

THE ELIZABETHAN



DAT DEUS INCREMENTUM

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

(Let him who has earned the prize carry it off)

Last month we dealt with Annuities, Visiting, Employment and Clothing, as among the many services for which we ask your help in giving. Here are some others.

PROVIDENT. Tenure of employment being often uncertain, we help those who are purchasing their own deferred annuities by advancing their premiums when they fall due, and giving them grants towards the payments.

LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTIONS, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, WIRELESS SETS, GRAMOPHONES. Over 100 Beneficiaries have £2. 10s. 0d. or less per week, and the majority of these live alone in rooms. As they have no margin for extras, we make it possible for them to enjoy the simple amenities of life which most of us enjoy as a matter of course. Life can be very dull and unhappy without good music and literature.

SKILLED ADVICE. Old folk find difficulties even in small things, and we never refuse help where skilled advice is required. Pension applications, recovery of income tax, etc., are matters that often need the backing of a good friend.

HOMES. The G.B.I. has two Homes, run on non-institutional lines, which cater both for the elderly and aged. They are not turned out when they become ill or are too old to look after themselves.

We believe in helping them to help themselves, to secure for them the things which the State cannot provide, but without which life becomes merely an existence. Will you be co-partners with us in this good cause?

GOVERNESSES'



BENEVOLENT

INSTITUTION

58 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

THE GOLDSMITHS' FUND

£2 for £1

In view of the Goldsmiths' Company's generous promise to double, up to a further £10,000, all donations towards the school's heavy war-time expenditure, the War Memorial Committee has asked all Old Westminsters and other interested persons, who have not yet subscribed to the Appeal, to make their contribution to the Goldsmiths' Fund.

If you are one of the 2,000 Old Westminsters who have not so far subscribed to either fund, will you send a donation now? As long as the Goldsmiths' offer lasts, your gift will be doubled.

£1,552. 14s. 0d. has been given, £8,447. 6s. 0d. is still wanted.

