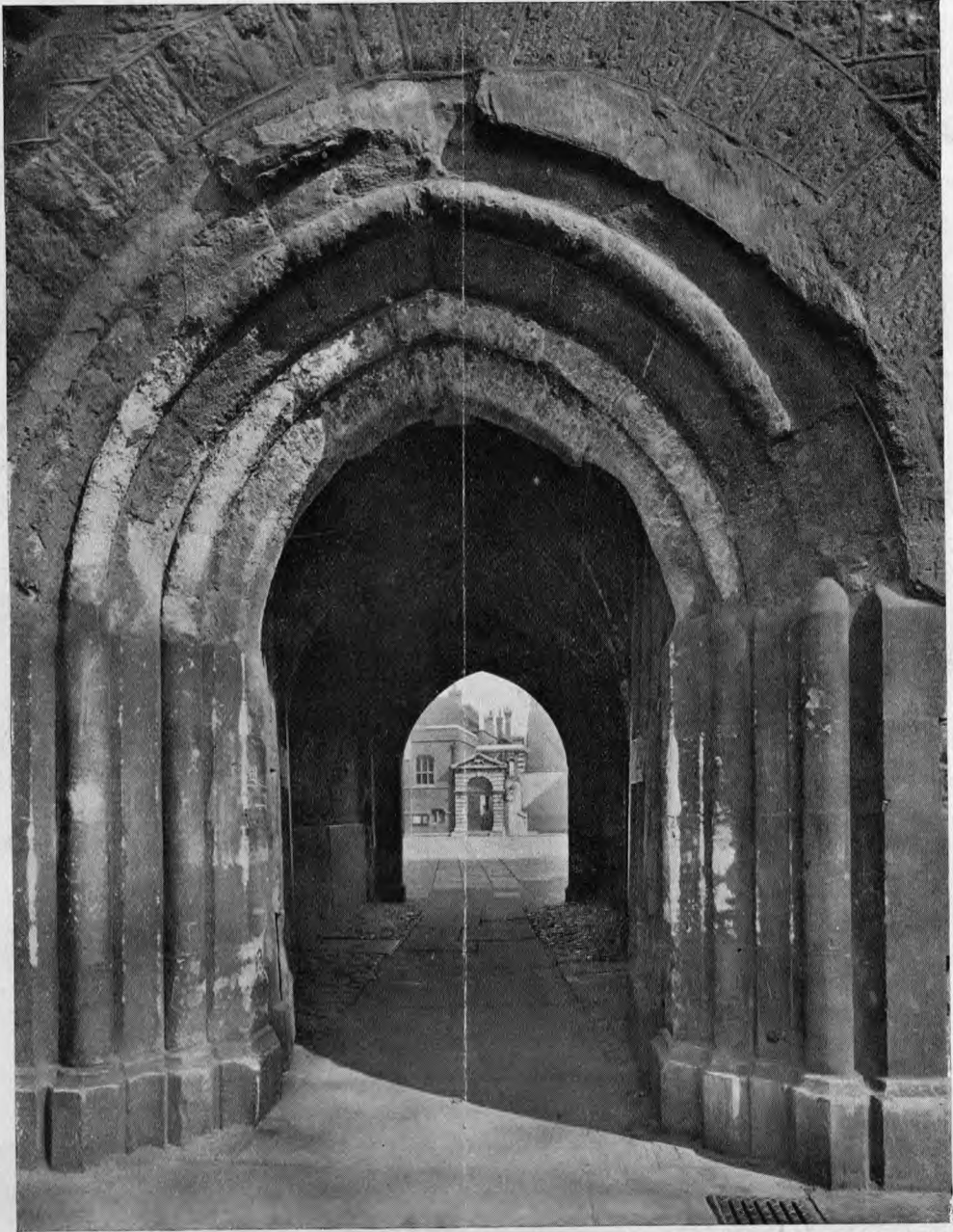


THE ELIZABETHAN



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BOHEMIAN SCHOOLBOYS

There took place in January an event of rather exceptional interest, the existence of which seems to have been unknown to the general public. This was the third Public Schools' Art Exhibition, held in Conduit Street.

There is something pleasantly incongruous about the idea of a Public Schools' Art Exhibition. The words "Public School" appear to conjure up in the mind of the average Englishman an atmosphere in which things "artistic" are unknown or unrecognized. Every year we hear of people who hated their schools and who put this down to their own artistic leanings, and it is this sort of people who write books deploring the educational environment of their youth. They complain that to be "artistic" is equivalent to being thought a superior prig, and that as such they are considered precocious, and superfluous to the school community.

This attitude towards art is surely a very strange one. For some unknown reason a boy can be

musical—and even allowed to enjoy music genuinely—without being considered by his contemporaries a repressed outcast: but to be fond of painting, to possess books about Renoir or Cezanne, or to talk in terms of "significant form" is popularly considered to be unpleasantly aesthetic.

Whatever may be the cause of this apparent hostility to things artistic—and at Westminster we appear to suffer from it less than at most schools—the establishment of a Public Schools' Art Exhibition may well be a cause towards its alleviation. January is the month of Public Schools' competitions in many spheres of sport, and while the heroes of the squash rackets court are fighting out their mammoth battles in a spirit of intense competition, and while the Rugby football kings are waging their prowess for the "Kent" or "Middlesex" Public Schools, the artists too can be doing their share. At their exhibition the artistic talent of the schools of England is displayed in friendly rivalry, and the battles of the cricket field are being fought again, though in a less violent manner, by those who wield the brush in preference to the bat.

As yet the exhibition is in its infancy, but it is pleasant to note that Westminster has been well and honourably represented in this year's venture. We can indeed hope that the exhibition will not only grow and prosper but that it will have a civilizing influence over the more barbaric quarters of some of our English Public Schools.

SCHOOL NOTES

The conversion of No. 17, Dean's Yard, for use as a school building has necessitated the removal of the two fives courts in Yard, and these have been pulled down. Extensive alterations to the interior and exterior of the house are being carried out in preparation for its occupation by the School.

The School Sports are taking place up Fields as usual this year, but although many of the A.R.P. Trenches have already been filled in, the usual track is not usable. A rougher track has therefore been prepared at the Vauxhall Bridge Road end of Fields.

P. Goatly (A.) has been awarded a Heath Harrison Exhibition at Brasenose College, and V. G. H. Hallett (G.) an Exhibition in History at Queen's College, Oxford.

The Pancake Greaze was won by R. O. I. Borradaile (G.) of the Mathematical Sixth.

The Ireland Prize for Latin Verse was won by A. T. P. Harrison, K.S†., and the Waterfield Prize for Greek Prose by P. H. Lloyd-Jones, K.S†.

Football Seniors were won by Ashburnham, and Juniors were divided between Ashburnham and Homeboarders. In Lamprobaties the Town Boys beat College by one goal to nil.

The inscription on the silver cup which was presented to the Head Master of Lancing during the Prologue on the third night of the Play, was as follows :—

TO THE BOYS OF LANCING
FROM THE BOYS OF WESTMINSTER,
IN TOKEN OF GRATITUDE
FOR THEIR HOSPITALITY
IN TIME OF NEED
SEPT. 28TH—OCT. 4TH, 1938

A most enterprising and instructive printed booklet has recently been compiled by the Fives authorities at Westminster and issued to players of that game. The booklet, which is entitled *Some Notes on Eton Fives*, is divided into five sections, each of which contains up to ten valuable hints on how to improve one's game.

