



The Elizabethan.

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A FORGOTTEN POEM.

HIDDEN away, no matter precisely where, in the lumber-room of literature there is still extant a poem of over 200 lines, in the heroic couplet, on Westminster School. It bears date 1736, and is anonymous. From internal evidence we are inclined to believe that it was indited by the pen of an enthusiastic T.B.—whether past or present it is impossible to say—possibly in his last term. Whether in these days of severe competition it would have secured the Gumbleton, we must leave it to our critical readers to decide. We can only declare for our own part that we have read many a Gumbleton which was not half so funny or so worthy of rescue from oblivion. We make bold to think that a short commentary on, and a few salient extracts from, this forgotten gem will be of some interest to present Westminsters, if

not to those who, being children of the same mother, are yet of a larger growth.

The opening lines do not promise badly :—

Whose praise more justly can my Muse recite
Than thine, great School, of whom she learnt to write?

The approach to Up-School suggests a contrast and a symbol :—

The outward rough, but grand the inward frame,
Where arts and learnings point the way to fame ;
Which when the pleas'd spectator would survey,
A few stone-steps direct and lead the way,
Which to our youth in emblem may commend,
They step by step to learning must ascend.

Then follows a description of Up-School itself, 'where awful Busby's picture decks the place. It is pleasant to note that in those days cleanliness, if not next to godliness, was at any rate a near neighbour of learning—though the case was exceptional ; for

There you for once an ancient building see,
From filth, from all-impending cobwebs, free.

'Fixed,' we read, 'to support the roof above'—surely a superfluous, not to say prosy, remark—and also 'to stem the tide of Time's impetuous wave'—a much more poetical flight—

Nine stately beams their spacious arches show,
And add a lustre to the School below,
Where, 'midst the honours which her vot'ries pay,
Pleas'd learning stalks triumphant ev'ry day.

And long may she continue so to stalk! The Muses, it seems, are quite unable to resist so happy a hunting-ground; they promptly run away from home, or as our poet, in a vision of Daily Telegraphese, puts it, 'to their Parnassus bid a long adieu,' and fly incontinently to the more congenial clime of Little Dean's Yard, where henceforth

Perch'd on each beam the lovely sisters sit,
And there dispense their favours and their wit.

Curious observers may no doubt to this day detect them in these strictly reserved, if somewhat draughty, seats. We can but cry *Ite, Camenae*—'Go it, ye cripples!'

Here, one would think, was the place for a spirited account of the Pancake Greaze, but the bard maintains a discreet silence. When, by the way, was that now time-honoured function inaugurated? At any rate *after* 1736, it would seem, for a poet of this calibre would never wittingly have ignored what might easily have made a good fifty-line episode. Nor does he mention College, or the Play, whence we argue that he was a T.B., fond of his school, and perhaps fonder still of dropping into poetry. However this may be, he passes to a detailed, and it will, we think, be admitted, and delightfully naïve, *catalogue raisonné* of the different Forms ('classes,' oddly enough, he called them, though 'form,' in this sense, is as old as 1560, *i.e.* as Westminster itself). Then, as now, they reached, and did not exceed, the mystic number seven, which leads our impassioned bard to suggest that 'they with the Pleiades in lustre vie'—a great compliment to that highly respectable constellation. There were evidently games in those days, for the School generally is described as 'studious at home and active in the field,' besides being 'to ev'ry liberal art most amply prone' (how's that for high?), so that, as a natural consequence, its happy members have, apparently without effort, 'ev'ry learned language made their own.' By way of a further modest compliment the seven Forms are likened to the Seven Sages, 'the wonder and the glory of mankind.' (Ahem!)

The last 120 lines of the poem are devoted to the detailed account, already indicated, of the character and work of the several Forms. It is quite funny enough to bear quoting at length, but the exigences of space forbid us to do more than cite one or two of the *differentiae*, or distinguishing characteristics, of each of these singularly gifted classes. The very small boys began then, as peradventure they do now, with Æsop's Fables, tempered in those palmy days by Busby's Grammar—or, to adopt our author's less matter-of-fact version,

Stern Busby's ever-honoured precepts teach
By easy rules the rudiments of speech.

These dear little boys of Class I. were, in the early part of the eighteenth century, as we are relieved to hear, 'undisguis'd by art'; and, after all, 'tho' unlearn'd, innocence is sweet.' Hear, hear! Mark this, little boys. In Class II., thanks, no doubt, to the rarefying influence of the Busbeian grammatical method—

Æsop in a clearer light is seen,
Here they perceive to what his fables lean.

What surpassingly shrewd little boys, to be sure! When one of them gets a 'Sunday out,'

You'd wonder how his forward genius shines:
He fools his grooms, tho' ne'er so much discerning,
And makes his mother wonder at his learning.

But in Class III. things become serious. No more Æsop now. Here they dally with Martial (well bowdlerized, let us hope), Ovid, and 'Justin.' Who's he? Does it mean, we wonder, Justinian, Emperor and writer of 'Institutes,' or Justinus the historian, or Justin Martyr? All three uncommonly dry reading, anyway, for Class III. In this Form composition was first attempted, especially, it seems, English verse, and the Laureate is invited to see how

. . . this bright class to genial lines gives birth,
Tho' not superior, yet of equal worth,
To your admir'd profundity of verse:
For if they *don't* write better, they *can't* worse.

Bravo, Third Form! But it is certainly a little rough on Cibber.

In Class IV. we are really getting on. There they not only read Virgil, but essay 'the hoarser Greek,' whatever that may be, possibly a pestilent variety which has providentially gone out of fashion; or, again, the phrase may refer merely to pronunciation. The Fourth-form boy of 1736 was a force to be seriously reckoned

with. When he goes home his nurse marvels at his prodigious learning; what time he

Tuggs with the curate at a long dispute,
And strikes him with his stronger reasons mute.

