



The Elizabethan.

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MONIMENTUM AERE PERENNIUS.

NOW that a quarter of a century has passed since the day on which the first number of the ELIZABETHAN appeared, a brief review of its past career may not be altogether out of place. Although the ELIZABETHAN contained in its first number an apology for its appearance, we find early editors capable of most ambitious undertakings; in the first volume were published no less than three illustrations, two of them full-page etchings and one a photograph; we think future editors should think fit to emulate the artistic as well as the literary productions of their predecessors. Much might be said and written on 'leaders' of the past; some

discussed matters athletic, some abstract themes such as 'Fiction,' and one the subject which is sometimes considered the object of our life at school, namely, 'Work.' One very interesting leader contained a chronology of the different school buildings, noting the alterations and additions thereto; but when we come to more modern days, when the stock of school subjects had been freely drawn upon, we meet with the leader written to order, and the leader about nothing in particular. But although some leading articles were so manipulated as to be used as a means of attacking some personal enemy, it is in correspondence that most opportunity has been found for making the pages of our venerable paper the battleground wherein small boys seek to satisfy their feelings at the expense of the monitors; and in looking through the files of past numbers, we cannot

help. feeling that if every contribution to the ELIZABETHAN had been signed, many members of the School would have perished at each other's hands. Considerable space in the past used to be devoted to 'Our Contemporaries,' wherein free, if unkind, criticism of other School papers was dealt out with unsparing hand. Here follow some random extracts: 'The article on duck-shooting (?) is perhaps based on the "bow-wow" and "pooh-pooh" theory of language.' 'The only bit of poetry is scarcely successful, in which, for instance, a traveller somewhat tamely remarks to an oak tree, "Canst thou fathom my own, own thoughts?"' But now with maturer years we resign ourselves to fate and allow our contemporaries to discover their own shortcomings. The stern historical contents of the ELIZABETHAN have ever been enlivened with a spice of humour; in an early number a notice appears requesting the finder and breaker of a racquet to apply to the owner, if desirous of hearing something to his advantage; and this humour is moreover by no means a thing of the past, as is testified by an article on 'The Giaours' and a contribution describing an interview with the racquet-court ghost. Poetry, too, has been accustomed to make periodical appearances in our columns; some of it may be set down as humorous, and some as doggerel, but some must be considered sublime, since its meaning can be grasped by none but the gifted author. All rival Westminster papers have long been driven from the field they rashly dared to enter, and to-day the ELIZABETHAN occupies the proud position of a School paper which has existed for twenty-five years without abating the vigour of its young days, and which, granted the energy of future members of the School, will find the next twenty-five years but another chapter in its life's history. Finally, let it be said that nothing can cause such interest in the present as a School paper, and that nothing can bring the past more vividly before our eyes than the life-like chronicles of matches played in years gone by, of races run, rowed and swum, and of all the different points of interest that are stored up in the ELIZABETHAN. A flourishing School

paper betokens a flourishing School: so as long as the ELIZABETHAN continues its present prosperous career we may feel that it is not in vain that we say 'Floreat.'

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 62.—SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

(Continued from p. 143, ante.)

WILSON'S next campaign was made in yet another theatre of operations. The 'Corsican ogre' had marched his legions into Portugal, and chased the house of Braganza into exile; and the English Ministry were not without hopes that their enemy's new acquisition might be contested against him with a fair probability of success. It was proposed to raise a force from among the Portuguese exiles who had taken refuge in England, and the command of this 'Loyal Lusitanian Legion,' as it was alliteratively entitled, was offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, who accepted it and retained it for three years. The Legion landed at Oporto, in September 1808, and the first service on which it was employed was to protect the French army, which, in accordance with the Convention of Cintra, was being shipped out of the country, against the mob of the town which they had so thoroughly plundered. It must have been no slight strain upon the discipline of a newly-raised body of troops, who had taken up arms because they hated the French, to stand between those Frenchmen and the just vengeance of their own countrymen; but the Lusitanian Legion were equal to the occasion, and the French were safely embarked, though a considerable proportion of their plunder, which the English general had been impolitic and unjust enough to allow them to carry off, remained in the hands of the Portuguese.

In the unfortunate campaign of Corunna the Legion was ordered to march northward and effect a junction with Sir John Moore's army, but 'ere they could arrive the point proposed,' the untrustworthiness of the Spanish levies had become patent to the English general, and he had commenced his retrograde movement. The Lusitanian Legion were thus left very much 'in the air'; the army they were to have joined had vanished, and their own communications having been left to look after themselves, the historian of the Legion asserts—what, I trust, is untrue and is certainly barely credible—that orders were transmitted to Wilson that he and the other British officers should desert their men and consult their own safety. It is difficult to imagine any English general issuing such an order, but, as no

attempt has been made to fix the responsibility for it on any individual, it is not easy to prove the story false. If it is true, Wilson certainly took the only course open to a man of honour: he called his officers together, and informed them of the orders he had received, adding that he left them to act as their consciences dictated, but that, for his own part, he would stay with his men. The officers under his command took the same view of their duty, and the Legion was successfully withdrawn from its position of 'splendid isolation.' So firm a countenance did this little band present, and so admirably did Wilson conceal its real strength, that Marshal Victor, who was opposed to him, estimated Wilson's force at ten times its actual numbers, and so allowed it to hold him in check, while Almeida was being evacuated behind it, and military stores, to the value of £150,000, were removed out of the reach of the enemy. This was, perhaps, Wilson's most notable achievement in the Peninsula, for he was not fortunate enough to be present at any of the great battles, which gradually loosened the grip of Napoleon upon Spain, and was usually in command of a detached and, generally, more or less miscellaneous force. In the Talavera campaign of 1809, however, he fought a brilliant, if unsuccessful, action at Binos, against Marshal Ney, who, though greatly superior in numbers, would probably have come off second-best had Wilson possessed a single cannon with which to answer the fire of the numerous and well-served French artillery. As it was, Lord Wellington considered that Wilson had done extremely well to bring his force off on any terms; the French, indeed, had already discounted their triumph, and announced in the *Moniteur* that Wilson's division was hopelessly cut off. After this notable achievement the Loyal Lusitanian Legion seems to have 'petered out,' to use an expressive Americanism. It was looked on with a jealous eye by the regular Portuguese army, which was then in process of reorganisation under the auspices of Marshal Beresford, and the English officers who had served in the Legion reaped little or no advantage from their arduous campaigning; few even received their pay. Wilson was singularly fortunate in being made the one exception, and receiving the Portuguese Order of the Tower, though it is possible that, with Sam Weller's charity boy, he may have doubted whether it was worth going through so much to get so little.

