

THE ELIZABETHAN

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CONTROVERSY

The reception that is granted to a fresh subject in the correspondence columns of THE ELIZABETHAN is a source of endless wonder and surprise to the Editor and his staff. Potential copy for these columns increases with every post, so that it is not without a feeling of self-satisfaction that we eventually decide to publish certain letters and discard others. We feel that for once we have included those letters which are certain to raise a storm of controversy, while those without such admirable qualifications are now reposing in a waste-paper basket. Our contentment, however, is short lived. Replies to some seemingly unimportant question come streaming in and our pet new subject lies undiscussed in the peaceful serenity of a back number.

The correspondence at present raging over the subject of "St. Peter's College" has reached quite unexpected proportions, with both sides delving deeper and deeper into the past to find

support from early historians. The correspondent who asked THE ELIZABETHAN to assume the address "St. Peter's College, Westminster," is doomed to disappointment; we cannot afford the delay incurred by our mail passing through the usual channels to 3, Little Dean's Yard, or the risk of precious correspondence being delivered in Horseferry Road.

In the October number there appeared a letter expressing approval of those who had tried to make the Charterhouse Match more formal. In such noble sentiments we saw little matter for argument, yet we have received a number of startling replies. Our correspondents' inordinate verbosity and their lack of tact makes it impossible to publish these letters; we can, however, answer their protests. Some O.W.W. said that they disapproved of our correspondent's snobbish views and that, anyhow, they did not possess morning dress. Others were just outspoken or asked for our assurance that they

were still welcome up Fields even though they could not elicit Mr. Walter's approval. Such an assurance we can give without hesitation.

The large number of these letters in which we learnt of O.WW. in financial difficulties shows that Mr. Bloom's suggestion for starting a mutual help scheme among O.WW. comes at a time when it is most needed. The effects of the slump, from which no one has yet recovered, were as disastrous to the executive classes as they were to the workers. For this reason we expect Mr. Bloom's letter to have an immediate response from those O.WW. who hold influential positions in the commercial world.

"A local habitation and a name."

It is now some eleven years since a third boarding house was added to the School and named after the greatest of its Head Masters. Since then Busby's house has proved itself not unworthy of its illustrious name. Though the smallest in numbers, it has held its own in work, sport and all the manifold activities of the School. Now it has taken up its quarters in the more spacious and convenient building illustrated in a previous number. There is, however, still one thing lacking before it can attain to the position of the two older boarding houses, namely a dining-hall of its own. Hitherto it has been impossible to find room for a separate hall for Busby's, and its members have had to take their meals in College Hall; if, however, as seems possible, the School should acquire more space conveniently situated for such a purpose, it would be an excellent opportunity to meet this need and put the finishing touch to what has already been accomplished.

But there are more cogent reasons why such action should be taken as soon as an opportunity presents itself. Since the earliest days of Westminster, Abbot Litlington's refectory has been appropriated to the use of the Collegiate Body; and since the seventeenth century, when owing to the decay of celibacy the prebendaries began to take meals in their own houses (they would always be welcome, if they chose to return!), the King's Scholars have enjoyed the use of it. When

eleven years ago an intrusion, perhaps necessary, was made upon their ancient peace and privacy, it was hoped and expected in all quarters that it would be but temporary. Since then the King's Scholars have been waiting, patiently, but not hopelessly. Many of their immemorial customs have perforce been modified or destroyed, and their ancient corporate feeling has naturally suffered; but the time that has elapsed has not been so long that the memory of their ancient rights and the hope of restitution are not always uppermost in their minds. They observe that at both the parallel foundations, on which our Foundress largely modelled her own, the College Halls are used exclusively by the Scholars, as ours was once, and that Commoners and Oppidans respectively have no rights therein. Nor do they forget that, by 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 118, sec. 8, "The Hall and playground in Dean's Yard shall continue to be used *in the same manner as heretofore* by the Scholars of Westminster School." This would not, of course, exclude the Homeboarders from the mid-day meal, for that is a long-standing custom: it would merely ensure that the King's Scholars would have their breakfast and supper in decent privacy as in former days. Inevitably, as soon as any rumour of enlargements or reconstructions goes round, everyone immediately sees in it the fulfilment of his particular hopes and schemes; but all other claims, however meritorious, must be subordinated to what is, after all, the dignity, nay the common right, of the Royal Foundation.

Words for Collectors.

We have so long accepted the maxim that English law is largely judge-made that it is a pleasant surprise to learn that we may soon be able to say the same of the English language. In a recent case the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the term "O.K." is sound and legally binding, and that a person using it, verbally or in writing, is held to have given his consent to a transaction and to have made a valid contract. To those of us who have had a sneaking affection for the phrase the news is a welcome relief. Now, at last, however much the linguistic die-hards may protest, O.K. has

established its bona fides. When his Majesty's Judges have given it their blessing, who can doubt that it is the King's English? The pedants and the pedagogues can go away and grind their teeth. What is O.K. by their Lordships is O.K. by us.

It is, after all, only a reminder that language is not static. Every year, every week almost, brings with it new words and expressions. Sometimes, as with O.K., slender initials do eye-service, and phonetics provide us with a new word, "oke." Anzac was a famous example of this class; but anomalies abound, with pitfalls for the ignorant. What abstruse law demands that the O.U.D.S. shall be the Owds but denies the T.U.C. the privilege of being Tuck? There is no rhyme or reason about it; ease or difficulty of pronunciation seems to have nothing to do with the question. The United Front of Progressive Forces—the U.F.P.F.—looked as formidable a combination of letters as any to vocalize, and yet in a week or so we knew it inevitably as Uff Puff, and in a few years' time, if the movement spreads, we shall all be taking courses in Uffpuffology without giving a thought to its derivation.

All new words, if they are made of the right stuff, sooner or later escape the Fowlers' net and find their way into the pages of the O.E.D. If they are not, they are simply forgotten and drift into the pathetic limbo of discarded slang. "Language," said Johnson, "is the dress of thought," and Pope extends the metaphor.

"In words, as fashions, the same rules will hold,

Alike fantastic if too new or old."

Public school slang is in a class by itself. All schools have their peculiar phraseology, and side by side with the latest catch-words from Broadway are heard words and phrases which have been handed down the centuries. The derivation of many Westminster words presents a problem. A Play explains itself (can the same always be said about Green?), but who can give the derivation of Greaze? Forshall, in his *Westminster School*, attempts an explanation. "It is," he says, "most probably either a corruption of 'squeeze,' or else from 'grease'; the idea being that great pressure is likely to produce a soft, fatty substance." And then there is "Sci." Are

we really to believe that the street-fights of old echoed with shouts of "Volsci" as the "petty classical braves" routed their traditional enemies?

The truth is that the derivation of most Westminster words demands special knowledge, without which the best etymologists must confess themselves baffled. When a correspondent in a house magazine of ten years ago states that he is feeling "Trinidad," how are the uninitiated to know that the phrase "feeling black," in the sense of "nervous," was then in vogue; that "black as pitch" was an obvious comparison; that to "feel pitch" followed naturally; and that finally, when some genius up Homeboarders discovered that Trinidad contained a pitch-lake, a new adjective was born? "Trinidad" has had its day and died, and with it has died the name of its author. But posterity owes him something. All slang is metaphor, and all metaphor is poetry, and heaven knows that poets in these days are few and far between. Before it is too late then, let us make amends for our negligence. Let us bestir ourselves. Let us open a subscription list. Let us put up a lasting memorial to the poet who is to enrich the Oxford Dictionary with another meaning of the verb "to need."

