



The Elizabethan.

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Price 6d.

HENLEY.

ALTHOUGH we were not successful this year at Henley, the result of the racing was not altogether unsatisfactory. A distinct improvement on last year's form was shown; and the way in which the four in the first heat won the most exciting race of the Regatta from Cheltenham testifies most undeniably to their pluck and endurance. The chief fault was a want of life and dash, and inability to row, or, at all events, to maintain, a fast stroke. In style a great advance was made in the last week, and our crew were, we think, second to no other school in that respect, with the exception perhaps of Radley. The stewards of the Regatta had very wisely ordered the Schools' crews to row on fixed seats instead of on sliders, as last year; but the Bedford boys, obeying the letter rather than the spirit of the law, added considerably to the breadth of their thwarts, covered them with

grease, and were by these means enabled to slide on fixed seats. There was, therefore, some dissatisfaction expressed at their eventual success, but, in our opinion, their *ruse* did not affect the result of the race, as we believe that they would have won in any case. We venture to hope that the Stewards of the Regatta will, in future, word their rules on this subject more carefully, and also that they will revert to their previous custom of having the trial heats rowed on one day, and the final on another. We maintain that two trying races within a few hours of each other is too great a strain for boys,—it certainly was for ours.

In the first heat, Westminster, with the inside station, were drawn against Derby in the centre, and Cheltenham on the outside. As soon as the signal for starting was given, the three boats came away together; but, before a hundred yards had been rowed, it was evident that Derby had nothing more to do with the race, and equally so that the other two crews were most evenly matched. At the half-mile

post we led the Cheltonians a few feet ; but, after another half-mile had been rowed, they led us by a quarter of a length or more. Here the bend told in our favour, and we again got on even terms ; but, in the straight, they once again got their nose in front, and it was not till almost the last stroke that we got up and won a most desperately close race by *three feet*. The severity of the struggle, under a blazing sun, told its tale on at least one of our crew, and when they went down to the start to contest the final with Radley, who had practically had a walk over in their heat, and with Bedford, who, as we have remarked before, had all the advantages of sliding seats, it was quite apparent that they were unequal to the task. The race needs little description. Radley went off at a fast stroke, and kept the lead till nearing the horse barrier, when Bedford went to the front and, gradually increasing their lead, won very easily from Radley, who were about three lengths ahead of us.

'OLD WESTMINSTERS.'

No. XIV.

ADMIRAL LORD KEPPEL.

THE number of eminent naval men English Public Schools can boast of as being among their worthies, is, and of necessity must be, but comparatively small.

The reason for this fact is patent. Boys intended for the naval profession had to, and for that matter *have* to, enter the service at such an early age that, except in very rare cases, a Public School education could not be given them.

On this account naval heroes who *have* received their early education at a Public School should be esteemed very highly in the School on the books of which their names have been inscribed.

Among worthy naval commanders in general, and Public School worthies in particular, there are few of higher standing on the roll of fame than Augustus, Viscount Keppel, Admiral of the White, and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1782 to 1783, a 'Westminster Boy' himself, and one of a family whose brightest ornaments have been 'Westminster Boys.'

The subject of this notice was the second child of the second Lord Albemarle and Lady Anne daughter of Charles, first Duke of Richmond, and his birth occurred on the 25th of April, 1725.

He was at Westminster School in the days when Doctor John Nicoll, an 'O. W.,' whose portrait was, and may be still, in the Head Master's dining-room, reigned as Head Master ; and he left the famous establishment in 1735 to commence his naval career as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Oxford*, a smart

frigate, where he would receive as excellent a finishing education for his purpose as if it had been the University of that name.

He did not finish his connection with Westminster at the same time that he terminated his schooling there—as we find on referring to the list of Stewards of the School Anniversaries—whereupon there appears in 1757, 'Commodore the Honble A. Keppel,' and in 1785, 'the Lord Viscount Keppel.'

In so short a notice as this must necessarily be, the minor events of Augustus Keppel's career must be passed by, and those only which made his name famous be alluded to at any length.

After voyaging off the coast of Guinea and in the Mediterranean, in 1740 Keppel was appointed to the *Centurion*, commanded by the celebrated Anson.

This ship formed part of the squadron despatched against the Spanish Settlements on the west coast of America ; and of this little fleet of eight vessels the *Centurion* alone saw Britain again. Keppel took part in most of the adventures incurred by the expeditionary detachments ordered by the Commodore, from time to time, in the course of the celebrated voyage round the world. Among these was the attack upon Payta, in which the young midshipman had a narrow escape of his life, a ball taking off the peak of his cap.

In an engagement with a Spanish galleon, which was captured, Keppel greatly distinguished himself, acting as aide-de-camp to the Commodore, and Anson rewarded him with a Lieutenant's commission.

On the 14th of June, 1744, Keppel returned home in the *Centurion*, having gained vast experience, much credit from his superiors, and the love and respect of his equals and inferiors.

On the 10th of November he was promoted to Commander's rank, and appointed to a sloop of war, the *Wolf*, and on the 14th of December he received the rank of Post-Captain and the command of the *Greyhound*, 20 guns.

The charge of the *Sapphire*, 40-gun frigate, was handed over to him on the 14th of February, 1745, and with her he proceeded on active service, adding to his reputation as a smart and reliable officer.

He was transferred to the *Maidstone*, 50 guns, on the 2nd of November, but had the misfortune to lose her on the Pelliers' rocks in June, 1747, just after he had gained celebrity by capturing an enemy's ship of 22 guns.

As a prisoner in France he received every consideration and kindness, and after a detention of five weeks was sent to England on parole.

