



The Elizabethan.

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THE LIBRARY.

Now that a project for the promotion of a new Library for general reading and reference in Ashburnham House is actually on foot, some account of the older Library in the room to which it has given its name, may not be altogether unacceptable to our readers. The ancient room now known as the Library, though perhaps few antiquaries are well acquainted with it, is remarkable for the possession of a ceiling which is one of the finest specimens extant of the art of the period to which we owe Ashburnham House. There ought to be no doubt in the mind of anyone that the latter building is safe in the hands of a School which has kept for two centuries, in a state of perfect preservation, so wonderful a work of art, with which, in our opinion, the much-vaunted mouldings in Ashburnham House are not worthy even to be compared. The architect of Library, and the date of its erection, are alike unknown, but inasmuch as it appears in a picture of the time of Dr. Knipe, Busby's successor in the Head-Mastership, representing the house in College Gardens, now occupied by Canon Duckworth,

but which was originally built by Busby, it is probable that Library also was erected under the auspices of the great Head Master to whom the fine flight of steps by which the Schoolroom is approached is traditionally ascribed. The Library still possesses five azure domes, such as those which probably adorned the drawing-room of Ashburnham House before the present top-story was added to it. The mouldings of the ceiling appear to have been the production of Italian workmen, as the plan of making the plaster more flexible by mixing it with sugar, was at that date a secret of their craft. The mouldings of Ashburnham House, made by English hands, present no such wonderful garlands of fruit and flowers, such life-like scenes of animal life, such lions, goats, squirrels, and wild boars, such winged cherub heads as look down from the Library ceiling on the studies of the Sixth Form.

To pass on to the contents of the ancient bookshelves, over which the bust of Busby grimly presides, there are among them many books interesting from their subjects, their antiquity, or the hands through which they have passed, but of which few Westminsters probably know

much. There is a copy of the first edition of the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, published in 1648, and bound in black velvet, as if in mourning for the unhappy King whose 'Portraicture' it purports to be. The frontispiece of this book represents Charles as kneeling at a table, reading in a Bible. On his head falls a ray which pierces the dark clouds of misfortune on the horizon, while another line of light, inscribed '*cælum specto*,' mounts to the crown of glory awaiting him on high. Two other crowns are represented. One of thorns, lying by him on the table; one, that of which his enemies had robbed him, lying at his feet—'*Splendidam at gravem*.' Behind him are some palm trees, flourishing and upright in spite of the strain of some heavy weights which are hung from their branches—'*Crescit sub pondere virtus*.' We have only room for two or three other examples of the treasures of the Library. Among these we may mention a copy of the 'Synonyma' of Joannes Garlandia, printed 'a insigni solis in vulgo vocato Fletestrete' in 1510, by Wynkyn de Worde, the pupil and successor of Caxton. The frontispiece of this work represents the mediæval pedagogue, rod in hand, instructing a number of trembling urchins in the rudiments of grammar. Another book of great interest to Westminsters is the 'Spicilegium,' prepared for us in 1573 by the great Latinist, Edward Grant, and printed at Westminster, only a few years after the Foundation of Queen Elizabeth. Of other Grammars printed at Westminster for the use of the School, the Library possesses many, ranging from 1676 to 1810. There is a 'Hephæstion,' with manuscript alcaics on the title-page, signed by Cyril Jackson when a boy in the School. We have rather selected for mention curious books, than some of greater value, but more widely known: the fine Aldine editions, the magnificently-illustrated books of Gronovius, Graevius, and Montfaucon, the munificent bequest of Canon Bull, and numerous others it is unnecessary to enumerate, and such an enumeration would only weary our readers. To conclude, we must beg all our readers to give their hearty support and assistance to the New Library which the Masters are about to start, and of which particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns.

'OLD WESTMINSTERS.'

No. XXV.

EDWARD GIBBON.

Not least among the glories of Westminster rank her historians—and that, moreover, from the earliest time

to the present day. She cannot claim to have taught William Camden the rudiments of his great learning, but it was while he lived in the Under-Master's tower in Dean's Yard that he published the three first editions of the 'Britannia'; and he must doubtless have been employed during that time, and the subsequent period in which he held the Head-Mastership, in collecting the materials for his 'Annals.' In later years the school can boast of having produced a Mitford and a Froude; but a greater name than all of these among the writers of history was reserved for the sickly child who, half way through the last century, came to acquire under the shadow of the old Abbey what school-boy learning his feeble constitution would permit.

The future historian of the Roman Empire was born at Putney on April 27, 1737, the eldest child of his parents. They had six other children, five boys and a girl, all of whom died in infancy. The historian himself has commemorated the antiquity of his family. The Gibbons, it appears, were possessed of lands in the hundred and parish of Rolvenden, in Kent, as far back as the year 1326. The head of the family at this time was John Gibbon, afterwards Marmorarius or architect to Edward III.; he is said to have built the ancient castle of Queensborough on the Medway, and to have received as his reward the grant of an hereditary toll on the passage from Sandwich to Stonar, in the Isle of Thanet. The subject of this notice was descended from a younger branch of the family, which migrated to London at the beginning of the seventeenth century. A hundred years later Edward Gibbon, the historian's grandfather, was one of the directors of the South Sea scheme, and when the bubble burst the House of Commons dealt severely with him. On the ruins of his large fortune, however, he had piled up another, which was scarcely inferior to the first, before he died in 1736. His son Edward Gibbon, the historian's father, was born in October, 1707, and was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He married one of the daughters of a Mr. James Porten, who lived near his father's house in Putney; the marriage appears to have displeased, for some reason, the South Sea director, who died shortly after it had taken place, for Gibbon's two aunts were, by their father's last will, enriched at the expense of their brother.

