before the death of Queen Mary, for whose funeral Wren designed the hearse or catafalque used at the ceremony in the abbey.

In this reign also was begun Greenwich Hospital. Wren was among the first to urge William and Mary to convert the royal palace there to a charitable use, and refused to receive any emoluments for his work upon it, as he wished to be in some measure a contributor to the good work, 'preferring in this, as in every other Passage of his Life, the Publick Service to any private Advantage of his Own, by the Acquest of Wealth, of which he always had a great contempt.'

This work was not completed until the next reign. The plans included additions to a royal residence, called the Queen's House, built by Inigo Jones, so as to make the whole, when complete, include a royal residence with a grand approach, and other buildings grouped around, to be used for a seamen's hospital. The front towards the river is very effective.

Wren was also occupied about this date in making alterations at Kensington Palace, and in attending to the buildings at Trinity College, Oxford.

In 1697 the Choir of St. Paul's was opened for service, on the occasion of the Peace of Ryswick. Bishop Compton preached, and that in a pulpit which gave rise to much satire; for Wren had placed it on wheels, so that it might be moved from one part of the church to another. Wren was much annoyed by

Bernard Smith, the organ-builder, who insisted on placing the organ in a gallery across the entrance of the choir, spoiling the view from end to end of the cathedral. Wren begged the builder to keep the pipes low; but he made them higher than in his estimate, and Wren complained that his cathedral 'was spoilt by that box of whistles.' Renatus Harris, a rival organ-builder, made a design, in 1712, for an organ over the west door, but it was rejected by the Commissioners, probably to spite Wren, who approved of it.

In 1699 the Morning Prayer Chapel at St. Paul's was opened for service, and in the same year a fire broke out at the west end of the choir, and damaged two pillars and one of the arches. After this Wren covered the upper parts of the cathedral with a 'fibrous concrete' to resist fire.

In 1702 Wren was summoned to Oxford to give his assistance in repairing the buttresses of the beautiful Divinity School, which were falling into decay.

Shortly after this he was employed in work on Westminster Abbey, which was in a state of bad repair; and in 1713 he sent in a most interesting account of the state of the abbey to Bishop Atterbury, who was then Dean. He attributes the state of the building to the bad stone used by the builders, who were brought over from Normandy, and were accustomed to work in Caen stone, which is more beautiful than durable. The nearest they could get to this in England was Ryegate stone from Surrey, which would saw and work like wood, but is not durable, and, moreover, takes in water, which, when frozen, scales off, whereas good stone gathers a crust and defends itself. In the wood-work of the roof they mixed with oak, chestnut, which decays sooner, and it was wrought, says Wren, 'after a bad Norman manner.' The north side of the church was endangered by houses built close up to it, and the vault of one of the octagonal chapels by the choir had opened, owing to pits being dug against the buttresses supporting it. Henry VII.'s Chapel, likewise built with Caen stone, had suffered from the weather, though built comparatively lately. Wren calls it 'a nice embroidered work.' He finds great fault with the architect who built the east cloister in under the south transept with the buttresses spanning over it, the consequence of which he found to be that the walls above the windows were forced out ten inches. The vaulting over the choir was in a dangerous condition, and required careful repair. The rose window of the north transept was very ruinous, and had been patched up a few years previously. With regard to a steeple, Wren says, 'It was plainly intended originally to have had a steeple, the beginnings of which appear on the corners of the cross, but left off before it rose so high as the ridge of the roof, and the vault of the choir under it is but lath and plaster, now rotten, and must be taken care of.' After this, to prove that the central pillars would bear a tower, he says that he conceives the original architect knew that the four pillars at the intersection of the aisles would not, as they

are, stand the pressure of so many arches ; and that, as they could not be made heavier and stronger by adding to their bulk, which would have made them unsightly, the only thing to be done was to add height, and build a tower over them. 'And this,' he adds, 'is the reason why, in all Gothic fabrics of this form, they were wont to build towers or steeples in the middle, not only for ornaments, but to confirm the middle pillars against the thrust of the several rows of arches which force against them every way.'

To secure the pillars until such time as the tower should be built, the architect tied the arches next the middle of the cross every way with iron ; but these irons were removed for some reason or other, and consequently the pillars were built inwards and the walls above cracked. Wren made a design for a steeple, of which he gives the following account :

'I have made a design which will not be very expensive, but light, and still in the Gothic form, and of a style with the rest of the structure, which I would strictly adhere to throughout the whole design : to deviate from an approved form is to run into a disagreeable mixture, which nobody of a good taste can relish.'

With regard to the towers, he says 'they ought certainly to be carried to an equal height, one story above the ridge of the roof, still continuing the Gothic humour of the tracery.'

He finished, shortly before his death, a design for the spire and the towers, 'contrived in the Gothick Style, conformable to the old Structure of the Abbey Church ;' but the towers were not erected until after his death, by Hawksmon and Gibbs, who probably introduced into the design the classical details which have spoilt it. A model of the spire—perhaps made by Wren himself—was to be seen not long ago, in a dilapidated state, in a species of lumber-room in the Triforium, where it may still remain. That design certainly showed none of those classical details which appear in the western towers ; and we should also consider that Wren's other Gothic designs, though not what can be called good Gothic, at any rate show no signs of the introduction of details alien to that style, a practice to which he was clearly averse. In Tom Tower, at Oxford, there is no sign of any detail discordant to the lower part of the gateway, of which it is the completion.

