



The Elizabethan.

Vol. VI. No. 22.

WESTMINSTER, APRIL 1891.

Price 6d.

THE PAST FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE Football Season of 1890-91 has been disappointing, but not disheartening. Five wins against ten defeats and four draws is a bad record, although we managed to kick 49 goals against 56, thanks to the weakness of some of the teams we played. Yet, bad as the record of the XI. is, there can be little doubt that but for exceptional causes it would have been very different, and that individually the team is superior to those of the last few years. We started the season with only two Pinks, Longhurst and Blaker. There was plenty of good material in the School, but the selection proved no easy matter, and several of the places remained for a long time unsettled. Owing partly to this cause and partly to the selfish play of some of the forwards, the team were never properly together, even by the end of the season. In one or two matches, and for short spells in others, the combination was all that could be desired; but there was no steady improvement,

and after playing magnificently together in one match, the whole team would fall to pieces again the next Saturday. The weakness in goal too, by disheartening the forwards, affected the offensive as well as the defensive powers of the XI. Had we possessed a goal-keeper of even average ability far more goals would have been scored for us, as well as fewer against us. For the want of condition that certain members of the team showed there was less excuse. The long frost and the constant fogs made football for some consecutive weeks quite impossible, but in the middle of the good season several of the XI. were quite unable to last through a match. A school team can only hope to defeat its heavier, and, as a rule, individually superior opponents by combination and condition. So it is not surprising that several matches which ought to have been won ended in inglorious defeat.

To take the team section by section, the goal-keeper was undoubtedly the weakest point throughout the season. Blaker, who filled the post last year, preferred to try another place, so

Langton was played in the first five matches. He showed neither coolness of head nor quickness of eye, and as time went on became worse and worse. In the next six matches to the end of the term Morris took his place. The change was certainly for the better, though Morris was far from satisfactory. After the Christmas holidays Langton was tried again, as Morris played extremely badly in the first practice games of the term, seeming quite incapable of stopping the easiest shots. Goal after goal, however, was thrown away, and the prospects became more and more gloomy, till the authorities at last recognised their mistake, and against Charterhouse tried a new boy, Allen, whose capabilities were almost unknown. Those who watched him carefully on that day saw that he possessed several of the qualities which go to make a first-rate goal-keeper, and that with practice and experience he might become really good. It was difficult to understand why he had not been taken in hand and properly trained earlier in the season.

Of the backs, Shearme played through the whole season, and Blaker in all the matches except two, when he was disabled. The former, though 'off colour' for a short period in the middle of the season, gave great promise, tackling well and kicking fairly. In the Charterhouse match he was really brilliant, playing a steady game from beginning to end, and heading magnificently. Blaker was a hard, though too often an erratic kick, and strove, with some success, to make up for his deficiency in skill and in tackling power by the vigour and roughness of his play. Campbell and Hollocombe were tried at back in the absence of Blaker; the former was a very efficient substitute, and had Blaker played in goal and Campbell back, we think the team would have benefited greatly.

The halves were undoubtedly the backbone of the XI. Sherring, on the right, justified the expectation formed of him last season, by proving the best half we have had since Winckworth. His tackling was superb, and his kicking most accurate. Guy, in the centre, was excellent, tackling and kicking with precision and judgment, and doing an immense amount of genuine work in a very neat yet unostentatious manner. Hollocombe, on the left, though not equal to the other two, especially in tackling, was a hard worker, and had bad luck in damaging himself towards the end of the season. He certainly deserved his place in the XI. On three occasions, including the Charterhouse match, Campbell

played in his stead. At the beginning of a match there was not much to choose between the two, but Campbell failed to last well. Fevez was tried once and gave signs of promise. With his weight he ought to be a useful man next year.

The forwards were, after the goal-keeper, the least satisfactory part of the team. Individually four of them were superior to any four that we have had at Westminster in recent years, but the selection of a fifth proved a great stumbling-block, and the constant changes and the selfish play of one or two of them destroyed all chances of combination. On the right wing, Longhurst outside and Barwell inside kept their places through the season. The former was always useful and often brilliant, playing a sound, unselfish, and fair game. Barwell's play was apparently spoilt by his success in goal-shooting at the beginning of the season. He became sadly selfish as time went on, and though individually good was not so useful as he might have been. The centre proved, as usual, a difficult place to fill; none of the changes were quite satisfactory. Shoubridge, though not strong and a poor shot, worked hard, and was good at hustling the backs and clearing a way for the other forwards; against Charterhouse he played a plucky and vigorous game. Gates was quite useless; whilst Page was certainly better when not playing shoulder to shoulder with Barwell. The left wing suffered most changes. Nye was tried in the first match but found wanting. Doherty took the place in the next five. His play was very unequal, but in everything save pace and staying powers he was distinctly superior to the others. His passing and middling were especially good, but he was so slow that Gates, a player of a very different stamp, was tried. He proved a failure in every way, having neither pace, weight, nor command over the ball. At the end of the season Powell, who had been playing inside, took the outside left. He was fast and clever, but too fond of 'gallery' play, and ruined many a brilliant run by sticking too long to the ball or losing his head at a critical moment. Page as inside left was hardworking, fast, and plucky, though somewhat selfish.

In concluding these critical remarks upon the team, we would call attention to the rules which forbid in the most unqualified manner the use of the hands or arms in pushing or impeding adversaries, and charging from behind. Too often the patience of our adversaries must have

been sorely tried by palpable violations of these regulations. If they in their courtesy are unwilling to claim fouls against a school, that is the greater reason why we should endeavour to play a fair game.

After an unsuccessful season blame is always cast upon the Captain, however hard he may have worked for his team. This year Longhurst had an unusually difficult task before him: nine places to fill up and far more than the ordinary number of square men to fit into round holes. There can be no question about his energy and thorough conscientiousness; and whilst offering him our sincere sympathy on the bad luck that has dogged him, we congratulate him most heartily on the plucky game that he and every member of the team played against Charterhouse. On a fair ground Westminster would undoubtedly have won. A few words may be added about the general Football of the School. The 'Sixes' have done much to revive an interest among the younger boys; but the junior and even the senior games have been too often slack. If with our numbers we are to maintain the high position we have won for ourselves in the past, no effort must be spared, not only to arouse the enthusiasm of the small boys, but also to train them properly from the moment they enter the School.

