

THE ELIZABETHAN



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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

A HISTORY

By

LAWRENCE E. TANNER, M.V.O., F.S.A., M.A.

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THE ELIZABETHAN

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A PARTING SHOT

It has become the custom during the last few years to assume a cloak of indifference about leaving Westminster and to affect an insincere joy at the prospect of leaving the place in which one has grown up. Schoolboys are traditionally accused of loathing their schooldays, and unless they can say with complete conviction that they would not go back to such-and-such a place for anything in the world they are suspected of having perverted tastes or an entire lack of sensitivity. At Westminster sophistication is affected to a degree expected of a school so closely connected with a city as great as London, and Westminsters, more than other schoolboys, are inclined to laugh scorn at any sentimental feelings about their School.

Any accusation that is to be made should rather be levelled at those who can leave this place after five years and feel no pangs of regret. The majority of us have contrived in those years since we were juniors to enjoy ourselves in surroundings we now find hard to leave. The

pleasant memories of our time here easily outweigh the unpleasant ones, for these latter we can invariably account for by our own stupidity.

On this, the occasion of his last leader, the Editor has many courses open to him. Now that the Editor is no longer invested with the title of the Captain of the School, his readers are spared a homily on their manners and their behaviour both in athletics and scholarship during the year. But the School's government need not escape the editorial notice, and it had originally been the Editor's intention to deplore with even more than his accustomed wit the various authorities whose activities cause comment at all hours and on all days throughout the School. With this intent he sat down to put before the public the Utopia he himself had visualised as a small junior five years ago and to show how far the present régime fell short of these ideals. It soon proved to be no easy matter to discover what exactly was wrong with the present state of affairs or whether there was anything wrong at all, and in any case it was

difficult to compose bitter witticisms during Election term. Election term, and this one in particular, has a way of becoming almost too pleasant for the many whose careers are to end with the term. This summer we started with the Coronation, enjoyed the many functions of every summer, the Fourth of June, Henley (better for some of us than for others), Charterhouse, and then we realised that next year the same functions would go on without us. With these gloomy thoughts uppermost in our mind we must with a final pang hand over the ELIZABETHAN to another's care; for one year her welfare has been our first thought; her incessant demands have, we hope, received satisfaction at our well-meaning hands; our crowning sorrow comes as we write our last word "*vale.*"

Usage

If England is nearing the brink of Fascism, we at Westminster would do well to equip ourselves for life in the greater world. Already signs of change are coming in, but we must progress a long way before this ambition can be attained. This term has seen the abandonment of the little pink pamphlet entitled "Some Rules" and its replacement by a fearful and distant power called "Usage," which bodes well to rival "Divine Right." This is the first step towards our destination, and the proletariat is gradually relapsing into a life full of dread and "loyalty."

The next step is to establish a branch of the OGPU in the gallery of Ashburnham staircase. With the aid of Dr. Karl Marx's excellent work and Dr. Harpo Marx's profound example it should not be difficult to inculcate an attitude of "spy stuff" on the young Westminster. When Old Westminsters discover us tracking the Head Master on our hands round College Garden or producing all the necessities of life from our tail pockets they will know that our purpose has been achieved.

The establishment of the branch leads us on to consider what the branch should do. First, and it will be a thorny path to tread, it must learn to be vague. After a few months of vague floundering and striking, it can go on to define its vagueness. It must not be relevant, nor concise, nor

systematic, nor may it have even faint rays of clearness for anyone "without its charmed circle." It must be vague and undefined.

Such a course of development would seem quite consistent with its little beginnings, and if we are not careful we may come to such a pass. The attention to sport and modern subjects has meant a decline of the "lawyer mind." In a case of old one might argue for forty minutes producing precedents and parallels, now the remark from the chairman is "You have done such-and-such; have you anything to say (implying the answer "No"): you will be tanned." What a contrast! It may be a triumph of reason over pettifoggers; but give me the pettifoggers.

Libretto

WE were at our wits' end. We had no reading matter. We thought of Scott and approached the library. We found it locked. Alas! We tried our master key. Alack and alas! Doubly locked, bolted and barred.

We retreated. We approached a fair-flowered garden. We saw an open window, and, making ourself as monkey-like as possible, we climbed in by means of an intricate network of iron galleries and pillars. We were in. We had defied law, liver and librarian.

We entered a drawing-room. A beautiful domed room furnished, how charmingly, with four tables each like to each and each covered with a dainty cloth. And there was also a fine desk well stocked with drawers and drawing pins. At this moment there fell into our hands a small red book or pamphlet entitled "Rules and Guide," together with part of that beautiful domed ceiling. Having removed ceiling from book and book from ceiling we began to read it (no, gentle friend, not the ceiling).

We were struck at once by its cover. A tasteful shade of red. We thought of Moscow and how good it was that our librarian should be so broad in his politics.

We began to read inside. A page of rules. Concise and fair. No eating allowed, no noise, no books for more than three weeks. We put our last biscuit in our mouth, and, humming cheerfully, passed on our way.

On the last page, after several of mathematical interest entitled Guide (now in the care of Professor Einstein) we found that books of unusually large dimensions were seldom to be found with others on the same subject.

We went in search of such volumes. Some we found on tables, some in locked cupboards, some read, some never touched. But nowhere could we find the book we wanted. We consulted "Guide" and Einstein, we burrowed (and were buried) in Catalogue, but not even the smallest book was to be found with another on the same subject. We wept aloud, and finally taking a work of reference and a periodical about Territories, we went the way we came by means of the monkey cage.

That was two months ago. We have not returned since, nor have the books.

Ars non gratia artis

If you stretched a rope from Weymouth to Harwich, it would run through Little Dean's Yard; a nice obscure fact that, the sort of thing that would have sent a mediæval monk into a spin on the spot as a chance for a bit of prophesy—but nowadays no one takes any notice of it. There is an almost unlimited and entirely untapped reservoir of such facts simply waiting to make the world a brighter place if only people will take the trouble to select a few and blend them up a little. I entirely agree that the Humorous Weekly jokes about whimsical washerwomen and facetious firemen are simply frightfully funny, but I'm sure there's more fun in life than just that. Some of the afore-mentioned irresponsible and jolly facts, you will say, are a dashed sight too exotic, not at all the sort of thing you'd like to see an Englishman talking about, and some are far too pedantic. Quite true, but the vast majority are as decent as the one that began this article, and there was never a more gentlemanly fact than that. Weymouth, the place where George III used to enter the sea from a bathing machine while the local band played "God Save the King." Harwich, whence shifty financiers abscond with their ill-gotten gains or better men conduct parties of school girls to Belgium for a week—and Little Dean's Yard between the two?—h'm, pretty symbolic,

I think; that makes Westminster look sort of unself-consciously royal, prosperous (if a bit disreputable), and at the same time intelligently cosmopolitan. You see how easy it is even with a pretty unpromising fact. If you choose a better subject it's very possible indeed to write an article that other people may even enjoy reading.

That's why it seems to us so odd that those rather pathetic little notices that appear on the School Door periodically about Literary Supplements should evoke so little response. People crowd round them for the first five minutes of their active career like chicken round a poultry farmer, but when they see what it's all about they slowly slink away without even deeming the occasion worthy of comment, and the notice remains in defiant isolation for a week until a member of the Anti-Litter League takes it down. It is then that the editorial staff starts going bald and saying, "Pass the arsenic, old man, will you?" in a distant sort of voice. Now suicide gives a place a bad name, and it's not a good thing to be party to at the best of times, so when another notice comes along with conspicuous L.S. on top, do an act of mercy and write a few scintillating lines to ginger up the next ELIZABETHAN.

SCHOOL NOTES

King's Scholars won the Music Cup. Grants were second, twenty-five points behind.

Cricket Seniors were won by Grants, who were undefeated during the season.

The Phillimore English Essay Prize on "The Place of the Arts in a State" was won by M. T. Cherniavsky, K.S.; B. E. Urquhart, K.S., and S. G. Maurice, *proxime accesserunt*.

The Mitchell Empire Essay was won by M. T. Cherniavsky, K.S.

The Neale Prize was won by B. E. Urquhart, K.S.

A party from the School visited the Port of London on July 6th at the kind invitation of Lord Ritchie of Dundee, O.W.

Rigaud's won the Senior Shooting Competition. Ashburnham won the Junior Competition.

At a meeting of the Executive Games Committee the following appointments were made for the season 1937-38.

Captain of Cricket	.. P. P. Gawthorne
Captain of Football	.. K. G. Neale
Head of the Water	.. .. E. J. Townroe
Secretary of the Boat Club	M. Knowles
Captain of Running	.. J. W. Woodbridge
Captain of Lawn Tennis	.. S. R. A. Asquith
Captain of Fives	.. .. J. F. Reid Dick
Captain of Boxing	.. .. J. W. Woodbridge
Captain of the Gymnasium	A. C. H. Barlow
Captain of Swimming	.. L. V. Worthington

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

On Sunday, the 23rd of May, the Society held an Outing to Bookham Common at which twelve members were present.

On Sunday, the 6th of June, a much smaller party of five members visited Ivinghoe Common. On both occasions the Society was lucky in having very fine weather. It has been decided to hold two more Outings—a second one to Bookham on July the 4th, and one to Durfold Wood, Kent, on July the 18th.

J. HOOPER,
Hon. Sec. W.S.N.H.S.

VOICI LE SPORT

The following article, which appeared in the French journal "L'Auto" on March 30th, 1937, is a proof of the interest shown in the English public school system on the other side of the channel, and a reminder that there is always something new to be learnt about Westminster, even for those who think they know it best.

LA SÉVÈRE DISCIPLINE DU COLLÈGE DE WESTMINSTER N'EXCLUT PAS LA GRANDE LIBERTÉ DU SPORT.

LONDRES, mars.—Au pied de la cathédrale de Westminster, dans le monastère même de l'ancienne abbaye, qui a gardé intégralement le caractère que lui conféra, au moyen âge, le confesseur Edouard, le collège de Westminster poursuit, au vingtième siècle, sa glorieuse carrière.

Dans l'ancien dortoir des moines, c'est la grande salle des cours, aux murs de laquelle sont plaqués les blasons des anciens élèves devenus célèbres. Au centre, la table des "suppliques," où, selon une tradition plusieurs fois centenaire, les élèves punis viennent recevoir, en public, de cinglants coups de verge sur le bout des doigts. Il s'agit surtout de ne pas pleurer, faute d'être à jamais déshonoré.

Punition? Pour avoir désobéi, pour avoir manqué ses devoirs, pour avoir bavardé en classe?..... Oui, mais aussi pour avoir mal fait son sport!

Hier encore, un élève, surpris à marcher pendant une épreuve de cross-country, est venu s'agenouiller devant la table et offrir ses mains pour y recevoir dix coups de martinet.

On ne badine pas plus avec le sport qu'avec autre chose dans ce collège, où la discipline est d'une rare sévérité, mais où, cependant, les 350 adolescents de 13 à 18 ans qui le fréquentent semblent parfaitement heureux.

Les classes ont été installées dans différentes chapelles désaffectées. A l'intérieur du cloître, sous les voûtes archaïques, on jouait dans le jadis à la balle au pied..... dont l'épanouissement devint un sport qui, depuis, a fait son chemin et qui s'appelle le football.

Maintenant, Westminster est un des plus fameux "public schools" de Londres, celui qui

fournit le plus important contingent d'étudiants à Cambridge et à Oxford (à Cambridge surtout).

Vêtus d'une jaquette noire, portant le chapeau haut de forme, le parapluie à la saignée du bras, les élèves vont et viennent dans le cloître, avec un visage digne et grave de businessman dans la Cité. Parmi eux, les écoliers du Roi—ceux qui ont obtenu une bourse—ont le privilège d'arborer une curieuse cape plate, appelée "morter-board," qui les font ressembler à quelque juge d'opérette d'enfants.

Juste devant l'entrée du collège, de l'autre côté de la rue, il y a un petit terrain de football où, entre 13 heures et 14 heures—précisément comme j'arrivais à Westminster—une trentaine de gosses (en jaquette et tube !) tapaient à l'envi dans un ballon.

Au cœur de Londres, proche la Cité, il n'y a pas plus de terrain de jeux qu'il pourrait y en avoir dans le faubourg Montmartre.

Et pourtant..... Westminster compte 200 joueurs de football, 100 rameurs, 200 joueurs de cricket, 30 tennismen, 24 boxeurs, 30 escrimeurs, 40 nageurs, 50 joueuses de fives ou de squash racket..... Il n'y a pas un seul élève qui ne pratique pas l'athlétisme !

Hors la Cité

C'est que, hors la Cité, Westminster dispose d'une installation sportive invraisemblable :

Il y a d'abord, au Vincent Square, le Westminster Play Ground, où se trouvent deux terrains de football et deux de cricket, et une piste en herbe d'athlétisme.

Il y a aussi, à Grove Park, dix terrains de football et dix de cricket.

Il y a encore, au Roehampton Club, vingt cours de tennis à la disposition des collégiens.

A Westminster Base, il y a une piscine réglementaire de championnats.

Il y a enfin, à Putney, un remarquable boat-house pour les rameurs.

Ces cinq centres sportifs sont éparpillés dans le grand Londres. On pourrait penser que, pour y atteindre, la difficulté serait grande. Les maîtres de Westminster n'ont pas regardé à si peu près.

Six autocars font quotidiennement le service des terrains de sport, prenant les élèves vers 14 heures, les ramenant autour de la cathédrale vers 18 heures.

J'allais oublier, dans cette énumération des agencements sportifs, le petit gymnase, dans un recoin de l'abbaye, où boxeurs, escrimeurs et tireurs peuvent s'entraîner.

Liberté.....plus encore qu'à Saint-Paul

Dans la visite que nous fîmes hier au Collège Saint-Paul, j'eus l'occasion de vous signaler l'étonnante liberté laissée aux jeunes écoliers britanniques en matière de sport. Sans contrainte, dans la joie, chacun va au stade et aucun professeur ne songe à intervenir pour surveiller la pratique des sports.

Toutefois, on s'en souvient, il y a, à Saint-Paul, une centralisation, une organisation directrice. L' Athletic Society du collège a, en quelque sorte, la mission de prévoir les rencontres, de sélectionner les équipes et de les entraîner, selon un mode défini.

A Westminster, rien de tout cela. Il n'y a même pas d' Athletic Society ! La tradition tient lieu de programmes sportifs. De tout temps, Westminster a rencontré Eton en rowing et Charterhouse en football. A date fixe, automatiquement, les épreuves qui se déroulent depuis plus de cent ans continuent à se manifester sans que jamais en ait à enregistrer le moindre accroc dans les rouages de la tradition.

Trois fois par semaine en hiver, tous les après-midi dès le printemps, les élèves sont donc conduits aux différents stades. Il y a, au collège, trente professeurs ; parmi eux, douze—**Bénévolement**—s'occupent du travail athlétique des élèves. Seulement trois moniteurs appointés : pour le cricket, la boxe et escrime.

Et ces maîtres intellectuels connaissent si parfaitement la chose sportive—pour avoir pratiqué eux-mêmes toute leur vie—qu'ils s'avèrent de remarquables instructeurs et forment, sans beine, l'élite des athlètes de la Grande-Bretagne.

Rugby ? Connais pas.....

L'entêtement britannique est proverbial. Quand ces messieurs les Anglais se sont mis dans la tête d'ignorer quelque chose, le diable s'y mettrait-il que rien ne serait changé à rien.

Je viens d'avoir un exemple—ma foi, ahurissant—de ce que peut être le superbe isolement du Britannique.....même pour ce qui concerne les choses de son pays.