It is therefore hardly fair to condemn Wren for the bad taste of the abbey towers ; for it is more than likely that the actual builders of the towers either altered his design or made an entirely new one of their own.

After his report on the abbey, Wren undertook no new architectural works, for he was then a very old man, and busied enough with his work on that and St. Paul's.

When the Act of Parliament was passed for building fifty new churches, in 1708, Wren undertook the designing of none of them ; but he wrote a letter to one of the Church-building Commission, in which he gave directions which were the result of his experience. He gave it as his opinion that a moderate

voice might be heard 50 feet before, 30 on either side of, and 20 behind the pulpit, and concluded from that that a church 90 feet long and 60 broad, without including the chancel and tower, would be of convenient dimensions. He wished there to be no pews, if possible ; 'but,' he says, 'there is no stemming the tide and profit of pew-keepers.'

At any rate, he said, there should be room between the rows of pews for the poor to sit or stand, 'for to them equally is the Gospel preached.' He wished burials in churches to be forbidden, and to have cemeteries situated in the outskirts of the town.

In 1710 the highest stone on the top of St. Paul's was laid. In the *Parentalia* we read, 'It pleased God in his Mercy to bless the Surveyor with Health and Length of Days, and to enable him to compleat the whole Structure in the Year 1710, to the Glory of his most holy Name, and to the Promotion of his divine Worship, the principal Ornament of the Imperial Seat of this Realm. *Majestas convenit ista Deo.*

'The highest or last Stone on the Top of the Lantern was laid by the Hands of the Surveyor's Son, Christopher Wren, deputed by his Father, in the Presence of that excellent Artificer, Mr. Strong, his Son, and other Free and Accepted Masons, chiefly employed in the Execution of the Work. Thus was this mighty Fabrick, the second Church for Grandeur in Europe, in the Space of 35 Years begun and finished by one Architect, and under one Bishop of London, Dr. Compton ; the Charge supported chiefly by a small and easy Imposition on Sea Coal brought to the Port of London ; whereas the Church of St. Peter in Rome (the only Edifice that can come into Competition with it) continued in Building 145 years (1503—1648), carried on by 12 Architects successively during the Reigns of 19 Popes.'

After the completion of the exterior Wren prepared designs for interior decoration, but none of them were carried out, except the wood-work of the stalls and the iron gates on either side of the choir. He wished to inlay the columns of the apse with rich marbles, decorate the vault above with colour and gilding, and prepared a model of a beautiful canopy to be placed over the altar. He wished to decorate the dome with mosaic, as at St. Peter's in Rome ; but as this was a novelty, it did not receive encouragement, and it was also considered too expensive.

Wren also had much trouble with the Commissioners, who insisted on placing a high iron fence round the cathedral instead of a low open one, and on putting a balustrade on the top. He showed them that it would be contrary to the principles of architecture, but they insisted on having it built. In the year after this dispute (1718), George I. was persuaded to dismiss Wren, then aged 86, from his post of Surveyor-General, which he had held for 48 years. The place was bestowed on William Benson, a Court favourite.

Wren made no objections, but quietly retired to his house at Hampton Court, saying, '*Nunc me jubet Fortuna expedi. ius philosophari.*' He spent there

the remaining five years of his life, principally in the consolation of the Holy Scriptures, but also occupied in writing tracts on astronomy, and thoughts on the discovery of longitude at sea; for though age had enfeebled his limbs, his mind continued vigorous to within a few days of his death. He died after a short illness, on the 25th of February, 1723, in the 91st year of his age. He lies buried in the crypt of St. Paul's. To his skill as an architect the three fairest cities of England bear abundant witness; in the annals of the Royal Society may be found the record of his skill as a scientist; his kindness and truly Christian disposition are known to us from his own acts, and through the writings of his friends and contemporaries.

School Notes.

THE Concert has now been definitely fixed for Friday, May 28th. It is to take place for the first time up-school. The whole available space will be covered with chairs, so that there will be accommodation for about 500 people, and consequently the number of tickets issued will be more than doubled. The Orchestra, which was a new feature last year, and which proved a great attraction, will again assist the vocal efforts of the School Choir.

This year we recognise several familiar names in the Honour Class List for Classical Moderations: R. Vavasseur has obtained a First Class; C. C. J. Webb, C. J. Shebbeare, and M. H. M. T. Pigott, Seconds; and S. H. Clarke and J. A. R. Brookes, Thirds.

The principal subjects in which Candidates for Election will be examined in July are—

Livy, Book XXI.; Virgil, *Æneid*, Books I.-IV.; Terence, *Andria*; Aristophanes, *Ranæ*; Thucydides, Book VII.; Homer, *Iliad*, Books I.-IV.; Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Vol. II.; Grote's *History of Greece*, Vol. VII.; the Gospels according to St. Mark and St. Luke; Rutherford's *Lex Rex*.

Lord Richard Grosvenor has been rewarded for his labours as Liberal Whip during the last Parliament by the title of Baron Stalbridge of Stalbridge.

The Masterships rendered vacant at the end of last Term by the loss of Mr. Dale and Mr. Sloman—a loss which will be very widely felt throughout the School for a long time to come—are now filled up by Mr. Roseveare and Mr. Nall. The former took his degree from St. John's College, Cambridge, coming out as Seventh Wrangler of his year. Mr. Nall is from Shrewsbury and Queen's College, Oxford, where he has lately been taking tutorial work. Both are great cricketers, so that Mr. Sloman, who was a regular attendant at Vincent Square during the summer, will not be so much missed as he otherwise would have been in this department.