CONTEMPORARIES

We acknowledge the following contemporaries and apologise for inadvertent omissions:—

The Aldenhamian, The Alleynian, The Blue, The Blundellian, The Brighton College Magazine, The Cheltonian (4), *Edinburgh Academy, St. Edward's School Chronicle, The Eton College Chronicle* (7), *The Felstedian, The Glenalmond Chronicle, The Haileyburian* (3), *The Harrovian* (5), *The Johnian* (2), *The Leys Fortnightly* (6), *The Malvernian* (2), *The Marlburian* (3), *The Meteor* (2), *The Ousel, The Pauline, Portcullis, The Radleian, The Reptonian, The Rossalian, The Salopian* (3), *The Sedberghian, The Shirburnian, Sotoniensis, Tonbridgian, The Wellingtonian, Wykehamist* (3).

E.P.S.A. Quarterly, Public Schools Association of Great Britain (4), *Mosaic Again, Royal College Magazine, Trinity University Review, Christ's College Register, St. Peter's College Magazine, Boy Scout's Weekly Bulletin* (12), *Meadway, Artists' Rifles Gazette, Royal Air Force College, R.M.A. Magazine, Juventud.*

SCHOOL NEWS

The Head Master was installed Canon of Westminster on Monday, November 9.

** A short account of the ceremony appears elsewhere.

The Mure Scholarship was divided between D. Petley, K.S., and W. P. W. Barnes, K.S. A special prize was awarded to D. L. Wilkinson for the Orestes Paper.

Both the King's Scholars and the Town Boys were represented in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords at the recent State Opening of Parliament.

Señor Endrique Moreña spoke to the Political and Literary Society up Lib. on October 22 on the subject of "The Civil War in Spain."

On November 16, Mr. Kenneth de Courcy spoke to the Society on "European Affairs," and on November 25, Sir Samuel Hoare spoke on the subject, "The Fleet and the International Situation."

Reports of these meetings will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Whinyates String Quartet gave a recital up School on the afternoon of November 11.

R. H. F. Carlyle has had two of his poems published in *The Threshold*.

A stone bearing eighteenth-century dates, taken from the School stairs by the Gateway, has been sent to Canberra Grammar School, Australia. An O.W. is being approached to unveil it.

A portrait of Henry VIII, after an unknown artist, has been presented to the School by Irene Begbie Ellissen. This portrait is now on view in the Drawing Room of the Scott Library.

The Gumbleton English Verse Prize has been awarded to J. L. Orbach.

THE HEAD MASTER ELECT

At a Meeting of the Governing Body, held on Thursday, November 19, Mr. John Traill Christie, Headmaster of Repton School, was appointed Head Master in succession to Dr. Costley-White.

Mr. Christie, who is 37, is the son of the late C. H. F. Christie, J.P., D.L. He was at Winchester from 1913 to 1918, and towards the end of the War was given a commission in the Coldstream Guards. On being demobilised in 1919, he became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a first in Classical Moderations in 1920, and a first in Greats in 1922. From 1922 to 1928 he was sixth form master at Rugby, and afterwards fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford. He became Headmaster of Repton in 1932.

INSTALLATION OF THE HEAD MASTER AS CANON

On Monday, November 9, during Evensong, the Head Master was installed as a Canon of Westminster.

After the first lesson the Head Master, accompanied by the Precentor and the Chapter Clerk, appeared at the Dean's stall. The Grant and Mandamus were handed to the Dean who ordered them to be read aloud, which was done by the Chapter Clerk. Then the Head Master took the oath to uphold the established traditions and conform with the regulations of the Dean and Chapter. After this the Dean led him to his stall. The service then continued as usual; the Head Master read the second lesson.

In spite of the Exeat a number of King's Scholars and several Town Boys were present to see the Head Master installed.

CANON CARNEGIE

We regret to have to record the death of Canon William Hartley Carnegie, Sub-dean of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, which took place on October 20.

Canon Carnegie succeeded Dr. Henson, the present Bishop of Durham, as Rector of St. Margaret's in 1913. He was appointed Speaker's Chaplain, House of Commons, in 1916, and succeeded as Sub-dean of Westminster in 1919. From that year he had also been a Governor of the School.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY THE SPANISH WAR

On Friday, October 23rd, the Political and Literary Society was addressed by Señor Endrique Moreña of the Spanish Embassy.

The speaker deplored the distorted facts put before the public by the English Press and began to tell the actual facts about the present position in Spain. The struggle, he pointed out, had been started by the Government's action in attempting to buy up the large estates and distribute them among the peasants. At the same time, the Church had been deprived of the right to teach children any subjects other than religion, since it was held that the Church had tried to subvert the minds of the young. These two facts were the chief factors in starting the present quarrel.

Señor Moreña, naturally, spoke on behalf of his Government and said that certain Fascist powers were pouring arms into the country to help General Franco; he stoutly denied that Russia was equally generous over the question of support for the Government Forces. One interesting fact that came to light was that the Moorish mercenaries on the side of the rebels were paid as much as ten shillings a day and given complete freedom in the pillaged towns.

At the time he spoke, Señor Moreña was pessimistic of his country's ability to defend her capital, but in the light of subsequent events, it seems that his pessimism was fortunately unfounded.

THE IMPERIAL POLICY GROUP

On Monday, November 16, the Society was addressed by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy on "The aims of the Imperial Policy Group." During the last six months, he said, the European situation had grown steadily worse. War in Europe in the course of the next few years was beyond any reasonable doubt. The only safe policy for Great Britain was to keep out of all European entanglements and to ally herself with the U.S.A. Between us we would then hold nearly all the raw materials in the world. Mr. de Courcy stressed the need of immediate rearmament. At a minimum we needed six mechanised divisions.

To-day it would take us ten months to mobilise one division, while the productive capacity of our Air Force was dangerously low. He considered that once we had built up a sufficient military force to protect our vital Imperial interests, we need then take no active part in the next war. Both sides would leave us alone as they would realise that to have us against them would be to lose them the war. The aims of the Imperial Policy Group were thus swift rearmament and complete neutrality in any European conflicts.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE

On Wednesday, November 25th, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, spoke up Lib. on "The Fleet and the International Situation." He was introduced by the Head Master, who mentioned how great an honour it was to have a Cabinet Minister visiting the Society during a Parliamentary Session.

Sir Samuel attributed all the present international difficulties to the hereditary tension between France and Germany and to the Russian Government's policy of a world revolution. He vouchsafed no further remarks on the European situation but passed on to the condition of the British Navy. The Navy, he said, is the greatest preventative factor against war and when it is predominant the peace of Europe is safeguarded. In the hope of reaching an agreement whereby all the great Naval Powers would reduce their sea power the authorities had allowed the Navy to become weaker than our interests permit. This entailed a tremendous programme of rebuilding and refitting which Sir Samuel described at some length. He raised an interesting point when he spoke of submarines and deplored the failure of the great Powers to abolish these craft.

The programme of naval rearmament, he pointed out, had been decided upon to meet the present circumstances.

Such measures are necessary for the defence of our home waters and Empire shipping routes. When the Fleet is once more brought up to the required strength, in co-operation with the Air Force, the defences of our many interests will be guaranteed.

A variety of questions were asked and were answered with Ministerial tact.

OXFORD LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

SIR,

During the Long Vacation the face of Oxford was renovated and even, in some particulars, improved. In more cases it was disfigured; but those I forbear to mention. The new building of St. Catherine's, below the Christ Church memorial garden in St. Aldate's, was officially opened; so was the Labour Exchange opposite. The two buildings agree well enough in appearance, but the whole street down to Folly Bridge must be rebuilt to be satisfactory; at the moment it is mean and narrow. Christ Church is building a boat-house opposite the O. U. B. C., and its crews will not much longer use the antique barge, which took the water in the age of Balaclava and bombasine, just too late to be trodden by the undergraduate feet of Mr. Gladstone. Signs of senility have lately been observed among its over-mellow charms. In Christ Church Peck has been rejuvenated; within it four impertinent plots of grass take the side of nature against art, and the issue is still doubtful.