Poor curate! Yet it savours rather of bathos when we read lower down that these consummate logic-choppers of Class IV. are, after all, only 'design'd for counters, or for lawyers' clerks.' The young gentlemen of the Fifth Form of that date took a distinctly parliamentary view of life, reading a little Horace for refreshment (or quotations), but browsing mainly upon 'the precious sages' (no milk diet that), and devoting all their spare time and energy, it appears, to Deb. Soc.—

Each takes the Politician's place by turns,
Each for his country's cause impatient burns,
Rails at the German (*hear, hear!*), baffles haughty Spain,
And shrugs lest France should trick us in the main.

Evidently the seed-plot of patriotism, Class V. The Sixth Form, being 'in ev'ry learned classic skill'd,' not unnaturally aims high. It is, accordingly, the Sixth which

From day to day with learned youth supplies
And honours (*think of that!*) both the Universities.

We trust that this Form, at the present day, lives up to its ancient reputation. We learn incidentally that Dryden, Rowe, Prior, Cowley, were all in it.

The doings of the Seventh are beyond even our highly imaginative bard's powers of description. Description, indeed, is simply beggared. Here enumeration is hard enough at this dizzy height, for here 'ev'ry tongue and ev'ry language meet' (what a pandemoniacal Babel there must have been!). Only the most crabbed and refractory Greek, if we except Homer, is studied, and a queer taste is developed in the direction of Hebrew and, perhaps, Chinese, 'for Eastern tongues are counted rough no more.' It is in a kind of reverent whisper, as if he were in church, that the poet touches upon the after-career of the young giants who have thus successfully scaled the Olympian heights. He hints at 'mitred heads' which hence 'have took their rise,' and we gather vaguely and with a seemly awe that it is the province of the Seventh hereafter 'to deck the Church and prop the falling State.' An anxious future, truly!

This charming poem concludes with a dark mention of the 'birch-room,' which lay 'beyond the utmost limits of the School,' *i.e.* of

Up-School, and was placed thus suggestively in the rear, as our poet pleasantly surmises,

. . . to show design'd
Its inclination for the parts behind.

Possibly a far-fetched deduction. After duly apostrophising 'ye awful twigs,' which were kept near 'the Shell's high concave walls,' he has no heart for more, and ends with a respectful allusion to Freind, the then headmaster, 'our ruler and our king,' whom he playfully imagines to be a metamorphosed Phœbus, who 'smiles on his sons and warms their rising lays.' Coming as it does immediately after the account of the birch, the delightfully 'undesigned coincidence' of the final phrase is perhaps the funniest thing in all these two hundred and odd funny lines.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 60.—SIR RICHARD CARR GLYN, BART.

ALTHOUGH the centenary of Nelson's victory at Aboukir Bay has been passed over with comparative neglect, in deference to the susceptibilities of our neighbours across the water, there is another event, now just one hundred years old, in reference to which we may ask: 'Who fears to talk of "'98," without any fear of international complications?'—and it is not inappropriate to wind up the year with a brief notice of the O.W. who was Lord Mayor of London in the year of the Irish Rebellion—for it was to the mayoralty of Sir Richard Carr Glyn that we referred.

The family of Glyn claims its origin from North Wales and early split into two branches—the elder of which was made illustrious by the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth—himself an O.W., and rightly or wrongly connected with School tradition which we will not insult our readers by relating again. This eminent lawyer altered the spelling of his name to Glynne, and was dutifully imitated by all his descendants until his male line became extinct in the person of that Sir Stephen at whose death the Hawarden estate passed to his brother-in-law, William Ewart Gladstone. The members of the younger branch do not claim any special notice prior to the days of Sir Richard Glyn, who laid the foundations of the family fortunes by his able administration of the affairs of the bank of Glyn and Hallifax, of which he was the senior partner. This bank, which, from an origin harder to trace than even the sources of the Nile, grew and grew until, at the time when it was converted into a joint stock company, it could claim a larger business than any other private bank, was situated at 18 Birchin Lane. Its senior partner became Lord

Mayor and Member of Parliament for the City, but, having displeased his constituents by voting against Wilkes, was unseated, though subsequently returned for Coventry. Is it possible, if we may be pardoned the digressive question, that this incident originated the expression 'sending to Coventry'? Sir Richard received the honour of a baronetcy, which descended to his eldest son, and is still enjoyed by the Glyn of Ewell.

Richard Carr Glyn was the eldest son of Sir Richard's second marriage, with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Carr, citizen and silk-mercator, himself the descendant of a Northumbrian baronet, and was born the 2nd of February, 1755. He was educated at Westminster with his brother Thomas, his junior by a year, who obtained a commission in the Foot Guards, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1793 for his gallantry in capturing a French flag at the battle of Lincelles. His brother's lot was a more peaceable and also a more profitable one. On his father's death, in 1773, he became a partner in the firm which now bore the title of Hallifax, Mills, Glyn and Mitton, though ten years later the names of Mills and Glyn changed places. In 1789, Sir Thomas Hallifax, who had been Lord Mayor in 1776, retired, and the firm became R. C. Glyn, Mills and Mitton. At Midsummer, 1790, the senior partner was elected Sheriff, and in the following September, Alderman for Bishopsgate Ward, becoming Lord Mayor in due course on the 9th November, 1798. He was the second of his family and the third senior partner in his firm (in whose style the name Hallifax had reappeared in the preceding year, and which was now Glyn, Mills, Hallifax and Co.) to dispense the civic hospitality of the Mansion House. We may note that the year of his mayoralty bore so much resemblance to the present year of grace that public attention was much directed to the presence of the French in Egypt—not indeed to the appearance of four Frenchmen in a distant province, but to the occupation of the whole country by a veteran army under the first commander of the day. But the resemblance is increased by the fact that both Bonaparte and Marchand found Egypt easier to reach than to leave. It is not probable, however, that 1899 will witness so close a parallel to the events of the later months of Glyn's mayoralty, for though it is always the unexpected which happens, we shall certainly be surprised if next year witnesses an alliance of England and Russia for the purpose of invading Holland. One more curious coincidence may be expected, neither prologue nor epilogue in 1798 contains any reference to O.W.ness, if we may coin the word, of the chief civic magistrate; but writing in the unenlightened ignorance of a mere T.B., and an ex-T.B. at that—we shall be surprised if the epilogue of 1898 does not contain some reference to a turtle. The story of De Rougemont may produce a tardy recognition of the Mayoralty of Glyn.