The Collection on Saturday, May 1st, amounted to £20. 9s. 9d., which sum was augmented by the interest from the Mission Aid Fund to £22. 10s. *Non optuma hæc sunt sed meliora quam quæ deterrima.* There is again a slight falling off in the amount collected; but perhaps we have no reason to complain, as the collections are now considerably larger than they used to be. Still we think that it would require very little effort to raise our School Offertories to a higher standard. Sutcliff's might suffer slightly, but we are sure that there at least the money would not be grudged.

It is a great pleasure to us to be able to announce that at last the ardent wish of all energetic cricketers at Westminster and Charterhouse is to be realised. Henceforth the annual match between the two Schools is to last two days. This change has been long contemplated, and popular feeling at either School has been educated during the last few years to look upon it as a necessity. The unsatisfactory conclusion—or, perhaps we should rather say, want of conclusion—to the match last year brought matters to a head, and broke through the feeling of reserve which had previously made both sides anxious to avoid making the first move. When it was ascertained that the Head Masters, whose consent was a necessary factor in the alteration, were both in its favour, the attempt was no longer delayed; and we now have the satisfaction of knowing that a 'draw' is at length put beyond the regions of possibility, and that the quality of the rival eleven's will each year be put to a fair test.

A pleasing innovation in the Cricket Cards this year is the Westminster crest stamped in black upon the outside, which has a very pretty effect.

The competition for the Challenge Board recently presented by Mr. Ingram, which engrossed all the energies of the Chess Club last Term, has resulted in the trophy being carried off by H. Morgan-Brown, Q.S., who lost only two games out of forty. J. E. Phillimore, Q.S., beat the winner in one of the two games which, by the rules of the competition, he had to play with him, but lost three games altogether, and therefore was obliged to content himself with second place.

As the Racquet ties are not yet finished, the account will not appear until the June number of the *Elizabethan* is issued.

At the beginning of the Term the officers of the Bell-ringing Society presented the steeple-keeper of St. Margaret's with the annual recognition of his services. This year it took the form of a biscuit-box and other domestic articles in electro-plate and Doulton ware. The Society, we understand, intend

to continue their weekly meetings through the summer Term. However, the inhabitants of Westminster need not be alarmed: there is a prospect of some arrangement being made by which the ringers can enjoy their favourite amusement without disturbing the tranquillity of the Abbey precincts.

The Football Elevens were filled up at the end of last term as follows:

FIRST ELEVEN.

C. Page.	R. R. Sandilands.
A. R. Hurst.	C. Gibson.
H. Harrison.	J. E. Phillimore.
E. G. Man.	E. G. Moon.
C. S. W. Barwell.	P. C. Probyn.
S. Petrocochino.	

SECOND ELEVEN.

G. G. Phillimore.	J. G. Veitch.
J. Salwey.	A. J. Hemmerde.
J. W. Aris.	L. James.
E. Jervis.	A. M. Balfour.
R. G. Thornton.	A. H. Harrison.
H. Berens.	C. Bompas.
[C. W. Grant-Wilson.]	

THIRD ELEVEN.

[H. W. Smyth.]	F. Street.
R. H. Bellairs.	G. Stevens.
J. H. Paul.	A. G. Prothero.
F. Burge.	F. Willett.
H. Power.	W. Edwards.
W. N. Winckworth.	W. N. Woodhouse.
E. L. Clapham.	

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* KENSINGTON PARK.

THIS, the opening match of the season, was played at Vincent Square on May 8, and resulted in a somewhat unluckily defeat for the School. Kensington Park went in first, and made the very moderate score of 100, which augured well for the prospects of the School. Gibson and A. H. Harrison went in first for Westminster; and though Gibson was bowled with only 6 runs scored, H. Harrison, who succeeded him, and A. H. Harrison played steadily, and were not separated until 36 runs had been scored. A. H. Harrison would probably have done much better had it not been for indisposition; but after he was out H. Harrison found no one to stay with him long. Still, at 97 there were three wickets to go down, and a brilliant victory seemed certain; but it was not to be. Before another run had been scored all three wickets were down, H. Harrison being not out with a brilliant innings of 45. In their second innings Kensington Park more than doubled their first attempt, with one wicket to fall, R. C. Nystrom making 55. Score:

KENSINGTON PARK.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
G. H. P. Street, c. Balfour, b. Gibson.....	21 c. Barwell, b. Balfour 12
W. F. Thompson, c. and b. H. Harrison.....	2 b. Gibson..... 2
E. O. Powell, c. Gibson, b. Balfour.....	0 b. Tritton..... 27
J. H. Roberts, c. Probyn, b. Balfour.....	15 c. Harrison, b. Tritton 22
R. C. Nystrom, b. H. Harrison.....	5 b. Gibson..... 55
F. E. Street, c. Barwell, b. Tritton.....	3 b. H. Harrison..... 6
B. Holmes, c. A. Harrison, b. Balfour.....	18 run out..... 25
G. Palmer, st. Barwell, b. Gibson.....	13 b. H. Harrison..... 27
C. F. Wade, b. Gibson.....	3 not out..... 19
J. H. Farmer, c. Street, b. H. Harrison.....	10 c. Veitch, b. H. Harrison..... 3
F. Bickley, not out.....	0 did not bat..... 0
Extras.....	10 Extras..... 15
	100 213

WESTMINSTER.