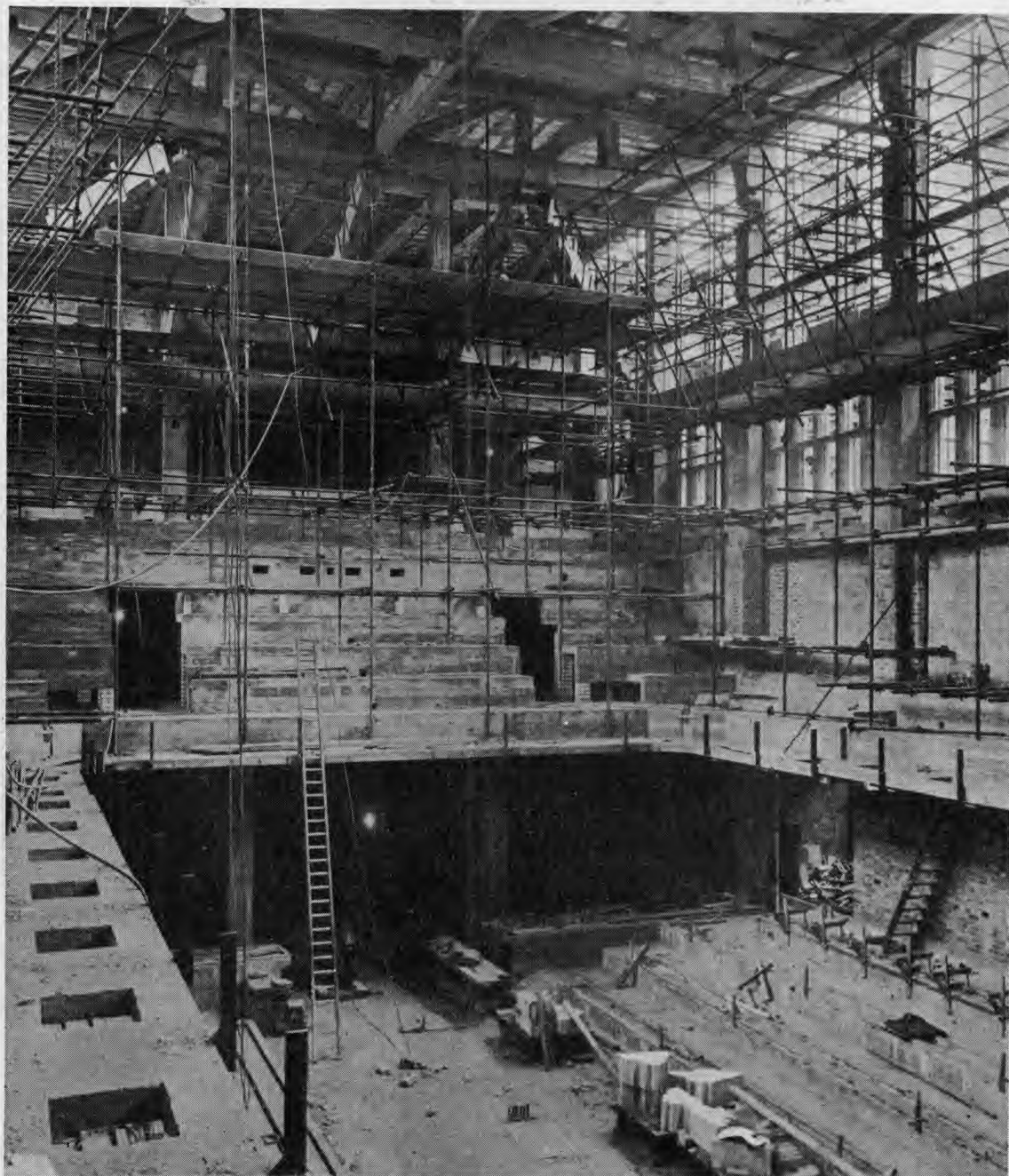
Cheques should be made payable to

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
GOLDSMITHS' FUND

and sent to

THE BURSAR, LITTLE DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS



A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR

Photo: L. H. Burd, A.R.P.S.

SPECIALIZATION IN EDUCATION

THERE has been much speculation as to the probable results of the Government's plans for education and in particular the proposed new examination for secondary schools. It seems likely however that one of its effects will be to prolong the period of general education further than is now the case, at the expense of subsequent specialization. It is therefore not inappropriate that we should consider the question of specialization and whether it is desirable.

The fundamental purpose of education is not the acquisition of knowledge but the training of the mind. Knowledge in itself is of little value; the ability to think clearly is all-important. The one will quickly follow upon the attainment of the other and is useless without it. The criterion by which we should judge a good education is therefore not its success in producing either on the one hand an expert in one subject or on the other a generally well-informed citizen of the world, but its value in the training of the mind. In this lies the real argument for specialization, not in its value as a start to a career,

which is quite incidental though important. Only by specialization can we dig beneath the surface of a subject and thereby reap its full educational benefit. A close and intensive study of one subject is of far greater value than an extensive but necessarily shallower study of four or five subjects. Superficiality must at all costs be avoided.

The critics of specialization allege that it leads to narrowmindedness. It certainly can do, but it need not. Here at Westminster, in the midst of the many-sided life of this metropolis, a boy would have to be singularly oblivious to what goes on around him to escape without any outside interests. Our activities in this unique position are of necessity very varied; our real difficulty is lack of time to do all that we want to do. We must so arrange our time that we strike the happy mean where no attempt to broaden our outlook causes our special work to deteriorate and yet this intensive study does not blind us to the existence of other subjects of equal importance.



THE ESSAY SOCIETY

LAST term the summer heat and the spate of rival attractions gave the society an appearance of moribundity. At a general meeting it was decided to revitalise the society by changing its functions; and in spite of some carping and reactionary comments in the November issue of the *Elizabethan* to an opposite effect, this has been successfully accomplished. Instead of long essays on the abstract or the obscure, short reviews or pieces of literary criticism have been introduced; and at the same time the scope of the society, both in its subject matter and in its following in the school, has been appreciably widened.

Reviews are difficult things to do well, since their construction must be a blend of two sometimes altogether different subjects—the author and his methods of expression, and the matter of the book itself. R. Plant, reading a review of *Picasso* by Gertrude Stein, evidently felt this difficulty; and his inexperience led him to split his review into two, first dealing with Miss Stein and then with Picasso. This disjointedness however was more than made up for by the lucidity, wit and nicely pointed criticism which are a permanent feature of Plant's style. Miss Stein's grammatical caprice and irresponsible dogmatism, together with the element of auto-

biography which is always to be found in her works, were skilfully pilloried—and the pieces quoted to support those charges amply vindicated them. Leaving Stein for Picasso, Plant carried us over the artist's life, avoiding a mere synopsis and giving a real idea of what he was like as a character and how he developed as a painter. There was a lively discussion after Plant had finished, turning as might have been expected on whether Picasso is genuine in his pictorial effects, and whether his is an emotional or analytical mind.

An experiment in poetry reading was made on November 3rd. Most of the poems in Mr. John Betjeman's *Selected Works* were read, and also Part I of Mr. W. H. Auden's *Age of Anxiety*. Two more different sorts of work could hardly have been chosen; and they blended like oil and vinegar. The peculiarly unctuous and rhythmic flow of Mr. Betjeman's suburban couplets—

Oh full Surrey twilight! importunate band!
Oh strongly adorable tennis girl's hand!

was strange beside the grim alliterations of what has well been described the Age of Despair. There was again an interesting discussion, concerned however overmuch with the achievements of Mr. T. S. Eliot whom people knew about, instead of Mr. Auden whom they did not know about.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

O.T.C., J.T.C., and now C.C.F. Within the short space of a decade our unit has been known by three titles, and even a change from one set of hieroglyphics to another is bound to cause a mild flutter. For one thing, we have now to take into daily use the letters C.C.F. (how cold and almost hostile they sound to our unaccustomed ears) and at the same time to bid farewell to the letters J.T.C. which, as they go into honourable retirement in military pigeon-holes, assume quite a friendly appearance. But they go hesitatingly from the parade-ground, and for many months yet we shall undoubtedly hear them mentioned.