Gibbon's feeble constitution from the day of his birth was the cause of great anxiety to his parents; so much so, that each of his five brothers were baptised in the name of Edward, in order that in the event of the death of the first-born the name might still be preserved in the family through another generation. His infancy seems to have been passed in applications to different doctors, all of whom were equally unsuccessful in effecting any definite improvement in his health. He really owed his life to the care of his aunt, Catherine Porten, 'at whose name,' he says in his memoirs, 'I feel a tear of gratitude trickling down my cheek.' She kept him amused and occupied by day, and passed whole nights in watching by his bedside; and in all probability was the person who

gave him his first lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He himself tells us that he was praised when quite a child for his readiness in multiplying and dividing by memory two sums of several figures; and gives it as his opinion that, had he persevered in this line of application, he might have acquired some fame in the study of mathematics. When he was about seven years old he was placed in the hands of a private tutor, Mr. John Kirkby by name, who taught him for about a year and a half, until one day this gentleman, while conducting divine service in Putney Church, was so unlucky as to forget to commemorate the reigning sovereign, an offence which, in those days (it must have been in 1745), was quite sufficient to ensure his dismissal.

The politics of that period seemed destined to exert an evil influence over Gibbon's life; for he was next removed to a school at Kingston, where his schoolfellows, in the exuberance of their loyalty, used to revile and buffet him, as he expresses it, 'for the sins of his Tory ancestors.' At the same place he was grounded in the Latin Grammar, 'at the expense of many tears and some blood,' and long afterwards possessed the tattered and dog-eared 'Phædrus' and 'Cornelius Nepos,' which were the cause of his woes. The death of his mother in December, 1747, freed him from the Kingston purgatory. His father was inconsolable, and Gibbon was now thrown more than ever into the hands of his aunt, with whom he seems at this time to have lived; but in the spring of 1748 her father, a London merchant, became bankrupt, and in the course of that year their home at Putney was broken up. Miss Porten was left completely destitute; and she at last resolved to remove to Westminster and keep a boarding-house for the School, being mainly influenced, it is said, by the idea that her nephew's delicate health required her constant supervision. She took a house in College Street, whither she removed in January, 1749, accompanied by her nephew, who was immediately entered at the School.

We may here pause to notice a difficulty. About 1793 Gibbon appears to have been desirous of obtaining information on points connected with his school life which he had forgotten—more particularly the dates of his entry and of his leaving the School. His aunt was dead, and he does not seem to have contracted any school friendships; he therefore applied to Dr. Vincent, at that time Head Master. Dr. Vincent writes to him from Dean's Yard, July 20, 1793, as follows:

Permit me to inform you that from Dr. Nichol's book, which is in my possession, you were entered at Westminster School, in the Second Form, in January, 1748. The precise day is not noticed, but probably from the 10th to the 16th. It was the same year I was entered myself, in the September following. The time of your quitting the School cannot appear from this book, but by calculating the *removes*, I should think you might fix it accurately yourself. Your age is noticed, as is that of all the others, in Dr. N.'s book, which makes you nine years old in 1748.

Gibbon must have known that these dates were inaccurate, and seems to have applied again to the

Head Master, for two days afterwards Dr. Vincent wrote the following note:

Dean's Yard, July 22, 1793.

Dr. Vincent is able to assure Mr. Gibbon, from his own entrance in the same year, that the year of Dr. Nichol is certainly 1748, and he thinks he can bring to Mr. Gibbon's remembrance facts that will fully satisfy his own mind. Boyle, afterwards Earl of Orrery, was one of the principal actors in *Ignoramus*, represented in December, 1747, and would of course continue captain till Whitsuntide, 1748. Fury succeeded him. These are such remarkable epochs in the chronology of boys, that few forget them. Dr. Vincent is sure of his own memory likewise, when he asserts that he remembers Mr. Gibbon in the Second Form, and at Miss Porten's house in 1748, as he lived next door with Hutton the non-juror.

If Mr. Gibbon should still have any doubts, Dr. V. will not think anything a trouble which may contribute to remove them.

Whether Gibbon's doubts were removed or not, the correspondence goes no further. But he was certainly more than nine years old in 1748; and if a fairly circumstantial account of that year in his own memoirs is to be trusted, he was certainly not then at Westminster. In 1751 one *Walter Gibbon* was admitted into College, being then fifteen years of age, who may well have been in the School for three or four years previous as a town-boy; but he, too, must have been more than nine years old in 1748, and it is inconceivable that Vincent, who became a Queen's Scholar himself in 1753, should have confounded a boy who was two years in College with himself with the Gibbon whom he says he remembers 'in the Second Form, and at Mrs. Porten's house.' If we are to believe the date given here by Vincent as that of his own entry—viz., September, 1748—a doubt is thrown on the account given of him by the editor of *Alumni Westminsteriensis*, who states that he 'was placed in the Petty' at the age of seven. As Vincent was born November 20, 1739, it is clear that he must have been nearer nine than seven in September, 1748. It seems pretty clear as regards Gibbon, that either Dr. Nichol made a wrong entry, or that Dr. Vincent made a mistake; and as regards the latter, the difficulty would be in great measure cleared up if we could suppose that Vincent entered the School in September, 1747, which would agree with the statement in *Alumni*, and at the same time give greater weight to his allusion to the captain for that year, and to the performance of *Ignoramus*, which, if this hypothesis is correct, he would have witnessed himself.