But to resume. On his election to the dignity of Lord Mayor, Glyn became President of Bridewell and

Bethlehem Hospitals, at the former of which his full-length portrait by Hoppner is still to be seen. On November 22, 1800, he was created a baronet; but as more than a year had elapsed since he had vacated the civic chair, one is inclined to think that his patent was granted rather as a political than a municipal reward—for Glyn had taken his seat for the Cornish borough of St. Ives in 1796 and voted steadily in support of Pitt's administration. As he held his seat until 1802, there can be little doubt that he voted for the legislative union with Ireland, a fact worthy of notice in view of the liberality with which his descendant, Lord Wolverton, is commonly believed to have supported the agitation for the repeal of that union.

In 1811 the style of the bank was again changed to Glyn, Mills, Hallifax, Glyn and Co., on the admittance of Sir Richard's fourth son, George Carr, to a partnership, and in 1826 the bank premises were removed from Birchin Lane to 67 Lombard Street. In 1829 Sir Richard became Senior Alderman and Father of the Corporation, and as such was elected Alderman for the ward of Bridge Without, the usual practice in such cases. In 1830 the title of the bank underwent another alteration, and it was henceforward known as Sir R. C. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills and Co. Why Sir Richard waited thirty years before employing his title in the name of the firm, and why the second Glyn disappeared from it, as George Glyn continued a partner, I have no explanation to offer. In 1851 the title was abbreviated to Glyn, Mills and Co., and only underwent one further change in 1864 on amalgamation with another firm, when it became Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. In 1885 it was formed into a joint-stock company, but retained its former style and remained for the most part the property of the families whose names it bears.

Five years after his election as Alderman of Bridge Without, Sir Richard resigned his Aldermanic gown and died three years later, on April 27, 1838, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He married in July 1785, Mary, daughter of John Plumtre, of Nottingham and Fredville, in Kent, and had issue six sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter died in infancy. The remaining five sons were all educated at Westminster. Richard Plumtre, the eldest, succeeded his father in the baronetcy and died unmarried in 1863, at the age of seventy-six, when the baronetcy devolved on the eldest son of his second brother, Richard Thomas John, who went to India as a writer in the Company's service, and died in 1836. Sir Richard's third son, Thomas Christopher, a barrister and joint-editor of a collection of cases in bankruptcy, died in 1827, at the age of thirty-eight. The fourth, George Carr, entered the firm, and eventually became senior partner. He married one of the Grenfells of Taplow Court, and is the ancestor of the present Lord Wolverton. Carr John, the youngest of the sons, and the only Queen's Scholar among the five, was elected to Christ Church in 1818 and took holy orders. On the other hand, the de-

scendants of Sir Richard's brother, Thomas, evinced a decided preference for College—four sons and three grandsons appearing in different elections. Four of these played in the *Andria*: Thomas Clayton as Chremes in 1806, George Henry as Mysis in 1811, Robert Spencer as Sosia in 1815, and Henry Thomas as Davus in 1840. Richard Carr figures in the *Adelphi* of 1808, Clayton William Feake in the *Phormio* and *Eunuchus* of 1838 and 1839, and Egerton Robert in the same plays of 1843 and 1844. George Henry played also in the *Eunuchus* of 1812 and the *Andria* of 1813, Robert Spencer in the *Phormio* of 1814 and the *Eunuchus* of 1816, and Henry Thomas in the *Eunuchus* of 1839, the only case in which two Glyn's appeared in the caste together. This is an age for making and breaking records, and it would be curious to know whether the Glyn record of three brothers appearing in different performances of the same play has ever been surpassed, though in the next generation three brothers of the same name played in two performances of the same play. Perhaps some one learned in the history of the play will be able to answer this query.

With regard to the Old Westminster whose name stands at the head of this memoir, personal details are necessarily few. A Lord Mayor has but few opportunities of showing individuality, and the work of a banker can only be judged by experts; but the prosperity and stability of the great firm, whose head he remained for nearly half a century, is the best proof of his financial genius, especially when we remember that that half-century witnessed some of the most disastrous commercial crises which the world has ever known; it was in the year preceding Glyn's mayoralty that the funds fell to the lowest figure ever recorded, and the results alone are sufficient to entitle Sir Richard Carr Glyn to take his place, among the best men of business of 'a nation of shopkeepers.'

FLOREAT.

School Notes.

WE regret to have to announce that the Headmaster will not be among us this term. Owing to ill-health he has been ordered a sea voyage, and he will not return till the end of April, when we hope his good health will have been thoroughly restored.

It is our pleasant duty to record the appointment of Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q.C. (O.W.), to succeed Lord Hawkins as Judge of the High Court. He was called to the Bar in 1868, and took silk in 1885, being in the same year appointed to the Recordership of Exeter. He has represented Mid Surrey in Parliament continuously since 1885.

We note with great pleasure the appointment of the Very Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams (O.W.), Dean of St. Asaph, to the Bishopric of Bangor. In honour of the event the Monitorial Council are to attend his Consecration in the Abbey on the Feast of the Purification.

We welcome to Westminster Mr. Hugo Sharpley, who has come to share with Mr. Smedley the work of the Seventh this term. Mr. Sharpley comes from Corpus Christi College, Oxford: he took a 1st Class in Mods. and a 2nd in Greats. Until recently he was an assistant-master at Marlborough.

We congratulate O.W.W. on their splendid fight in their London Cup tie against Casuals. We are assured by one who saw the game that they were unlucky not to win. In the re-play they were beaten 2-1, after a plucky game, during the greater part of which they played only ten men, owing to an injury to R. R. Campbell.