What significance lies beneath this change of title? Simply, that our unit may now have Royal Navy and Royal Air Force sections if it wishes. A Naval Section was formed at the beginning of the term under Sub-Lt. R. L. Lowcock, R.N.V.R. (At present no Air Force Section is envisaged). The section is eleven strong, which may sound a very small number, but it is in fact all we can deal with at the moment, for these cadets have to be put through intensified training so as to fit them to become instructors. They have not yet ventured afloat, but the river will give them scope to find their sea-legs and to undertake realistic training. The section parades in seaman's uniform, which looks smart and unusual.

Our numbers this term are just under 200, much the same as last term, but in the course of the year we shall increase to over 210. At the end of last term Captain Murray-Rust left us after many years of invaluable service, in the course of which he twice commanded the Contingent. It was fitting that the award of the Territorial Efficiency Decoration should coincide with his departure. We welcome in his place Mr. J. E. Mollison, who served with the R.A. during the war. The Contingent is now divided into two companies—A Company for those who are taking Part II of Certificate A, B Company for Part I candidates and the recruits. No cadet can join the Naval Section unless he has passed Part I.

At the end of last term we had a Field Day in Epping Forest which took the form of a House Competition, won by Grant's.



THE DEBATING SOCIETY

DURING the first half of the term the Society met three times. On Friday October 1st the motion "That this house views the future with grave concern", proposed by P. C. Petrie and R. Plant, opposed by J. A. C. Spokes and J. Eker, was carried 15-12. The motion before the house two weeks later was "That the present system of education does more harm than good". The proposers were B. S. Green and J. J. Potter, the opposers D. S. Walker and A. M. Howard. After several good speeches from the floor, the motion was defeated 9-8. On Friday October 29th the Society debated the motion "That the Church of England should be disestablished".

The Proposer, N. H. Palmer, denounced the interference of a non-Christian government in spiritual matters and in Church law. The rejection of the 1928 Prayer Book by the Commons after it had been passed in Convocation and by the House of Lords epitomized the disadvantages of establishment. R. E. Nagle (opposer) argued that disestablishment would weaken the Church

and force it to restrict its activities. It was an unreal deceptive way of reconciling differences of opinion. M. Miller, seconding, thought the differences proved disestablishment was necessary. L. J. Herrmann, seconding the opposer, pointed out that unity in the state was all that kept together the factions inside the Church.

J. Eker drew a parallel from Communism, the strength of which was derived from the faith and loyalty of a few. C. C. P. Williams thought religion should not be subservient to nationalism. J. A. C. Spokes said that religious ceremonial helped to maintain imperial bonds. The Secretary believed disestablishment would lead to an amoral state. To abandon benefits for hypothetical advantages was foolhardy. J. King-Farlow felt the secular connections hampered the real work of the Church.

Summing up, the Opposer feared the militant intolerance of a disestablished Church, and the Proposer disliked a ceremonial Church run for the government's benefit. On being put to the vote the motion was carried 10-7.

THE PYX CHAPEL

THE use in mediaeval times of the Pyx Chapel, built c.1076 as part of the Dormitory—now School—undercroft and recently reopened to the public, may have been to store state records, the regalia or state treasures. The altar tomb bears a recess for a circular portable consecrated altar-stone, which suggests that the chamber was not used regularly as a chapel.

After the Dissolution it, together with the Chapter House, the mediaeval House of Commons, became Crown property. The Chapel was then used as a record office until "about the year 1697 one of the Prebendaries of Westminster having built a copper for boiling just under one of the windows of the Treasury, such a dampness was thereby occasioned as very much injured the Records, which occasioned the removal of them to the Chapter House."

Thereafter the Pyx, a box containing the Standard Trial Pieces of gold and silver, was



kept there, and the double door with its seven locks was opened but once each five years, when the Exchequer officials came to compare the current with the standard coins. The room is now controlled as an ancient monument by the Ministry of Works, and the Pyx is housed at the Mint.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

OWING to two unavoidable cancellations, there has been only one meeting so far this term ; but it is hoped that the meetings designed for December will bring up the number to normal.

On October 22nd Miss C. V. Wedgwood visited the society and gave an extraordinarily interesting survey of "Seventeenth Century Literature and Social Life." Like all Miss Wedgwood's work, the lecture was prepared on the basis of what has been called the Collingwood idea of history. This calls for detailed study of the small things of history, the ordinary day-to-day affairs of the community, the very things the professional diarists and memoir writers leave out. Knowledge of the general trends of a period is not only misleading without knowledge of the other, but valueless. Historical abstractions are mere intellectual caprice, and change as often as women's hats.

In view of this, Miss Wedgwood gave us a wealth of quotation and reminiscence ; she illuminated the early seventeenth century by the only really reliable guide to social conditions, literature. Plays reflect perhaps better than anything else the emotions of the time. Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, and a gypsy escapade called *The Jovial Crew* are particularly enlightening. The period abounds with hand-books ; not only the well known *Compleat Angler*, but the *Compleat Gentleman*, the *Compleat Letter-writer* and many others. However, as these

are all conscious attempts to describe conditions, even possibly to regulate them, the spontaneity which is so abundantly present in Caroline drama is missing, taking away much of their historical importance.