Let us hope that next season some remedy will be devised for what is undoubtedly a weak point in our system.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 28.

JAMES DUPORT, DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Of this Old Westminster it has been remarked by Hallam that 'he deserves honour by standing almost alone in the middle of the seventeenth century' as eminent in ancient or classical literature; and his biographer, Bishop Monk of Gloucester and Bristol, points out that he was the main instrument by which literature was upheld at Cambridge during the times of the Rebellion and the Protectorate, and says of him that 'though seldom named and little known at present, he enjoyed an almost transcendent reputation for a great length of time among his contemporaries, as well as in the generation which immediately succeeded.'

James Duport was born in 1606 in the Master's Lodge of Jesus College, Cambridge. His father, John Duport, at that time head of that society, was one of the translators of the Bible; his mother was a daughter of Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, who was one of the principal compilers of the English Prayer Book. The Duports are said to have been an ancient family at

Caen in Normandy, whence they migrated to Leicestershire in the time of Henry IV. James Duport must have been sent to Westminster about 1617, when the School had already become famous. The Head Master was John Wilson, himself an Old Westminster, and afterwards Dean of Ripon and Master of the Savoy; he is said to have had a 'faculty more than ordinary in instructing youth'; the under master was one Thomas Hardinge, of whom nothing appears to be known; he seems, however, to have established a precedent at Westminster which was remembered many years after 1626, when his mastership terminated. For in a paper headed 'Considerations to be proposed to the Hon. the Governors of the Free School at Westminster,' which was drawn up by Owen Price of Magdalen College, Oxford, who in 1658 made an ineffectual attempt to oust Busby, the following stipulation occurs:

'That no restraint be upon him [*i.e.* Price] to be constant with the town boyes at bed and board; but that sometimes he may visit his familie, it being in the neighbourhood. For one *Mr. Harding* (who was the second schoolmaster and a married man) had his abode in his own familie; the statutes not requiring that the second should be more constant with them than the Head Schoolmaster.'

Among Duport's schoolfellows were Thomas Randolph 'the English Ovid,' the friend and disciple of Ben Jonson, and Richard Busby. At school he is said to have contracted a great attachment to Homer and Martial. The combination seems a curious one; but throughout his long life Duport was always pouring out floods of Greek and Latin verse; and though, as perhaps was only natural, his imitations of the Roman were more successful than those of the Greek, there can be no doubt that all his Greek and Latin Poetry was strongly influenced by their two very dissimilar styles. He was elected to Trinity in 1622, where among the Old Westminsters in residence he found George Herbert, then Public Orator; Robert Creighton, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Edward Palmer, a distinguished Greek scholar, to whom Duport in after years addressed some verses, which still survive, imploring him not to destroy a work called 'Adversaria' which he was preparing, but which none the less was apparently committed to the flames.

At Cambridge, Duport is said to have made an especial study of the works of Aristotle, and he remained throughout his life a fervent Aristotelian. It is curious to find that the first of his published exercises was a copy of Latin verses to the memory of Bacon—which appears to have been published in London, and not, as was usual in such cases, at Cambridge; owing probably to the tarnished reputation with which the great philosopher descended into his grave, and which prevented any public tribute on the part of the University authorities to the ex-Chancellor. In after years Duport's loyalty underwent suspicion because during the Protectorate he contributed to the poetical congratulations addressed by Cambridge to Cromwell on the English successes in the Dutch war. Attacks of a similar kind were made upon South on the like occasion at Oxford.

Duport took his bachelor's degree in January 1626-7, and in the October following he was elected a Fellow of Trinity. In 1630 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and was ordained shortly afterwards. In 1637 he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and in the same year published a translation of the book of Job into Homeric verse which was received with a chorus of approbation from all Cambridge. Strange as it may seem, this work appears to have ranked with the classics as a text-book at Cambridge and elsewhere for some years. Its author, however, was otherwise, and perhaps more usefully, employed during the period of its production; for he speedily became one of the most successful tutors of his college, and continued to take pupils for upwards of thirty years. In 1639 he was offered and accepted the Greek Professorship; but a difficulty arose as to his admission, as the statutes of Trinity provide that any Fellow becoming a Regius Professor shall resign the emoluments of his fellowship and '*deinceps Socii nomen solum teneat.*' A compromise appears to have been effected by which the new Professor retained his pupils, and forfeited only the statutable stipend attached to the fellowship. As the professorial salary only amounted to £40, he can hardly be blamed for his caution in the matter. In 1641 he was made prebendary of Langford Ecclesia, and afterwards of Leighton Buzzard in Lincoln Cathedral, and also Archdeacon of Stow; for these preferments he was indebted to the late Lord Keeper Williams, who was then Dean of Westminster, and whose acquaintance Duport had made on the occasions of his annual attendance at Westminster at 'Election' on behalf of Trinity College. But as he was turned out of his stall and his archdeaconry alike in the civil war which broke out almost immediately, Duport had all the more reason to congratulate himself on his conduct with regard to the professorship. For though in 1643 Lord Manchester came down to Cambridge on a Parliamentary visitation and made a clean sweep of all the Heads of Houses and Fellows who refused to take the covenant—among whom were the Master and most of the Fellows of Trinity—yet Duport, though well-known as a Churchman and a Royalist, seems to have escaped. Probably his name was no longer on the list of Fellows owing to his ecclesiastical preferments. However that may be, he certainly retained his tutorship in the college and his professorship in the University; and continued to deliver his public lectures in the Greek Schools all through the war. A specimen of these lectures survives, being a series which he delivered upon the characters of Theophrastus. A manuscript copy which appears to have been lent to Thomas Stanley, the editor of *Æschylus*, after his death came into the possession of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, who, supposing the lectures to have been the work of Stanley himself, handed the manuscript over to Peter Needham when the latter was about to publish an edition of Theophrastus in 1712. Bentley, however, to whom the lectures were shown by Needham, detected Duport's authorship as well from the allusions

which they contained to the troublous times in which they were delivered as from the numerous puns and similar *faciæ* characteristic of their author with which they were embellished. They contain, together with a certain amount of schoolboy information, much sound scholarship and extensive learning of a character which does credit to the Professor and to his fitness for the post which he occupied.