By the gift of Lord Justice Greene the unlovely iron railings surrounding the Radcliffe Camera have given place to a stone border to the grass; an example to the others. The buildings on the site for the new Bodleian are forlorn but not yet demolished. On the other side of Broad Street the Sheldonian, having endured unsuspected suffering from the beetle, is now being cared for; and so this winter the degree ceremony is to be held in the Schools or in St. Mary's.

The outstanding feature of the academic term has been Lord Nuffield's gift of £1,250,000* in trust for the foundation of medical schools and the promotion of medical research at Oxford, vastly extending the scope of the Nuffield Institute of Medical Research presented to the University in 1935. The Acland nursing home and the Bodleian extension fund have also benefited. Pembroke College has elected Lord Nuffield an honorary fellow.

The impending resignation of Lord Hugh Cecil from the House of Commons will cause the election of another University Burgess, and candidates are already being considered. In

* Since increased to £2,000,000.

internal affairs, it is proposed that the Vice-Chancellor shall be selected by the Chancellor from the available heads of houses, instead of succeeding by seniority.

Guy Fawkes was commemorated by less exciting demonstrations than usual (in the streets, at any rate). Some trouble seems to be in view after the refusal of the Proctors to allow a wreath from the undergraduate Peace societies to be deposited on the War Memorial on Armistice Day in any but a shamefaced way.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

YOUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

Oxford, 17th November, 1936.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

DEAR SIR,

I must apologise if this letter is more about Cambridge than about Old Westminster. The reason is that Cambridge Old Westminster have not, thank goodness, succumbed to the Old School Tie disease. The C.O.W.S. is, I believe, dead; so one can see the O.W.W. one happens to like, without being militant about it. Before I write of matters of more general interest, however, I must record that Mr. Lonnon has become president of the C.U.B.C., a position which he richly deserves and which he will, no doubt, amply fill.

Interest in politics at Cambridge continues to grow. The membership of the Socialist Club has almost doubled and political meetings will soon have to be non-stop if they are to cope with some people's enthusiasm. The Proctors banned a procession which was going to demonstrate against Sir Oswald Mosley's visit to Cambridge, but at the last moment he did not come and the policemen, who seemed to outnumber the undergraduates in the streets that night, had nothing to do.

The following day the North East Coast Hunger Marchers turned up and after being refreshed with buns and coffee by the Mistress of Girton College, marched into Cambridge, escorted by torch bearers, and followed by several hundred undergraduates. Such was the demand that it was almost impossible to find a Hunger-marcher who was not booked up for all meals. Conservatives as well as Socialists entertained

hard the whole week end, and the Marchers at least went away with full stomachs, though they left behind them a heightened realisation of the appalling conditions of the Depressed Areas.

After a brief interlude for Hooliganism on November 5th (undergraduates are to be congratulated on having broken a record number of street lamps this year) and for fun and games on Armistice Day, politics reasserted themselves with a Peace Demonstration at the end of a Peace Week. It is significant that this year, unlike the previous three years, the demonstration passed off without disorder of any kind.

Enough of politics. The Arts have been much to the fore also, particularly poetry. In the past week T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden and C. Day Lewis have all addressed immense audiences. T. S. Eliot drew a crowd which has been rivalled only by Adler, the psychologist, or, if she were to come, the Garbo.

Though certain members of the University show interest in modern poetry, others continue to allow unsightly buildings to be erected. The new Queen's building wrecks its beautiful site and is altogether a disgrace. There is, however, hot and cold water in all bedrooms.

To end on a personal note, I very much regret having to record the death of "David" the bookseller. Born in Paris 76 years ago, and educated in Switzerland, this squat little Jewish figure has provided book collectors with more bargains in the past 40 years than any bookseller I know. He always told you he could sell the book you wanted for twice the price he asked, and strangely enough, he was often right. His death is a great loss to anyone in Cambridge who values books.

I am, Sir,

YOUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

Cambridge, 22nd November.

Contributions to the February number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor by January 31st, 1937.

MUSIC

On November 11th the Whinyates String Quartet gave a recital to the School. The programme was well chosen, consisting of two works, Opus 76, No. 1, by Haydn and Opus 96 by Dvorak, and, if only the significance of the choice had been briefly explained to the audience beforehand, the recital could have been much more valuable and enjoyable for the ordinary listener. The first work, written by Haydn, who may be taken as the inventor of the string quartet in its accepted form, showed the quartet in its infancy, a very intelligent and precocious child but nevertheless young, while Dvorak showed the quartet when grown up. The contrast between these two works was well brought out, the polite restraint and delicate colouring of the earlier work as opposed to the richer, more dramatic force of the Dvorak with its colourful melodies. This quartet of Dvorak's is frequently, though not quite accurately, called the "Nigger Quartet," on the supposition that it was founded on and incorporated Negro melodies found in America, although, in fact, the composer went no further than to adopt idiom and rhythms from that music. It was in the Haydn that the players were at their best, and of this they gave a crisp well balanced performance. The rendering of the Dvorak was not so uniformly happy. The slow movement especially became characterless and almost tiresome, although the quartet came together admirably in the quick and subtle third movement. On the whole, it was an enjoyable and instructive recital, but for future occasions a short explanation, a few sign-posts for the uninitiated, would make a performance doubly valuable.

Informal music-making has been continued this term. Early in the term the Georgian Singers came and gave a varied recital of four-part vocal music—a very good recital indeed. For the rest, thanks to Mr. Willett's generosity, we have an E.M.G. electric gramophone and, with the resources of the Recorded Music Library also at our disposal, are able to cover a wide field of gramophone music. We also hope to continue such short recitals as we had last year.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' EXPLORING
SOCIETY'S EXPEDITION, 1936

"Ripping show, but no picnic." Such was the Public Schools' Exploring Society's double expedition this summer to the little-known wildernesses of northern and eastern Lapland.

We travelled by boat and train to Rovaniemi, a townlet in Finland, just south of the Arctic Circle. Thence the Senior expedition, seventy in number, led by Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levick, the founder of the society, went north by road, while the Junior Expedition, led by Captain C. A. Carkeet James, went east.

From Kaamanen, a village west of Lake Inari, the seniors marched, loaded with tents, stores, and kit, to the base camp, four miles north. We soon got used to pack-marches with loads of 60 lb. or more, the early laboriousness of which was compensated by the pleasantness of halting; also to our rations, amply sufficient for our needs if not for our appetites, in which pemmican (smoked reindeer meat, delicious when fried) and army biscuits were prominent and novel items. Rations were supplemented with grayling, with which the rivers teemed, and occasional trout. The weather was warm, but the rivers were too cold for more than a lightning bathe.

After the first few days we began to feel fitter than we had ever done before. We learnt the why and wherefore of things from experience; we arose and ate because we were hungry, we washed, not from taboos, but because we felt better for it; and we lay down in our warm sleeping-bags at night because we were tired.

After three days at the Base, we marched north to set up a chain of standing camps between 69° N. and 69° 50' N. At each of these were left about six members, among whom, at Camp IV, was R. E. Pattle. The supporting parties brought up food for the return of those who had gone on north, and made journeys into the surrounding regions.

The country encountered by the expedition ranged from rocky treeless country to valleys with thick tangled vegetation, and included woods

of pine and birch, bogs, lakes, and rapids. Everywhere reindeer were found. There were a few farms, inhabited by the hospitable Lapps, with whom we bartered woollen clothes for reindeer skins.

From the Advanced Base, on the Norwegian border, three parties set out. The Western party, led by Surgeon-Commander Levick, measured the magnetic dip along the 70° parallel and were confined to their tents for two days by a hurricane. Three senior members, led by J. Stainer, marched across unmapped country to Laksa Fiord.

