



# The Elizabethan.

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## THE PAST FOOTBALL SEASON.

AGAIN the Football Season has come to a close ; and, according to the usual custom, we take up our pen to review the chief events that have happened in it. Out of 31 matches on the card, 27 were played ; and of these 13 were won, 10 lost, and 4 drawn ; 54 goals being kicked for, and 50 against the School. The School began the season feebly enough, being beaten by two weak teams of Old Westminsters, captained respectively by Bickley and Page. This was followed by a victory over Fevez's Eleven, and a draw with a very hot team of Ashburnham Rovers. In the match *v.* Fevez's Eleven, Veitch began playing centre forward for the first time, and Harrison full back, both subsequently acquitting themselves admirably in these positions.

Of the next six matches we won two, drew one, and lost three, being badly beaten by Old Westminsters and Old Carthusians, who both played their Cup teams against us. Then, upon a defeat at the hands of Swifts, after a match decidedly in our favour, came a series of victories till the end of the term, considerably pulling up our record.

The next term we began with a crushing defeat of Old Westminsters by seven goals to three, and then we were unfortunate enough to lose the services of our two backs ; Barwell not playing again till just before the Charterhouse match. After being defeated by Old Etonians, we drew with Upton Park, and then were defeated by a very good team of Casuals (0—2). In the next match, *v.* Old Harrovians, we came off victorious (3—1) and then drew with Christ Church. The next four we won, the team showing such good form that our hopes of success in the Charterhouse match ran high indeed. But suc-

cess was denied us. After a very close game we were beaten 0—1, but certainly not disgraced.

Of course we must make the usual complaint about the ground, which certainly puzzled the team not a little. But without doubt this match will never give any real satisfaction till it is played on a neutral ground, when we hope that neither of the parties will be able to say that they would have won but for the ground.

In the House matches, Grant's, as was expected, won the shield, the final tie being an uncommonly good exhibition of football, Grant's passing, especially on the right wing, being exceptionally good, and the back play of Rigaud's better than we have seen for some time in a House match. After a one-sided game Town Boys defeated Queen Scholars (4—0).

In reviewing the play of the Eleven, individually it was excellent, but collectively it was disappointing. We missed the accurate passing on the wings that has so often distinguished former years, and the backs and half-backs all through the season never seemed to properly understand each other.

Taking the team altogether, everyone must admit that it was certainly above the average; but, with the material that there was, could have been decidedly better.

In conclusion, a brief review of the individual play may not be out of place.

On the left, Sandilands and Hemmerde were very useful, and, in spite of a lack of combination, Hemmerde's dash and Sandilands' magnificent dribbling and middling being often the feature of the game. Veitch made a magnificent centre, his dribbling and passing being all that could be desired; while James and Probyn put in a lot of hard work on the right, but really good combination between them was conspicuous by its absence.

The half-backs all tackled well, but did not help the backs enough. The backs themselves were often brilliant, especially in their kicking powers, and never lost their heads; but still, they might have taken a good example from the brothers Walters in playing together.

The season has especially been noticeable for the good play exhibited by the younger

members of the School; and we may congratulate Barwell on his having plenty of material to work upon next year.

The matches were as follows:—

1886.	OPPONENTS.	GOALS.	
		Won.	Lost.
Sat. Sept. 25.	F. Bickley's XI. ....	0	2
Wed. ,, 29.	C. J. Page's XI. ....	2	4
Sat. Oct. 2.	A. L. Fevez's XI. ....	2	1
Wed. ,, 6.	Ashburnham Rovers .....	1	1
Sat. ,, 9.	Old Westminsters .....	1	5
Wed. ,, 13.	Old Foresters .....	3	0
Sat. ,, 16.	Old Wykehamists .....	1	1
Wed. ,, 20.	Old Carthusians .....	0	5
Sat. ,, 23.	Old Harrovians .....	3	0
Wed. ,, 27.	Old Etonians .....	1	3
Sat. ,, 30.	Swifts .....	1	2
Sat. Nov. 13.	Univ. Coll., Oxford .....	3	1
Wed. ,, 17.	Casuals .....	2	1
Sat. ,, 20.	Brentwood .....	2	1
Sat. ,, 27.	Upton Park .....	4	1
1887.			
Sat. Jan. 22.	Old Westminsters .....	7	3
Wed. ,, 26.	Old Etonians .....	0	4
Sat. ,, 29.	Upton Park .....	1	1
Wed. Feb. 2.	Casuals .....	0	2
Sat. ,, 5.	Old Harrovians .....	3	1
Wed. ,, 9.	Christ Church .....	4	4
Sat. ,, 12.	Old Carthusians .....	1	4
Wed. ,, 16.	Clapham Rovers .....	2	0
Sat. ,, 19.	Old Brightonians .....	4	0
Sat. March 5.	Old Foresters .....	2	1
Wed. ,, 9.	Old Westminsters .....	4	1
Sat. ,, 12.	Charterhouse .....	0	1

## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

### No. 10.—CHARLES WESLEY.

AMONG the minor poets who received their education under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, none is more worthy of a place than Charles, brother of the more famous John Wesley. The subject of this notice has been somewhat overshadowed by the fame of his elder brother, but, in spite of this, is acknowledged to have been his brother's equal in preaching, at least at the outset, and certainly his superior in the art of verse making and hymn writing. Charles Wesley has been styled by Southey 'the sweet singer of Methodism,' and any modern hymn-book will testify to his skill as a Christian poet, and make good his claim to this title. It is in this capacity that his name will be ever remembered by those few who take the trouble to distinguish between the two brothers Wesley.