C. Gibson, b. Wade.....	6
A. H. Harrison, c. and b. Palmer.....	12
H. Harrison, not out.....	45
R. Sandilands, b. Palmer.....	3
A. M. Balfour, c. and b. Wade.....	2
C. S. W. Barwell, c. Powell, b. Wade.....	7
J. G. Veitch, b. Palmer.....	0
P. C. Probyn, c. and b. Roberts.....	10
H. B. Tritton, b. Roberts.....	0
F. Street, b. Wade.....	0
E. G. Moon, c. Roberts, b. Wade.....	0
Extras.....	12

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THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Sports came off on Monday and Tuesday, April 5 and 6, the last days of the Term. The weather was beautiful, and entirely free from the proverbial April shower. The ground was in splendid condition on the first day, but a shower of rain during the night made the course rather heavy on the second. There was a very good attendance of ladies and visitors, and O.W.W. mustered in strong force. The chief features of the programme were the open throwing the cricket-ball and the high jump under 15. In the former, Sandilands threw over 100 yards, and several others managed more than 90; while in the latter Roose cleared 4 feet 5 inches—a very creditable performance. We cannot but express our hearty thanks to B. M. Rogers and A. E. R. Bedford, who, in their capacities of starter and judge on both days, contributed largely to the success of the meeting. The band gave us a choice selection of music during the afternoons, and did much to make everything lively.

Appended are the details of the programme:

FLAT RACE. 300 YARDS HANDICAP. OVER 16 HEATS.

Shortly after 2.15 P.M. a start was made with the preliminary heats of this race. In the first heat,

Thornton (13 yards) led for the first 100 yards, when Probyn, with five yards' start, overhauled him, and eventually won, while Barwell and Yglesias had a fine struggle for second place, which ended in favour of the latter.

1. Probyn. 2. Yglesias. 3. Barwell.
Time, 36½ seconds.

In the second heat, Rolleston (5 yards) got ahead and just managed to win; but Sherring (scratch) pressed him hard, and was only beaten by 2 feet.

1. Rolleston. 2. Sherring. 3. Pendred.
Time, 37½ seconds.

THROWING THE CRICKET-BALL. UNDER 15.

This was a close contest, but the throwing was nothing out of the way, though Blaker's throws were very fair; he ought to throw well in a year or two.

1. Blaker. 2. Roose.
Distance, 66 yards 8 inches.

HIGH JUMP. OPEN TO ALL. CHALLENGE CUP.

The jumping in this event was better than last year. There were only 4 competitors. Preece failed at 4 feet 4 inches, and the rest managed to clear 4 feet 10½. Barwell failed at 4 feet 11 inches, and eventually Harrison won with 5 feet 1 inch, Sandilands, who jumped in very good form, clearing 5 feet ½ inch. A new challenge cup, bought by a subscription raised in the School, was assigned to this event. All the open events are now supplied with challenge cups, except the throwing the cricket-ball.

1. Harrison. 2. Sandilands.
Height, 5 feet ½ inch.

FLAT RACE. 100 YARDS. UNDER 16.

This produced a capital race, all the first three being within 4 yards of one another. The time was fair.

1. Sharpe. 2. Preece. 3. Woodhouse.
Time, 12 seconds.

HURDLE RACE. OPEN TO ALL. CHALLENGE CUP.

The preliminary heats in this race were well contested, and the times were fair.

In the first heat Sandilands and Harrison had a very close race, Sandilands winning by a yard or two.

1. Sandilands. 2. Harrison.
Time, 16¼ seconds.

In the second heat, Probyn won rather easily, and Man just beat Sharpe for second place.

1. Probyn. 2. Man.

FLAT RACE. 100 YARDS. UNDER 15.

There were so many entries for this event that the race was run in heats, which produced some exciting struggles; and in the final Pearman just beat Hamilton, after a splendid race.

1. J. Pearman. 2. Hamilton.
Time, 12½ seconds.

HURDLE RACE. FINAL HEAT.

This was a splendid race. Sandilands and Probyn were almost neck and neck the whole way, Sandilands leading over the last hurdle; but Probyn caught him up in the last 10 yards, and won by 4 inches.

1. Probyn. 2. Sandilands. 3. Harrison.
Time, 16 seconds.

LONG JUMP. UNDER 15.

The jumping in this event was very close. Hamilton succeeded in clearing 15 feet 9 inches, Olivier being a few inches behind him.

1. Hamilton. 2. Olivier.
Distance, 15 feet 9 inches.

FLAT RACE, ONE MILE. OPEN TO ALL. CHALLENGE CUP.

A good number of starters appeared for this important event, but the numbers thinned sadly towards the end. At the start Bompas led off, and kept ahead for the first and second rounds, followed by Probyn, B. Winckworth, and Withers. Probyn then got past Bompas. Withers retired before the end of the third round, and finally Probyn won easily by 60 yards. Had he been at all closely pressed, the time would, no doubt, have been better.

1. Probyn. 2. B. Winckworth. 3. Lart.
Time, 5 minutes 3½ seconds.

HURDLE RACE. UNDER 15.

This race had to be run in heats. In the first heat Barclay won easily.

