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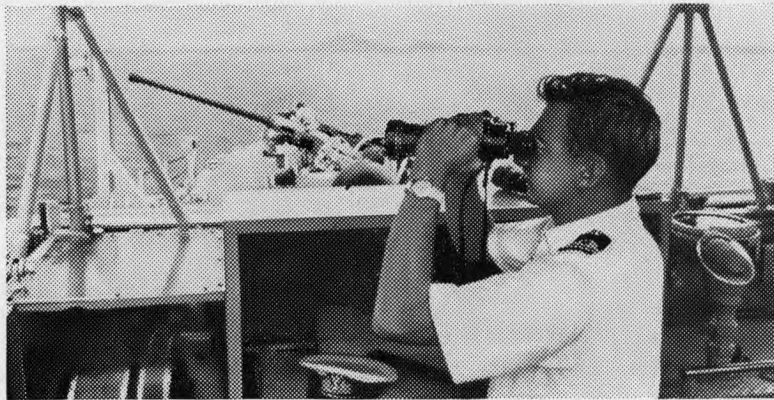
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# THE ELIZABETHAN

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**Editors:** *Sebastian Garrett and Oliver Griffith.*

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## A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

J. N. HUMPHREY, Praefectus and Captain of the Queen's Scholars,  
D. D. DICKINSON, Q.S.,  
J. I. DUNNETT,  
W. M. HOLMSTEN,  
J. M. K. LAMB, Head of Grant's,  
R. LAWRENCE-WILSON,  
and S. R. POWLES, Head of Wren's  
have been appointed School Monitors.  
R. L. DE FREITAS has been appointed Head of Busby's.

The Games Committee has made the following appointments:

J. D. HOPKIN, Head of the Water  
R. C. HUGHES, Captain of Cricket  
A. I. C. PHILLIPS, Secretary of Fencing  
J. C. N. CORBIN, Captain of Lawn Tennis  
C. W. BYERS, Captain of Shooting  
S. R. POWLES, Captain of Fives  
D. F. FIRTH, Captain of Squash.

D. I. PRATLEY, has been appointed Head of Music in succession to M. D. A. Duncan  
R. L. PINE has been appointed Bib. Mon.  
O. W. J. GRIFFITH is appointed Editor of the Elizabethan.



One of the biggest assets of the Public School, much stressed in the current controversy about education, is its lion's share of the best masters; but those at Westminster are too good, it seems. Within the last three years, as many housemasters have become Head Masters: Mr. Christie (to Brighton), Mr. Rawes (to St. Edmund's, Canterbury), Mr. Kilvington (to St. Alban's). And now their ranks have been joined by Mr. Woodhouse, who has been appointed to the Head Mastership

of Rugby. He will be much missed here where, lately as Under Master, he has contributed to every facet of school life. Mr. M. J. W. Rogers, Housemaster of Rigaud's, has been appointed to succeed him in the Under Mastership; Mr. E. R. D. French, Housemaster of Ashburnham, has been appointed Housemaster of Rigaud's; and Mr. E. Craven, Housemaster of Ashburnham. These changes mean that some senior boys will have had three housemasters; a rare distinction.



We welcome to the Common Room this term Mr. H. Ward, O.W. and Mr. D. O. Winterbottom. Mr. Ward, who teaches Physics, was an Exhibitioner up Grant's from 1945-50. From Trinity College, Cambridge, he went as an assistant master to Geelong Grammar School. Mr. Winterbottom has come from Brasenose College, Oxford, to teach History in place of Dr. Haines. Both of them were keen watermen, although only Mr. Winterbottom takes an active part in the rituals at Putney. We hope that they will enjoy their stay.



Last term, Mrs. Vaughan retired from the School Store after 14 years, and we all miss her. She says she misses the company, but is happy without the endless stream of boys demanding everything from shoe-laces to expensive books on house-chits, and masters complaining of the inefficiency of the book-ordering arrangements. Mrs. Cash is her valiant successor, and under her auspicious eye the store still retains its friendly atmosphere as it provides all our necessities.



We congratulate Mr. Cogan and Mr. Byrt on their respective marriages. Mrs. Byrt (better known as Janet Edmunds, the singer) is already much in evidence in the musical life of the school; she sings in Choral Society, and one morning in Abbey was devoted to a recital by her.

Yet another outburst of our international leanings has led to an exchange with a Munich school. For the first six weeks of this term we were besieged by a horde of Germans, who made it clear that they enjoyed their stay, though much of their time was spent away from Westminster, sightseeing. In contrast, the Modern Languages Remove found their time in Munich considerably limited by the amount of work set them.



However, three dozen German boys are as nothing beside the 21 different nationalities we have within the school. They range from Lebanese to Chinese, via American, Russian and the European countries.



For two days (November 1st and 2nd) the Seventh and Remove were privileged to participate in a conference organized by the Industrial Society. Veils of illusion were torn down on both sides in the course of discussions which were conducted in groups of about ten: the course culminated in a panel session made up of John Garnett, who had a son here, David Veall and Deryck Gladwin. The purpose of the conference was not (so they said) a recruiting drive, but simply to discuss the problems of industry.



The C.C.F. has finally disbanded after having been cut down two terms ago. A training guild has been formed to carry on the less military activities of the Corps; but they cannot use the Government's firearms and ammunition. The training guild intends to put on displays, and try to revive the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. As the rifles have been returned, the shooting club has been temporarily disbanded until the School is able to beg, borrow or buy its own rifles.

Societies have remained rather in the background over the past year. Pol. and Lit. has been more inactive than it should have been, in view of its great reputation; while Deb. Soc. has sunk back into the lethargy out of which it was pulled last year. The John Sargeant Society has had only one meeting recently. William Thomas Society has been doing quite well, however: in the Lent Term it was addressed by Mr. H. G. Richardson on Anglo-Saxon England, and this term by his colleague Mr G. O. Sayles, on Modern Myths and the Medieval Parliament. Between the two medievalists, Sir Philip Magnus-Allcroft, O.W. spoke to a very full audience on Kitchener and British Imperialism; question-time proved that there was considerable interest in the subject. The Society has been unfortunately bedevilled by the difficulty of getting people to come and speak; and this difficulty was experienced, too, by the new science society, the Robert Hooke Society. However, the Astronomical Society is flourishing under its new secretary, J. S. Edwards; it has had several meetings this term, and has been on an expedition to the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux.



### ARNOLD FOSTER MEMORIAL TRUST

It may not be generally known that the Westminster School Society has founded a Trust in memory of Arnold Foster, who gave long and devoted service as Director of Music at Westminster until his retirement in 1961. It is intended that the Fund should be used in a practical way, and each year six Bursaries are available to enable boys to have a term's free tuition in a musical instrument, or lessons in composition or theory. Enquiries should be made to the Director of Music.