Je remarquais qu'on ne pratiquait pas le rugby à Westminster : et, comme je demandais à M. Carleton, professeur de sciences..... et d'aviron, qui me pilotait, pourquoi le ballon ovale, particulièrement en faveur dans tout l'Empire, n'était pas admis ici, je m'attirai cette réponse monumentale :

“ Le rugby a été inventé, Monsieur, en 1863, il y avait alors belle lurette que nous jouions au Football Association. Nous n'avons jamais eu la curiosité de savoir ce qu'était ce nouveau jeu, qui n'était pas dans la tradition de notre collège ! (sic). ”

Je dois avouer que je restai un instant pantois devant cette superbe. Et je me suis promis de la rapporter ici.....et de la dédier aux dirigeants de l'auguste Fédération Française de Rugby qui ont —on le sait—maille à parti avec les Anglais. Puisse-t-elle leur apprendre, une fois pour toutes, qu'il vaut encore mieux croire aux miracles que d'espérer faire entendre sa voix à un sujet britannique qui a décidé d'en ignorer le son !

L'aviron en tête

Si, à Saint-Paul, la boxe est le sport numéro un, c'est l'aviron qui est préféré à Westminster.

Chaque année, les fameuses équipes d'Oxford et de Cambridge, qui disputent le Boat Race, comptent dans leurs rangs des rameurs formés dans le collège où l'on porte jaquette et chapeau haut de forme à treize ans.

La semaine dernière encore, J.-C. Cherry et J.-P. Burrough, qui ramèrent pour Oxford, de Putney à Mortlake, ont fait leurs premières armes au boat house de Putney, sous les couleurs de Westminster, de même d'ailleurs que M.-P. London et T.-B. Langton, qui ramèrent pour Cambridge.

Aux régates d'Henley, les “ pelles ” rouges sont aussi justement célèbres.

Si les rameurs atteignent la classe internationale—J.-C. Cherry a été sélectionné olympique aux derniers Jeux de Berlin—les athlètes et les footballeurs de Westminster sont également réputés, et l'on ne compte plus les innombrables succès qu'ils remportent dans les “ inter collegiates ”—c'est-à-dire les épreuves entre sélections des collèges de l'Union.

.....De 9 heures du matin à 13 heures, travail à l'école. Ensuite “ liberté sportive ”..... et, que je ne sache, les Anglais ne se défendent pas si mal que cela dans les luttes de la vie !

OXFORD LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

Sir,

The summer term passed at Oxford without anything worthy of especial record. That is not to say that the Coronation was not suitably commemorated (in particular by the inaccessible flag on the summit of the Radcliffe Camera), or that the thought of Schools is not still indelibly imprinted on some thousands of undergraduate memories : historic events indeed, but not matter for your Oxford correspondent. Inharmonious, if rhythmical, pile-drivers on the Bodleian site and in St. Aldate's combined with ever more numerous aeroplanes, not single spies but in battalions, to infuriate the studious and give an excuse to those who waited for one to leave Oxford for the country. Eights were rowed in indifferent weather, and Oriel, suffering from the loss of their stroke, went down one place from the headship won by New College. Christ Church felt superior in having a boathouse all its own ; those given to reminiscence and *laudatores temporis acti* deplored the change and prematurely allowed themselves to regret the doom of the barges. But that is still far away and will not be chronicled by the present holder of the office of

YOUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

London, *July 5th*, 1937.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

Dear Sir,

Quite apart from the usual orgies, the Cambridge May Term has been more than usually festive. Early in the term incredibly ugly and florid street decorations (though not quite up to Mr. Gordon Selfridge's standard) heralded the approach of the Coronation. During Coronation week itself the colleges were floodlit, some of them extraordinarily well, though perhaps the lurid green lights under the arches of the old schools were rather startling, and really the river was more beautiful *after* the lights had been switched off.

After the Coronation Cambridge became the Mecca for Foreign Royalties. Prince Chichibu imperilled King's College bridge by driving his

fine fleet of Rolls Royces over it. King Farouk of Egypt was to be seen surrounded by red fezes, while the Emperor of Abyssinia received his honorary membership of the Union at the last debate of the term. No one who was present at the ceremony will forget the tumultuous welcome accorded to the Emperor, or the dignified and moving way in which he replied to the speeches made (in French) in his honour.

Earlier in the term the bus strike made people take some unaccustomed exercise. The University Socialist Club not only collected large sums of money for the strikers but also played a cricket match against them. I regret to report that, in spite of respectable scores made by two members of Newnham College, the strikers won by 101 runs.

A challenge to mountaineers has been thrown down by the Dean of King's College, who has ordered rings of iron spikes to be placed round the turrets of the chapel. This step followed the hoisting of a scarecrow on one of the turrets early on Coronation day. The Dean now maintains that the chapel is unclimbable. I have little doubt that he will soon be proved wrong.

YOUR

CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LETTER

Through the kindness of Canon W. C. Mayne (O.W.), a letter providing an interesting glimpse of the School in the eighteenth century has recently been acquired. The writer, Thomas Fawcett, was the younger son of the Revd. Richard Fawcett, D.D., Vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Prebendary of Durham. He came to Westminster to Mrs. Clapham's house in 1778, and, having got into College three years later, proceeded on the placid course of election to Christ Church, ordination, and a country living. He died at Greens Norton, Northamptonshire, in 1853. The "Mansil" mentioned in the letter is almost certainly William Mansel, eldest son of Sir William Mansel, Bt., who was admitted in 1777. The reference perhaps explains his sudden departure three years later at the early age of fourteen.

WESTMINSTER,

July 31st, 1779.

Dear Papa,

I am sorry to acquaint you that my Brother has not been well he has had a sore throat & was forced to come out of colledge there has been all of our house that went into colledge come out ill & all of the same complaint. I can do Verses a great deal better than I used to do I make all my own Verses now without any body helping me. I now am in the upper part of Upper third I got my remove this time without standing out for it & next Christmas I go into the upper School where I hope I shall do my buisness as well as I do now. I have taken a great deal of pains since you left London last & I hope to comfort you in every thing that is in my power. We begin Justin on Monday. The boy that theived so many things was fetched to schooll to day the thing that he pawned was about seventy pound 3 shillings & this Boy I beleive I did not mention to you his Name is Mansil Doctor Smith handed him but not neere enough he deserved twice as much for such a boy as he is aught not to be let to do such things for it will be the ruin of him for ever he is hated by all the Schooll & is not to be spoke to by any of the boys. My Brother is got quite well now & I hope he may continue so. Mrs. Clapham desires to be remembered to you.

My Brother joins with me to you. I am your ever dutiful Son,

THOS. FAWCETT.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

"THE GRANTITE," LENT, 1937.

PRICE 1s. 3d.

Westminster contemporaries seem, by tradition, doomed either to speedy extinction or to spasmodic appearances that become, instead of successive numbers, resuscitations of some long forgotten production. There is one contemporary, however, that is always among us and always producing a new number; its regularity indeed makes us wonder at the subtle financial adjustments that must be contrived to enable it to see the light of day. This is, of course, the "Grantite."

The "Grantite" has two staunch qualities: nothing can prevent its bursting forth at fairly regular intervals and it sticks to its title with a tenacity that none of us ordinary people can understand. There is no denying that for Grants and the Old Grantite Club the "Grantite" must be eminently satisfactory, but for anyone who falls outside these two categories it leaves a great deal to be desired. Perhaps that is as it should be, and in that case there is nothing left for us to do but to retire into College and four houses and feel small. In the current number, more so than in others we have read, we cannot avoid, wherever we turn the page, either a detailed account of a boy's play at centre-half at football or a similar expression of extreme insularity such as we have laughed to scorn in back numbers of our own and other school magazines. Much more interesting would be a detailed account of the same boy's reactions to something he has seen, if he has had time to see anything with all this football or rowing, for that would at least be human.

What we miss among all this impersonal house news is the personal and human impressions of school life, which would still be football news, unless, of course, the writer played Fives. This point has, perhaps, been realised and acted upon by some of those who edit the "Grantite," for although it has not yet succeeded in eradicating the more obvious faults of Victorian school magazines, this realization has produced a Literary Supplement.

The Literary Supplement started by giving a list of everything that had been excluded; a mistaken piece of honesty, we feel, for there are always those who consider their excluded compositions better than those included, and the editor cannot use the old gag about having lost the "copy," or used-it-by-mistake-for-lighting-his-pipe-so-sorry-old-chap. Those contributions that are included we thought were good but heavy. It was obviously a first literary supplement, and as such a good effort, and although we deplored the inclusion of two obviously School Certificate essays, we liked very much (cheers) "An Offday." Here we might remark that articles are always much more interesting when they are anonymous, sometimes indeed they become positively intriguing.

It is very easy and unnecessarily patronising to write cheap criticisms of contemporaries that have been produced with a great deal of trouble and extra work. We have, we hope, not been too scathing, but we tried merely to point out faults that usage and custom have made seem natural and inevitable. Whatever anyone says, the "Grantite" will always appear regularly, and with this thought we once more retire to our houses and feel small.

"AT NUMBER TWENTY-SIX." Price 1s.

Cynics may say that Westminster contemporaries inevitably come to a bad end; "At Number Twenty-six" need have no fears of a bad end, for it makes a good start with its first number.

Hailing from Busby's this new production has none of the characteristics of the ordinary house magazines. It is a light-hearted, amusing and quite unorthodox school publication, and its editors are to be congratulated on breaking away from age-old conventions. The matter is certainly worth the price we are asked to pay for it, although, we are told, there may be a reduction in price in future issues.

The main articles comprise two worthy but perhaps over long articles by C. W. A. Scott and Sir Gordon Lowe; these names were certainly useful in the advertisement on the School door. The best things in the whole magazine were the two nonsense poems which alone made this number worth buying.

"Nobody knows on how many toes
The Donnell bird goes,"

is certainly correct but most entrancing, while "A Rhyme" deals devastatingly with philosophy ". . . the drains are really round the smell . . ."

Then there is a short story in the "Esquire" tradition, various pages of jokes and House Notes, all of which were bright and breezy. We were left with the impression that we wanted more in one issue, and the next issue, we think, might be printed smaller and contain a greater variety of articles.

It is naturally Busby's duty to provide most of the articles, but we are sure there are people all over the School who are ready to contribute to "At Number Twenty-six" when they would hesitate to offer their articles to the ELIZABETHAN for fear of official censure. We, personally, look forward to the next number.

WESTMINSTER FAMILIES

In these days of individuality, when brothers are seldom at the same schools, it may be of interest to trace the connexion of various allied families with Westminster beginning in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Five of the sons of William Searle Benthall, of Buckfast Abbey, South Devon, were here, and two of his grandsons also. William, the eldest son, was a King's Scholar (1817) and was elected head to Trinity. John (K.S. 1820), also elected head to Trinity, was Master of No. 1, 1832-1846, and succeeded his cousin, George Phillimore, at Willen. Thornton, the next son at Westminster, founded the Tourist Agency of Bennett in Norway. Francis was a solicitor and F.S.A., and Arthur (Q.S. 1838) was Assistant Secretary to the Post Office. John Benthall's two sons, John Everitt, who is buried with his mother in the North Cloisters, and William Henry were here in the '40's.

A little before the Benthalls, their cousin, Godfrey Thornton, was at Westminster, and his two brothers, Stephen and George, were their contemporaries. Their mother was a sister of Charles Littledale. Their uncle's great-great-grandson, R. H. Pinder-Wilson, is at present in the School. Godfrey Thornton's first cousins, George Phillimore, afterwards Vicar of Willen, and William Thornton Phillimore (sons of William Phillimore, head of the Junior Branch, by Almeria Thornton) were at Westminster a few years later.

The Thorntons and Phillimores were William Benthall's cousins on his father's side. His cousin on his mother's as well as his father's side, Thornton Marshall, was admitted in 1835. Three other maternal cousins, William Pitt Adams, Dacres Adams and Herbert George Adams, were admitted in 1817, 1819 and 1827. William Pitt Adams, whose father was Pitt's secretary, was in the Consular Service, while his two brothers were parsons.

Elizabeth Bentall (*sic*), sister of William Benthall, married Thomas Nelson Waterfield (K.S. 1814), from whom exist some very charming letters to his future father-in-law about his wife's eldest brother's schooling. From Elizabeth all the Westminster Waterfields are descended, with the exception of William Hill

Waterfield, Charles Waterfield and John Waterfield. Charles Waterfield married the sister, and Sir Henry Waterfield the daughter of George Edward Wilmot Wood (K.S. 1821).

Thomas Nelson Waterfield's four sons were all at Westminster, William, joint founder of the Waterfield Prize, Edward, Henry, the other founder, and Alfred, the only son not to be in College. Nine of his grandsons were here: P. G. Waterfield, E. H. Waterfield, W. F. H. Waterfield and A. P. Waterfield; H. W. Waterfield and A. S. Waterfield; R. Waterfield, H. C. Waterfield and F. Waterfield. Finally five of his great-grandsons have been at Westminster: D. C. Waterfield, O. Waterfield, A. B. Waterfield, W. H. H. Waterfield and G. L. Lilly, who is at present in College.

The connexion of the Waterfield family did not end here; Thomas Nelson Waterfield lived in Turler's House, Little Dean's Yard, for several years, and several of his children were born there. This house William Waterfield described fully in his articles in Volume VII. When the Waterfields moved they built the central house of the terrace, Dean's Yard, so recently pulled down.

From this short survey it is apparent how very much bound our grandfathers were by their schools. They married their schoolfellows' sisters, they followed in their cousins' footsteps, and their careers were marked out with a simplicity no longer with us.

UMBRELLA

THERE is in London at this time an Eastern potentate with a state umbrella. To our degraded Western sense of humour the umbrella is an object of ridicule. An infuriating thing that won't roll up, that everybody steals and which one day we know perfectly well will turn inside out in public. We forget in the blindness of our prejudice that umbrellas, like other things, have dual personalities—there is the good side and the bad side—the Jekyll and the Hyde. In company with the word ghost, umbrella has, besides its obvious meaning, a shady political significance. If, for the sake of argument, you were to accost the Prime Minister as he walks across St. James's Park and ask him unofficially his opinion of the umbrella, he would, unless he

asked for notice of that question, almost certainly reply that the matter was receiving his attention and a decision would be announced soon. Now this, discounting the political jargon, is a mystifying statement to say the least; but needless to say, the Prime Minister was thinking of the political significance of the word. Were you then to look up your Oxford Dictionary you would find this meaning: "a formula or compromise enabling politicians of divergent views to coalesce." Then the mystery is solved. So that's what an umbrella really is—a most desirable object. This is obviously where the National Government is lacking. It was in search of this that it lost its way and foundered in the darkness. The only thing to do now is to institute a new ministerial post—Keeper of the State Umbrella—give him a high salary, some Civil Servants to do the job and turn him loose on the House of Commons. The result would be electrifying. The new minister would introduce a Bill packed with umbrellas, it would pass the House without a dissentient voice, and by doing so save a great deal of time and trouble. And yet we laugh at idea of an Eastern State Umbrella. Poor fools we must be to scorn such an enlightened monarch—obviously the sooner we get a state umbrella the better, and if it was tactfully suggested to some other European countries that umbrellas were good things we might almost have a perfect peace.

QUESTION TIME

There are many, many questions whose replies I'd like to know—
 Did ancient old Queen's Scholars up/through/under/over go
 When they felt they could not stand it any longer lacking drink
 And toddled off to somewhere, where they soon "began to sink" ?
 Then how they propped up College till the lower half was built
 Is one of many secrets that have not leaked out or spilt.
 And who did all the carvings on Ashburnham's spacious stairs,
 Was it Grinling or Orlando Jones, or did they each do layers ?

