



The Elizabethan.

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AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

IT may well be questioned which have the most thankless office, the Umpires in any game, or the Officers of a School Magazine. Outsiders little guess what a quantity of bad language is hurled at the respective heads of the Editor and the other officers of *The Elizabethan*; they do not know (how should they?) what an amount of labour that little "monthly" represents. What searchings of heart do we have over the collection from the various authors of the different contributions which compose those dozen pages! What a constant amount of letter-writing is needed in order to get them together by anything like the right time! Now one article is behind time, now another. Then "leaders" themselves: what a source of constant worry are they! We rack our brains to think of some subject connected with the School which has not been treated of some four or five times already; but they give no response. We there-

fore repair to the fertile brains of our friends; we tell them of the countless good deeds we have done them in time past, and intend to do in the future; we tell them of our present need, and beg them to aid us in our trouble. But alas! they bid us do our own dirty work, and ask why we have not done it all a fortnight ago, remarking sarcastically that the June number usually comes out before July. In despair we are driven to have recourse to some hackneyed subject, and fondly hope our subscribers will not refer to old numbers of *The Elizabethan* to see if they have ever seen our leader before.

At last we get the MS. ready and send it off to the printer's; on the return of the proof, we discover that parts of it have baffled even his ingenuity; we come to examine it ourselves and find we cannot make anything out of it either. After puzzling in vain for several hours we correct as best we can and return the proof to the printer; in due time the copies make their appearance, and we think that our troubles and anxieties are going to have a respite. But no;

in a day or two we are met with angry complaints from subscribers at not having received their copies yet, though *The Elizabethan* has been out nearly a week. (We find that such complaints are generally laid against the Editor, though we always state that they must be addressed to the Secretary.) We refer the matter to the Secretary, who explains that the copies are sent off to the various subscribers in alphabetical order, and that he has not yet got so far down the list. Not even after all the copies are sent off do we get any rest, for then we get letters from dissatisfied readers criticising certain articles, and wondering we can have had such bad taste as to allow such rubbish to appear in our paper, or how we can insert certain letters, which do not meet with their august approval. We know it is useless to try and alter our style to suit their tastes, for that would bring down upon us the wrath of others who hold the opposite views. We dare not go half-way to meet their opinions, for that would win the approval of neither side; we realise the force of the question contained in the words with which we began. By this time we find it is time to begin collecting materials for the next number, and we look forward with resignation to another month of toil and trouble.

A VERY SMALL BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF WESTMINSTER AND ITS PRE- CINCTS HALF-A-CENTURY AGO.

V.

In my last number I gave a promise to narrate what I believe is the very earliest of all my recollections; and I said it was connected with the rose window of the Abbey south transept. Well, it was on an autumn day, and sixty years ago from this very year, that my elder sister and I were summoned from our nursery to come and see a great fire. In the dining-room, one of whose windows opened over the leads of the cloister roof, we found my father and some other gentlemen. At first we naturally looked at the grate, where we perceived nothing very remarkable; but we soon saw that the south windows of the Abbey were reflecting the glare of a great conflagration, and were told that the Houses of Parliament were in flames. The memory of that wonderful glow upon the great window has never left me, and it is the only incident of that historic day that can be correctly included among my own reminiscences; but it may be interesting if I put down what I have heard from other members of our family.

My father went out to carry the news to one of his brothers, who was a clerk in the Exchequer Office, which was involved in the conflagration. Indeed, unless I am mistaken, the fire was caused by burning the old tallies, or notched sticks, which were used, according to traditional custom, in keeping the Government accounts. I believe that the two brothers assisted in saving most of the important papers; I remember also that one of the curiosities in our cabinet was a paper containing a grey powder, like the scrapings of a slate pencil, which we were told was the ashes of the ink burnt off the piles of parchment on that occasion. My poor mother was returning from a visit to Camberwell; omnibuses were scarce and slow in those days, and quicker modes of locomotion, of course, did not exist. As she drew nearer to town, the light of a great fire grew more distinct, and at last the travellers were told that the flames came from Westminster Abbey. You may imagine her alarm, since the nest of us, poor swallows under the eaves must have shared the fate of the sacred building. When she was set down at the corner of Bridge Street and hurried to her home, she was so much pre-occupied with her fears that she actually arrived without having seen the flames.

Thus our parents were both away, and the rest of the party had dispersed in various directions. We were left in the charge, I suppose, of a young uncle. Now, how is it that uncles, the younger ones at any rate, find such pleasure in playing tricks upon their nephews and nieces? I suspect that it is mainly to tease their sisters, the proprietors of those small people. This particular uncle, though we were very fond of him, showed original talent in that direction; whether it were in standing his niece upon the lofty and rather narrow mantelshelf of carved wood, from which she could not possibly descend without assistance, and where she could scarcely move without falling; or in dropping her from the roof of the upper cloisters for her terrified mother to catch in the garden below. On the present occasion he employed himself in impressing upon our infantine minds the great probability that some of Guy Fawkes' powder must still be in the Parliament vaults, and recommending that we should hide ourselves in different cellars in the hope that one of us at least might escape when the inevitable explosion should take place.

Fortunately we had not acted on his suggestion before the elders of the family returned. I suppose that I was put to sleep, but there was no going to bed for any one else that night, since, if the wind had shifted, nothing could have saved the Abbey. We had no direct view of the flames from our house, and our family crossed over to Rigaud's, which was then my uncle's house, to watch their progress from his upper windows. Of course these were crowded with boys, and of course, also, they politely made way for the ladies. It was curious to see how the white spire of Westminster Hall stood up apparently in the midst of the flames, remaining itself unharmed,

while to the gazers it seemed as if the Hall could not possibly escape.