R. N. R. Blaker toured with the Corinthians at Christmas with conspicuous success. L. Y. Barnby also toured with the Casuals.

It appears we are to have electric light throughout the School earlier than we expected. Workmen are busy putting it in College and the Class Rooms; we hope the results will more than make up for the present discomfort.

The Games Committee has purchased new goals for the 1st Game ground. They look remarkably sturdy, and are a very great improvement on the old ones.

As the fund for painting shields Up-School is exhausted, the addition of achievements must depend upon particular benefactions. Lieut.-Colonel George Newdigate has kindly undertaken to provide the coat of his ancestor, Sir Roger Newdigate. As the alternate panels in the top row are full, it is proposed to begin a new row above the daïs. As the founder of the 'Newdigate,' and still more as a reviver of architectural taste, Sir Roger is entitled to such a place of honour.

REVIEW.

THE NEW 'ANNALS.'*

EIGHTEEN hundred odd years after his Roman predecessor in the title, Mr. Sargeant has added a new book of 'Annals' to history. The suggested compari-

* *Annals of Westminster School.* By John Sargeant. Methuen.

son—not, be it hoped, odious—is neither, perhaps, inappropriate, for Annals of Westminster School is a history quite Tacitean in concentration of much matter into few words. The book is a mass of facts and instances, names and anecdotes, with comments often humorous, never pointless. A random instance is the reference to the buildings of Markham, Headmaster in 1753:—‘One of them, now known as Rigaud’s, was re-built in 1897; but the other, Grant’s, still stands. Its external architecture is hardly a work of consummate imagination.’ The whole work seems to show compression, yet is not marred.

But to this compression may be partly due a result at which readers may cavil, though those who do, turn rather against themselves. Mr. Sargeant presupposes in his readers a great knowledge of the period over which his work extends, especially of the time when the history of Westminster—if not quite the history of England—at any rate led, through the genius of her children, more directly to the wider field than to-day, when the boast of a past prologue was even more justifiable than now, which asserted that when any famous name was mentioned

He is a Westminster, or else his peer
—was educated here.

This most noble period of the School’s history Mr. Sargeant has nobly set forth. But his readers must be his equals to recognise every one of the pageant of names that passes before their eyes, or else must turn, like children to mother, to the help and protection of a Dictionary of Biography. But the tale Mr. Sargeant has to tell is well worth that trouble.

A little knowledge is not a dangerous thing when it impels to search after more. So let us turn to quotation. The book breaks new ground on every page. There is many a new story. Here is a good precedent:—‘. . . There was at times a desire to sleep in school. The necessity was wisely’ (mark it, election candidates!) ‘recognised, and leave could formally be obtained to drop the head upon the desk,’ *à propos* of which we learn that the classical derivation of the school word ‘dos’ gave it a place in dictionaries of the time. With so voluminous a work as ‘Westminster School’ preceding it, the book is wonderfully new. But the two authors have chosen widely diverse lines. In the ‘Annals’ we only meet the author once—in the phonetic spelling of Tothill Fields!

Westminster’s great masters and pupils are more than puppets on the stage of her times. Mr. Sargeant draws his characters to the life. Once even we are given a portrait outside the walls of the School—an excellent sketch of Swift, ‘who found his nearest approach to happiness in supposing himself to manage other men’s business.’ On the School’s greatest Headmaster the author is especially great. We need not leave the book with our previous general idea that Busby was longest Headmaster, and had a

marked proclivity towards the rod. This last phase of his character is not insisted upon. We read before his chapters, ‘From the first the School was under the shadow of the rod.’ Instead, the author goes deeper and shows the foundations of Busby’s success—‘his enthusiasm was catching’; his tenets are thus summed—‘The dogma is educationally worthless, the ideal is everything’; ‘his power over the conscience’ was one of his greatest gifts; it is shown how he carried his boys with him everywhere, even into politics. To-day, perhaps, the Debating Society retains less trace of this enthusiasm than it might, but Busby was doubtless the greatest father of the School’s importance which was culminating under Nicoll. Reading, let us glory in page 172: ‘The stranger . . . in these days . . . probably has little thought of the prominent place which, for more than a century and a half after the death of Elizabeth, the Westminster boy held in the nation’s sight. . . . In a smaller England the boys’ doings could even have a political significance. . . . The boys’ verdict on a play had a value in the eyes of author and manager.’

The time of sorrow is not glossed over. About 1790 bullying was arising—not the healthy, if forcible, correction by which boys make each other men, but the kind which degraded the school in the eyes of the world, resulting when ‘some of the masters thought that a new-comer must take his chance,’ so that ‘the practical joke had terrors for the shy boy,’ whom the writer is at pains to compare with ‘the owl forced on the daylight’ twice within a dozen pages. Then ‘the growing greatness of Eton began about this period to tell upon Westminster.’ We are taught how little cause we have to love the Chapter, who held the government of the School until a Body was appointed for the purpose. Not until 1845 did Dean Samuel Wilberforce give promise of rescuing the School from the Chapter. ‘A study of the statutes might have strengthened his condemnation’ of them. Soon, however, ‘he was promoted to the see of Oxford.’ Westminster was to owe its salvation to an old Carthusian, whom the two Schools, together with the House, have but lately mourned. ‘The income was barely six hundred a year; some of the Chapter were hostile, and some of the Under Masters were notoriously incompetent,’ when Henry Liddell came, and, as Headmaster, saved Westminster.

The reader reaches the revival with a great relief, and so is led to the end, where finds expression the sentiment of the whole book—‘To-day, as much as ever, her sons’ love for her grows with the flying terms, and, as an abiding presence, passes with them from the cloister of her life.’