Charles was the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, M.A., Rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire, and was born on December 29, 1708, five years after his brother John. A chequered life was foreshadowed by the unusual incidents which attended his birth and the first few months of his life. Born into the world

prematurely in the depth of winter, the future poet lay wrapped in soft wool, with lips and eyes closed, until the time when he would naturally have been born; and when at last he did show some decided signs of life, at the age of two months, his father's rectory was burnt to the ground, and he with the other inmates narrowly escaped burning to death. But, having survived the frost and the fire, he lived at home under his mother's strict discipline and careful teaching until the age of eight years, when his parents began to think of sending him to school. Westminster School, besides being the first of public schools at this time, naturally suggested itself to the parents, since Samuel, their eldest son, was then an usher there, having been himself educated at the school as a King's Scholar (1707-1711).

There are two incidents connected with Charles's schooldays which are worth recording. It is told of William Murray, afterwards the great Earl of Mansfield, that he suffered much persecution and bullying on account of his father's known support of the Pretender, and in his troubles he had a defender and champion in the person of Charles Wesley. Lord Mansfield in after days often recalled the service which he had been rendered by the Methodist leader when they were boys at school together.

It was while he was at Westminster, too, that Charles had what his brother called 'a fair escape' from becoming a man of rank and wealth. An Irish gentleman of fortune, by name Garrett Wesley (or Wellesley), Esq., of Dungannon, M.P., wrote to the boy's father and offered, if he had a son named Charles, to adopt him, and for a time this friend paid Charles's school bills. Visiting Westminster one day, this benefactor sought out his *protégé* and invited him to come to live with him in Ireland, promising at the same time to make him his heir. It was just when young Wesley had been elected 'head' to Oxford, and on being told he might please himself, he declined the offer, preferring the prospect of a student's life at the University to one of dependence upon a stranger. This proffered favour, thus refused by Charles Wesley, was transferred to one Richard Colley on condition of his assuming the surname Wesley, and this man's son, Richard Colley Wellesley, became Earl of Mornington and was father of the Marquis Wellesley and the great Duke of Wellington.

There can be little doubt that it was at Westminster that Charles's taste for versifying which he had inherited from his father was fostered by his brother Samuel, who himself was something of a poet, and by Vincent Bourne, who was one of the ushers of the school at the time, and an acknowledged master of Latin verse.

Charles Wesley, then, was elected to Oxford in 1726 and went into residence in rooms at Christ Church, his brother John at that time being Fellow of Lincoln College. At first, in his brother's own words, 'he pursued his studies diligently, and led a regular, harmless life, and if spoken to about religion he would warmly answer, "What! would you have me be a saint

all at once?" and would hear no more. At that time his ideal was to be, like his elder brother Samuel, a scholar, a wit, a Churchman, and a gentleman.' But in 1729, when John was away in Lincolnshire, helping his father in his parish work, Charles became a prominent member of a little society of Churchmen, which went by the name of the 'Sacramentarian' or 'Godly' Club. The members of the society had rules by which they were bound, they resorted each Sunday to the Holy Communion, and during the week would be occupied in visiting the poor, either in their homes or in the workhouse, while they ministered regularly in the schools and the gaol. John Wesley, on his return to Oxford, found this club in existence, with his brother Charles prime mover among some thirty or forty members. They at once put themselves under the leadership of the elder brother, he being older than most of them, and of higher standing in the University, as Fellow of Lincoln.

It was to this society that the nickname of 'Methodist' was given, in allusion to their punctilious observance of all rules and rubrics of the Church—a name which the society itself accepted, and which has clung to the followers of the Wesleys ever since.

Charles spent six years at Oxford, from 1729 to 1735, in conscientious discharge of his college duties, his humble philanthropic labours, in study of the Scriptures, and in cultivation of the spiritual life among the members of the 'Godly' Club.

After the death of their father in 1735, Dr. Burton of Corpus, who had noticed the two brothers, asked them if they would go to the new colony of Georgia, in which he took great interest. Their mother's consent was soon given, and their two other advisers, the 'mystic' William Law and their elder brother, Samuel, having approved of the venture, they decided to go out there—John as missionary under the auspices of the S.P.G., Charles as secretary and chaplain to General Oglethorpe, who commanded the expedition.