NOTE.—I hear that some of you are puzzled by my writing in the last number of my reminiscences that the Q.S.S. were attached to boarding-houses, at which they used to breakfast. You must remember that up to a late period no one was allowed to get into College unless he had been for at least a year a town-boy. In my judgment this was a very salutary rule, and it was I consider the reason that the Westminster Q.S.S. were always regarded as the pick and *élite* of the School, instead of being looked down upon by the Oppidans, as certainly used formerly to be the case to some extent with the Eton Collegers, or forming quite a separate caste as did, I fancy, those on the foundation at Winchester. Thus it happened that every Q.S. must have belonged to some particular boarding-house, unless he chanced to be a home-boarder, of whom there were not many in my day. Now, how it came to pass I cannot say, or whether this had always been the rule, but our Alma Mater, the College, thought the bodily sustenance of her sons sufficiently provided if she supplied them with a good meat dinner and no trash in the way of puddings at 1.30, and a supper of bread, cheese, and cold meat at 8. It was scarcely astonishing, however, that the boys felt that they needed also a breakfast before noon, and for this they had to betake themselves to their former boarding-houses, or to their homes, as the case might be. The change to a breakfast in Hall occurred when Dr. Liddell became Head-master in 1846.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 41. GEORGE HOOPER, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

It has already been pointed out that Westminster School has had two representatives in the See of Bath and Wells. Of these two Bishops a memoir of the earliest in point of date has appeared in this series* ; and we now present our readers with a short sketch of George Hooper, who was the second Old Westminster Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Born at Grimley in Worcestershire, on November 18, 1640, his father was a gentleman of independent means of the same name, and his mother was Joan, the daughter of Edmund Giles of White Ladies, Aston, in the same county. George Hooper, in the first place, was sent to St. Paul's School for his education, but in a short time was transferred to Westminster, then flourishing under the ever-renowned Dr. Busby, and became a King's Scholar. The removal of his parents from Worcestershire to Westminster no doubt was the reason of his education being ultimately entrusted to Westminster School. Judged by the prophetic utterances of Dr. Busby—

* *v.* Vol. vii., p. 2.

whose discernment of the character of the pupils under his charge was not the least of his accomplishments—and also by his own subsequent general character for learning, the educational system he was subjected to was more than a success, and he made good use of his time at school. On two occasions did Dr. Busby venture to prophesy about Hooper. "This boy," he said, "is the least favoured in feature of any in the school; but he will become more extraordinary than any of them." And again, "He was the best scholar, the finest gentleman, and will make the completest bishop that was ever educated at Westminster School." This latter remark, it should be noted, was made at a subsequent date, but before there was any thought of Hooper being made a bishop. In 1657, Thomas Knipe, afterwards Head-master, was elected head to Christ Church, and Hooper was elected third. At Oxford, as at school, he was not idle, and throughout his life he had a keen desire of acquiring knowledge. The various degrees were taken at the usual periods—his B.A. in 1660, his M.A. in 1663; the degree of B.D. followed in 1673, and the full D.D. in 1677. While at Oxford he made the acquaintance of Thomas Ken, known subsequently as the Nonjuror and the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells, and their friendship was maintained for many years. Hooper became a college tutor, and remained at Oxford until 1672, when he was induced to remove to Winchester and become the chaplain of the Bishop, George Morley—who, it may be added, was also an Old Westminster. Ken was also acting as one of the Bishop's chaplains, and very probably was instrumental in bringing Hooper under the Bishop's notice. In the year of his removal, Hooper was given the living of Havant by the Bishop; but he did not retain it long, as the damp atmosphere of the place proved prejudicial to his health. His next living he owed largely to the kindness of Ken, who, on his vacation of Havant, resigned the living of East Woodhay in Hampshire for the express purpose of Hooper being presented to it. Hooper was manifestly, from the various extant accounts, much beloved in his parishes, and exceedingly well thought of. The following is the testimony of a local clergyman who would have had ample means of knowing Hooper's capabilities and character, and whose statement moreover can, we think, be treated as an impartial one. He was "the one of all clergymen whom he had ever known, in whom the three characters of perfect gentleman, thorough scholar, and venerable divine met in the most complete accordance." As another proof may be adduced the fact that he drew to himself the notice of Archbishop Sheldon, who persuaded Bishop Morley to allow Hooper to remove to Lambeth and become his own chaplain. This was in the year 1673, and two years afterwards he was collated by the Archbishop to the Rectory of Lambeth, to which not long subsequently was added the Precentorship of Exeter.

The marriage between the Princess Mary and the Prince of Orange took place in the year 1677, and

upon their departure to Holland Hooper accompanied them as chaplain to the Princess. The post, we are told, was not an easy one, as the views of the Prince and his wife were somewhat divergent. Of this period of her father's life Mrs. Prowse says that "he was directed to regulate the performance of Divine Service in Her Highness's Chappel according to the usage of the Church of England, which he did in so prudent and decent a manner as to give no offence." After a year's residence at the Hague Hooper received permission to return to England, when he married Abigail, the daughter of Richard Guildford, to whom he had become engaged before he left England. There were nine children of the marriage, only one of whom, Mrs. Prowse, was living at the death of the Bishop. After his marriage, Hooper had to return to Holland, the Princess on giving her consent to his visit to England having extracted a promise from him to that effect. He only remained there some eight months longer, when he was succeeded in the chaplainship by his friend Ken. In the year 1680 he was made chaplain to Charles II., and in the following year Evelyn in his *Diary*, under date November 5, records that Dr. Hooper preached "of the usurpation of the Church of Rome" before the King, adding his opinion that "this is one of ye first rank of pulpit men in the nation." From this date to the Revolution nothing practically is recorded of Dr. Hooper beyond that he was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, and that at the command of James II. he attended the Duke of Monmouth on the night before his execution, and again, the following day, was among those who were present on the scaffold. It should perhaps be added that he attended Bishop Morley in 1684 on his death-bed, at that Bishop's special request.

At the Revolution Hooper was one of the High Church clergymen who took the oaths to William III. Ken, as is generally known, was a Nonjuror, though perhaps it is not as well known that Hooper very nearly succeeded in persuading him to follow his example. The result of Ken's persistency was the deprivation of his bishopric of Bath and Wells. Hooper's next preferment was to the Deanery of Canterbury, to which he was appointed by Queen Mary, in the absence of the King, upon the promotion of Dr. Sharp in 1691 to the Archbishopric of York. Upon this appointment he contemplated giving up one of his livings, but was ordered to keep them by the Queen, who remarked that, "though the King and she never gave two livings to one man, yet they never took them away." One is entitled to ask, we think, What is the difference, for all practical purposes, between presenting a person to a living and at the same time directing him to retain those he already held, and giving him two livings at once? However, in spite of the royal command to the contrary, Hooper did resign his rectory of Woodhay. In the same year he was appointed Chaplain to the King and Queen. In 1701 Hooper was elected Prolocutor of the

Lower House of Convocation, Dr. Francis Atterbury, the Old Westminster, being to a great extent instrumental in procuring his election. This post he seems to have been well qualified for, and to have filled with success; Ken wrote, on his appointment being made known, "that he had more hopes now that Hooper was taking a lead in Church affairs." It was about this time, too, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Rochester, offered to make Dr. Hooper Primate of Ireland, but the offer was not accepted.