The circumstances of his shipwreck were so honourable to Keppel that the disaster resulted in the happiest way, and left his reputation unsullied, the Court Martial having declared that no blame whatever attached to Keppel, and a further token of confidence having been given in his appointment to the command of the *Anson* a few days after the conclusion of the Court's labours.

In January 1748 the *Anson* sailed with the fleet commanded by Admiral Hawke, but in the same year peace was declared between France, Spain, and England, and Keppel returned to Britain.

The *Anson* being told off to act as guard ship in harbour, through the influence of Lord Anson more congenial employment was found for Keppel by a transfer to the command of a sea-going ship, the *Tavistock*, 50 guns, from which, at his own request, he was handed over to the *Centurion*, which was considered to be one of the most desirable commands. On the 25th of January, 1749, Keppel was appointed Commodore and despatched upon a diplomatic mission to the States of Barbary. Among his midshipmen, on board the *Centurion* was Adam Duncan, the same who gained the famous victory off Camperdown and the reward of a peerage. We may notice also among those who sailed with Keppel on this occasion, one who was his guest—and whose name stands among the first of British artists, Reynolds—the famous Sir Joshua. Among this painter's most celebrated works is his portrait of Keppel, an engraving of which forms the frontispiece to the biography of the Admiral.

It was during this voyage that the incident occurred which has so often been related as an instance of British pluck. Attended only by his captain and the crew of his barge, young Keppel landed at Algiers and marched to the Dey's palace, where he explained the object of his embassy, and demanded of the potentate to immediately give satisfaction for the wrongs he had committed.

The Dey was furious, and remarked that he wondered at the audacity of the King in sending as ambassador a 'beardless boy,' to which the brave young officer replied: 'Had my master supposed that wisdom was measured by the length of the beard, he would have sent your Deyship a *he-goat*.' The Dey was so enraged that he ordered the mutes to bring the 'bow-string,' and assured Keppel that he should pay for his insolence with his life.

With a coolness that served him in good stead, the Commodore desired the Dey to look through the window upon the fleet riding at anchor in the bay, and told him that were he put to death there were sufficient English sailors to amply avenge the murder. The audacity which placed his life in danger was only equalled by the cool courage that turned aside the awful risk.

It was not until June 1751 that Keppel was able to conclude a treaty with the piratical Dey of Algiers, and when that portion of his duties was completed he devoted himself to settling a similar matter with the authorities at Tripoli and Tunis, effected, after some difficulty, satisfactorily.

On his return to England Keppel received the expression of the highest approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty and their unqualified praise of his conduct during the period of his command in the Mediterranean. In 1754 an expedition was despatched to America, the troops of which were under the command of General Braddock, and the naval force under the control of Keppel, who flew his pennant as Commodore in his old ship the *Centurion*.

The day following the departure of the son brought the news to England of the death of the father.

Lord Albemarle died suddenly at Paris, Keppel's brother, Lord Bury, succeeded to the peerage, and the borough for which he sat in the Commons, Chichester, being thus declared vacant, Keppel was returned without opposition.

Keppel's little squadron anchored in Hampton Roads on the 19th of February, 1755, and the Commodore landed shortly after to assist in the formation of a plan of proceeding.

It will not be necessary to discuss the events of the campaign here.

The British Government learning that the French were preparing a powerful fleet, with America as its destination, sent Admiral Boscawen, with eleven sail of the line, to conduct the operations off the American coast.

Keppel, being junior to many of the captains in Boscawen's fleet, hauled down his broad pennant, and, in accordance with the directions given him, returned to England in a frigate, bringing with him the news of Braddock's death and the defeat of his troops.

On his return he was ordered to Chatham to take command of the *Swiftsure*, 70 guns, and on January 10, 1756, he was transferred to the *Torbay*, a 74-gun ship.

In this ship he remained for five years, and was actively, although not prominently, employed during that period—or rather we should say during the earlier portion of that period—for as we shall see he came into more prominent notice after serving two years in that command.

We should state here that Keppel was the junior member of the Court before which Admiral Byng was brought, and by which he was condemned to an unjust and cruel fate.

It is fair to Keppel to say that he and two others of the Court made strenuous efforts to obtain mercy for Byng after the judgment of the Court had been delivered, but history and truth tell us how unavailing were those righteous efforts.

In one of the actions of this period in which Keppel was engaged, he was badly wounded in the leg, and the sailors wished to carry him to the cock-pit, but the brave officer refused to leave the deck, and, as he bound his handkerchief round the wound, said: 'Stop, my lads, reach a chair: as I can't stand, I must sit. This may spoil my dancing, but not my stomach for fighting.'

In 1758 Pitt selected Keppel to command an expedition against the French at Goree.

When he hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Torbay*, the crews of the thirteen vessels of different rates placed under his charge gave those loud and hearty cheers as a sign of the Commodore's popularity in the navy.

Keppel's expedition was entirely successful, and the French were deprived of their last possession in Africa.

When the Commodore struck his pennant and returned home, he was again entrusted with the command of the *Torbay* and appointed to the fleet under the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, destined for service off Ushant.

In the fight with the fleet commanded by Conflaus, Keppel greatly distinguished himself, and his 'superior seamanship' and 'dexterous heroism' were highly commended.

As a reward for the service he had rendered, Keppel was appointed Colonel of the Plymouth division of Marines, an appointment more worthy of record, or, rather more noticeable, because it was the occasion of naval officers being appointed to the Marines for the first time. Shortly after his return home, Keppel was removed from the *Torbay* to the *Valiant*, 74 guns, and proceeded in her, with the *Jason* in company, to join the fleet in Quiberon Bay, under the command of Admiral Boscawen, who was succeeded by Sir Edward Hawke.