The annual dinner for O.W.W. solicitors and articulated clerks will be held on Shrove Tuesday, February 7th, 1967, at the United Service Club by invitation of Mr. E. A. C. Bostock. Particulars of the dinner will be sent to O.W.W. who have attended recent dinners. Any other O.W. solicitor or articulated clerk who would like to attend is asked to inform Mr. E. C. Robbins, Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London, W.1.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Billy Graham  
Greater London Crusade

*The Editor,*  
*The Elizabethan*

Sir,

I read with interest the last edition of *The Elizabethan* (July 1966) but in both this and other recent editions I have been most interested, and I confess somewhat disturbed, to notice the complete lack of any kind of spiritual commentary about life at the School.

One is conscious as one looks at records of old Westminsters of the enormous number who have entered the Christian ministry as ministers in one denomination or another and yet the only time I have read of the ministry in any shape or form at Westminster has been in this most recent edition the bottom paragraph of "A Westminster Notebook" page 6, which reads as follows:—"Spirit, whether the Holy or the House, has been rewarding its devotees. The Chaplain's venture, . . . of having lectures to the seventh forms for divinity is very successful. Speakers have ranged from the social worker to the army chaplain, from the atheist to Canon Collins and the Dean of St. Pauls."

These references, representing a number of issues of the *Elizabethan*, not only unsuccessfully attempt to be journalistically humorous but suggest that the atheist, the social worker, the army chaplain and Canon Collins are each and all representing the Holy Spirit.

Surely a School of such wide influence as Westminster and a publication with the outreach of the *Elizabethan* should both be concerned with the spiritual wellbeing of students both past and present?

In the recent Billy Graham Crusade held at Earls Court it was abundantly evident that young people are extremely interested in, and are indeed hungrily searching for, a living faith.

Westminsters and Old Westminsters have been among those preparing this venture and responding to its message.

Will the *Elizabethan* please reflect more of the Holy Spirit's "activities" in future, perhaps in a little more serious vein than in the last issue?

Yours faithfully,  
Harvey Thomas,  
Office Manager.  
Ash. 1952-56.

# WHITHER WESTMINSTER?

In view of the possible adoption of some government plan for the integration of schools, a sample census was taken in the school. Two houses—about 30% of the whole school—were asked three questions:

1. Which type of school they would like Westminster to become if the change became imminent.
2. Whether or not they would like the school to stay public if this were possible.
3. Whether or not they would like the new school to be co-educational.

Out of a choice of day comprehensive, boarding comprehensive, grammar or direct grant, people chose:

Direct Grant	54%
Grammar	26%
Day Comprehensive	14%
Boarding Comprehensive	6%

55% were in favour of a co-education school, although it was the older boys who were the main proponents of this. 88% wanted Westminster to stay public although the older boys were not worried about this, possibly because they would soon be leaving and felt uninterested in the future of the school. All the junior boys, with a few exceptions, wanted Westminster to stay a public

school and wanted a direct-grant school—the most similar to the present arrangement.

Many people did not know the difference between the various alternatives to the present system: this is indicative of the general lack of interest in the school and its future. It seems that, provided a good education is given, it matters little in what way and in what environment that education is given. However some people expressed violently their views against a co-educational school on the grounds that the opposite sex could be too great a distraction from schoolwork: others considered that their outlook would be broadened—if this were possible with the extraordinary amount of extra-curricular work with local girls' schools in concerts and task force and with the amount of freedom we are privileged to enjoy at the weekends. Doubts were raised as to the possibility of changing over from public to comprehensive as the present size and situation of the school does not allow expansion or the drastic rebuilding necessary.

The only practical alternative to a comprehensive school—a grammar school—was chosen second best to a private, state run school—direct grant—and it seems that the slightest modifications to the present system, which seems perfectly satisfactory, are all that will be tolerated by Westminster.

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*These views have been contributed by five different members of the school.*

Quite recently, when asked by a stranger where I went to school, I found myself answering protectively "Westminster Grammar". My motive was that of shame: not because I have ever had anything but respect for this school, but because I rather doubted whether I ought to have been here at all. The injustice of my being here seems flagrant. Like every other Westminster, I am here because my parents have either made money or a sacrifice. As a result, my prospects are good—far better than those of a boy of similar intelligence at a grammar school—yet I myself have done nothing to deserve my good fortune.

While such feelings as I have expressed above are conceded by all to be admirable in theory, the changes which would result from any attempt to be rid of the injustice are in practice held by most to be extremely dangerous. But really there is no choice. If Westminster were not willing to change its character, it would have to accept the possibility of the Government requiring it to terminate its existence involuntarily in the near future. Moreover there is every reason why Westminster should be in the vanguard of progress. Many advocates of the public school system claim, with a certain amount of justification, that state



schoolchildren will not come to the traditional boarding-school in the country, even if places were offered. But anyone would come as a dayboy to a school in the middle of a large city in order to obtain a better education.

In the future I would like to see selection to Westminster confined to merit with local councils paying fees after a "means" test. Nor can I see any justification for a quota of fee-paying pupils, both because the extraordinary facilities of the school—with its good masters and small classes—should be open only to the best, and also because there might easily be an unfortunate and disastrous feeling among the state pupils that they were out of their class. Co-education might be a good idea, but I would not let that be my primary objective. For one thing, it would mean much rebuilding of the school: for another, perhaps the better education of boys is more urgent.

Perhaps all this may seem a bit radical, but it is the only way we can be certain that the cream of the next generation will be allowed to reach the top—with consequent benefit to Britain, and surely this is what we really want.



Westminster School has existed for centuries, and has continually produced a high level of academic achievement. Would the complete, sudden and, in my estimation, traumatic transference from one system to the other cause any appreciable change in the educational standards?

Westminster affords a specific kind of education which I consider it should retain. The major obstacles which hinder the change are that: firstly, the entrance age for either type does not coincide, and although theoretically it would be simple to unify them, in practice it would be a great hindrance; secondly, the study of classics has no part in the curriculum of State Education whereas it is a major subject at Westminster, and could not easily be extracted from the syllabus.

Finally there is the question of fees. The fees for the education at public schools in general would have to be governmentally subsidized and this would increase taxation. The actual limit to available area would also prevent Westminster from ever becoming a large state school.

In my own estimation it would be neither feasible nor profitable to convert Westminster to the state system, and I would prefer to see as few changes as possible affect it.

Should Westminster cease to be a public school, there are two immediate problems to be faced assuming that some sort of school is to exist in its present situation: who will control it, and who will attend it? The Inner London Education Authority (I.L.E.A.) could arrange for boys from all over the country to attend, but a greater part of their fees would have to be paid for, quite unfairly, by the London ratepayers, although they could be a very efficient body. A governing body for all the present public schools could be set up so that the public schools could be managed under a single body in the control of I.L.E.A. or a similar organization.