Miss Wedgwood was particularly impressed by the sturdy individualism of the period ; people did not move in cliques, and surrender as swiftly as they do now to the whirls and eddies of intellectual fashion. Donne in the draughty magnificence of St. Paul's, and Herbert in his lonely country parish typify the vigorous isolation of all the really great men of the time. The other peculiar feature of the seventeenth century is the concern not with the abstract but the solid things of life. Metaphor was concrete, the highest reaches of poetic and metaphysical fantasy expressed in homely, easily comprehensible terms. Added to this there was the keen interest in natural phenomena, and the spate of discoveries, which, exploited during the next century, changed the face of Europe in the Industrial Revolution.

Miss Wedgwood's talk had one fault : it was all too easy to let the tide of felicitously phrased minutiae occupy the attention which should have been given to the main thread of her argument ; perhaps, however, this is the criticism of a rather over-earnest historian, in his perpetual grub for significant facts. Anyway, both he and those less zealously attentive had an enjoyable and profitable evening.

WESTMINSTER AND THE CHURCH

WHEN Lady Caithness, writing about her son who was at Westminster under Busby, noted, not without maternal forebodings, that "som says the scool he is at is mo proper for to breed up youths for Church men than any other station," she was but anticipating by a few years the complacent 18th century bishop who was moved to pious thankfulness that he had been successful in obtaining a mitre "although he was not a Westminster." For in truth from Busby's time to the present day Westminster has bred an unusual number of bishops, and there are few, if any, sees which do not number at least three or four Westminsters among their bishops.

The recent Lambeth Conference has brought more than one passing reference to Longley, the only Westminster to become Archbishop of Canterbury, for it was he who summoned and presided over the first of these conferences. At Westminster he was remembered for his acting in the Play and for having failed as a junior K.S. to jump across the open fire which then existed in the centre of College Hall. He bore the marks on his hands to the end of his life. There is also a pleasant story of his having strolled one day into Yard when he was archbishop, and after standing and watching a King's Scholar playing racquets against the blank wall of College, was unable to resist the impulse to borrow a racquet and once again show his former skill.

Longley came to Canterbury from York where he was the seventh Westminster archbishop. One of these, according to the gossip of the day, had started life in a way unusual for a future archbishop, for it was popularly supposed that he had sailed the seas as a pirate. More seemly was Markham who passed in stately progress from head master to bishop and from bishop to archbishop, and to whom on a certain occasion Dr. Johnson bowed with accentuated deference. For indeed Archbishops of York at one time kept great state, and it was another Westminster, Harcourt, who was accustomed to drive from Bishopsthorpe to York in a coach and six while his wife, the daughter of a marquess, had to be content to follow behind in a one-horse brougham.

Westminster bishops are so plentiful that one can but pick out one or two who are notable for one reason or another. Such were Morley, one of the greatest of the bishops of Winchester, who is still gratefully remembered for his munificent benefaction to that see, and Hacket of Lichfield who practically rebuilt his cathedral after it had been reduced to a ruin in the Civil War. Hacket is also remembered for his life of his old friend and patron, Archbishop Williams,

sometime Dean of Westminster—a book of such incredible erudition and length that it is almost impossible to disentangle the facts from the jungle of biblical and other allusions in which they are smothered.

Almost contemporary with Hacket and Morley was Trelawny of Bristol and Winchester, one of the Seven Bishops ("And shall Trelawny die?"), and, a little later, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, the stormy petrel of the Church of England of the early 18th century. That century was notable for the trio of Westminster hymn writers, Cowper, Charles Wesley, and Toplady, and for a positive spate of English, Welsh and Irish bishops of whom Barnard of Limerick, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was perhaps the most attractive, and Goodenough of Carlisle the most eloquent. A sermon by the latter preached before the House of Lords gave rise to an epigram, which might still find a responsive echo in the breast of a modern cabinet minister:—

'Tis well enough that Goodenough
Before the Lords should preach,
For sure enough they're bad enough
For Goodenough to teach.

The 19th century saw a notable expansion of the Church overseas. Westminster contributed, among others, Short of Adelaide who grimly told his clergy when they complained of their hardships that they ought to have been fags at Westminster in his time, and Cotton of Calcutta, the second founder of Marlborough, whose untimely death by drowning in the Ganges is still commemorated by the black stripe in the colours of that college.

So one could go on, through Williams of Bangor, at his death the oldest bishop, and Strong of Oxford, who before his elevation to that see had been the 18th Westminster Dean of Christ Church, to those who today carry on the long and unbroken line of Westminster bishops.

But the strength of the Church is to be found not only in its bishops and deans but perhaps even more in its parish priests who from generation to generation have devotedly carried on its work in town and village. Of those who were Westminsters every page of the *Record* bears witness. Here we can but mention one, but one who is sometimes taken as the perfect type of the parish priest. The gentle spirit of George Herbert still breathes over the little village of Bemerton within sight of Salisbury spire. There can be seen the tiny church in which he ministered, the charming rectory house which he built, and from its lawn it is still possible to cast a fly, as he did, to the trout that lazily dimple the calm surface of the gently flowing Nadder.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS



THE EXTERIOR OF THE NEW CHAMBER

Photo : L. H. Burd, A.R.P.