1. Barclay. 2. Pearman.
Time, 17½ seconds.

In the second heat Hamilton just beat Olivier, after a good race.

1. Hamilton. 2. Olivier.
Time, 17 seconds.

In the third heat Gregory was first, and Lloyd second, after a good race.

1. Gregory. 2. Lloyd.
Time, 17¼ seconds.

FLAT RACE, 300 YARDS. UNDER 14.

There were a good many competitors for this race, which resulted in a win for Barclay, with C. Pearman second.

1. Barclay. 2. Pearman.
Time, 44¾ seconds.

THROWING THE CRICKET-BALL. OPEN.

The competition in this event was distinctly above the average. Sandilands first threw 94 yards, then 98 yards, and with his last throw passed the 100 yards' mark by 1 foot 1 inch. Harrison and Sherring threw well also.

1. Sandilands. 2. Harrison.
Distance, 100 yards 1 foot 1 inch.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.

This race, as usual, attracted a large number of entries, there being no less than 70 names down for

it on the card. The actual competitors were not quite so numerous, but there were quite enough to impede the progress of the scratch men very seriously. One of them, however, Probyn, running with his usual pluck, came to the front early in the second lap, and came away with a good lead down the straight. Whinney was second, thanks to his start of 90 yards, and Daniel (40 yards) ran steadily, and came in a good third.

1. Probyn. 2. Whinney. 3. Daniel.
Time, 2 minutes 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

SECOND DAY.

On the second day, as rain had fallen in the night, the path was not so good, proving a little heavy at first. However, a very interesting programme was got through, and everything went off without a hitch.

Subjoined are the results :

FLAT RACE, 300 YARDS. OVER 16. FINAL.

This, the final of the 300 yards, the preliminary heats of which had been run off on the previous day, was the first event, and produced a very fine race. Probyn got a good start, and, finally, just managed to win in fair time, while Sherring and Barwell had a good struggle for third place, the latter only beating Sherring by a foot or two.

1. Probyn. 2. Yglesias. 3. Barwell.
Time, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

THROWING THE HAMMER. CHALLENGE HAMMER.

The throwing in this event was poor, no one coming near Fevez's throw of last year, although Salwey threw 64 feet 10 inches with his last effort.

1. Salwey. 2. Sherring.
Distance, 64 feet 10 inches.

HIGH JUMP. UNDER 15.

A good number entered for this event, in which some good jumping was displayed, especially by Roose, Hamilton, and Olivier.

1. Roose. 2. Hamilton.
Height, 4 feet 5 inches.

FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS. CHALLENGE CUP.

This was a good race, Yglesias winning in splendid form. Sherring again met with hard luck, being only just beaten by Rolleston for third place. The time was good.

1. Yglesias. 2. Barwell. 3. Rolleston.
Time, 11 seconds.

FLAT RACE, 440 YARDS. UNDER 15.

In this race Hamilton got off first, and kept his lead until Gregory, spurting down the straight, beat him by a few yards. The time for this event is probably the worst on record at Westminster.

1. Gregory. 2. Hamilton. 3. Barclay.
Time, 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

LONG JUMP. OPEN. CHALLENGE CUP.

In this the jumping was fair, but not nearly so good as last year. Sandilands might possibly have won if he had not taken off over the line in two of his jumps.

1. Barwell. 2. Sandilands.
Distance, 18 ft.

FLAT RACE. 150 YARDS. UNDER 13.

This was a close race between Lock and Nye, who were neck and neck almost up to the post. Lock managed to win by six inches.

1. Lock. 2. Nye.
Time, 19 seconds.

FLAT RACE. 440 YARDS. CHALLENGE CUP.

This important event produced a great deal of excitement. Sherring went away very hard at first, and got a lead of twenty yards; and, although Rolleston pressed him very hard, was too far ahead to be caught up, and finished a winner by five yards.

1. Sherring. 2. Rolleston. 3. Lart.
Time, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

HURDLE RACE. UNDER 15. FINAL.

This produced a splendid race for first place between Hamilton and Olivier. At each hurdle they were exactly equal, and it was only in the last ten yards that Hamilton went ahead and won by less than six inches.

1. Hamilton 2. Olivier.
Time, 17 seconds.

FLAT RACE. 440 YARDS. UNDER 16.

There were a good many entered for this race, which proved exciting at the finish. Sharpe led away at first, and got a good start of everyone else, but coming down the straight he appeared to be quite pumped out, and Preece overhauled him, and finally won; Sharpe, however, just managed to come in before Street, who was a good third.

1. Preece. 2. Sharpe. 3. F. Street.
Time, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

FLAT RACE. HALF-MILE (WITH HURDLES AT THE END). CHALLENGE CUP.

This proved, as was generally anticipated, a victory for Probyn, who ran well. Man and Berens had a neck and neck race over the hurdles, and Man was leading at the last one, but tripped and fell, which enabled Berens to beat him by a few feet.

1. Probyn. 2. Berens. 3. Man.
Time, 2 minutes 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

CONSOLATION RACE.

1. Jervis. 2. Bompas. 3. James.
Time, 39 seconds.

SERVANTS' RACE. 150 YARDS.

The handicapping was rather heavy, the limit men in consequence carrying off the first two prizes, while Harris contrived to make his way up from scratch, and come in third.

OLD WESTMINSTER RACE. 150 YARDS.