Perhaps the most controversial issue is that of who should come to the school. The present class barriers could be replaced by meritocratic barriers: anyone of obviously greater intelligence than average should be allowed admission. This would enable the best of the country to come to a school regardless of cost: such range of social class would help to break down many social barriers and different backgrounds would be an added feature of the education.

Fees should be paid on a "wedge" basis after a means test: part of the school's activities could be financed by the Government on the basis of a direct grant.



Should this school become integrated within the state system, a co-educational direct grant school would be the most practical arrangement. Obviously, the size of the premises would restrict the nature of the school and it could not be a comprehensive school; yet this might well be preferable in other ways to a co-education direct grant school. A progressive school might be a good idea as the school is perfectly situated for such a system. No matter which system was adopted, it should be for people from the age of thirteen to University Entrance level. Fees could be proportionate to parents' income so that a very poor family could send its children to a boarding school. It might also be a good idea to have some day-boys, as now, so that the school could act as an overflow from the local grammar schools. In any case, some measure of integration seems preferable to the present system.

*Too small for  
co-ed.*

The most attractive solution to the problem of integrating the Public Schools with State Education would be to extend the Direct Grant system. In Northern Ireland the adoption of this idea has led to social integration in education without the need to sacrifice either the high standards or special character of the independent schools. It is a matter for deep regret that the Labour government has consistently opposed this solution, presumably for fear that it would strengthen rather than undermine the tradition of private education. Assuming then that this solution is unacceptable, how could Westminster adapt itself to the pattern of state education?

The size of the school suggests a sixth form college. But there are many disadvantages in spending only two years in one school; one is either a new boy or leaving. A change to co-education, however, is one which Westminster could take in its stride. It seems strange that such a civilized, and in some ways worldly, school should stick in this one respect to monastic ideals. Experience of co-education shows that armed guards are not in fact needed to keep the sexes apart.

Given a few millions one might suggest a co-educational comprehensive school with optional weekly boarding. But would it not be cheaper to leave us as we are?

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## 900 YEARS AND US

Only the cloistered, the blind, and the most devoted atheists can have failed to register any of the Abbey's Ninth Century celebrations, now nearing their end and leaving behind an extensive train of memories and exhausted residents, from canons to sweepers-up. We have many reasons for satisfaction that we were on the spot during these months of activity; even if for some the early ending of the Election Term was the major source of pleasure. Seldom can any school have had such an astonishing range of entertainment to hand, and this not merely or exclusively cultural. True, there were concerts which claim immediate notice for their excellence, in particular the Monteverdi Vespers, the liturgical Beethoven Missa Solemnis and the indulgent Homage to Music week in May; but the sociologically minded found equal reward in studying the endless parties in College Garden, held for everyone from the Society of Lawnmowers to the Common Room. During the early part of this term, lunch-time brass band concerts in the same garden offered Sullivan and Sousa as regular spurs, or foils, to syntax and sums. The Queen dined in College Hall and gave us a Play (the connection is probably not causal) which, in defiance of the Freeze, we celebrated one fine October day. A series of Lunch-Hour poetry readings attracted the regular patronage of a small group prepared to forego material in favour of cultural fodder.

Not that our involvement in the celebrations

was entirely arbitrary and fragmentary; for as the bulk of the school fled for the Med. in July, 20 remained to man the Westminster School Society sideshow at the Abbey Fair. Allowed to develop all their thwarted capitalist instincts, they came to surpass all the other fairground operators in cajolery, volume, profits and fraud. Since visitors were captivated by their plausible charm, the final takings were handsome, and achieved only through five days of exhausting and devoted work, much of it wet and muddy.

During the Summer holiday School was filled by the Abbey's Science Exhibition and after an Election Term disturbed by streams of tourists photographing us in guarded and unguarded moments (the Japanese seemed particularly addicted to gowns), we made some attempt at revenge by opening Ashburnham House to public view. Trade whimpered rather than roared, but a number of boys earned extra money as guides, inventing ghosts and bloody deeds to meet demand and to match expectation.

A good year. We are grateful to the Abbey for the indulgence shown to all those of us who have, at one time or another, taken the opportunity of insinuating ourselves into points of vantage by the side-door. Perhaps the most apposite tail-piece is provided by the American matriarch who stopped a diminutive scholar and asked him how much longer he would have to study here before he became a priest.

# THE ASHBURNHAMS

During the summer holidays this year, Ashburnham House was opened to the public for the first time. Westminster boys, acting as guides, took the opportunity to learn new and illuminating facts about the School's history. But little appeared to be known about the Earls of Ashburnham who had used the house as their London residence during the late 17th and 18th centuries. Later in the holidays, at the invitation of Mr. Bickersteth, the present owner, I made a visit to Ashburnham Place, the family's estate in Sussex, and a little research gave me an insight into the family history.

In his "Worthies", Fuller describes the Ashburnham family as one "of stupendous antiquity and a family wherein the eminency hath equalled the antiquity". As to the antiquity there is some doubt. Tradition held that the family was of Saxon origin, but the fact that the Ashburnhams are not mentioned in Domesday Book and that the estate was held at that time by Robert de Criol has led to the belief that, after the Domesday survey, Robert de Criol assumed the name of the estate for himself and for his heirs. There is no doubt, however, that the Ashburnham family was residing at Ashburnham under Henry II.

The family reached the peak of its eminence during the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. The financial position of Sir John Ashburnham (1570-1620) had prevented him from keeping possession of his estate. The inscription above his first son's tomb in the parish church of Ashburnham refers to "the unfortunate person, Sir John Ashburnham, whose good nature and frank disposition towards his friends in being deeply engaged for them necessitated him to sell this Place". But John Ashburnham, the Cavalier, eldest son of the unfortunate Sir John, was determined to repurchase a considerable part of the Ashburnham property and, through the generosity of his wife, Frances Holland, who sold her paternal estate, he was able to do so. Then, with the support of his brother, William, he began a large rebuilding plan.

In fact only the part of the plan which involved the rebuilding of the parish church was completed in John's lifetime. The Cavalier's fame rests largely on his service as Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I and Charles II. John had been M.P. for Hastings in the Long Parliament and he had gained his place at Court through the influence of Buckingham. In 1643, he absented himself from Parliament to follow the King and, as paymaster

of the Royal Army, to suffer with the King the trials of the Civil War. After the surrender of the Scots to Cromwell, Charles was handed over and imprisoned in Hampton Court. Charles' friends engineered his escape and on John Ashburnham's suggestion the two fled to the Isle of Wight. But the governor revealed their presence and Charles was recaptured and imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle before his execution. Although the Royalists held John responsible for Charles' fate, the King never doubted his loyalty. After the Restoration, Charles II confirmed this trust by reinstating Ashburnham as Groom of the Bedchamber, but not before he had suffered many tribulations, including imprisonment during the Commonwealth.