Before starting Charles was ordained by the Bishop, being in his twenty-eighth year. When, after a stormy and protracted voyage, they reached their destination, Charles was separated from his brother and sent to Frederica, where began his labours as parish priest. But, as is well known, the mission proved a failure. Whether it was that the missionary showed want of tact, or was too precise, and insisted too obstinately upon rubrical exactness in the matter of the Sacraments—whatever the cause, certain it is that Charles Wesley found all his earnestness only procured him more enemies than friends, and that his sermons only roused opposition and dislike.

Utterly disheartened and wearied out with his ill-success, Charles, who had not his brother's nerve and endurance, threw up his appointment at the end of a year's time, eagerly seizing an opportunity which occurred of returning to England as bearer of despatches. Before starting he was prostrated with an attack of fever and dysentery, so that his life was almost despaired of, yet he contrived to crawl on board, and at

the end of a stormy and trying voyage landed at Deal in December 1736.

But though the expedition to Georgia had been apparently a failure, there can be no doubt that it tended to strengthen Charles Wesley's character, and inured him to a life of suffering and hardship, while it accustomed him to rough usage and unpopularity. In after time, when engaged in their life-long toil, and met with all kinds of opposition and ridicule, the brothers thankfully remembered the experience of hard life and rough accommodation they had gained among the harsh settlers of Georgia.

Once back in England, Charles was gladly welcomed by his old friends, and was not only introduced at Court, but also had interviews with the Archbishop and the Bishops of London and Oxford. But unfortunately he was also drawn into the society of the sect of Moravians, with Peter Bohler at their head, having already been thrown into their company on his voyage to Georgia. From them Charles learnt the fatal error (which he afterwards modified) that not for *some* men, but for *all* men, there was a swift and royal road by which the highest spiritual things could be reached at a bound. He here learnt, in fact, those two peculiar lessons of subsequent Wesleyanism—(1) instantaneous and sensible conversion, (2) the doctrine of perfection, on attaining which, 'he that is (in a Wesleyan sense) born of God' sinneth not.

Charles was in his thirtieth year when he writes, 'I now found myself at peace with God;' and so in the taking of this step he preceded his brother John, but only by three days, as it was on the third day after Charles's 'conversion' that John also 'attained rest to his soul.'

Charles Wesley next obtained a curacy at Islington, but after preaching a sermon on the Fourth Commandment he was forcibly prevented from again entering the pulpit, and then began his career of open-air preaching and evangelisation. On Kennington Common and at Moorfields the eloquent preacher attracted vast crowds to hear him, and for ten years he devoted himself to itinerant preaching through England. But though he was as zealous and laborious as John, yet Charles Wesley preferred more regular ministrations and had a keener sense of ecclesiastical decorum; hence it was that he gladly settled down to stated duties in Bristol and London. In this work, too, he got more leisure for his hymn-writing and poetry, and it is difficult to estimate the influence of Charles Wesley's hymns in maintaining and spreading Wesleyan teaching.

In 1749, Charles married a Miss Gwynne, a Welsh lady, and such was the poverty of the newly-married pair, that they were wont to perform their journeys upon the same horse. This marriage of his was an additional reason for his wishing to settle down in one place. But Charles Wesley, zealous as he was, and fond of his brother, did not by any means fall in with all the developments of Methodism. So great was his indignation at the news that lay-preachers had taken upon themselves to administer the Sacra-

ments, that he was on the point of leaving the society. Again and again he exhorted and warned, preached and lectured against secession from the Church of England; and bitter were his reproaches, and strong his disapproval, when his brother 'ordained' ministers for the work of the society in America, a step which, as he foresaw, led to such disastrous results. But while thus acting as a check upon the more rash and ill-advised members of the Methodist body, and upon his brother, Charles was doing good work in London. He aided John Wesley in the supreme direction of the society and its branches; he conducted the services and administered the Sacraments in some of the larger chapels, and gave himself continually to the writing of hymns and paraphrases. It was thus in London that he spent happily the last twenty years of his life. His home was in Chesterfield Street, not far from the Church of S. Marylebone. His house was famed among people of taste and culture, for his two sons were, even from their boyhood, eminent as musicians, and their drawing-room concerts became well known. He died, in his eightieth year, on March 29, 1788. Just before his death he sent to the Rector of S. Marylebone, to whom he said, 'I have lived and die in the Communion of the Church of England, and I will be buried in the yard of my parish church.' His funeral, therefore, took place at Marylebone, all the pall-bearers being clergymen.

Thus passed away this great preacher and true Christian poet, who endeavoured to the last to keep the Methodist movement within the confines of the Church of England, and who, in spite of his failure to effect this, yet did so much for the Church of England, stirring her up to renewed vigour, presenting her with new methods of work and of reaching the masses, and enriching her collection of hymns with some of the most graceful and sweetest of verses.

F. C.

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[The publication of the second part of the life of Lord Halifax has been unavoidably postponed till the May number of the *Elizabethan*.]

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### School Notes.