In 1646 Duport was elected Lady Margaret's Preacher; and in the same year he published at the University Press a Greek verse translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Solomon. Twenty years afterwards he completed the series by a translation of the Psalms into Homeric verse. This work was dedicated to Charles II., and the two Houses of Convocation approved of it so highly that they requested that monarch to issue his royal recommendation of it for the use of schools and all places of education, as combining the means of instilling sacred sentiments with instruction in the Greek tongue; which the eminent Defender of the Faith was graciously pleased to do. But meanwhile, in 1654, the Parliamentary Commissioners turned Duport out of his Greek Professorship. He was, however, almost immediately afterwards elected a Senior Fellow of Trinity, and in 1655 chosen Vice-Master—with neither of which appointments does the Commission seem to have interfered. He appears about this time to have given up his tutorial work to some extent, and to have devoted himself to the preparation of the book on which his fame as a scholar chiefly rests. This was his '*Homeri Gnomologia duplici parallelismo illustrata*,' published at Cambridge in 1660. It was undertaken by the advice of Busby, and has been deservedly esteemed by scholars. It consists of a collection of all the sentences in the Iliad and Odyssey containing any aphorism, sentiment or remarkable opinion, illustrated by a two-fold series of quotations, first from the Scriptures and next from the whole range of classical authors. The following extract from the preface shows that, whatever else Duport was, he was at any rate an ardent Old Westminster:

'Quin et lubentius me huc adductum fateor suasu et hortatu Cl. nostri Busbeii Scholæ Monasteriensis Rectoris et Moderatoris dignissimi, sub cujus disciplinâ atque præsidio tam diu floruit, diuque adhuc piecor floreat celebre illud bonæ literaturæ gymnasium, alma nutrix Westmonasterium, quæ me olim parvulum in suo sinu fovit et ex cujus uberibus tenerum lac suxi, primaque Græcæ literarum rudimenta hausî, cui adeo meam quantulumcunque istius Linguae peritiam, si qua sit, quæ sentio quam sit exigua, acceptum referre debeo.'

On May 20, 1660 (being the Sunday next but one before the Restoration), Duport preached at St. Paul's. As he says himself, 'The then Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Alleyn) was pleased freely and of his own accord without any motion or seeking of mine to call and invite me to that service. And I have the more reason to acknowledge his respects to me herein, because heretofore for several years last past it was otherwise with me.' The fact was that one of his sermons, in which he had called public attention to

the disgraceful state in which the cathedral was at that time allowed to exist, had given considerable offence. The following passage must have startled the motley crowd of business men who converted old St. Paul's into the Royal Exchange: 'When I see my Saviour whipping the buyers and sellers out of the Temple—when I see Him overthrowing the tables of the money changers and exchangers—when I see and consider this, methinks it is no very comely or handsome sight to see either church aisles exchanged into shops or churchyards into markets.'

The Restoration restored Duport to his prebendal stall at Lincoln, but not to his archdeaconry, as he preferred remaining at Trinity as Vice-Master. His connection with his old college, however, did not last much longer, as he was soon made Master of Magdalen College. Among his pupils at Trinity had been Isaac Barrow, John Ray and Francis Willoughby the naturalists, and the ill-fated Lord Russell; and it is said that his last official act was the election to a scholarship of Sir Isaac Newton.

On July 27, 1664, he was installed Dean of Peterborough. He had previously been appointed one of the King's chaplains and created D.D. by royal mandate. Peterborough Cathedral had suffered greatly during the Rebellion, as the iconoclastic Puritans had smashed the stained glass out of the windows, defaced all the monuments, destroyed the carved wood-work in the choir, pulled down the cloisters for the sake of the building materials, and reduced the Lady Chapel to a ruin. The Dean and Chapter had before them the task of repairing all this vandalism; no light burden, as their own emoluments were far from being in a prosperous condition, as most of the chapter estates had been let on long leases (made before the statute of Elizabeth rendered such leases illegal) for terms which were still unexpired. They began, however, the work which our own day has barely seen completed; and in particular restored one of the three large arches of the west front which had fallen down.

Dean Duport died at Peterborough on July 17, 1679, and was buried on the north side of the choir of the cathedral. Before his death he had been appointed Rector of Aston Flamville and Burbach in Leicestershire, by Lord Kent, one of his old pupils; and in 1669 he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge—76 years after his father had held that office for the first time. In 1665 he had published a Greek translation of the Prayer Book, which is well known at the present day; it was dedicated to Archbishop Sheldon, and is said to have been the means of making the English Liturgy known to learned members of the Greek Church. When nearly seventy years old he published a collection of his poetical pieces in a volume of nearly 600 pages, under the title of *Musae Subsecivae seu Poetica Stromata*. Many of these were obviously written *currente calamo*, and appear hardly worthy of their author, or of preservation. They are, however, interesting as furnishing a means of knowledge of the man himself, of his

friends, tastes, pursuits, and opinions. For instance, we find that he considered the introduction of actresses upon the stage as an outrage on decency—that he disapproved of wigs as articles of wearing apparel—that he was exceedingly hostile to the philosophy of Descartes—that he did not altogether approve of the Copernican system, or even of the foundation of the Royal Society. Two specimens of his versification may here be given. The first is of interest, not merely as being one of the more favourable specimens of his muse, but also as having been addressed to two Old Westminsters, the Creightons, father and son, both Greek Professors at Cambridge—the father, the Bishop of Bath and Wells already alluded to—the son, the well-known composer of Church music.