Later, Pitt, having determined to harass the enemy by attacks upon the coast line, selected Keppel for the important task of surveying the defences of Belleisle, a duty he performed most efficiently.

On the accession of George III. the appointment of groom of the bed-chamber was given to Keppel, and for a time the expedition intended to attack Belleisle was postponed.

Finding that peace with France was impossible, Pitt resumed his design of attacking Belleisle, and placed Keppel as Commodore in chief command of the naval expedition, with the control of all ships of war stationed from Ushant to Cape Finisterre.

His pennant was hoisted on board the *Valiant*, and his captain was his old ship-mate Adam Duncan.

The squadron under Keppel's command consisted of eleven line of battle ships, mounting 778 guns, and carrying 6,355 men, together with eleven frigates, fire-ships, and bombs, and having in convoy one hundred transports, on board which were some seven thousand troops. When the attack on Belleisle was commenced, the Commodore moved from the *Valiant* to the *Prince of Orange*, and directed the covering of the landing of the troops. The first attempt at a landing was unsuccessful, but a later essay was concluded satisfactorily.

Keppel's conduct gained the hearty thanks and warm commendations of both the King and the Prime Minister, Pitt congratulating him on the 'great honour' he had 'acquired,' and assuring him of the King's 'entire reliance on his vigilance, conduct, and vigour.'

In course of time Keppel's command was increased, and totalled no less than sixty-three men-of-war, a very weighty and responsible charge for an officer of such junior rank as that of Post-Captain.

As the year 1761 died, Keppel was ordered to proceed to Brest to prevent the assembly there of the French fleet; and on the 11th of January in the new year, a violent storm drove him to take shelter in Torbay.

He had done good service, and proved himself worthy of future employment. In 1762 Keppel was appointed second in command of the fleet ordered to proceed on an expedition against the Spaniards in the Havannah. The magnitude of the operation, and the importance of the position assigned to Commodore Keppel, may be best understood by a state-

ment of the force employed, counting the reinforcements despatched from time to time.

The fleet comprised 51 vessels, whose complement numbered 2,177 guns and 156 store-ships and transports. It was a curious coincidence that in the operations against Havannah the three brothers, Lord Albemarle, who was commander of the troops, and an 'Old Westminster,' Major-General Keppel, and Commodore Keppel, played so conspicuous a part shoulder to shoulder. The duty of superintending the landing of the troops was confided to the Commodore, and with him, in the *Valiant's* barge, was his brother, the Commander-in-Chief—the other brother being close at hand. After a terrible bombardment and heavy fighting, the Governor of the Havannah capitulated, and five 70-gun ships and four of 60 guns were handed over to the English. Besides the ships taken, one of 70 guns and two of 60 guns were sunk, and smaller vessels were also lost to the Spanish navy. By this capture the English obtained an addition to the national wealth of three millions sterling.

Keppel received as prize-money the handsome sum of £24,540, and Lord Albemarle no less than £122,697.

The Commodore was mentioned in the official despatch as having 'executed the service under his directions with the greatest spirit, activity, and diligence.'

Keppel was especially promoted, for his valuable assistance in effecting the capture, to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and, after some further service afloat, he returned to England.

In 1765 Keppel entered the Administration of Lord Rockingham as a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, and he devoted his skill and attention to putting the navy on a more efficient footing, and he continued in office when Pitt, now Lord Chatham, took into his hands the direction of affairs.

In the autumn of 1766 Keppel escorted the unfortunate sister of the King of England, to Rotterdam, on her way to marry the King of Denmark.

On his return from this State duty, he resigned his position in the Admiralty, being displeased with the conduct of Lord Chatham.

In 1767 he was elected a Brother of Trinity House, and in the same year, on the occasion of a general election, the Admiral was returned to Parliament for Windsor, which borough retained his services until 1780.

On the 22nd of October, 1770, Keppel was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Red, and three days afterwards he received further advancement to be the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a fleet of sixteen sail of the line intended to avenge an insult offered to the British flag by the Spaniards, but an arrangement was arrived at which annulled the necessity of the employment of this command, and it is not necessary to say more about it than to mention that it introduced to a naval career those brilliant sailors Nelson and Exmouth.

In 1778 Keppel was made Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to the command of the fleet destined,

in the event of war with France, which seemed to be inevitable, for active service. He hoisted his flag on the *Prince George*, 90 guns (afterwards he removed it to the famous *Victory*), and sailed from St. Helen's with a large fleet under his command, composed of twenty-one ships of three and two decks, three frigates, and some vessels of lower rating.

On the 27th of July he brought the French fleet to action, but it did not result in any great battle. He returned to port to re-fit, and in August again set sail to make union with the divisions commanded by Sir Robert Harland and Sir Hugh Palliser. The usual campaign closed without any event of distinction, and Keppel returned to England in October.

A strong feeling of dissatisfaction having risen relating to the indecisive action in July, and Palliser throwing the blame upon Keppel's shoulders, a court martial assembled on the 7th of January, 1779, for the trial of Admiral Keppel, and continued to sit with various adjournments until the 11th of February, when the accused was honourably acquitted.

In 1782 Keppel was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and admitted into the Privy Council, which dignities were attended by promotions in the navy, and followed by his advancement to the Peerage as Viscount Keppel, of Elvedon, in the county of Suffolk.

He left the Admiralty for a few weeks, but resumed office on the formation of a coalition Ministry.

On the 30th of December, 1783, a political change threw Keppel out of office.

On the 2nd of October, 1786, the spirit of the gallant sailor passed away, his bodily suffering having been great for some years, and England lost an ornament of rare brilliancy, and the navy one of its most popular members. If ever there be any young 'Westminsters' who intend to adopt the navy as a profession, they will do well to follow as an example their predecessor in the grand old school, and endeavour to emulate the deeds of Augustus, Viscount Keppel, in the British Navy—the finest of all navies. He was one of that good class of sailors who helped to make the naval power of England a terror to all enemies of the sea-girt isle.