It is impossible here to touch every notable point in the ‘Annals.’ The presence of these—fine writing, fine sentiment, sustained interest, and genuine humour, and a strong setting to the glory of the subject—should be enough to make the book a necessity of Westminster life. A man’s school—that indefinite being to which idiom has conveniently given the feminine gender—is his first love; and Mr. Sargeant

helps (if that be necessary) to make the first love the longest.

The book is pleasantly clothed in a cover whose intention is the School colour. It is also frequently illustrated. The technique of Mr. Kneen's work is fine—notably in the 'Room in Ashburnham House'; the reproduction is admirable, and the older pictures are of great interest. While every illustration deserves careful attention, there is one (towards the end) that even demands it.

Mr. Sargeant is no plagiarist. He has not used the word 'Floreat.'

CIS.

THE FIELDS.

FOOTBALL.

WESTMINSTER *v.* SELWYN COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

ON Wednesday, November 16, this match was played Up-Fields; Willett took his old place at left half, Young having recovered from his injury. Westminster won the toss, and Bompas kicked off at 2.35 from the hospital end. The game was very even at first, but soon the School forwards forced a corner which Foster took and sent straight to Willett, who scored the first goal of the match for Westminster. On the kick off the School again became prominent, and another corner resulted but without effect. Soon after this Pashley was offside, and from the kick-off the ball was taken into the Westminster territory, but was soon brought back, as Clarke got offside. Selwyn, however, worked the ball back, but Anderson saved the shot, and eventually, after some exciting play, the ball was sent over the bar. But it was not long before Selwyn again had the best of matters, and it was only through a very fine save of Anderson that prevented the visitors from scoring. After this the School played up, and the forwards at last got away again; but Jacob sent the ball to Pashley, who was again offside. However, the ball was again brought up to the Selwyn goal, and some skilful combination was seen which resulted in Bompas increasing the lead with a good shot. The ball remained in the visitors' quarters, and though Jacob, Foster, and Young in succession shot behind, the score remained unaltered at the call of half-time. On re-starting, the visitors pressed, but Clarke was pulled up for being offside, and a corner was conceded to the School, but Beveridge sent the ball over the bar. Then Pashley took a pass and ran down, but could not get past the visitors' backs, who transferred the ball to the other end, and a corner resulted, but nothing came of it. The visitors, however, did not remain long in front of the Westminster goal, as a good combined run by the School forwards ended in a splendid shot by Jacob, which just skimmed the bar. At last, however, Selwyn forced a corner,

from which they scored their first goal; and it was not long before this was repeated after a good run down the right wing. After this the game proved very even and exciting; numerous shots were aimed at either goal, and as it was very nearly time, it appeared as though the match must end in a draw; such, however, was not to be the case, for the Selwyn forwards just before the call of time managed to defeat Anderson, thus putting on their third goal. The School had much more of the game than their opponents, and did not deserve to be beaten; they seemed to tire in the second half, and the defence went to pieces in the last ten minutes.

Teams:—

SELWYN COLLEGE.

R. C. Wilson (goal), R. Henslow and A. M. Williams (backs), R. Hughes, C. Archer and L. Jones (Halves), S. Clarke, R. M. Maples, V. Haughton, A. K. Swan, H. W. Owen (forwards).

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal), A. C. Barnby and H. W. Beveridge (backs), A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves), R. Pashley, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, and R. B. Featherstone (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, December 3: the ground was in good condition, but there was a troublesome cross-wind. Kennedy had a trial at outside right, Pashley crossing over to outside left in place of Featherstone. Westminster lost the toss, and kicked off from the hospital end at 2.45 P.M. The ball was constantly in touch for the first few minutes, neither side making much headway. At last the School forwards got together and took the ball down the field, Harris passing to Bompas in front of goal, giving him a splendid chance of scoring, but he waited too long and was tackled by Pemberton. The visitors' forwards then showed some fine combination, culminating in Foster putting in a very hot shot, which was somewhat luckily saved by Anderson. For some time after this the game was very even, but Foster set the visitors' forwards going again, and gave Terry a good chance of scoring, but the effort, however, went wide. Westminster then pressed hard and Stenning had plenty to do for some minutes, Harris sending in two good shots in quick succession; but Pemberton relieved with a huge kick, from which Terry obtained possession of the ball, and outpacing everyone got right away, and scored with rather a soft shot, which Anderson made a poor attempt to save, fisting the ball into the net (0-1). This roused the School, and when the whistle sounded for half-time, they were pressing hard. On re-starting, the right wing of the School took the ball down straight from kick-off, but Bompas again missed a good opportunity by shooting wide. Foster then made a very pretty dribble down, but was stopped by Willett coming across, who robbed him neatly, and passed

to Harris. Tomlinson, however, returned the ball to Foster, who, after tricking two men, hit the post, but from the rebound sent it into the net (0-2). The School forwards were then conspicuous for some minutes, pressing considerably, but all their efforts were spoilt by miserable shooting, Jacob missing two easy chances in less than a minute. However, he scored with a lucky shot which Stenning allowed to slip through his legs. Encouraged by this success the School played up hard, and looked like making the scores even, but their shooting was again at fault, and just before the finish Foster made a nice run down, sending in a hot shot with which Anderson had no chance. The whistle then blew, leaving the School beaten by (3-1). The forwards showed much better combination, but were horribly weak in front of goal; Terry was much too good for A. L. Foster, and the whole of the defence seemed a trifle off colour. R. E. Foster and Terry were very good for the visitors. Teams were:—

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. W. Beveridge (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (half-backs); S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

K. H. Stenning (goal); S. Pemberton, C. B. S. Collier (backs); H. Goldberg, F. W. Tomlinson, H. R. Vickers (half-backs); H. Terry, R. E. Foster, B. N. Lang, T. F. Fox, R. C. Hill (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

This match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, November 26. The Casuals kindly sent a team at very short notice instead of Magdalene College, Oxford, who had to scratch owing to a cup tie. Considering the heavy rain during the week, the ground was in wonderfully good condition, although very slippery in places. The visitors arrived short, but substitutes were found for them, and a start was made at 3 P.M. Casuals kicked off, but the School forwards took the ball down the field, and for the first few minutes simply bombarded the visitors' goal; but the shooting was very poor, and Sprules had only two or three shots to save. The Casuals then got away, and Milne very luckily scored for them (0-1). From now until half-time the School had all the game, but could not score, the Casuals' goal having some wonderful escapes. The second half was entirely in the School's favour, the Casuals only crossing the half-way line twice, but none of the School forwards seemed to have any idea where the Casuals' goal was, and they only scored once, through Bompas. Towards the end it began to get so dark that it was quite impossible to see what was happening, and the whistle blew, putting an end to a very poor game, which resulted in a draw (1-1).