A late play has been begged by Sir Hugh Hallett, K.C., M.C., (O.W.), on the occasion of his having been appointed a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

A photograph of the rear of No. 17, Dean's Yard is published in this issue by kind permission of Mr. Carleton.

Mr. Donald Grant lectured to the School on February 20th on "American Opinion and Europe."

THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES

That Westminster acting is restricted to three plays of Terence and one of Plautus tends to give Westminsters, and in particular King's Scholars, a biased view of the functions of the ancient stage. Therefore it is with great joy that the classical authorities at Westminster seize the opportunity of seeing performances of the other sorts of classical drama : such were the Frogs, performed three years ago at Cambridge, and the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, done at Bradfield School in 1937.

The news that the *Antigone* was to be performed at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge, brought forth an immediate response : the proposal for the classical side to learn the *Antigone* by heart being found impracticable, nevertheless large portions of the play were committed to memory, for the better understanding of the performance. Preparations for the mass transportation to Cambridge of twenty-five senior classical scholars were put in motion ; and enthusiastic letters were written by many to Cambridge Old Westminsters, demanding tea and amusement after the performance.

From the producer's point of view, however, such a production is by no means ideal : he must try to combine natural poetry and fine drama with the ingrained ideas of the British stage, without offending either the scholars who wish to see the play performed as nearly as possible in accordance

with the ritual of the Greek stage, or those who wish to be interested or entertained, without necessarily having a great knowledge of Greek and Greek stage ritual.

The performances at Bradfield School are as nearly as is possible similar to their prototypes of the Athenian theatre : scenery, in itself a modern invention, is disdained ; and the theatre is built on the lines of the theatre of Dionysus at Athens. Performances of tragedies are produced with the maximum of simplicity and the minimum of deviation from the original Greek ideas of acting and scene-setting.

The performance of the *Antigone* at the Arts Theatre differed from this ideal in many respects : first and most obviously, the theatre was altogether different from the theatre of Dionysus or any imitation of it, hence the atmosphere also was bound to differ from the atmosphere at Bradfield ; secondly, the scenery, though very simple in comparison with that of productions of modern plays, was scenery nevertheless ; and the lighting effects, though very impressive, were quite foreign to the original production of Greek tragedy.

It may justly be replied that an unfortunate but rigid condition forces the producer to elaborate and "dramatise" his production as much as possible (the condition, that is to say, in which we are, of possessing Greek not as our native, but merely as an acquired tongue). And it may also be claimed that, since we do not, as did the Greeks, regard such performances as religious ritual, we require more to hold our attention than merely a sceneless stage without either lighting effects or any other artificial aid to production. But, if we are to see these performances as students of the Greek language and culture, it would be better if we were to see them as they were originally produced, and not as the twentieth-century mind conceives them.

THE MUSIC OF SHAKESPEARE

The Music of Shakespeare was the subject of the Lecture Recital by the Dolmetsch players on February 27th. This great phase of English music is one of which we to-day know far too little, and at the end of the recital we were ready to agree with Mr. Dolmetsch in lamenting that such fine instruments had become mere museum pieces,

and that so little of this wonderful music was ever played.

The principal instruments of the period were the viol, the lute, the recorder, and the virginals ; there are references to the first three of these in Shakespeare.

Viols were of three kinds : treble, tenor and bass, the latter commonly known as the Viola da Gamba. They differ slightly from modern stringed instruments in shape and construction, they have six strings, and they were held between the knees, and the bow, which was really bow-shaped, i.e., curved outwards instead of inwards, was held with the wrist underneath it instead of above as it is now. In tone also the viol is softer and more mellow than a modern stringed instrument.

The lute, Mr. Dolmetsch explained, was not often played owing to the ease with which the strings broke, and the difficulty of replacing them.

We were shown four different kinds of recorder—the descant, treble, tenor and bass—and heard "consorts" for recorders and viols. The recorder has an astonishing range for so simple an instrument, and sounds very delightful, especially in a consort.

Among the illustrations were a Fantasy for three recorders written by King Henry VIII ; some very delightful "divisions" on the tune of "Greensleeves" for a descant recorder, played with astonishing skill by Mr. Dolmetsch, and accompanied by virginals—an ancestor of the harpsichord—and viola da Gamba ; and finally some dances by Byrd and other anonymous composers, one for virginals alone, and the rest for a "broken consort" combining the recorder, viols, and virginals.

Mr. Dolmetsch emphasized the importance of music at that time, and said that every educated person was expected to perform well upon at least two instruments, and to be able to read and sing at sight. When a lady or a gentleman went out to dinner they would be expected to play an instrument or join in singing madrigals.

Thus music was an integral part of the lives of the Elizabethans, and listening to it brings us very much into the atmosphere of gaiety, vigour and brilliance which characterised the age of Shakespeare.

CONVERSAZIONE AT CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

Six members of the Science Seventh spent a most interesting and profitable day in January at a conversazione held at Charing Cross Hospital, by invitation of the Dean. The meeting was intended primarily for senior students at public schools who had already begun their preliminary reading in Medicine.

The morning was spent entirely in the Medical School. A lecture by the Dean on Medicine as a career was followed by two interesting films, one showing the removal of the kidney (nephrectomy), and the other the use of plaster of Paris. A talk on diagnosis followed, during which one of the Westminster group was seized upon and ruthlessly set up as a public demonstration. The morning ended with a survey of the museum specimens.

A buffet lunch was provided, and the afternoon, being spent in the wards and theatres, was even more interesting than the morning. A lecture on the application of X-rays conveyed to most of the party little that they did not know, though the new apparatus was worth seeing, particularly the transformers used in obtaining very high potential differences.

The party was then shown the casualty wards, which unfortunately did not present any very interesting cases. As the doctor remarked: "There have, unfortunately, been no road accidents in this district for the last few days!" The last hour or so was spent in the operating theatres, and this was undoubtedly the most popular part of the day. A competent lecturer informed the party of every detail, so that none was left in the dark as to what was happening. Finally this most profitable and interesting day came to an end with tea provided in the Medical School.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ART EXHIBITION

As reported elsewhere in this issue, Westminster was well represented at this year's Public Schools Art Exhibition, held at the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours' headquarters in Conduit Street during the Christmas holidays. The following pictures were exhibited in the section devoted to work by the School:—

Lino Cuts:—

(i) Repeating Design	.....	R. E. Tait.
(ii) Repeating Design	.....	W. A. Fowler.
(iii) Repeating Design	.....	H. A. I. Rowland.
(iv) Church	.....	H. J. Johnson.
(v) Castle	.....	P. I. Leeman.