'Qui Graece *Melior*, Praesul venerande, vocaris,
Quam faustum veri nominis omen habes!
Nam *Melior* tu semper eris, contendere tecum
Seu quis doctrinâ seu pietate velit.
Graece doctorum imprimis sis Alpha necesse est,
Ipsa haec cum te adeo *Κρητρονα* lingua vocat.
Per te Granta Professore, Bathonia Patrem,
Utraque fit *Κρητρον*, doctior et melior.
At Graecâ sedet in Cathedrâ tibi filius haeres;
Vix scio quis *Κρητρον*, filius anne pater.'

The second was addressed to Isaac Walton, and written on the flyleaf of a copy of *Musae Subsecivae* sent by the Dean to the Angler. The copy in question was in the possession of a contributor to *Notes and Queries* in 1853, but the verses are rather of the fifth-form standard.

'Ad virum optimum mihi que amicissimum Isaacum Waltonum, de libris a se editis mihi que dono missis, necnon de vitâ Hookeri, Herberti et aliorum.

Munera magna mihi mittis; nec mittis in hamo,
Rex Piscatorum sis licet atque pater.
Mutus ego ut piscis semper! nunquamne reponam?
Piscibus immo tuis et tibi mitto sales.
Sed quid pro vitis sanctorum? mitto salutem,
Vita etenim non est vita, salutis inops.

Tuissimus,
J.D.'

Duport was a liberal benefactor to the various foundations of which he was a member. His work of restoration at Peterborough has already been alluded to; he also gave a perpetual annuity of £10 to increase the stipend of the master of the Cathedral Grammar School in that city; he founded the Cathedral library; and presented two silver maces to be borne by the vergers. At Magdalen he contributed to the new building fund, endowed four scholarships, and presented to the College a large and handsome silver dish. He led the way with a donation of £200 to the building of the library at Trinity, and followed up his contribution with a legacy of all his own books. He did not live to see the completion of the work, which was to form one of the architectural glories of another Old Westminster, Sir Christopher Wren.

In Pepys's Diary under the date 1662-3, Feb. 7, is the following entry: 'To Whitehall, to chapel, where there preached little Doctor Duport of Cambridge, upon Josiah's words, "But I and my house we will

serve the Lord." Pepys was himself a Magdalen man. It may be remarked that Duport's smallness of stature forms a frequent subject of allusion in his own verses; and it is said of him that when deputed Regius Professor, and addressed as 'Pater,' he could not refrain from observing 'Sum Paterculus sed non Velleius.'

School Notes.

ORATIONS took place Up School on Thursday, March 12. The piece set for recitation was Wordsworth's 'I wandered lonely as a cloud.' There were not many candidates, but on the whole the recitations were better than usual. Watherston was first, while Martin, the next best, was not far behind him.

C. T. Agar and A. L. Longhurst were the winners of the Senior Fives Ties, defeating Page and Powell by 15-2, 15-11; and H. E. T. Agar and Denman of the Junior, defeating J. More and A. W. Garrett by 15-13, 14-14-3-2.

C. T. Agar and R. R. Campbell played a tie against the Masters at the end of last term, and were beaten by three games to one.

Sherring's team won the Sixes competition, defeating G. E. S. Campbell's by one goal to love. The first time they played the score was two goals all, and in a second encounter it was found necessary for them to play five minutes extra each way, as nothing had been scored on either side. Sherring four minutes before time managed to kick a good goal off a hands some way away from his opponent's goal.

G. Burton has won the Racquet ties this year, defeating Fitzmaurice by 9-11, 11-3, 15-5.

We congratulate S. C. Woodhouse on obtaining a First Class in 'Mods' at Christ Church.

The subject of the Phillimore Prize Essay is 'Westminster School Life in the Seventeenth Century.'

The Theses of the 'Up School' epigrams are

Rara juvant.

Rara non nocent.

All epigrams must be sent in not later than noon on Election Monday.

The Concert will probably take place about June 12.

We are sorry to notice that the numbers of O.W.W. in Parliament are steadily decreasing. The death of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck and also of Colonel Hambro has lowered their numbers materially. Mr. Maclean, another O.W., has resigned his seat in consequence of being appointed a Master in Lunacy, on which distinction we heartily congratulate him.

The Athletic Committee wish to thank the following for the prizes which they very kindly gave: Mr. Fox, a cup for the Mile; Mr. Marklove, a cup for the High Jump; Mr. Tanner, a travelling clock for the 100 Yards; Mr. Raynor, a cup for the Hurdles; and the rest of the Masters, a travelling clock for the Half-mile with Hurdles.

The following is the list of School colours:—

Pinks.	Pink and Whites.	3rd XI.
A. L. Longhurst.	E. A. Gates.	H. D. Everington.
H. R. Blaker.	J. Langton.	R. R. Campbell.
C. Page.	S. Nye.	E. H. Cox.
F. B. Sherring.	P. E. Knapp.	M. F. Fevez.
J. O. Powell.	R. F. Doherty.	E. G. Burton.
J. S. Shearme.	E. Berens.	R. H. More.
A. W. F. Guy.	A. C. Morris.	D. Shearme.
W. T. Barwell.	J. Fanshawe.	J. F. More.
J. O. Hollocombe.	Chatterton.	H. N. Langton.
E. V. Allen.	W. D'Arcy.	J. H. Alderson.
G. E. Campbell.	E. Bristowe.	G. Howlett.
H. O. Shoubridge.		E. T. Woodbridge.
		P. Pilkington.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1891.

Saturday, May 9	v. Incogniti.
" " 16	v. Kensington Park.
" " 23	v. M.C.C.
" " 30	v. I Zingari.
" June 6	v. Lords and Commons.
" " 13	v. Free Foresters.
Wednesday, " 17	v. Upper Tooting.
Saturday, " 27	v. Old Carthusians.
Wednesday, July 1	v. Masters' XI.
Saturday, " 4	v. Oxford University Authentics.
Friday, " 10	} v. Charterhouse.
Saturday, " 11	
Monday, " 27	T.BB. v. Q.SS.

FOOTBALL.

RIGAUDS v. HOME BOARDERS.

THE final tie for the House Shield resulted in a victory for Rigauds by 5 goals to 1. This result came rather as a surprise, because it was thought that even if H.B.B. did not win outright, they would make a good bid for victory. It must be remembered, however, that during the last term H.B.B. had lost two most serviceable forwards, and also missed the few chances they had of scoring.