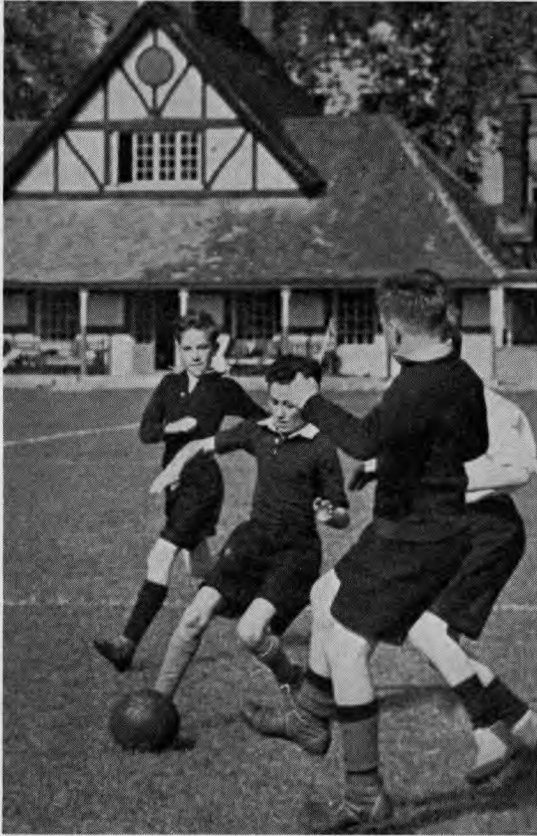
WE publish above, by kind permission of the Ministry of Works, a photograph of the new House of Commons, now in process of rebuilding. Many privileges and traditions, owing their existence to our illustrious Foundress and to our situation, tie us to the Houses of Parliament as to the Abbey. For instance, by a long-standing tradition, the King's Scholars have six seats reserved for them in the Strangers' Gallery, which gives them a valuable opportunity of seeing the House at work, though by an alteration of school hours the enjoyment of these privileges is not easy. But many Old Westminster politicians have attributed their first ideas of debating to what they there heard.

Historians have defied tradition by saying that not our Foundress but a certain Mr. Speaker Abbot, o.w., who lived at the beginning of the nineteenth century, gave this privilege. The House then met in St. Stephen's Chapel, but twenty years later moved to what remained its home until 1941, when it was burnt down in

the same night as were School and College. Though they may have wangled their way in before, after 1810 some King's Scholars were often to be seen in the Gallery, and even Town Boys, who "borrowed" gowns for the occasion, were sometimes present.

Another tie is the curious and pleasant privilege of King's Scholars to walk on the Terrace in School Dress on a Sunday morning. The First VIII before the war rowed down to Westminster and had tea on the Terrace once a year, by invitation of Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, who was then Black Rod, but in virtue of their having in the last century embarked for Water from a stage on the site of the present Terrace. The school also watches the procession to the Opening of Parliament, and cheers throughout the National Anthem, and Praefectus and Prin. Opp. hear His Majesty's Address from the Strangers' Gallery. In all these traditions we may rejoice, and we are glad indeed that the House will soon be sitting in its rightful chamber again.

FOOTBALL



THERE is hardly any need to say how much we appreciate having Fields back in use again. Although we can only accommodate all the games on the three pitches there in exceptionally dry weather, Big Game and the Colts and the Under 15 games take place there regularly. In addition,

it has provided excellent training conditions for the First XI as well as opportunities for practice, official and unofficial, for footballers of lesser standing. Whereas the Colts and Under 15 pitches are rather sparsely covered with grass, the First XI pitch is spacious and in fine condition. It is even now the equal of most school pitches, and reflects great credit on the work of Stilwell and the School Staff.

The fixture list has been expanded to include a match with Eton in the Lent term and a greater number of fixtures for the Second XI and Colts as well as some for the Under 15 XI. The Under 15 XI is an innovation which should do much to improve the standard of play in the younger part of the school.

This year's XI, though predominantly a young side, has developed into an effective team. The defence is strong, possessing a good goalkeeper in M. Thompson and two strong wing-halves in G. R. Smith and I. N. Momtchiloff, the captain, who has returned to his place in the half-line. The forwards too are effective, and although they still do not show quite enough thrust and determination in front of goal, they are a well-balanced combination capable of executing good movements and scoring goals. The results of the matches have been encouraging. The XI beat the Old Carthusians, drew with the Masters, the Old Bradfieldians and the Metropolitan Police, and lost to the Old Reptonians and a strong Old Westminster XI. The Second XI has had little success so far, losing to Latymer Upper, the Bank of England Fourth XI and the O.W.W. They are however producing some very adequate players for the First XI. The Colts, though a promising side, lost to Latymer Upper, and the Under 15 XI to Mercers.

FENCING

THE season began well and has continued encouraging. Our first match was an Away against Harrow which we won 12-6. Our need of match experience was brought painfully home to us in the Sabre, by the unpleasantly physical means which that weapon alone can employ. The Colts also defeated their opponents by three fights.

Against Lancing our victory, 19-8, appeared more impressive, though the opposition was possibly stronger. The fighting generally was more even, and we owed the result chiefly to quick and neat attacks. It was the first visit of Lancing since the war.

Our two club matches were lost, mainly because the experience of older fencers found too many weak spots. The Old Westminsters, fighting

their first match as a club, beat us 17-9. Mr. H. D. H. Bartlett kindly presided over the match, which was essentially a family affair, and most enjoyable. The London Fencing Club, though a man short, beat us closely 14-12.