When 'the thieves' who had concluded the discreditable treaty of Tilsit 'fell out' over the division of the spoil, Wilson was again attached to the Russian army, with whom he served throughout the momentous campaign of 1812. After Napoleon had been flung back across the Niemen, with the scanty remnants of his enormous army, in a retreat which, in Wilson's opinion, would have been far more disastrous if the Russian commander Kutusoff had been only moderately competent and active, Wilson followed the Czar into Germany, and was present at all the great battles of 1813, at Lutzen, at

Bantzen, at Dresden, and at Leipsic. Even to sketch his adventures of that year would be to write the history of European politics, never, perhaps, more tangled than then. At Bantzen he almost restored the fortunes of the day by the spirit and resolution with which he rallied the Prussian infantry and brought them back to the charge; at Dresden he and his aide-de-camp were the two first assailants to mount the great Redoubt, which the Austrians stormed, but failed to hold; at Leipsic he headed a charge of Russian cavalry under the eyes of the Allied Sovereigns. But he was a prophet who had no honour in his own country. While the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian headquarters were almost fighting to secure the exclusive benefit of his assistance, while Napoleon testified no less strongly to his merits by imprecating curses on 'un commissaire Anglais' who was always in his way, the Home Government sent out a junior officer to supersede him. It was in vain that Schwartzberg and Metternich, the Commander-in-Chief and the leading diplomatist of the Continental alliance, begged to be allowed to retain Wilson, who was on terms of the closest intimacy with both; it was in vain that the Czar requested from the English Government, as a personal favour, that Wilson should be allowed to remain with him. Lord Castlereagh was not to be moved, and in January 1814, Sir Robert had to travel southwards to Italy, where the Austrians, under Marshal Bellegarde, were just taking the field against such relics of his Italian troops as the Viceroy, Eugène Beauharnais, had succeeded in bringing back from Moscow. The operations in this quarter were of very slight importance compared with the campaign in France; and, although on more than one occasion Wilson rendered Bellegarde valuable assistance, which was frankly and warmly acknowledged, Sir Robert's heart was all the time with his old companions of the armies of Bohemia and Silesia, as they closed in upon Paris; and his letters are so full of pessimistic predictions as to the result of the invasion of France that he hardly ever finds room to even allude to his own adventures. 'Perhaps I am a Cassandra,' he writes, in one of his letters; a Spartan would have deleted the 'perhaps' as superfluous. Wilson had predicted annihilation before Dresden and disaster at Leipsic, and now confidently anticipated discomfiture under the walls of Paris: wrongly in every case, but never unreasonably, if we consider how men's imaginations in those days were enslaved by the reputation of Napoleon. When the news of the surrender of Paris arrived in Italy, Wilson was even more surprised than delighted, even before his triumph was dashed by the discovery that the Allies intended to restore the Bourbons and to break up the newly-united kingdom of Italy—two lines of policy which he considered equally impolitic and unjust.

It was, perhaps, his outspoken expression of this opinion that prevented him from being employed in the Waterloo campaign, though the old and very

bitter hostility of Gneisenau against him would have rendered his presence distinctly inconvenient when that officer was chief of Blucher's staff. After the second restoration of Louis XVIII., Wilson visited Paris, with his wife and family, and there got involved in the most serious difficulty of his life.

Although it has been said that the Bourbons in exile had 'learnt nothing and forgotten nothing,' they cannot fairly be charged with exacting too cruel a revenge for their second expulsion; they could hardly have passed over the wholesale disregard of promises and oaths which had rendered Napoleon's triumphal progress from Grenoble to the Tuileries possible without selecting some of the most conspicuous offenders for punishment. Now, granting that an example had to be made, did they choose the victims injudiciously? Ney and La Bedoyère, who were actually shot, had made themselves conspicuous: the latter by the promptness with which he exchanged the white cockade for the tricolour; the former for the vehemence of his protestations of loyalty just before his desertion. Lavallette, a former aide-de-camp of Napoleon, would have met with a similar fate, but the day before that fixed for his execution his wife paid him a farewell visit, changed clothes with him and remained in the cell, while he escaped. But the barriers of Paris were so well watched that it was impossible for Lavallette to leave the town, and his ultimate recapture would have been inevitable had not an application been made on his behalf (through what channel it is now impossible to say) to three Englishmen then staying in Paris, Mr. Bruce, Captain Hutchinson, and Sir Robert Wilson. Bruce, a young Englishman of independent means, seems to have been the first approached, but, as he was unknown to the other two (Hutchinson, afterwards Lord Donoughmore, was a near relation of the Lord Hutchinson to whose mission Sir Robert Wilson was attached in 1807), it is to be presumed that they, also, were sounded by some friend of the prisoner.

Bruce provided the vehicle, Hutchinson procured an English uniform, and Wilson 'personally conducted' Lavallette to the frontier, wearing himself the uniform of an English major-general, which, as the English troops were then in occupation of a considerable portion of France, effectually secured him and his companion against molestation. But Wilson was incautious enough on his return to Paris to narrate the whole adventure at full length in a letter addressed to Lord Grey, which the Parisian police opened and read, and the arrest of the three Englishmen naturally followed.