Rigauds had a very strong team, a fast set of forwards, a hardworking set of half-backs, and one very strong back. To turn to details.

Shoubridge kicked off for H.B.B., and the interest for the first fifteen minutes was intense. The first event of any importance was when Blaker came too far up and Page got right off and had the goal at his mercy. He put in an exceedingly disappointing shot which was pretty easily stopped by Langton. Rigauds then assumed the offensive, and D'Arcy, Berens, and Nye showed prominently, but no goal was shot. Very soon Shoubridge had an excellent chance of scoring for H.B.B., but sent the ball far over the posts.

The next incident was some fine passing by Berens and D'Arcy, which enabled D'Arcy to put the ball through the H.B. goal after a smart rally (1-0). Immediately after D'Arcy again put it through (2-0). After this H.B.B. made some vain attempts to break away, but Blaker frustrated all attempts, and Guy did the same for H.B.B. The Rigaudite forwards ran up again and Gates put the ball through (3-0). H.B.B. played up and R. Campbell nearly managed to score with an excellent shot, but Page's shooting was very wide. About five minutes before half-time D'Arcy and Berens dribbled up and D'Arcy rushed the ball through, making the score (4-0) in Rigauds' favour. On re-starting H.B.B. made great efforts to score, but Page was quite off the mark on that day. About ten minutes later an attempt was made to rush the ball through the H.B. goal, but Allen was quite equal to the occasion: he threw himself on the ground and got the ball under and fought his way out. Then Gates missed a very easy shot through waiting too long. Before long the H.B. goal was again attacked, and in spite of A. W. F. Guy's efforts, Rigauds scored another goal by means of Gates (5-0). H.B.B. did not lose heart, but if anything then played up better than before, and after A. W. F. Guy had put in a long shot that hit the bar, Shoubridge managed to put the ball through (5-1). Nothing more was scored. The H.B. backs were weak, as Howlett constantly let the man run round him, and Pilkington, though he kicked well, did not put quite enough spirit into his work. Allen was good in goal on the whole, and saved one or two brilliantly. Of the half-backs, Guy was the best on the field, and was the mainstay of the H.B.B. team; without him the score would have been much larger. Chatterton was good, but Fevez too slow. Of the H.B. forwards, Campbell was good and Guy was fair, but Page and Shoubridge were off colour, and Phelps too slow. All the Rigaudite forwards were good, especially W. F. D'Arcy, Berens, and Nye. Hollocombe was the pick of the half-backs, though they were all good. Blaker did double work at back and Langton was pretty good in goal. Teams :

RIGAUDS.

J. Langton (goal), H. Blaker and F. Eason (backs), Bristowe, J. Fanshawe, J. Hollocombe (half-backs), W. F. D'Arcy, Berens, Gates, L. K. D'Arcy, and Nye (forwards).

HOME-BOARDERS.

E. V. Allen (goal), Pilkington and Howlett (backs), A. W. F. Guy, Chatterton, Fevez (half-backs), Phelps, R. Campbell, Shoubridge, Page, and A. G. Guy (forwards).

Q.SS. v. T.BB.

This match ended in a win for T.B.B. by 7 goals to none. It does not need much description as the Q.SS. were completely out-classed and never had a chance from beginning to end. Almost immediately after starting Andrews had to save a shot from Hollocombe, and then Page and Powell ran up and Andrews saved again. It was not of much avail, however, as Page almost immediately after put through the first

goal for T.B.B. (1-0). Knapp and Alderson then tried to run the ball up, but the backs were too good for them, and More made one or two runs. The T.B. forwards then brought the ball up again, and Andrews fumbled the ball and let Powell rush him through the goal (2-0). T.B.B. still kept up the pressure, but Longhurst at back frustrated a great many promising attacks. Barwell then put in a splendid long shot which Andrews could not have stopped, and scored again (3-0) shortly before half-time. On restarting Barwell had another shot which Andrews got away, and a pretty dribble of Page's was very well stopped by Cox. Knapp and Alderson and P. Shearme then dribbled up towards the T.B. goal, but could not get within shooting distance. The rain then came and made the ground very wet. Knapp, however, seemed to like it and got away several times, but he shot wide on two occasions. Barwell then ran down and put in rather an easy shot, which Andrews might have stopped if he had been a little quicker (4-0). More and D. Shearme then ran the ball up and More put one in to the goal, but Allen cleared. Gates then got past J. Shearme and shot a good goal (5-0). The T.B. forwards then dribbled up again and 'hands' was appealed for against them. The referee was unable to hear the appeal through the shouting, so the game went on and Powell shot it through (6-0). This was rather unfortunate for Q.SS. as the referee was waiting for someone to appeal. The last goal was shot by Page (7-0).

For Q.SS. Andrews was uncertain; he saved some hot shots, but let pass some very easy ones. Longhurst, Sherring, and Cox were the best of the back division; Sherring especially did an enormous amount of work, but there was nobody to back him up. Knapp and More were the best of the forwards, Knapp was occasionally brilliant. For T.B.B. Page, Barwell, and Powell were the best of the forwards. Guy and Hollocombe were both good at half-back, and Blaker and Campbell did what they had to do at back. The same remark applies to Allen in goal, who had hardly anything to do the whole game. Teams:

T.BB.

Allen (goal), Blaker and G. E. Campbell (backs), Hollocombe, Guy, and Fanshaw (half-backs), Page, Powell, Barwell, Nye, Gates (forwards).

Q.SS.

Andrews (goal), Longhurst and J. Shearme (backs), Cox, Sherring, and Balfour (half-backs), Knapp, Alderson, More, D. Shearme, Strauss (forwards).

GLEE SOCIETY.

The Glee Society gave another of its excellent entertainments Up School on Wednesday, March 18. The new piano made its first appearance; this has been bought by kind permission of the Head Master out of the School funds, and proved a great acquisition.

The proceedings opened with Mendelssohn's 'Grand March,' which was very well given by the orchestra; Mr. Cunningham presided at the double-bass and Norman at the violoncello with great effect.