One of the treasures still kept at Ashburnham Place is a case of relics of Charles I. The case contains the King's watch, a locket holding some of his hair; the shirt, silk drawers and a pair of garters believed to have been worn by Charles at his execution, and a blood-stained linen sheet said to have been thrown over the body after the execution. Only the watch seems to have belonged to John Ashburnham; the other relics were added at later dates. The relics were believed to have certain powers of healing and many people came



A portrait of William Ashburnham, attributed to Rubens, but more probably by Van Dyck.  
By courtesy of the Rev. J. D. Bickersteth Photo by G. E. Evans

to touch them in the hope of being cured of "The King's Evil". As late as 1843, a Mr. Robert Hall applied to the 4th Earl for permission for his two sons, afflicted with scrofula, to touch the relics.

Between 1675 and 1676, the medieval manor house, in which John, the Cavalier, had lived at Ashburnham, was transformed by his brother William into a stately home. William was Cofferer to Charles I and Charles II and in 1662 he had leased the newly-built London residence from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey. In order for the house to be leased, William and the Dean and Chapter had had to overcome the "devilish covetousness" of Westminster School's then Head Master, Dr. Busby.

At the accession of William III, Ashburnham became a barony. During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the London home was in frequent use by the Ashburnhams who were filling important offices at Westminster. The 3rd Baron attended George II when Prince of Wales, and, "in consideration of great merits", was created the 1st Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph. In 1730, the Westminster House was leased by the 1st Earl to the Crown to house the King's and the Cotton Libraries, now in the British Museum. The house passed back to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey before Westminster School acquired it in 1883. The 2nd Earl therefore concentrated his attention on Ashburnham Place. In 1768, William the Cofferer's work at Ashburnham was obscured when the house was given a new front. In 1767, the landscape gardener, Capability Brown, was asked to plan improvements for the grounds.

With the death of Lady Catherine Ashburnham in 1953, the line of the Ashburnhams of Ashburnham has come to an end although a junior branch of the family, the baronet Ashburnhams, still flourishes at Broomham, Guestling. The family estate at Ashburnham has passed to the Revd. John Bickersteth, a great-grandson of the 4th Earl on the female side. After the payment of death-duties amounting to £427,000 and an unsuccessful attempt to hand the Place into the care of the National Trust, there seemed to be no further use for the house by now infested with dry-rot. But there was one possibility which would save at least a part of the building and revive the Place as a centre for human activity. From London, a group of clergy and laymen who were searching for a base at which to train lay Christians in the "furtherance of Church work",

applied to Mr. Bickersteth for permission to use Ashburnham Place as their centre. On becoming Vicar of Ashburnham and Penhurst in 1958, Mr. Bickersteth agreed to the plan.

The first stage was to demolish unpracticable parts of the house and in so doing to counteract the dry-rot. The demolition would involve the removal of the upper floors and the vast servants' quarters at the back. However, some of the rooms on the ground floor were to remain and to be incorporated into the new building. This work was completed in 1960 and Mr. Bickersteth then handed over the house and grounds to The Ashburnham Christian Trust, founded on April 1st of that year. The Trust is "a non-profit making body, registered as a charity and managed by trustees for developing Ashburnham Place as a centre for Christian teaching". The Trust is run on an evangelical basis but claims not to be "partisan in outlook" nor to be "committed to any particular 'basis of faith'".

The impressions I gained of Ashburnham from my day's visit were mixed. I found Mr. Bickersteth in a half-completed new wing and pouring out coffee to volunteers who were pausing in their work on the grounds. Pop music was issuing forth from a gramophone. The youth club atmosphere seemed out of keeping with the stately home I had come to visit. However, I was then shown up to a peaceful drawing room on the second floor overlooking the lakes in the front. This was more like it! I was sorry to find that the spacious stone staircase built by George Dance the younger at the beginning of the nineteenth century had been demolished. It would have been, it is claimed, a large comparatively unused space which would have complicated the plans for centrally heating the house. But the old oak-panelled music room has been preserved as a dining-hall, and the small dining-room overlooking the lake in the front of the house has been dedicated to the memory of John Ashburnham, the Cavalier. The former Entrance Hall is now the "Great Hall"; and the Library, also in the front of the house, is used as a conference room.

From uncertainty as to what should become of the Place, Mr. Bickersteth had become certain that "God had a plan", and he set about to answer the question "how was this great house which has served an ancient family for so long and now fallen into decay to arise and serve the living God"? To him, the answer seemed to be The Ashburnham Christian Trust.

# THE RIGAUD'S PLAY

The idea of producing house plays seems to be re-establishing itself at Westminster. Busby's, who are presenting Feydeau's "Hotel Paradiso" at the end of this term, no longer hold the stage alone. Liddell's have performed "The Happiest Days of Our Life", their third annual play, and Rigaud's have reappeared on the scene with their first production since 1944 when, with College, they staged "The Tempest". This term they performed "She Stoops to Conquer", in the Lecture Room.

If the purpose of a house play is to give light entertainment to an audience made up of parents, members of the Common-Room and of the School, the choice of Goldsmith's play was an apt one and Richard MacKenna's production succeeded on both evenings. There were faults, in particular a certain unfamiliarity with the text, which would have been fatal on a more formal occasion, such as the School Play, but which here added to the general amusement. On the other hand, this production had qualities which are rare even in School Plays. The first of these was the apparently complete lack of self-consciousness on the part of boys playing female rôles. Nicholas Paterson was a patently feminine Kate Hardcastle and Roland Lubett's performance was an almost melodramatic "tour de force" as Mrs. Hardcastle. The second was the way in which the leading characters were given genuine support from all those playing lesser rôles. In particular, Nigel Thomas as the landlord of The Three Pigeons, Richard Lazarus as the Hardcastles' rheumatic man-servant and Peter Dribbell as an ineffectual but eager housemaid remain in the memory.

Of the leading male rôles, Andrew Howe Browne as Marlow had some priceless moments particularly in his scenes with Kate Hardcastle. John East was a gruff and indignant yet paternal Mr. Hardcastle and Peter Wilson a refreshing Tony Lumpkin—a part very similar to that of Cokes which he played in this year's School Play—"Bartholomew Fair". It was a pity, however, that, on the first night at least, the audience was not given an opportunity to express its appreciation of the musical interludes played on the harpsichord by Francis Monkman (Grant's).