This was a very amusing and exciting race, the competitors, as usual, running in their hats. A very close struggle ended in Jeffcock coming in first, just in front of Fevez.

1. Jeffcock. 2. Fevez.

TUG OF WAR.

As last year, the Q.SS. were completely out-weighted, and after two short pulls the T.BB. were victorious.

The company then assembled in front of the tent, where the prizes had been laid for inspection during the afternoon. Mrs. Sloman, as a last act of kindness before her departure, distributed the meeds of valour to the victors. The proceedings concluded with the customary cheering, started by the Captain, with three cheers for Mrs. Sloman. Mr. Sloman replied in a few well-chosen words, and proposed a like tribute of gratitude to the O.WW. assembled, and particularly to B. M. Rogers for his valuable assistance to the Athletic Committee. After a short reply, the latter suggested the customary cheers for the ladies—a suggestion which, we need hardly say, was quickly put into execution in a manner worthy of the occasion before the assembly dispersed.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, April 1st, the Society met to discuss A. R. Knapp's motion: 'That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to extend the franchise to unmarried women who possess the necessary qualifications.'

The PROPOSER explained what he meant by the motion—viz., that he thought every woman who was single or a widow should be allowed a vote at Parliamentary elections. Women, he said, who were owners or occupiers of houses or farms, had to pay the same rates and taxes as men; why, then, should they not have a voice in choosing those who regulate the taxes? If women were competent to vote in local, municipal, and School Board elections, why should they be incompetent to vote in Parliamentary ones? The hon. member pointed out that in any case of infringement of the laws, women were held as responsible as men.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN, the seconder, chiefly supported his views by quoting the celebrated women of past times, and the important parts they had played on many historical occasions.

P. C. PROBYN, the opposer, energetically denounced the object of the motion, and painted a somewhat highly-coloured picture of the domestic misery that such an undesirable state of things as female suffrage would infallibly result in.

C. BOMPAS thought that the main difficulty was to decide whether person or property was to be repre-

sented. After all, he said, women voting at municipal elections was only an experiment. He thought that nearly all those women who *were* fit to exercise the Parliamentary franchise were married, and, if they took an interest in politics, no doubt exercised considerable influence over their husbands' votes at the poll, and so were not altogether unrepresented. If womankind could vote, their power would be too great, and curates would then become the most important factors at elections.

J. H. CUMING thought that the qualification for the franchise should certainly be property, and not person. If women exerted so much influence, why not let them vote directly instead of only through others? He considered women quite as capable of forming an opinion as men.

L. JAMES suggested that it would not be fair to married women to give a vote to their single sisters only.

The SECRETARY then spoke for the motion, and the PROPOSER and C. BOMPAS spoke again.

When the House divided, each side numbered 7, so the Secretary, who was in the chair, gave the casting vote *for* the motion, which was therefore *carried*.

THE GLEE CLUB.

No audience, however fanciful or fastidious, could have desired a better entertainment of its kind than that which closed the season on March 31. We certainly hope that the performance will not be, as was stated at the top of the programme, the last of the year, but that the Glee Club will be as active as ever when the School re-assembles after the Midsummer Vacation, and a new Committee has taken the place of those who this year and last have been in office. Perhaps we may be forgiven if we review briefly the condition of the Club at present, and its improvements since last year, as well as its defects. On the whole, the affairs of the Club seem to be in a fairly good condition. The performances, taken all in all, are, we think, pretty fair, and occasionally decidedly good, especially when extraneous talent is introduced. The one thing which really is disheartening to those who have the welfare of the Club at heart is the lack of interest which shows itself in the School. We cannot think that the quality of the fare provided is to blame. Judging by the numbers of ladies and visitors who come every fortnight, and who, be it remarked, are fairly unanimous in their praises, no one could find fault with the quantity. What, then, is the reason? We know not; and so the question must, for the present at least, remain unanswered. In the next place, we must offer our hearty thanks to those O.WW. who from time to time have so kindly and so efficiently helped us, and who, we hope, will continue to do so in time to come. Last, but perhaps not least, financially the Club has not been a success; but as the Debating Society has kindly voted us a

bounty from its funds, we may hope that such a state of things will not long continue. And now let us proceed to the programme, which was opened by H. Harrison, who gave a fair rendering of 'Hope the Hermit,' with a chorus of 'bassos' to back him up. In the course of the evening Mr. Hallett gave us an excellent recitation and two readings. It was the first of these that now followed—the famous scene from 'King John' between Hubert and Prince Arthur. It is quite needless by this time to say that the rendering was as nearly perfect as possible, and that the audience was quite entranced. C. Eccles then gave us a fine performance of a very old friend—to wit, a 'Gavot' of Bach's, which most people know from their earliest years. Upon being most vociferously and most justly encored, he gave us a composition of Léonard's, which we have heard from him before. This was succeeded by C. Page's song, 'Far away,' which was well received. R. E. Olivier sang next, and sang well, and accordingly received an encore, which he well deserved. The reading which Mr. Hallett then gave was humorous to the last degree, and everyone simply 'roared' with laughter at the adventures of Mark Twain, as narrated by himself, in the company of European guides. This was succeeded by a musical treat such as we have not had this Term. Mr. Dale fairly surpassed himself in his magnificent rendering—a farewell performance, alas!—of Chopin's 'Ballade' in A flat. As he rose from the piano he was greeted with cheers and shouts of 'Encore;' and he then delighted us yet further by playing the same composer's 'Scherzo' in C sharp minor, thus accomplishing a feat which any amateur might well be proud of. R. E. Olivier again pleased his hearers by a song of Hobbs', after which Mr. Hallett read 'Mrs. B.'s Alarms,' and H. Withers sang very well indeed 'Down among the Dead Men.' So farewell to the Glee Club for a season.