Did dear old Richard Busby hold a verse soc. afternoon,
 And were the saints' day sermons ever over-looked?
 When did the Seventh Formers change their ruffs for butterflies?
 And did the knee-breech-trouser change provoke a host of sighs?
 Did Williamson do anything to counteract the drop,
 Or was he really quite resigned to let the numbers flop?
 Can anyone elucidate the problem of the rods?
 Were they kept up School, in lumber room or high up in the gods?
 There are many questions that I'd like to know the answer to:
 I'm sending this appeal to you, Old Westminster, to you.

G. L. L.

THE GREAT WESTERN MYSTERY

It certainly caused a sensation at the time; the public in fact was scared and for several weeks it looked as if railway shares would reach unprecedented low prices owing to the unexpected decrease in passengers. The first the public heard of the mystery was when they read in their papers one morning that a carriage had mysteriously disappeared from the "Welsh Harp Flier" as it was pursuing its record breaking run from Caerphilly to Carmarthen, and no trace of the missing carriage could be found. The mystery deepened when astonished readers found that it was not a rear carriage that had vanished but a kitchen car from the middle of the train. No signs of broken couplings or loose corridor-connexions could be detected between the neighbours of the vanished coach, and the biggest brains of the railway company confessed themselves baffled. The mystery had been discovered about ten miles west of Caerphilly by a Colonel Fentwhistle, who, impatient of the delay in bringing him the refreshments he had ordered, had roused himself to search for the delinquent steward. His search proved fruitless, for after walking up and down the train twice he encountered another gentleman who was also

seeking out the kitchen, and their combined experiences soon proved the absence of stewards or their quarters. Naturally they called the guard who, after consulting an A.B.C., found that the train was followed by *d* and *r*, meaning it ran on Saturday only and that refreshments could be obtained on it. As both Colonel Fentwhistle and Mr. McGregor (for that was the name of the other traveller) complained the last statement was quite untrue. Now without doubt there had been a steward on the train, for shortly after Paddington an old lady in a first-class compartment, whose word could not be doubted, had asked him to close her window for her, and two other passengers walking down the corridor for various reasons, had seen this mysterious man whistling in his now non-existent kitchen. This evidence was soon corroborated when the train reached Carmarthen, for eight tickets were not shown up that had been bought at Paddington, and so the company came to the inevitable conclusion that somewhere between Caerphilly and Carmarthen a coach had vanished. The "Fairytale of the Great Western" soon became the story most coveted by London editors, and fresh news was constantly coming into London offices of men who had seen strangely demented travellers at wayside stations gazing about them in an abstracted fashion. These almost invariably proved to be reporters on rival papers whose activities excited nearly as much comment as the mystery they were investigating. Questions were asked in Parliament by Opposition members who saw a good chance of getting at the Minister of Transport, and a fourth leader found its way into the *Times* about new ways of slipping coaches. Perhaps the most upset of all were the relatives of the nine missing people who had occupied the coach, and one newspaper baron gave a thousand pounds to the supposed widow and children of a missing champagne traveller.

The sensation had somewhat died down a month later when the editor of a provincial daily paper discovered its existence and despatched a young reporter to C. to investigate what had now become a dead horse. He afterwards attributed this more to his own spiritual feelings, but that was probably the fairy story acting on his subconscious mind.

Taking the train that had met this strange fate, the young reporter fell into conversation with a man in the opposite corner of the compartment, and they began to discuss the mystery. After passing Caerphilly they were joined by a timid traveller in whose eyes they noticed a peculiar gleam. He also gave his views on the mystery, saying that the carriage had fled to an island in the North Sea and that the inhabitants were living on the natural food cooked by the steward. "But," argued the reporter, "there would be nothing for them to drink." "Ah," said the man, for he was a champagne traveller, "I came back to look for a corkscrew."

BOOK REVIEWS

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE OF THE "REVENGE"

By A. L. Rowse. (Cape. 12/6.)

Every age has its ideal of what a man should be, and sometimes this ideal is brought home more vividly by a sort of historical canonisation of one particular hero. The actual achievements of these heroes may be, and often are, almost negligible, and very little may be commonly known about their lives, but they are great because to their contemporaries they were the epitome of the Age. They are the crystallisation of the spirit of their age, and as such they are important in history. Richard Coeur de Lion and Godfrey de Bouillon in the 12th century, Sir Philip Sidney in the 16th, and perhaps T. E. Lawrence in our own time have all been men of this type. Such a man was Sir Richard Grenville, the Elizabeth West Country gentleman, who served in Ireland and Hungary, was a Justice of the Peace and great benefactor of the town of Bideford, in Devon, who made the first colonizing expedition to Virginia in 1585, who organised musters of men and gave seven ships for the defence of the West Country against the Spaniards, and who ended his life as Vice-Admiral of the marauding English fleet in that fantastic last heroic fight of the "Revenge." It is for this last exploit and for this alone that he is famous, although it is really far more materially important that he was the first planter in Virginia and the great promoter of Bideford's prosperity, just as everyone knows that Sir Philip Sidney said, "Thy need is greater than mine," but only a minority have any idea that he was once offered the Crown of Poland, was a liberal patron of poets and musicians, and himself wrote an "Apologie for Poesie." Grenville's life was a very full one, colourful, important and very typical of his age, but his name has become immortal for one magnificently pointless act of daring, for refusing for honour's sake to turn and fly with the wind from the towering Spanish fleet, because this act was more admirable in the eyes of his countrymen than any of his many other ventures.

Mr. A. L. Rowse in his new book gives a full and detailed picture of the life of this man against the vivid background of his age. It was the vigorous and magnificently turbulent, if rather raw, age of the adolescent expansion of a nation. There is that same quality of devil-may-care irresponsibility and superb lack of caution in Grenville's actions (particularly in the

last one) as we find in Marlowe's plays, and indeed Marlowe was a sort of intellectual Grenville. It was not for nothing that the dignified and tradition-bound old Spaniards described Grenville simply as a "great pirate." In every sphere of life men saw new vistas of power opening up before them. Grenville and with him Raleigh, Hawkins and Drake, his fellow-West-countrymen, saw the great new opportunities in colonisation and geographical expansion. With their roots pushed more firmly in at home by the refreshing rain of new lands which the Dissolution of the Monasteries had brought them, the gentry now blossomed forth in great voyaging projects; Hawkins conducted a flourishing traffic in slaves and plate, Grenville colonised Virginia and Munster, and made the plans to explore the South Sea, which Drake finally carried out. Geographical expansion was perhaps the most exciting thing of all to the Elizabethans; one need only read "Tamburlaine" to see that Marlowe is intoxicated with the names of the newly discovered lands.

For this reason the Elizabethan age was the great age of the West Country. Grenville was born in 1542. In the early years of his life the men of Cornwall had besieged Exeter in protest against the Prayer Book which they could not understand. He must have seen the West Country pass from under the Catholic cloud of Mary's ageing court and the disgrace of the rebellious Carews and Tremaynes into the full anti-Spanish sunlight of Elizabeth's patronage. Cornwall and Devon provided the backbone of the fleets which routed the Armada, seized the Spanish plate-ships and staked out colonies in the New World. Of them Admiral Hawkins said, "The ships sit aground so strongly and are so staunch as if they were made of a whole tree." Even as a J.P. Grenville vigorously hunted down all Catholics and Jesuits.

Mr. A. L. Rowse comes from Cornwall himself; he knows and loves the spirit of that county as well as anyone. For this reason he is not content with writing a brilliantly detailed panoramic biography in the light of many newly discovered documents culled from the archives of England, France and Spain; he enriches and mellows this fascinating mixture with paragraphs of prose poetry describing the surroundings of his heroes, Bideford, Kilkhampton and Stowe and the dramatic episodes of their lives.

"The years, the ages were filled with their comings and goings across the high ground and the moors, along the lanes and in and out of the valleys At Stowe now there is only a farmhouse built on the site of the old stables, and the level spaces where their successive houses stood looking down upon the woods of Coombe, and beyond to the tower of Kilkhampton Church upon the skyline, now silver in the sun, now grey with the shadows of the clouds passing and repassing."

Sir Richard was very typical of his age and class (both of which were of the greatest importance in our history), and Mr. Rowse seems to understand both the age and the class from inside, from their motives as well as from their actions and from the outside by reading Spanish letters and archives. Grenville had all the devoted loyalty, the passion for action (which belonged to those vigorous days when passion was not yet divorced from action) together with all the grasping acquisitiveness of the small country gentleman and the efficiency of the provincial Justice of the Peace.

It is a dramatic story and beautifully told. We cannot do better than end with the Spanish Relation's

comment on Grenville's death: "And so soon as they had thrown the dead body of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Grenville overboard, they verily thought that, as he had a devilish faith and religion, and therefore the devils loved him, so he presently sunk into the bottom of the sea and down into Hell, where he raised up all the devils to the revenge of his death." B.E.U.

"STAR BEGOTTEN." By *H. G. Wells*.

"PROGRESS AND CATASTROPHE." By *Stanley Casson*.

These are two very different books. One is a scientific romance about Martians and cosmic rays such as only Mr. Wells can write; the other is a rapid survey of world-history from the beginnings of civilization until to-day. But both are books with a message; and in both books the message is the same. In "Star Begotten" the fanciful plot is only a peg on which Mr. Wells hangs an acute diagnosis of the evils of modern civilization. In "Progress and Catastrophe" the theme is a comparison of the symptoms of world unrest to-day with those that heralded the collapse of the Roman Empire; and Mr. Casson concludes that they are the same. Mr. Wells looks at the world internally, from the point of view of the perspicacious contemporary sociologist; Mr. Casson looks at it externally, from the point of view of the comparative historian; and both arrive at the same conclusion—that the civilization of Western Europe is decaying, and that a new Dark Age is imminent. "War, pervading and increasing brutality, lack of any real liberty, economic mismanagement, frightful insufficiency in the midst of possible super-abundance, assertive patriotism, mass fear and the impulse to persecute—am I overstating the indictment?" asks one of Mr. Wells' characters.

The cause underlying all the present unrest and dislocation seems to be the sudden impact of highly developed scientific technique on the human race. Scientific technique is a very different thing from the scientific temper of mind, and while one has burst suddenly upon humanity with explosive force, the other has hardly advanced at all. And when scientific technique is wielded by men who have the very reverse of the scientific temper—as is happening to-day—the situation becomes very dangerous. Material power is of itself ethically neutral: it is capable of immense good, but it is also capable of immense evil.

There have always been systematic poisoners of the mind, but they have never had the means of a Beaverbrook or a Rothermere at their disposal. There have always been wars, but never wars waged with all the terrible instruments of modern science. ("It's damned unpleasant," says Mr. Wells, "when the superman makes an aeroplane and the ape gets hold of it.") There have always been tyrants and persecutors, but they have never had the apparatus of oppression which science has provided for Hitler and Mussolini. The ghosts of Galileo and Newton would suffer agonies of torment if they could see how the ultimate fruits of their studies are being degraded and prostituted for the dragooning of men's minds and the stifling of the free intelligence. The new revolt against reason has a very powerful weapon in its hands, and that weapon is the fruit of years of disinterested reason. Could there be any paradox more laughable or more sinister?

The most ominous feature of all is that this cult of violence and oppression is by no means confined to

reactionaries. Many people who consider themselves very "progressive" regard it as their sacred mission to mould public opinion in a pre-conceived pattern, as soon as they get the chance. The 19th century thought that John Stuart Mill had stated the case for liberty once for all, but to-day liberty is held in greater contempt than at any time since 1660. As Mr. Casson emphasizes, this contempt for intellectual liberty as an end in itself and this desire to persecute are the surest signs of the social and moral bankruptcy of a civilization. As it is, it seems only too likely that contemporary civilization is going to stagnate or be destroyed outright by a war, and that a new Dark Age will succeed as the earlier Dark Age succeeded the brilliant period of antiquity. And when one contrasts what is with what might be, one is quite overcome by the perversity of humanity.

Mr. Wells makes this contrast, and towards the end of the book we get a glimpse of the Wellsian Utopia; a very human and attractive Utopia, in which scientific control and the delights of nature and knowledge and individual impulse will all be combined. But how is this Utopia to be reached? It is not very difficult to point out what is wrong with the world, nor to sketch what the world should be like. But how is the transition from the real to the ideal to be accomplished—how are we to extricate ourselves from the morass? This is the most important problem and also the most difficult, and Mr. Wells is not able to give a very hopeful answer. Apparently no merely political panacea will be enough, as the disease goes deeper than the economic system. Nor will a Return to God provide a way out, as scientific knowledge has undermined most of the fundamentals of an anthropomorphic religion. Pragmatically, this has been an unfortunate thing, as it has driven men to embrace far more dangerous and irrational national or class religions, or else to give up in despair the whole problem of regulating their life at all. What is needed is a new way of life—a new ethic based on the new cosmology—an ethic which will be neither superstitious nor materialistic, and—like the Greek ideal—neither puritan nor epicurean.

Together with this must go a programme of scientific social reform and, I am convinced, a complete renunciation of the vast atrocity of modern war. Surely the time has come when an anachronism so wicked, so destructive and so futile can no longer be tolerated by men under any pretext? It is strange that Mr. Casson, who insists that another war would give the death-blow to civilization, nevertheless advocates a policy of competitive rearmament. Viscount Grey said, "Competitive armaments *always* lead to war"; and we all know perfectly well that that is true. Surely rather than prepare systematically if reluctantly for our own destruction, it is worth risking something for a policy which at least offers some hope of peace, and has all the sanctions of religion and morality behind it? As Aldous Huxley said, it is better to risk something for a good cause than to march to certain destruction for a bad one.

M.T.C.

"ELEMENTS OF RIDING"

By R. S. Summerhays.

This is a most comprehensive and reliable book; Mr. Summerhays is known to all generations of riders as the Editor of "Riding," and

from his earlier book, "From Saddle and Fireside," and there is no Old Westminster from whose pen a manual on this subject could be more welcome.

Mr. Summerhays deals competently and with authority with such useful subjects as "How to Hold the Reins," "Riding at the Different Gaits," "The Good Points of a Horse," and the book gains much from valuable and attractive illustrations and from the author's realisation of two points—firstly, that most riders are now their own grooms through either choice or necessity, which gives us thorough chapters on "Grooming," "Plaiting Manes and Pulling Tails," "Feeding," and "On Cleaning Saddles, Bridles, and Boots"; secondly, the much disputed and puzzling question to the beginner, "The Correct Dress for Hacking."

To beginners this book can be thoroughly commended: it will encourage and inspire them; and for those to whom riding is second nature it will be full of interest and pleasant reading.

GRUDGED GRANDIOSOS

i am very worried
and
flurried:
yesterday
playing my abhorred
harpischord
on college's spacious
sward
i was in the wrong:
with
long
strides across the grass
—alas!—
came a priest
and ordered me
to
desist.
where can i play
today?

O.T.C. 1936-37

PLAY TERM.—Preparation for Certificate "A" always takes a prominent place in the work of this Term as there is much to be revised after the

slack summer months. The following were the successful candidates in November, 1936 :—

W. J. A. Boyle, R. M. Carter, I. R. Clout, K. F. Davies, M. G. S. Harston, J. I. P. Hunt, E. P. Hawthorne, C. G. F. Hayes, I. McNeil, M. L. Patterson, P. J. J. Roberts, E. F. S. Seal, G. M. Somper, J. Upsdell.