The Eastern party, led by Mr. D. J. B. Darley, with E. R. Bindloss as second in command, and including A. E. F. C. Long, also took magnetic observations in 70° N. After overcoming great difficulties, including waist-high bogs and steep rocky climbs, they reached the south side of Varanger Fiord and camped by the Arctic Ocean for a bitterly cold day of rest.

After ten days the exploring parties returned. As we marched south, the pines stood out black against the yellowing birch, the first flakes of snow were falling, and there were frosts at night. One night the Northern lights appeared, a sight we shall always remember.

The Junior Expedition, including M. P. V. Hannam, operated near the Russian border, forty miles north of the Arctic Circle. Two parties of starving refugees were fed at the Base Camp, over which, later, a Russian aeroplane flew. Finnish soldiers were active in the district, and were entertained by the expedition.

We returned home fit as fiddles, increased in weight and appetite, having had an unforgettable experience and the best holiday of our lives.

Next year's expedition will be to Newfoundland; we heartily commend it to all Westminsters who are eligible.

R. E. PATTLE.

A. E. F. C. LONG.

M. P. V. HANNAM.

THE ABBEY ORGAN

DR. PEASGOOD INTERVIEWED

Thanks to the unusual amount of publicity given to the Abbey Organ during the last fortnight, many are curious to know what miracles are now being performed above the screen. It was with the intention of finding an answer to innumerable questions that an ELIZABETHAN representative made his way to the Organ Loft the other morning and discovered Dr. Peasgood among a litter of wires, stops, pipes and all the paraphernalia attendant on organ-builders. The first thing that strikes one about the organ in its present state is its unfortunate lack of symmetry, but this we were hastily assured is due to one side not yet being finished. The keyboard is a most impressive sight and two of its manuals and the pedals operate the celestial organ. There is to be an echo organ in the East end of the Triforium and the swell organ and solo are situated in the Triforium just South of the Choir. A disclosure that delighted our imagination was the installation of a telephone connecting the Loft to the Precentor, the West Door and other points of vantage. A telephone is also being used to tune the organ from its principal stop.

The blowing apparatus is of novel design and is driven by fans and kept at a constant temperature by a thermostat. The fans break up the air to such an extent that the moisture is driven from it and thus is replaced by a humidifying plant.

We gathered that the new organ, although one of the finest yet built, will not be as artistic in appearance as its predecessor for the greater size of the new organ does not allow the case to retain its former proportions.

On Wednesday, December 2nd, Bishop Carey, former Bishop of Bloemfontein, addressed a meeting up Lib. on the subject "Fascism, Communism and Social Democracy."

REVIEWS

"PEACE OFFERING"

By ALAN CAMPBELL JOHNSON (O.W.)

(5s. net, Methuen)

This book is a valuable addition to the literature on the most important of present-day problems, the preservation of peace in the world. Mr. Johnson will be remembered by many recent Old Westminsterers, not only for his athletic achievements, but as a most capable and enthusiastic secretary for three years of the School Branch of the League of Nations Union. His book does not set out to solve the problem about which he feels so deeply. In his own words, "My purpose has been to emphasize diverse and distinguished opinions upon peace and war and to fill them in with comments of my own." We are given the points of view, among several very differing personalities, of Mr. Lloyd George and Canon Sheppard, Major-General Karl Haushofer and Mr. Beverley Nichols, Lord Lytton and Mr. Noel Coward. Not the least valuable sections of *Peace Offering* are the author's own contributions. In a brilliant essay on the myth of public opinion, with which he concludes his book, the difficulties before us are made abundantly clear.

Those who think most deeply on how to abolish war are the widest separated in the methods they advocate. Meanwhile rearmament continues and each great power tries to out arm its neighbour. If one thing is certain, it is that no safety lies that way. History is only too clear. But—and this is the lesson behind Mr. Johnson's book—we must not abandon hope. If the problem of peace is as yet nowhere near solution it is because each one of us has not taken the trouble to think it out for himself. I, for one, refuse to believe that it is insoluble and that our civilisation is doomed to disappear in a welter of blood and destruction.

M. W. BLAKE.

"THE GUY FAWKES MURDER"

By E. C. LESTER (O.W.)

(7s. 6d. net, John Long)

The Guy Fawkes Murder, by Mr. E. C. Lester, is, as the fly-leaf tells us, "a detective novel in the true tradition." A problem is set dealing with the death of a Head Master of a small preparatory school in the country on the night of November 5th. The plot thickens until every character of the book is shown somehow to be related to the dead man, save only the police, the narrator and the old criminologist, Moody. The result is convincing and unexpected and all the circumstances are satisfactorily explained.

We regret, then, that such a plot is not written in that style that makes the book, once begun, stick to the hands till the last page has been reached. We regret still more that our interest in the old criminologist is unsustainable and that we are, despite all the author's efforts, left unconcerned as to the fate of his young Watson at the end.

Perhaps we are disappointed that he does not marry the dead man's daughter, perhaps a penniless school-master interests us less than those great detectives of fiction with their violins, their grey-cells and their monocles. Perhaps, even, we are hypercritical of an excellent murder story.

W. P. W. BARNES.

FOOTBALL

WESTMINSTER v. LANCING

(*Won, 6-1.*)

It was the first School match for Westminster, whereas Lancing had already played Charterhouse and, most creditably, had only been defeated by three goals to two. But, almost from the start, Westminster had the measure of their opponents, and although the scoring was not opened for twenty minutes, the Lancing goal had already had many anxious moments. Woodbridge and Cunliffe on the left were making holes in the Lancing defence, while the two wing halves were distributing their passes with judgment. By half-time the score was three love in the School's favour, and Long saw to it that the second half was a repetition of the first. His side being kept well together and going hard, three goals were added, bringing the total to six, and it was only in the closing minutes that Lancing, who had refused to be disheartened by the score, obtained their goal.

Lancing are a young side and we shall see most of them again for one, if not two years. They were no match for a side which on the day played fast and clever football, the good understanding between the wing halves and the insides being most noticeable, and few passes going astray. It was a most encouraging performance, and, provided the team play as well on a wet ground, they should do well in their future matches.

The Teams :—

Westminster.—M. L. Patterson ; J. D. Stocker, D. A. A. Duncan ; H. A. Budgett, K. G. Neal, C. M. O'Brien ; E. A. Sinclair, A. E. F. C. Long, J. C. S. Doll, D. F. Cunliffe, J. W. Woodbridge.

Lancing.—R. T. Wheeler, J. C. S. Mullenwood, D. R. C. Coates ; B. H. Beaumont, G. A. Vaquer ; D. W. Cook, E. P. Froshang, B. D. Reid, A. P. Moore, D. P. Maynard, R. L. Barber.

WESTMINSTER v. ALDENHAM.

(*Drawn, 4-4.*)

So far this season, football has been played on dry, fast ground, but before this match the weather had broken and both sides were experiencing their first match on a wet and slippery ground. Aldenham were the first to settle down and the first to score. A miss-kicked centre from the Aldenham right wing was caught by the wind which carried it into the net over Patterson's head. But shortly afterwards the School scored through Goatly, and from that moment took charge of the game until half time, when the score stood at four goals to one (one a penalty). In the forward line, Long, Cunliffe, and Woodbridge were all in good form, while Goatly, who had been brought in at centre forward, played well once he had settled down. Budgett was outstanding in the half back line, getting through an enormous amount of work. O'Brien was slow, and neither of the backs looked safe on a treacherous surface.

For twenty minutes in the second half Westminster maintained their supremacy, but failed to add to their score. Several good opportunities were missed ; Woodbridge gave way to the temptation to shoot from a narrow angle and both Cunliffe and Long missed chances. Aldenham had been making determined efforts which finally were rewarded. The right wing broke away and from his centre a goal was scored with a shot which gave Patterson no chance. A minute later Aldenham were awarded a penalty for hands and a four-one lead had been turned into four-three. Aldenham, encouraged by this sudden change in the situation, attacked hard on the right wing. On the left, the Westminster defence was weak, Duncan having a tendency to rush his tackles, and O'Brien being slow. Just on time, Aldenham taking advantage of this weakness broke away on the right wing, a centre followed, and once more Patterson was given no chance. The whistle blew with the ball round the

Aldenham goal mouth, and a rather strange encounter had come to an end. Westminster had been caught off their guard when apparently in an unassailable position, and a match, which should have been won, was left drawn.