GODALMING has once again been the scene of a defeat, but not a disaster, to the Westminster 'pink.' On the whole, perhaps we have some reason for congratulation. We succeeded in coming nearer a victory than we have been for some years on the Charterhouse ground, and, had Fortune smiled upon us more consistently, the match would have ended in a draw. We may, perhaps, here offer our hearty thanks to our opponents for the warm welcome which they gave us. We say 'warm' advisedly, for the drive up from the station was bitterly cold, and it was some time before

we could get thoroughly 'thawed.' In the evening the XI. was entertained with a short glimpse of Charterhouse life. A charming concert formed a very happy conclusion to our day at Charterhouse.

The wind was somewhat boisterous at Godalming, and proved rather disastrous to the line of 'tall hats' ranged round the field. A sudden gust carried away some dozens of hats, and swept them across the ground. Fortunately, the game was at the moment confined to the other end of the field, otherwise the hats might not have come out unscathed. As it was, after a brief period of chaos and confusion, hats and owners were restored to one another almost unhurt.

The School Confirmation took place on Saturday March 19. in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The service was conducted by the Bishop of London.

It has been decided to put off the Wire Ties until next term, as the snow has delayed the conclusion of the football season, and left but little time at the end of the term. They will be played immediately upon our return next term.

The best prose sent in for the Ireland Latin Prose Prize was that done by B. M. Goldie, Q.S. ; but as he has already held the prize, it falls to J. B. W. Chapman, Q.S.

The Ireland Greek Iambic Prize has been awarded to B. M. Goldie, Q.S.

We see that H. Brown has represented Cambridge in the annual Inter-University Chess Match.

We announce with pleasure the birth of a second daughter to the Head-master.

In the competition for the new T. B. Football Shield, which the Elizabethan Club are kindly presenting in the place of the one won by Rigaud's last year, the final tie was decided Up Fields on Friday, March 25. The weather was very bad, the wind being strong, and rain falling during the latter portion of the match. Grant's were the victors by four goals to one ; thus winning much more easily than was expected, though, in the opinion of most, they were considered to be going to win. The goals for Grant's were shot by Veitch, Lambert, Stephens, and Powell ; and the goal for Rigaud's by Willett.

## THE GLEE SOCIETY.

THE third of the series of performances undertaken by this Society for this term was given on Wednesday, March 2. The audience was disappointing, and the benches set apart for the School were very thinly occupied. The attractions of an athletic contest at Kennington Oval had proved irresistible, and the Muses were compelled to give place, for once at least, to the god of sport. If the performers were discouraged by the empty benches facing them, they might have won comfort from the recollection that Terence—dear to every Westminster—once found his audience vanish from the theatre at the news that what nowadays we call a prize-fight was taking place. Not that we wish for a moment to compare the great tie between Old Carthusians and Preston North End to a prize-fight—*Di meliora!* On the contrary, although distressed for those who were to waste the sweetness of their voices on the desert air, we were not altogether displeased at the interest displayed by the School in the 'noble game.' But we digress.

The Quintet, 'Oh ! by rivers,' may be pronounced a success. It is in itself a beautiful piece of writing, and the voices were so well balanced that it lost little in the rendering. The first solo was sung by C. Page, Esq., an old friend, who was received with hearty applause. With much taste and feeling he sang Molloy's 'Rose Marie,' and the audience could not be satisfied until he repeated the last part. A well-known favourite, 'Faithless Nellie Gray,' by that 'prince of punsters,' Tom Hood, was read with much point by A. A. Markham. If we may be allowed to make the remark, it seemed to us that the juvenile portion of the audience showed a truer appreciation of British puns than their elders. Stevens's beautiful quartet, 'Blow, blow, thou winter wind,' was well sung, the voices blending very happily, and well received. A new pianist appeared at this performance in P. J. Preece, who played Rubinstein's 'Melody in F.' Preece's touch is soft and his playing sympathetic, and the tuneful piece which he played was encored eagerly. A second reading followed, this time in prose. This piece was not very eminently witty or amusing, but Knapp's imitation of the Irish brogue was perfect and made up for all deficiencies of humour. Mr. Page's second song was entitled 'Golden Love.' In itself the song had not so much to recommend it as 'Rose Marie,' but it was sung with no less taste, and therefore obtained an encore. The chorus, 'Now let us make the welkin ring,' was not supported by a sufficiently powerful choir to make the welkin, or rather in this case the rafters of the school roof, do as was required ; but it went fairly well. The National Anthem gave the familiar signal that the performance was at an end.

A very small audience assembled 'Up School' to witness the performance on March 16, which, owing

to the absence of several performers through indisposition, was hardly up to the ordinary standard of entertainment. 'Here in cool grot,' by Mornington, was sung by four voices, but not very successfully; we thought the quartet that was last on the programme, 'Softly fall the shades of evening,' rather better. C. C. Sharpe sang the 'Miller,' by Molloy, well, considering the short time he had to get it up. A very little boy, R. A. Griffiths, recited a quantity of stanzas from 'Horatius;' he has a wonderful memory for repetition, and will probably recite well when he has had more experience. A. C. Sampson obtained an encore for a violin solo. We did not think his choice of piece very happy. Mr. Daubé may be a great composer in his way, but his genius did not show itself prominently on this occasion. R. E. Olivier took J. E. Lloyd's part and sang with S. Liberty a duet by Rubinstein. 'The Wanderer's Night Song' is a pretty piece of music, and was fairly sung. M. Druitt played Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith' with great precision; we hope we shall soon hear him again. The 'Editor's Tale' was read in a truly amusing way by Mr. Marklove, and R. E. Olivier sang 'When daisies pink and violets blue' very respectably, and after the quartet the National Anthem brought to an end not a very good entertainment.