Paintings:—

(i) Colliery	.....	H. A. I. Rowland.
(ii) Bird's Eye View	.....	B. D. Naylor.
(iii) Study in the Abbey	.....	M. H. Brashier.
(iv) Little Dean's Yard	.....	E. F. R. Whitehead.
(v) Henry VII Chapel	.....	R. G. Cardew.
(vi) Four Trees	.....	I. J. Cohen.
(vii) Evening	.....	C. G. Chandler.
(viii) The Road	.....	T. D. E. Saunders.
(ix) The Deluge	.....	B. P. Passman.
(x) Colliery	.....	R. G. Whittington.

AN OXFORD LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

Sir,—We write this letter with no small sympathy with your last Oxford Correspondent who complains in the February number that it is impossible to write something which will be of interest to all your readers, but we propose to mention a few recent events in Oxford, and a few of the O.W.W. we have chanced upon. And first, paradoxically, we shall say something of Cambridge—we recently visited the place! It may be worth recording a few characteristics which impressed us as differentiating that University from our own:

They were—

- (i) a tendency to exotic clothes;
- (ii) a tendency to do as little work as possible; (Cambridge is quite unacquainted with Collections, a practice we would, in all humility, commend), and
- (iii) a certain tendency to excessive conviviality. (We were horrified when a hitherto completely unknown gentleman assailed us with a roll from the other end of Hall.)

Incidentally, travel between the two universities is once again proverbial. Last term the L.M.S. instituted an experimental Diesel-unit express, but withdrew it at the beginning of 1939. Reasons for withdrawal fluctuate between lack of patronage and frequent breakdowns. We, however, strongly suspect vested interests—always a hindrance to any social progress—on the part of

the local landowners. The train was so fast that it killed or mutilated a large number of pheasants : the unfortunate birds were retrieved by the crew on the return journey. Moving as we do in tolerably misinformed circles, we are confident that the injured parties made such vigorous protests that the L.M.S. bowed to the inevitable. This explanation of the withdrawal has the additional merit of accounting for the alleged frequent "breakdowns." Anyway, the present service amply justifies the remark of a lecturer on "Formgeschichte" who described "pericopae" as "a series of historical Bletchleys where connections are not so much not guaranteed, as not existent at all" !

A writer in the *Isis* has been lamenting that there are no good rags nowadays, and recalls the memorable occasion when thousands of undergraduates were summoned one morning to the proctors by bogus chits. However, Keble did their best a few weeks ago with a series of shooting incidents. As far as we know the person responsible for this pleasantry has not been discovered, but undergraduate suspicion has fastened (we hope unjustifiably) on a well-known member of the Senior Common Room.

Towards the end of last month an entertaining questionnaire was sent out to all junior members of the University, asking, amongst other things, whether we had adequate facilities for a quiet drink, and how many meals we had last week in College. Actually it was all intensely serious, but it is hardly to be expected that everybody will refrain from exercising their imaginations a good deal.

Nothing sensational has so far taken place at the Union. The debate which seems to have excited most interest was on the motion "That a return to religion is the only solution to our present discontents," and which was carried by 279 votes to 94. It must be admitted, by the way, that O.W.W. are not very prominent at the Union.

S. Edmund Hall are now Head of the River, and we noted with great pleasure that Mr. R. C. T. James was rowing in the victorious crew. Westminster's tradition is also being maintained in fencing ; we have now another half-blue in Mr. J. M. Archibald, one of the colony of Old Westminsters at Merton. At the House Mr. M. L. Patterson and Mr. C. M. O'Brien have contributed to a successful soccer season.

Westminster has also been taking a full share in the intellectual life of the University. We listen, for example, with close attention and fascination, as Mr. Cherniavsky, of Balliol, argues a tortuous way through a discussion on dependent and non-dependent concepts in a study group on Philosophy and Theism, while Mr. Townroe (S. John's) will tell us all about William James. We look forward, too, to several O.W. Firsts in Schools this year.

Oxford Music is represented by Mr. B. E. Urquhart (Ch. Ch.) and Mr. M. V. Harrison (Exeter), and we must not forget Mr. Boyd's brilliant drawings every week for the *Isis*. The number of O.W.W. taking an active interest in politics is too many to record : Westminster always was fairly politically-minded.

We have recently had the pleasure of seeing in Oxford Mr. R. W. Kidner, Mr. J. Simmons, and Mr. F. S. White (O.W.W.)—all, of course, in pursuit of siderodromological studies. We last saw Mr. White in Cambridge standing before an old Great Eastern semaphore, and contemplating it with an obvious and almost human affection !

Oxford has many attractions for the man in his second year, with Schools still four terms and several crises ahead, and we must now turn to a little work.

We remain, therefore,

YOUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

A CAMBRIDGE LETTER

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

Sir,—“With the better sort of our own our fame and credit is clean lost,” as Richard Hooker said in 1592. But the sacrifice in your service, Sir, is gladly made. With the Lent Races, that landmark of the academic year, already over, we began our search for news, and it should be remarked at once that Jesus are no longer Head of the River : however, having been bumped by Clare, they managed to retain second place despite the hot pursuit of Mr. Batten with the Pembroke boat, a pursuit that was only called off on the last day, when Mr. Batten was gathered to Trinity Hall.

And so the term proceeds, and the dawning consciousness of the approaching vacation “revivifies” the dormant hordes of Cambridge's Old

Westminster colony. Something stirs : surely that is . . . yes, Mr. Hinks, Trinity's Ace Air Raid Warden, is putting in a spot of practice for the summer with a domestic ignifluence in Great Court : Westminster may well be proud of this alumnus, as much for his skilled handling of the Pyrene as for the immaculate evening dress which he has, of course, donned for this public occasion. Mr. Hogg, on the other hand, perhaps less of a formalist, has celebrated the approach of Spring by starting practice on his well-known Wall of Death turn, which he hopes to present at Henley later in the year : we understand that the place normally reserved for the lion has been allotted to Mr. Clout, as being more likely to draw the crowds. Nor has Mr. Huxley been idle : only the other day he read a paper on Reflexes to the Trinity Medical Society, and the popularity of his subject was well attested by the full house (both the members were there). Mr. Rattenbury, the well-known Steward of Trinity, is also busy these days, mainly with the running of Trinity Hall. (Work this out for yourself !)

Among the distinguished visitors connected with the School, who are responsible for this term's crop of new stories, are Mr. Lonnon, Mr. Bowle (2), Mr. Oscar Cheadle, Mr. James, Mr. Castellain, and Mr. Claude Hulbert.

And there, Sir, we thought our Theophrastic enterprise might well be satisfied, and a fine imposed upon our writing : but we were wrong (the omission has no doubt long been obvious to you), for even as, with sighs of relief, we penned the final words "and so ends the term and so does this letter," a shadow fell across our page : we looked up, and there stood Hansom Jack. "Why, Mr. Thorold, what brings you here?" In the distance we seemed to hear the faint jingle of harness and the clatter of horses' hoofs. His answer jerked us back to the reality of motor cars : edging us more closely to the wall (and surely a tear was dimming that manly eye) he replied "A Luxicab."

What more need we do, except record with pleasure and with pride, that we too have now been
YOUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

INTERVENTION

We mustn't intervene ; it isn't done ;
It doesn't do for Britons to be seen
Encouraging or helping anyone ;
We're neutral, so we mustn't intervene.