THE HEAD MASTER'S REPORT, 1881.

THE school year, which closed last Whitsuntide, has been marked by steady but uneventful progress. During its course 54 boys have left the school, and 65 new ones have entered it, thus increasing its numbers from 217 to 228. After recording these figures and describing the changes which have recently taken place amongst the masters, and naming the winners of the principal School prizes, the Report concludes with the comments of the Examiners on the work of the higher forms.

For the Sixth and Shell, the classical examination was carried on by the Rev. H. L. Thompson, M.A.,

for the Dean of Christ Church, and W. D. Rawlins, Esq., M.A., for the Master of Trinity; and for the Lower Forms, by the Rev. J. Marshall, of Christ Church. The Divinity subjects in the Sixth produced some very good papers, whilst the History subject (Gibbon vols.) had been well taught and carefully studied. In the paper on Grammar and Criticisms, the answers on Comparative Philology gave evidence of careful teaching. The Greek compositions appeared superior to the Latin, both in verse and prose. The Extra subjects were well-known by the major candidates, whilst in the other prepared subjects the papers on Catullus and Plato were better than those on Cicero and Æschylus. The English Essays showed considerable powers of arrangement and expression. Two boys produced creditable work in every paper. In the Shell the papers on prepared subjects were better than those on Grammar and Latin Composition, which was scarcely up to the mark. The Latin Prose of the Fifths showed that the foundations of good scholarship were being carefully laid.

The Mathematical Examiner (the Rev. A. W. W. Steel, of Caius College) reports that the work of the first three divisions was uneven, but satisfactory. The style, however, was superior to the accuracy of the works. In Trigonometry and Conic Sections some of the First Division showed a real grasp of their subjects. Although the work was not equal to that of last year, some of the younger boys are promising.

Mr. G. Masson examined the higher classes in French at Christmas, and presents a favourable report.

L. S. Bristowe has gained a first-class in Lit. Honr. at Oxford, and E. V. Arnold a Fellowship at Trinity, Cambridge.

Mr. Ruskin has presented some crystals to the School collection, accompanied by valuable notes of his own, which were unfortunately left unfinished.

During the year 23 applications for admissions have been declined on account of want of space.

School Notes.

WE must apologise for the lateness of this number, which has been delayed in order to include an account of our performance at Henley this year.

Once more have we made an appearance in public, and this time we have made an advance on the first occasion, in winning our heat. Let us hope that this progression may continue harmoniously, and see us at no distant date winners of the final.

We have, on behalf of the School, to convey, we fear but inadequately, our thanks to the Masters for the generous and kind way in which they endeavoured to leave no stone unturned to ensure our success at Henley, by presenting us with a Four. It was got

from Salter's, and the selection was entrusted to Mr. Tracy, who very kindly went up to Oxford, and gave himself much trouble in procuring one to suit our fellows. To him are the thanks of the four, as well as those of the School, especially due; exhibiting as he does, in this as in all other matters concerned with water, keen attention and eagerness to promote our excellence at the oar. We have also to tender our heartiest thanks to J. A. Batley, Esq., and to other O. W.'s, for their kindness and trouble in coaching us for the event. That we lost the final was certainly not due to the remissness of friends; that we won our heat is as certainly due to their attention and generosity.

Our Annual School Concert came off on Wednesday, May 11th (last term). The length of time which has elapsed between this and that date prevents us from giving as full account thereof as could have been wished. We may, however, notice that the gems of the evening were unquestionably, first, the Giant's solo in E. Roger's Cantata of 'Jack the Giant-killer,' which was admirably rendered by H. K. Bruce, the compass and tone of whose voice is rarely met with in a school; secondly, the duet by Pinsouti, performed by G. Viner and E. Sharpe, which was deservedly encored. Very amusing too, throughout, was the Jackdaw of Rheims. It need scarcely be mentioned that, amongst other O. W.'s, E. Bray, Esq., and G. Gumbleton, Esq., lent us, as usual, their kind assistance, and presented songs which it would be presumption in us, as well as unjust, to criticise.

Mr. W. S. Robinson has left us, and in his place Mr. R. Tanner, of Trinity College, Cambridge, takes the Under Fourth Form.

The Debating Society has been adjourned till next term.

The School Confirmation has been fixed for July 16th, and the ceremony will be performed by the Bishop of Manchester.

The Cricket Matches as yet unplayed have been arranged for the following dates:—

- July 20, Wednesday v. M.C.C.
- „ 23, Saturday..... v. Charterhouse.
- „ 25, Monday v. Lords and Commons.

The subject for the Phillimore English Verse is taken from Pindar, Pyth. I.

CRICKET.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. INCOGNITI.

This match was played at Vincent Square on May 7th, and resulted in a victory for our opponents by 8 wickets. The visitors won the toss, and sent in

Stewart and Ross on a somewhat fast wicket to face the bowling of Higgins and Eden. Stewart hit with great freedom, and had raised the score to 31, when Ross was clean-bowled by a good ball from Eden. Parke now joined Stewart, opening his score with a 'three' and then a 'four'; but at 50 the new-comer was dismissed by Higgins, whose next ball got rid of Browne. Four runs later Stewart was caught by Kimber for a clean-hit 32. Trollope did not stay long, but Bird seemed inclined to hit dangerously, when he was luckily bowled, the score standing at 69 for six wickets. Seven wickets had fallen for 80, when Jackson partnered Mahcrib, when a good stand was made to the bowling, and it was not until 30 runs had been added that a separation was effected, 8 for 110. With but two more runs added, the innings closed, leaving Westminster to make 112 to tie.