A Field Day with Aldenham was held in Richmond Park in which Westminster carried out a rearguard action from the neighbourhood of Kingston Gate back to Pen Ponds, finishing at Richmond Gate. Although we have often used Richmond Park before, that particular stretch was new. It was interesting country and gave plenty of opportunities for using the ground to the best advantage.

LENT TERM.—The following gained their certificates in the March examination :—

R. A. H. Arnold, D. G. Cameron, G. C. Castellain, A. W. H. Dick, R. D. Knowles, E. A. Sinclair, P. E. Weingreen, J. W. Woodbridge.

The Annual Inspection was this year carried out by Lt.-Col. the Viscount Bridgeman, M.C., General Staff, the War Office. It was soon clear from preliminary talks that the Inspection was to be a thorough one. Wet ground made the march past up Fields impossible. It was held in Dean's Yard instead, the Inspecting Officer taking the salute from a point opposite the Headmaster's front door. Questions and tests in drill, weapon training and tactics followed, though the main part of the tactical work was not held until the summer.

We saw our Visiting Officer, Major Dillwyn Venables-Llewellyn, the King's Company, 1st Bn. the Grenadier Guards, on several occasions during the term. He, with a fellow officer, judged the House Squad Competition for us, making RR the winners with H.B.B. a close second only five points behind. He also arranged for a drill squad to give a demonstration in Yard.

ELECTION TERM.—Our Inspecting Officer set the scheme for our first tactical exercise in Richmond Park. In it an attempt was made to prevent Rodzianco, a brigand chief, and his followers from reaching their destination. The destination was reached, but only after all efforts to find the chief—on foot, by bicycle and by car—had failed!

Later in the term the contingent paid a visit to Borden Camp, near Aldershot, for a day's training with the 1st Bn. the Cameronians. This was the first of a series of such visits under a new War Office arrangement. A short scheme had been worked out and practised by the Cameronians. All our commanders were duplicated by their officers and N.C.O.'s with the result that instruction was given in a way that has never been possible before. Later we were able to inspect and hear about such things as the platoon truck, the anti-tank gun and many other such things about which we really knew very little. It was a most interesting and instructive day. Our third parade was intended to be a repetition of what had been done at Borden so far as Wimbledon Common would allow. It was, perhaps, too ambitious a scheme, and was handicapped by the lack of opportunity for visiting the ground in advance with our commanders.

A large party again attended one of the early performances of the Royal Tournament, while the N.C.O.'s were privileged to attend "Tattoo" on the Horse Guards Parade, and also the final Rehearsal of the King's Birthday Parade.

The contingent will be in Camp this year at Strensall, Yorks, and at present it seems as if our numbers will be higher than for several years.

SCOUT TROOP

"What do you do in the Scout Basement?" This question is often asked in the School, for one of the difficulties of scouting in a school in a town is that the Troop must usually disappear indoors. Indeed, it is sometimes only the frivolous notices in the Scout case that remind the School of our activities. However, throughout the past year the regular routine of training has continued. It aims at developing the faculties of each scout so that he may not only himself be using all his talents, but also may help others to use their's in the future. This may mean that he becomes a Scoutmaster, but there are many other ways of making use of his training.

There are three parts to the training of a scout at Westminster. In the basement we do the work for badges; Ambulance, Signalling, Fireman, Pathfinder among others. We now have seven King's Scouts in the Troop. Mr. Garnett,

whom we were glad to welcome as A.S.M. in the Lent Term, took charge of the Tenderfoot and Second Class Scouts. All the rooms have been re-painted in our spare time, but there is not enough space for us all to work there together, so that some always have to scatter to form rooms.

The Field Days are spent on what some would call true Scouting; in remote parts of Surrey you would find on these days a signalling station sending messages to another party on the horizon; or you would disturb a patient first class candidate plotting the bearings for the map he is making; or a panting patrol would suddenly burst upon you thinking you might be "enemy." In Election Term every first-class candidate has to spend a week-end sleeping under canvas, cooking his own meals, and making a report of a fifteen-mile journey. There we manage to gain some open-air experience.

There will be three camps this summer, one at La Grave in the French Alps, one on Dartmoor, and one in Wales. We have never before held the main camp abroad, so we are expecting to have a lively time; the baggage is already weighed down with dictionaries, bottles of drinking water and letters of introduction. Mr. Franklin is nobly going to run the camp on Dartmoor. The Junior Troop will go to camp in Wales under two O.W. Scouts, Winckworth and Bindloss.

The Junior Troop consists of boys from the Millbank School who come weekly to the basement and are trained as Scouts in the ordinary way by members of the Senior Troop. Since they appear to enjoy themselves, and since they do us a lot of good, their numbers have been doubled, so that there are now eight boys in the Troop. We feel that this scheme ought to be developed: for it is the most practical way in which we can work for the objects set out at the beginning of this article.

ROVER SCOUTS

In the early part of the year the Rover Crew was reformed with the intention of linking it more closely with the School Troop. The members of the Crew have all been through the Troop, and the present strength is twelve. Meetings are held once a month, generally on the

second Wednesday unless notice of a change has been sent to members.

Two meetings have been outstanding. In March Capt. C. N. C. Boyle came down to open an interesting discussion on discipline. In May the meeting coincided with the Coronation and the Basement was used as H.Q. and canteen for the 125 Rovers on duty at the Abbey. Three members of the Crew were among those 125, and two others undertook to run the canteen. The Basement was much appreciated as a place of rest between long and trying spells of duty.

The Rovers have run a field day for the Millbank section of the Troop, and they are also taking charge of a camp for them in Wales at the end of July.

So far the Crew may be said to have justified its existence. Several members are to be congratulated on coming considerable distances to attend meetings; and it is hoped that all who leave the Troop will support it to the best of their ability.

THE SCHOOL MISSION

The 48th annual meeting of the supporters of the School Mission was held in the Busby Library on May 14th.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Arthur Knapp, chairman of the Mission Committee, referred to the year's work, both at Vincent Square and at the Cadet Headquarters at Battersea, as showing quiet but steady progress. The increased interest in the Boys' Club and the Cadet Company, which is beginning to be shown in the School and among O.W.W., was a matter of satisfaction, and he looked forward with hope to its continuance and extension. The committee's only anxiety was about finance. Old subscribers were rapidly dying off and their places were not being taken by Old Westminsters of the later generations. The year's accounts closed with a deficit. New subscriptions were urgently needed to replace those which had thus lapsed, and also to make up for the loss of the considerable contributions which, in past years, the School Houses have been able to make to the Mission as the result of their theatrical performances.

The report was adopted, and the committee and officers for 1937 were elected.

STUART HORNER.

THE FIELDS

WESTMINSTER *v.* STOWE

Played at Stowe on June 9th and 10th, when Stowe won by ten wickets. There were two reasons for this defeat, the failure of the middle and later batsmen to make runs and of the fieldsmen to take their chances. On the credit side are the innings of Gawthorne, Cunliffe and Wilkinson, the admirable steadiness of Eyre's bowling, the courage of Stocker's, and the alertness of the fielding which forced Stowe to take 45 minutes to get 37 runs to win in the second innings, and the two maiden overs which were bowled when the scores were level.

Westminster batted first on a fast wicket, and Stocker and Gawthorne were both out l.b.w. for 11 runs. Wilkinson and Cunliffe then stayed together till lunch time and carried the score to 110 before Wilkinson played a lazy shot. He had played slower than usual, with restraint wise in the circumstances. Cunliffe, though his innings was not faultless, was hitting the ball hard, his straight driving being exceptionally good. When he was sixth out at 148 no one looked like staying very long, and the innings closed at 167. The opening Stowe pair batted very slowly, and for an hour the cricket went to sleep, there being little energy anywhere in the field. Three wickets fell before the 100 went up, but their score had been passed, and 200 were on the board before Westminster could get another. At 6.20 the score was 204 for 3 wickets, and as the fieldsmen refused to catch catches, and the slow bowlers could not keep a length, there seemed no reason why Stowe should not make a gigantic total. But then Doll managed to let one go at the right moment, and Stobart was l.b.w., Phillips was run out from a good throw by Doll and Earle was caught at the wicket; 210 for 6 did not look too bad when stumps were drawn. But next morning Sherrard, an excellent bat who had been unable through injury to open the innings, enjoyed himself with some deplorable bowling, and at 12.15 Stowe declared with 9 wickets down for 300 runs.

Westminster started even worse in the second innings than in the first, and three wickets were down for 23 and seven for 65. Sinclair stayed with Gawthorne while 54 were put on for the eighth wicket, but it was only a last wicket stand, in which Eyre refused to be considered the sort of batsman from whom the bowling must be stolen, which saved the innings defeat. Gawthorne, who was last out to a good return catch, hit 11 fours and was unlucky not to reach his century. Except for his weakness just outside the off stump, it was an admirable innings which made the bowling look easy enough to put the rest of the side to shame. Stowe, left 35 to get, did not lose a wicket, hard though Eyre and Stocker tried. There was little to choose between the ground fielding of the two sides.

WESTMINSTER.

(1st Innings.)

J. D. Stocker, l.b.w., b Robinson	3
D. L. Wilkinson, b Earle	41
P. P. Gawthorne, l.b.w., b Earle	3
D. F. Cunliffe, b Robinson	78
K. S. Andrews, c Webster, b Sherrard	12
P. Goatly, c Webster, b Munro	1
S. J. Hammond, c Hastings, b Robinson	4

J. C. S. Doll, c Stobart, b Phillips	1
E. A. Sinclair, l.b.w., b Earle	12
J. W. Woodbridge, b Robinson	0
P. C. Eyre, not out	0
Extras b 10, lb 2	12
Total	167

STOWE.

(1st Innings.)

I. C. S. Munro, c Woodbridge, b Hammond	44
H. C. Lowcock, c and b Cunliffe	20
P. R. H. Hastings, c Eyre, b Andrews	20
J. P. Phillips, run out	56
J. D. W. Stobart, l.b.w., b Doll	61
M. G. T. Webster, c and b Stocker	10
C. D. Earle, c Wilkinson, b Eyre	0
P. Sherrard, b Cunliffe	50
J. Roach, c Stocker, b Andrews	5
T. P. Walsh, not out	16
M. P. Robinson, not out	12
Extras b 2, lb 1, w 1, nb 2	6
Total (for 9 wkts.)	300

WESTMINSTER.

(2nd Innings.)

J. D. Stocker, l.b.w., b Robinson	0
D. L. Wilkinson, b Robinson	0
P. P. Gawthorne, c and b Munro	91
D. F. Cunliffe, c Phillips, b Earle	9
K. S. Andrews, c Hastings, b Earle	2
P. Goatly, b Robinson	15
S. J. Hammond, c Hastings, b Walsh	4
J. C. S. Doll, b Munro	3
E. A. Sinclair, l.b.w., b Earle	25
J. W. Woodbridge, c Munro, b Earle	0
P. C. Eyre, not out	11
Extras b 5, bb 2	7
Total	167

STOWE.

(2nd Innings.)

P. Sherrard, not out	12
I. C. S. Munro, not out	25
Total (for 0 wkts.)	37

Bowling.—Westminster: M. P. Robinson, 4 for 19; G. D. Earle, 3 for 29; T. P. Walsh, 0 for 25; J. P. Phillips, 1 for 8; P. Sherrard, 1 for 39; I. C. S. Munro, 1 for 14; J. Roach, 0 for 14; J. D. W. Stobart, 0 for 7. Stowe: J. D. Stocker, 1 for 51; P. C. Eyre, 1 for 31; E. A. Sinclair, 0 for 35; D. F. Cunliffe, 2 for 67; K. S. Andrews, 2 for 37; J. W. Woodbridge, 0 for 17; S. J. Hammond, 1 for 39; J. C. S. Doll, 1 for 17. Westminster: M. P. Robinson, 3 for 39; C. D. Earle, 4 for 55; J. Roach, 0 for 6; T. P. Walsh, 1 for 5; J. P. Phillips, 0 for 2; I. C. S. Munro, 2 for 15; P. Sherrard, 0 for 38. Stowe: J. D. Stocker, 0 for 22; P. C. Eyre, 0 for 15.

WESTMINSTER v. WELLINGTON

This match was played at Vincent Square on June 26th, and resulted in a draw very much in favour of Westminster, who, in the last ten minutes, failed to dislodge the last two Wellington batsmen. It is always easy to criticize afterwards, but it is arguable that the declaration came too late. It is always nice to turn the corner of a new hundred, but is sometimes a dangerous gratification.

Except one, everyone who batted for Westminster reached double figures, a healthy sign. The first pair seem to find it impossible to get beyond the thirties, but Gawthorne and Cunliffe put on 75 for the second wicket before Cunliffe hit the ball gently into the hands of the only fieldman on the leg side. Goatly seems fated to get a good ball before he is set, but Andrews, after a slow start, became much more robust and for the second time this season reached 73; he is at last developing the left-hander's off-drive. Meanwhile Gawthorne, who has been much the most consistent batsman this term, had played as fluently as usual. Stocker showed signs of returning form and Hammond tamed the new ball for the later and less polished batsmen. Doll produced the best shot of the day, a smack through the covers all along the ground which, without obstruction, might almost have reached the river. Woodbridge hit a five, and the extras helped the good work.

Wellington were left three hours and ten minutes in which to get the runs, but though they never shut up shop altogether till the very end, there was never a chance that they would get them. For one thing, Westminster's fielding was too good, and Eyre's bowling too accurate. In his first spell he bowled 10 overs for 13 runs and 6 maidens, and altogether 18 overs for 27 runs; he earned but did not get a wicket. Stocker began the good work by throwing out Eddison from mid-off with a typical "stocker," a term which deserves to become current for that particular sort of return from mid-off. The wickets never fell very rapidly, but there were no large stands. Sinclair returned the ball well to run out another batsman, who never should have attempted a run. The later Wellington batsmen batted rather poorly against some slow bowling, which was not very good and never inspired, but the last two batsmen who deserve great credit, refused to be foolish and safely defeated the clock and the greedy fieldmen. The most pleasing feature of this game was Westminster's fielding, which was really first-class.

WESTMINSTER.

P. P. Gawthorne, c McCall, b Lovell	66
D. L. Wilkinson, b McCall	8
D. F. Cunliffe, c Munro, b Gracey	34
P. Goatly, b Lovell	13
K. S. Andrews, c Dawson, b Johnston	73
J. D. Stocker, st Sherbrooke, b Gracey	26
S. J. Hammond, b Gracey	24
E. A. Sinclair, st Sherbrooke, b Gracey	14
J. C. S. Doll, not out	17
J. W. Woodbridge, b Gracey	17
Extras b 20, lb 2, w 2	24
Total (for 9 wkts. dec.)	309

WELLINGTON.

E. D. B. Eddison, run out	14
L. H. D. Macleod, c Stocker, b Cunliffe	26
D. J. Murray, run out	14
P. B. K. Gracey, c Sinclair, b Hammond	35
A. L. McCall, c Eyre, b Woodbridge	31
S. O. I. Dawson, c Cunliffe, b Woodbridge	22
C. G. Munro, b Hammond	4
M. G. Johnston, b Woodbridge	16
A. L. Sherbrooke, b Cunliffe	20
K. M. Goodall, not out	0
J. A. Lovell, not out	6
Extras b 1, w 1, nb 1	3
Total (for 9 wkts.)	191

Bowling.—Westminster: J. A. Lovell, 2 for 79; C. G. Munro, 0 for 25; K. M. Goodall, 0 for 20; A. L. McCall, 1 for 55; M. G. Johnston, 1 for 52; P. B. K. Gracey, 5 for 54. Wellington: P. C. Eyre, 0 for 27; J. D. Stocker, 0 for 19; E. A. Sinclair, 0 for 19; D. F. Cunliffe, 2 for 67; J. W. Woodbridge, 3 for 22; S. J. Hammond, 2 for 35.