It wouldn't do for us to intervene ;
It wouldn't do : it might provoke contention
If British ship or British submarine
Could be accused of British intervention.

Let Russians or Italians or Huns
By Franco-favouring themselves demean :
We Britishers can't stoop to running guns ;
We mustn't intervene.

Despite the terms of the Nyon Convention
Hitler and Mussolini can be seen,
As if their sole intention
Were endless intervention.
But, all the same, we mustn't intervene.

We live, you see, in these fair British Isles,
In which eternal Compromise is Queen ;
And so, however much Il Duce riles,
We mustn't intervene.

Whatever slights, whatever provocation
We may receive from those upon the scene,
We still remember that the British nation
Should never, never, never intervene.
M. W. O'B.

VESPER ADEST

The saddening twilight dims. The purple glow
Of evening's sombre calm descends and fades ;
The dark-piled clouds like stilly waters flow
So quiet and soft above the hazy shades.

The sea beneath me rolls and heaves and sighs,
Reflecting in its black and murky deep
The silvery twinkling lights of the fireflies
Which sway the thickets on this rustling heap.

The lapping of the slowly rippling sea
Alone disturbs the whispering shrouds of night.
And trudges sadly, tramples o'er the lea
Grey-haired Old Time, with sickle gleaming
bright.

Against our wills the seething years have won,
And leave no trace, but sleep, and Time moves on.
P. A. H.

HISTORICAL

SERJEANT JOHN BRADSHAW

(GOVERNOR OF WESTMINSTER
SCHOOL, 1649-59)

With the exception of Oliver Cromwell, there is probably no man who has been the object of so much post-Restoration vilification as Serjeant Bradshaw. A competent lawyer, a barrister of Gray's Inn with a wide provincial practice, Chief Justice of Chester, he came to London in 1643 and threw in his lot with the Rebels and was fated to be invited—upon the refusal of the Judges, and leading lawyers of the time—to preside over that strange Tribunal “the monstrous High Court of Justice” which sent Charles I to his death.

All accounts show that it was with great reluctance and under great pressure that he accepted the post of Lord President at this historic trial, which, but for his presence of mind, might well have got out of hand. Had this happened, or had any attempt at rescue been made, there is little doubt that the rank and file of the Army which had long been clamouring for revenge on “Charles Stuart, that Man of Blood,” would have seen to it, that the king and his sympathisers should die some other death. There is a “tin hat” in the Ashmolean at Oxford, traditionally said to have been worn by the Lord President at the trial.

From about the time of the trial the Deanery was assigned to Bradshaw for his residence. For some years he was Lord President of the Council of State, and in 1649 was made one of the Governors of Westminster School, and in the Hall of the Deanery the tenants of the properties assigned for the upkeep of the School had to pay their rents. History is silent as to his relations with the Head Master, but there is no reason to suppose that they were other than amicable.

In politics Bradshaw was a Commonwealth man, and a champion of Parliamentary institutions: he made a spirited stand at the Council of State to which Cromwell announced his expulsion of the Long Parliament on April 20th, 1653.

“Sir,” said he, addressing Cromwell, “we have heard what you did at the House this morning, and before many hours all England will hear it:

but, Sir, you are mistaken to think that the Parliament is dissolved: for no power under heaven can dissolve them but themselves: therefore take you notice of that.”

His refusal to adhere to the Protectorate led to his being excluded from the Parliament of 1654, to which he had been elected, and to his failure to obtain a seat in the Parliament of 1656. During the Protectorate he was not molested on account of his views, as so many others were, but he had to refrain from active participation in public affairs.

With the abdication of Richard Cromwell, and the return of the Rump in 1659, Bradshaw came into his own again. In May he was again on the Council of State, and in June he was made one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and was destined for yet higher offices of State, but his health failed rapidly and he lay for months ill at the Deanery where he died on October 31st, and was buried with great ceremony in the Abbey on November 22nd. It may be said of him *felix opportunitate mortis* for had he survived he would have been a prominent victim in the Trial of the Regicides, that other tribunal, which under the forms of law, administered not justice but vengeance.

Not content with vengeance on the living, an unparalleled outrage was committed on the dead, and the State Pageant at Tyburn “featuring Bradshaw,” as the moderns would say, was followed by the fixing of his head on the topmost pinnacle of Westminster Hall. As Carlyle says: “When high dignitaries and potentates were in such a humour, what could be expected of poor pamphleteers?”

“For which as in his Grave his Body found
No rest, but justly rotted above Ground.
So let his Soul, when Death shall lose his
Sting
Be judg'd with the like Mercy that he judg'd
his King.”

On July 12th, 1660, all Bradshaw's goods were confiscated. During his residence at the Deanery he apparently had an official Library “in the roof of the Abbey”—probably the triforium; as Lord President of the Council he would take books from Whitehall, and in 1661 it was reported that certain

of the Books from the Royal Library were missing. There can be no more reflection on Bradshaw's honesty than there would be on any Cabinet Minister who had borrowed official volumes, which, after his death and a major national crisis like the Restoration, could not be found.

F. J. V.

LORD TAVISTOCK'S REMOVE

The letter printed below, which is published here for the first time by kind permission of the Duke of Bedford, is one of the many interesting documents relating to Westminster which have come to light through the researches of Miss G. Scott Thomson among the MSS. at Woburn. From Busby's time onwards there have been members of the Russell family at Westminster, and Miss Scott Thomson's recently published *Life in a Noble Household* contains many references to the School. The Lord Tavistock of the letter was the second son of John, 4th Duke of Bedford, by his second wife, Lady Gertrude, eldest daughter of the first Lord Gower, and was the grandfather of the best known of the Westminster line, Lord John Russell. He was admitted to the School in June, 1749, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 17, in 1757. He died just ten years later from the effects of a fall from his horse while hunting.

Dr. John Nicoll was Head Master from 1733 to 1753. "He was," wrote one of his pupils, "a Master not only of the dead languages but also of the living manners"—a verdict which readers of this letter will hardly dispute.

(*Letter from Dr. John Nicoll to John, fourth Duke of Bedford, concerning the progress of Francis, Lord Tavistock (then aged twelve), at Westminster School: Dated July 2nd, 1752: in Dr. Nicoll's hand throughout.*)

Westminster,
July 2nd, 1752.

My Lord,

I hope your Grace will do me the justice to believe that if I had imagined a remove into the Fourth Form would have been to Lord Tavistock's advantage, he had certainly gained it. But he certainly wants to be steadier in Latin before he enters upon Greek.

He has now talked with some of his school-fellows who have gone before him, and has learned from them of what importance half a year more well spent in the Third Form will be to him; and I believe when your Grace sees him next, you will find him easy and happy in continuing where he is. Two or three of the places he lost might be, and I believe were, by accident. That would easily have been got over, had it not been of real service for him to stay in the Third Form till the next remove.

It is with some reluctance that I take this liberty. But in an affair where Lord Tavistock's improvement is so much concerned, I doubt not of your Grace's pardon, if I act to the best of my judgment, and rather refuse what would make him happy for a day than grant what he would have reason to be sorry for ever after.

I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN NICOLL.