Upon going to the wickets the School suffered a series of disasters. Higgins was bowled at 4, failing to score, and Wetton at 10. Bain was the only batsman who showed decent form, but when he had put together 17 by steady cricket, he was finely caught and bowled by Browne, 3 for 23. Crowdy fell at the same figure, and Dale 1 run later, the last 5 wickets only putting on 10 runs; and thus the innings closed for the paltry total of 34. With 78 runs to the bad, Westminster followed on, and looked at first likely to repeat the disaster of the first innings. Five wickets were down for 30, when Dale joined Eden, who had been hitting well, and, by good play, had raised the score to 70 before Dale was run out. His 25 included three fours and two threes. Roller soon fell, but Kimber and Eden continued to raise the score rapidly until Eden was caught off Browne at 96, having played patiently and hit hard for his 53. Bird fell at the same total, but Kimber and Healey raised the score to 115, when Healey was bowled, leaving Kimber not out with a prettily played innings of 14.

With 38 runs to win, the Incogniti went to the wickets and secured the requisite number for the loss of two wickets, Ross hitting extremely well for his 26 not out.

INCOGNITI.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
H. Ross, b. Eden..... 6	not out 26
A. L. Stewart, c. Kimber, b. Eden..... 32	
E. A. Parke, b. Higgins 10	
A. H. Browne, b. Higgins 0	c. Harington, b. Higgins 5
W. S. Trollope, b. Eden..... 1	
A. Bird, b. Higgins 9	
S. Mahcrib, c. Crowdy, b. Higgins..... 27	
C. W. Mitalcfe-Dale, b. Eden... 4	
H. S. Jackson, b. Eden 15	b. b. w., b. Eden ... 0
P. H. Dolbiac, b. b. w., b. Higgins..... 0	not out..... 9
C. J. Ashmore, not out 0	
Wides 1, byes 5, 1-byes, 2 8	Wides..... 1
Total..... 112	Total..... 41

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

F. T. Higgins (capt.), b. Browne	0	b. Trollope	0
F. W. Bain, c. and b. Browne...	17	b. Browne	1
H. Wetton, b. Browne.....	3	run out.....	2
C. W. Crowdy, b. Stewart	3	st. Dale, b. Browne	1
W. C. Dale, b. Stewart	1	run out.....	26
G. Eden, c. Ross, b. Browne	3	c. Bird, b. Browne...	53
C. T. Roller, b. Stewart	1	c. Dale, b. Dolbiac..	0
R. Kimber, b. Browne.....	0	not out.....	14
E. Harington, not out	4	b. Trollope	0
S. A. Bird, c. Trollope, b. Browne	1	c. Mahcrib, b. Browne	0
H. Healey, b. Browne.....	0	b. Stewart	4
Byes.....	1	Wides 4, b. 7, l.-b. 4	15
Total.....	34	Total.....	115

In our first innings Browne took 7 wickets for 13 runs.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

Was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, June 25th, on a pouring wet day, and was the scene of another frightful collapse of our Eleven. F. W. Bain and C. W. Crowdy opened the batting for Westminster, and by some steady play the score was at 12, when Bain was enticed out of his ground by a tempting one of Richards, and paid the penalty to Connell. Crowdy was caught one run later, and then Eden and Wetton raised the score to 23, when Wetton was dismissed by a good catch by Wynyard. Eden was bowled by Vincent at 30, his score of 10 comprising a 4 and a 5, five wickets down. Four more wickets only added 11 runs; but Harington and Kimber made a short stand, the former playing in very good style, and being finally not out for 11, which comprised a good leg-hit for 5. The innings thus closed for the small total of 57.

Connell was especially successful at the stumps, as 6 wickets fell to his lot.

E. O. Powell and A. J. Wake commenced the batting for the Old Carthusians; both batsmen hit hard, and 32 was registered, when Wetton, by a good catch, dismissed Wake, who had made 17 of the score. Somers-Cocks now partnered Powell, and a most determined stand was made. Change after change was made in the bowling, but still nothing was effected until Powell was bowled by a good ball from Eden, for a most brilliant score of 95. The retiring batsman's innings contained 2 fives, 4 fours, 7 threes, and 14 twos. Wynyard was bowled in the next over of Wetton's without scoring—3 for 166; and seven runs later Evelyn was bowled by Higgins—4 for 173. Richards now joined Somers-Cocks, and 20 runs had been added, when Somers-Cocks returned a ball to Higgins, thus terminating his well-hit but not altogether faultless innings of 63—5 for 193. Westminster seemed now to have some chance of, at any rate, dismissing their opponents for a smaller score than was at first anticipated; but in this they were doomed to disappointment, for Richards and Connell played out time, being not out for 42 and 34 respectively. The

Old Carthusians thus realised 260 runs for the loss of only 5 wickets, a wonderful performance on such a wet wicket, and so won the match by 203 runs and 5 wickets.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

F. W. Bain, st. Connell, b. Richards.....	4
C. W. Crowdy, c. Vincent, b. Richards	8
H. Wetton, c. Wynyard, b. Vincent	6
G. E. M. Eden, b. Vincent	10
W. C. Dale, c. Connell, b. Vincent	4
C. T. Roller, c. Connell, b. Vincent	2
F. T. Higgins, c. Connell, b. Vincent	0
W. A. Burrridge, st. Connell, b. Richards	1
J. W. Kimber, st. Connell, b. Richards.....	5
E. Harington, not out	11
F. G. Thorne, c. Powell, b. Richards	2
Wides 2, byes 2	4
Total.....	57

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

E. O. Powell, b. Eden.....	95
A. J. Wake, c. Wetton, b. Kimber	17
H. Somers-Cocks, c. and b. Higgins	63
E. G. Wynyard, b. Wetton	0
W. A. Evelyn, b. Higgins	1
L. M. Richards, not out	42
A. R. Connell, not out.....	34
J. Vincent	} to bat.
J. Last	
A. L. Last	
G. E. Smythe	} Wides 1, byes 7
Wides 1, byes 7	
Total.....	260

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. H. C. BENBOW'S ELEVEN.