So far as drama at Westminster is concerned, 1966 has been a full year. In addition to the numerous English plays we have had the Latin Play. Already preparations are being made for productions in 1967. The Gilbert and Sullivan Society is rehearsing "The Mikado" to follow this year's performance of "Utopia Limited". We also hear that an Ashburnham play is in the offing.

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## FENCING

With the exodus of our three best foilists, and with an unsuccessful term behind us, our fencing prospects in January looked bleak. The year started with a crushing defeat by the City of London School, and a marginal defeat by Worth; but since then, apart from a lapse at Public Schools, things have rapidly recovered, and the school has returned to peak form.

A. I. C. Phillips fought his way to the final of the London Schools' Sabre Championship. Winchester were soundly beaten. Public Schools was disappointing, though N. C. J. Lom and A. F. K. Monkman did well to reach the quarter finals in Foil and Épée respectively.

The Election Term was one of greater success; a win against Harrow was followed by a victory over Wandsworth, and a near defeat by St. Dunstan's. The latter part of the term was used to give our first Sabre and Épée teams experience for the Magrini Sabre, and the Savage Épée Competitions. In each the school narrowly missed promotion, losing by one fight to the Army in Sabre, and by one fight to Salle Bembour in Épée. Westminster was the only school present.

This term has witnessed the efforts of more rigorous fencing, and training for the teams bears fruit. All our matches have so far been won. We were suitably revenged on the City of London, and defeated St. Paul's for the first time for three years. Our toughest match to date was against Millfield, but a win in the Épée clinched us a marginal victory.

The term's achievements were crowned by our performance in the London Schoolboys' Foil Championship, in which J. Deanfield won the Junior section, while K. I. M. Wilson was placed 5th in the Senior, after four of our fencers had reached the quarter-finals.

The mainstay of our success has been the Épée team, which depended on the wild, unorthodox, but incredibly effective style of P. R. L. Edwards, and the sedate accuracy of K. I. M. Wilson. Our Sabre team has been held together by the stylistic and effective fencing of Phillips, and that of M. Josten, a hard-hitting left-hander, while Halban's success in the 2nd Sabre team led to his promotion to the first. Foil has been less successful, though Wilson proved an effective addition to the team which played Millfield.

The second team has lost only one match over the past year, and there has been little difference between the quality of our top six foilists. H. T. Tizard, P. A. Halban, Josten, J. M. Neuberger, Lom, Wilson, have all contributed considerably to the success of the 2nd teams, and overall wins for the School.

The appointment of Neuberger to the newly created post of armourer has led to a great improvement in the efficiency of our growing stock of electric equipment; while the battle for good lighting in the Gym has at last been won, and it is with these brighter prospects that the new team looks forward to a prosperous year.

Dudley Georgeson of the L.T.A. has now been coaching our teams for four years. Tennis was at a low ebb when he first came and the steady rise in standards has been largely due to his energy and enthusiasm. We are very grateful both for his encouragement in success and his constructive criticism in defeat.

Early in the season, we defeated Emanuel, who later won the Youll cup at Wimbledon. The Emanuel first pair, undefeated in the Youll cup, were caught off form and well beaten first by Perry and Gillan and then by Stanbrook and Corbin. Other school matches did not provide such stiff opposition and Eton, U.C.S., Haileybury Mill Hill, Lancing, Tonbridge and Aldenham were all beaten with considerable ease. This successful run was finally halted by the Old Westminsters. With an O.W. second pair of the quality of J. R. Quertier and M. O'Brien, it was no disgrace to lose narrowly 3-6.

In the county final of the Glanvill cup we lost, as last year, when victory was easily within our grasp. We played ourselves into a winning position, by beating U.C.S., who had previously defeated Latymer Upper. However, Latymer then upset all calculations by beating us and turned out winners on sets although we had a handsome margin in games.

Semi-finalists last year, we went to Wimbledon for the Youll cup with high hopes. We beat Cheltenham in the first round, when Perry and Gillan had to produce their best to defeat a strong first pair that included the National Under 16 Champion. Stonyhurst were easier opponents in the second round but the matches against Dean Close and Repton were won in the deciding singles by Stanbrook, who showed his best form in beating Sissons of Dean Close and then Cullis of Repton. With these long matches, it was already Friday morning before we began the semi-final against Bryanston. When Stanbrook and Corbin led the first pair 9-7, 6-5, we thought that we could win 3-1 but this was false optimism and the match went to a deciding singles. With the final due to start at 2 o'clock, Perry finally lost to Potter, a county player, at 2.45. We were still playing on the last afternoon, but it was not in the match that we had hoped.

Next year's captain is J. C. N. Corbin and N. M. Perry is secretary. We look forward to another good season. The first six: C. StG. C. Stanbrook (Capt.), D. P. Gillan (Sec.), N. M. Perry, J. C. N. Corbin, V. G. B. Bulmer-Thomas and J. J. Earle.

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## TENNIS

The 1st VI have enjoyed their best season for 10 years, winning 11 matches and losing only to the Old Westminsters. The four old Pinks included C. Stanbrook, the captain, playing in his fourth year and N. Perry, who played at Junior Wimbledon this year. That V. Bulmer-Thomas, playing in his third year, was in the third pair reflects the all round strength of the side.

# WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ICELANDIC EXPEDITION



The lorry is ditched.

Photo by E. R. D. French

About one year ago Westminster School Icelandic Expedition was created. The expedition to the Drangajoküll glacier in the North Western tip of Iceland was led by Major French and Mr. Woolley. The remainder of the expedition was made up of seven boys—R. E. M. Baxter, D. L. Cleaver, C. H. V. Davies, J. S. Edwards, J. P. Emerson, B. D. Houston and M. J. Shillingford—and Dr. D. F. Richards, a Welshman with many years' experience in the Antarctic.

After many months of preparation and two frantic weeks of packing, the expedition left Dean's Yard, in a three-ton lorry and the Corps' land-rover with a trailer, on August 6th watched by many onlookers, including the B.B.C. We arrived in Edinburgh two days later and sailed for Iceland from Leith, in the Gullfoss, on the following Monday. Reykjavik was three days' journey and we spent our first night in Iceland in the capital. Another three days were spent travelling up the western side of the country on the dirt tracks which were called Iceland's roads.

The three-tonner led the way into Kaldalon—the Cold Valley—on a glorious summer day, and we could see the glacial tongue of Drangajoküll gleaming in the distance. The base camp, consisting of ten tinker tents and four octagonals, was pitched, in a reasonably sheltered spot in the valley, some two miles from the glacier.

The meteorological and cosmic radiation measurements were soon started; the majority of

them had to be recorded hourly for the next fortnight. Most members found it an exasperating task to measure the speed of an ice-cold wind at one o'clock in the morning. The botanical side of the expedition consisted of a study of the floral recolonization of the glacial tongue and a search for fauna in the numerous trout pools in the valley.