The Demolition of the Fives Courts in Yard; part of the plans for preparing No. 17, Dean's Yard for use as a School Building.

THE SOCIETIES

POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

SIR ROGER KEYES

On February 13th the Society was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, G.C.B., D.S.O., on "Naval Security." The speaker began by giving a brief outline of the history of the British Navy, and traced its development from the reign of Henry VIII through the lean years of the Stuarts to the days of Nelson, and onwards to the Great War. In 1919, he went on, we had a navy which was powerful enough to take on those of the rest of the world combined, but we steadily allowed our pre-eminence to be lost. The Washington Naval Treaty had allowed us to build only the "Rodney", the "Nelson" and the "Hood", and the Socialist London Naval Treaty had made our position worse by refusing the Admiralty permission to continue with the fortification of Singapore.

To-day, thanks to a good government, we were rapidly improving our position. Capital ships of 45,000 tons were on the stocks, and we were regaining that Naval supremacy which was essential to the maintenance of the Empire.

In answer to questions, Sir Roger Keyes pointed out that submarines were not such a menace as in the past owing to the discovery of a new detector working on an entirely new principle. He considered that we could still control the Mediterranean with a strong fleet, and that provided that we could keep the trade routes of the Atlantic clear we would never be brought to our knees. In this respect it was absolutely essential that any hostile nation should be prevented from establishing bases in Africa or elsewhere.

MR. CLIVE BELL

On February 27th the Society was addressed by Mr. Clive Bell, the writer, on "Politics and History."

The thesis of Mr. Bell's talk was the way in which the Hellenic City States of Antiquity had followed the advice of Phocion and yielded to a world conqueror in the shape of Alexander the Great. The City-state had been faced with the alternatives of complete destruction or of sub-

mission to the power of Macedon: they found that by doing the latter and ignoring the course which Demosthenes would have had them take, they not only preserved much of their culture but they enabled Alexander to build up a Hellenistic Empire in which Greek ideas reached to the limits of the known world. Rome merely took over this culture, and incidentally enabled what would otherwise have been merely a tribal cult—Christianity—to become a world religion.

To-day we need another Alexander: we have before us the same alternatives as lay before the City-states. The world is too complicated for us both to rule and be civilised: we can either fight the dictators and in all probability become barbarians ourselves in so doing, or else we can submit to them and concentrate on becoming really civilised. Our only hope to-day lies in following the latter course.

PROFESSOR TOYNBEE

On March 13th the Society concluded its programme of meetings with an address by Professor Toynbee on "Ancient History as a Guide to Modern Problems." A full report will appear in the next issue of THE ELIZABETHAN.

THE ESSAY SOCIETY

The Society has continued to hold its fortnightly meetings this term with great success.

T. B. NICHOLAS, K.S., introduced a pleasant change by playing gramophone records to illustrate his essay on "Mozart and his music." His demonstration of Mozart's achievement—producing amid such despair and squalor some of the finest music the world has ever known—showed his knowledge to approach his admiration of the prodigious genius. The records were well chosen to show the various sides of his ability—the simplicity and grace, the poignancy and force that contribute to complete the peculiar greatness of this most gifted of men.

R. H. F. CARLYLE, K.S. (Hon. Secretary), addressed the Society on one of the lesser-known Elizabethans, Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who, he maintained, was the author of Hamlet and

other famous plays. The proof of this claim is based on the plays being written and known some twenty years earlier than the accepted date, this being decided by internal evidence and contemporary references. Various lines of evidence—biographical, personal, and literary—concentrate upon a single objective—the Byronic and elusive Earl of Oxford.

The Keeper of the Abbey Muniments, L. E. TANNER, Esq., M.V.O., F.S.A. (O.W.), was kind enough to give the Society the pleasure of his perfect lantern slides to assist his lecture on the recent discoveries in the Abbey which the cleaning and replacement of the stonework have laid bare. The systematic investigation of the masons' marks has made a more personal study of the early craftsmen possible; the signs of the master masons in the Abbey appearing again in other churches of the period. The cleaning of the dust-laden carving has disclosed the beauty of the original sculpture in its true perfection, and the supreme grace of the 13th century workers is shown in such masterpieces as the angel swinging the censer below the south rose window. The time was unfortunately too short for Mr. Tanner to give more than a glimpse of his enthralling knowledge.

On March 2nd J. A. STAYNES, K.S., addressed the Society on the "Romantic Movement," disentangling from the confused and varied beginnings a coherent and lucid account of the antagonism between classicism and romanticism, the great difficulty of which is that it is not completely resolved at any one time or in any one person. The movement, however, was no vague doctrine, but a violent and effective reaction against the soul-killing rule of reason—a self-conscious effort by men of great capacity, scientists, poets and artists.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

On February 6th the Society was addressed by Mrs. RALPH BATES on the situation in Spain. The speaker had lived for some years in that country, and was able to give a detailed account of the life of the people under war conditions. She described how excellent had been the administration of the Madrid government, and how it had fostered progressive education and Christianity, and she went on to say that Franco's treatment of his subjects and his methods of war

were exceedingly inhumanitarian. She was confident that the republicans would continue fighting rather than fall into the hands of a totalitarian government. The result of the meeting was a collection for the Spanish Aid Committee, which yielded £5 5 0.

A lecture of "America's attitude to the League" was given by Mr. ALEC WILSON on March 6th. The speaker started his talk by explaining how the constitution of the United States works, and said that Americans hold no real sentimental attachment for Europe, which they consider small and quarrelsome. He went on to show how the idea of the League of Nations, put into practice by President Wilson, was rejected by the Republicans owing to its being too good capital for the Democrats, but it was by only seven votes that the Senate refused to let the U.S.A. take part in the League, and to-day she is a full paying member of half of its total sections. In spite of this, up to the present the United States had not co-operated with France and Britain in trying to build up an effective League, but the recent crisis had taught her that a policy of pure isolation would not succeed, and she had shown her recognition of this in her refusal recently to sell aircraft to Germany.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Photographic Society has had three lectures this term, each given by a member of the Society. E. P. HAWTHORNE (Hon. Secretary) was responsible for an interesting discourse on colour filters, which was accompanied by slides; J. R. A. STICKLAND spoke about development—he was to have developed a film during the lecture but this was unfortunately cancelled at the last minute—and B. V. I. GREENISH spoke on touching up and mounting, and gave some interesting examples.

Two portfolios are in circulation this term; the first with sixteen prints is going round to all members, while the second, with eight prints, is only going to those who have submitted prints for it.

The Society was to have held an outing on Sunday, March 12th, to visit the Temple and the City of London for the purpose of taking architectural photographs. Owing to the weather this had to be postponed.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

On Saturday, March 4th, the Society visited the Hall of the Company of Barber Surgeons, which was designed by Inigo Jones and is the only City Hall built before the great fire which is still standing. The Company have many treasures, including pictures and plate: the famous Holbein portrait of Henry VIII granting the Company its charter, and a magnificent Acorn Cup of Charles II's time are two of the most interesting.

The party was first given a most interesting introductory lecture of the Company's history and possessions, and the objects themselves were then examined. Tea was served off one of the Company's dissecting tables, shaped like a coffin in order to allow the greatest number of on-lookers to watch.