This match was played at Vincent Square on Wednesday, July 6, and resulted in a victory for the School by 21 runs.

Westminster won the toss and sent Crowdy and Harington to the wickets to face the bowling of Thomas and Stevens. The beginning was not reassuring for the School: at 3 Crowdy was out, caught at cover-point. Wetton was bowled at 5. At 11 Roller 'skied' a ball easily to the wicket-keeper. Eden was caught at cover-point when the score had only reached 15—4 for 15. Dale stayed some time, but had only made a single when he was bowled by Thomas, the score standing at 23. Higgins now joined Harington, who had been playing very carefully, and these two batsmen completely altered the aspect of the game. Runs came very rapidly, and the visitors tried several changes, all without success. However, at 91, in attempting to run a short run Higgins was out, having played a brilliant innings of 38, in which were four fours and three threes. Bain made 11, and was bowled by Tracy at 103. Two runs. Harington, who had been scoring slowly since Higgins had been out, was well caught at point by Freeman, having played really sound cricket for his 48, his hitting on the on-side being especially brilliant—8 for 105. Burrridge was splendidly caught by Hibbert at long-off—9 for 116. Kimber did not stay long; and so the innings closed at the same total.

Our opponents sent Hibbert and Gardiner to the wickets, Higgins and Eden taking the ball. Both batsmen, played carefully, and had raised the score to 12 when Hibbert was splendidly taken in the slips by Higgins, who fell in securing the catch. Gardiner was caught at long-off 4 runs later—2 for 16. Atthill and Blackburn put on 10 runs before the latter was caught off Higgins. Tracy succumbed at the same total; but Freeman, who joined Atthill, hit merrily, and 19 runs had been added, before the latter was bowled by Higgins for 14—5 for 45. Benbow now joined Atthill; but the latter was dismissed by a catch at 60, having played very patiently for his 17—6 for 60. Benbow and Fulcher then took the score up to 83, when the former returned the ball to Eden, after a careful innings of 21. Fulcher was now partnered by Stevens, and between them 11 runs were put on, when Fulcher was caught at the wickets, having played a very creditable innings of 17—9 for 94. When Stevens had added another run, Bird was caught by Wetton without scoring, which thus brought the innings to a close for 95.

As half an hour was wanting to time, the School went to the wickets for a second time, and lost two wickets for a total of 29; Harington being not out for a well-hit 15, which contained three fours.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
C. W. Crowdy, c. Atthill, b. Stevens	3
E. Harington, c. Freeman, b. Thomas	48 not out
H. Wetton, c. Freeman, b. Thomas	0
C. T. Roller, c. Benbow, b. Thomas	1
G. E. M. Eden, c. Atthill, b. Stevens	0
W. C. Dale, b. Thomas	1
F. T. Higgins, run out	38
F. W. Bain, b. Tracy	11 c. Stevens, b. Hibbert.....
W. A. Burridge, c. Hibbert, b. Thomas	5 not out.....
J. Kimber, b. Thomas	1
F. G. Thorne, not out	0 c. Atthill, b. Gardiner
Wides 4, byes 4.....	8 Wides 1, byes 6... 7
Total.....	116 Total.....
	29

H. C. BENBOW'S ELEVEN.

J. C. Hibbert, c. Higgins, b. Eden	9
W. M. Gardiner, c. Crowdy, b. Higgins	5
R. T. Atthill, c. Bain, b. Kimber	17
E. M. Blackburn, c. Wetton, b. Higgins	4
C. Tracy, c. Roller, b. Higgins	0
C. E. Freeman, b. Higgins	14
H. C. Benbow, c. and b. Eden	21
A. M. Thomas, c. Dale, b. Eden	2
P. H. C. Fulcher, c. Thorne, b. Dale	17
C. E. Stevens, not out	4
S. A. Bird, c. Wetton, b. Dale	0
Wides 1, byes 1.....	2
	—
	94

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Blue*, *The Blundellian*, *The Carthusian*, *The Derbeian*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Elean*, *The Felstedian*, *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*, *The King's College Magazine*, *The Marlburian*, *The Meteor*, *Our School Times*, *The Ros-sallian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Uppingham School Magazine*, *The Wellingtonian*, and *The Wykehamist*.

The Blue has come to the deliberate opinion that 'the form is bad and the rowing ugly when each member of a boat rows independently of his neighbour;' and it does not hesitate to impress the same on the Rowing Club, who, we hope, have mastered the A B C of aquatics, in theory at least. The verses by 'Osman' are, as usual, didactic, and of the high standard invariably attained, if we mistake not, by that writer.

The Blundellian shows unmistakable signs of levity on its third page, when it states that a large number of youthful members of Tiverton School propose to turn shoeblacks at a coming bazaar; the fun waxes faster and more furious when we are asked to read a page of phonetics in the Devonshire dialect (*vide infra*); and the comic *furor* reaches its climax with a crash of waggery in the advertisements at the end. With regard to the second item, we regret to say we have not yet got a phonograph on the premises, and are therefore unable to reproduce the full wealth of triphthongs and tetrapihongs that garnishes the language of the far far West: we must leave readers of *Lorna Doone* to imagine with their mind's ear—if that organ is available—the Wagnerian discord of growls and gurgles emitted by the natives; for the Dartmoor *patois* seems to be lineal descendant of the lingo of the ancient Britons. Leaving this interesting philological topic, we pass, in the course of nature, to the advertisements: which are calculated to entrap the unwary into commerce with the aforesaid bazaar. The point of some of the puffs is, as Dickens calls a pot of beer, *more flatterer than it might be*: but then the contrast serves to heighten the fell grotesqueness of such *jeux d'esprit* as 'The First Saturday Concert will be held on Friday.' To be sure, the little thing about Babies may have been dashed off under the influence of zoedone or other undue excitement: but some of the other complicated witticisms can only have come to pass with great rackings of brain and searchings of heart.