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal), A. C. Barnby, R. Wynter (backs), A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves), S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

OLD WESTMINSTER
FREEMASONS.

A MEETING of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal on Tuesday, October 18. The following members were present:—S. H. West, W.M., H. E. Rawson, S.W., W. A. Ellis, J.W., Thomas Wakley, junr., P.M., Treasurer, J. B. Liberty, S.D., F. G. Hallett, J.D., Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Past Grand Chaplain, Very Rev. Watkin Williams, Grand Chaplain, W. J. Armitage, P. Stirling Lee, and T. Stirling Lee.

The guests were: Bro. Crawford Thomson (O.W.), M.D., (P.M. Æsculapius Lodge), Bro. C. H. Miller, (Isaac Newton Lodge), and Bro. Bland.

Bro. Thomas Stirling Lee was admitted to the third degree by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Major Herbert E. Rawson, R.E., was elected to fill the office of Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year, and W. Bro. Thomas Wakley, junr., was re-elected as Treasurer.

The sum of one guinea was voted to the St. Paul's Valetta Restoration Fund. At the conclusion of business the members and their guests dined together, as usual, a pleasant evening being spent.

The Installation meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal on Tuesday, December 20. The following members were present: S. H. West, H. E. Rawson, W. A. Ellis, Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, R. J. Mure, Thomas Wakley, junr., C. M. Barker, W. Hicks, E. M. Tomlinson, C. W. Stephenson, H. Sutherland, H. F. Manisty, Walter Tomlinson, W. E. Horne, F. G. Hallett, Philip S. Lee, W. J. Armitage, A. B. Horne, T. S. Lee, and G. J. Crawford Thomson. The guests were: R. Horton Smith (P. G. Registrar), E. Beaumont (Chancery Bar Lodge), Major Burn Murdoch (Virginia Lodge, N.S.), Capt. Russell (Oakley Lodge), E. C. Ellis (Victoria Lodge), Major-General H. T. Arbuthnot (Warden Lodge), E. H. Widnell (St. Mary Magdalen Lodge), Ernest J. Humphery (Grand Stewards' Lodge), Robert E. Baynes (Apollo Lodge), W. S. Colman (Æsculapius Lodge), F. Hollebone (St. Andrew's Lodge), Claude Bagallay (Chancery Bar).

W. Bro. Charles Yvone Riland Bedford (O.W.), P.M. of the Warden Lodge, No. 794, and W. Bro. George James Crawford Thomson, M.D. (O.W.), P.M. of the Æsculapius Lodge, No. 2410, were elected

as joining members of the Lodge. Bro. H. E. Rawson, the Worshipful Master elect, was then duly installed by Bro. S. H. West, the Worshipful Master, and subsequently proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the year.

Bros. Hallett, Armitage, and A. B. Horne, were elected members of the Audit Committee.

A Past Master's Jewel of the Lodge was presented to Bro. S. H. West, in token of the appreciation by the Lodge of his services. During his year of office he has initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge three Old Westminsters.

The Lodge voted the sum of £10. 10s. to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to be placed on the list of W. Bro. Wakley, who would represent the Lodge as Steward on the occasion of the Festival to be held in February.

The appointment of Bro. the Very Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, Dean of St. Asaph, to the Bishopric of Bangor was heard of with pleasure, and the congratulations of the brethren were given to him. It may be added that since this meeting took place, another member of the Lodge has received a high honour, W. Bro. T. T. Bucknill, Q.C., having been made a Judge of the High Court.

After the conclusion of business the brethren and their guests dined together, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed. By kind permission of the Dean of Westminster, the Warren Hastings Cup graced the banquet table.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

AN Exhibition was held in the Scott Library on December 10, and prizes were awarded to C. Eyre, R. P. Kitson, and H. Edmunds. The prints were good on the whole, and over eighty were sent in. P. M. Napier and H. Edmunds exhibited enlargements. Mr. Jones kindly acted as judge, and the following is taken from his report:—

The following points have been recognised:—Toning, mounting, finish, focus spots, choice of scene, picturesqueness, correct arrangement for effect. Also an attempt is made to allow for difficulty of subject. The really best all-round photograph is one of Eyre's, entitled, 'When the Wind,' &c. The subject is most difficult, the arrangement good, the cloud effect excellent. It should have been enlarged, but unfortunately the mounting is not satisfactory, and the finish might be better. The best sets of three are: C. R. B. Eyre, R. P. Kitson, and H. Edmunds. Edmunds adds an excellent enlargement, which is difficult to compare with smaller photos. His second enlargement has merits, but the original negative is not clear enough.

House Notes.

COLLEGE.—It is with deep regret that we hear that E. E. Cotterill is not going to return to Westminster. He has been absent since the middle of

last Lent Term, owing to an illness which the doctors were quite at a loss to treat. We are glad to hear that he is now stronger, but he is unfortunately not well enough to return. His loss will be greatly felt by all, both socially and in games, and we can confidently say that he has the sincere sympathy of all who were here with him. During the second half of last term we were so much engrossed in the Play that, apart from that, we have little to record, except the rather unexpected departure of A. F. Smith.