The highlights of the activities at base camp were the excursions on to the ice cap. These excursions usually consisted of groups of three or four people who would cross the glacier and spend a couple of nights at the "high altitude" camp. On the ice cap Mr. Woolley's experience proved to be invaluable, as it was heavily crevassed in places. The Drangajoküll is one of the smaller ice caps in Iceland and its highest point is approximately 1,000 feet above sea level.

On one four-day trip Mr. Woolley, Major French, Davies and Edwards crossed the ice cap to the nunatak, Hrolleifsborg, and then walked eastwards around the ice cap to the "high altitude" camp. This involved, among many other things, wading through Bjarnarfjörður, a fast flowing river coming from the ice cap. The journey, through some of the remotest parts of Iceland, was unfortunately accompanied for most of the time by rain; the rocky ground provided an easy place where one could badly sprain an ankle and the ice on the east of Drangajoküll was like glass and very difficult to find a grip on, as no one was using crampons. At the same time as this was

happening base camp found itself under several inches of water in certain places and this necessitated the rapid construction of drainage channels. By the end of the second week at Kaldalon most of the scientific programme had been completed.

The last few days at Kaldalon were spent in clearing up the "high altitude" and base camps and on the Sunday before we left we were entertained by a retired school master at Aedy, a island in Isafjardardjup. Aedy is one of the richest eider farms in the world and it was there we had our first taste of Icelandic hospitality which, to say the least, was very lavish. We left Kaldalon on September 5th. When we arrived the ice cap was covered in snow, but when we left it was like a glass plate and water was melting off it at a very fast rate, so much so that the river in our valley had become a rapid flow of brown water. We had been blessed with the best weather which Iceland had had for some time.

The two day trip back to Reykjavik provided us with one of the most memorable events of the expedition. Twenty-five miles outside Borgarnes the lorry was pulled into the side of the road to allow a vehicle to pass, and before the driver knew where he was, the lorry was on its side in the ditch. Because of this the lorry had to be completely unloaded and, fortunately, there were two heavy lorries on hand to pull the vehicle back on to the road. Surprisingly, the tonner started



Isafjardardjup

Photo by Dr. D. F. Richards

first time! We arrived in Reykjavik on the following day, after having visited a whaling station at Hvalfjordur.

From Reykjavik the doctor flew back home and the remainder of us went to Hekla where we climbed to the top of the volcano; and then moved on to Geysir, to look at the hot springs, and to Gullfoss, to see the fantastic "Golden Waterfall". The last night, before returning to Reykjavik, was spent at Thingvellir, where the oldest parliament in the world is thought to have originated and where we saw some really beautiful northern lights. For this round trip only the Land Rover and trailer were used.

After spending the morning shopping in and looking around Reykjavik we sailed on the Gullfoss back to Scotland. From Leith it was a hectic run to get back to Dean's Yard by 2 a.m. on the day before the Play Term began.

The expedition is extremely grateful to the many firms and people who assisted us and especially to the School Society, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, the Royal Geographical Society, the Forrest and Grinsell Trust, the Royal Society of St. George, and the Goldsmith's Company who all helped us out of our financial difficulties. We are also very thankful to Dr. Richards for giving us so much of this valuable time and assistance. We hope that he thought the expedition as worth while as we did.



High altitude camping

Photo by Dr. D. F. Richards



# THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

## MEMBERSHIP

The following have been elected members of the Club:

- R 1962-66 BALL, SIDNEY GRAHAM, 3, Harrowby Court, Harrowby Street, London, W.1.
- R 1961-66 BAWDEN, NICHOLAS CHARLES, 30, Harger Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
- B 1963-66 BAYLEY, JULIAN, Rother Cliffe, Rye, Sussex.
- R 1961-66 BENNETT, DAVID FRANCIS, 42, Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3.
- C 1961-66 BULMER-THOMAS, VICTOR GERALD BULMER, 12, Edwardes Square, London, W.8.
- L 1962-66 CARDALE, JOHN NEWTON, New Songhurst, Loxwood, Nr. Billingshurst, Sussex.
- W 1961-66 CARLINE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, 17, Pond Street, London, N.W.3.
- A 1961-66 CLEAVER, DIGBY LUDFORD, 7, St. Ronans, 63, Putney Hill, London, S.W.15.
- L 1961-66 CRAN, JAMES MURDOCH, 28, Dulwich Wood Avenue, London, S.E.19.
- B 1962-66 DILKE, FISHER WILLIAM WENTWORTH, 1, Campden Grove, London, W.8.
- W 1961-66 DUNCAN, MARTIN DAVID ANSON, 23, Boileau Road, London, W.5.
- C 1961-66 DUVALL, DAVID JOHN STEWART, Sandacre, Pineridge Drive, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.
- L 1961-66 FRASER, IAN GORDON, 65, Wimpole Street, London, W.1.
- A 1965-66 GLASER, GARETH EVAN, 205, Millbrook Road, Hamden, Connecticut 06518, U.S.A.
- L 1962-66 GOODFELLOW, CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS, 8, King's Park Flats, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
- W 1962-66 HARRIS, CHARLES STAFFORD, 163, Clarence Gate Gardens, London, N.W.1.
- G 1961-66 HORNSBY, CHRISTOPHER RICHARD, 25, Burghley Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.
- G 1961-66 HORSLEY, RICHARD GEOFFREY COURTENAY, Old Malt House, Marnhull, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
- B 1961-66 INGMAN, NICHOLAS DAN, 902, Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.
- B 1961-66 KRATOVIL, JOHN BOHUSLAV, 41, Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6.
- B 1962-66 LAWRENCE, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 4b, Cliffview Mansions, 19, Conduit Road, Hong Kong.
- G 1962-66 LONSDALE, MICHAEL ERROL, Arlaw Banks, Godalming, Surrey.
- G 1961-66 MACFARLANE, WILLIAM ERNEST KEITH, The Old Chapel House, East Bergholt, Suffolk.
- R 1961-66 MOLLISON, ANTHONY MAYHEW, 48, Albany Park Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
- A 1961-66 PARKER, MICHAEL JOHN, 4, Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.
- C 1914-19 PETTIT, HENRY LAURENCE, Flat E, 3, The Mansions, Brabham Gardens, London, S.W.3.
- G 1961-66 RANKIN, PETER, 7, Abbotsbury Road, London, W.14.
- B 1962-66 RICHARDSON, JOHN FREDERICK GILLON, Littlethorpe, North Ferriby, East Yorkshire.
- G 1961-66 SHEARLEY-SANDERS, RICKABY JAMES, 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, London, S.W.7.
- G 1961-66 SMITHAM, PHILLIP LLEWELLYN LAWRENCE, Little Orchard, Woodstock, West Clandon, Surrey.
- R 1962-66 STANBROOK, CLIVE ST. GEORGE CLEMENT, 98, Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2.
- A 1962-66 VON HARRACH, HANNO, 10, Cedarhouse, Marloes Road, London, W.8.
- G 1961-66 WOOLRYCH, RICHARD HUMPHREY, Patchetts, Caton, Nr. Lancaster.