These results give a hopeful indication for our future matches, provided we make good use of our experience. Outside the team itself prospects are equally good. Full-time Station is filled to capacity, and there are thirty eight part-time fencers, of varying proficiency but of equal promise and enthusiasm, who fence on Monday and Thursday evenings. Our equipment, thanks to several gifts from Old Westminsters, is in a far better state than before. Col. Carruthers deputised as Master-in-Charge while Mr. Prag was away.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO BOX

A 200-YEAR OLD CEREMONY

ON November 17th the time-honoured ceremony of the transfer of the Westminster Tobacco Box took place at a dinner held in the Caxton Hall. The Dean of Westminster was in the Chair, and the principal guest was the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt.

The box is the property of the Past Overseers Society of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. From 1535, when the office of Overseer was instituted, until the middle of the last century, the Overseers levied the rates, summoned defaulters, relieved the poor and succoured the sick; in fact within their little orbit they did the job that is to-day undertaken by a dozen ministries. It was customary for the Overseers for the time being to meet their predecessors in office from time to time to discuss parochial matters, and in 1713 these informal meetings resulted in the formation of the Past Overseers Society, to whom was presented by Henry Mönck, one of their number, a horn tobacco box, which was said to have been bought at Horn Fair, Plumstead, for the modest price of fourpence. The box was decorated with a rim of silver, bearing the donor's name, and on the appointment of new Overseers the custody of the box was entrusted to the senior member of their body, who, with his colleagues, placed an inscribed silver ornament on the lid. The Overseers for the next year affixed a band of silver on the sides, and others in their turn added further plates, until the box was entirely covered with engraved silver. It was then enclosed in a larger box which in course of time became covered with engravings, and the process has been repeated again and again until the present day.

The series of boxes provides a unique example of the silversmith's art over nearly two and a half centuries, and the engravings and inscriptions relating to national and local events are of very great interest. In 1746-7 the Overseers were fortunate enough to secure an engraving by Hogarth who reproduced, with appropriate surroundings, a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland in commemoration of the defeat of the rebels at Culloden. (The victory was also commemorated in the Prologue of the Latin Play of that year, where the Duke, who as a boy of nine had been present at the performance in 1730, was acclaimed in adulatory elegiacs). Another interesting portrait on the Tobacco Box is that of John Wilkes, who served as Churchwarden of St. Margaret's and whose signature as a local Justice of the Peace still exists on many a document; and among the engravings are inscriptions commemorating the death of Nelson (to whose memory a

toast is still drunk each year by the Society) and the marriage of Princess Elizabeth in November 1947.

It is not surprising that the Past Overseers regard the preservation of the box with great anxiety. It has had two narrow escapes, the first in 1785 when burglars attempted to make off with it from the house of Mr. Gilbert, the Overseer in possession, and the second in 1793 when the box passed in the ordinary way to the custody of Mr. Overseer James Read, whose accounts the Vestry subsequently declined to pass. Read thereupon threatened to destroy the box, upon which a bill in Chancery was filed against him. After three years' delay, judgment was given for the plaintiffs, a decision which was the subject of a special plate headed "Justice Triumphant! Fraud defeated!! The Box Restored!!!"

A short ceremony attends the transfer of the treasure from the outgoing to the incoming Overseers, and among the conditions of transfer is one "that the box and its cases are to be produced at all parochial entertainments . . . and to contain three pipes of tobacco at the least, under the penalty of six bottles of claret". The gathering at which the ceremony takes place had by 1938 grown from a modest supper at a local tavern to a large and distinguished dinner party at the Savoy Hotel. In 1946, when the ceremony was revived after the war, it was impossible to hold a dinner; instead a reception was given in College Hall, before which Mr. Jacques Abady, K.C., the acknowledged authority on the history of the Tobacco Box, gave a lecture on it to the school. In 1947, the reception was held in Ashburnham House, thus again emphasising the close ties both of sentiment and history which link the school and the city of Westminster.

This year's Senior Custodian is Mr. Peter Winckworth, O.W. The Junior Custodian is Mr. J. O. Cheadle, Chief Steward of Westminster Abbey.



FOUNDATION DAY

On November 17th the King's Scholars sang Compline in the Choir and then moved to the side-chapel containing Queen Elizabeth's tomb. They there sang the 150th Psalm and some prayers in Latin. Two sprays of roses, one from an anonymous donor and one from the school, were laid on the tomb.

FIVES

The first fives fixtures since the war was played on October 20th when three enormous Old Carthusians emerged ferociously from a minute scarlet M.G., and, abetted by the Master-in-Charge of Fives defeated the school in a very enjoyable manner.

Further matches have been arranged against the Masters, the Old Aldenhamians and the Jesters' Club, and it is hoped that next year the standard of school fives, which is rapidly improving, will allow of playing matches against other schools on fairly equal terms.

An American tournament is taking place this term, with two pairs to each house. Next term, when there are greater opportunities for play, Seniors and Juniors will be held.

The Games Committee has decided to appoint a Captain of Fives and to recognise it as a minor sport, but not to award colours until the school has played a regular season of matches with creditable results.