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The second meeting of the term was held on Monday, February 20th, to discuss the motion: "That in the event of a German demand for the return of her colonial possessions, this house would accede rather than fight." The Society was privileged to receive a visit from six members of the St. Paul's School Union Society, all of whom took part in the debate. F. F. Calway (President) was in the chair.

M. KINCHIN-SMITH, K.S. (Vice-President), proposing the motion, attempted to analyse the causes for the growth of Fascism in Germany to-day. He came to the conclusion that Hitler's regime was largely the result of two things:—a psychological feeling of repression and inequality, and an economic shortage of trade markets. The German claim for colonies was an expression of both of these forces, for Germany needs to feel that she is a great force in the world, and the stigma attached to a lack of colonial possessions would never enable her to feel this. In addition, she requires outlets for trade where an economic system based on her own currency exists, for the so-called "Open Door" will never enable her to satisfy her wants, as her lack of world investments consequent upon the refusal of other nations to purchase her goods prevents her being able to pay for her purchases in foreign lands. Turning to Britain's objections to the return of the colonies, the proposer endeavoured to show that strategically Tanganyika would be a liability and not an asset to Germany in war time, and that any arguments that Hitler would treat natives as he had treated Jews were nullified because the Jewish persecutions were the result of psychological motives very different from any feeling felt towards Negroes. The only way to remove Fascism, he concluded, was to remove the causes of Fascism, and in this matter we had an opportunity for striking at its very roots by taking the ground from under Hitler's feet and showing the German people that we are really in earnest when we say that we desire peace.

D. S. ARTHUR (St. Paul's), opposing the motion, introduced to the Society an entirely new technique of speaking which caused considerable admiration. His policy was to talk in a light-hearted way, not so much

about the subject in hand, but in what he considered the proposer's conception of this was. He asserted in a humorous way that his opponent's arguments were "bash-eyed" and that his case was undefendable: he followed this up by a long discourse on the great danger of looking at a thing from a Freudian or psychological standpoint. He argued that the return of the colonies would encourage rather than remove Fascism, and he thought the German people would rather resent being classed under the heading of "diseased." In any case, what Germany desires was not colonies but the Ukraine, and she was merely using these threats to obtain a lever which she could use to prevent us interfering with her schemes for Eastern expansion. Economically we must control and not enlarge the quantity of raw materials produced by the world; for, given proper distribution, there is already enough for all. He concluded by maintaining that the return of the colonies was undesirable, pointless, and, above all, unhumanitarian.

D. GEORGE (St. Paul's), seconding the motion, asked whether colonies were really worth fighting for. Nothing could ever be gained by war, and consequently he considered that nothing was worth fighting for. If we were confronted with such an issue as the motion pre-supposed, it would be wiser and more sensible to acquiesce rather than involve Europe in a major war for so selfish a motive as the retention of certain parts of tropical Africa.

M. H. FLANDERS (G.) maintained that we could not as Englishmen sacrifice natives to the slaughter of men obsessed with the Aryan myth. The official German policy as stated by Dr. Hecht would allow the natives no Christianity and no European Education, and would prohibit them from leaving their colony. Turning to the value of the colonies as an outlet for population, he stated that their value was negligible as such, and that there were more Germans in Paris before the war than in their entire colonial possessions.

The debate was then thrown open to the house. Among those who spoke were:—

R. A. WOLLHEIM, K.S., who said that we had given Germany quite enough colonies in Europe: a nation that made the life of the Jews such hell was not fit to receive any more.

A. EPSTEIN (St. Paul's), who said that a refusal to return her colonies to Germany would not lead to war. The German people do not want war, and their discipline will crumble if attacked.

S. SONFIELD (St. Paul's), who said that Hitler could not survive a crisis, and would plunge his country into war rather than fall himself.

T. B. NICHOLAS, K.S., who said that there were three parties concerned in the colonial question: two of them (ourselves and the natives) were in favour of our retaining them and therefore we should do so.

H. WOODHEAD (St. Paul's), who said that colonies just existed in order to make profit for capitalists: they don't help the British worker and should therefore be got rid of or internationalized; and

P. COHEN (St. Paul's), who said that the British Empire was the one basis of world order and should therefore be retained intact at all costs.

After a very interesting debate lasting for an hour and a half, the motion was put to the house and lost by six votes to ten.

THE FIELDS

WESTMINSTER v. WINCHESTER,

Winchester beat Westminster at Winchester by four goals to one. In the second half Winchester were badly handicapped by the loss of their captain and centre forward, a good player who had been responsible for three of their goals. Westminster on the other hand were still without Woodwark and Duke, while four more players had been in bed the week before. But, setting aside the handicaps on both sides, Winchester were the sounder side, passing accurately and moving quickly forward. Suenson-Taylor at centre-half for Westminster tried very hard, but in the penalty area, gave his man more room than Woodwark would have done. Calway in goal had plenty to do and did it most efficiently, bringing off some fine saves and giving Westminster some respite with long punts, left or right footed, well down the ground.

The forwards started and finished the match well but were ineffective during the middle half of the game. Even when Winchester lost a man, Westminster could only get one goal against a re-arranged defence. This was the only goal in the second half of the match. In the first half Winchester made the most dangerous attacks but did not score for about twenty minutes. Three more followed by half time, the Winchester centre-forward finding the measure of Suenson-Taylor. At the other end, against a quick-tackling defence which was always in position, too many Westminster attacks broke down before they became dangerous.

Certainly, at half-time, it seemed that Winchester were going all out for a large score, but the loss of their centre-forward took the sting from their attack and as the Westminster forwards were not on form, there was a lot of uninspiring mid-field play. It was disappointing that, as in the Highgate match, so in this game, Westminster who have proved themselves a hard-working though not brilliant side, should have lost their vitality through the recent illness of so many members of the team.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON

Westminster lost five and won one of their School matches. Lancing were beaten, the

Malvern and Charterhouse matches were well fought out, the Aldenham match was marred by an accident to Taylor, which turned the scales against Westminster, and the Highgate and Winchester matches which, in any case, on form, would have been a struggle to avoid defeat, were turned into convincing victories for our opponents by the series of illnesses which attacked the side during the Lent term.

In the defence Calway and Woodwark were, at times, outstanding. Greenish, though a trifle slow, was the best of the backs. Richardson should prove a very useful half particularly if his kicking can be improved. Goatly was a hardworking inside though limited in his ideas on initiating an attack. Wilkinson, on the right wing, was handicapped through lack of pace, and Dawson on the left, through lack of experience. The latter, if he gets more robust, should be a fine player. Taylor strengthened the forward line, though at times he was very erratic. Hinge is a born footballer and a stout player in more senses than one. He should, if he conquers a tendency to worry, develop into a first-class player. The twelfth man was Page-Wood, who played with great keenness in many of the matches.