They were put on their trial early in the following year, and their countrymen certainly had no reason to blush for their behaviour; indeed, there was something almost pathetic about the manner in which they systematically refused to answer any questions which might tend to criminate their friends, considering that the prosecution had the damning evidence of Wilson's letter at hand all the time to ensure a conviction. The jury consisted entirely of Frenchmen; probably

an admixture of their own compatriots would only have told against the accused, but the latter were particularly anxious that their case should not stand as a precedent against any of their countrymen who might be indicted in France under circumstances when national prejudices might tell against the accused. So they demanded that it should be stated on the record of their trial that they waived their right to be tried by a mixed jury. The judges absolutely refused to record any such waiver, saying that an English subject had no right to claim a mixed jury, and that, as the privilege was not claimed in this instance, the advocate of the accused had no right to argue the point.

The advocate of the accused, however, was of a different opinion, and the first day of the trial was chiefly consumed in an argument between him and the Court whether he was entitled to argue on behalf of the prisoners' claim to something they had no intention of claiming. Then the prosecution endeavoured to prove that the prisoners were engaged in a deep-laid scheme for overturning the Bourbon dynasty, but as they had nothing to support it, except some garbled and mistranslated extracts from letters written by Edward Wilson to his brother, which could scarcely be received as evidence against Hutchinson or Bruce, this charge soon collapsed.

Against the other charge of assisting Lavallette's escape there was practically no defence. Hutchinson's tailor, Bruce's carriage, and Wilson's letter made up an irresistible case against the three Englishmen, and although Lavallette's governess, who was summoned to give evidence against the gaolers, who were tried at the same time, burst into tears in the witness-box, and was promptly excused from further attendance by the presiding judge with the magnanimous words, 'We do not want to tempt the poor woman to perjure herself,' the incident did not affect the result. The Englishmen were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and one of the turnkeys, whose complicity was obvious, to a longer period of confinement. The rest of the gaolers were acquitted, though it was certainly strange they should not have noticed that they let a short, slight woman into the prison, and a tall, stout man, in the same clothes, out. But the gaoler asked, 'Would you have had me molest a woman who had just bidden her husband farewell for the last time?' and this appeal to Gallic chivalry preserved him.

The Duke of York, the then Commander-in-Chief, issued a very strong general order on the subject of the action of Wilson and Hutchinson, especially condemning the use which the former had made of his uniform, but concluding with the remark that, as he had been criminally punished by the French Court, there was no need for the military authorities to take cognizance of his offence. (This *obiter dictum*, if it had proceeded from a rather better authority, might have been quoted with effect in the case of Sir John Willoughby.) We must recollect, in extenuation of Wilson's use of his uniform, that, in common with

some Englishmen and most Frenchmen, he believed that the cases of Ney, La Bedoyère and Lavallette were covered by a clause in the capitulation of Paris, and that their lives and liberties were guaranteed by the signatures of Wellington and Blucher appended to that document. Wellington, it is true, held a different opinion, and absolutely declined to interfere between Louis XVIII. and his subjects. It is a question, which might be argued at very considerable length, how far he was right in rejecting the petitions of the Englishmen, who held that our national honour was pledged for the protection of the condemned soldiers, but it seems to me that Wilson was bound, holding the opinions that he did on the subject, by every consideration of patriotism and humanity, to go any lengths to prevent a third victim from sharing the fate of Ney and La Bedoyère.

[To be continued.]

School Notes.

At the Challenge held on July 11, 12, and 13, the following were elected :—

1. To Scholarships :

E. W. Lane-Clayton	† E. W. D. Colt-Williams
R. G. Gardner	F. M. Maxwell
E. A. T. Taylor	† G. Cooper-Willis
* J. S. Lewis	A. G. R. Henderson
* G. W. Phillips	B. G. Cobb
† A. T. Coleby	O. H. Walters

2. To Exhibitions :

M. Shearman	£30	G. R. Y. Radcliffe	£20
O. C. Chapman	30	H. T. Tizard	20
H. Scott	20	H. F. Saunders	20

Thanks to the energy of two members of the School, cards were printed for the Charterhouse match this year, and were fully appreciated, both in the School and among the many visitors present.

H. Plaskitt received his 'Pinks' after the Charterhouse match.

The theses for 'Up School' epigrams this year are :—

1. *ὄψα ἔθνος.*
2. *Spes : res certa.*

* Non-resident. † Already in the School.

We congratulate L. J. Moon and R. N. R. Blaker on appearing for their respective Counties in the Middlesex *v.* Kent match. The former made the highest score for his side, and, by a strange coincidence, was out to a catch by Blaker.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER *v.* OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, June 24, and resulted in a defeat for the School by 142 runs. The visitors, who had brought down a team very strong in both batting and bowling, won the toss, and elected to bat, V. T. Hill and L. R. Wilkinson starting their innings, and being opposed by Foster and Stevens. Foster bowled very well indeed to start with, beating both batsmen more than once. At 28 he got Hill caught at point off a ball which came across from the leg and got up quickly, and at 35 bowled Henderson off his pads. Gaye, who had relieved Stevens at the pavilion end, getting Awdry caught at the wicket, there were three wickets down for 46; but Symes-Thompson and Wilkinson made a long stand, causing various changes of bowling, and took the score to 117 before E. C. Stevens caught Wilkinson at mid-on off Young for 45. He had played an extremely lucky innings. Frost then joined Symes-Thompson, who was batting very well, and they took the score to 130, when lunch was taken. Soon after re-starting Frost was well caught by Plaskitt off Stevens, and eight runs later Symes-Thompson was cleaned bowled for a splendid innings of 63, his play on the off-side being extremely pretty. Two more wickets then fell for a very few runs, Phillips being cleaned bowled and Case run out; but More and Follett added 70 runs in forty minutes for the eighth wicket, More especially hitting freely and being very severe on the slow bowling. He was last man out, being very well caught at mid-on from a hard drive when the score was 255. Bompas was good behind the wickets, and the fielding generally showed improvement.