Testimony to the merits of Dr. Nichol (or Nicoll) as Head Master has been borne by Cowper and Cumberland, who were both among his pupils. He was himself an old Queen's Scholar, and died a Canon of Christ Church in 1765, having resigned the Head-Mastership twelve years previously. Pierson Lloyd was Under-Master at the time of Gibbon's entry, and Gibbon, though he has not recorded the fact, must have been one of his pupils. He was at first the only boarder in his aunt's house in College Street; but in the course of a few years the number grew so large that Miss Porten built and occupied a larger house in Dean's Yard. This probably was the old boarding house in the centre of the terrace, as Gibbon tells us

that his aunt had forty or fifty boys in it, and the terrace houses were built in or about 1756, when Dean's Yard was enlarged.

Of Gibbon's school life nothing is known, except that his ill-health caused constant interruption to his work, and after little more than two years forced his relations to remove him. He had, he tells, 'painfully climbed into the third form,' and play seems to have been as distasteful to him as work. 'I shall always be ready,' he writes, nevertheless, 'to join in the common opinion that our public schools, which have produced so many eminent characters, are the best adapted to the genius and constitution of the English people.' He cannot forbear noticing that 'a finished scholar may emerge from the head of Westminster or Eton, in total ignorance of the business and conversation of English gentlemen in the latter end of the eighteenth century'; and that studies are prolonged through eight or ten years which might be dispatched in half that time by the skilful master of a single pupil. But at the same time he admits that public schools 'may assume the merit of teaching all that they pretend to teach,' and that 'the private or voluntary student, who possesses the sense and spirit of the classics, may offend by a false quantity the scrupulous ear of a well-flogged critic.'

About the beginning of 1752 Gibbon's health seems to have improved; he studied for some time under Francis, the translator of 'Horace,' but in April of that year he matriculated at Oxford, as a gentleman commoner of Magdalen. At all times a pleasant college, Magdalen at this time seems to have been particularly so. Besides the President, Fellows, and Demies, none but gentlemen commoners were admitted. The President could hardly be expected to do much; the Fellows of Gibbon's time 'supinely enjoyed the gifts of the founder'; such Demies as aspired to Fellowships were alone supposed to do a certain amount of work to attain the object of their ambition. A tradition existed that in bygone years some of the gentlemen commoners had spoken Latin declamations in Hall, but no trace of this ancient custom survived when Gibbon matriculated. His tutor never insisted on his attending lectures, and apparently he only opened a book when away from Oxford. When he did read, however, he read widely. 'Before I was sixteen,' he says, 'I had exhausted all that could be learned in English of the Arabs and Persians, the Tartars and Turks, and the same ardour urged me to guess at the French of D'Herbelot, and to construe the barbarous Latin of Pocock's "Abulfaragius." History of all kinds seems to have excited his curiosity; and at a very early age he must have gone over a good deal of the ground which he afterwards covered in the 'Decline and Fall.' If he was thus occupied in the vacation, we can excuse his avoiding 'Terence' and his tutor during the term; and, indeed, had he shirked them altogether, it could not have much affected his life at Oxford, for in 1753, in obedience to what seems to have been a sudden impulse, he joined the Church of Rome, and ceased to be a member of the University.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

THE Masters have obtained leave from the Governing Body to fit up the drawing-room of Ashburnham House (after consultation with Mr. Bodley, A.R.A.) as a School Library and Museum. They propose to expend about £170 this year in setting the Library on foot, and hope to provide £50 a year hereafter for its maintenance and enlargement. The Q.S.S. have willingly consented that any books which may be thought fit should be transferred from the College Library, and the Rev. C. A. Jones has made a generous offer of a considerable number of standard works. The School also possesses valuable collections of coins and minerals, so that there is already a nucleus both of a Library and Museum.

But it is a general feeling that the furniture and fittings of the new Library should be worthy of the House and of the School, and therefore a considerable sum will be necessary, in addition to the £170 above mentioned, to enable the Library to be opened with even a moderate collection of the best works in English literature.

An appeal is therefore made to all O.W.W., and to all friends of the School, for contributions of money, books, curiosities, or other objects for the use or adornment of the Library and Museum. Cheques should be made payable to the Head Master.

School Notes.

The prize for Latin prose was awarded to H. W. Waterfield, Q.S. Accesserunt, O. Scoones, Q.S., W. G. Hewitt, and F. T. Higgins.

No first prize for Greek Iambics was given. The second fell to O. Scoones, Q.S. Accesserunt, H. W. Waterfield, Q.S., and A. M. T. Jackson.

We are pleased to hear that H. Gwinner, O.W., played for Cambridge in the recent Inter-University Chess Tournament, having got his 'blue' for that game.

The following is the result of the Easter Examinations:

ELECTED INTO COLLEGE:

J. E. Phillimore.	W. Buchanan.
C. A. W. Shackleton.	G. O. Roos.
H. B. Street	B. M. Goldie.
B. P. Hurst.	

PRÆ-ELECTI:

C. L. S. Aveling.	H. E. Lewin.
R. Sandilands.	A. Ellershaw.

The following are the Exhibitioners:

J. H. Cumming	} Bishop Thomas.
C. L. W. Barwell	
H. M. Barnes	Lord Burghley.
C. F. G. Powell	W. Titley.
W. S. Cox	N. Broxholme.
R. L. Aston	Bishop Williams.

Our readers will already have seen in the public newspapers that one of our most eminent O.W.W., Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Governor, Benefactor, and President of the Elizabethan Club, has retired from the

judicial bench after holding the office of Admiralty Judge for more than fifteen years. Sir Robert Phillimore was admitted third into College in 1824, and was elected head to Oxford in 1828. We hope that he may long enjoy his well-earned repose, and that it may be many years before we are deprived of one of the most patriotic and munificent of our *Alumni*. On the same day as Sir Robert Phillimore took his farewell of the bar, the death was announced of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, who had been a frequent guest at the Play during his time as a judge. We are glad to see that Sir George Jessel has been succeeded by an O.W.W., Lord Justice Brett, as Master of the Rolls.