WESTMINSTER v. RADLEY

Played at Radley on July 3rd, when Radley won by nine wickets. Such is the bare result of a disappointing match. It is a pity that travelling should have such an unreasonably disastrous effect on the side. Only one batsman was dismissed by the other side: the rest presented Radley with their wickets. And when there are only 107 runs on the board, the bowlers have not much encouragement.

Gawthorne and Wilkinson (it seems pointless for any captain to toss with Stocker this year) began as though they intended to make a very large number of runs, but at 23 Wilkinson became the first suicide in the slips. Cunliffe was quickly bowled by a really good ball, and Gawthorne played an impertinent shot and was l.b.w. Stocker had to chase the ball a very long way in order to give third slip a catch, and Andrews gave a simple catch to mid-on off the end of his bat. Goatly, who has, unfortunately, never got going this year, was caught at the wicket. He will never be a consistent run-getter until he can curb himself for his first twenty runs. There is no doubt that he ought to make any number. The discarding of his sweater seemed to have a disastrous effect on Sinclair's judgment, and Hammond, at his fifth attempt, succeeded in giving a catch in the slips. Doll batted like a desperate man, and Woodbridge, after a sensible innings, was the fifth person to be caught behind the wicket.

Radley, helped by some loose slow bowling and a contempt for their task, got the runs for the loss of Falkiner's wicket to Eyre. In one thing at least Westminster excelled Radley, and that was their ground fielding, and it was gratifying to see the way in which they kept at it after the match was lost. Wilkinson kept wicket with his usual excellence; there is nothing spectacular about his work, but in 9 innings he has only let through 7 byes, a remarkable record.

WESTMINSTER.

P. P. Hawthorne, l.b.w., b Birks	23
D. L. Wilkinson, c Falkener, b Birks	8
D. F. Cunliffe, b Falkener	1
K. S. Andrews, c Mackarnen, b Atkins	11
J. D. Stocker, c Constantine Smith, b Atkins	8
D. Goatly, c Ruckkeene, b Birks	12
S. J. Hammond, c Constantine Smith, b MacIntosh	7
E. A. Sinclair, b Falkener	1
J. W. Woodbridge, c Sell, b Falkener	18
J. C. S. Doll, b Falkener	8
P. C. Eyre, not out	6
Extras b 1, w 3, nb 1	5
	107

RADLEY.

F. Falkener, b Eyre	49
S. L. C. Medvington, run out	43
J. G. Muckarnen, st Wilkinson, b Cunliffe	36
D. T. M. Birks, c Wilkinson, b Woodbridge	18
D. N. Sell, c Woodbridge, b Stocker	30
H. W. MacIntosh, not out	24
M. Constantine Smith, not out	6
Extras b 1, lb 2, w 3	6
(For 5 wks)	212

Bowling.—Westminster: D. T. M. Birks, 3 for 31; F. Falkener, 4 for 54; R. R. G. Atkins, 2 for 5; H. W. MacIntosh, 1 for 13.

Bowling.—Radley: P. C. Eyre, 1 for 25; J. D. Stocker, 1 for 50; E. A. Sinclair, 0 for 25; J. W. Woodbridge, 1 for 55; S. J. Hammond, 0 for 10; D. F. Cunliffe, 1 for 35; J. C. S. Doll, 0 for 6.

WESTMINSTER *v.* SHERBORNE

What more can you want? A level struggle on the first day, with two scores of over a hundred which might never have reached double figures; more than one "if only" to think about overnight; solid batting on Wednesday morning, and an excellent declaration; an attempt to get the runs checked by good bowling and fielding; stubborn defence and lively attack; a magnificent exhibition of wicket keeping. What more can you want? The luxury of victory perhaps; certainly more enthusiasm among spectators. It should not be possible for a batsman to be late going out to bat simply because he has not heard that a wicket has fallen—the eighth wicket in an exciting match. No one would suggest that hats be thrown in the air or umbrellas broken, but it does not hurt either the hands to clap or the dignity to show enthusiasm. It must be understood that such criticism does not apply to everyone.

Stocker inevitably won the toss and Gawthorne and Wilkinson put on 64 for the first wicket in 40 minutes before Wilkinson was l.b.w. Cunliffe never looked happy, but Gawthorne went merrily on. He was missed when 12 and at least four times behind the wicket between 90 and 108. Luck may be a virtue in cricket, but he would be an even better bat if he would either firmly hit or get right over to the ball outside the off stump. Andrews, as usual, began unsafely, but at lunch the score was the comforting one of 193 for 2 wickets. Gawthorne times the ball beautifully and to get 100 before lunch was a fine performance; he is

especially good on anything short on the leg side. During lunch there was a sharp shower and afterwards an even sharper fall of wickets. Gawthorne and Andrews were both caught behind the wicket at 194, and when the new ball came six wickets fell in 40 minutes for 31. The shower had enlivened the wicket, and Bashford and Maddison, two medium-paced bowlers, were making the ball rise, and generally bowling well, but there was no excuse for such a collapse.

At half-past three Sherborne went in to bat against Stocker, who began from the Vauxhall end, and Eyre. Glennie, an effective though not pretty bat, hooked Eyre twice for 4 in his first over, and Martin was missed at short leg off Stocker when he was 9. Fifty was up in 35 minutes, and Calway was brought on instead of Eyre. In his fifth over Glennie skied one midway between square-leg and mid-on, who both ran. In a horrid silence only broken by a whisper from mid-off, the fieldsmen collided. The ball fell and with it Westminster hopes; for Glennie has made a lot of runs this year. Calway bowled him next ball, one for 8r. Four runs later Calway hit the stumps again. The hundred went up in 75 minutes, but at 114 Eyre bowled Williams. Chignell threatened to be dangerous, but Wilkinson caught him at the second attempt. Ricketts was l.b.w. under the new rule to Eyre. Then followed an hour when Sherborne were on top, while Tasker, a left-hander, helped Martin to put on 93 runs. Woodbridge, who had been bowling very well, was taken off under the mistaken idea that a left-hander should not bowl to a left-handed bat, but Taylor, who had spent most of the afternoon in the deep, never really looked like getting a wicket, steadily though he bowled. Martin was badly dropped at extra cover off Eyre at 50, and at the wicket at 64. However, at length Tasker scooped one up to mid-on. Coombe was soon out, but Westminster's score was passed before Martin, who had been missed twice more before reaching his century, was bowled by one of the few balls Stocker pitched up in a long spell of bowling. Martin, who had forced the slow bowler off his back foot through the covers very effectively, hit 14 fours in a patient innings. The last wickets fell to Woodbridge, who deserved them, and Sherborne were left with a lead of 32. Eyre, who had bowled 18 overs for 45 runs and 4 wickets, was awarded his pinks after the day's play.

Next day Wilkinson and Gawthorne put Westminster ahead before Wilkinson was bowled. Three wickets were down for 73 when Stocker joined Andrews. These two, remembering the collapse of the day before, took their time, possibly a little too much of it, says Mr. Afterwards, without considering what might have happened if one of them had got out quickly. As it was they put on 97 before Andrews was caught at short leg. He is no stylist but he is remarkably effective. He hit 10 fours in his 59. It was nice to see Stocker making runs at last; it would be impossible to find a harder worker on a cricket field. He failed to survive the new ball for long, but the later batsmen, especially Calway, did just what was wanted of them, and at 3.5 Stocker declared, leaving Sherborne 213 to get in exactly two hours. Glennie and Martin set out for the runs at once, and there fell a gloom when Glennie gave a chance and Martin three in two overs. None were easy; but it is the difficult catches that win matches; anyone can catch the dummies. However, Eyre, despairing of his fieldsmen, proceeded to hit the stumps three times in five overs. Williams and Chignell had taken the score to 115 when Taylor caught an excellent catch in the slips. At the same total poor Coombe was bowled and

Chignell was caught by Calway off a full-blooded hit ; 115 for 6 and half an hour to go. Sherborne, who were now well behind the clock, decided to close down, but Wilkinson was having none of it. In quick succession he caught Henderson wide on one side and Tasker wide on the other, catches which any wicket-keeper would have been pleased to reach ; incidentally, he did not concede a bye in the whole match. There was still a quarter of an hour to go and only two wickets to fall, but neither Ricketts nor Bashford would be tempted, and the match ended a draw, which was better than many victories.

T.R.G.

SHERBORNE.
(1st Innings.)

M. S. Glennie* (Capt.), b Calway	.....	45
C. F. V. Martin, b Stocker	.....	115
J. F. N. Hodgkinson, b Calway	.....	2
S. F. St. M. Williams, b Eyre	.....	18
R. F. S. Chignell, c Wilkinson, b Woodbridge	.....	11
D. F. Ricketts, l.b.w., b Eyre	.....	0
A. L. A. Tasker, c Sinclair, b Eyre	.....	36
P. A. Coombe, c Wilkinson, b Eyre	.....	0
I. Henderson, c Calway, b Woodbridge	.....	17
H. J. C. Bashford, not out	.....	1
D. R. P. Maddison, c Calway, b Woodbridge	.....	13
Extras	.....	5
		263

Bowling.—Calway 2 for 42 ; Woodbridge 3 for 56 ; Eyre 4 for 45 ; Stocker 1 for 77.

WESTMINSTER.
(1st Innings.)

P. P. Gawthorne, c Glennie, b Maddison	.....	108
D. L. Wilkinson*, l.b.w., b Tasker	.....	28
D. F. Cunliffe, b Bashford	.....	14
K. S. Andrews, c Chigwell, b Bashford	.....	33
J. D. Stocker (Capt.), b Maddison	.....	6
A. F. Taylor, c Williams, b Bashford	.....	0
F. F. Calway, b Maddison	.....	5
E. A. Sinclair, b Bashford	.....	15
J. W. Woodbridge, not out	.....	5
J. C. S. Doll, b Bashford	.....	0
P. C. Eyre, b Bashford	.....	4
Extras	.....	13
		231

Bowling.—Maddison 3 for 56 ; Tasker 1 for 33 ; Bashford 6 for 57.

SHERBORNE.
(2nd Innings.)

M. S. Glennie* (Capt.), b Eyre	.....	40
C. F. V. Martin, b Eyre	.....	10
J. F. N. Hodgkinson, b Eyre	.....	8
S. F. St. M. Williams, st Taylor, b Calway	.....	17
R. F. S. Chignell, c Calway, b Taylor	.....	38
D. F. Ricketts, not out	.....	3
A. L. A. Tasker, c Wilkinson, b Stoker	.....	0
P. A. Coombe, b Calway	.....	0
I. Henderson, c Wilkinson, b Stocker	.....	1
H. J. C. Bashford	.....	1
D. R. P. Maddison	.....	.....
Extras	.....	1
(For 8 wkts.)		118

Bowling.—Eyre 3 for 32 ; Calway 2 for 39 ; Stocker 2 for 16 ; Taylor 1 for 9.

WESTMINSTER.
(2nd Innings.)

P. P. Gawthorne, st Glennie, b Hodgkinson	.....	28
D. L. Wilkinson*, b Maddison	.....	11
D. F. Culiffe, c Glennie, b Bashford	.....	11
K. S. Andrews, c Hodgkinson, b Maddison	.....	59
J. D. Stocker (Capt.), b Maddison	.....	51
A. F. Taylor, did not bat	.....	.....
F. F. Calway, c Glennie, b Bashford	.....	29
E. A. Sinclair, c and b Bashford	.....	13
J. W. Woodbridge, l.b.w., b Bashford	.....	12
J. C. S. Doll, not out	.....	9
P. C. Eyre, c Glennie b Chignell	.....	4
Extras	.....	18
(For 9 declared)		245

Bowling.—Bashford 3 for 60 ; Maddison 3 for 15 ; Chignell 2 for 45 ; Hodgkinson 5 for 31.

THE SECOND XI

Up to date the 2nd XI have had a satisfactory season. The first two matches were unfortunately scratched, the first owing to weather, the second because Coronation duties prevented the Rochester Row Police raising a side. Of the five matches played two have been won and three drawn. H. A. Budgett captains the XI.

May 29th, v. Ealing Priory, at Grove Park. Ealing Priory, 138 for 6 wickets ; 2nd XI., 103 for 3 wickets (Greenish, 47 not out).

June 17th, v. Cocoanuts C.C., at Vincent Square. 2nd XI., 149 for 6 wickets (declared) (Taylor, 40 ; Meyer, 32 not out). Cocoanuts, 131 for 3 wickets.

June 26th, v. Hampstead C.C. 2nd XI., 120. Hampstead, 90 (Meyer, 2 for 5 ; Calway, 3 for 27).

June 29th, v. Aldenham 2nd XI. 2nd XI., 226 for 5 wickets (Pettey, 61 not out ; Calway, 46 ; Lewis, 33 not out ; Greenish, 30). Aldenham, 185 for 5 wkts.

July 3rd, v. Lancing 2nd XI. Lancing, 116 (Patterson, 5 for 16 ; Calway, 3 for 21). 2nd XI., 117 for 9 wickets (Greenish, 38 ; Barley, 21).

THE WATER

THE eights have now all been disbanded, and watermen turn with a new lease of life to the task of preparing for the Regatta. An account of this will be given in the next ELIZABETHAN ; but we may say here that the entry is enormous, and what we hope is going to be a successful Regatta will be closed by the presentation of the Cups by Lady Greene and a supper at the Boathouse on the last Saturday of term. This year we are again unable to have any pairs owing to the appalling condition of the boats. But to counter-balance this everyone finds the new Clinker

Fours in which the Senior House Fours are to be rowed very comfortable. The Junior Senior Fours are being rowed on slides in tub fours, which are the only boats available, and that constitutes the only change from last year.

On the whole it has been a successful season for the eights. The first and second eights did not do quite so well as the races against St. Paul's seemed to promise. The third and fourth eights did well, and this is a good omen for future years.

The Boat Club is very glad to learn of the addition to the School staff of Mr. R. G. Rowe, who rowed for Oxford and Leander this year. He will be an invaluable help, and on behalf of the Club we extend a welcome to him.

The eight had the honour of entertaining the Head Master and Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Miss Manisty, J. C. Cherry and M. P. Lonnon and E. J. A. Freeman to dinner on Saturday, June 26th, at Henley.

It is worthy of note that fourteen Old Westminsterers were rowing at Henley. Among others J. C. Cherry rowed in the Leander four which won the Stewards and in the Grand; H. M. Gardiner rowed for London and P. J. R. Deller for Trinity Hall in the Grand, and H. M. Young rowed for Leander in the Goblets. J. Ormiston rowed in the London four which beat Walton, in which L. P. B. Bingham was rowing, in the final of the Wyfolds.

THE FIRST EIGHT

WESTMINSTER *v.* ST. PAUL'S

1. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex
2. ST. PAUL'S—Surrey

Won by 5 lengths in 7 minutes 34 seconds

This race was rowed from Hammersmith Bridge to the U.B.R. Stone on the evening of June 8th. Conditions were fair, with a slight cross wind and the tide about two thirds ebb. St. Paul's won the toss and chose Surrey. After a false start, due to the umpire's anxiety to get the crews away in front of a tug which was bearing down upon them, Westminster got away nicely at 10, 19, and 35 in the first quarter, half and full minute to St. Paul's slightly higher rate of striking. At Harrod's Westminster were half a length ahead, striking 32, and both crews were approaching the tug. They passed it on the Surrey side—it was difficult work for both coxes—and St. Paul's, who

were out of the tide, dropped back to a length's distance. Just before the Mile Post, reached in 3 minutes 24 seconds, Westminster spurted and drew right away, and for the remainder of the race St. Paul's were never able to get on terms. Lines took his crew in at 36 to win comfortably by 5 lengths in 7 minutes 34 seconds.