On the advent of Queen Anne to the throne, Hooper, towards the end of 1703, or early in the following year, was appointed Bishop of St. Asaph on the death of Bishop Edward Jones, who was himself an Old Westminster. Not long afterwards, on the death of Dr. Kidder, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, this bishopric was pressed upon his acceptance by the Queen. There were several reasons why Dr. Hooper did not wish to accept the appointment; though he was eventually persuaded to make the change. The expense of another removal would be burdensome, and in his opinion Ken, the deprived Bishop, was the right person to be appointed. He succeeded in inducing the Queen to offer the See to Ken, but upon the latter declining to be restored, and expressing a wish that his friend would accept it, Hooper consented to do so. Ken since his deprivation had apparently still been accustomed to subscribe himself "T. Bath and Wells," but it is interesting to note that upon the acceptance of the See by Hooper he ceased to use that signature. Having vacated the Rectory of Lambeth on his appointment as Bishop of St. Asaph, Hooper now resigned the Deanery of Canterbury; but he desired to keep the Precentorship of Exeter *in commendam* for the express purpose of letting Ken have the benefit of the emolument. Sir Jonathan Trelawney (another Old Westminster), who was then Bishop of Exeter, would not, however, allow him to retain it. The Queen had consented to his doing so; and upon hearing the Bishop of Exeter's objection, she directed a pension of £200 to be paid to Ken for life, which was the equivalent in value of the Precentorship.

Dr. Hooper remained Bishop of Bath and Wells until his death on September 7, 1727, having held the See for nearly a quarter of a century. He died at the advanced age of 87, at Barkley, near Frome—a place which he was wont to frequent for retirement and rest. His wife predeceased about a year, the date of her death being September 24, 1726. At his own request he was buried in the cathedral with which he had been for so long associated, and where his wife also was laid to rest. On the south wall of the south aisle is a lofty marble monument erected to his memory, with a lengthy Latin inscription. The inscription is too long for insertion here, but a copy of it will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1792 (vol. 62).

For his character we turn to his biographer, the Rev. Stephen H. Cassan (*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, part 2, p. 171):—

His prudent, courteous, and liberal behaviour in his diocese secured the esteem of both the laity and clergy. To the latter he was a faithful friend. His disposal of the preferments in his diocese was judicious and disinterested. Those who served, or were zealous in their endeavour to serve the cause of the Church, were dignified without any expectation, and the diligent were always advanced without being permitted to undergo the pain of solicitation. . . . This prelate astonished even his most accomplished guests with his learning; he was an Universalist in the best sense of the word; and not a smatterer in various sciences, but a perfect master of them all; the lawyer, the casuist, the divine, the antiquary, the linguist, the philosopher, the classical scholar; yet always the refined and accomplished gentleman. He blended the gravity of the Bishop with the pleasantry of the wit; but the former always restrained the latter, so that the gratefulness of piety ever kept the brilliancy of imagination in chastened restraint.

A corroborative account will be found in *Mist's Journal*, which is quoted in Forshall's *Westminster School*, and which we take leave to reproduce here:—

His talents were so great in every distinct part of knowledge, that the masters of each faculty have thought their profession to be the Bishop's peculiar study. The lawyer might suppose him bred to the bar, and conversant in nothing but statutes and reports; the casuists might think his whole time spent in canonists and schoolmen; and the divine in fathers and councils. The antiquarian might tie him down to medals and charters; and the linguist fancy him always poring upon lexicons, or else the several Eastern languages could not be so familiar to him as Latin and Greek. The philosopher found no science out of reach of his comprehensive genius; nor the masters of polite literature any graces in the classics which had escaped his observance.

"The same account," continues Dr. Forshall, "bears the strongest testimony to the excellence of his disposition, the polish and sweetness of his manners, the integrity and zeal with which he looked after his diocese, and distributed preferments to laborious and deserving clergymen." Bishop Burnet in his description of Hooper classes him as "crafty and ambitious;" but it is difficult to comprehend how the statement can be substantiated. It raises the suspicion that there were personal feelings of animosity accompanying the statement. A man who only accepted the See of St. Asaph after much pressing—who was averse personally to the change to Bath and Wells—who declined being made a Privy Councillor—who refused the Primacy of Ireland, the Bishopric of London, and the Archbishopric of York, can hardly be accused of being "ambitious." Those preferments which he received, and for which his learning and character were certainly suitable, were given to him without the least suspicion of solicitation on his part.

Bishop Hooper was not a voluminous writer, but besides some sermons he wrote and published several books, mostly on theological subjects. In addition to these he left some unpublished MSS. at his death, some of which were subsequently printed. A collection of most of his writings was prepared for the press and published by Dr. Thomas Hunt in two volumes in 1757. Another edition of them was issued in 1855. Both were published at Oxford.

There is a portrait of Bishop Hooper by Hogarth in the Hall at Christ Church, and the *Alumni West.*

mentions another portrait in the Chapter House. The same authority states that Noble in his *Continuation of Granger* mentions two further portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Hall.

In conclusion we may allude to the fact that Dr. Hooper was one of the original trustees of Dr. Busby's will, and he apparently continued to act in that capacity until his death. This would warrant the conclusion that Dr. Busby himself was not disappointed in the early view which he took of the prospects of success in life of the "least favoured in feature" of the boys contemporary at Westminster with Hooper.

WILLAD.

School Notes.

THE following is the Cricket card up to date:—

May 5,	Sat.	v. Lords and Commons.	Lost by an innings and three runs.
" 12,	"	v. Blackheath.	Lost by 106 runs.
" 19,	"	v. Kensington Park.	Lost by 46 runs.
" 26,	"	v. Incogniti.	Won by 31.
June 2,	"	v. Old Carthusians.	Won by 19 runs and two wickets.
" 8,	Fri.	} v. Charterhouse.	Lost by an innings and 147 runs.
" 9,	Sat.		

The remaining fixtures are:—

June 23,	Sat.	v. Upper Tooting.
" 27,	Wed.	v. West Kent.
" 30,	Sat.	v. Oxford University Authentics.
July 4,	Wed.	v. Masters' XI.
" 7,	Sat.	v. M.C.C.
" 14,	"	v. O.W.W.
" 30,	Mon.	Q.S.S. v. T.B.B.