Lonsdale and Stevens opened the School innings, and being favoured with some full tosses to leg from Hill, quickly took the score to 21, when Stevens was bowled. Only two more runs had been added when Bompas was caught at the wicket, and Young joined Lonsdale; these, by careful cricket, carried the score to 53, causing several bowling changes, when Lonsdale was caught at square-leg off a full toss. He was batting well, and seemed set for a big score. Willett then came in, and play became very slow, the bowling being very straight and of good length. Twenty runs

were added in forty-five minutes before Willett was well caught at the wicket. Wickets then fell quickly, Young being caught in the slips for a patient 18, and Plaskitt and Milne were clean bowled. Stevens and Rawlings put on 20 runs, and caused More to come on at the pavilion end, and he quickly finished off the innings by bowling Gaye and getting Foster caught, Rawlings remaining not out 15.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

L. R. Wilkinson, c. E. C. Stevens, b. F. Young	45
V. T. Hill, c. W. C. Stevens, b. A. L. Foster	13
T. B. Henderson, b. A. L. Foster	0
C. S. Awdry, c. Bompas, b. A. S. Gaye	0
F. Symes-Thompson, b. W. C. Stevens	63
A. B. Frost, c. Plaskitt, b. W. C. Stevens	18
W. S. Case, run out	3
F. A. Phillips, b. A. L. Foster	5
R. E. More, c. E. C. Stevens, b. A. L. Foster	51
W. H. Follett, b. H. Plaskitt	21
C. Wreford Brown, not out	9
Extras	21
Total	255

WESTMINSTER.

H. R. Lonsdale, c. C. Wreford Brown, b. F. A. Phillips	26
W. C. Stevens, b. V. T. Hill	12
H. S. Bompas, c. Symes-Thompson, b. V. T. Hill	0
F. Young, c. F. A. Phillips, b. V. T. Hill	18
B. H. Willett, c. Symes-Thompson, b. T. B. Henderson	12
A. A. Milne, b. T. B. Henderson	2
E. C. Stevens, b. C. Wreford Brown	11
H. Plaskitt, b. V. T. Hill	0
R. B. Rawlings, not out	15
A. L. Foster, c. T. B. Henderson, b. R. E. More	5
A. S. Gaye, b. R. E. More	0
Extras	12
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
A. L. Foster	27.2	8	62	4
W. C. Stevens	15	1	57	2
A. S. Gaye	13	0	42	1
B. H. Willett	5	0	21	0
H. Plaskitt	9	1	27	1
F. Young	7	1	25	1

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
V. T. Hill	20	8	37	4
T. B. Henderson	20	12	24	2
C. Wreford Brown	8	3	11	1
C. S. Awdry	4	2	3	0
R. E. More	8.3	5	13	2
F. A. Phillips	3	2	5	1
W. H. Follett	4	1	8	0

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. M.C.C. AND GROUND.

The excessive rain of the previous night had made the wicket soft for this match on Saturday, July 1, and Young hesitated, on winning the toss, before taking first innings. But after one over the rain came again and caused an adjournment for a few minutes; but then the School fared very badly against the bowling of Hearne and Moorhouse. Young played very patiently, but Willett offered three chances in his score of 16. At the interval 5 wickets were down for 36; and after lunch the rain prevented a continuation till nearly three o'clock, when Milne accompanied W. C. Stevens to the wickets, and was missed at slip before he scored, but afterwards made some useful hits. Fortunately the rain kept off for the remainder of the afternoon, and at 3.35 the side was out for the small score of 65; for which perhaps the quality of the bowling and condition of the weather may atone. As may be expected, the bowling was not changed throughout the innings. A great many runs were lost, through carelessness, for there was nearly always a run either to third man or extra cover which the batsman failed to take advantage of. Wells and Pocklington started the visitors' innings at 3.45, and the former was bowled by Foster in his first over without scoring. However, after forty minutes' batting, the visitors had won, and the scoring went on at a great rate. Foster was bowling fairly well at first, but Stevens was erratic, and at 42 Plaskitt displaced him, while a couple of overs later Young and Foster changed places; Young got Hedley caught, and a few overs later Prothero was out. Willett bowled rather erratically, but bowled Hearne with a good ball. When Butt and Atkins got together, the score increased rapidly, and besides Stevens and Foster resuming, Heard, Milne and Rawlings were tried; the last-mentioned, with his first ball, got Atkins caught. Then with the total at 263 stumps were drawn, and thus the visitors won by 198 runs, with two wickets to spare.

WESTMINSTER.

H. R. Lonsdale, b. Moorhouse	1
F. Young, b. Hearne	13
H. S. Bompas, b. Hearne	6
B. H. Willett, c. Hearne, b. Moorhouse	16
W. C. Stevens, b. Moorhouse	3
E. C. Stevens, c. Butt, b. Moorhouse	0
A. A. Milne, c. Ladell, b. Moorhouse	19
H. Plaskitt, b. Hearne	0
R. P. Rawlings, c. Wrothnell, b. Hearne	1
J. Heard, not out	5
A. L. Foster, b. Moorhouse	0
Extras	1

Total 65

M.C.C.