ST. PAUL'S:—(bow) N. M. E. Wanklyn, 10 st. 4 lb.; (2) S. H. Peploe, 10 st. 7 lb.; (3) W. Hughes, 12 st. 10 lb.; (4) W. N. Read, 12 st. 6 lb.; (5) A. P. Fletcher, 12 st. 9 lb.; (6) T. Cohen, 12 st. 12 lb.; (7) H. A. W. Forbes, 12 st. 4 lb.; (stroke) J. R. Pugh, 9 st. 1 lb.; (cox) R. W. Stokes, 9 st. 3 lb.

THE MARLOW EIGHTS

FIRST ROUND

Downing College (Cambridge); Westminster; Royal Military College.

Won by Westminster by 1 length in 4 minutes 20 seconds.

Westminster at 10, 19, 38 got away well and at the first bend had increased their initial lead from Downing to three quarters of a length and were only a few feet behind Sandhurst. The latter steered too close on the bend, but Morland very rightly refused to give way, and Sandhurst had to steer out again, barely avoiding a foul. At the end of the encounter, as the crews came straight after the bend, Westminster were ahead by three quarters of a length. At the Church Lines put in a spurt which took the crew clear and then, dropping the stroke, was content to retain this margin, taking his crew in at a strong paddle.

SEMI-FINAL

Westminster; Thames II; Reading.

Won by Thames by three quarters of a length in 4 minutes 21 seconds, Westminster beating Reading by a length.

All three crews got away smartly, Westminster striking 39 in the first minute. As they came into the straight the three boats were dead level, but almost at once Westminster and Thames began to draw away. At the Church Thames had got a lead of three quarters of a length, but Westminster, spurring with great determination, got up again to a canvas, and, though Thames were able to draw away again on the far station, Westminster pressed them hard to the finish. Thames later won the Final.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE:—(bow) D. L. Lloyd, 11 st. 2 lb.; (2) J. H. McCulloch, 11 st. 10 lb.; (3) W. K. R. Nugent, 13 st. 1 lb.; (4) A. G. Clark Kennedy, 12 st. 2 lb.; (5) M. B. Matheson, 12 st. 4 lb.; (6) J. E. G. Wormald, 12 st. 7 lb.; (7) N. J. L. Field, 11 st. 7 lb.; (stroke) S. H. Raw, 12 st. 7 lb.; (cox) D. H. Austin, 8 st. 8 lb.

DOWNING COLLEGE:—(bow) J. G. Briden, 10 st. 10 lb.; (2) K. Mandaker, 11 st. 5 lb.; (3) H. P. Shelland, 11 st. 5 lb.; (4) A. G. Freeman, 13 st. 0 lb.; (5) P. R. Mansell, 13 st. 9 lb.; (6) E. Everett, 12 st. 12 lb.; (7) D. A. Vile, 13 st. 9 lb.; (stroke) B. E. B. Fagg, 11 st. 0 lb.; (cox) D. Grey, 9 st. 0 lb.

THAMES II:—(bow) R. E. Harrison, 11 st. 0 lb.; (2) D. F. Braham, 11 st. 6 lb.; (3) E. W. Huggins, 11 st. 9 lb.; (4) R. W. Mesdom, 12 st. 0 lb.; (5) A. E. Shawe, 12 st. 4 lb.; (6) R. T. R. Cowper, 11 st. 11 lb.; (7) R. C. Morris, 11 st. 1 lb.; (stroke) E. G. H. Moody, 11 st. 9 lb.; (cox) R. W. Stokes, 9 st. 0 lb.

HENLEY REGATTA

The Ladies' Plate

1. BRYANSTON—Bucks.
2. WESTMINSTER—Berks.

Won by half a length in 8 minutes dead.

Westminster got into trouble at the start and lost a canvas, but they recovered quickly and getting in 9, 18, 37 strokes in the minute to Bryanston's 10, 20, 37 strokes were level again at the end of the Island, and as they came out into the full force of the head wind steadied down well to a firm long stroke. At the Barrier the position was unaltered, and in spite of the unfavourable conditions Lines made a determined effort to get away; he gained a canvas in the first "ten," but Bryanston answered and he was unable to get clear. At this critical stage in the race the Berks Station got some shelter and Bryanston succeeded in coming up level again at Fawley, reached in 3.45. In spite of another spurt by Westminster both crews reached the mile post together and raced level to the enclosure, there the extra weight and strength of Bryanston made itself felt and they got ahead to win the most exciting race of the day by half a length.

After the rather easy victory over St. Paul's and the favourable comments after Marlow, the result of our race at Henley was a great disappointment both to the crew and their supporters. Yet both at Marlow and Henley the crew raced with great determination and courage and, without in any way sparing themselves at the start, managed to retain their length and form at the finish. What they did not, however, quite achieve was complete looseness and control when working at high pressure, the importance of the occasion, the head wind and the excitement of a close race all making these more difficult to attain.

BRYANSTON:—(bow) E. D. Thompson, 10 st. 1 lb.; (2) D. G. Colquhoun, 10 st. 1 lb.; (3) C. P. Lea-Wilson, 10 st. 10 lb.; (4) J. R. Pearson, 12 st. 10 lb.; (5) D. M. Dobell, 12 st. 3 lb.; (6) W. Hetherington, 10 st. 5 lb.; (7) S. E. Slade, 12 st. 2 lb.; (stroke) M. B. McNabb, 12 st. 2 lb.; (cox) T. Pilling, 7 st. 7 lb.

THE SECOND EIGHT

WESTMINSTER v. I.S.C. WINDSOR FIRST VIII

1. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex.
2. IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE—Surrey.

Won by a canvas in 6 minutes 28 seconds.

This race was rowed on May 29th over a course from the U.B.R. Stone to Harrod's. Westminster won the toss and chose the Middlesex Station. They got a good start, rowing 10, 18 and 35 in the first minute, and by the Boathouses were a length ahead and rowing very comfortably. By Beverley they had increased this lead to 1½ lengths, and, rowing at 32, were still the same distance ahead at the end of the fence. Here I.S.C. spurted, Westminster replied to the challenge, but by this time they had got into the wake of a river steamer which they had been chasing up the course. From the launch it looked as if the crew were almost underneath the steamer's propeller, and when the boat finally managed to get past it received the full force of the wash at close quarters. McNeil was unable to raise the stroke to more than 34, but in spite of this Westminster managed to get home with just a canvas to spare.

I.S.C. 1st VIII:—(bow) A. M. Glass, 9 st. 2 lb.; (2) L. B. Reid, 10 st. 10 lb.; (3) A. D. Comyn, 11 st. 5 lb.; (4) R. W. Wangford, 11 st. 6 lb.; (5) A. R. M. Corbett, 11 st. 10 lb.; (6) R. R. M. Goulden, 11 st. 10 lb.; (7) K. McL. Morrison, 10 st. 6 lb.; (stroke) R. N. Devlin, 10 st. 5 lb.; (cox) R. J. Workman, 8 st. 3 lb.

WESTMINSTER v. ST. PAUL'S

ST. PAUL'S—Middlesex.

WESTMINSTER—Surrey.

Dead Heat. Time: 7 minutes 57 seconds.

This most exciting race was rowed from Hammer-smith Bridge to the U.B.R. Stone on June 5th under quite good conditions. Both crews did good starts, Westminster rowing 9, 17½ and 34 in the first quarter, half and full minute to 9, 19 and 39 by St. Paul's. At Harrod's Westminster, striking 32 to 36 by St. Paul's, were a third of a length up. By the Mile Post St. Paul's, at 34 to 32 by Westminster, had reduced this lead to a canvas, and spurting round the inside of the bend went ahead to lead by about a quarter of a length. Westminster had gained little by Beverley. At the Boathouse St. Paul's at 30 were leading Westminster at 33 by about a quarter of a length; at London McNeil gathered his crew together and raising the stroke to 36 gained rapidly. Unfortunately they had not quite got time to get ahead of St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S 2ND VIII:—(bow) J. A. Wilmot, 9 st. 5 lb.; (2) D. M. Hodges, 11 st. 1 lb.; (3) G. R. P. Fletcher, 10 st. 7 lb.; (4) J. R. Horne, 11 st. 4 lb.; (5) A. M. Tarn, 11 st. 3 lb.; (6) J. P. T. Linklater, 11 st. 0 lb.; (7) C. M. E. Eugster, 11 st. 2 lb.; (stroke) J. M. Burnford, 11 st. 2 lb.; (cox) N. S. Farrow, 5 st. 8 lb.

WESTMINSTER v. ETON

1. ETON—Surrey.
2. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex.

Won by 5 lengths in 8 minutes 38 seconds.

Rowed from U.B.R. Stone to Hammersmith Bridge on June 10th. Since one stakeboat had dragged it was decided that the crews should go off to a flying start. From just above the Stone the crews went off level; Eton struck 10, 20 and 36 in the first quarter, half and full minute to 35 by Westminster. Off the Boathouses Eton drew half a length ahead, and were a length up at Beverley, when they began to cut the corner taking the Middlesex Station. Westminster also turned towards Surrey and at one moment the two boats were in single file. Westminster had just bumped when the Umpire stopped the race and told the coxes to return to their Stations. The crews were started again with Eton a length ahead; Westminster went off at 37 to Eton's 34 and gained slightly. Eton, rowing 30 to Westminster's 34, then went away steadily, and, Westminster being unable to find a spurt, Eton drew away to win by five lengths.

ETON COLLEGE 2ND VIII:—(bow) K. Hope-Jones, 11 st. 5 lb.; (2) R. M. A. Bourne, 10 st. 12 lb.; (3) C. H. S. Garton, 12 st. 3 lb.; (4) Earl of Rocksavage, 11 st. 7 lb.; (5) V. F. Erskine-Crum, 12 st. 0 lb.; (6) A. A. N. Nicholson, 12 st. 13 lb.; (7) I. M. Tennant, 10 st. 13 lb.; (stroke) J. E. Cunning, 11 st. 5 lb.; (cox) S. R. V. Pixley, 7 st. 5 lb.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS VASE AT MARLOW REGATTA

2nd VII *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE and OTTERSHAW COLLEGE

Westminster again had Bucks Station this year and got away from the stake boat fairly well at 10, 19, 36. All three crews were level at the first bend, when Radley, who were longer in the water and better together than either Westminster or Ottershaw, drew ahead. At the end of the second minute McNeil steadied his crew down and they got better together, but dropping the stroke had lost them a little and at the Church Radley were two lengths ahead of Ottershaw, who were in turn half a length ahead of Westminster. During the last minute McNeil raised the stroke again and the crew were rowing well, but it was too late to make much difference on the short Marlow course. Radley finally won by 3 lengths from Ottershaw, who finished 3 length in front of Westminster.

RADLEY 2ND VIII:—(bow) J. R. Dumas, 11 st. 0 lb.; (2) R. A. B. Clough, 10 st. 12 lb.; (3) J. D. Eveleigh, 11 st. 8 lb.; (4) J. V. P. Alcock, 12 st. 13 lb.; (5) J. W. Arkell, 11 st. 2 lb.; (6) G. E. Chandler, 12 st. 2 lb.; (7) A. O. M. King, 11 st. 3 lb.; (stroke) D. S. Maxwell, 11 st. 3 lb.; (cox) F. M. Seymour, 7 st. 8 lb.

OTTERSHAW:—(bow) M. S. Darbishire, 9 st. 6 lb.; (2) E. O. A. van den Bogaerr, 10 st. 7 lb.; (3) O. Corderoy, 11 st. 10 lb.; (4) M. C. Bell, 10 st. 12 lb.; (5) B. H. A. Chambers, 10 st. 12 lb.; (6) L. M. Stapley, 11 st. 0 lb.; (7) B. G. Sexton, 10 st. 12 lb.; (stroke) J. R. R. Dunlop, 11 st. 13 lb.; (cox) D. L. Astley-Cooper, 8 st. 0 lb.

THIRD VIII FOURS *v.* EMANUEL SCHOOL

This race was rowed on the evening of June 29th, in the new clinker fours, *Burford* and *Temeraire*, over course from the Two Mile Post to Griffin's Brewery. It had been intended that the Second Four should race first, but the Emanuel First Four was the first to arrive on the scene, and as it was already late in the afternoon the umpire decided to reverse the order of racing. Westminster on Middlesex Station got away well at 9, 18, 36, and at the end of a minute had a lead of a length. Dropping to 32 they continued to hold their opponents comfortably until the top of Chiswick Eyot, when Emanuel, spurring well, drew almost level. Bowen raised the stroke to 36 and a terrific race ensued, Westminster passing the winning post with half a length in hand. Time 5 minutes 50 seconds.

The Second Fours race was somewhat similar. Westminster, starting off at 10, 18, 35, had gained about half a length by the Stork Training Ship. Emanuel then spurted and drew up to about a canvas, and might have taken the lead but for faulty steering. Round the bend by Chiswick Stairs Emanuel, on Surrey Station, had the advantage of the bend, and it looked at one time as if they must take the lead; but Wagstaff replied by raising the stroke to 36 and the crew responded well, to win a good race by $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time 5 minutes 54 seconds.

THIRD EIGHT

WESTMINSTER *v.* St. PAUL'S III

1. WESTMINSTER—Surrey.
2. St. PAUL'S—Middlesex.

Won by 1 length in 6 minutes 30 seconds

Rowed from Harrod's Depository to the U.B.R. Stone on June 10th, soon after high tide, but with fair water. Westminster went off at 9, 18, 34 in the first quarter, half and full minute to 10, 20, 36 by St. Paul's and were a canvas up at the end of the minute. Both crews were striking 28 at the Mile Post and Westminster increased their lead to $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Round the bend St. Paul's decreased Westminster's lead to a canvas. At Beverley both crews were rowing 32; Westminster then spurted twice and went away to win by 1 length.

St. PAUL'S 3RD VIII:—(bow) G. D. Jones, 9 st. 12 lb.; (2) G. Cave, 10 st. 0 lb.; (3) J. C. Nundean, 9 st. 12 lb.; (4) C. I. Rooke, 11 st. 3 lb.; (5) B. H. Eve, 10 st. 4 lb.; (6) J. P. Sampson, 10 st. 3 lb.; (7) D. A. Williams, 9 st. 10 lb.; (stroke) L. G. Thukell, 10 st. 3 lb.; (cox) G. J. Silson, 6 st. 7 lb.

THIRD VIII *v.* UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL FIRST VIII

1. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex.
2. U.C.S.—Surrey.

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length in 6 minutes 34 seconds

Rowed from Harrod's Depository to U.B.R. Stone on June 5th, under good conditions. Both crews did a good start from the stakeboats, Westminster rowing 40 in the first minute to 36 by U.C.S. U.C.S. steered too close to the Surrey shore and lost the advantage of the tide. Then there was nothing in it until the Mile Post, when Westminster spurted round the bend at 36 to 32 by U.C.S. and gained about a canvas. But U.C.S. came level again at Beverley, so at the Boathouses both crews started to spurt. Bowen took his opportunity beautifully, and with the crew well together, they went away to win a most exciting race by $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

The Third Eight are to be especially congratulated on this effort, as U.C.S., who entered for the Public Schools' Vase at Marlow, were rowing in a lightship.