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, February 17, when Mr. Probyn's motion, 'That the so-called Plan of Campaign is one of the most iniquitous schemes that has ever emanated from a diabolical mind.'

The PROPOSER explained to the House that the Plan of Campaign was closely connected with the National League, Home Rule, and 'Boycotting.' He read several extracts showing the tyranny of the League over those who oppose its mandates. He said that what we call in England ordinary law is called coercion in Ireland, and an outcry is raised against it. The Glenbeigh evictions, he considered, were altogether due to the action of the Irish members of Parliament, who tried to intimidate the tenants. As to the Plan itself, it was originated by the National League, which was in itself illegal, and to which all the troubles in Ireland were due, and, even though it came from the League, it had had little success.

The House met on Thursday, Feb. 24, and continued the discussion on Mr. Probyn's motion.

Mr. CUMING, the seconder, denounced Mr. O'Brien, the editor of a scurrilous publication called *United Ireland*, as the originator of the Plan, and gave a short sketch of its chief conditions. It began, he said, with an axiom that rents at present are too high in Ireland, and directed tenants to meet together and decide what reduction they are to demand; one of the promises made by the conspirators being that

'no man shall accept a reduction which is not given to all the tenants on the estate.' The hon. member then looked at the question in its legal aspect. He quoted the words of Mr. Justice O'Brien, that 'it is clearly and distinctly illegal, and no doubt whatever can exist on the subject.' The hon. member then looked at the Plan in its other aspects. It could not, he thought, be effective, even if it were legal. It might be compared with the schemes of the Socialists, except that the latter were made with the best intentions. The tenants are to give their money, he said, to the National League, which is well known to have misappropriated money before this. How can a plan proceeding from Irish Nationalists succeed? 'A house divided against itself must fall,' and that, he thought, would be the case in Ireland, and the Plan of Campaign would lead to separation. The hon. member asked the House to pass the motion.

The SECRETARY complained of the manner in which the question had been treated by Messrs. Probyn and Cuming, who had connected it with Home Rule. Mr. Probyn had hardly said a word about the Plan itself, although, by proving the unsatisfactory state of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, he had showed that the Plan was morally justified. As for Glenbeigh, the Plan of Campaign had not been adopted there, so that it could not enter into the debate. With regard to the legality of the Plan, that it was not in itself an illegal conspiracy was shown by the doubt in the minds of the Government on this point. The prosecutions had taken place under an old statute. With regard to its moral justification, the hon. member quoted some statistics showing that in six years the prices of produce had fallen nearly 50 per cent., so that tenants in a great many cases could not pay now the rent which they could pay ten years ago; and this depression he thought the landlords ought to share more than they do. If Mr. Parnell's bill last autumn had been passed, there would never have been any Plan. General Buller had shown that the rents are too high in Ireland, and if this is so, and the landlords will not reduce their rents, he considered the Plan justified. The House ought to vote on the subject, without connecting it with Home Rule, etc.

Mr. PROBYN denied that he was wrong in connecting Home Rule and the Plan of Campaign. They had both come from the same persons, the Irish members. He considered the Plan quite illegal and unjustifiable.

After some remarks from Mr. Chapman, the House adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, March 3, and continued the discussion on the Plan of Campaign.

After some remarks from Mr. Probyn and the Secretary,

Mr. JAMES asked the House to reject the motion, especially on account of the wording. Rents, he said, are too high in Ireland, and, to use a 'bull' now famous, 'the country is overrun with absentee landlords.'

Messrs. PROBYN and CHAPMAN and the Secretary then spoke again, and the House divided.

For the motion	...	...	...	...	...	7
Against	...	...	...	...	...	12

Majority against ... .. 5

The House then adjourned.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

THIS match was played at Godalming in wretched weather, the wind being high. Charterhouse won the toss and decided to defend the town end of the ground during the first half, and Veitch started the ball at 2.55. At first Westminster seemed somewhat puzzled by the peculiar ground, but they soon got together and a very evenly contested match ensued. Shortly after the commencement a very good run was made by Stanbrough, and a corner fell to Charterhouse, but it was ineffectual. For the next ten minutes the game kept near the Carthusian goal and Sandilands made two or three very fine runs, but the Carthusian backs managed to keep their goal clear till Sandilands rushed the ball past them, and would probably have scored had not he found a difficulty in keeping the ball steady for the shot, in consequence of the wind and hill. Soon after this Stanbrough once more got well away and centred to Leman, but the shot was well warded off by Moon. Shortly afterwards Veitch made a splendid run, but the shot went over the crossbar. Play continued very even, and both sides made frequent runs; but in spite of their efforts neither succeeded in scoring. Such was the character of the game for some time, and nothing further of note occurred before the call of half-time.