W. F. M.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

(*Lost, 0-2.*)

In rather a disappointing game on Saturday, November 14th, Charterhouse beat Westminster at Vincent Square by two goals to none.

As is often the case, rumour and the book of form were wrong. Through Lancing, to continue the phaseology, Westminster seemed to have a very good chance of beating Charterhouse, who were rumoured to be a one-man side: but though this one man was injured after a quarter of an hour, the side never looked like falling to pieces.

Westminster were playing the three-back game with the inside forwards tackling far back, whereas Charterhouse had all their forwards up together. The result was that at both ends of the field the defence outnumbered the attack. This led to a great deal of indeterminate play on the edge of the penalty areas, which made the game rather dull to watch. As far as getting into the right position went, there was little to choose between the two sides, but Charterhouse were always a little the quicker to get the ball under control, and to decide what the next move was to be. It may be that the Exeat, and the continuous rain which had curtailed practice, had taken the edge off the fitness of Westminster: certainly the slippery ground was responsible for a rather unusual number of fouls in the match itself.

Westminster, playing from the Vincent House end, pressed at the start, but after ten minutes a good shot from Benké hit the top of the post and Hughes scored from the rebound. Shortly afterwards, Lomas was injured and he became but a thorn instead of a full-sized needle in the flesh of the defence. Nevertheless, in spite of Lomas's injury, Neal played extremely well to keep him as quiet as he did. For the rest of the half, there were no real crises at either end, though the Charterhouse left wing was allowed rather more scope than it should have been, and Westminster seemed to have forgotten how to shoot. Both

wings made some good runs, but Lyon never had anything very menacing to deal with.

The second half was almost a replica of the first. After ten minutes Hughes was allowed to break through in the centre and Patterson never had a chance. A few moments later Charterhouse should have scored again, and though Westminster were attacking hard at the end, they never looked dangerous enough to fan excitement to a proper internecine pitch. It was, indeed, a match into which even the bloodthirsty shouts of riverside supporters could introduce little incident.

Teams:—

Westminster.—M. L. Patterson; D. A. A. Duncan, J. D. Stocker; H. A. Budgett, K. G. Neal, C. M. O'Brien; F. A. Sinclair, A. E. F. C. Long (Capt.), J. C. S. Doll, D. F. Cunliffe, J. W. Woodbridge (left).

Charterhouse.—J. B. Lyon; R. P. Geppard, R. H. Groves; G. A. Annett, W. D. Bramwell, P. F. Bean; A. K. Hughes, R. A. Orton, J. M. Lomas (Capt.), R. C. MacCann, D. L. Benké (left).

T. R. G.

WESTMINSTER *v.* MALVERN

(*Lost, 0-1.*)

The ground was in very good condition, although one suspected from the play of both sides that it was more slippery than it appeared. There was no wind and the sun was shining, so that neither players nor spectators could have asked for a better day.

Almost from the start, Malvern attacked strongly, making it hard for the Westminster defence to settle down. After seven minutes play, a centre from the Malvern right wing was gathered by their centre-forward who shot hard at Patterson. Patterson managed to block the shot but their left wing put the ball into the net. It was to be the only goal of the match, largely owing to a good display by Patterson, who saved at least three shots which the Malvernians might justly have expected to score.

Westminster fought back and once Sinclair beat the Malvern goalkeeper to the ball, only to push it just wide of the post. On the other wing

Woodbridge put across some well-judged centres and once hit the upright with a shot. He was playing well, but unfortunately saw little of the ball in the second half. Budgett was again the best of the halves, getting through more work than anyone on the field; his passing is his only weak point. The defence once more had a trying time, as it is not strong enough to master a good attack.

In the second half play was even, with the Malvern attack more purposeful. They seemed certain to hold their lead, as their defence was very sound. The Westminster forwards pressed

hard, but every time found their way blocked, and a good clearance set the Malvern attack going. And so, after a game in which the ball had been travelling quickly from one end of the ground to the other, Malvern held their well-deserved lead to win by the one goal of the match.

W. F. M.

OTHER MATCHES

Westminster 3, Old Bradfieldians 2.

Westminster 2, Old Aldenhamians 1.

Westminster 0, Christ Church 0.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

In future any letters sent to the Editor concerning the organisation of games will be handed on to the proper authorities unless it is decided that some advantage is to be gained by publishing them.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Sir,

Sir Arthur Knapp's letter in your last issue calls for some reply from me.

Since, in a correspondence in *THE ELIZABETHAN*, extending over six months or so, the main issues are apt to be lost sight of, I may perhaps be allowed to state again briefly my contentions of last July. They were (i) that the College of Westminster has always properly denoted the whole collegiate body, ecclesiastical and educational; and (ii) that to refer to one of its component parts, the School, as "St. Peter's College" is incorrect historically and logically and is an innovation of comparatively recent date.

(i) Professor C. C. J. Webb, whose letter (published in this number) I have been privileged to see, makes it clear that Sir Arthur Knapp is mistaken in regarding the term "collegium" as more applicable to the educational side of the Elizabethan foundation than to the ecclesiastical, and that the well-known reference to the "College of Westminster" in the Act of Uniformity includes the whole collegiate establishment, Abbey as well as School. I will only add that to confine the term "College" to the School would be to disregard the evidence not only of 17th-century documents (e.g., Dean Neile's Book and Wren's Fabric Orders), but of the Statutes themselves. Elizabeth's foundation provided (as Henry VIII's had done) for a Dean, Prebendaries, Master and Scholars, who together constituted "the College," the Dean having the general charge of the whole establishment, "Unus sit Decanus, totius collegii moderator, quasi mens in corpore." In the Lansdowne MSS. at the British Museum is a brief outline of the "new erection," which begins thus: "The Church of Westminster erected of late by the Queenes Majestie unto a Colledge or Collegiate Church, by order prescribed from her majestie to Doctor Bill the firste Deane of the said Colledge is governed as a Colledge and in manner and forme as Eaton and Winchester Colledge."

Neither the Queen nor Dr. Bill had any doubts as to the meaning of the word "college."

ii. From the earliest times it was customary to use the term "school" when speaking of what Sir Arthur Knapp calls "the educational portion of the Abbey 'collegium'." This may be seen in the letter of Cranmer (quoted by Mr. L. E. Tanner in his *Westminster School*) in which the Archbishop requests his "loveing freendes the Deane and Chapter of the Kinges Maiesties Colledge at Westm." to admit a boy into "the Kinges Maiesties Grammer scole." It is again plain in the Letters Patent of 1607 by which James I attempted to settle the dispute with Trinity College over the election of Westminster Scholars, when the King states that he has viewed certain patents made by Queen Elizabeth in favour "Collegii nostri Sancti Petri Westm., et discipulorum et alumnorum nostrorum Regiorum ibidem in Schola nostra dicti Collegii nostri educatorum."

The distinction between College and School is made quite clear by the legislation affecting Westminster enacted during the Civil War. By an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons, dated 1645, the government of the College and Collegiate Church was consigned to a committee of 33 persons which was invested with all the powers enjoyed by the Dean and Chapter, then suspended from their offices, and governed on their behalf. In April, 1649, came the Act abolishing all Deans and Chapters, and the College, even in name, ceased to exist. But the School continued; it was specially exempted from the provisions of the Act, and for its better government an act "for the Continuance and Maintenance of the School and Almshouses of Westminster" was passed the following September. A new body of "Governors of the School and Almshouses," 56 in number, was set up, which was directed to govern "according to such Statutes (not being Superstitious nor derogatory to the Government now established) as are to be found amongst the Statutes of the said late Colledge touching or concerning the said School and Almshouses." During the Commonwealth, as during Mary Tudor's reign when the Benedictine monastery was restored, the School survived when the College was suppressed.