U.C.S. 1ST VIII:—(bow) A. J. Thomson, 10 st. 12 lb.; (2) R. F. Collins, 11 st. 6 lb.; (3) G. P. Jefferies, 10 st. 9 lb.; (4) N. P. Cutcliffe, 12 st. 3 lb.; (5) A. D. M. Jackson, 13 st. 12 lb.; (6) D. A. Trethewey 11 st. 7 lb.; (7) M. N. Halperin, 10 st. 9 lb.; (stroke) I. R. Fraser, 12 st. 1 lb.; (cox) G. W. Moss, 8 st. 7 lb.

WESTMINSTER *v.* RADLEY and ETON

Rowed at Marlow on Tuesday, 22nd June. Result: 1. Eton; 2. Radley; 3. Westminster. Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths between 2 and 3. Time 4 minutes 19 seconds.

Westminster and Radley 3rd VIII's have rowed at Marlow for three years. Last year it was suggested that Eton should join in, but as Westminster did not send an eight on that occasion, this was the first race between the three schools. The draw gave Westminster the front station, Radley the centre and Eton the back. Unfortunately only two stake boats were waiting at the start, with the result that there was considerable delay in getting the three boats in position for a flying start. Westminster went off well, but, on the outside

of the bend, soon found Eton in front with Radley second. This seemed to worry Westminster as they did not settle down as well as in previous races, with the result that at the Church there was quite half a length daylight between Radley and Westminster, with Eton nearly a length ahead. At this point Westminster spurted really well and quickly closed the gap, and as Radley had gained a little on the leaders for a moment it looked as if there might be a magnificent finish. Radley got clear again, however, and took the advantage to be gained on the last bend. Westminster finished strongly, but, rowing in their wash, were unable to make any further impression. Radley pushed Eton all the way and were only a quarter of a length down at the finish. The time was a fast one.

It was an interesting race all the way, and Westminster, through not settling down perhaps quite as well as sometimes, put up a good performance against their heavier opponents.

THE FOURTH EIGHT

**FOURTH VIII v. WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL
FIRST VIII**

1. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex.
2. WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL—Surrey.

Won by 3½ lengths in 4 minutes 6 seconds.

Rowed from Mile Post to U.B.R. Stone on June 5th, under good conditions. Starting from stakeboats Westminster City School caught a crab the first stroke, and the crews were restarted from a flying start. At the end of a minute the crews were level, but round the bend Westminster went away being about a length and a half up at Beverley. Westminster, rowing steadily at 32, then went away easily to win.

FOURTH VIII v. St. PAUL'S

1. WESTMINSTER—Surrey.
2. St. PAUL'S—Middlesex.

Won by ½ length in 4 minutes 20 seconds.

Rowed from Harrod's Depository to Beverley Brook on June 10th, soon after high tide. Westminster started at 35 to St. Paul's 38, but after the first minute the two crews were level. St. Paul's continued to strike 38 by the Mile Post, and drew half a length ahead. Westminster were not perturbed, but keeping long and steady they slowly regained the lead. By this time St. Paul's had become short, and Westminster spurted at 35, finishing at Beverley half a length up.

FIFTH VIII v. St. PAUL'S V

1. St. PAUL'S—Surrey.
2. WESTMINSTER—Middlesex.

Won by 2 lengths in 2 minutes 4 seconds

This race was an innovation for a race between a fixed seat eight and a sliding seat eight is now all too rare. It was rowed between Harrod's Depository and the Mile Post, under fair conditions. Both crews went off fast, but St. Paul's caught a crab on the tenth stroke and Westminster went up slightly. St. Paul's then went up gradually and, in spite of a strong finish by Westminster, drew away to win by 2 lengths.

The School crews this term have raced in the following order:—

THE 1st. VIII:—

		st. lb.
Bow	E. J. Townroe	9 7
2	P. M. Shearman	10 6
3	D. V. L. Odhams	10 12
4	S. F. Raleigh	12 3
5	A. M. Bell	10 12
6	M. Knowles	10 11
7	A. L. Y. Radcliffe	10 4
Stroke	D. M. Lines	11 1
Cox	J. K. Morland	9 2

THE 2nd VIII:—(bow) R. D. Knowles, 9 st. 0 lb.; (2) G. C. Castellain, 10 st. 13 lb.; (3) J. P. Hart, 9 st. 11 lb.; (4) W. P. W. Barnes, 11 st. 2 lb.; (5) R. C. Evans, 11 st. 6 lb.; (6) H. H. E. Batten, 10 st. 10 lb.; (7) C. A. Argyle, 11 st. 11 lb.; (stroke) I. McNeil, 10 st. 11 lb.; (cox) E. N. Skrender, 8 st. 0 lb.

THE 3rd VIII:—(bow) R. H. Henderson, 8 st. 11 lb.; (2) S. L. Wagstaff, 9 st. 2 lb.; (3) M. J. Wedgwood Benn, 9 st. 4 lb.; (4) R. D. Rich, 9 st. 11 lb.; (5) C. R. Strother Stewart, 12 st. 1 lb.; (6) R. Wakeford, 10 st. 0 lb.; (7) E. P. Hawthorne, 8 st. 12 lb.; (stroke) J. A. P. Bowen, 10 st. 0 lb.; (cox) P. L. P. Sheldon, 5 st. 11 lb.

THE 4th VIII:—(bow) F. G. Pulman, 8 st. 6 lb.; (2) R. Namias, 10 st. 11 lb.; (3) P. F. Taylor, 10 st. 6 lb.; (4) A. F. Cruft, 10 st. 6 lb.; (5) S. R. I. Knox, 10 st. 4 lb.; (6) T. B. Nicholas, 10 st. 4 lb.; (7) R. L. Batten, 8 st. 6 lb.; (stroke) E. F. G. Maynard, 9 st. 8 lb.; (cox) P. J. D. Lofting, 6 st. 7 lb.

THE 5th VIII:—(bow) A. J. P. Harrison, (2) F. E. Noel Baker, (3) W. H. Allchin, (4) R. A. F. Carlyle, (5) J. Wilson, (6) M. Kinchin Smith, (7) A. H. Fairweather, (stroke) R. M. Carter, (cox) A. J. Henderson. W.S.B.C.

FENCING

Last term saw the largest number of fencers that there have been yet at Westminster. There were over forty boys doing fencing, which is a number far too large for comfort in the gym, and ease in instructing them. This term there has been a welcome decrease in numbers, and it is to be hoped that this is more than temporary and is not merely caused by the fact that tennis is available in the summer or that some people prefer cricket to fencing, though they may like fencing better than football.

The first team was not so successful as usual last term—it lost three matches and drew one out of a total of eight. This is the first time for a long time that it has failed to win more than three quarters of its matches. This term, so far, it has been undefeated in everything except the Savage Shield Epée Competition, when it had to face extremely strong opponents and did well to lose by the small margin it did.

The Colts continue their undefeated career. They have not, however, won all their matches, as they drew with Winchester both last term and this.

There was a good entry last April for the Public Schools Championships, in which C. B. Christie was third in the Senior Foil and D. F. Pears third in the Junior Foil in the épée. M. A. Pears was runner-up, and in the Sabre E. B. Christie took fourth and M. A. Pears sixth place, while P. FitzHugh did extremely well to reach the semi-final round.

The Foil Medal was won by M. A. Pears, with E. B. Christie second, and the Howe Foil Cup was won for Homeboarders by M. A. Pears and D. F. Pears.

WESTMINSTER v. U.C.H.F.C.

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1937. Lost 14—13, at Westminster.

We started off our new season badly by losing to opponents whom we ought to have beaten. We won the foil 5—4, but lost the épée 6—3 and the sabre 5—4. J. M. Archibald was right off form and failed to win a fight.

WESTMINSTER v. BEDFORD

Saturday, Feb. 13, 1937. Won 6—12, at Bedford.

We had no difficulty in beating opponents who lacked both style and experience. We won the foil 7—2, but met greater opposition in the sabre, which we only managed to win by 4 defeats to 5.

WESTMINSTER v. R.A.F. (RUISLIP)

Saturday, Feb. 20. Won 8—9, at Ruislip.

WESTMINSTER v. GUY'S HOSPITAL

Saturday, Feb. 27. Drawn, 13½ defeats each, at Guy's.

WESTMINSTER v. SALLE PAUL

Saturday, March 6. Lost 14—12, at Paul's.

This match was extremely interesting and exciting, and we met a strong and experienced team whom we managed to defeat in both foil and sabre; in épée, however, we lost by such a large margin that our victories in the other two weapons were more than counterbalanced.

WESTMINSTER v. ETON

Tuesday, March 9. Lost 16—11, at Westminster.

In this match our old rivals, Eton, still managed to preserve their record of victory over us. We started off well to win the foil 5—4 against foilists who offered little difficulty. E. B. Christie did not win a fight, but later more than retrieved his reputation by winning the only two sabre fights won for the School. In the épée we were defeated 4—5, and in the sabre a collapse took place, which resulted in M. A. Pears and M. C. Shellaford losing all their fights.

WESTMINSTER v. THE LIFE GUARDS

Saturday, March 13. Won 12½—14½, at home.

This was a very good and exciting match, producing some excellent fencing and only being decided on the last fight. The School won the foil 6—3 and the épée 5½—3½ and lost the sabre 3—6, thus just winning the match.

WESTMINSTER v. STOWE

Thursday, March 25. Won 8—19, at home.

The School had little difficulty in winning this match, taking all three weapons, the foil 8—1, the épée 5—4, and the sabre 6—3.

THE FOIL MEDAL

Thursday, May 20. Won by B. A. Pears.

The fighting throughout this competition was of a high standard and was at times very close. E. B. Christie was second and P. FitzHugh third, beating D. F. Pears on a count of hits received by one hit.

WESTMINSTER v. WELLINGTON

Saturday, May 22. Won 5—22, at Wellington.

This match was rather a walk-over from the School's point of view. Little opposition was encountered in any weapon, the foil being won 8—1, the épée 7—2 and the sabre 7—2.

WESTMINSTER v. EPSOM

Saturday, May 29. Won 4—14, at home.

This match, like the previous one, was easy for the School to win. The foil was won 9—0, although stiffer resistance was encountered in the sabre, which was only won 5—4.

WESTMINSTER v. STOWE

Saturday, June 5. Won 12—15, at Stowe.

The result of this match came as rather a shock, as we had defeated almost the same team last term by 8—19. The greatly decreased margin by which the School won was due to most of the team—in fact all of it—being very much off form and the fact that D. F. Pears, who usually fences in the épée team, was ill. The School should have had little difficulty in beating Stowe by a much larger margin had the team been on form.

WESTMINSTER v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY ASSASSINS

Thursday, June 17. Drawn 13½ all, at Oxford.

THE HOUSE FOIL CUP

Saturday, June 19. Won by H.B.B., at home.

The first part of foil competition resulted in a triple barrage between Homeboarders, Grant's and Ashburnham. In the ensuing fight-off, Homeboarders had secured a lead which neither of the other competing houses could have caught up, even had they won all their remaining fights, when Ashburnham retired, and Grant's, seeing that they could not win and were in any case runners-up, agreed to stop fighting.

The fencing throughout was of a high standard in both pools, and some excellent fighting was to be seen in the second pool from nearly all the competitors.

THE SAVAGE SHIELD ÉPÉE COMPETITION

Saturday, June 26. Westminster lost to Salle Bertrand in the First Round, at Lincoln's Inn, by 10-6.

For the third year running the School were unfortunate in drawing extremely strong opponents, but they did well only to lose 10-6.

THE COLTS

The Colts' team has seen several changes during the last two terms. At the beginning of the Lent Term the vacancy caused by G. T. Feiling's passing the age-limit was filled by S. E. Watrous, a fencer who will be very good in time, but who wants a little more confidence. F. Hamdt, a fencer who was unorthodox and not invariably effective, although he was useful, then elected to do Sports and later Cricket. His place was taken by R. E. Nye, a fencer who will be very good if he attacks with more ardour and determination. P. FitzHugh then passed the age-limit and his place was taken by J. Corsellis, a left-handed fencer with a very pleasant style and great possibilities. Finally, G. Watrous caused another vacancy by changing over to Tennis for this term, which was filled by P. Zocphel, who is quick and has a good parry and riposte.

The results of Colts matches are as follows:—

Saturday, Feb. 1st, v. Bedford, at Bedford. Won 5-11.

Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, v. Winchester, at Winchester. Drawn 8 all.

Thursday, March 24th, v. Harrow, at Harrow. Won 5-11.

Tuesday, June 1st, v. Eton, at Westminster. Won 3-10.

Saturday, June 5th, v. Stowe, at Stowe. Won 2-7.

Tuesday, June 24th, v. Winchester, at Winchester. Drawn 8 all.

LAWN TENNIS

The season started with only two of last year's VI. left, O'Brien and Seal. These two are the first pair this year and have done very well. O'Brien, easily the better of the two, is still very unsteady, but Seal manages to steady the pair with a game that is much improved since last year. They have only lost to two school pairs (both of these, incidentally, were third pairs!) and have had a very good season together. The choice of the other two pairs has been extremely difficult. There are five possibles, and the last three are of almost equal standard. In the end, the choice has had to rest mainly on temperament, but no really satisfactory arrangement has

been reached. Suffice it to say that, despite a lot of changing, the last two pairs have, on the whole, managed to support the first pair quite well.

As usual, the School lost its first three matches against clubs. Then they drew with Stowe. In a game in which O'Brien played brilliantly, and Seal played better than ever before or since, the first pair managed to beat the Stowe first pair in three sets. At 4-4 in the second set O'Brien lost his service and gave Stowe the set at 5-7. At 4-4 in the third set O'Brien served three aces which the Stowe players would not touch and Westminster won 6-4, 5-7, 6-4. That was undoubtedly the best tennis played by Westminster this season. The School beat Dulwich, Haileybury and Lancing, and lost to St. Paul's and Eastbourne.

This year a grant from the recently formed P.S.L.T.A. has enabled the School to have a coach for most of the term. This has been very valuable, as he has given a lot of his time to the younger boys, and in particular to boys likely to be in the VI. next year.

Results of School matches: Played, 6; won, 3; drawn, 1; lost, 2.

Team: First pair, C. M. O'Brien and E. F. Seal. Second and third pairs from: S. R. Asquith, E. Atkins, G. N. Hurd, A. E. Long, B. E. Urquhart.

SHOOTING

Unfortunately, owing to the absence of an available open range nearer than Bisley, time and expense prevent the team from entering for the Ashburton Shield. This regrettable fact means that the team has had no fixtures this term at all, since most Public Schools teams are engaged on the open range. Shooting has therefore been entirely confined to practice for the inter-house shooting cups.

The Junior Cup has been wrested from Rigaud's by Ashburnham, who produced a very good team. There were a number of promising shots to be seen, but some others seemed surprisingly unable to apply quite elementary weapon training.

The Senior Competition is being shot in two parts this year. The first part, the ordinary targets, was shot on Monday, July 5th, and King's Scholars (holders) are leading with a score

219 out of 240, followed by Rigaud's with 213. The second part, the Landscape Target, will be shot on Monday, July 12th.

On Monday, June 28th, there was an informal match between the King's Scholars and the Town

Boys, which the latter won with a score of 222 pts. to the King's Scholars' 213, out of 240. A return match has been arranged for Monday, July 12th, in which the King's Scholars hope to avenge their defeat. If they do, a "conqueror" will have to be arranged.
J. D. W. G.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

UP COLLEGE ?