Capt. E. H. Pocklington, b. Foster	0
L. S. Wells, b. W. C. Stevens	5
Hearne (A.), b. Willett	32
Capt. F. A. Hedley, c. W. C. Stevens, b. Young	29
Capt. A. G. Prothero, l.b.w., b. Young.....	14
M. Atkips, c. Milne, b. Rawlings	60
Major N. Pochin, b. Young.....	5
H. R. Ladell, b. Plaskitt	8
Butt, not out	75
P. Coles, not out	20
Moorhouse did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total	263

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Hearne (Alec.)	25	12	38	4
Moorhouse	24 ²	11	25	6

M.C.C.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
A. L. Foster.....	12	4	23	1
W. C. Stevens	16	1	55	1
H. Plaskitt	17	6	37	1
F. Young	15	1	61	3
B. H. Willett	9	3	25	1
J. Heard	5	1	17	0
A. A. Milne	2	0	13	0
R. P. Rawlings	3	0	18	1

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on Friday and Saturday, July 7 and 8, and resulted in a highly meritorious and ever memorable victory for Westminster by 128 runs and 3 wickets. All conditions were favourable for the game. Elson had prepared a magnificent wicket, which was as good at the end as at the beginning, and the weather, though warm, was all that could be desired. The attendance inside the ground, especially on Saturday, was enormous, while the 'rails' were thronged with the usual enthusiastic and partial crowd. Never do we remember to have seen so many ladies, who, in the gayest of summer costumes, added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. O.W.W. were numerously represented.

Young won the toss for Westminster and took H. R. Lonsdale to the wickets, Smith and Hole being the bowlers. The start was disastrous. Lonsdale, who is generally good for lots of runs, was caught and bowled from a feeble stroke (0 for 1). Bompas came next, and after getting 8, which included a fine drive for 5, was clean bowled by the left-hander (14 for 2). Willett joined Young, who was playing steadily and well. The former quickly found the bowling to his liking, while Young contented himself

with singles, varied by an occasional brilliant cut. The bowling was too straight to take any liberties with, and required careful watching. At lunch the two were still together with 93 on the board, Young not out 42, Willett not out 36. Play was resumed at 2.20. Young soon reached his 50 with a fine cut for 4 off Smith, and Willett twenty minutes later got the same coveted number. The bowling was now completely collared, and it was not until the total amounted to 160 that Young succumbed to a good ball from Renshaw, which got up very quickly from the pitch and took the top of the stumps. The partnership had realised 146 in two hours and ten minutes. Young had played faultless cricket throughout, was unlucky not to reach his 100, and had added one more to the series of fine innings he has played this term. Harris, à *l'index crevé*, took his captain's place at the wicket; Willett just at this time showed great skill in jockeying the bowling, but at 190 the former fell a victim to the sin that so easily besets him. W. C. Stevens came next, but was caught and bowled from a weak stroke for 9. Milne, who followed, was caught at mid-off without adding to the score, and Plaskitt, after 'cracking his duck,' met a like fate (7 for 218). Willett, after being missed in the slips at 90, reached the century with an off-drive for 4, but soon after was out to an easy catch at cover; he had played a great game for his side, and got most of his runs by clean, resolute driving, and skilful play on the leg side. Towards the end of his long stay of three hours ten minutes he tired perceptibly. The rest of the innings calls for little comment, E. C. Stevens being the only one to get into double figures. The total reached 254, of which 26 were extras. Of the six Carthusians who went on to bowl the most successful was Hole, with 4 wickets for 48.

Charterhouse entered on their task at 4.50, Tompson and Eddis starting the innings to the bowling of Foster and W. C. Stevens. Foster's first over produced no less than 12 runs; at 35 Young went on for Stevens, and with the last ball of his second over clean bowled Tompson with a fast one (1 for 44). Strange succeeded his captain, but, after making 10, fell to a catch at the wicket off Plaskitt (2 for 60). Eddis was now playing a very attractive and stylish game, and soon completed his 50 with a fine drive for 4. Middleton failed, and Hole took his place. A prolonged stand was now made, and it was not until the score had reached 122 that Milne bowled Hole for 18, and stumps were drawn for the day, Eddis being not out 80. Charterhouse, with 6 wickets to fall, were 132 behind. Thus far it was anybody's game.

Saturday morning saw a great change. Eddis only added 5 to his overnight score and was bowled by Plaskitt; in spite of Renshaw's plucky effort things went very badly for the Carthusians, and the innings closed for 177, or 77 behind. The analyses of Plaskitt (4 for 31) and of W. C. Stevens (3 for 17) read well. The Westminster fielding was good,

Milne being particularly noticeable. Bompas behind the stumps was exceedingly good ; in fact, his wicket-keeping throughout was one of the best features of the match.

Westminster began their second innings at 12.45. The batting order was the same as before. Runs came steadily from Smith, but with the total at 32, Young, who had received a nasty knock, was bowled next ball by Milburn. Bompas soon got to work, and 50 went up at 1.28. Seven minutes after lunch Lonsdale was bowled by Hole for a freely hit and confident 36, which included two grand drives for 5. Willett unluckily played on, much to the delight of the Carthusians (3 for 69). Things now looked rather black for Westminster, but on Harris joining Bompas a great improvement took place, and 43 were added before Harris was bowled in trying a big hit. Bompas went on playing fine cricket and got most of the runs ; at 150, however, he was bowled for a very sound and pretty innings of 66, which was of immense value. Milne joined W. C. Stevens, but was soon out (6 for 153). Plaskitt also did little, being out for flagrant obstruction. E. C. Stevens joined his brother, who was at last realising the importance of getting runs at all costs, and at 4.10 the innings was declared closed, with the same pair together for 187, with 7 wickets down, W. C. Stevens not out 30, E. C. Stevens not out 10.