The Elean depicts the history of Ely and the Fens some thousand years ago, when the Anglo-Saxon was to the fore and Ely was a tight little island. The sketch is of interest to outsiders and, no doubt, doubly so to the School. Amongst other things, we notice that an Old Westminster, the Rev. R. W. S. Vidal, stroked a victorious Four of Theological Students in a race against the School.

In *The Felstedian* may be found an article on Mocha Coffee—not particularly sensational. We are apprised, however, of one new fact, namely that this particular port of Araby the Blest lies at the *bottom* of the Red Sea. If this be really so, it is distinctly in advance of the Channel Tunnel. A correspondent has taken the pains to examine all the lines in *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, in order to discover the percentage of 'run on' lines, that is, those unpunctuated at the end. He finds the 'answer' to be about forty per cent. We believe the united length of Milton's two great epics to be 12,630 lines.

The process of time has brought *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly* round again, with a welcome instalment of Australian news. The prose department is well supported by a description of a climb up a New Zealand mountain—the writer has forgotten to say *which*, or else the mountain has not yet been christened; and by a masterly picture of the aboriginals of Western Victoria as they were before their introduction to the white man's society—and annihilation. The 'pottery' section of the paper is represented by four pieces of excellent finish and first-class manufacture. Number One is a Maori lovesong, in English, of course. The next is a 'Tale of the Old Days,' rhyming faultlessly and scanning irreproachably it is true; but, as far as *poetry* goes, it were peradventure best

ranked among the prose. For this 'yarn for the camp-fire' is an exciting story clothed in the most pedestrian language. The writer has got a lot to say, and goes straight about it, without any airy sentimentalities or kite-flyings of fine phrenzy. Not a few of the School Notes are of the mysteriously familiar kind. They may be a joy for ever to the happy few, but to us in outer darkness they must remain an enigma. Perhaps little is lost; perhaps this style sometimes reminds us of our worthy contemporary *The Pink 'Un* and its winning ways; perhaps a footnote or two would relieve the abruptness of an isolated remark like this: 'The "general's" 1st innings was but the shadow of a show, but the catch was undeniable.'

The Marlburian is a sign and a marvel to the solar system at large and the Fourth Estate in particular for Cheapness and Plenty, being published fortnightly at half the regulation price;

but we wonder that the Marlborough Art Society can stand the ugly design on the title-page. Much wrath and commotion has been stirred up by an audacious proposal to *The Marlburian*, to the effect that it should abolish itself. Very unfeeling too from an O. M., unless the whole thing is an elaborate hoax of some hardened wag. Anyhow, his objections to *second-rate essays, would be amusing productions, and dismal refuse of school hours* are sufficiently refuted by the contents of the numbers before us. The most fastidious cynic could not refrain from laughing over 'A Word about Ghosts.' It is a protest against the flippancy of certain low ghosts. 'Weather Prophets' supplies all the ingredients for the concoction of an infallible forecast, and should make one an accomplished hedger in matters astronomical.

(Continued on page 136.)

Obituary.

(From the *Times* of Saturday, July 9.)

THE Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, M.A., Bodley's Librarian, died at Oxford yesterday morning, at his house in St. Giles's Road, in the 70th year of his age. He had for some time been more or less disabled from active work by recurring attacks of the painful malady which finally killed him. But his sufferings were borne to the end with admirable cheerfulness and magnanimity. Mr. Coxe, who was born in the year 1811, was educated at Westminster and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the late Dean of York. He took the B.A. degree in 1833, and entered at once upon the work in the MS. department at the library of the British Museum—work which had been offered to him while yet an undergraduate. His work at the Museum continued till 1838, in which year he became one of the sub-librarians of the Bodleian Library; he succeeded the late Dr. Bandinel as Head Librarian in 1860. Mr. Cox, besides having a large and miscellaneous knowledge of the literature of books such as a man of so varied and lengthened experience could hardly fail to possess, was one of the ablest paleographers of the day. He was sent out by Sir G. C. Lewis on the part of the Government to inspect the libraries in the monasteries of the Levant, and although his work was cut short by a fever before he could visit Mount Athos or Thessaly, his report on the Greek manuscripts yet remaining in the Levant, though it brought to light no new author, finally settled the value and character of the actual remains in the districts visited by him. He was an authority on the date and character of a manuscript. The story of the detection by him of one of the forgeries palmed by M. Simonides upon the learned world is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Coxe was the editor and author of many works, all bearing on his own department. He edited the chronicles of Roger of Wendover in 1841, the *Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince*, by Chandos