## O.W.W. SPORT FOOTBALL

December 10th. The School match at Vincent Square, followed by the Football Club supper; tickets from the Hon. Sec. for football.

December 17th. O.W.W. F.C. v. Old Cholmelians at Vincent Square (Arthur Dunn Cup 1st. round).

March 21st. Annual General Meeting of the Football Club. It will be held at the School on Tuesday March 21st. 1967 at 6.15 p.m., by kind permission of the Head Master.

D. A. ROY, *Hon. Secretary*,  
49, Pebworth Road, Harrow.

## AGENDA

1. Chairman.
2. Minutes.
3. Matters Arising.
4. Hon. Secretary's Report on the season 1965-66.
5. Annual Accounts.
6. Election of Officers for the season 1966-67. (The retiring Committee will make a proposal for this item, but any member wishing to propose a candidate for office should send the name, together with the names of the proposer and seconder to the Hon. Sec. not later than three days before the meeting.)
7. Honorariums.
8. Any other business.

## CRICKET

The cricket week this year was largely spoilt by rain. There were however a number of good matches and good individual performances. The highlight of the earlier part of the season was our narrow victory over Esher. Few can remember a more tensely fought game, swinging one way and then the other. After batting first on a difficult wicket, the O.W.W. fielded and bowled with such tightness that they won against expectation.

Some of the results were as follows:

- v. Harefield—lost by 119 runs.
  - v. Esher—won by 7 runs (Perrett 6 for 28).
  - v. Wimbledon—lost by 115 runs (de Boer 5 for 75).
  - v. Oatlands Park—lost by 62 runs (Mortimer 80).
  - v. School—lost by 2 wickets.
  - v. Northwood—won by 76 runs.
  - v. Runis—won by 4 wickets (Higgins 59 not out).
  - v. Incogniti—lost by 3 wickets.
  - v. Old Citizens—lost by 4 wickets.
- Seven other matches were drawn.

## SWIMMING

The club has had a disappointing season owing to the lack of recent Westminster leavers joining the club. The team has only survived because of the loyal support of a few old members, notably E. Raw, C. Doxat, J. Goodbody, A. Orr, and C. L. Brough.

The results of the five matches which took place were as follows:

v. Old Middle Whitgiftians	Lost.
v. Old Citizens	Lost.
v. School	Won.
v. Old Chigwellians	Won.
v. Old Whitgiftians	Lost.

## SAILING

The Old Westminsters' Sailing team turned out to race the Old Stoics at Bembridge on June 12th. The team consisted of J. C. H. Armstrong, D. J. S. Cooksey, C. A. Gane, J. I. P. Hunt, M. Langdale-Kelham and A. J. Sheldon.

The result was a win by Stowe after two races, by 41 points to 37½. The races were sailed in perfect weather and a light wind, in Bembridge one-designs. The series was extremely close-fought, and in fact a Westminster boat was first in each race, but placings of the other two boats in the team just gave Stowe the victory.

Anyone interested in Old Westminster sailing, and particularly racing, should get in touch with:

P. GANE, *Hon. Secretary*,  
52 The Hall, Foxes Dale,  
Blackheath, S.E.3.

## GOLFING

As in previous years the Society held three meetings and also played several friendly matches against other old boys Societies. In addition the Society entered teams in the Halford Hewitt and Bernard Darwin Trophies. In both tournaments the Society failed to advance beyond the early rounds. In the Halford Hewitt the Society lost to Charterhouse (the eventual winners) in the second round. In the Bernard Darwin the Society lost to Repton in the first round.

Against other Societies, the results were more encouraging. Against the Old Cheltonian Golfing Society the match was halved five all. Against Uppingham, the result of the two-day match at Brancaster and Huntingdon was 11½ to 4½ in Westminster's favour. Against the Old Radleians, the result was again a draw four matches each. In the final match against the Old Reptonians, the result was 6½ to 1½ in Westminster's favour.

The Spring meeting at Stoke Poges was the least successful due to rather a poor turn out and very bad weather. The Summer meeting which was a two-day event at Cooden Beach Golf Club proved to be a very enjoyable week-end. On this occasion the weather could not have been better. As a result of this success a two-day meeting will again be held during the summer of 1967. The Autumn meeting which took place at New Zealand Golf Club, was also played in fine weather and as a result of the success of that meeting it has been decided that the Autumn meeting for 1967 will again take place at New Zealand Golf Club.

Although some of the meetings are reasonably well attended, it is felt that there are more Old Westminsters Golfers who would enjoy these meetings. Unfortunately very few new faces appear at these meetings and in particular there seem to be very few young Old Westminsters who have taken up this game. Anyone who would be interested in attending the Society meetings or playing in Society matches are asked to contact the Hon. Secretary—B. Peroni, Coronation House, 4 Lloyds Avenue, London E.C.3.

## OLD WESTMINSTERS

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P. (B. 1938-42), formerly Postmaster General, has been appointed Minister of Technology with a seat in the Cabinet.

The Revd. J. G. H. Baker (H.B. 1924-29) has been appointed Bishop of Hongkong and Macao.

Mr. C. M. O'Brien (K.S. 1931-37) has been appointed Vice President of the Institute of the Actuaries for 1966-7.

Professor P. M. C. James (R. 1936-40) has been appointed to the John Humphries Chair of Dental Surgery at the University of Birmingham from October 1st, 1966.

Mr. L. B. Tansley (1908-12) has been made an honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, a distinction given only some twenty times before.

Mr. J. H. G. Langley (G. 1956-61) has been awarded a Major Scholarship at the Inner Temple.

Mr. C. M. Turnbull's (B. 1938-42) book "The Two Worlds of the African Pygmies" has been published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Brigadier E. H. G. Lonsdale, (G. 1926-31) late R.A.S.C., has been promoted Major-General.

Mr. R. L. Batten (R. and K.S. 1934-39) has been appointed Consultant in Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery at the United Birmingham Hospitals.

Mr. T. E. Radice (A. and Q.S. 1953-58) and Mr. C. N. Pinfield (W. 1958-63) have obtained appointments in the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service.

The following First Class Honours have been obtained: at Cambridge, Mr. D. P. Mollison (Q.S. 1958-63), and Mr. C. N. Pinfield (W. 1958-63), Wranglers; Mr. N. M. Horsfall (Q.S. 1959-63), Classical Tripos, Part I; at Oxford, Mr. P. A. Harris (W. & H.S. 1957-62), Final Honour School of Oriental Studies (Chinese); and Mr. H. F. J. Hodgson (Q.S. 1958-63), Final Honour School of Natural Science (Physiology).