THE GAMES COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held at the end of last Term, the Treasurer was instructed to buy a hydrant, as it had been found that one could be procured for about £16. The President (Mr. Tanner) also stated that £20 had been received from the Book Fund. P. C. Probyn has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the leaving of A. R. Hurst. It has also been decided to buy some more nets for use up-fields.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THE CHAMBER OF THE CAPTAIN (*ante* Vol. IV. p. 287. Vol. V. pp. 12, 38.)—It appears to me that there can be no doubt whatever that 'The Chamber of the Captain'—in the sense of a room set apart for and occupied by the Captain of the School—never

existed. To anyone who has any knowledge of what the School's accommodation was at the beginning of the last century, such an idea must be simply ludicrous. The question remains—What had Walcot in his mind when he used the expression in the 'Memorials of Westminster'? As far as I know, he had nothing to do with the School, and ignorance on the subject would therefore be excusable in him. As for Dean Stanley, who copied Walcot's story into the 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' it is well known that, though he was so near a neighbour of the School, he was strangely ignorant on some points concerning its internal economy.

The writer of the 'Note' in your February number is no doubt correct in stating that the 'chamber' referred to was 'a room occupied by the Under Master.' Where was this room? In an article which appeared in the *Elizabethan* for March 1883 (Vol. IV. No. 2), and which is signed 'C. B. S.,' it is stated that the Under Master had chambers in a tower which formed the end of the old Granary, and stood nearly opposite the present entrance to Little Dean's Yard. I need hardly remind your readers that the Granary became the Old Dormitory. Bearing in mind the position of this tower, I think we can see perfectly clearly what happened at the Ashburnham House fire. The books were carried out into Little Dean's Yard; then some were taken to the left and put, as Walcot says, in the Little Cloisters, others to the right, to the nearest place of shelter, viz., the aforesaid tower. No one knows when the Queen's Scholars moved from the Old Dormitory to the New, which was completed just about this time—1731. But one of the two must have been standing empty, and in that one no doubt the books were eventually housed.

It is rather hard to see how Walcot's blunder about the name arose, but that it was a blunder must, I think, be pretty certain. P.

THE subjoined letter from the *Athenæum* of May 15th may interest some of our readers:

A POEM OF COWLEY'S.

British Museum.

In the Royal Collection of MSS. at the British Museum are five small volumes of poems written by the scholars of Westminster upon various occasions, the undoubted presentation copies. They are:

1. Laudatory verses addressed to Queen Elizabeth, 1597, probably written at her visit to Westminster College Church in October of that year.
2. On the coronation of Charles I., 1625.
3. At the return of Charles I. from Scotland.
4. On the birth of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), 1633.
5. On the anniversary of the birth of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), 1636, with the autograph of Charles I.

Amongst them are three short poems by Abraham Cowley, two of which have been repeatedly printed

in editions of his works, from 1636 down to Mr. Grosart's fine edition of the 'Complete Works in Prose and Verse,' 1880. They may be seen in MS. No. 3 of the above list (Roy. MS. 12 A. lviii.), the text agreeing fairly well with the printed copies with one exception, viz., that two lines are wanting in all the editions in the poem beginning with 'Great Charles,' after the line (8) ending with 'the divided cloud.' These are as follows :

Fill both Poles with Echoes of your voice
Till eu'ry Nation heare it, soe rejoyce.

The third, and, as I believe, unpublished poem, occurs in No. 4 (Royal MS. 12 A. xiii.). The Duke of York was born on the 14th of October, 1633, Cowley being at that time fifteen years of age.

It appears strange that no mention is made of these verses, written in 1633, in the second and third editions of 'Poetical Blossomes,' published in 1636 and 1637 under the author's own supervision, who, when speaking of the 'Pyramus and Thisbe' and 'Constantia and Philetas,' his larger productions, says in his preface, 'The rest were made since [1633] upon small occasions, and perhaps doe not belie the time of their birth.' Neither are they to be found in Mr. Grosart's work, although he alludes (pt. xxxv. p. xiii) to verses on the birth of the Duke of York, to the effect that Benjamin Masters was 'the author of kindred verses' on that occasion. No verses by that person appear in the MS. quoted, but there is a short poem by Robert Meade, another friend and school-fellow of Cowley's.

The omitted poem, which follows here, does not appear to be in any way inferior to other of the 'Blossomes' already printed. RICHARD SIMS.

ON THE HAPPY BIRTH OF THE DUKE OF YORKE.

Behould y^e silent night with happy birth
Of Charles, his second sonne crownes y^e glad earth,
Darkness it selfe discouers such a light,
As makes y^e night a day, y^e day more bright.
The starres peep'd forth, and pale with enuie grow,
To see a starr greater then them below.
For were their number with Charles ofspring euen,
Earth would wax proud, and thinke it selfe a heauen.
Wee saw a light, and guesst it Cynthia's ray :
But t'was a bonfire in the milky way.
Wee thought it rained, but Jove our gladness knew,
And sent downe Nectar, or some better dew.
Wee admir'd y^e storme, t'was y^e our joyes might bee
Common to all the windes themselues were free.
Him safely kill (If any such you meete).
Whose heart's less fil'd with bonfire, then the streete.