In consequence of the resignation of A. E. R. Bedford, a meeting of the Debating Society was held Friday, March 30, to elect a Vice-President. H. C. Peck was elected, and M. T. Piggott was elected to succeed Peck as Treasurer. We have received no account of the proceedings of the Debating Society for some time, and we hope one may be sent in for the next number.

The Annual Concert will take place on Thursday, April 26.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to record the death of the Venerable John Jennings, M.A., Archdeacon of Westminster, who died at his house in Dean's Yard, at the advanced age of 85. He was appointed Rector of St. John the Evangelist in 1832, and Canon of Westminster in 1837, immediately before the Coronation of the Queen, at which ceremony he was present. In 1869 he became Archdeacon, in succession to the present Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1881, on the death of Lord John Thynne, sub-Dean; which office, however, he resigned shortly before his death. In the late Archdeacon we have lost not only the oldest and one of the most venerated members of the Chapter, but the last link which binds the Chapter of Westminster of to-day with that of fifty years ago. Only a few weeks ago, Archdeacon Jennings presided at a meeting held in the Jerusalem Chamber to discuss the advisability of sending spiritual help to the Coptic Church in Egypt. Thus the last public act of his life was to speak on behalf of an oppressed nation of Christians, a fitting termination to so kind and benevolent a career.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

THE CHAMBER OF THE CAPTAIN.—In the late Dean Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,'

at page 474, the following statement relating to the adventures of the King's Library and the Cottonian Library after the fire in 1731 at Ashburnham House appears: 'The books were first placed in the Little Cloisters, in the Chamber of the Captain, and in the boarding-house in Little Dean's Yard, and then on the following Monday removed to the Old Dormitory.' What was the 'Chamber of the Captain,' and where was it situated?—P.D.

NOTES.

ETON AND WESTMINSTER CRICKET MATCH.—The following are the teams which played in the Eton and Westminster Cricket Match in 1796, as recorded in Lillywhite's 'Cricket Scores and Biographies':

ON HOUNSLOW HEATH, JULY 25, 1796.

WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
Stevens, c. Lamb	33 c. Nield
Cauldfield, b. March.....	0 c. Brook
Ridley, c. Lamb	6 c. Brook
Drake, b. March	15 c. Lamb
Curteis, b. Snowden	0 c. Lamb
Gave, b. Snowden.....	16 c. Lamb
Buller, b. Frederick.....	0 b. Frederick.....
Lare, b. Frederick	3 run out
Thomson, b. Snowden.....	0 c. Snowden
Keily, c. Dow	1 c. Frederick.....
Longlands, not out	3 not out
Byes	17 Byes
Totals.....	100

ETON.

Snowden, b. Stevens	23 b. Drake
Lamb, b. Cauldfield.....	21 b. Stevens
Frederick, b. Cauldfield	0 c. Ridley
March, c. Ridley	0 c. Buller
Neild, b. Cauldfield.....	0 b. Drake
Thornhill, not out	26 b. Stevens.....
Shadwell, c. Thompson	2 run out
Dow, b. Caulfield	0 b. Cauldfield.....
Bayley, run out	11 c. Cauldfield.....
Brook, c. Ridley	0 not out
Rawsell, c. Drake	0 b. Cauldfield.....
Byes	6 Bye
Totals	89

Westminster winning by 66.

The only recorded matches between Eton and Westminster are in 1796, 1799, 1800, and 1801, but it is believed several others were played about this time.

THE SCHOOL GAMES.

THE Head Master has issued the following rules with regard to the Games' expenditure :

EXPENSES OF GAMES.

1. The cost of all School Games shall be defrayed from a General Fund, raised by a charge to all boys in the Third and Fourth Forms of £1. 1s. a year, and to all in higher Forms of £1. 10s. a year.
- Boys going to water shall pay 10s. more, and if in the eight £1 more.
- Boys in the Football Eleven shall pay 10s. more.

Boys in the Cricket Eleven shall bear their own expenses, but £11 shall be given from the Fund towards the bowling, which must be a separate charge.

There shall be an inclusive rate of entrance for all competitions in the Athletic Sports, viz., 1s. for Third and Fourth Forms and 2s. for others.

2. All expenditure shall be managed by a Committee, whose members shall be—

a. Two junior Masters named by the Head Master from time to time.

b. The Captain of the Q.S.S., the Head Town Boy, and the Head Boys of Water, Cricket, and Football.

If any of these hold more than one of the above offices, another member or members shall be chosen by the Committee to make up the number to seven.

3. No increase or new item of expenditure shall be incurred without express permission of the Head Master previously obtained.

March, 1883.

CHAS. B. SCOTT.

FOOTBALL.

CHARTERHOUSE v. WESTMINSTER.

THE yearly match with Charterhouse came off on Saturday, February 24. There was a strong wind blowing across the pound. Westminster kicked off, and their play at the beginning was very good. Peck and Hewitt running up, the ball was put through by one of the Charterhouse backs, thus scoring our first and only goal. Then the play of Westminster fell off, none of them being able to master the heavy Carthusians, and the Vincents on the right did our opponents very good service, being helped by Rlenkiron, who played splendidly. Our backs, however, kept the ball well away from the goal, till at last the Carthusian forwards, coming up together, made several shots in rapid succession, which Tritton as often repulsed, till by a good shot Stewart shot their first goal. After this the Carthusians overmatched us, their weight and pace being much superior to ours, and till half-time we hardly got the ball up to their goal, whilst three goals were shot against us by them. After half-time we succeeded a little better, Hewitt, Higgins, and Scoones doing some very good work for the School, and succeeding in scoring a corner, which unfortunately was not made good use of. The Charterhouse forwards then rushed up well and shot repeatedly, but owing to the good play of Tritton only two goals were scored by the Carthusians. The games continued without any further result till time was called, leaving Charterhouse victors by 5-1. For us Scoones, Higgins, Hewitt, and Peck played well forward, and Tritton in goals; though owing to the loss of Bedford, our best back, the back play was not so good. All the Carthusians played well up, and it was owing entirely to their size, man for man, that the result was so disastrous to Westminster.