This was followed by the rousing chorus, 'O who will o'er the downs,' an old favourite, as heartily sung as ever. The next item was a solo by Kite, which brought down the house. Kite's voice is a very sweet treble with an exceptional compass, and we must congratulate the Glee Society on the acquisition of so promising a recruit. He was a little nervous at first, but in his encore verse he was at his best; we look forward with pleasure to hearing some more of his singing. A duet sung by Brandon and Shimield followed. Shimield has a very pleasant alto, but perhaps Brandon's voice does not blend very well with it. E. G. Phillimore's showed improvement on last time, but he was slightly flat. Paget is still rather unfortunate in his songs; 'Leonore' is distinctly a lugubrious piece at the best of times. The choruses showed a great improvement on last time, as the singing was much more general throughout all the parts. Anthony in his violin solo upheld his deservedly high reputation to the full, and treated us to some of the most delightful violin-playing we ever remember hearing Up School. His first piece especially was very pretty. The only quartet given this time was fairly well sung, but it seemed to be lacking in force. Everington's song was well sung, and some of his notes were very good. The catch took very well, and was well rendered both by the three performers, who seemed to enjoy themselves immensely all the time they were singing, and by the rest of the Glee Society. If there was not much variation in the words, yet the music was prettier than that of most catches. The stirring 'Soldiers' Chorus,' sung with great spirit and vigour, wound up a most successful meeting.

We are very much pleased to notice that increasing numbers of visitors attend these concerts; it shows that the efforts of Mr. Ranalow and the Glee Society are appreciated not only by the School, but also by the friends and relations of fellows in the School.

PROGRAMME.

INTRODUCTION ...	Grand March ...	Mendelssohn.
CHORUS ...	'Oh, who will o'er the downs'	R. Pearsall.
SONG ...	'Fetters of Gold' ...	T. Hutchinson.
	E. KITE.	
DUET ...	'I would that my love' ...	Mendelssohn.
	L. BRANDON and W. S. SHIMIELD.	
SONG ...	'The Rhine Maiden' ...	Smart.
	E. G. PHILLIMORE.	
CHORUS ...	'May-Day' ...	Müller.
SONG ...	'Leonore' ...	H. Trotère.
	E. V. PAGET.	
CHORUS ...	'The Song of the Hop-pickers'	E. Phelps.
VIOLIN SOLO ...	'Ungarische Tänze' No. 7... H. V. ANTHONY.	Brahms.
QUARTET ...	'Nightingale' ...	Mendelssohn.
	E. KITE, H. HOLLAND, E. V. PAGET, and H. D. EVERINGTON.	
SONG ...	'True till death' ...	Scott Gatty.
	H. D. EVERINGTON.	
CATCH ...	'The Spring is come' ...	Anon.
	C. MAYNE, H. SHERINGHAM, and J. WILLIAMSON.	
CHORUS...	'The Soldiers' Chorus' ...	Gounod.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

The last of the Glee Society's entertainments for this season was held Up School on Wednesday, April 8, and, judging from the verdict of all who were present, we may say that it was the most successful entertainment which has been given for some years past. This fact is probably due to the introduction into the programme of that most popular piece, 'The Jackdaw of Rheims,' which never fails to take at Westminster. Any orchestral music is sure to please an Up-School audience, consequently the opening march from 'Eli' was much appreciated, though we think that more expression might have been put into the rendering. In criticising the 'Jackdaw,' owing to the limited space allotted to us, we must speak generally. In the solos, the words, if we except those of H. D. Everington, were almost inaudible; the singers apparently wished to hide their nervousness behind their books, and thus sacrificed distinctness to their feelings of modesty.

The choruses were better in this respect; union was strength and confidence. 'There's a cry' and 'The Cardinal rose' went especially well, and the trebles, who were somewhat drowned in the earlier chorus, sang out better.

In the second part there seemed to be rather a superabundance of solos, but we must not complain, as they were all well sung.

'The March of Cornelius' went excellently, and was followed by the well-known song, 'The Wolf,' which gave Yeld a good opportunity of showing us the fine tone and compass of his voice, an opportunity of which he took full advantage. We could never tire of hearing Leslie's delightful trio, 'Memory,' especially when sung so well as was the case in this instance; the three good voices chosen for it blended very well indeed, though Longhurst was at times inclined to be fast. Burton sang 'The Stirrup-Cup' with much spirit, though he appeared to strain his voice in his attempts to fill the room with sound; his song took immensely, and he repeated the last verse in answer to an *encore*. The most successful item of the programme was reached in Mr. H. D. Edwards' song, 'The Bugler,' which he gave with great feeling, and delighted everybody. On being enthusiastically applauded, he sang as an *encore* a sentimental song by Godfrey Marks, 'The Arab's Bride,' which pleased almost as much as 'The Bugler' had done. The duet next on the list lacked precision and expression in its rendering; we suppose that Paget and Mr. Edwards had not had opportunities of practising together. We expected something good when Kite came forward to sing, nor were we disappointed; he has a lovely voice, and used it well in the difficult song assigned to him; his runs were especially good, and he received a well-merited *encore*; with a little practice, he ought to do wonders in the Concert. The National Anthem closed the entertainment.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. H. D. and W. B. D. Edwards and F. B. Ranalow, who so kindly came down to help us; and our congratulations to Mr. Ranalow for the success which has attended the Glee Society's efforts this term.

PROGRAMME.