References abound in 17th and 18th-century literature to show that the recognised name of the School was "Westminster School." The K.S.S. were, of course, members of the Collegiate body in a special sense not shared by the T.B.B., and as such "Collegii Sancti Petri Westm." is a common form in epitaphs, though "Regiæ Scholæ Westm." is often preferred. But towards the end of the 18th century the practice seems to have grown up of referring to the building in which The K.S.S. lived (hitherto generally known as "the Scholars' Lodgings," or "the College Dormitory") as "St. Peter's College." Thus the *Trifler*, first published in 1788, the founders of which were all K.S.S., is edited by "Timothy Touchstone," of "St. Peter's College, Westminster," and the modern colloquial use of "College," meaning either the body of K.S.S. or the building in which they live, perhaps dates from about the same time.

The process by which "St. Peter's College" was extended to include the whole school may be traced in the literature and monumental inscriptions of the period. Samuel Slade, Dean of Chichester, who died in 1829, is stated on his monument in his cathedral to have been "educated at St. Peter's College, Westminster," which looks rather like a case of substitution, although it may be ambiguous, as he had been a K.S. Edward Smedley, the poet, in his *Memoir* (1837), is stated, fairly correctly, to have been "sent to Westminster School in 1795, when he was between six and seven years of age," and at the age of eleven to have "got into Westminster College, or in less local phrase," to have been "elected one of the scholars on the foundation." But by 1845 the Head Master, Richard Williamson, can begin his *Short Account of the Discipline of Westminster School* with "Westminster School is a royal foundation, and richly endowed under the name of St. Peter's College, Westminster," and by 1851 "St. Peter's College, Westminster" has found its way on to the top of School Lists. There is no space to give further examples, but it is sufficient to say that the *reductio ad absurdum* was reached in 1895 when the present Bursary was built and part of the Head Master's garden with Liddell's Tree was thrown into Yard. Yard was (and is) the property of the Chapter. It was therefore thought expedient to mark off the School's property from the Abbey's by a stone curb bearing the letters "St. P.'s' C."

When those who were responsible for framing the Statute of 1868 reserved by implication the title "St. Peter's College" for the School alone, they were reserving something which had never been claimed until comparatively recently, and then only in ignorance of the true facts. An historical error is no less an error because it has found its way into an Act of Parliament. For those who know and value the associations between the Abbey and the School the "College of Westminster" in its proper sense remains a spiritual if not a legal entity; but we should be the poorer if we allowed a false antiquarianism or a mistaken sense of dignity to persuade us to give up "Westminster School." "It is a name," as D. M. L. said in his letter of last July, "that has been familiar for centuries in England and is enshrined in countless passages of some of our greatest writers. It may safely be said to be immortal, and we cannot improve on it."

I am, &c.,

J. D. CARLETON.

14, Barton St., S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

I must thank all those who have so gladly sought out so much interesting information about St. Peter's. I must now, however, draw attention to the Heraldry of the foundation. The arms of the School are identical with those of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter. By Mr. Carleton's argument of "College" alone being St. Peter's College, it alone is entitled to use them, not the whole School. So we arrive at the decision that Westminster School, with this title only, does not possess any armorial bearings. This then rather points to the more general use of "The Royal College of St. Peter, Westminster."

I am, Sir, perhaps a young crusted specimen,

Yours faithfully,

J. P. HART.

2, Little Dean's Yard,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Sir,

I cannot but think that neither Mr. Carleton nor Sir Arthur Knapp are quite accurate in all that they say about this expression. Mr. Carleton is certainly mistaken in suggesting that Eton and Winchester have any better right than Westminster to be called a "college." The relation of the Dean and Prebendaries of the Elizabethan foundation at Westminster to the School was not "much the same" but "the same" as that of the Provost and Fellows to the School of Eton or of the Warden and Fellows to the School of Winchester. But, while at Eton and Winchester the education of the Scholars and of the "oppidans" or "commoners," who were educated along with them was, in fact, the *raison d'être* of the whole institution, at Westminster the charge of "the Abbey," with traditions older and more splendid than those of the School attached to it, was inevitably the chief business of the Governing Body of the College; and therefore the changes made by the Public Schools Act of 1868 involved at Westminster not merely, as at Eton and Winchester, a reconstruction of that body in the interests of the School, but the establishment of a second Governing Body for the School by the side of the original Governing Body of the whole College, though connected with the latter by the presidency of the Dean in both, and by the presence of two other representatives of the Chapter on the Governing Body of the School.

The fundamental Statute made, in pursuance of the Act, by the "then existing Governing Body of St. Peter's College, Westminster, otherwise called Westminster School" and which is stated to be "the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge," expressly preserves the right of the School to the designation "St. Peter's College," since it begins "The Governing Body of the said college or school, including in that term boys not on the foundation of the said college or school, as well as boys on the foundation thereof, shall henceforth consist" and so forth. Certainly, then, the use of the term "St. Peter's College" in the last century was not, as Mr. Carleton suggests, due to imitation of those schools of more recent foundation which were called "colleges" sometimes (though not always) without any claim to the title in its older and proper sense.

Sir Arthur Knapp, again, is mistaken in regarding the term *collegium*, in that proper sense, as more applicable to the "educational side" of the Elizabethan foundation than to the ecclesiastical; though there was no doubt a tendency to associate "collegiate church"

with the latter, "college" with the former. Nor is his point about the *Lusus* sound. Would a play acted at, say, Trinity College, Cambridge, not be acted "in Trinity College" because the performers were undergraduates, and the Master and Fellows only looked on—or even were not present at all?

The Act of Uniformity of Charles II is instructive in this connection. In the provisions which relate to all churches and schools throughout the realm, Winchester and Eton are named, and not Westminster, because the latter is included among the "Collegiate Churches" already mentioned; but the provision allowing the use of Latin in public services does not extend to all Collegiate Churches, but confines the privilege to the Convocations, the Universities and the Colleges therein, and to three other foundations specially designed to promote learning, namely, the "Colleges of Westminster, Winchester and Eton."

Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

Walnut Tree House,
Marston, Oxford.

Dear Sir,

In my last letter I suggested that the School had had a longer connection with the College than the Dean and Chapter. This is, in fact, borne out by the legislation of the Interregnum period, a summary of which I send you. The legislation will be found in Firles' and Rait's *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*. Between 1649 and the Restoration the School was, in fact, the College. The Interregnum is unfortunately a period which historians of the Abbey and School do not like, but it seems to have been kind to the School, if not to the Dean and Chapter!

Yours faithfully,
D. VARLEY.

4, Harcourt Buildings,
Temple, E.C.4.

THE SCHOOL DURING THE INTERREGNUM

The last meeting of the Chapter was held on May 5th, 1642, and conditions thereafter no doubt made it advisable for it to disperse, for at the end of 1645 Lambert Osbaldeston was the only Prebend in residence, and he had been re-instated on the downfall of Laud. The College was never abolished, and the School and almshouses were specially cared for even during the Civil War, and during the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. The Committee appointed in 1645 to look after the School was a strong one, and the Master (Dr. Busby) and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, were given authority to choose the Scholars.

By a series of Enactments extending from 1647 to January, 1659/60, imposing taxation for the Irish, Scottish and other Wars, and the requirements of the Navy, etc., the assessments were not to extend (*inter alia*) to the "Colleges of Winchester, Eaton and Westminster." The exemption from taxation was complete.