WESTMINSTER.

C. B. Tritton (goals), A. G. L. Rogers and A. Fevez (backs), F. Hoskins, F. G. Thorne (half-backs), C. Page, R. A. Ingram (centre), W. G. Hewitt, F. J. Higgins (left), O. Scoones (captain), and H. C. Peck (right).

CHARTERHOUSE.

C. Ponsonby (goals), A. M. Walters and A. Forbes (back), T. W. Blenkiron (captain) and H. Cleaver (half-backs), A. Stewart and O. Brooks (centre), C. Vincent and H. Vincent (left), H. Fardell and McNeill (right).

WESTMINSTER v. OLD WESTMINSTERS.

This match took place on Wednesday, February 7, and resulted in a victory to the School by five goals to three. At ten minutes to four Scoones, with a slight breeze against him, started the game. Almost immediately, from a corner-kick by Thorne, Scoones headed the ball through the posts, and a very little later on he middled it to Ingram, and the latter sent it under the tape, and thus the School scored a second goal. The O.W.W. three times consecutively charged their opponents rather strongly, and on the first two occasions Tritton threw the ball away, and Crowdy kicked over on the third. Shortly afterwards Abernethy, getting the ball to himself, ran through the forwards and made his shot, but, although it could easily have been stopped by Tritton, this unusually smart custodian, through some misconception on his part, allowed it to bound through after the O.W.W. scored their first goal. In a little while Peck, after a good run, added another to the School score, but, with the exception of a fine specimen of dribbling and passing between Scoones and Peck right across the ground, when the former kicked over, nothing worth mentioning occurred till half-time, when they changed ends. The boys at once rushed to their attack, and Scoones, well supported by Peck from the right, won a fourth goal for the School. The game continued to be carried on much after the same fashion, each side alternately gaining a slight advantage, till at length Hollis was instrumental in scoring for the visitors. Ingram kicked a fifth for the School, and just before the time was called Crowdy gained the last event of the day.

WESTMINSTER.

O. Scoones (captain) and H. C. Peck (right), W. G. Hewitt and A. Crewes (left), R. Ingram and M. T. Pigott (centres), F. G. Thorne and A. Stanfield (half-backs), A. G. L. Rogers and G. Fevez (backs), and C. B. Tritton (goals).

OLD WESTMINSTERS.

F. D. Crowdy (captain) and A. C. W. Jenner (centres), C. R. W. Heath and F. E. Lewin (left), H. P. Hollis and J. B. Costin (left), H. Harrison (sub.) and B. A. Cowdell (half-backs), H. Abernethy and H. Wetton (backs), and R. De Carteret (sub.) (goals).

OLD WYKEHAMISTS v. WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

This match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, March 3, and resulted in a victory for Old

Wykehamists by seven goals to none. Parr started the ball for them, and Fort, Humphrey, and Blackburn at once began to trouble our backs, the former scoring their first goal ten minutes after play commenced. They still continued to have the best of the game, and shortly afterwards, off a good centre by Parr, Blackburn scored their second goal. After this the School played a little better together, but in spite of this Parr and Blackburn scored their third and fourth goals before half-time. After half-time, with the wind in our favour, we had decidedly the best of the game, and Scoones made several brilliant runs; the forwards, however, were unable to score, although they had several easy shots. About fifteen minutes before half-time, Osborne, who had come forward from goals, scored their fifth. Fort soon after scored their sixth, and just before time was called Parr added the seventh. For them Parr, Fort, and Blackburn among the forwards, and Coles among the backs, were most conspicuous; whilst for us Scoones was the only one who showed any form at all.

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.

A. W. Osborne, W. Lindsay, J. E. Vincent, H. H. Cotes, W. R. Sheldon, E. M. Sturges, C. W. How, J. A. Fort, H. C. Humphrey, E. M. Blackburn, P. C. Parr.

WESTMINSTER.

C. B. Tritton, A. E. R. Bedford, G. Fevez, A. G. L. Rogers, F. G. Thorne, R. A. Ingram, J. E. Paul, W. G. Hewitt, A. E. Crews, O. Scoones, H. C. Peck.

CORINTHIANS v. WESTMINSTER.

In bitterly cold weather the return match between these teams was decided on March 7, at Vincent Square, and resulted in a victory for the Corinthians by four goals to one. The items for the winners were scored by Bennett, Barnet, Bambridge, and off Bedford; the score for the School being the result of the ball going under the tape after a corner-kick, touching the goal-keeper in its course.

CORINTHIANS.

H. H. Barnet (captain) and J. H. Bennett (right), A. M. Inglis and E. C. Evelyn (left), F. O. Sturges-Jones and C. Holden-White (centres), J. L. Nickisson and W. A. Evelyn (half-backs), A. L. Bambridge and A. J. Wake (backs), and J. F. P. Rawlinson (goals).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

O. Scoones (captain) and H. C. Peck (right), W. G. Hewitt and M. T. Pigott (left), C. Page and R. Ingram (centres), F. G. Thorne and H. Hoskins (half-backs), A. G. L. Rogers and A. E. Bedford (backs), and C. B. Tritton (goals).

T.B.B. v. Q.SS.