On the ball being re-started by Leman, a claim of hands fell to Charterhouse, who gained a lot of ground by a good rush, which was, however, well stopped by Harrison, and Sandilands, getting possession of the ball, made a good run up the left, but nothing resulted from it. Phillimore then from a claim of hands kicked behind. On kicking out a good run was made by Pim and Earle down the left, winding up with a shot which was well stopped by Moon. Some capital passing was then witnessed between Veitch, Probyn, and James, and Stanbrough made a good run down the right for Charterhouse, but was well stopped by Barwell, who returned the ball, and James getting possession made a splendid run, which resulted in a corner. Phillimore put the ball well in front of goal, but a shot from Veitch went behind. Good runs then followed by Sandilands, Probyn, and Stanbrough for their respective sides, and a rush by the Charterhouse forwards resulted in a corner, which was well put in but no score resulted. Charterhouse next had a free kick for hands, which went behind. Two corners then fell to them but with no result. Sandi-

lands then made a good run up the left, but was stopped by Shaw, and then, after a good rush of the Charterhouse forwards, Stanbrough made a good middle, and Pim put the ball past Moon, thus scoring the first and only point in the match. On re-starting the school forwards, headed by Veitch, made a determined rush and Probyn put in a magnificent shot from far out on the right, but Wilkinson just managed to stop it, and directly afterwards time was called, leaving Charterhouse victorious by one goal to love. For Westminster all played well, especially the two backs and Veitch, James, Sandilands, and Probyn. For Charterhouse, Shaw and Lowther were very good at back, while Stanbrough was far the best of their forwards.

WESTMINSTER.

E. G. Moon (goal), C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), and A. H. Harrison (backs), J. E. Phillimore, A. M. Balfour, G. P. Stevens (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left).

CHARTERHOUSE.

L. R. Wilkinson (goal), W. A. Shaw (capt.), and H. C. Lowther (backs), F. F. Harrison and E. C. Ruiter (half-backs), W. F. H. Stanbrough, F. G. Leatham (right), D. C. Leman, S. Furber (centre), G. Pim, A. F. Earle (left).

Q.SS. *v.* T.BB.

IN capital weather the T.BB. kicked off from the Hospital end of the ground, shortly before three o'clock, somewhat against a fairly strong north-west wind. They carried the war into their enemies' country for a short time, till James and Sandilands retaliated, and a hands and two corners fell to their side. The T.BB. forwards then showed well up, but James, again bringing up the ball, gained another corner. Probyn, however, returned the compliment; and after about twenty minutes, during which both sides played their hardest, the ball was centred to Veitch from the right, and he scored the first goal for T.BB. The Q.SS. then rather penned their adversaries, gaining two 'hands' and a corner, and keeping Everington busy. This state of things was rather reversed at half time; for soon afterwards the T.BB. gained two corners in their turn, and, in spite of a run by Knapp, Veitch managed to bring the ball down and shoot a second goal. On starting the ball again T.BB. had rather the best of it at first; Q.SS., however, made several determined rushes, and corners fell to both sides. Shortly afterwards T.BB. gained a hands, and nearly a third goal, from the foot of Hemmerde; but this was disallowed by the umpire on the plea of off-side. Afterwards Veitch shot a third goal, and a fourth was added by Hemmerde. Nothing further of importance occurred, so that at the call of time the T.BB. were left victors by four goals to love. The T.BB. were a good deal the strongest team, and the backs had little to do after half time. For the Q.SS. the half-backs, with the exception of J. E. Phillimore, were very weak. For T.BB., Veitch, Stevens, and Hemmerde were most conspicuous; while for Q.SS. Clapham played remark-

ably well, Barwell, J. E. Phillimore, and James also doing a lot of very useful work. We think that the victory of T.B.B. should not have been quite so hollow, as the Q.SS. should certainly have scored on one if not two occasions.

## Q.SS.

H. B. Street (goal), C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), E. L. Clapham (backs), J. E. Phillimore, J. H. Cuming, C. C. Sharpe (half-backs), A. R. Knapp, P. J. Preece (right), L. James (centre), F. Street, R. R. Sandilands (left), (forwards).

## T.B.B.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon, (capt.), A. H. Harrison (backs), A. M. Balfour, G. P. Stevens, W. Winckworth (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, H. Willett (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), F. Burge, H. Hemmerde (left), (forwards).