W. F. M.

The results of School Matches were as follows:—

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st XI. | Lancing. Won 1-0. |
| | Malvern. Lost 0-2. |
| | Aldenham. Lost 0-3. |
| | Charterhouse. Lost 1-3. |
| | Highgate. Lost 0-5. |
| | Winchester. Lost 1-4. |
| 2nd XI. | Aldenham. Won 3-1. |
| | Lancing. Won 2-1. |
| | Ealing Priory (1st XI). Lost 1-3. |
| | Highgate. Lost 1-4. |
| Colts. | Aldenham. Lost 1-2 and 0-2. |
| | Highgate. Lost 2-6 and won 7-2. |
| | Lancing. Drawn 2-2. |
| | Charterhouse. Lost 0-5. |

The first XI also played ten matches against clubs. One was won and nine were lost.

The following colours were awarded for football during the season 1938-9.

PINKS.—P. Goatly (A.) Capt., J. S. E. Duke (B.), B. V. I. Greenish (G.), K. A. H. Hinge (A.), F. F. Calway (B.), R. G. Woodwork (H.), E. M. H. Wilkinson, K.S., C. A. Richardson, K.S†, A. F. Taylor (A.), D. A. Trehearne (A.), R. G. Dawson (A.).

PINKS AND WHITES.—Page-Wood, Suenson-Taylor, Walker-Brash, Blake, Treffgarne, Borradaile, Meyer, Winkworth, Evans, Abrahams.

THIRDS.—Halsall, Scarfe, Morris, Macwhinnie, Whittington, Stickland.

COLTS.—Renny, Cawston, Dallyn, Nash, Coleman, Young, Trebucq, Mitchell.

THE WATER

THE SENIOR TRIAL VIII'S RACE

This race was rowed on Tuesday, February the 21st, between the U.B.R. stone and Harrods. "A" eight, which was coached by Mr. Fisher, had Middlesex station, and "B" eight, coached by Mr. Rowe, had Surrey station. Both eights got away well, with "B" striking about two strokes a minute faster than "A." Both eights were level at the boat house, but, by the Black Buoy, "A" eight was about half a length up. Just after Beverley, "A" did a "twenty" and got clear of "B," but "B" eight came up steadily afterwards and by the Mile Post both eights were level again. "B" eight went ahead slightly, but when both eights started to "take her in" "A" just managed to draw level and afterwards win a very close race by 6 feet.

"A" EIGHT		"B" EIGHT	
bow	V. M. Hall	bow	M. J. Wedgwood-
2	D. P. Davison		Benn
3	R. K. Archer	2	V. M. Leveaux
4	I. Hadfield	3	R. H. F. Carlyle, K.S.
5	R. Namias	4	P. B. Taylor
6	R. Wakeford	5	P. F. Taylor
7	D. V. Lynch-Odhams	6	J. Morton
		7	E. P. Hawthorne
stroke	E. E. Macy	stroke	T. B. Nicholas, K.S.
cox	P. K. Sheldon	cox	N. M. Briggs

THE JUNIOR TRIAL VIII'S RACE

This race was rowed between the end of the fence and the U.B.R. stone on Saturday, February 18th. The eights racing were "C," coached by Mr. Edwards, "D," coached by Mr. Carleton, and a scratch eight which started four lengths up on the other two. The water was fairly rough but the eights got away fast and were soon going well.

"C" eight began gradually to draw away from "D" and being stroked well by W. Allchin, went ahead to win. The scratch eight rowed extremely well throughout the race, and finished in between the other two. The result was: "C" eight won by 1½ lengths from the scratch eight, which was in turn ½ length ahead of "D" eight.

"C" EIGHT		"D" EIGHT	
bow	Christie	bow	Harrison
2	Featherstone	2	Passman
3	Overbury	3	Taylor
4	Andrews	4	Fewell
3	Scott-Barrett	3	Dalton
6	Self	6	Lever
7	Flanders	7	Kinchin-Smith
stroke	W. Allchin	stroke	Kirbyshire
cox	Briggs	cox	Sandelson

THE SCRATCH EIGHT

bow	Brittlebank
2	Dickey
3	Havers
4	G. Hadfield
5	Swann
6	Beale
7	Holloway
stroke	Blackburn
cox	Grummitt

THE HOMEBURNHAM TROPHY

Homeboarders and Ashburnham raced for the Homeburnham Trophy on Thursday, March 2nd, over a course from the End of the Fence to the Stone. The Trophy was last rowed for in 1931 when Homeboarders were victorious. This year the race was rowed under certain conditions, chief of which were that it was to be a scratch race and that if either House could not raise an eight, they would have to row without the full number. However, there were enough people in each boat when the crews started. After a good start by both crews A.HH. were about a canvas up, but H.BB. rapidly drew level. A.HH. spurted at Beverley and still maintained a slight lead, when H.BB. drew level again and gradually went up, finally winning a very good race by ½ length.

HOMEBOARDERS		ASHBURNHAM	
bow	L. O'B. D.	bow	F. Allchin
	Featherstone, K.S†.	2	W. Allchin
2	M. C. M. Blackburn	3	A. T. P. Harrison,
3	M. J. Wedgwood-		K.S†.
	Benn	4	J. D. Lever
4	A. J. M. Clark	5	D. W. S. Scott-
5	J. Wilson		Barrett
6	J. Morton	6	B. A. Bernacchi
7	E. P. Hawthorne	7	P. F. Taylor
stroke	P. B. Taylor	stroke	R. H. Namias
cox	P. K. P. Sheldon	cox	N. M. Briggs (B)

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY

Sir,

Why this unholy rejoicing at the demise of the Madrigal Society? If, as I think, it is the lineal descendant of the Glee and Madrigal Society started in 1884, I would at least ask your leave to shed a grateful tear over its grave. For survivors of that remote era will, I am certain, agree with me in the very happiest memories of its concerts, which did so much to brighten the drab winters of those distant 'eighties! Your age, sir, so much more blest, may find it hard to picture the long dark evenings—no Political Society stirred by addresses from distinguished foreigners like Dr. Fitz Randolph or publicists like Mr. Stanley Casson, no Dramatic Society to cheer us with "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern," no League of Nations Union to hear about "China" from Miss Lucy Tou, no Archaeological Society to tell us of "Ancient Egypt," nor (at the other end of the scale) any Aeronautical Society to take us flying through the future; till 1885 not even the Scott Library. The only societies were "Lit. Soc.," meeting once a week in the M. of Q.S.S.' study, the Bellingring Society, and the vigorous "Deb. Soc.," all limited to small numbers—for the younger fry there was little distraction other than brewing toffee and kindred mixtures. So when Mr. Blackburn, with help from Mr. Dale and one or two enthusiasts in the School, started "Glee Soc." (as it soon came affectionately to be called), it distinctly "filled a gap." Its doings were recorded with appreciation in THE ELIZABETHAN, and it is interesting (at any rate to us old stagers) to turn up the file. O.W.W. came nobly to our aid, and their visits ever warmly welcomed. I recall especially Edward Bray (later Sir Edward, an old Cambridge blue and as finished a tenor as he was a bat) singing "I attempt from love's sickness," Frank Pownall "O ruddier than the cherry," and George Gumbleton, singer in two mediums (he founded the English Verse prize), "though suffering from a severe cold" giving "Orpheus with his lute" "with much expression and power"; F. G. Hallett (later Sir Frederic) and "Tom" Stavely Oldham (for countless years Hon. Treasurer of the Elizabethan Club and the School Mission and most loyal of Westminsterers) cheered us with recitations from Calverley, W. S. Gilbert, and other unforgettable, though now forgotten, humourists. But the *piece de resistance* was sometimes a scene from Shakespeare: one in particular comes back happily to memory—from *Midsummer Night's Dream*—with Parker Lowe (nephew of Bobby Lowe, Lord Sherbrooke, who reminded us that "we must educate our masters") playing Oberon, and I (in Scholar's gown and adolescent moustache) Titania—I can still *feel* the narrow School bench on which the Fairy Queen painfully reclined; to be fanned by "the massive Cobweb, the bashful Peasblossom, the menacing Moth, the fiery Mustard-seed." There was one "property"—the ass's head for Bottom, "fashioned in a most delightfully asinine manner by Smyth." Bottom (Bellairs, I think), "was distinctly funny though very ignorant of his part," and your dramatic critic accords a word of praise to Sherring as Thisbe. He comments also on "the unusual force of instrumental music"; this included Morgan-Brown (whom the printer cuts into two, Morgan and Brown), Smyth, and Ritchie. Smyth had "scarcely yet mastered