INTRODUCTION	March from 'Eli'	... Mendelssohn.
	'THE JACKDAW OF RHEIMS'	G. Fox,
	(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)	
CHORUS	'The Jackdaw sat on the Cardinal's chair'	... ..
ARIA BUFFA	... 'In and out'	... ..
RECITATIVE	... 'The feast was over'	... ..
SOLO	... 'The Great Lord Cardinal'	... ..
	E. KITE.	
SOLO & CHORUS	'There's a cry and a shout'	... ..
CHORUS	'The Cardinal rose with a dignified look'	... ..
CHORUS	... 'The day was gone'	... ..
SOLO	... 'The poor little Jackdaw'	... ..
	E. V. PAGET.	
RECITATIVE	... 'He hopped now about'	... ..
	E. G. BURTON.	
RECITATIVE	... 'He long lived the Pride'	... ..
	E. KITE.	
CHORUS	'When as words were too faint'	... ..
GRAND MARCH	'March of Cornelius'	... Mendelssohn.
SONG	... 'The Wolf'	... Shield.
	R. A. YELD.	
TRIO	... 'Memory'	... .. Leslie.
	E. KITE, F. W. LONGHURST, G. HOWLETT.	
SONG	... 'The Stirrup-Cup'	... L. Arditi.
	E. G. BURTON.	
SONG	... 'The Bugler'	... Pinsuti.
	H. D. EDWARDS, Esq.	
DUET	'The moon has raised her lamp above'	... J. Benedict.
	E. V. PAGET and H. D. EDWARDS, Esq.	
SONG	... 'Should He upbraid'	... Sir H. Bishop.
	E. KITE.	
CHORUS	'GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.'	

The Treasurer of the Glee Society acknowledges, with thanks, the following subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
The Head Master	2 0 0
Mrs. Marklove	0 10 0
Mrs. Tanner...	0 10 0
M. E. Fevez...	0 2 6
H. O. B. Shoubridge	0 2 6

OLD WESTMINSTER FREE-MASONS.

A REGULAR meeting of the Old Westminster's Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Friday, February 6. Present: H. H. Hyde Clark, W.M., Hugh D. Sandeman, W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Reginald J. Mure, Venerable Watkin Williams, Malcolm O. Sim, Thomas Wakley, Junr., C. M. Barker, F. J. Pearse, H. F. Manisty, William Hicks, Thomas Tomlinson, Walter Tomlinson, S. West, M.D., W. Ashton Ellis, Captain H. E. Rawson, and J. R. Reid. Amongst the visitors was Brother Aston, an O.W.

Brother Captain H. E. Rawson and Brother Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q.C., were elected joining members of the Lodge. Brother J. R. Reid was admitted to the second degree, and Mr. John Barnes Liberty was duly elected and initiated into Freemasonry. Brother Seager Hunt, M.P., and Brother Aston were proposed as joining members, and

Mr. F. G. Hallett as a candidate for initiation. The usual banquet was subsequently held, and a pleasant evening enjoyed by the brethren.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to record the death of the Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., an Old Westminster, who has served his old school in many ways. The part he played at the Jubilee in getting tickets for the school is within the memory of most of us. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck was the son of Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck by Lady Mary Lowther, daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale. He was born in 1821 and educated at Westminster.

He went to Trinity, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1846. In 1850 he married the fourth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie. He was Secretary to the Board of Trade from March 1874 to November 1875, and Judge Advocate General from November 1875 to April 1880, in which year he was made a Privy Councillor. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was Justice of the Peace for Cumberland and Dorset, and a Trustee of the British Museum; he sat for Taunton from 1854 to 1865, since which time he has represented Whitehaven. He died at the age of 70.

We also have to record the death of another O.W., Lord Mure, lately one of the Judges of the First Division of the Scotch Court of Session, who died at the age of 81. The deceased was the youngest son of the late William Mure, Esq., of Caldwell, and was born in 1810. He was Sheriff of Perth from 1853 to 1855. Elected Member of Parliament for Bute, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland by the Conservative Government in 1858, and in the same year succeeded Lord Jervis Woode as Lord Advocate. In 1865 the Liberal Government appointed Mr. Mure to the bench, where he sat till July 1889, when he resigned his Judgeship on account of failing health.

The death of Colonel Richard Pyott, O.W., who for 15 years represented Lichfield in Parliament, took place on February 24th last. Since the time of the Commonwealth it has been the custom of the family to bury their dead at night. During the funeral ceremony great disturbances took place, as 15,000 people had witnessed the procession, and there was a rush to get into the church. Eventually the police managed to keep them out, but not until after a prolonged struggle.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I think a recent event should have some notice in your pages, and that is the passing through London some weeks ago of a small band of black-robed travellers from France. I allude to the members of the Benedictine community from Douay, who, owing to the dissolution of religious orders in France, have found their way back to England and to the site of an old Benedictine home at Malvern. I say they have found their way back, for the Douay community was founded by the Benedictines expelled from England by Henry the Eighth, who gathered there at the end of the 16th century. These men who have just come to England are not the first Benedictine settlement since the Reformation, for there are now eight or nine Benedictine communities in these isles, but they are to us the most interesting, as being the immediate descendants (so to speak) of the men who taught our predecessors in the cloisters, and whose temper our predecessors probably tried a good deal. Benedictines have always gone in for useful work as well as devotion and contemplation, and lucky indeed were the boys who sang their anthems and swung their incense.

The history of the Benedictines seems the best way of settling our own origin, I mean our origin about which one may feel fairly certain, and not the mythical origin our own early chroniclers allege. Benedict flourished in the year 500, and Augustine (a Benedictine disciple of Gregory the Great, the first of the fifty Benedictine Popes) came to England and established himself at Canterbury at the Court of Ethelbert, King of Kent, in 596. From this centre he devoted the short remainder of his life to Christianise our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. Augustine founded in Canterbury a Benedictine community, and by his work has given to the King's School, to which David Copperfield went, the indisputable claim to be the oldest school in England, for whatever there may be in Wales, I believe there is no community in England claiming descent from the times of Celtic Christianity.

The question for us is then: 'How long afterwards did a Christian community arise in Westminster?' This I cannot pretend to answer, for I am no historian, and have only Stanley by me, who does not pretend to certain knowledge on the subject.

It seems that by the death of Dunstan in 988 there was a Benedictine community at Westminster, but did he find it or found it? If we want to ever celebrate our millennium, we should make up our minds, unless indeed we come to the conclusion that it has already past.

I am afraid this is a very wandering letter, and can only hope that you will not think I have been taking too much

BENEDICTINE.

LIBERTY BOY TABLETS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Your correspondent 'Propaefectus' has raised the question of the use to which the old 'Liberty Boy Tablets' in Dormitory should now be put.