This solicitude for the School is all the more noteworthy when we remember that in the preamble to the Act of 30th April, 1649, it was owing to the necessity for the supply of the pressing needs of the Commonwealth that the lands had to be sold and that Deans and Chapters were abolished, and their lands vested in Trustees for sale: to this there was an exemption for "the Foundations of any of the Schools of Westminster, Winchester or Eaton."

The preamble to the Act of September 26, 1649, shows that legal opinion of that date was unanimous that the College was one and indivisible. "That the said School is not any distinct Foundation of itself, but part of the Corporation and Foundation of the said late Dean and Chapter of Westminster."

It was obvious that the sale of Chapter lands would leave the School, almshouses, and the Abbey, without any funds, so an estimated amount of some £2,000 was made a charge on the lands or their proceeds in the hands of the Trustees, and Governors were appointed to administer the fund.

It is thus apparent that the School was the Foundation representative of St. Peter's College, during the absence and suspension of the Dean and Chapter. St. Peter's College as a Corporation was not dissolved nor was it the intention of the authorities to dissolve it at any time during this period.

Sir,

Stow, in his *Survey of London* (1598), writes: "Elizabeth made the said Monastery a Colledge, instituting there a Deane, twelve Prebends, a School-master and Usher, fourty Scholars"

This undoubtedly supports the view put forward by Mr. Carleton that the term College is not applicable to the School by itself. However, an opposite view is suggested by the title of a work published in 1816: "The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton and Westminster, with the Charter House, the Schools of St. Pauls, Merchant Taylors, Harrow and Rugby and the Free School of Christ's Hospital."

Now, Sir, if the quotations in favour of the style, "St. Peter's College, Westminster," are examined more closely, the interpretation put on some of them does not appear to be justified. For example, the title page of the *Lusus Westmonasterienses*, in describing its contents as "Prologi et epilogi ad fabulas in Sti. Petri Collegio actas," in my view refers just to that very part of the School which Mr. Carleton calls "The College in its proper sense." Whether this be so or not, if the School is to be known by the name that appears to be more deeply rooted in antiquity, then "Westminster School" still holds good, it being in fact favoured by our Elizabethan foundation. I venture to suggest that, however strong an historical argument in favour of one term may be adduced by antiquarian custom, present practice should be taken into consideration. Time may not yet have cast its cloak of sanctity about our modern usage but it has undoubtedly invested such usage with greater utility. "St. Peter's College, Westminster" may be more flattering to the ear and, perhaps, more exclusive than the simple, though to some confounding, phrase "Westminster School." As long as pride in our School is justifiable, why should its identity need to be obscured by an unfamiliar designation? Westminster School is known by this name of simple and historic dignity throughout the world. Surely we are proud of this? To me, that alone seems sufficient reason for retaining it whatever the verdict of the dim past.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. TURNER SAMUELS.

6, Pump Court,
Middle Temple Lane, Temple, E.C.4.

10th November, 1936.

JAZZ UP SCHOOL.

Sir,

I see you have published a letter, entitled "Jazz Up School," whose author attacks the accordion and, therefore, attacks me. I did not play jazz in the concert; my first piece was by Purcell, one of the earliest English composers, while the second was an old Hungarian melody. Neither of these could be called jazz by any stretch of the imagination. Your correspondent's reference to a "squeeze-box" was particularly obnoxious to me, and is characteristic of the tone of the whole letter. By no standard could that intricate modern instrument be called a squeeze-box. All this will probably be wasted on your correspondent, to whom I decline to credit musical discrimination, and who would not know the difference between the accordion and the concertina, to which latter instrument his horrible epithet was once applied. He seems also to be under the misapprehension that the accordion will become a sort of Franckenstein monster which "the combined efforts of Dr. Lofthouse and the muse of melody herself" could not stem. I might add that it was through Dr. Lofthouse's constant help and encouragement that the accordion ever made its debut up School. I note with disfavour that your correspondent has not the courage of his convictions, and so remains anonymous. I hope that his letter will have no adverse effect on any budding accordionists, whom I would like to take this opportunity of encouraging.

Yours, etc.,
J. K. MORLAND.

2, Little Dean's Yard,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned monitors of Ashburnham, wish to bring to the notice of the readers of THE ELIZABETHAN that the letter "Jazz Up School," signed "A. H. H.," appearing in your October issue has no connection with us whatsoever.

We should like to dissociate ourselves entirely from its sentiments, and we deprecate strongly the criticism of Dr. Lofthouse's programme.

Yours obediently,
E. R. CHRISTIE (Head of A.H.H.).
M. C. STUTAFORD.
A. M. BELL.
D. A. C. BROCK.
S. R. ASQUITH.

Ashburnham House,
Little Dean's Yard,
Westminster, S.W.1.
26th October, 1936.

(We would point out that A. H. H. is not the accepted abbreviation for Ashburnham.—ED.)

Sir,

With reference to the letter printed on this subject in the October issue of THE ELIZABETHAN, I feel that the contrast during the last School concert was not amiss, and was appreciated by many people in the audience.

And I consider, sir, that three-quarters of the School would be pleased to hear a little, even if only a very little, brighter music as a contrast to the solemn dirge one hears on such occasions.

In the previous letter, the writer likened the playing of the accordion up School to blowing a penny whistle in Abbey.

May I point out that this is absurd, for the simple reason that the Abbey is a Holy Place of Worship and that School, during the concert, is supposed to be a place of amusement.

I consider that Dr. Lofthouse was wise, and indeed correct, when he allowed Mr. Morland to give his much-appreciated accordion recital up School.

I, amongst many others, hope that this class of music will continue, of course in a mild way, during the musical functions up School, and feel that such a recital would meet with much applause.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. A. H. ARNOLD.

Rigaud's House,
Westminster School, S.W.1.

AN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU ?

Sir,

May I, through the courtesy of your columns, point out that it has recently come to my knowledge that a certain amount of financial distress is found amongst O.W.W., in addition to which a great number of O.W.W. stand in need of employment, either at the time that they leave School, or even later in life ?

Certain other Schools in the Country have formed Employment Bureaux, which I am given to understand operate with great success, and I feel that it is time that Westminster took steps to do something on similar lines.

Will any O.W.W. who share my views on this matter please get in touch with me so that a scheme can be formulated and submitted to the Elizabethan Club for approval and co-operation ?

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. E. BLOOM.

65, Grove Hall Court,
Hall Road,
St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
21st October, 1936.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C., as the first Chief Justice of India, to take effect on October 1st, 1937, the date approved by Parliament for the constitution of the Federal Court.

Sir Maurice Gwyer was also appointed a member of the Board of Inquiry to investigate the staff administration of the B.B.C.

Dr. Russell J. Reynolds, C.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P., has been appointed Chairman of the

British Delegates to the International Radiological Committee at the 5th International Congress of Radiology, Chicago, 1937. Dr. Reynolds has also been appointed Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons, 1936-7, and Examiner in Radiology to the Conjoint Board (London).

Mr. G. W. Murray, Director of Desert Surveys, Egypt, has been awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his long continued explorations and surveys in the deserts of Sinai and Eastern Egypt.

Mr. V. M. Barrington Ward, superintendent (Western Section), London and North Eastern Railway, has been appointed chairman of the Operating Superintendents Conference at the Railway Clearing House for 1937.

Lt.-Col. W. H. C. Le Hardy, M.C., who is completing his tenure of the command of the 23rd London Regiment, has been gazetted Brevet-Colonel.

Mr. J. C. Dobbie has been appointed Second Senior Observer of the Solar Physics Observatory at Cambridge.

The Revd. W. K. Aglionby, Vicar of St. Frideswide's, Poplar, since 1923, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Ealing.

Mr. R. W. Edgar has been selected for appointment to the Colonial Administrative Service, and posted to Nigeria.

At Oxford, Mr. J. A. G. Corrie and Mr. M. E. Dean played in the freshmen's Association football match, and at Cambridge, Mr. R. W. A. Coleman played in one of the Freshmen's Association football matches.