Charterhouse, with 260 in arrears, started their second venture at 4.30 ; two hours and a half remained for play. To win was out of the question, and a draw, which was so nearly brought off, was the only thing to play for. A very bad start was made, their four best bats being all out for 45, and with Westminster fielding accurately and well, and the bowling distinctly on the spot, an easy win was anticipated. Middleton and Hulton added 28 for the fifth wicket by steady cricket, the latter being well caught in the long-field by Foster off Plaskitt, who was bowling admirably and keeping a good length. At 6.15 Renshaw was caught from a skier on the on-side, and almost directly after Keenlyside was bowled by Plaskitt (94 for 7). Bruce joined Middleton, and an extremely plucky stand was made, and it looked as if the game would after all end in a draw. The turning point, however, was reached when Young, who had shown admirable judgment in the handling of his bowling, went on with lobs at the pavilion end and got Middleton caught at point for 34. The retiring batsman had done great things, and it is impossible to praise him enough for his pluck and nerve at so critical a time. Twelve minutes were still left at 131. Bruce was caught and bowled by Plaskitt, and the last man faced the bowler at seven minutes to seven. The new-comer made a single. At four minutes to 7 Plaskitt bowled Milburn with a long hop, and this remarkable and exciting match was over.

Plaskitt's bowling figures run: 20 overs, 10 maidens, 23 runs, 5 wickets. It would be invidious, after such a hard-earned victory, to single out any one member of the Westminster eleven for special praise,

which one and all so thoroughly deserve ; a word of cordial appreciation must be added for the sportsmanlike way in which the Carthusians played an uphill game.

Score and analysis :—

WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
F. Young (Capt.), b. Renshaw ...	82	b. Milburn	7
H. R. Lonsdale, c. and b. Smith	0	b. Hole	36
H. S. Bompas, b. Smith	8	b. Hulton	66
B. H. Willett, c. Hulton, b. Hole	107	b. Smith	0
S. S. Harris, l.b.w., b. Milburn...	7	b. Renshaw	17
W. C. Stevens, c. and b. Milburn	9	not out	30
A. A. Milne, c. Tompson, b. Hole	0	b. Milburn	1
H. Plaskitt, c. Tompson, b. Hole	1	obstructing the field	3
E. C. Stevens, l.b.w., b. Smith ...	12	not out	10
R. P. Rawlings, c. Bruce, b. Hole	0		
A. L. Foster, not out	2		
Extras	26	Extras	13
Total.....	254	Total (7 wkts.) *183	

CHARTERHOUSE.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
A. H. Tompson (Capt.), b. Young	13	st. Bompas, b. Young	14
B. E. G. Eddis, b. Plaskitt	85	c. and b. Foster ...	3
A. P. Strange, c. Bompas, b. Plaskitt	10	b. Plaskitt	1
H. D. Middleton, b. Young	0	c. W. C. Stevens, b. Young	34
H. N. Hole, b. Milne	18	b. Willett	18
J. M. Hulton, l.b.w., b. Plaskitt	5	c. Foster, b. Rawlings	21
R. Renshaw, c. Lonsdale, b. W. C. Stevens	28	c. Lonsdale, b. Plaskitt.....	11
C. A. H. Keenlyside, l.b.w., b. Plaskitt	8	b. Plaskitt	5
T. J. Bruce, not out.....	8	c. and b. Plaskitt...	18
L. E. Milburn, b. W. C. Stevens	0	b. Plaskitt	1
G. K. Smith, c. Rawlings, b. W. C. Stevens	0	not out	1
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total.....	177	Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHARTERHOUSE.

<i>First Innings.</i>				
Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	
A. L. Foster.....	21	6	59	0
W. C. Stevens	7'3	1	17	3
F. Young	13	1	54	2
H. Plaskitt	13	5	31	4
A. A. Milne	7	1	14	1
<i>Second Innings.</i>				
Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	
A. L. Foster.....	13	5	16	1
W. C. Stevens	7	2	12	0
F. Young	17	5	39	2
H. Plaskitt	20	10	23	5
A. A. Milne	3	2	4	0
B. H. Willett	13	7	18	1
R. P. Rawlings	5	1	13	1

* Innings declared closed.

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
G. K. Smith.....	28	6	67	3
H. N. Hole	30	8	48	4
L. E. Milburn	24	7	60	2
A. P. Strange	13	4	30	0
B. E. G. Eddis	5	0	13	0
R. Renshaw	5	2	9	1

Second Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
G. K. Smith.....	23	3	63	1
H. N. Hole	20	9	24	1
L. E. Milburn	12	2	33	2
A. P. Strange	6	0	18	0
R. Renshaw	6	1	16	1
H. D. Middleton.....	3	0	15	0
J. M. Hulton	3	1	5	1

WESTMINSTER v. O.W.W.

The Old Westminsters brought down a strong side against the School on July 15, but Elson had prepared a capital wicket, of which the School, on winning the toss, availed themselves to good effect. Willett accompanied Lonsdale to the wickets, who were opposed by Clapham and Beveridge. Scoring was rapid, and at 45 Beveridge was superseded by Murray, and Flack, at 66, went on at the other end, but a separation was not effected till the score stood at 85, when Lonsdale was bowled for an excellent innings of 43. Bompas now came in, and with Willett put the 100 up after fifty-five minutes' play; seven minutes later the latter completed his 50. Tritton and Prothero bowled, but to no effect, except to increase the rate of scoring, though Bompas gave a chance to Flack in the slips at 17 and another off Clapham at 23. The score at lunch time stood at 160 for one wicket; after play had been in progress an hour and a half. Blaker and Clapham resumed the bowling after lunch, but at ten minutes to three 200 was put up. Willett was now playing well, but when he was within three of reaching his century he gave a chance to Beveridge and another to Probyn. He then completed his century with a fine off-drive, after batting just over two hours. Just previously Bompas had given an easy catch to Tritton at mid-on, off Blaker, and Young came in, but only contributed 13. Stevens did not stay long, before being bowled by Murray. When the total had reached 300, at 3.55, Young declared, leaving the visitors two hours and a half in which to make the runs. Willett's was a grand innings of 145 not out. Before lunch he played splendidly, nearly all his runs coming from hard drives along the ground, but after lunch seemed to tire. His innings included three 5's, twelve 4's, and eight 3's.