## GRANT'S v. HOMEBOARDERS.

THE above semi-final tie for the Town Boy Shield was played off on Monday, March 21. Moon selecting the Hospital goal, Hemmerde kicked off at 2 P.M., and H. B. B. following up pressed Grant's for a few moments, and Witherby from half-back scored a good goal about five minutes from the start (1-0). Grant's then pulled themselves together, and obtained three corners in quick succession; but nothing resulted. From the kick-off Grant's rushed the ball down the left, and Veitch obtaining possession scored with a long shot (1-1). H. B. B. now made a rush to Grant's goal, but the ball was well returned by the backs, and Lambert scored a second goal from the left, the ball going through off Gregory (2-1). Grant's once more returned to the attack, and Woodbridge shot and hit the post, and Veitch rushing up put the leather between the uprights (3-1). Soon after half-time was called. Upon resuming, H. B. B. took the ball down, and Woodhouse put in a hot shot, which was well fisted away by Everington. The game continued to be mostly in the H. B. B. quarters, if we except a good run and middle by Edwards, which, however, came to nothing. Veitch then scored again from a good pass by Winckworth, and very soon after added another, Gregory touching the ball, but failing to stop it (5-1). A little before time Woodbridge added a sixth and last goal for Grant's, who were thus returned the victors by 6-1. The ground was in wretched condition, owing to the snow, and put fast play out of the question. For the winners all played well, and it would be invidious to mention any in particular. For the losers, who seemed rather out of condition, Hemmerde, Edwards, and Prothero were most prominent. The teams were:—

## GRANT'S.

E. A. Everington (goal), E. G. Moon (capt.), F. G. Oliver (backs), W. N. Winckworth, G. P. Stevens, R. O. Mills (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge, N. P. Wright (right), J. G. Veitch (centre), C. T. Powell, A. G. Lambert (left).

## H.B.B.

Gregory (goal), R. G. Thornton, A. G. Prothero (backs), W. V. Doherty, H. H. Gordon, H. C. Witherby (half-backs), A. G. Clark, A. J. Hemmerde (capt.), (right), W. M. Woodhouse (centre), Whinney, G. L. Edwards (left).

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTE.

WE have striven in vain to find any record of the formation and doings of the O. W. Volunteers, in answer to the query of 'Mors aut Gloria' in the March number of the *Elizabethan*, but we hope by the time for publication of the next number to have some particulars to offer to our readers on the subject.

## QUERIES.

DEAR SIR,—I have been much puzzled by a circumstance connected with the Old College Dormitory, which I hope some of your readers can explain. I believe I am right in thinking that the Terrace at the south end of Dean's Yard is built out of the remains of Old Dormitory. On examining it the other day, I found the name of 'C DARBY 1810' cut on one of the stones in the middle; also the latter half of some date, viz. —81, with the tops of some letters beneath it. Terrace, I believe, was built about 1760, and Old Dormitory fell into disuse about 1730. Now, how did C. Darby's name come there? as it is certainly a peculiar place for anyone to cut their name, if it was cut after Terrace was built. The other figures I conclude were cut on the stone while it still formed a part of the Old Dormitory. Hoping some one may be able to enlighten me,

I am, yours, etc.,

B. C.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—The Swimming Cup mentioned in a recent number was presented to the school by my uncle, Mr. G. H. Macnamara. I have inquired of him whether there were any restrictions attached to the gift of the cup confining it to 'Water,' and he informs me that to the best of his recollection there were not, and that it was intended to encourage swimming in the whole school. He is quite willing that it should now be competed for under any regulations that may be considered most desirable.

Yours truly,

W. N. WINCKWORTH.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—I thank you for the insertion of our letter in the last number of *The Elizabethan*, but the heading which you put to it is, I am afraid, somewhat misleading. We have no intention of producing a new edition of the 'Alumni,' but are endeavouring to obtain biographical information of all Old Westminsters, whether Q.SS. or T.B.B., who have been admitted to the school since June 19, 1764.

Yours truly,

ALAN H. STENNING.

March 25, 1887.



To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—May I call attention to a strange slip on the part of the biographer of Charles Montague in the March number of the *Elizabethan*? He attributes to Thomas Hood a line of poetry from one of Mr. Browning's 'Dramatic Lyrics,' the style of which at once suggests its author.

In the quotation itself 'minex' is no doubt only a misprint for 'murex.'

The original stanza is as follows:—

'Hobbs hints blue—straight he turtle eats:  
Nobbs prints blue—claret crowns his cup;  
Nokes outdares Stokes in azure feats,—  
Both gorge. Who fished the murex up?  
What porridge had John Keats?'

The lyric is called 'Popularity.'

Yours faithfully,  
ANON.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Is it not your custom to read through the productions of your contributors before entrusting them to the printers? If so, however did you come to allow the author of the last number of 'Westminster Worthies' to make (in a very prominent position, too) the alarming statement that Tom Hood (?) was the author of 'What porridge had John Keats?' It needs no Macaulayan omniscience to know that it is the last line of Browning's 'Popularity,' one of his 'Dramatic Lyrics.'

I presume 'minex' for 'murex' is a printer's error, but really I do not feel sure after that statement about Tom Hood.