Herald, 1842, and Gower's 'Vox Clamantis,' in 1850, as well as a facsimile of the Bodleian manuscript of the Apocalypse, the three latter works for the Roxburghe Club. He was author of various catalogues—that of the manuscripts of the college libraries, of the Greek manuscripts in the Bodleian; of the Laud and the Canonici collections. Many other catalogues, as of the Tanner, Row, Anson, and other collections, were edited under his superintendence; but the greatest work achieved under his direction has been the new catalogue of the Bodleian Library, containing upwards of 720 volumes. But with all this literary work Mr. Coxe combined throughout his life active clerical labours. He was curate in a London district while working at the Museum, and he was in charge of Wytham, near Oxford, whether as curate or rector, for 25 years, and until the day of his death. He was Oxford select preacher in 1842, and Whitehall preacher in 1868. He was an Honorary Fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi Colleges, of which latter society he was chaplain till the closing years of his life. But the learning and literary eminence of Mr. Coxe was lost sight of in the geniality and playful kindness of his bearing. Few men had a more gracious and sympathetic cordiality, not only of demeanour but of act. His friendships ranged through all social degrees, from the prince to the peasant. Every visitor to the Bodleian benefited by his courteous suavity and ready help, and it will be long before his powers of mimicry and humorous storytelling are forgotten by his friends, or his cheery greeting cease to be missed by his acquaintances, young and old. Few men were blessed with so bright and active a temperament, and the exuberance of his energies, which displayed themselves in the saddle and at coverside, as much as in the recesses of the Bodleian, did not altogether fail him even to the end.

(Continued from page 135.)

We learn some curious traits of the Rugby Natural History Society from *The Meteor*. It has been lately observed to set out into the country for the purpose of 'scheduling' churches. This process requires the services of an ecclesiologist, a campanologist, and a conchologist, bicyclists, heralds, and organists, mathematicians and botanists, stylographs and vascula, one umbrella, one stick, specimens of the genus *canis familiaris* in the quick, and of the common or barn-door fowl in the food-basket for *post-mortem* dissection. Much good to mankind should have resulted from such mighty preparations, and such an array of scientists: but the report seems on the contrary to indicate that more horseplay occurred than scheduling.

Our *School Times* contains several good things in prose and verse. One article on 'Misplaced Admiration in Literature and Art' is full of lofty pity for poor philistines who are depraved enough to admire Miss Braddon's works and call a composition of Beethoven's only 'very pretty' instead of using some ungrammatical expletive like 'too quintessently sublime!'

The Rossallian publishes one of the finest poems we have seen in a School paper, or even out of it. It is entitled, *Dreams of the Dead: Cleopatra*. Its whole tone is so like that of the *Epic of Hades*, that it might form a fit sequel to it. Objections might perhaps be raised to a slight sickliness of thought and a too frequent and vague use of the words *loom* and *gloom*. The passage beginning

'The classic page
That few peruse for pleasure, and the most
Use as some common flow'r-bed, whence to cull
Gorgeously petal'd phrases,'

is a true thing well said.

The Uppingham School Magazine records a climb up Mount Popocatepetl, that shibboleth of geographers. One slight slip occurs: 'We sat down on the edge of the crater . . . at the height of nineteen hundred feet above sea level.' *Thousand* should of course be substituted for *hundred*.

The Wellingtonian publishes a list of O.W.W.'s bearing commission in the Army. The list comprises about 400 names.

The School accounts for the year 1647 appear in *The Wykehamist*. They are more attractive than balance sheets of the present year of grace. The edible part of the accounts was simple and wholesale. *Cibus eorum 'extis boum, ovibus, sevo, tallowe, caseo et butero,' constabat.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Cannot some system be adopted whereby some provision may be made for the regular coaching of the Water Fellows, and more especially of their junior members, since it is from the number of those who are now small and unskilful that the material for future Henley crews must be derived? With the exception of the regular coaching the four enjoyed before Henley, and that usually given by one of the masters, I believe that no regular coaching is obtained.

Now, Sir, I would suggest that a list should be made of those O.W.'s who would be likely to give their services. Their addresses could easily be obtained from the Elizabethan Club List, or from the list of the subscribers to your valuable paper. An appeal might be made to them and arrangements made with those who might be willing to act as coaches.

My remarks may appear to the uninitiated somewhat frivolous, but I am convinced that were my submitted plan carried out, a few years would see a marked improvement in Westminster rowing.

Westminster still boasts sons as sturdy as of old, but without the skill, which is only acquired by incessant practice and unremitting coaching, they will never gain back the laurels which she once so triumphantly wore.

I am, 'Sir,
T. B.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I am preparing a collection of Public School Words and Phrases, and should be glad to receive through you any list of Westminster words, &c. (both those which are obsolete and those in common use), together with any explanations or derivations which may be given. It would be an additional favour if the mode of pronunciation were given in each case.

Hoping that this letter may bear some fruit,

I am, yours truly,
A. P. ALSOPP.

P.S.—It would expedite matters if intending contributors would send their communications direct to me.

Hindlip Hall, Worcester.

June 6th, 1881.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The author of the article on Westminster in a recently published work on 'English Public Schools' has stated that our Debating Society 'only flourishes through the collateral advantages of membership.' Being a member of that useful but unpretentious Society, I should wish to enjoy all collateral advantages to the utmost, although I have been unable to discover any such privileges. Can you or any of your readers enlighten me on this subject?

Believe me to be, yours truly,
M. W. D. S.

[We cannot recall any advantages accruing to members of the Debating Society, except the privilege of hearing the Debates. Some of our readers may, however, be better informed.—EDITOR.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIBER.—We fear we cannot take any steps in the matter. To quote Terence slightly altered, 'Non ratio verum argentum deerit.'

MASSACHUSETTS.—Your contribution is hardly suited for a school paper. The language is too high-flown, and the subject somewhat too hackneyed for our columns.

L.M.N.—Your letter was a little too late. Look out 'Supplementary' in an English Dictionary.

NOTICES.

All contributions for the July number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before July 16, 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 R. H. COKE, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office. Subscribers resident at Oxford can pay their subscriptions to W. A. PECK, Esq., Christ Church, Oxford.

Most of the back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

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

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

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