H. R. Blaker and Prothero began the O.W.W. innings to the bowling of Foster and Stevens. Runs came very quickly from the first, and Blaker completed his 50 at ten minutes to six. Plaskitt, Young, and Milne went on to bowl, and Young might have had Blaker stumped at 75, but Lonsdale was too slow. Then, at 113, Blaker was unluckily run out for a good innings of 75, some of his strokes being very good, and his brother came in. Rawlings bowled and Foster resumed at the other end, but it was left to Plaskitt to bowl Blaker off his legs. Rawson came in, and after making 5 was missed at the wicket, but afterwards scored freely, and at 37 he gave a chance to Young in the deep field, which was not accepted. However, no separation was effected before stumps were drawn. Prothero played a faultless innings of 115, and hit ten 4's.

WESTMINSTER.

H. R. Lonsdale, b. Murray	43
B. H. Willett, not out	145
H. S. Bompas, c. Tritton, b. R. N. R. Blaker...	43
F. Young, b. Flack	13
W. C. Stevens, c. Clapham, b. R. N. R. Blaker	6
A. A. Milne, b. Murray	15
H. Plaskitt, not out	10
E. C. Stevens	} did not bat.
R. P. Rawlings	
K. B. Anderson	
A. L. Foster	}
Extras	
Total (5 wkts.)	300

OLD WESTMINSTERS.

H. R. Blaker, run out	75
A. G. Prothero, not out	115
R. N. R. Blaker, b. Plaskitt	21
F. L. Rawson, not out	44
E. L. Clapham	} did not bat.
H. W. Beveridge	
H. R. Flack	
R. E. Murray	
P. C. Probyn	
L. A. M. Fevez	}
H. B. Tritton	
Extras	10
Total (2 wkts.)	265

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
H. W. Beveridge.....	6	1	15	0
E. L. Clapham	23	1	69	0
R. E. Murray	15	2	55	2
H. R. Flack	18	4	56	1
H. B. Tritton	5	2	12	0
A. G. Prothero.....	5	1	10	0
R. N. R. Blaker	18	1	58	2

OLD WESTMINSTERS.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
A. L. Foster.....	14	2	41	0
W. C. Stevens.....	11	2	47	0
H. Plaskitt.....	19	2	51	1
F. Young.....	12	0	46	0
A. A. Milne.....	4	0	16	0
R. P. Rawlings.....	9	0	35	0
K. B. Anderson.....	2	0	11	0

HOUSE MATCHES.

FIRST ROUND.

GRANTS v. RIGAUDS.

THIS match resulted in a win for Grants by 287 runs. Grants won the toss, and sent in W. C. and E. C. Stevens. They stayed together until 129 runs had been scored. The second wicket fell for 182 runs, and the rest of the side put on only 35 runs. On Rigauds going in, Pashley and Kemp stayed together about half an hour for 17 runs. K. B. Anderson played a good not-out innings of 36 runs, but no one else did much, B. H. Willett alone reaching double figures. The side was eventually all out for 102, thus saving the follow on by six runs. Grants thus started their second venture with a lead of 114 runs. Bompas and W. C. Stevens put on 104 for the first wicket, when Stevens was bowled for 58. Bompas made 75, and Blane 71 not out. Of the rest, Dickson was top scorer with 22 runs. The innings closed for 338. In Rigauds' second innings Pashley and Bennett put on 83 for the first wicket; Anderson made 26, and A. T. Willett 22, but no one else reached double figures. The whole side was out for 185 runs.

Scores :—

GRANTS.

First Innings.

W. C. Stevens, c. & b. B. H. Willett	62
E. C. Stevens, b. Thompson	82
J. Heard, c. Anderson, b. Thompson	21
H. S. Bompas, b. Willett	5
R. P. Rawlings, c. Powers, b. Thompson	11
J. P. Blane, b. Thompson	0
H. Severn, b. Willett	0
S. A. Dickson, b. Willett	0
J. Logan, b. A. T. Willett	7
M. Oldham, l.b.w., b. Thompson	0
F. Ashley, c. & b. Thompson	2
Extras	30
Total	217

Second Innings.

b. Colt-Williams	58
b. Willett	0
c. Willett, b. Anderson	15
b. Thompson	75
b. Thompson	10
not out	71
c. Page, b. Willett	10
b. Anderson	22
not out	4
b. Colt-Williams	12
c. Thompson, b. Willett	12
Extras	47
Total	338

RIGAUDS.

First Innings.

R. Pashley, c. Bompas, b. W. C. Stevens	6
H. Kemp, b. W. C. Stevens	7
A. C. Barnby, b. J. Heard	2
L. H. Bennett, b. W. C. Stevens	3
B. H. Willett, b. J. Heard	13
K. B. Anderson, not out	36
M. S. Thompson, c. Dickson, b. Rawlings	8
A. T. Willett, c. Blane, b. Heard	2
C. Powers, c. Blane, b. Heard	2
E. W. Colt-Williams, b. W. C. Stevens	0
C. M. Page, b. W. C. Stevens	4
Extras	10
Total	102

Second Innings.

b. Heard	23
not out	10
b. W. C. Stevens	6
b. E. C. Stevens	41
b. W. C. Stevens	7
b. J. Blane	26
b. W. C. Stevens	0
c. E. C. Stevens, b. W. C. Stevens	22
b. Heard	4
b. W. C. Stevens	0
run out	5
Extras	41
Total	185

ASHBURNHAM v. H.B.B.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Wednesday, June 28, Home Boarders winning by an innings and 29 runs. Ashburnham won the toss, and made 69. H.B.B. then went in and compiled 145, which gave them a lead of 76 on the first innings. On Ashburnham going in a second time, they lost six wickets for 25 before stumps were drawn. On resuming, the remaining wickets fell quickly for the addition of 22 runs. Ashburnham were handicapped by the absence of Harris and Wynter. For Ashburnham, Murray and Greene were best, and Edmunds showed promise. And for Home Boarders, Plaskitt, Foster, and C. Knight were good.