ASHBURNHAM.—We much regret the loss of Beveridge and Featherstone. They will be greatly missed in our games. There are six new boys this term. The trial House match against Rigauds was most disappointing; Wynter, perhaps, played best for the House. We hope for better things from the team in future. Day and Harris have been made monitors. The electric light, which is in progress, will be a great boon. We congratulate Joseph on gaining the Phillimore Translation Prize, and H. M. Edmunds on winning a prize in the photographic competition. We also congratulate H. W. Beveridge on his golfing achievements in the holidays. Beveridge and Joseph beat Kirby and Featherstone in the final of the fives ties.

GRANT'S.—G. H. King, S. D. Jolly, and S. H. Newton left last term, and two new fellows have come up the House this term. M. S. Baillie has been made a monitor. We are again indebted to H. W. and N. M. Smyth for presenting a cup as Grantite challenge cup for racquets. We are pleased to see that W. F. Fox is fit again: he played a very sound game against Casuals in the London cup tie.

HOME BOARDERS.—We got into the finals in Trials last term, beating Grant's by 6-2, but were badly beaten by Rigauds by 9-2, when we were without Summerhays. R. D. Bartlett has left, but we have two new fellows to keep up our numbers.

RIGAUDS.—Our four representatives in the XI. played right up to the end of term. Myers also appeared again for the second XI. In the trials we defeated Ashburnham somewhat easily in the first round (7-0); and in the final Home-Boarders, by 9-2 after a fair game. We are glad that the match was able to be played after all, for at one time it was feared that it would be scratched, owing to exams. Yard ties may be said to be progressing, though with no alarming rapidity. Congratulations to Kitson on winning a photographic prize. We are pleased to note that L. Y. Barnby and Blaker are once more in the football field. A report is current that in the holidays K. B. Anderson won fame and glory by his skill and address at hockey. We expect to see him ere long playing in the North and South match.

ANNUAL RECORDS.

It is thought that a general record of the promotions and appointments of Westminsters will be of interest to our subscribers. First-class honours are mentioned in the School class list, but other appointments appear but casually in our pages. Our list should be not only a chronicle of honours, but a record of professions and careers. It should, for instance, include all appointments to benefices, and to posts in the military and civil services. The present list, compiled under some difficulties, and doubtless very defective, is given as a specimen of what is intended. It is proposed to publish the list for 1898 about March next. The compiler will be obliged for notices of any appointments that are likely to escape him. They should be sent to the Editor.

1897.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Admiral G. G. Randolph and General W. H. Goodenough : K.C.B. F. W. Maclean, Q.C. : K.C.I.E. E. H. Wodehouse and Colonel A. E. Turner : C.B.

THE LAW.

Sir R. L. Vaughan Williams : Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. : Justice of the Queen's Bench Division.

Calls to the Bar.—F. Y. Eccles, A. W. Ganz, and E. F. B. Rolfe : Middle Temple.

THE CHURCH.

Ordinations.—F. Urch, E. V. Paget, and I. G. Farrar.

THE ARMY.

First Commissions.—T. C. Greenway : South Wales Borderers. F. W. B. Willett : Royal Sussex. H. Denning : Royal Marines.

Entrance.—G. C. B. Loch, W. V. D. Mathews, and R. H. Phillimore : R.M.A. S. H. F. Muriel and C. E. L. Johnston : R.M.C.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.B. : Governor of Fiji. H. B. Cox : Assistant Legal Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office. D. Shearme and F. B. Sherring : I.C.S., entrance. A. R. Astbury : R.I.E.C., Cooper's Hill.

MEDICINE.

N. J. McCashie : Scholar of St. George's Hospital. G. S. Welham : Scholar of Charing Cross Hospital. H. C. Jonas : Meade Medal. H. B. Day : Warneford Scholar of King's College.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

University Scholarship and Prizes.—W. C. Mayne, Cambridge : Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship. R. Balfour, Cambridge : Winchester Prize. E. L. Thomas, Oxford : Senior Septuagint Prize.

First Classes.—R. Balfour, Cambridge : Classical Tripos, Pt. I. C. F. Watherston, Oxford : Mathematical Greats. E. P. Gurrett, Oxford : Natural Science. C. R. Beaven, Oxford : Mathematical Moderations.

Second Classes.—R. R. Campbell, E. H. Cox, and P. B. Henderson : Oxford, Greats. B. C. Boulter, S. C. Probyn, E. H. Waterfield, and J. F. Waters : Oxford, Classical Moderations. F. P. Farrar and T. N. R. Griffin : Cambridge, Theological Tripos.

Third Classes.—W. B. Hunt and F. J. Plashilt : Oxford, Greats. G. F. Martin, Oxford : Classical Moderations.

Scholarships.—R. Balfour : King's College, Cambridge. P. T. Jones : Christ Church, Oxford. R. K. Gaye : Trinity College, Cambridge (major).

Exhibitions.—D. Shearme and F. B. Sherring : Trinity College, Cambridge, I.C.S. M. L. Gwyer, W. S. Hopkyns, and R. E. More : Christ Church, Oxford, Election. W. F. Fox : Christ Church, Oxford, Boulter. C. D. Fisher : Christ Church, Oxford, Slade. M. L. Gwyer, Christ Church, Oxford : Fell. O. Salvin : Hon. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

SCHOOLS.

J. Langhorne : Head Master of the John Watson Institute. L. R. Holme : Deputy Professor of Political Science, Lennoxville, Canada. J. S. Shearme : Master at Repton.

ATHLETICS.

Blues.—H. O. C. Beasley : Cambridge, football. L. J. Moon : Cambridge, football. E. O. Kirlaw : Oxford, high jump.

POETRY.

THE WINTER SOLSTICE.

At the darkest of the year,
At the dead of winter drear,
When the bitter north winds blow,
Driving south the flocks of snow,
And beneath the dwindling day
Trees are bare and skies are grey :
And the world is bleak and drear,
Winter solstice of the year.
When the resting sun shines wan,
Then they kept the feast of yore,
That the resting sun began
To climb the heaven once more.