An account of the Concert will appear in our next number.

We beg to congratulate L. J. Moon on receiving his pinks.

We congratulate H. C. Waterfield (O.W.) on winning the Brown scholarship at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

We beg to congratulate R. R. Howlett (O.W.) on obtaining a first class in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, and A. Y. G. Campbell (O.W.) on being ninth wrangler.

We offer our congratulations to A. C. Nesbitt (O.W.), on winning the four-mile bicycle race last week in the inter-University cycling match.

We must also congratulate R. K. Gaye on gaining Sir Walter Phillimore's prize for the English Essay. The subject appointed was "The French in America." *Proxime accessit*, E. P. Garrett.

Orations were held up School on Friday, May 25, when the piece set was Tennyson's "Heavy Brigade." Loch was placed first, Gurney second, and Phillimore third, Eady being out of school.

At Orations on Thursday, June 21, the piece set was the last part of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum." The only two competitors were Peters and Phillimore. This was the last Orations in the School year. The prize has been awarded to G. C. B. Loch, R. H. Phillimore being placed second.

House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM.—We were drawn against Rigaud's in the Junior House matches, and were beaten by 5 wickets. We made 70 (English 12, and Griffin 11) and 83 (Barnett, not out 50); and Rigaud's made 117, and 42 for 5 wickets. For us Wallis bowled very well, taking 5 wickets for 17 runs in the first innings, and 4 wickets for 16 in the second. Barnett also played very well for his 50. Griffin has been made a House monitor. Robertson has been playing for the School this term. We are glad to say that Holland has begun to play again, though he is not strong enough to do much. There are 4 new boys this term, bringing our total up to 59.

COLLEGE.—Very little worthy of note has happened here. In the Charterhouse match we were represented by J. F. More, Fisher, and Garrett. The Literary Society has just finished reading the *Merchant of Venice*, and will begin *Julius Caesar* at next meeting. The College chess-ties have been won by E. H. Waterfield.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we hear of the death of C. A. Kirkpatrick, which occurred on the 23rd of last month in India. He entered College in September 1888, and had been a monitor from September 1893 until March 1894, when ill health obliged him to go out to his home in India.

GRANT'S.—In the Junior House match against Home Boarders we were beaten by 6 wickets. Kirkpatrick batted well for us in the first innings. None of the Home Boarders showed good form. C. Underwood made some runs for H.B.s' second innings.

We ought to stand a fair chance of the Shield this year.

H.B.B.—We beat Grant's in the first round of the Junior House matches by 6 wickets, Murray and Anderson being the most successful of our bowlers, while batting honours were shared by Underwood, who made 34 second innings, Maughan and Woodhouse. We were unfortunate in being without the services of T. H. Corfield. We ought to have a fair chance against Rigaud's in the final. We also ought to come off well in the swimming competition, as some of us are unwontedly energetic in that direction.

RIGAUD'S.—There is very little to record this fortnight, but in the first round of the Senior House-matches we beat Ashburnham by 5 wickets. For us Blaker with 60 made top score. Our fielding was decidedly poor. For them, Barrett with a hard-hit innings of 50 was top scorer. We have got three representatives playing for the School against Charterhouse.

THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL v. KENSINGTON PARK.

THIS match was played up Fields on May 19, the visitors winning by 46 runs. Westminster won the toss, and Moon and R. E. More opened our innings to the bowling of Blake and Reynolds. The start was bad, as Blake in his second and third overs dismissed Moon and R. E. More for 11 runs; but on J. E. More joining Severn a good stand was made. Both batsmen hit freely, and eventually the partnership realized 67 runs, when Severn was caught at cover-point off a lob from Street for a well-played 38. More was bowled soon after for 32. Afterwards Garrett played well for 28, and Beasley and Probyn made an excellent stand for the last wicket, which added 40 runs. The venture closed for 197, of which it may be mentioned 41 were byes. Blake bowled best, taking 3 wickets for 40 runs. Kensington Park began their innings with Scott and Lee, who at first played under the name of "C. D. Rivers," Fisher and Whitton bowling. Scott was out at 6, and the fourth wicket fell at 43. Lee and Nicholas were now associated, and the pair played the bowling with the utmost confidence, hitting everyone alike all over the field, and it was not till the total had reached 164 that Lee was caught at cover-point off J. F. More. His 70 included one 5 and two 4's. It was this stand which practically won the match for the visitors. Finally Nicholas was out in a similar way to Lee for a brilliant 115, in which were two 5's and nine 4's. Both he and Lee, however, gave several chances. No one else got into double figures, and the innings closed for 243. R. E. More had the best analysis, taking 3 wickets at a cost of 19 runs. In this match Moon kept wicket in place of Robertson.

Score and analysis:—

WESTMINSTER.

L. J. Moon, b. Blake	1
R. E. More, c. and b. Blake	5
A. R. Severn, c. Hext, b. Street	38
J. F. More, b. Abney	32
C. D. Fisher, b. Blake	4
J. A. Robertson, b. Abney	4
E. P. Garrett, b. Reynolds	28
A. Whitton, b. Abney	1
H. O. C. Beasley, c. Hext, b. Street	27
W. F. Fox, run out	8
S. C. Probyn, not out	8
Byes	41

Total

197

KENSINGTON PARK.

W. J. Scott, c. Robertson, b. Whittow	2
D. C. Lee ("C. D. Rivers"), c. Garrett, b. J. F. More	70
G. K. Hext, c. Robertson, b. Fisher	7
G. H. P. Street, b. Fisher	7
S. Reynolds, b. Whittow	1
M. A. Nicholas, c. Garrett, b. R. E. More	115
Gordon Campbell, b. R. E. More	5
C. H. Blake, b. Fisher	0
G. L. Pares, b. R. E. More	7
L. E. Abney, b. Whittow	9
C. G. Blois, not out	1
Byes 17, Leg-byes 2	19

Total.....243

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. H. Blake.....	15	3	40	3
P. Reynolds.....	15	7	22	1
G. K. Hext	2	0	11	0
W. J. Scott	2	0	13	0
G. H. P. Street	7.4	0	28	2
L. E. Abney.....	17	5	42	3

KENSINGTON PARK.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. D. Fisher.....	26	2	100	3
A. Whittow	21.4	3	51	3
A. R. Severn	4	1	13	0
S. C. Probyn	3	0	15	0
J. F. More	8	0	26	1
R. E. More	8	2	19	3

THE SCHOOL v. INCOGNITI.