Mr A. J. N. W. Prag (Q.S. 1954-59) has been elected to a Senior Hulme Scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Mr. D. A. Carpenter (W. 1960-64), Hinchliffe Scholar at Ch. Ch., Oxford, has been awarded an Honorary Scholarship there.

Mr. W. A. Cooper (A. 1936-41) has been appointed Housemaster of Westcott House, Sherborne School.

Mr. A. P. de Boer (R. 1932-37) is a Managing Director of Shell Mex and B.P. Limited.

Dr. R. K. Archer, M.R.C.V.S. (G. 1934-39) has been appointed Director of the Equine Research Station.

## BIRTHS

**RICH**—On August 20th, 1966, to Judith, wife of Jack Rich, M.B.E. (K.S. 1926-31), a son, Jonathan Bernard George.

**CARR**—On June 19th, 1966, to Diana, wife of Christopher Carr (W. 1952-57), a son.

**DAVIES**—On March 28th, 1966, at Dorking, to Susanna, wife of Richard R. Davies (G. 1945-49), a son, Graeme Racine.

## MARRIAGES

**EASTELL : TURNER**—On March 1st, 1966, at Surbiton, Surrey, Roger Graham Eastell (B. 1946-49) to Carol Anne Carr, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Turner.

**HALE : O'DONOGHUE**—On May 10th, 1966, at Blackfriars, Canberra, Australia, William Mathew Hale (Q.S. 1954-59) to Kathleen O'Donoghue.

**MONEY : HOOPER-SMITH**—On November 27th, 1965, at Cobham, Surrey, Michael Stanley Money (Q.S. 1951-56) to Cherida Mary Hooper-Smith of Ashtead, Surrey.

## SILVER WEDDINGS

**SHERRIFF : ANSTEY**—On October 9th, 1941, John Leslie Sherriff (G. 1931-34) (now of Scottsdale, Arizona, U.S.A.), son of Gilbert Sherriff (O.W.) to Beatrice Anstey.

**WILSON : BLOIS**—On June 14th, 1941, David Ian Wilson (R. 1920-23) to Margaret Blois.

## GOLDEN WEDDING

**SHERRIFF : GILBERT**—On July 22nd, 1916, Albert Sherriff (H.B. 1909-1912) to Doris Gilbert.

## DEATHS

**ADLER**—On June 12th, 1966, suddenly in Belfast, Alan Louis Adler (G. 1919-23), aged 61.

**BOGGIS-ROLFE**—On June 14th, 1966, Douglass Horace Boggis-Rolfe (R. 1886-90), aged 91.

**BONNER**—On September 2nd, 1966, Charles Bradlaugh Bonner (H.B. & K.S. (non-resident) 1903-09), aged 76.

**CAMPBELL-COOKE**—On September 5th, 1966, at Rogate, Ronald Campbell-Cooke, D.S.O., M.C. (R. & K.S. 1906-11), aged 73.

**CHAMPNESS**—On July 6th, 1966, Norman Creswick Champness (H.B. 1909-13), aged 70.

**DYER**—On May 28th, 1966, Paul Geoffrey Dyer (B. 1945-46), aged 35.

**EAGER**—On September 21st, 1966, at Worthing, Denis Mervyn Eager (H.B. 1925-29), aged 55.

**JOHNSON**—On August 5th, 1966, in New Zealand, Air Commodore Charles Ashley Johnson (H.B. 1921-24), aged 60.

**MORRISON**—On June 23rd, 1966, Douglas Cato Morrison (R. 1898-1903) Barrister-at-Law, aged 82.

**PITT-LEWIS**—On September 17th, 1966, at St. Albans George Francis Pitt-Lewis M.C. (G. 1901-06), aged 78.

**ROBINSON**—On August 8th, 1966, Colonel John Poole Bowring Robinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. (H.B. 1893-98), aged 85.

**SHEARMAN**—On September 19th, 1966, at Worcester, John Shearman M.I.Mech.E. (R. 1899-1903), aged 80.

**SHERRING**—On October 19th, 1966, Charles Chichele Sherring (R. 1916-22), aged 62.

**THORESBY**—On May 27th, 1966, James Evelyn Thoresby, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P. (H.B. 1901-05), aged 79.

**THURSFIELD**—On July 5th, 1966, at Durban, James Greville Thursfield (Ash. 1919-23), aged 61.

**TRUSLOVE**—On October 21st, 1966, in New Zealand, Roland Truslove (H.B. 1892-98), aged 87.

**WORLOCK**—On July 21st, 1966, Gerald Langton Worlock (G. 1902-06) aged 78.

Charles Bradlaugh Bonner was a grandson of Charles Bradlaugh M.P., and was a non-resident K.S. up Home Boarders, of which he was Head in 1908-09. He became a schoolmaster, and was President of the World Union of Free Thinkers.

Air Commodore J. C. A. Johnson was a Home Boarder (1921-24). He had a distinguished career in the R.A.F., serving on the N.W. Frontier, Afghanistan, Persia and Iraq, and was known as "the uncrowned king of the Kurds". From 1952-53 he was Air Attaché at Moscow. An expert linguist and photographer, he emigrated to New Zealand in 1953.

Douglas Cato Morrison was up Rigaud's (1898-1903). He was called to the Bar in 1911, and, after serving in France and Belgium in the 1st World War, became a district Judge under the Sudan Government.

George Francis Pitt-Lewis M.C., was a son of George Pitt-Lewis K.C., and was up Grant's (1901-06). He was admitted a Solicitor in 1912, and after serving with

distinction in the 1st World War, became the senior partner in Messrs Coward, Chance & Co, and a member of the Council of the Law Society. He was a past Master of the Broderers Company. A well-known O.W., he was Secretary to the Governing Body from 1944 to 1961, and will be much missed at Westminster gatherings.

Colonel J. P. B. Robinson was a Home Boarder (1893-98). After leaving Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He served in South Africa (1900-02), and in the 1st World War (D.S.O., C.M.G., and 5 times mentioned in Despatches). He commanded the 2nd Batt. Royal Berkshire Regt 1928-33, and retired in 1933 after being A.Q.M.G. Aldershot.

Roland Truslove was elected head to C. Ch. Oxford, in 1898. After obtaining a First in both Mods and Greats, he became a Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. For some years he was Secretary of the Oxford University Appointments Committee.

#### DEATHS

*[Faint, mostly illegible text in the 'DEATHS' section, appearing to be a list of names and dates.]*

#### OLD MINISTERS

*[Faint, mostly illegible text in the 'OLD MINISTERS' section, appearing to be a list of names and dates.]*



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