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent, "Q.S.," does not tell us when he himself was at Westminster. In my own time in College (1880-1884) and in my four earlier years *up* Rigaud's (1876-1880) we certainly did not say "*up* College," nor "*up* Hall," nor "*up* Abbey," nor (I think, but I may be wrong about this) "*up* Water." On the other hand, we *did* say "*up* School," "*up* Fields," "*up* Rigaud's," "*up* Grant's," and (unlike your correspondent) "*up* Town."

Nor, to the best of my recollection, did we speak of going *down* College, in the sense of entering the building in which the Q.S.S. lived; but we may sometimes have used the phrase to describe going along the passage in that building which runs past the rooms on its ground floor; without, however, any sense that we were using a special Westminster phrase, any more than in speaking of "walking down the street." No doubt the fact that to reach this passage one must go down some steps made the preposition a natural one to use in that connexion.

Your obedient servant,
CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

June 20th, 1937.

A DOUBTFUL RECORD

Dear Sir,

I notice in the report of the Westminster *v.* Eastbourne athletic match that J. W. Woodbridge's splendid time in the Hundred Yards was described as "Westminster record." I would point out that my late brother, G. D. Howlett, ran the Hundred in 10.2 seconds in 1891. This record, I believe, still stands.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD HOWLETT.

5, Portsmouth Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

June 19th, 1937.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH WESTMINSTER SPORT ?

Dear Sir,

Once again a disappointing Henley has come and gone. Once again we shall no doubt go through a cricket season without recording a victory. And so the years slip by and Westminster sport changeth not. I am writing this letter in the hopes that some explanation to my queries will be forthcoming. To stress my points I shall leave out football and rowing. In the former activity we do manage to shine at times, and it is pleasant to read occasionally of a school match won. In the latter activity suffice it to say that we have been rowing in the Ladies' Plate for about fifteen years now and in that long time we have only once won a heat. I

shall therefore take cricket and ask, "Why is it that it seems materially impossible for the School to raise a respectable side (respectability naturally being gauged in cricket prowess)?"

We read in our ELIZABETHAN that "the Colts have shown great promise and their talent augurs well for the future." At last we imagine we can expect a good Westminster side in two or three years' time. We allow the defeats to accumulate during the intervening time and then begin to open our papers, eagerly looking for the School matches column. Our expectancy is soon dashed by the same old tale—one defeat following another with an occasional draw sandwiched in here and there.

Some people to the above will answer: "Yes, but look at the opposition. Club sides with county players, etc., etc." Well, that is no doubt quite true. Fields, as they are placed within easy access of anyone in London, are bound to attract good players. But why is it then that we seem to be completely paralyzed against other school sides? Is it due to the moral effect of continuous defeats at the hands of the clubs previously met? Is it faulty training? Is it lack of keenness and application amongst the School's sides in general? Is it some psychological factor prevalent at Westminster which disdains a victory?

Of course few and far between exceptional sides emerge. I suppose the last sides which swept all before them were those playing in the Percival-Taylor-Lowe-MacBride era. Nevertheless if one has to wait let me say once in a decade for a good side life is too short!

To conclude, therefore, I feel that some explanation is due. Westminsters cannot complain of any lack of facilities in which to better themselves at cricket. Some people may say that results do not matter and that the game is the thing. I personally think that victories uphold the prestige of a school, and the very character of its members is to be seen in the keenness shown in a mere cricket match. Finally, what is more annoying than to hear the following oft-repeated remark by Carthusians, Stoics, Sherburians, Wellingtonians and Radleians: "Westminster? Oh yes, we always beat you easily at cricket."

Yours truly,
C. P. CLARK.

July 8th, 1937.

(After Charterhouse?—Ed.)

SIR GEORGE SUTHERLAND'S BENEFACTION

Dear Sir,

First let me voice what I am sure is general regret at the absence of our time-honoured cricket fixture against Lords and Commons. I venture to think that this is a

match which cannot be foregone without loss. Secondly, I see that the late Sir George Sutherland has left £1,000 for Water, Cricket and Football at Westminster. Presumably this sum cannot be scooped into the Appeal Association, so that it is free money for the objects for which it was given. My suggestion is that Water has £500 for the Boat House and that the other £500 be used for doing up the pavilion up Fields. The pavilion is badly in need of reroofing; if this was done with Delabole Green grey slates it would last much longer and weather the wind much better than small tiles besides looking nicer. Then could anything be worse than the urinals of the old railway station type, these want immediate attention and modernising hygienically.

Yours, etc.,

ERNEST GOODHART.

122, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

July 3rd, 1937.

SAVE THE GOGS!

Sir,

The Cambridge Preservation Society is appealing to all graduates of Cambridge University for support of the Appeal to Save the Gog Magog Hills from the spread of building which now threatens to cover them. May I ask the courtesy of your columns to reach such past members of your School as are members of this University, whom the Appeal may not have reached direct? The need for action, which means financial support, is urgent. Donations may be sent either to the Secretary, Cambridge Preservation Society, Cambridgeshire House, Cambridge, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Barclays Bank, Bene't Street, Cambridge.

I shall be only too glad to send a copy of a booklet explaining the position to anybody who is interested.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. I. FYJIS-WALKER.

Cambridgeshire House, Cambridge.

May 28th, 1937.

SCHOOL NOTICES

Sir,

May I through the courtesy of your columns point out a glaring blemish on the School's appearance that could easily be remedied? Many of those whose business it is to put notices on the School Door no longer have the ability to write attractively nor legibly as had their predecessors. Our eyes are constantly being insulted by an ugly scrawl whose purport in execrable English is to tell us how we should sing, where we should sit and to give us multifarious details about our behaviour.

The remedy for this is obvious; the owners of the handwriting should buy a typewriter and pay more attention to their master in their English periods. These two measures will be found to produce notices that are pleasing to the eye and at the same time harmonious to the ear.

I remain, sir,

Yours faithfully,

SCRUTATOR.

CORONATION BROADCAST

Dear Sir,

I am just writing to tell you that on listening-in to the Coronation broadcast on May 12th, the acclamations of the School as His Majesty the King entered the Abbey came through wonderfully clearly.

This is the first time in history that any O.W.W. can have felt as I did that he might be with the School and join in their acclamations to our King.

Yours faithfully,

G. FINLAY.

B.S.A. Police, Beatrice, S. Rhodesia.

May 18th, 1937.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Mr. W. Cleveland-Stevens, K.C., has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Birmingham.

The Revd. G. A. Ellison has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.

At Cambridge, First Classes have been gained by Mr. D. F. Hubback in the Historical Tripos, Part II, and by Mr. A. F. Huxley in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.

BIRTHS

CARTER.—On June 7th, the wife of Philip Charles Carter, a son.

CULHANE.—On June 19th, the wife of M. F. Culhane, a son.

FREESTON.—On June 9th, the wife of Garner Freeston, a son.

FRIEDBERGER.—On May 27th, the wife of Brevet-Major J. C. Friedberger, a son.

GATES.—On May 24th, the wife of Terence Gates, a daughter.

HANCOCK.—On June 20th, the wife of A. T. Hancock, a daughter.

KONSTAM.—On June 4th, the wife of Geoffrey Konstam, M.D., a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CHAPMAN—HUSSEY.—On June 19th, Roger Chapman to Margaret Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hussey, of Bournemouth.

DUNSCOMBE — CHANDLER.—On July 3rd, Nicholas D. Dunscombe to Irene Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. P. W. Chandler, a Master of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Chandler, of Froggnal Dene, Hampstead.

HOLLINS—STACEY.—On June 1st, C. B. Hollins to Grace Jeannette, younger daughter of Mr. E. Stacey, of Bishop's Stortford, and the late Mrs. Stacey.

RENDLE—KILROY.—On April 16th, Edward John Rendle to Angela Bernadine, daughter of Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. L. Kilroy.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the deaths of several Old Westminsterers.

JOHN WHITTON ARIS was the eldest son of John Aris, of Lois Weedon, Northants. He was admitted as Q.S. in 1881, and on leaving in 1886 went up to Hertford College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Surveyors Institution in 1896, and was a land agent and surveyor at Richmond, Surrey. He died on June 18th, aged 70.

GUY EDWARD SPENCER CAMPBELL, who died, aged 64, on July 4th, was the younger son of the late Captain Frederick Augustus Campbell, 60th Rifles, Equerry to H.R.H. Princess Louise, by his marriage with Emma Mary, daughter of Major Hugh Higgins-Brabazon, of Brabazon Park, Co. Mayo. He was at Westminster from 1886 to 1891. He married, in 1922, Nathalie, daughter of John Holmes Magruder, of Washington, U.S.A.

EDWARD LEEDS CLAPHAM, who died on June 9th, aged 67, was the son of Edward Clapham, M.D., of Devizes, Wilts. He entered Westminster in 1883, was elected Q.S. in 1884, and left in 1886. He played hockey for England in 1895 and 1902, and was for a time a master at Wellingborough Grammar School. He married, in 1924, Jessie Unwin, daughter of John Mulliner, of Manchester.

HENRY EUSTACE POWER, who was killed in an aeroplane accident on May 29th, at the age of 39, was at Westminster from 1912 to 1915. He passed through Sandhurst and joined the East Surrey Regiment, but subsequently transferred to the R.F.C. He continued his career in the R.A.F. after the war. Squadron Leader Power was killed during a display of individual aerobatics at Waddington, Lincolnshire, on Empire Air Day. He was doing a loop near the ground when the aeroplane struck the earth and was completely wrecked.

MR. P. G. L. WEBB

Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale writes:—

As a member of the same election as the late P. G. L. Webb, a fellow undergraduate of Christ Church and intimate friend through life, I should like to add a few words to the excellent obituary notice contained in your last number. In the first place, let me put on record the fact that though (as you say) he was not, like his two brothers, Edmund and Clement, elected head into college, he was head through all the challenges and was only beaten on the last day of the exam. by a competitor (E. V. Arnold), who afterwards took one of the most brilliant degrees at Cambridge ever won by the School, viz., senior classic, 15th wrangler, and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist.

If I remember rightly, it was a superlative piece of Greek prose, put in at the last moment, which turned the scale in Arnold's favour, and thus prevented a triumvirate of three captains in one family which I imagine would have been unique in the annals of college. Webb bore his disappointment with exemplary cheerfulness and good humour. As he rose in the School his strong moral character and high example gradually and quietly attained a great influence, as he had the gift of sympathy, wide and deep, with those afflicted by failings from which he himself was entirely free. He would have liked to be a schoolmaster, and for a short while after taking his degree he took a temporary post in the Royal Institution School at Liverpool—a period which he described to me afterwards as one of the happiest in his life.

During his long and varied official career he always took a great interest in the training and

welfare of the junior members of his staff. Though a poet and an advanced idealist, he had a strong practical side to his nature. Prompt, methodical and efficient in all his many undertakings, he was never dismayed by any difficulty. I am sure he would have addressed himself with the same imperturbable calm to every duty he had to perform—whether it were to explain to a dreamy inventor the intricate byways of the patent law or to insist, to a ruffled celebrity, on the need of war restrictions in the consumption of petrol.

His poetry * is distinguished for the profound sincerity with which he deals with the major problems of the universe in relation to conscious life as a whole and for the fine imagery in which he clothes his thought. Nor is the intimate personal touch wanting—the lines addressed to his mother and to his nurse are full of affectionate feeling—while the short poem “on hearing music” conveys in clear and choicest phrase the enchantment of that exalted art which formed the leading passion of his life.

* It is proposed, in accordance with his wish, under the direction of his College and lifelong friend, Henry W. Nevinson, to publish shortly a new and complete edition of his Poems, which will include several hitherto unpublished.

WESTMINSTER BALL

The Hon. Secretary has received the following letter :

PRIVY PURSE OFFICE,
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

May 19th, 1937.

Dear Sir,

I am commanded by the King to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his Patronage to the Westminster Ball which is to be held on December 17th, 1937.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ULICK ALEXANDER,
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

To E. R. B. Graham, Esq.,
Hon. Organising Secretary,
The Westminster Ball,
222, Strand, W.C.2.

FLOREAT

Printed by
W. P. GRIFFITH & SONS LTD.,
Old Bailey Press,
London, E.C. 4.

THE SCHOOL STORE

The Store is situated in the Ground Floor of Ashburnham.
It was founded in 1931 to assist the School Games, for
which the profits are used.

The Store is open during term time from
9.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. except on Saturdays
when it closes at 2.0 p.m.

The Telephone Number is ABBEY 1873

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

President—MR. R. T. SQUIRE.

Hon. Treasurer—SIR ERNEST GOODHART,
Bart., 122, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park,
W.2.

Hon. Secretary—MR. G. E. TUNNICLIFFE, 15,
Arundel Street, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary (Games)—MR. W. E. GERRISH,
Ashburnham, Sandown Road, Esher.

The Elizabethan Club was founded in 1861 and is confined to Old Westminsters. In 1923 it was amalgamated with the Old Westminsters' Football and Cricket Club. Parents of boys in the School are given the opportunity of securing the eligibility of their sons for life membership of the Club by a system of termly payments. This is rapidly identifying the Elizabethan Club with the body of Old Westminsters. Its objects are to preserve the associations and to further the interests and prosperity of the School, to promote the intercourse of Old Westminsters, and to encourage games, sports and athletics amongst Old Westminsters. The Hon Secretary, G. E. Tunnicliffe, Esq., 15, Arundel Street, W.C.2, will be pleased to give any further information.

THE SCHOOL MISSION

The Mission was founded in 1888, and began work as a Boys' Club in Soho. In 1891 it moved to Westminster.

It maintains a Club at Napier Hall, Hide Place, Vincent Square, for working boys of the Westminster district. The Club is managed by a Superintendent who will welcome visits from present or past Westminsters on the nights when the Club is open (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, except from July to September, when the Club opens only one night a week). The Mission also assists in the maintenance of the Westminster Company, 1st Cadet Batt. London Regiment, "The Queen's," at Lammas Hall, Battersea, where Westminster visitors are also welcome.

Regular help from young O.W.W. in the Boys' Club and as officers of the Cadet Company is much needed. Further information will be given by the Hon. Secretary, Captain B. Stuart Horner, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Contributions towards the expenses of the Mission may be sent to the Assistant Honorary Treasurer, Findlay Rea, Esq., 20, Smith Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE, No. 2233

This Lodge was formed in 1888, and consists of Old Westminsters. It meets at Westminster School four times a year—in March, June, October, and December. It is the senior Public School Lodge belonging to the Public Schools Union, which holds an Annual Festival at each school in turn.

Old Westminsters desiring to join the Lodge should communicate with the Secretary, W. J. ARMITAGE, Esq., Longholt, Hildenborough, Kent.

THE ELIZABETHAN

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only. Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary of the Elizabethan Club, G. E. Tunnicliffe, Esq., 15, Arundel Street, W.C.2.

Back numbers from 1874 to the present day are obtainable from the Editor, price 1s. each: the following only are unobtainable:—September, October, December, 1874; October, 1876; November, 1877; July, 1878; April, May, 1879; July, 1883; October, November, December, 1889; July, December, 1898; February, 1916.

THE RECORD OF OLD WESTMINSTERS

Compiled by
G. F. RUSSELL BARKER
and ALAN H. STENNING

2 Vols. (1146 Pages), Post Free, 15s.

Vol. I, A to K. Vol. II, L to Z, and 18 Appendices containing lists of Deans, Head Masters, Masters, Captains of the School, Cricket and Football Teams, Eights, etc.

A supplementary volume is being prepared by Messrs. J. B. Whitmore and G. R. Y. Radcliffe. Additions and corrections should be sent to G. R. Y. Radcliffe, Esq., D.C.L., Glebe House, Knebworth, Herts.

All contributions to the October issue of *THE ELIZABETHAN* must reach the Editor at 3, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, by October 4th, 1937