This match was played up Fields on Saturday, May 26, resulting in a win for the School by 31 runs, after an exciting game. The visitors sent in Collins and Lee to the bowling of Fisher and Lee. The first four wickets fell very quickly, H. Collins succumbing to a splendid catch by Severn at long-leg. Moon was run out after making a careful 12. Nobody could do anything with the bowling except Tuke, who made a well-played 36, Causton 19 not out. The School started disastrously, four wickets falling for 27, of which Moon made 18. Fisher and Robertson made a stand, however, until the latter fell to a marvellous catch at square-leg by Winter for a hard-hit 22. On Garrett coming in a lengthy stand was made. Garrett was eventually out to a doubtful catch for 17, and soon afterwards Fisher followed for a stylish and carefully-played 29. Another wicket fell for the addition of 4 runs, and 29 runs were still wanted with two wickets to fall; but Fox and Whittow gradually pulled up the score, adding 45 runs between them. The visitors went in a second time, scoring 96 for two wickets, Milner-Jones (33 not out) and Collins (22 not out). Fisher bowled very steadily with five wickets for 62, and J. More got two for 16. For the visitors Milner-Jones and Tuke got 5 for 38 and three for 26 respectively.

Score and analysis :—

INCOGNITI.

1st Innings.

2nd Innings.

L. G. H. Collins, c. Moon, b. Fisher	5	b. Whittow..	18
D. C. Lee, l.b.w. b. Fisher	9	b. Fisher ...	6
E. Milner-Jones, c. Fisher, b. Whittow	2	not out	33
H. J. Collins, c. Severn, b. Whittow	9		
C. M. Tuke, c. Fox, b. J. F. More	36		
E. G. Moon, run out	12	not out	22
H. Menzies, b. Fisher	4		
C. E. Hornor, b. Fisher	7		
R. K. Causton, not out	17		
W. Winter, c. Moon, b. Fisher	4		
J. Coleman, b. Fisher	1		
Byes 19, Leg-byes, 2	21	Byes	17

Total.....127 For 2 wickets 96

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

L. J. Moon, st. Menzies, b. Milner-Jones	18
R. E. More, c. Menzies, b. Hornor	0
A. R. Severn, b. Milner-Jones	6
J. F. More, l.b.w. b. Milner-Jones	0
C. D. Fisher, b. Tuke	29
J. A. Robertson, c. Winter, b. Milner-Jones.....	22
E. P. Garrett, c. Collins, b. Tuke	17
A. Whittow, b. Milner-Jones	17
H. O. C. Beasley, b. Tuke	1
W. F. Fox, c. Tuke, b. Hornor	28
S. C. Probyn, not out	9
Byes 9, Leg-byes 2.....	11

Total158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

INCOGNITI.

First Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. D. Fisher	20	4	62	5
A. Whittow	10	2	17	2
A. R. Severn	4	1	11	0
J. F. More	5.3	0	16	2

Second Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. D. Fisher	7	2	18	1
A. Whittow	11	2	23	1
J. F. More	4	0	11	0
S. C. Probyn	10	0	23	0
R. E. More	2	1	4	0

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. E. Hornor	22	5	69	2
E. Milner-Jones	12.3	1	38	5
C. M. Tuke	15	6	26	3
J. Collins	5	0	14	0

THE SCHOOL v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

This match was played up Fields on June 2, and resulted in a well-earned victory for the School by 19 runs with two wickets to spare. The visitors won the toss, and sent in Streatfeild-Moore and Cornwallis, while Fisher and Whittow shared the attack. The start was bad, as from Fisher's third ball Cornwallis was caught at mid-off when only a single had been scored. With four wickets down for 32 things looked bad; but Ralli and Wilkinson added 41 for the fifth, the former being bowled by Severn at 73. Blake helped Wilkinson to take the score to 111, when Blake was smartly stumped, while 6 runs later Waring was bowled. On resuming after lunch

Wilkinson continued to score freely, the last three wickets putting on 86 runs, Foster and Wilkinson adding 56 for the tenth. Wilkinson was not out for a hard-hit 99, which included a 5, six 4's, and two 3's. Thus the innings closed for 203. Fisher bowled well, sending down 30 overs (2 maidens) for 89 runs and five wickets, while R. E. More had 2 wickets for 23. Moon and Garrett started our innings against the bowling of Woodbridge and Locker. Both batsmen scored freely at first, but subsequently Moon scored much the faster. Six bowlers were tried, but the batsmen could not be separated before the total had reached 118, when Moon was caught at slip for a brilliant 82, in which were three 5's, three 4's, and seven 3's. Garrett and J. F. More added 15, and then the latter was bowled for 5. Garrett stayed in till 155, when he was caught at wicket for a very careful 38. Subsequently Severn hit hard, and after the fall of the sixth wicket at 186 he and Robertson hit off the required number of runs. Severn was bowled at 221; his 52 comprised two 6's, two 5's, four 4's, and two 3's. Stumps were drawn with the total at 222 for eight wickets. Of the bowlers tried the most successful were Wilkinson, 4 wickets for 64; and Blake, 3 for 53. For us Moon was good behind the wicket, catching one and stumping two.

Score and bowling analysis:—

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

A. M. Streatfeild-Moore, c. Moon, b. Whittow ...	19
A. W. Cornwallis, c. J. F. More, b. Fisher	0
W. A. Locker, b. Whittow	8
G. H. Woodbridge, b. Fisher	17
S. P. Ralli, b. Severn	3
L. R. Wilkinson, not out	99
C. H. Blake, st. Moon, b. R. E. More	17
E. L. Waring, b. R. E. More	2
C. H. Evan-Thomas, c. Whittow, b. Fisher	2
F. Dames-Longworth, b. Fisher	2
A. Foster, st. Moon, b. Fisher	20
Byes 12, Leg-byes 2	14
Total.....	203

WESTMINSTER.