ASHBURNHAM.

First Innings.

R. H. Murray, b. Plaskitt	13
G. Schwann, run out	0
E. C. Walker, b. Foster	1
H. L. Henderson, b. Plaskitt	2
W. A. Greene, b. O'Brien	1
H. Day, b. Plaskitt	1
H. C. Walker, c. Knight, b. Foster	1
H. M. Edmunds, not out	14
R. P. Mears, b. Foster	1
H. G. Foster, b. Foster	2
E. A. Lewis, b. Plaskitt	0
Extras	16
Total	52

Second Innings.

b. Foster	25
b. Foster	4
b. Plaskitt	0
b. Plaskitt	2
run out	0
b. Plaskitt	4
b. Plaskitt	3
b. Foster	0
b. Foster	0
not out	6
b. Plaskitt	1
Extras	2
Total	47

H.B.B.

A. L. Foster, c. Murray, b. Day	21
H. Kelsey, b. Greene	10
H. Plaskitt, c. E. C. Walker, b. Greene	36
C. Knight, l.b.w., b. Day	29
R. O'Brien, b. Greene	1
W. Perry, b. Henderson	2
V. Knight, b. Henderson	7
G. Hunt, run out	11
P. Napier, c. & b. Greene	13
O. G. Lühn, b. Day	0
S. Lowe, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	145

House Notes.

COLLEGE.—We look forward with better hopes than of recent years to the T.B.B. match, and, if our team can survive the anxieties of the next fortnight, a keen game should be seen. The Literary Society has held its last meeting of the year, at which, as usual, selections were read. Some of the pieces were exceedingly well read, and altogether it was a most successful meeting.

ASHBURNHAM.—We congratulate R. Wynter on winning the Open Swimming race. With practice he should improve his time next year. In the Seniors we were defeated by H.B.B. We were most unlucky in being without the services of Harris, Wynter, and Parker. In batting Murray was most conspicuous, and received his House colours after the match, on which we congratulate him. Our congratulations are due to Saunders on gaining an exhibition in the Challenge.

H.B.B.—We heartily congratulate Plaskitt on his 'Pinks,' which he obtained after fine bowling against Charterhouse. We have defeated Ashburnham by an innings, and meet Grants in the final. This is the first time for some years that we had more than one representative in the team against Charterhouse. Rigaud Juniors beat us easily; Kelsey played well, making 49.

GRANTS.—In the first round of the House matches we were drawn against Rigauds and beat them by 287 runs. We congratulate E. C. Stevens and R. P. Rawlings on playing against Charterhouse.

RIGAUDS.—In the final of the Juniors we succeeded in defeating Junior Home Boarders by seven wickets, thus winning Juniors for the second year in succession. In the Shield matches we were beaten by Grants most decisively; so we must hope for better luck another year. B. H. Willett is to be congratulated on following the example of a former Rigaudite and scoring a century against Charterhouse. Congratulations to Bennett, Barnby, and A. T. Willett on receiving their House colours. While we congratulate Coleby and Colt-Williams on obtaining Queen's scholarships, it is a matter of regret that two such promising juniors should be lost to the House. Sherman also is to be congratulated on

obtaining an exhibition. We also congratulate K. B. Anderson on playing for the School against Old Westminsters.

Obituary.

WE regret to announce the death of JOHN JAMES RANDOLPH in his eighty-third year. A grandson of the Bishop of London, and descended from long lines of Westminsters on both sides, he entered the School in 1828 and College in 1829. He was elected Head to Christ Church in 1834, and won the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse in 1837. In the same year he was placed in the first class in Classics with the late Dean Stanley and the present Bishop of Liverpool, and in the second class in Mathematics. In 1841 he resigned his studentship for a fellowship of Merton, which he held to his death. He served as tutor, dean, bursar, and sub-warden of his College, and at his death was by a quarter of a century the senior fellow, but had long ceased to reside. He was called to the bar in 1844. He died on July 6.

With much regret we record the death of FREDERICK WILLIAM OLIVER in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Oliver entered the school in 1848 and College in 1849. He was elected Head to Christ Church in 1853, and played cricket against Cambridge in 1856 and 1857. He graduated in Classics in 1857, and was admitted a solicitor in 1860. His sons were at the School in the years 1884 to 1889.

We have to regret the death of one of the oldest, perhaps the very oldest, of Westminsters. JOHN ELLIOT ROBINSON was born in 1807 and admitted at the age of twelve. He became a King's Scholar in 1821, and was elected to Trinity in 1825, but went to Christ Church instead. For some time he read for the Bar, but took Orders in 1832. In 1837 he became vicar of Chieveley and held the living for nearly forty-five years. Of late he lived at Sydenham and died there on July 17. To the last Mr. Robinson's handwriting kept the vigour and firmness of youth.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HERE is a curious illustration of the vivacity of Westminster. In June of this year there died an old lady who was once engaged to be married to a man who was elected to Christ Church in 1768. The marriage did not take place.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following Magazines: *Newtonian, Salopian, Cheltonian, Rossallian, Graham High School Magazine, Meteor, Fettesian, Cantuarian, Dovorian.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the October number of *The Elizabethan* must reach the Editor not later than October 5th.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

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

Subscriptions now due should be forwarded to E. G. S. Ravenscroft, St. Peter's College, Westminster (*not* addressed 'The Treasurer').

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

Morat.