Lett every Oake sweat rich falernian wine,
And grow incorporate with his wife y^e vine,
Let Autumne know noe fruits, but such as dare
With the Hesperian apples to compare.
With milke, and oyle let euery river flow,
If nature, loath to loose her workes would show
Some water still, let it such vertue bring
As Poets please to giue y^e The pian spring.
Since bounteous heauen, meanes with y^e blest increase
Of Charles his isshew to establish peace,
And make Astræa stay our joyes shall win
Nature, and call y^e goulden age agin.

ABRA. COWLEY.

QUERIES.

WESTMINSTER SCHOLARSHIPS.—While turning over the pages of Walcot's 'Memorials of Westminster' I noticed the following passage, which seemed to me to require some explanation :

'Three Scholarships were founded by Archbishop Parker for Westminster boys in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, A.D. 1569. In 1621, Dean Williams, sometime Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, founded four scholarships, the holders of which, nominated by the Dean's Master, are called "Bishop's" boys, and wear gowns of episcopal purple : they receive the money when matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Three Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of Sir Robert Wood, of Islington, Knight, in 1659; the preference being reserved to scholars educated here.'

During a long connection with Westminster School I have never heard any mention made of any of these Scholarships. Those founded by Dean Williams are, indeed, mentioned in the 'Alumni' in a notice of that great divine, but no satisfactory reason is given for their now being lost to the School. To the others I can discover no reference at all, either in the 'Alumni' or in Mr. Forshall's work. Notwithstanding, we can hardly suppose that Walcot was misinformed. He was for several years Curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and thus had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the history of the School. This, indeed, he seems to have done pretty accurately, to judge from the rest of the chapter, which he devotes to an account of it. Moreover, Walcot was not a man to take facts on trust without inquiring into their truth, but was eminently a man of deep research, as not only his 'Memorials of Westminster,' but also his other works of a similarly laborious character, prove beyond a doubt. Perhaps some reader of the *Elizabethan* can corroborate his statements, and at the same time give some information as to how these benefactions are now numbered among the many half-forgotten memories of the past, which have little interest for any but an

ANTIQUARY.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.—What authority is there for the statement contained in Vol. II. of the *Elizabethan*, on page 216, that Fox was a 'Town Boy at Westminster School after a 'brief period' at a private school at Hackney and prior to his admission to Eton? The statement is a little astonishing, as Earl Russell, who was himself an O.W., Sir Edward Creasy, and Mr. Trevelyan, all say in their respective memoirs of this distinguished statesman that he was educated first at a private school at Wandsworth, and afterwards at Eton.

G. F. R. B.

Obituary.

THE death of Lord Amherst has added another name to the long list of distinguished O.W.W. who have gone to their 'long home' during the last few years, and more especially during the first half of this. '*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.*' The late Right Hon. William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst of Aracan in the East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale and Baron Amherst of Montreal, Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of William Pitt Amherst, the first Earl, and Sarah, daughter of Andrew, second Lord Archer. His father was at Westminster as a Town Boy, as were also his two brothers, Jeffrey and Frederick Campbell, who died in 1826 and 1829 respectively. The first Earl, who was the son of Lieut.-General William Amherst, inherited the title of Baron from his uncle Jeffrey in 1797, and held the important

post of Governor-General of India from 1822 to 1827. During this time he began and brought to a satisfactory conclusion a war with the King of Ava. For his services in India he was created Earl Amherst in 1826. The subject of this obituary was at the School under Dr. Goodenough. He was elected sixth into College in 1820, and obtained fourth election to Christchurch in 1824, where he took a second class in Classical Moderations, and graduated B.A. in 1828. By his father's elevation to the Earldom he took the courtesy title of Viscount Holmesdale. He represented East Grinstead in Parliament for the first time in 1828, and was returned for the same borough in 1830. In 1834 he married Gertrude, sixth daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, by whom he leaves issue five sons and four daughters.

Correspondence.

THE SPORTS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I always think that one of the chief reasons why non-competitors enjoy the Sports so much is that they know all about the different people entered for the events, and I think we should always try to put outsiders as much as possible in a like position by enabling them to distinguish the competitors, and telling them their names. Now we do not employ colours or badges of any sort for this purpose, nor do we now label them with numbers as we used, so outsiders must find it hard to connect those entering for the different events with the names on the card, but how unnecessarily hard if the card itself be inconsistent! I will give you but one instance out of not a few. The names of two brothers appeared frequently on the card, and their initials were so variously mutilated that they appeared to be five separate individuals, and once no initials were given them at all. Surely such mistakes might have been avoided by reading the proofs carefully.

Yours truly,
R. A. C.

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Cambridge Review*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Wykehamist* (2), *The Carthusian*, *The Meteor*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Wellingtonian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Felstedian*, *The Ousel*, *The Forest School Magazine*, *The Bradfield School Chronicle*, *The Barnet Elizabethan*, *Our School Times*, *The Reading School Magazine*, *The Barrovian*, *The University College School Magazine*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the June number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by June 5th to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to J. E. PHILLIMORE, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Victoria Mansions P. st Office, Victoria Street.

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

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

Contributions cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

Photographs of the cast of the 'Andria,' 1885, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster, price 3s. each.

Floreat.