L. G. Moon, c. Woodbridge, b. Cornwallis	82
E. P. Garrett, c. Ralli, b. Wilkinson	38
G. F. More, b. Wilkinson	5
A. R. Severn, b. Blake	52
C. D. Fisher, c. Woodbridge, b. Wilkinson	0
R. E. More, c. Streatfeild-More, b. Blake	2
W. F. Fox, c. Wilkinson, b. Blake	5
J. A. Robertson, c. Woodbridge, b. Wilkinson ...	14
H. O. C. Beasley, not out	4
A. Whittow, not out	1
S. C. Probyn did not bat	
Byes 17, Leg-byes 2	19

Total for 8 wickets222

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. D. Fisher.....	30.2	2	89	5
A. M. Whittow	12	1	29	2
J. F. More	6	0	21	0
A. R. Severn	5	0	17	1
R. E. More	11	3	23	2
S. C. Probyn	3	1	10	0

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
G. H. Woodbridge...	10	4	27	0
W. A. Locker.....	4	0	16	0
C. H. Blake.....	25	8	53	3
L. R. Wilkinson.....	23	6	64	4
A. M. Streatfeild-Moore	10	1	30	0
A. W. Cornwallis ...	4	1	13	1

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE.

This match was played at Godalming on June 8 and 9, and Charterhouse, who had the best of the game all through, eventually won by an innings and 147 runs.

A good deal of rain had fallen during the past few days, and the wicket was consequently not much improved, and did not seem likely to wear well. Under these circumstances winning the toss was a great advantage, and Charterhouse, having obtained this piece of good fortune, decided to take first innings, and shortly before half-past twelve Fane and Hancock opened the innings. The attack was shared by Fisher, slow right-hand, and Whittow, right-hand medium pace, the latter bowling from the pavilion end. Both batsmen began carefully, the only hits worthy of notice being a 4 by Fane off Fisher, and a splendid drive for 5 off Whittow by the same batsman. At 21 Hancock was smartly caught and bowled by Fisher for 1, the bowler holding a hard return with his left hand. Garnett now came in, and the rate of scoring increased, causing J. F. More to take the ball from Whittow at 35. Still the pair continued to play with the utmost confidence, and at 63 Severn was given a trial, but no separation could yet be effected, and at half-past one, when an adjournment was made for lunch, the score was 73 for one wicket, Fane being not out 40. On resuming a little before half-past two, Fisher and Severn bowled. Runs came freely, and Whittow soon relieved Severn. With his score at 31 Garnett was badly missed by Fox at mid-on. Fane now completed his 50 amid loud applause, and shortly after the hundred was reached after an hour and twenty minutes' batting. In spite of R. E. More going on the rate of scoring did not decrease, and Garnett was applauded on reaching his 50. With his score at 51, this batsman was again unaccountably missed, this time by Garrett at cover-point; while at 60 he gave a chance to Fox at square-leg, which likewise was not taken. Meanwhile at 126 Severn again went on at the pavilion end, but the separation came from the other, for at 145 Fisher bowled Garnett for a somewhat lucky 61; his chief hits were five 4's. He and Fane had added no fewer than 124 runs for the second wicket. Barrington came in, but did not stay long, as with only four added he was out leg before to Fisher with the total at 149, having only made a single. By careful play Dyne helped Fane to add 23 for the fourth wicket, before being bowled by Severn for 2 at 172. Peers filled the vacancy, but with 7 runs added Fane's long innings came to an end, Moon taking him at wicket off his glove from Severn's

bowling. He was unlucky in missing his hundred, but his 95, made without a chance, was the result of sterling cricket, occupying a little over two hours. His chief hits were one 6 (a splendid drive off Severn), one 5, and seven 4's; his cuts were especially brilliant. Five wickets were now down for 179, and Peers and Baker became associated. The two put on runs at a rapid pace, causing J. F. More to displace Severn. The second century was reached soon after four o'clock, but at 224 Peers was bowled by More for a useful 19. With Austin in Baker continued to hit freely, and 16 had been added when at 240 he was bowled by Fisher for a hard-hit 38. In his next over Fisher caused the dismissal of two more batsmen, Davidson being caught and bowled at 242, and Austen well taken in the long field by R. E. More a single later. Nine wickets were now down for 243, and no one was prepared to see the stand which followed, for, by some vigorous hitting, Sladen and Wallace put on 46 for the last wicket. More soon gave way to Severn at the pavilion end, off whose bowling Wallace was badly missed by Whittow in the long field when he had made 13. Finally, however, Wallace was caught at square leg by Beasley off Severn's bowling for 20, Sladen remaining not-out with 23 to his credit. Thus the innings closed at five o'clock for the substantial total of 289. Severn had the best analysis, taking three wickets for 49; but Fisher bowled better than his figures indicate; he was on through nearly the whole innings, and obtained six wickets in 52 overs at a cost of 112 runs.

It was about ten minutes past five when we began our innings, and we had just over an hour's batting. During this time, to the dismay of everyone, we lost nine wickets for 48 runs, although the wicket was still fairly good. No doubt our long day's fielding was largely responsible for this fact, but this cannot altogether account for the complete collapse of our batsmen. Garrett and Moon first went to the wickets to face the bowling of Baker (slow left-hand) from the pavilion end, and Wallace (fast right). Both batsmen played carefully, and only 11 had been made in eight overs when Moon, who gave a chance at the wicket and also might have been run out, was bowled off his pads by Baker for 5, and 8 runs later Garrett was bowled by Wallace, having only made 7. Severn and Fisher stayed together a little time, but had only added 14 before the former was bowled by Wallace for 9, while without addition to the score Fisher was smartly stumped off Baker after making 5. Disasters did not end here, for at 37 R. E. More was clean bowled by Baker, and in the next over his brother returned the ball to Wallace. Beasley failed to add to the score, being caught by Davidson from Baker's bowling, who in his next over caught and bowled Fox for an addition of 2 runs, and at 47 got Robertson well caught at point. Probyn obtained a single, and then at a quarter past six stumps were drawn for the day with the score at 48 for nine wickets.

Rain fell during the night, and the wicket was

considerably worse than on the previous day, when, just before twelve o'clock, Whittow and Probyn continued our innings. Probyn scored a 2 off Wallace, but Baker with his last ball beat Whittow, and the innings closed for the wretched total of 51. Baker had bowled magnificently throughout, his analysis reading 21 overs, 10 maidens, 20 runs, and 7 wickets, while Wallace obtained 3 for 23.