I was the last 'Liberty Boy,' and remember well the circumstances under which the privilege expressed by that title was abolished, and the honour of commemoration on the tablets transferred to the Captains.

Formerly the place of a Q.S. on the list throughout his time in College was determined at his original election. Hence, if (as was once common) a Q.S., having been admitted under the *maximum* age, stayed on after his original election were gone, he was left head on the list, and so became Captain. Consequently (as reference to the 'Alumni' will show) a Captain was sometimes a Q.S. who had been admitted into College low down on the list, and was in his last year head of an election, with which he had never competed, by mere seniority. Hence

to have been elected head into College was a much greater distinction than to have been Captain.

In 1879, the first step towards opening College to boys not previously educated in the School, was taken by offering to candidates in the examination for exhibitions (who were not necessarily in the School, and whose *maximum* age was, unless I am mistaken, one year lower than that required in the case of minor candidates) three places in College at the bottom of the election that year. It was naturally part of this arrangement that the privilege of exemption from fagging enjoyed by the boy elected head into College should be abolished in the following year 1880, for in that year and subsequently he would probably have been placed in a competitive examination *below* three contemporaries who had been admitted the year before, and who had not stood against him for College, but who would be members of his election in his last year. However, it happened in 1879 that I was placed first in the examination for exhibitions and the three places in College, but chose to take an exhibition, and stand again for College in the following year; the three boys who were placed next me being admitted at once. So, when I was admitted head in 1880, as I was known to have been placed above my three contemporaries in the election of 1879, the Head Master allowed the Captain to 'emancipate' me, and so I became the last Liberty Boy.

At the same time as the change which I have described was made in 1879, the elevation of a Q.S. to the captaincy over the heads of (I think) three boys who stood above him in the original order of the election, marked the decision of the Head Master not to be bound by seniority even among those elected in the same year, in his appointment of a Captain. In this way, while the boy admitted head into College ceased to be even probably the best boy of his year (though later arrangements modified this again), the captaincy ceased to be a mere matter of seniority, and became a more important distinction than it had previously been.

It was natural therefore that the change should be followed by a change in the use of the 'Liberty Boy Tablets.' But unless my memory is very much at fault, a line was drawn between my name (as 'Liberty Boy' of 1880) and that of F. H. Collier, who was Captain after me (though not elected head into College). I think that the names of the Captains should be put upon the tablets in future, and I am sorry to hear that since 1886 this has not been done.

I do not think there is any important inaccuracy in my statement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

Magdalen College, Oxford.

GRANT'S v. HOME BOARDERS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The report of *The Elizabethan* for March 1891 states that in the above-named match 'Page chose to play with a strong wind in his favour for the first "45."' This is wrong, as it happened that he elected to play *against* the wind to begin with. Again, it also says that the scores at half-time were equal; this was not the case, as when the whistle blew for half-time Grants then led 1-0.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ONE WHO WAS PLAYING.

[We must thank our correspondent for his corrections.—ED.]

SWIMMING.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call attention to a letter in the last *Elizabethan* about starting a swimming club at Westminster. Your correspondent says that the advantages of such a club would be that fellows would be able to learn swimming, and would be able to get tickets at a reduced rate. But I cannot

see how the formation of a club would help fellows to learn swimming unless your correspondent means that the club should pay for an instructor. But if so, it would be rather hard on those members who can swim to have to pay their subscriptions merely for the benefit of those who cannot swim. With regard to the second item, viz., the getting of tickets at reduced prices, he says that if the club were to pay the proprietors of the baths to let in Westminsters at a reduced price, we should get tickets cheaper than if we bought them in the ordinary way. But, surely, if we were to pay the proprietors for the reduction in the prices of tickets, and then paid for the tickets at a reduced rate, we should have to pay just as much as if we bought the tickets in the ordinary way.

He also states that there is no recognised practice for the races as matters now stand. But there is a recognised day and time for going to the baths, which comes to the same thing, and whether there was a club or not, we should get no more time for swimming, since it would not do to let swimming interfere with cricket.

I am, yours truly,
NATATOR.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The hope of never hearing from 'Draco' again has induced me to lose myself to shame and trouble you once more. May I point out (i) that I never asserted that the ex-president caused the failure of debates; (ii) none of my actual statements have been refuted, or even called in question. For shame! this is really preposterous. This fiery dragon, whose honest blood boils and bubbles, who longs to tear me to pieces, restrains himself solely out of respect for you, Sir, and for the paper which you conduct, and, armed with a judicious selection from a copious vocabulary of abuse, conceals himself with the rampart of honesty and throws mud from behind it. Congratulating myself upon the interposition of a couple of generations between me and the horse-whip and the pump, I still prefer, with the choice of a score at least of other names before me, to remain,

JUSTICE.

[This correspondence must now cease.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'OBERSTEIGER.'—Thanks for your letter. Your suggestion has been carried out by one or two O.W.W.

'μισοπόνος.'—It is undesirable that a third party should enter into this controversy at this stage, and we are afraid your

letter would call forth numerous letters of protest. As no intention is displayed on either side of prolonging this correspondence, it seems best that it should be allowed to die out.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following: *Seminary Echo* (2), *Clavinian*, *University Correspondent*, *Fettesian* (2), *Salopian* (2), *Radleian*, *Cliftonian* (2), *Blue* (2), *Malvernian* (2), *Ousel*, *Meteor*, *South Eastern College Magazine* (2), *Wykehamist* (3), *School World* (2), *Cheltenham Reveille* (2), *Durham University Magazine*, *Penn Charter Magazine* (2), *Lancing College Magazine* (2), *Our Boys Magazine* (2), *Norfolctian*, *Shirburnian*, *Wellingtonian*, *Newtonian*, *Rossalian* (2), *Marlburian*, *Bradfield College Magazine*, *University College School Magazine*, *Derbeian*, *Carthusian*, *Cheltonian* (2), *Ullula*, *Barnet Elizabethan*, *Forest School Magazine*, *Pauline*, *King's College Magazine*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the May number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in by May 21 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, may be forwarded to D. SHEARME, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. 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 cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

Moreat.