RELIC OF GIBBON

Mrs. G. R. Y. Radcliffe has presented to the Scott Library Gibbon's copy of Rousseau's *Confessions* in two volumes duodecimo printed at the Hague in 1782. The first volume has "E. GIBBON" printed in bold capitals on a narrow slip of paper pasted on the cover. On the fly-leaf of both volumes is an inscription in the handwriting of Henry Edward Fox, afterwards fourth Lord Holland, and signed by him, recording that the volumes were purchased by him at the sale of Gibbon's library at Lausanne in 1832. The first volume has a further inscription in the handwriting of Edward Cheney of Badger Hall, Shropshire, recording the gift of the volume to him by Fox on December 6th 1832, and both volumes bear Cheney's bookplate. Lord Holland and Cheney, as appears from the published Diary of Lord Holland, were bosom friends, and the books were eventually inherited by Mrs. Radcliffe, who is a great-great-niece of Cheney's.



THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

THE GAMES COMMITTEE

FOOTBALL

The results of the matches played to date are as follows:—

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals	
					For	Against
1st XI	9	3	1	5	19	29
A XI	7	2	1	4	15	27

CRICKET

At the Annual General Meeting held on October 27th, J. D. Stocker, 232 Stanley Park Road, Carshalton, Surrey, was elected Hon. Secretary for the season 1949.

GOLF

The Autumn Meeting was held at Wentworth Golf Club on September 30th. Results were:—
Sutherland Cup : E. D. Strain, 75-5=70.
Scratch Prize : A. C. Grover, 77.

Foursomes v. Bogey : E. D. Strain and R. C. Orpen, 5 up.

SHOOTING

Old Westminsters who are interested in rifle shooting should contact Major McCaw, c/o The North London Rifle Club, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey, and not at Clutha House as was stated in the November ELIZABETHAN.

ENTERTAINMENTS COMMITTEE

The following Officers have been elected:—

Chairman R. S. Barnes (Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson having retired).

Hon. Treas. K. C. Keymer (Mr. John Poyser having retired).

Hon. Sec. E. R. B. Graham.

Hon. Auditor A. R. C. Fleming.

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OLD WESTMINSTERS

Mr. A. C. Baines has been appointed Assistant Conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. A. M. P. Brookes has been appointed University Demonstrator in Engineering at Cambridge and elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College.

Mr. R. A. Wilson has been appointed Deputy Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum.

BIRTHS

AITKEN—On October 30th 1948 to Jane, wife of the Hon. Max Aitken, D.S.O., D.F.C., M.P., a daughter.

BRIDGEMAN-WILLIAMS—On October 7th 1948 in London to Sylvia, wife of H. Bridgeman-Williams, a son.

FARMAR—On October 31st 1948 at Farnborough, Hants., to Daphne, wife of Capt. J. A. Farmar, R.A., a son.

GARRARD—On October 3rd 1948 at Dunsop Bridge, Clitheroe, to Judith, wife of Arthur Garrard, a son.

GEARE—On October 8th 1948 at Johore Bahru to Fern, wife of J. D. W. Geare, a son.

HOPPÉ—On October 4th 1948 at Hampstead to Suzanne, wife of Frank Hoppé, a son.

KEMP—On October 27th 1948 in Malaya to Alison, wife of A. S. H. Kemp, a son.

NOEL-BAKER—On October 4th 1948 in London to Ann, wife of F. E. Noel-Baker, M.P., a son.

WOODBIDGE—On October 27th 1948 to Frances, wife of J. W. Woodbridge, a son.

MARRIAGES

ARCHER : MORTON—On October 2nd 1948 at Lewes, Richard Kendray Archer to Mary Tavy Morton.

DALE : EICHHORN—On September 2nd 1948 at Valentigney, Doubs, France, John Forfar Dale to Jacqueline, only daughter of M. and Mme. René Eichhorn, of Paris.

SPRAGUE : COUNDLEY—On September 25th 1948 at Kingston-on-Thames, Louis Horatio Sprague to Phyllis Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Coundley, of Kingston-on-Thames.

TAYLOR : HALL—On June 5th 1948 at Goring-by-Sea, Peter Barr Taylor to Jean Mary Hall.

WILLSON : LIVESSEY—On November 2nd 1948 at Freeland, Oxford, Thomas Olaf Willson to Joan, younger daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Livesey, of Leyland.

OBITUARY

WE regret to record the deaths of two Old Westminsters.

DAVID ARTHUR GILBERT HINKS, who died on November 2nd at Cambridge, was a Fellow and Junior Bursar of Trinity College. He was admitted as a King's Scholar in 1925 and was among the best classical scholars of his generation at Westminster. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity in 1930 and took a first class in both parts of the Tripos. He was also awarded the Davies and Craven scholarships and the Browne Medal for a Latin ode. He was probably the youngest epilogist that the Play has ever had. During the war he held a commission in the Intelligence Corps and served in the War Office.

WILLIAM TEULON SWANN STALLYBRASS, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, who met his death as the result of an accident, was for many years one of the most prominent members of the university. Almost the whole of his career was spent at Brasenose, and whether as a Fellow or as Principal he won the affection and devotion of an ever-widening circle of friends by the deep interest which he always took in their affairs at Oxford and by the diligence which he showed in keeping in touch with them after they had left the university. If the reputation of his college for games was fostered by his own skill and enthusiasm, he was no less industrious in things of greater importance. He was himself called to the bar, and was author or editor of several standard works on legal subjects. His short tenure of office as Vice-Chancellor won him both the respect and confidence of all with whom he worked.