After the usual interval Probyn and Garrett opened our second innings, Baker and Wallace again being the bowlers. The start was even worse than before, as before a run had been scored Garrett was caught at wicket off Wallace, and at 9 Baker got Moon caught for 2. Severn followed in and played carefully, but with only 8 added Wallace dismissed Probyn for a carefully played 9. Fisher did not stay long, for at 27 he was caught at mid-on off Wallace for 3, and with 7 added Severn retired, caught at wicket for a useful 14, in which were twelve singles. With half the wickets down for 34 the two Mores became associated, and the score was taken without further loss to 44, when the luncheon interval was taken. On resuming a little before half-past two Baker bowled an over to enable Wallace and Austen, who had gone on at 38, to change ends. Twenty-one runs had been added for the wicket when at 55 R. E. More was easily run out. Beasley now came in, and began by hitting Wallace for 4 and 3 in one over, causing that bowler at 71 to give way to Sladen, who, however, only bowled two overs, after which Baker again went on at the pavilion end, and at once met with success, for from his last ball J. F. More, who had never seemed thoroughly at home with the bowling, was caught at slip for 14, which had occupied over three-quarters of an hour; he gave a chance to Austen when bowling, and another to Sladen at mid-on; while he was in 49 runs had been scored, and his partnership with Beasley had added 28. Seven wickets were now down for 83, and the end was not far off. Fox never seemed comfortable with Austen's bowling, by whom he was bowled at 84. Robertson made 5 and was then bowled by Baker at 89, while Whittow, in attempting a second run for a hit of Beasley's, was run out by his own fault. Thus the innings closed for 91, Beasley being not out 17; when 15 he had given an easy chance to Sladen at long-off which was not taken. Baker again bowled well, taking three wickets for 22, while Wallace had 4 for 32.

After the good show we had made on the previous Saturday we had hoped for better things, and our crushing defeat came as a great disappointment. It may, perhaps, be urged that we had the worst of the luck, but that is not a sufficient excuse for the extremely feeble display given by our batsmen. The quality of the Charterhouse bowling was a great deal better than we had been led to expect. Apart from the catches missed our fielding was good, Severn in the country being especially brilliant, while on the other side Dyne and Peers were most conspicuous in this respect. In conclusion, we must sincerely thank

the Carthusians for the hospitality with which they entertained us, and hope for better luck next year.
Score and analysis:—

CHARTERHOUSE.

F. L. Fane, c. Moon, b. Severn.....	95
H. R. B. H incock, c. and b. Fisher	1
E. Garnett (captain), b. Fisher	61
W. B. Barrington, l.b.w., b. Fisher	1
J. B. Dyne, b. Severn	2
F. J. Peers, b. J. F. More	19
W. B. Baker, b. Fisher	33
W. A. E. Austen, c. R. E. More, b. Fisher	8
A. J. Davidson, c. and b. Fisher.....	0
F. F. Sladen, not out	23
S. G. Wallace, c. Beasley, b. Severn	20
Bye-, 15; leg-byes, 6	21
Total	289

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

E. P. Garrett, b. Wallace.....	7	c. Garnett, b. Wallace	0
L. J. Moon, b. Baker	5	c. Austen, b. Baker ..	2
A. R. Severn, b. Wallace.....	9	c. Garnett, b. Wallace	14
C. D. Fisher, st. Garnett, b. Baker	5	c. Sladen, b. Wallace...	3
J. F. More, c. and b. Wallace...	3	c. Sladen, b. Baker ...	14
R. E. More, b. Baker	3	run out	10
H. O. C. Beasley, c. Davidson, b.			
Baker	0	not out.....	17
W. F. Fox, c. and b Baker ...	2	b. Austen	0
J. A. Robertson, c. Peers, b. Baker	2	b. Baker	5
A. Whittow, b. Baker	4	run out	0
S. C. Probyn, not out	3	b. Wallace	9
Byes 6, wides 2	8	Byes 10, leg-byes 5,	
		wides 2	17
Total.....	51	Total.....	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHARTERHOUSE.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. D. Fisher	52	6	112	6
A. Whittow	22	7	59	0
J. F. More.....	14	3	74	1
A. R. Severn.....	20.2	3	49	3
R. E. More	5	1	14	0

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
W. B. Baker.....	21	10	20	7
S. G. Wallace	20	11	23	3

Baker bowled 2 wides.

Second Innings.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
W. B. Baker.....	21.3	9	22	3
S. G. Wallace	23	8	32	4
W. A. E. Austen.....	14	6	15	1
F. F. Sladen.....	2	1	5	0

Wallace and Austen each bowled a wide.

SCHOOL RACQUET TIES.

THESE were played off last term, and should have appeared in our last issue, but were omitted by an oversight. As usual, there were very few entries, and no exciting match was played except the final, between F. C. Rivaz and A. R. Severn, which was very keenly contested. The first game was won by Rivaz (15-9); the second was won by Severn (15-5). In the third and final game the score stood at 13 all; but Rivaz managed to win, and so holds the cup.

Obituary.

CLARENCE AUBREY KIRKPATRICK.

BORN: JUNE 22, 1875,

ADMITTED Q.S.: SEP. 1888,

SCHOOL MONITOR: SEP. 1893,

DIED, at Karachi, India, MAY 23, 1894.

We announce with regret the death in Switzerland of Mr. MATTHEW INGLETT FORTESCUE BRICKDALE on May 24, while mountaineering in Canton Ticino. Eldest son of John Fortescue Brickdale, he was born on April 15, 1817, and was admitted to Westminster on June 28, 1830, becoming K.S. in 1831. In 1835 he was elected to Christ Church, Oxon., and was B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1841. He was admitted to the Middle Temple October 27, 1841, and on November 22, 1844, was called to the bar. At the beginning of the next year he was admitted a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1853 became secretary to the Statute Law Commission. In April 1861 he became Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Brickdale was a man of remarkable height. He resided at Upper Norwood. On March 25, 1856, he married Sarah Anna, daughter of Edward John Lloyd, Q.C. His death occurred owing to a fall from a precipice while visiting a waterfall.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on May 26, at Littlestone-on-Sea, of Dr. GEORGE GUMBLETON. A younger son of the late Rev. George Gumbleton of Belgrove, Queenstown, County Cork, he was born on June 4, 1843, and was admitted to Westminster in July 1857, becoming a Q.S. in the following year. In 1862 he was elected head to Christ Church, Oxon., and was B.A. in 1866, being placed in the second-class in the School of Law and Modern History, M.A. and B.C.L. in 1869, and D.C.L. in 1886. He was admitted

to the Inner Temple in May 1867, and called to the Bar in January 1870. He joined the Oxford Circuit, and subsequently became also a member of the Middle Temple. In 1875 he became a member of the staff of *The Times* law reporters. Dr. Gumbleton was the author of one or two works, of which "Sketches in Sunny Climes," published for the benefit of the Distressed Irish Ladies Fund, will be remembered, although, perhaps, his essay upon a moot point of Roman law, upon which his degree of D.C.L. was obtained, was his best and most serious effort. He married, in July 1889, Jessie Ramsay, eldest daughter of Tho. Skinner, Esq.