This match was played at Vincent Square, on Wednesday, 14th, and ended in a draw (two goals each). Bedford won the toss, and elected to play

against what little wind there was. The Q.SS. by some good passing took the ball at once into the T.B.B. quarters, completely penning them for the first ten minutes, owing to the T.B.B. not playing well together. After ten minutes' play, and after some erratic shooting, Aris had a dropping shot, which was almost saved by Stanfield kicking it over his head, but the referee gave it a goal. After some runs by Hewitt and Ritchie, Ingram scored the first goal for T.B.B. after a short run. After this reverse Q.SS. played up, and several corners fell to them, from one of which Scoones scored. Ritchie made a fine run, almost the length of the ground, but it resulted in nothing. Twice the T.B.B. sent the ball at the goal, but, much to the astonishment of the spectators, the referee did not allow either, as the umpires disagreed. After half-time T.B.B. played up more, but owing to the good play of Rogers (full back), could not get near enough to shoot. Soon after this Scoones got the ball, and after a run made a shot, which Tritton stopped, and not being quick in getting rid of it, Peck charged him down, but did not get a goal because the ball got behind him, and while he was looking for it Fevez came up and kicked it away, and so saved the goal, which seemed to be at his mercy. About fifteen minutes before time, T.B.B. played up and completely penned the Q.SS. for the remainder of the time, but owing to Hewitt, time after time, running the ball down to the corner and then kicking it behind, nothing was scored. Ingram next had a shot, which the bystanders seemed to think went through, but the referee was not of the same opinion. About five minutes before time Ritchie had a shot and equalised matters, amid great cheering. Nothing further was done for Q.SS. Scoones, Phillimore, and Lowe forward, Rogers and Harrison back, played best. For T.B.B. none of the forwards condescended to play together; for the backs, Bedford and Fevez played well.

T.B.B.

A. E. Bedford (captain) and A. Fevez (backs), A. Stanfield and F. Thorne (half-backs), W. G. Hewitt and C. Ritchie (right), C. Page and R. Ingram (centre), A. Crews and M. Pigott (left), C. Tritton (goals).

Q.SS.

O. Scoones (captain) and H. C. Peck (right), R. Williams and B. A. James (centre), H. Lowe and G. G. Phillimore (left), E. D. Fawcett and J. Aris (half-backs), H. Harrison and A. Rogers (backs), R. Bellairs (goals).

GRANT'S v. RIGAUD'S.

This match for the shield was played on Thursday, March 15, in splendid weather, and with the ground in perfect condition, and ended in a victory for Rigaud's by two goals to one. At the outset the game was very even, Shore, Piggott, and Gibson being conspicuous among the Grantite forwards, while Armitage, Salwey, and Eden, who soon had plenty to do in goal, played up hard. Higgins, Hewitt, and Hurst showed

up well for Rigaud's; the last-named sent in a splendid shot, which Eden only managed to save by knocking over the tape, a corner to Rigaud's being the result. At last, after twenty-five minutes' play, Crews shot it through and gained the first goal for Rigaud's. Ten minutes after half-time was called. After half-time Grant's were much more panned, and did not play so well as they had the first half. With the exception of a few runs down the left by Gibson, Piggott, and Pryce, they seldom got past the half-way, owing to the very good play of the Rigaudite backs. Rigaud's time after time brought the ball right up to their opponents' goal, only to have their shots stopped by Eden. At last, about seven minutes before time, Ritchie had the ball passed to him just in front of goal, and shot it nearly through. Rigaud's thus won the shield, which has been up Grant's for 4 years.

RIGAUD'S.

R. M. De Carteret (goal), A. E. Bedford, A. Stanfield (backs), F. Hoskins, G. Berens (half-backs), C. Ritchie, G. Hewitt, F. T. Higgins (captain), R. A. Ingram, A. R. Hurst, A. E. Crews (forwards).

GRANT'S.

G. E. M. Eden (goal), R. Armitage, W. S. Davis (backs), H. Smyth, J. Salwey (half-backs), W. Shore, R. Beames, M. H. T. Piggott (captain), H. McCance, C. Gibson, A. Pryce.

We were unable to obtain an account of the match between Rigaud's and Homeboarders at the time of going to press.

We have been asked to call attention to a work published by Messrs. Faulkner, and published by Messrs. Cornish in London, and at Oxford by Messrs. Spiers, giving the 'Teams of the Universities of the Public Schools' for the 1882, and which is intended to become an annual record.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I have always understood that an editor's chair is 'stuffed with thorns,' and I think yours is no exception to the rule! In your February number, 'Tiber' complains of your third volume being continued beyond the 24th number; in your March number, 'One Who has Paid his Subscription' (worthy fellow!) demands your reasons for 'abruptly concluding' it, instead of producing 'the regulation 30 numbers.' The fact is (as any good O.W., who has properly filed the back numbers of *The Elizabethan*, can see) that Volume I. contained 27 numbers, and Volume II. 24 numbers. I therefore fail to see how the 'regulation 30' figure is arrived at; but then, as far as I can recollect, I never attained to such heights in mathematics as to be worthy even of being taught by Mr. Jones, so, perhaps, 'One Who has Paid his Subscription' may be able to enlighten me. Again, on examining and making calculations from my back numbers of *The Elizabethan*, I should certainly come to the conclusion that 8 to 10, and not 12, pages has been 'the regulation size,' and that an extra half-sheet or sheet is only granted us on

special occasions, for (always subject to correction from 'One Who has Paid his Subscription') I find 14 pages over the average of 8 pages per number in Volume I.; 20 pages over the average of 9 in Volume II.; and 20 pages over the average of 10 in Volume III. This shows, however, a steady increase; let us hope it may be maintained.

I agree with your correspondent that the deficit in last year's receipts is very lamentable, and should, if possible, be remedied. O.W.W. should do their part, but surely more regular subscriptions could be obtained from the School. There appear now to be only 66 subscribers out of 230 boys; not much more than a fourth of the total number. This is surely not a creditable state of things.