Mr. H. M. Young was awarded his Trial Eights cap at Oxford.

BIRTHS

BLAKER.—On November 10, the wife of Guy S. Blaker, a son.

CUMING.—On November 12, the wife of H. A. Cuming, a son.

ELLISTON.—On October 13, the wife of F. A. N. Elliston, a son.

SHARP.—On November 4, the wife of the Revd. R. N. Sharp, a daughter.

WHEELER.—On October 6, the wife of John O. Wheeler, a daughter.

BURD.—On October 26, the wife of L. H. Burd, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BROADIE-GRIFFITH—HARCOURT.—On October 9, Raymond Broadie-Griffith to Stella, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Harcourt, of Wanstead, Essex.

THOMSON—FRASER.—On October 24, Howard John Thomson to Joan Mary, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Fraser, of Corfton, Datchet.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the deaths of two Old Westminsters.

RICHARD ARTHUR BOSANQUET, who died on October 20, in his 85th year, came of a family which has had many connexions with the School. His father, Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Counsel in the Marshalsea Court and in the Court of the King's Palace at Westminster, had been at Westminster from 1807 to 1810. Two of his uncles had been at School under Page, and one of them, James Whatman Bosanquet, had married the daughter of an Old Westminster, Lord John Somerset. When he himself was admitted in 1865, a cousin of his had only just left, and the family is still represented by a great-nephew at present in the School.

From College, into which he was elected in 1867, he went straight out to Ceylon to plant coffee, and then, having survived the collapse of the coffee industry, to plant tea, he founded the firm of Courthope, Bosanquet & Co., in 1879. He was appointed a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council in 1887, but in 1890 ill-health forced him to return to this country and he

began business in London, remaining senior partner of his firm until his death. He took a keen interest in Westminster, and only a month or two before he died he had had his family's names painted up School. He married, in 1888, Ruth Rivers, eldest daughter of Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

BASIL UPTON EDDIS, who died on November 23, at the age of 86, was the son of His Honour Arthur Shelley Eddis, Q.C., County Court Judge, of Weymouth St., London. He was admitted in 1864, elected Q.S. in the following year, and in 1869 went up to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a solicitor in 1876, and later became Registrar of the Clerkenwell County Court. He married, in 1876, Margaret Anna, youngest daughter of the Revd. R. C. Kindersley, of Bramford Speke, Devon.

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB COMMITTEE MEETINGS, 1937

Wednesday, January 27th
 „ March 3rd
 „ May 5th
 „ June 9th
 „ October 6th
 „ November 10th

THE ENTERTAINMENTS COMMITTEE

(The Westminster Ball)

R. T. SQUIRE, Esq. (Chairman),
 J. POYSER, Esq., O.B.E. (Hon. Treasurer),
 A. R. C. FLEMING, Esq. (Hon. Auditor),
 G. E. TUNNICLIFFE, Esq.,
 W. E. GERRISH, Esq.,
 and
 E. R. B. GRAHAM, Esq. (Hon. Organising Secretary).

The Westminster Ball will be held at The Dorchester Hotel, on Friday, December 18th.

The Presidents of the Ball are Major-General Sir Reginald Hoskins, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lady Hoskins, with Colonel H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Hon. Mrs. Davson as Deputy Presidents.

The Vice-Presidents are the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley-Norris—the Head Master and Mrs. Costley-White, H.E. The Iranian Minister and Mme. Hussein Ala, and Mr. R. T. Squire (President of the Elizabethan Club) and Mrs. Squire.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' FOOTBALL CLUB

The following were elected officers of the Club at a Special General Meeting held at the School on 22nd October last :—

Secretary	.....	.....	W. M. Atwood
Asst. Secretary	.....	.....	K. S. Maclean
Capt. 1st XI	.....	.....	L. P. B. Bingham
Vice-Capt. 1st XI	.....	.....	H. F. B. Symons
Capt. "A" XI	.....	.....	T. G. Hardy
Vice-Capt. "A" XI	.....	.....	E. R. Bindloss
Capt. Extra "A" XI	.....	.....	D. Mangakis
Vice-Capt. Extra "A" XI	.....	.....	C. D. Brown

Matches played during the present season :—

1st XI	.....	7	Won 3	Lost 4
"A" XI	.....	7	4	3
Extra "A" XI	.....	5	3	2

The 1st Round of the A.F.A. Senior Cup Competition was played on 28th November.

The 1st Round of the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition against the Old Wellingburians will be played at Vincent Square, by kind permission of the Head Master, on 12th December and not on 19th December as shown on the Fixture Card.

O.W.C.C.

The Old Westminsters were again unbeaten in the Cricket "Fortnight" at Vincent Square. Ten matches were arranged, 5 won and 5 drawn. This is the fourth year in succession that our cricketers have remained undefeated at "The Square," and I think that all will agree that this run of success is almost entirely attributable to the untiring energy of C. H. Taylor and K. H. L. Cooper off the field, combined with their own skill with the bat and the ball on the field. Taylor, besides making 443 runs, took 19 wickets and Cooper took 25 wickets. In addition, Smith showed those who came up to watch, how a cricket ball should be struck; Pagan and Edgar were very consistent with the bat.

The fixtures for the rest of the season were badly affected by the weather. Out of the 18 fixtures arranged during the season, 6 were won, 3 drawn, 3 lost and 3 washed out by rain. Unfortunately our annual match with The Eton Ramblers during the School Exeat was one of those in which not a ball was bowled, but we had a good win over Richmond and a very creditable draw against a strong Wimbledon XI.

The end of the season came with the usual match against Esher, when the team adjourned to Mr. Gerrish's house after the match. His great hospitality there has to be experienced to be appreciated.

GOLF

On Thursday, the 10th September, 1936, a side representing the School met the Old Westminster's Golfing Society on the West Hill Course.

The weather was far from kind at the outset but it cleared later and the match was every bit as enjoyable as the two preceding ones. The first, at West Hill last year, was won by the O.W.W.'s, and the second at Stoke Poges in the Spring, was halved. It was, therefore, the turn of the School, led by J. H. T. Barley, a semi-finalist in the Boys' Championship, to level the scores.

In the top match of the singles, Barley opposed J. G. Barrington-Ward, a member of the Society's Halford-Hewitt side, and after a shaky start, he played extremely well to win by 7 and 6. Unfortunately the rest of the School team all lost their matches, although Nordon and Seward lost by small margins to Strain and King.

In the afternoon, under improved weather conditions, the School did better in the four-somes. While Barley and Nordon succumbed on the last green to Barrington-Ward and Strain, Seward and Bradford, playing very steadily, took proper advantage of the waywardness of their opponents.

Young Bailey, whose style suggests good things to come, played a lone hand against Barnes and Stilgoe, and did very well to square with them.

The Society won the last game by one hole and the match on the day's play by 8½ to 2½.

A very good day indeed, which all present hope will be repeated in the Spring.

RESULTS

SOCIETY		SCHOOL	
J. G. Barrington-Ward	0	J. H. T. Barley (7 & 6)	1
W. S. Strain (3 & 1)	1	K. Nordon	0
R. M. King (2 up)	1	E. H. Seward	0
F. N. Hornsby (3 & 2)	1	J. S. Bradford	0
M. S. Murphy (4 & 3)	1	D. D. Bailey	0
R. S. Barnes (6 & 5)	1	M. G. Finn	0
R. K. Stilgoe (6 & 5)	1	M. G. Finn	0
	—		—
	6		1
	—		—
Barrington-Ward & Strain (1 up)	1	Barley & Nordon	0
Hornsby & Murphy	0	Seward & Bradford (4 & 3)	1
Barnes & Stilgoe	½	Bailey	½
King (1 up)	1	Finn	0
	—		—
	8½		2½