Born in 1883 he came to Westminster in 1894 and won a non-resident Queen's Scholarship. At Christ Church he took a first in Moderations and a second in Greats, and in 1911 he became a Fellow of Brasenose. In the first World War bad eyesight prevented his entering the fighting services and he served for three years in the Ministry of Munitions. He assumed the name of Stallybrass in lieu of Sonnenschein in 1917.

We record with deep regret and true sympathy the untimely death of Mrs. C. H. Fisher after an illness borne for months with fortitude. She was known and loved by several generations of Westminsters, first as Matron up Grant's, to which she returned, after an interval of absence, to their quarters at Buckenhill, where she was Matron to Grant's and Busby's in combination. In London and Herefordshire alike she showed the same quiet sympathy and unruffled competence. Only two years ago we rejoiced at the news of

her engagement to Mr. Fisher. She had time, but no more, to show herself the ideal house-mistress of Busby's when she was struck down by the sickness which ended her life. It was a life spent in the service of others, and we shall remember her not only with sorrow, but with thankfulness.

EVENTS

- Jan. 18th Lent term begins.
 Jan. 29th Under 15 XI v Mercers' (Away).
 Feb. 1st Fencing v Cranleigh (Away).
 Feb. 5th 1st XI v Lancing Old Boys (Home).
 Fencing v Salle Bertrand (Home).
 Feb. 8th Colts v Alleyn's (Home).
 Fencing v Winchester (Away).
 Feb. 12th 1st XI v Old Aldenhamians (Home).
 2nd XI v Mercers' (Home).
 Fencing v Oxford University
 Assassins (Home).
 Feb. 15th 1st XI v Winchester (Away).
 Feb. 19th Colts v Latymer Upper (Home).
 Feb. 22nd 1st XI v Eton (Home).
 Mar. 1st Shrove Tuesday : Pancake Greaze.
 Mar. 8th Fencing v Westminster Hospital
 (Home).
 Mar. 12th Fencing v Dulwich (Away).

- Mar. 19th School Confirmation by the Right
 Reverend the Lord Bishop
 Suffragan of Stepney.
 Fencing v St. Paul's (Away).
 Apr. 5th Lent term ends.

CONTEMPORARIES

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following, and apologise for any omissions :

Aldenhamian, Alleynian, Ardingly Annals, Carthusian, Crimson Comet, Deerfield Scroll, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, El Nopal, E.S.A. Journal, Eton College Chronicle, Glenalmond Chronicle, Gordonstoun Record, Haileyburian, Hall Magazine, Log, Magus, Melburnian, Meteor, Ousel, Penn Charter Magazine, Stonyhurst Magazine, Wykehamist.

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PAGAN, F. E.	10	0	0	THOMPSON, M. W.	5	5	0
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PONSFORD, A. R.	2	2	0	TIARKS, Very Rev. J.	2	2	0
PRIOR, R. F. B.	1	0	0	THOROLD, Rev. J. R. H.	1	0	0
PETHERICK, I. S.	7	7	0	*TUDSBERY, M. T.	10	10	0
PEATIE, D. M.	5	0	0	TIZARD, Sir H. T.	10	0	0
PEACOCK, A. W. K.	10	0	0	THOMAS, D. R. LORIMER-	3	3	0
PUNCHARD, A.	2	2	0	*TRUSLOVE, R.	100	0	0
PETLEY, D.	2	2	0	THORNE, Major F. G.	5	0	0
PARDOE, J. G. M.	3	3	0	*TERRY, J. M.	5	5	0
PLATT, S. H.	5	5	0	TOZER, G.	2	0	0
*POWERS, C.	5	0	0	ULOTH, A. W.	4	4	0
PERRY, Lt.-Col. W. E.	10	0	0	UPSDELL, J.	20	0	0
*PATTERSON, M. L.	1	1	0	VENTURA, J.	1	0	0
PETRIE, R. A. N.	2	2	0	VERNON, D.	5	0	0
*RODOCANACHI, T.	10	10	0	VEY, F. H.	10	0	0
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REGENDANZ, G. W.	1	1	0	WOOD, Major E. H.	2	2	0
RYAN, A. J.	1	0	0	WAINWRIGHT, J. A. W.	2	2	0
REID, I. D.	10	0	0	*WILLETT, B. H.	10	0	0
ROBBINS, E. C.	5	0	0	WHITTET, J. A.	2	2	0
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STRAIN, E. D.	5	5	0	WILMOTH, M. St. J.	10	0	0
SUMMERHAYS, R. S.	5	0	0	WALEY, E. G. S.	5	0	0
SMITH, E. WYKE-	2	0	0	WARD, J. C. BARRINGTON-	2	0	0
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STARFORTH, M. J.	1	1	0	WALTERS, W. D.	1	1	0
SELF, Mrs. L. A.	2	2	0	WOODHAMS, H. P.	40	0	0
SCOTT, Rev. E.	2	0	0	WILLIAMS, J. E. LLOYD-	10	0	0
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