While I am on this subject, I should be very glad to find a distinct intimation in your next number as to whether you have any intention of issuing, as suggested by 'Tiber,' a title-page to the first, second, third, or any volume. Also on the subject of a special binding, though it seems rather unnecessary. Perhaps the proposed table of contents would encroach too much on your limited space, but surely proper headings ought to be given to letters from correspondents; in fact, occasionally you have done this already.

I fear this letter is far too long, but it would be satisfactory to have these matters of detail finally disposed of.

I remain, yours, &c.,

ANOTHER SUBSCRIPTION PAYER.

THE MUSEUM.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have not seen in your columns for a long time anything about a library for the School. Is the idea defunct? I hope not. I saw a few days ago a photograph of the library at Charter House, and this has suggested to me to revive the question. The library at Charter House seemed to be everything that could be desired: a fine room, plenty of books, newspapers, and magazines. How it is managed, or how the money is got, I know not, but I would suggest that 10s. a half should be charged in each boy's account. This would raise a fairly large sum annually, and would be felt by none. I feel sure no parents would object.

For a room, could not one be given in Ashburnham House (Lord John Thynne's of my day)? If started, I feel sure Old Westminsters would come to the fore with help.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. YATES.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I feel a certain amount of compunction in resuming a subject more than once alluded to in your columns, but hope that, owing to our increasing space, my suggestions may come with more propriety. I refer to the institution of a reading-room, which experience leads me to believe a considerable boon. In the summer term this want is naturally not much felt, but in the long winter evenings, especially between early lock hours and tea, there is a great dearth of amusements. This applies to College also, though in a more limited degree; the senior boys, with their more extensive and important occupations, and maybe their attendance at the Debating or Literary Societies, or even at the debates of the House of Commons, do not, possibly, feel this so much; but these, though the most influential, do not make up the largest class of boys; and there are many, without doubt, on whose heads this time hangs somewhat heavily. This is even more applicable to a half-holiday, when the close of a football match leaves the two and a half hours before tea-time, for the most part, unoccupied or dull; and again, though the Eleven, with a courage as admirable as it is peculiar to their kind, and that of those few dauntless persons who assemble to encourage them with their presence and their cheers, face the elements, however unpropitious, weaker and less patriotic spirits like my own find a wet Wednesday or Saturday very blank indeed. I would suggest then that some room in our newly-acquired property should be devoted to this purpose; any encouragement given to

this proposition, if considered reasonable, in *The Elizabethan*, would enlist the sympathies of parents and O.W.W., and I feel sure that in a short space of time a decent collection of readable books, in addition to those we already possess, would be forthcoming. The leading periodicals could, of course, be obtained by subscription, and our school collections of minerals and coins, if transferred there, would doubtless prove both instructive and ornamental. Many a pleasant hour might, I think, be spent there with a volume taken from its shelves; while a more or less general want would be supplied and a genuine amusement provided. Hoping that I may, at any rate, have the satisfaction of seeing my letter in your next number, though at the same time apologising for its length,

Believe me, Sir,
Yours truly,
READER.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I believe at one time there was a prize given for the best left-handed throw at the Sports; it appears to me a great pity that the custom has been dropped, as nothing can be more useful in close fielding than the capability of sending the ball up sharply with either hand. I hope the captain of cricket will make his eleven practise this mode of throwing in the coming season, and if he does I am sure they will soon feel the advantage of it.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
A MEMBER OF THE XI.

COLOURS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago there appeared in your columns at least one letter about the desirability of the pinks given for football, cricket, and water, being in some way distinguished.

One plan suggested was that they should have letters on the cap, and this appears to me the easiest method for indicating to outsiders, or those who are not now immediately connected with the School, what the wearers obtained their pinks for. Some distinction of this sort ought to be made, and the best way to come to an understanding about it, is for all those who have pinks, whether football, cricket, or water, to hold a meeting and discuss the matter.

If there is any doubt about who ought to call the meeting, let the captains of football, cricket, and water all sign the notice.

I am,
Yours truly,
H. OCHORISON.

CHANGING.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I read with satisfaction the remarks of your evidently able correspondent, 'Viper,' in your last number. The advantage of proper goal posts, tapes, &c., for the small games is so plain that we may hope the captain of next season will require no further reminder about it.

As regards the, if possible, more important point of changing, can it not be made compulsory? I believe the house-masters have the interests of the School—athletic as well as scholastic—at heart. Why then cannot they put an end to the disgusting sight presented by fifty or sixty unchanged fellows coming down fields? I say 'disgusting' because it was the word used to me by a total stranger to the School.

A greater incentive, however, is wanted to make fellows change regularly, and this, in the shape of a longer game, can easily be supplied by school beginning at quarter to four, and having hall at 1 o'clock. By this slight alteration fellows could get a game from 2 till 3.20.

Changing and more time to play would materially increase

the dash and pluck of the game, for how can boys be expected to risk a shunt, which may prostrate them in a 'sea of mud,' if they play in ordinary clothes, as they now do, for the most part?

Yours truly,
OLD RIGAUDITE.

WATER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Now that the eight at Water are likely to get really efficient coaching, more urgent is it than ever that the raw material from which the pinks and pink-and-whites are to be chosen should learn at least the rudiments of rowing before being put into a light ship. There are always in *The Elizabethan* earnest assurances from O.W.W. that they will be only too happy to coach, and yet year after year nothing comes of it. As it happens most conveniently that the 'Varsity comes down at the time when Water is most flourishing, the captain of the eight should write to such O.W.W. who have rowed at the 'Varsity, and ask them to give all the assistance in their power; it is not necessary that they should be first-class oarsmen, as a 'blue' would probably be of no more use than an ordinary college-eight oarsman, but coaching of some sort, so long as it is sound, ought to be imperative. Except to learn to feather, the fours, as they usually go out, probably do themselves more harm than good. At Eton, I believe, each member of the eight has a boat which he looks after, and which he is obliged to coach, or if he is himself employed, to provide coaching for of some sort. Whether this is practicable at Westminster I do not know, but at least some one might be responsible that the boats when they do go out should take some trouble. There is a record in one of the ledgers that a certain four were 'tanned' for not going all the way up to Barnes! In those days we used to row Eton.