Dr. Gumbleton founded the Gumbleton English Verse Prize in 1874. He had a very good voice, and has sung more than once at the School Concerts.

We are sorry to have to record the death, on May 26, of THOMAS RAWLINSON, of 12 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, the youngest son of the late John Rawlinson, of Wimpole Street, London, and Alresford, Hants. He was admitted June 15, 1835, and became Q.S. in 1837. In 1841 he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, and became B.A. in 1845 and M.A. in 1848, in which year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. On February 18, 1890, he married Evelyn, daughter of William Clement Cazalet, Esq.

We regret to record the death, on May 28, of THOMAS TESHMAKER BUSK, the eldest son of Edw. Tho. Busk, Esq., of Ford's Grove, Middlesex. He was admitted to Westminster on January 26, 1864, and left in August 1871, matriculating at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1875, and became M.A. in 1879. In 1874 he was admitted to the Middle Temple.

Marriage.

WE beg to insert, with all due congratulations, the following:—May 17, at Holmside, Durham, by the Rev. Richard Brent, Vicar, brother of the bride, the Rev. Henry Smith, of Clarendon House, Redcar, to Fanny Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Brent, Vicar of Grendon, Northamptonshire, and of Mrs. Brent, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTE.—The following letter taken from *The Autobiography of Dr. William Laud*, 1839, pp. 232-234, may interest any of your readers who are not already acquainted with it.

The King's Letter to Christ Church, Oxford, for suppressing their Westminster Supper.

Trusty and well-beloved, &c.—We are informed that you have for some years suffered a very ill custom to continue in that our Collegiate Church; for whereas there are divers scholars chosen to be Students of that House, and divers others that live there as Commoners, but the greatest part of the Scholars are chosen from our School at Westminster; there is a supper maintained yearly commonly called a Westminster Supper, at which all and only Westminster scholars do meet. This supper we hold to be a very ill custom, and no way fit to be continued. For, first, it is a thing not allowable in government that any party of men should have a several meeting, which is a direct way to faction and combination, and it teacheth the rest of the Students in such a Society to bandy themselves together against the other, that they may not be thought to be neglected. Secondly, such a meeting must needs cause more expenses than many Students are able to bear, especially in such chargeable times as these are. Thirdly, it gives an occasion of much drinking and riot, and consequently of all the bad effects which follow such excesses, besides no small disorder in leaving or keeping open the gates of the College for ingress and egress, for resort to that disorderly meeting, at later hours than are fit. And most usually to add to all this disorder, this supper must be kept up on a Friday night, against both the canons of the Church and laws of the Realm, and to the great scandal of all sober men that hear of it.

These are therefore to will and require you, the Dean and Chapter, to suppress that supper or meeting, by what name soever it be called; and to call the students together, and to command them in our name, that they presume not at any time hereafter to resort together to any such meeting either in the College or out of it; and to register these our Letters among the Orders and Decrees for the government of that Church, as you and every of you will answer it at your utmost perils; and these our Letters we will shall be binding, not only upon yourselves, but upon your successors, that this ill and dangerous custom may never rise up into practice again. Given, &c.

[CHARLES I., 1638.]

B.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—“Greats” is the only matter of interest at present to a large portion of our number, who have our very best wishes for their success.

Nesbitt has been distinguishing himself lately on the track; his last feat was securing all the three events against the London Bicycle Club, namely, the one mile, four miles, and six miles—a very good performance—on which he has our congratulations. We hope he may be as successful against Cambridge next Wednesday.

I must apologise for saying that Varley was in the Oriel eight: he had to give up rowing on account of ill health. Berens has been doing well for the House Eleven with bat and ball; he made 48 against Eton Ramblers. Plaskitt has played regularly for the House Lawn Tennis VI.

O.W.W. have been fairly prominent at the Union this Term. J. S. Phillimore, as Secretary, spoke at the Cambridge Union as one of the Oxford representatives; Gillett is to bring forward a motion next week deprecating the attitude adopted

by the Independent Labour Party ; Henderson also has spoken two or three times.

We were very sorry to notice the death of so well known an O.W. as George Gumbleton, D.C.L., late of the House.

Yours, &c.,
CH. CH.

P.S.—We offer our hearty congratulations to the Rev. T. B. Strong, O.W., Censor of Christ Church, on his appointment as Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year.

Q.SS. v. T.BB. MATCHES.

To the Editor of "The Elizabethan."

DEAR SIR,—As one taking a great interest in cricket, and especially cricket of the early part of the century, I write to ask you if it would not be possible to publish the scores of the King's Scholars and Town Boys' matches in *The Elizabethan*. I fancy that the scores of the early matches would supply a good many missing details in the University matches by giving the initials of some of the players. I quite agree with the letter of O.W. Cantab in your May issue, and think that probably a few of the gaps in the Register could be supplied in this way.

Yours truly,
'CANTAB.'

To the Editor of "The Elizabethan."

SIR,—In my humble opinion O.W. Cantab's suggestion that you should publish the scores of the old Q.SS. and T.BB. matches is a good one, and worthy of your consideration. I understand that they have never been published, and had no idea that they had been played for a century without intermission.

Yours, &c.,
AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to say that the account of the last meeting of O.W. Freemasons has been accidentally mislaid ; we shall be much obliged if our correspondent will forward us another account.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following :—*Malvernian*, *Lancing College Magazine* (2), *Newtonian* (2), *Clavinian* (2), *Wykehamist*, *Working Men's College Journal*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Cheltonian* (2), *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Quernmoriensian*, *Edinburgh Academy Chronicle*, *Meteor* (2), *Elthamian*, *Radleian*, *Felstedian*, *A. A. Notes*, *Carthusian*, *Cantuarian*, *University College School Magazine* (2), *Ousel*, *Wellingtonian*, *Marlburian*, *Pauline* (2), *Cliftonian*, *Cheltenham Reveille*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the July number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than July 10.

All other communications should be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or Printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, may be forwarded to B. C. Boulter, St. Peter's College, Westminster (not addressed to "the Treasurer"). Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

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

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

Contributions can only be inserted if written on one side of the paper only.

Back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be had from the Secretary at 6d. each.

Morcat.