At the darkest of the world—
Crumbling faith and hope down-hurled,
In the gulf of sense, that still
Nothing cast therein could fill :
Ancient virtue waxing cold,
And the gods themselves, grown old,
From their dread dominion hurled—
Winter solstice of the world.
He was born, who brought to light
Life and Immortality ;
Lord of Day, in winter's night,
We keep the feast to Thee !

M. A. A. M.

Marriage.

NYE—GOOSEY—On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Haynes, M.A., Hubert, eldest son of Thomas Nye, of Wallington, Surrey, to Maude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Philip Goosey, of Ramsbury House, Clapham Rise, S.W.

Obituary.

WE have to regret the loss of a Westminster of Goodenough's day. EDWARD JOHN RANDOLPH was of Westminster descent on both sides, being a grandson of Bishop Randolph and of Sir Archibald Macdonald, while his great-grandfather, Thomas Lambard, was in College with Lord Mansfield under Freind. He was born in 1814, admitted in 1826, elected K.S. in 1828, and to Christ Church in 1832. For fifty-three years he held the rectory of Dunnington, and had been Canon of York for half a century. For half that time he was an active member of the Northern Convocation, and for many years Secretary of the Education Society of the Diocese. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir George Rich. Mr. Randolph died on December 10.

WE have to record the death of one of the last Westminsters of the rule of Dr. Page. WILLIAM PHILIP PINCKNEY was born in 1810, and admitted in 1818. He remained at the School nearly nine years, and was afterwards of Trinity College, Cambridge. For more than forty years he held the perpetual curacy of Rotherfield Greys.

WE have also to record the death of ROBERT ELLERKER LEWIN, who was born in 1860, was two years at the School, and was afterwards a member of the Stock Exchange. He died on November 1st.

WITH much regret we record the death of one of our immediate predecessors. WILLIAM WARWICK BATCHELOR, son of the Rector of Horsleydown, was born in 1874, and was at the School from 1884 to 1890. He went to Cooper's Hill and passed into the India Woods and Forests Department in 1894. In India he married, and became a District Forest Officer. At Vellore, on December 3, he was taken ill and died on the same day. His death is lamented by his many friends among his contemporary Westminsters.

HERVEY CHARLES PEHELL, who died on December 26, was the son and grandson of

Westminsters. Born in 1841, the son of Horace Robert Pechell, Chancellor of Brecon, by Lady Caroline Kerr, he entered the School in 1856. He married in 1874 the only child of Sir John Villiers Shelley.

WALTER CAREW COCKS, who died on the last day of 1898, was the fourth son of Thomas Somers Cocks (O.W.), by a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, and was admitted in 1836. From 1838 to 1840 he was a Queen's Scholar, and was afterwards in the Audit Office. In 1874 he became auditor of the India Office and subsequently was connected with his ancestral bank. He married a daughter of Mr. Baron Alderson, and was well known in connection with Church work at Great Marlow and elsewhere.

NEW YEAR'S eve brought also the death of another Westminster, whose career was more distinguished and whose connection with the School was more closely maintained. SIR HENRY EDWIN WEARE was born in 1825, the son of Colonel Thomas Weare, afterwards aide-de-camp to the Queen, and the younger brother of Thomas William Weare, twenty years Undermaster. He was admitted in 1837, became a Q.S. in 1840, and joined the 32nd Foot in 1841. As captain and major he served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the Alma. After service in the New Zealand war he was made a C.B. in 1865, and a K.C.B. thirty years later. Sir Henry Weare had for some time been in failing health and consequently unable to attend our celebrations. His wife, whom he married in 1850, was the daughter of Charles Oxenden, rector of Barham. His brother composed the inscription on the Crimea Monument.

WE have also to regret the death of HAROLD HERBERT GLYN, who was at the School from April 1892 to Election 1895. He was the son of Mr. Lewis Edmund Glyn, Barrister-at-Law, and was born in 1877. At the time of his premature death he was an undergraduate of Christ Church, Oxford.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to draw notice to a fact which I consider discreditable to Westminster and Old Westminster football? I refer to unpunctuality. Scarcely one match in ten Up-Fields begins at the advertised time, in most a start is made as much as a quarter of an hour late. True, opposing teams are more often to blame than ourselves. But why should matches at Vincent Square invariably begin late, while those elsewhere are punctual? Is it not that we have the reputation for unpunctuality, and visitors make use of it to come late? It is not as if Vincent Square were not one of the most accessible grounds in London. It seems the only way to put a stop to this is to make our opponents begin without a full team, giving them perhaps five minutes 'law.' It may not be a pleasant thing to do, but I think it ought to be done notwithstanding.

This state of things appears to have its effect on O.W.W. as well. At any rate it is a significant fact that many of their matches begin late, though through the courtesy of their opponents they do not often suffer for it. They usually arrive to time for Cup ties, because they know that the match will begin at the proper time, whether the full team has arrived or not. This seems to point to slackness and nothing else as the cause of their unpunctuality in 'friendlies.'

Yours, &c.,

'CATO.'

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following Magazines: *Cholmeleian, Malvernian, Laurenceville Literary* (2), *The Blue, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Rossalian, Crimson and White, Granta, Meteor, Working Men's College Journal* (2), *Geelong Grammar School Quarterly, Wykehamist, The Pauline, Monmothian, Marlburian, Carthusian, Cheltenham Reville, Ruthin School Magazine, Haileyburian, Herald, Graham Street School Magazine, Alleynian, Lancing College Magazine, Raven (Downside School), Doerorian, Rossalian, Meteor, Ulula, Cliftonian, Wykehamist, Bosworthian, Haileyburian, Crimson and White, Herald, Tonbridgian, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Educational Review, St. Peter's School, Newtonian, Geelong Grammar School Quarterly.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the February number of *The Elizabethan* must reach the Editor not later than February 10.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

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

Subscriptions now due should be forwarded to S. A. Sydney-Turner, St. Peter's College, Westminster (not addressed 'The Treasurer').

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

Morcat.