As the time in which Water is really lively at Westminster is very short, fellows should make a little sacrifice, which they are not often called upon to do at School, and get over such races at Scratch Fours, Town-Boy Rudder, or School Pairs with as little delay as possible, if they cannot consent to give them up altogether. As these boats may never have any coaching, the races do especial harm, from the bucketing and scrambling which they engender; and above all, let the fellows honestly try and improve and work hard when they are out.

Personally I should be very glad to see the second eight go out almost as regularly as the first, and a definite crew selected, with the full complement and cox, such as there has not been, if my memory serves me, for the last three or four years. Above all, let the captain work hard in getting coaching for the crews, and all will be well.

Yours truly,
THIRD TRINITY.

THE BICYCLE CLUB.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I do not see why there should have been a note in the last *Elizabethan*, to say that Forster did not start the Bicycle Club, since in Athlete's letter it was only stated that this club was started under the captaincy of Forster, meaning thereby, I presume, that Forster was chosen captain after the club had been formed. However, I do not think it much matters by whom it was instituted, but I do think it is of the greatest importance to consider by whom it shall be carried on. Hoping, therefore, that some one will come forward and offer his services as captain, since without a leader this club cannot possibly exist,

I remain, dear Sir,
A WOULD-BE MEMBER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—As I see in the last number of *The Elizabethan* an inquiry respecting the Bicycle Club, founded by myself, I hasten to explain the real cause of its decease. In the first

place, Dr. Scott's permission was, to my knowledge, never asked, and therefore he certainly could not have interfered with it. I believe it was agreed that I should ask permission from the authorities, but other things occurred which entirely did away with any necessity for asking it. At the last meeting of the club, which took place, not as your correspondent says, in this term, but about the middle of last, it was considered too late in the year to start it, and therefore it should stand over till the next season. As I myself gave up all bicycling last year, except a little practice for the Sports, I certainly was not interested in its revival; and also I never recollect anybody ever suggesting it. Apologising for giving such a flat denial to your editorial comment, I am, &c.,

R. G. E. FORSTER.

Wiesbaden, March, 1883.

Our Contemporaries.

RECEIVED *The Alleynian*, *The Blue*, *The Cambridge Review* (2), *The Carthusian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Malvernian*, *The Marlburian*, *The Meteor*, *The Rossallian*, and *The Vigornian*.

It seems rather late in the day for the *Alleynian* to publish an elaborate critique of 'Lorna Doone'; this with an incomprehensible poem, even though notes are given, and a letter about a ghostly shower of stones, make up the literary portion of the magazine. By the way, why is the teller of a ghost story never an eye-witness, though he can vouch for the credulity—of his informant?

A writer in the *Blue* gives some amusing bits of Latin translation, which almost come up to the famous 'medio tutissimus ibis'; for instance, 'est natura hominum novitatis avida' is translated 'the rareness of birds is natural to man.'

A somewhat gloomy article on cricket in the *Carthusian* attributes the failures of last season to the state of the house club grounds, and to the difficulty of getting a good coach. It might certainly become unpleasant to field out in a clump of thistles on a sand-hill.

The elasticity of any sentence is infinite. The following example is from the *Cliftonian*:

In the dark backward and abysm of time
There dwelt within this vastly cosmic void
Two animalisms, a female and a male.
And he was 'Jack' with his familiars,
'John' with his brothers and his sisters dear,
'Sir John' with Europe and with all the world,
And she was Jill.

The Marlburian, in a complacent article, so to speak, folds its hands, and smiles blandly on the results of the past year. We wonder how *our* football team would like to have their 'points' criticised in *The Elizabethan*.

The Meteor, with all the weight of authority, offers some paternal remarks on the system of training for the sports pursued at Rugby. It also gives reports of three lectures, one on Canning and two on Greek Art.

This 'so-called nineteenth century' is an age of progress. What can be more beautiful and eke more modern than this, from the *Rossallian*:

Does not the hollow holm-oak wear
The *callow* columbine?

The Journal of Education records the following errors in translation. 'Il a épousé la veuve du doge de Venise.' 'He has married the widow of an Italian greyhound, i.e., a rakish Italian nobleman.' 'Again, Ἡ ποιητικὴ εὐφροσύνη ἐστὶν ἡ μανικὴ,' from Aristotle's Poetics, was rendered 'The poet had better be a man of easy pleasantry than a madman.' The following is the beginning of an essay on the proverb 'The devil is not so black as he is painted': 'We know so little of the powers of darkness that the attempt to fix the precise shade of his Satanic majesty is presumptuous, if not profane; but we have the authority of Scripture for stating that the devil occasionally presents himself as an angel of light.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LAND.—Your suggestion is as unreasonable as it is unpatriotic, and though not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, we decline to disgrace our columns with such a letter.

J. M. YATES and READER.—You will find in another part of the paper an account of the scheme for a Museum and Library, which the Masters are about to carry out.

NOTICES.

All contributions for the May number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before April 25, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

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

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

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

The debt on *The Elizabethan* renders increased support from all Westminsters, past and present, urgently necessary, if the School Magazine is to maintain its present efficacy or to hope for a long-continued existence.

Floreat.