I always read *The Elizabethan* with a peculiar interest and loving jealousy, for was I not present at its birth, thirteen years ago? Only once before, dear Mr. Present Editor, have I received such a shock from its pages, and that was when some unworthy predecessor of yours allowed an anonymous miscreant, calling himself 'Alpha,' first to quote wrongly our old friend—

'Perturbabantur constantinopolitam  
Innumerabilibus sollicitudinibus,'

and then, oh then! to say that there was a false quantity in the second line, the fact being that there are *two*, both in the first, for the fourth syllable of 'constantinopolitam' is short, and the sixth is long.

You will find this unpunished atrocity of 'Alpha's' on page 273 of vol. iv.

I remain,  
Yours reproachfully,  
A CONTRIBUTOR TO NUMBER ONE.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I think I am but expressing a very general feeling in suggesting that steps should be taken for the next and succeeding football matches with Charterhouse being played on a neutral ground. The record of the results for the past few years gives ample evidence that the ground played on is a great factor in the success or otherwise of the respective teams. The present arrangement is hard on both Westminster and Charterhouse, as the very great difference in the character and size of the grounds shows to the most unskilled spectator. I trust, too, Sir, that the ground chosen to play on will not be in London, as that would be conferring a great disadvantage on Charterhouse, as I believe the grounds, such as the Oval, in or close to London, are much of the same character as Vincent Square. But I am sure there must be a ground within easy reach of both Godalming and Westminster which would be available for this yearly event. I trust that the matter may be taken into consideration, as at present it is quite evident that our grounds are of so different a character that a great advantage is given to the side whose ground the match is played on.

I am, Sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
K. T.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I am very glad to hear that the giver of the Swimming Cup has been at length discovered, and that he does not object to the necessary change in the conditions of competition for it. The next question is where to swim for it. The Charing Cross Bath has floated off, the one in Great Smith Street is too small to be much good, and the tank in the Aquarium is only available (I believe) at odd times, and is not very convenient at best. The Crown Bath, to which house-masters gave leave last summer, is, however, a very good one, and is not very far off. The charge there is the same as we used to pay at Charing Cross, and I think the bath might become as popular with us as that at the former place. Would it be too much to hope for more variety than is afforded by the single four-length race for the Challenge Cup—e.g. another race of different length, and diving for eggs? The prizes need not be expensive, and could, if necessary, be quite covered by the entrance fees. Swimming is a very useful and healthy art, and one whose pursuit does not take up much time or necessarily interfere in any way with the school games. Hoping that you will agree with me that it should be encouraged in the school, I remain,

Your obedient reader,  
AMATOR AQUÆ.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Believing that suggestions of every kind, practicable or impracticable, are welcomed in your columns, I venture to hope that you will spare me a corner for a suggestion which I flatter myself falls under the former head, but which will at least be harmless if it be consigned to the latter. It has often occurred to me that it would add greatly to the general utility of the Scott Library if one bookcase or more, as the case might be, were devoted entirely to the writings of Old Westminsters. This Westminster literature would form no inconsiderable and certainly no uninteresting portion of the Library. You doubtless, Mr. Editor, cannot spare the space, and I certainly cannot spare the time, to give a catalogue of books at present in the Library or which might be procured, the authors of which are Old Westminsters, but I will give a few examples of what I mean. One shelf might be devoted to poets, and here there would be no lack of material. Ben Jonson, Herbert, Cowley, Dryden, Cowper, Prior, Southey, with many lesser lights such as Waterfield, whose 'Indian Ballads' are probably familiar to many of your readers, would constitute a very fair selection for all who might wish to cultivate 'the house.' History would be represented among others by Gibbon and Froude, and the sister art, Biography, would have its votaries. Among autobiographical works would come Lord Albemarle's delightful book. Then there would be the sermons of famous preachers like South, although perhaps rather more for ornament than use. Philosophy would be nobly supported by John Locke. I have said enough, I think, to show that there would be little difficulty in gathering together a very considerable 'Westminster Library.' Its size might be increased by the admission of lives of O.W.W. or criticisms upon their work; but this of course would be a matter of taste.

The advantage of collecting together the works of O.W.W. is almost too obvious to need mention. It would direct the attention of all Westminsters who frequent the Library to the great literary achievements of their predecessors, many of which might otherwise be overlooked, and would lead the present generation to emulate the glories of the past. The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating. Let the arrangement be given a trial, and I have no doubt that it will vindicate its claims upon our approval by the large share of attention which the Westminster portion of the Library will attract.

Mr. Editor, is my suggestion practicable or no? I leave it to your readers to judge.

Yours truly,  
PUCK.

## Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contemporaries: *Wykehamist, Blundellian, Wellingtonian, Penn Charter Magazine, Meteor, Carthusian, Mariburian, Allynian, University College School Magazine, Ulula, Durham University Journal, Bradfield School Chronicle.*

### NOTICES.

All contributions to the May number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by April 30 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 C. L. C. AVELING, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel 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 Contributors or Correspondents.

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

Photographs of the Cast of the 'Adelphi,' 1886, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, their price being 3s.

### ERRATUM.

Vol. V, No. 10, p. 124, line 6, for *minex read murex*.

floreat.