that difficult instrument the flute," but "his maiden efforts were greeted with applause." This was the Old 'Un; was it he or the Young 'Un (now General, Sir Neville Maskelyne Smyth, V.C., but then known as the hero of the Grant's Dormitory fire), who made the ass's head? And was the violinist the present Lord Ritchie of Dundee? Here memory fails me. The report of this, the sixth concert given by the Glee Club ends with a hearty expression of thanks—thanks richly deserved—"to Messrs. Blackburn and Dale, and those members of the School who have warmly supported this new venture, for the great services they have rendered to social life at Westminster." These latter would include especially F. M. Yglesias, still, I am glad to say, alive and kicking, and Charles Erskine, who has left a monument *aere perennius* in the Granite Review which a little later he founded. There was another monument which some of his friends designed to his memory after his all too early death in 1905. It took the form of a Cup to be held by the House which did best in an annual competition in part singing, to be known as the *Erskine Singing Cup*. I seek in vain for any mention of it in your columns. Has this too, like the Madrigal Society, come to an untimely end? But this is by the way.

No one who heard it will ever forget the pianoforte playing of Mr. Dale, which as well as its executive brilliance had all the charm of his singularly lovable personality. But the credit for starting the idea of *Glee Soc.* belongs I think mainly to Mr. Blackburn, who brought from Winchester an ideal of culture, and by fostering the arts of music and the drama did the Westminster of those days a signal service. If I am wrong, my old friend "the Khoja" survives and will no doubt correct me in your next number.

Yours faithfully,
Moyses, Five Ashes, Sussex. LIONEL JAMES.

(The Erskine Singing Cup is now competed for annually in the Music Competition in the Election Term. The Cup is awarded to the House which gains most points in the various Singing and instrumental competitions, and has been won each year since 1927 by College.—ED.)

WESTMINSTER'S SESENTENARY

Sir,

In a letter which I wrote to THE ELIZABETHAN last year I pointed out that 1939 would see the sescentenary of Westminster—according, at least, to "Whitaker's Almanack," which, presumably on good authority, gives the date of Westminster's foundation as 1339, although, admittedly, the School may have existed at a much earlier date. The panelling inside the entrance to Ashburnham, which bears the inscriptions "E. III." and "G. V.," seems to support the theory that the School was founded in the reign of King Edward III.

1939 is now here, and surely the occasion should not be entirely ignored?

Yours faithfully,
6, St. Mark's Square, SPENCER G. MAURICE.
Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE NEW COVER

Sir,

I enjoyed the last issue of THE ELIZABETHAN, and should like to thank you for saving the magazine from stagnation.

The aim of such a periodical should be to entertain and stimulate its readers; thus the various objections raised in the correspondence columns seem both trivial and irrelevant. Your last issue has been called "a cheap white rag" and its pink predecessor a "dignified and austere gazette"—how odd! Perhaps your correspondent is trying to parody the style of our "Blimpish" friends who are always threatening to write to the "Times"!

Things which cannot change must die. I am glad you have decided to save THE ELIZABETHAN.

Yours faithfully,

59, Montagu Square, W.1.

JOHN FISHER.

Sir,

I observe that a correspondence is proceeding in your pages on the subject of the new cover in which THE ELIZABETHAN now decks itself; and regret appears to have been expressed by some at the disappearance of the old pink cover.

Since I was the Editor who first introduced the new cover, I think in the year 1897, I would like to assure you that I feel no regrets at its disappearance, so long as the cover is as attractive as it has been in the case of the last two numbers, though I confess that I would like to have seen room found for the School Arms.

I must also congratulate you upon the reproduction of the scene from the "Phormio," which recalled to me very vividly my own appearance as Phormio in the Play of 1896.

Delhi is not without its Old Westminsters, all of whom, I am sure, would, if they knew that I was writing to you, join with me in sending you every good wish for the continued success and prosperity of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Yours truly,

Chief Justice's Lodgings,
New Delhi, India.

MAURICE GWYER.
(The Hon. Sir Maurice
Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.)

"LOWE SWIVELS"

Sir,

In the last number of THE ELIZABETHAN a correspondent signing himself "Old Grog" expresses his disapproval of swivel rowlocks, among which he apparently classifies the invention of Mr. F. E. Lowe, May 1, as one who has rowed with this despised invention for the last four years, come to its defence? I would point out to your correspondent that of recent crews using these rowlocks, Trinity College went up five places to Head of the River in Eights and broke all records for the Oxford home course last Summer, and Radley, one of the finest school crews for many years, won the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

The chief objection to them seems to be that they cut the button about; so do fixed pins, though perhaps to a lesser degree, but is this any argument against the Lowe? Swivel rowlocks hardly wear the leather of the button at all. Thowl pins constantly need rasping and replating, but we do not, therefore, as some German

crews that I have seen, fit steel thowl pins. One must choose the rowlock that appears to have the greatest mechanical advantages, and I shall endeavour to point out to your correspondent some of the benefits of Mr. Lowe's rowlock.

I had always understood that the merits of fixed pins lay in the forward or pulling thowl; the objection, that the oar in the recovery had to slide backwards and forwards along the sill against the aft or stopping thowl. It was to obviate this disadvantage that the late Col. D. A. L. Fletcher and Mr. Lowe invented their rowlocks.

The first great advantage of a fixed pulling thowl is that it enables a good crew to get much quicker into the water, because, since the blade is locked square by the shape of the button, they can hold the oar loosely without any fear of it being knocked off the square by rough water, as with a swivel.

The other great advantage of a fixed pulling thowl is that the finish can be held out square, and the blade then extracted cleanly. The Lowe rowlock gives both of these benefits which arise from a fixed pulling thowl.

The greatest disadvantage of fixed pins is that so few crews rowing with them really get their buttons up soon enough; i.e., locked in the angle between sill and pulling thowl. Unless the buttons are really up, the advantage of the plain swivel in matters of balance entirely counteracts all benefits of a fixed pulling thowl. Emphasis on buttons being up cannot be too greatly stressed in the coaching in tub pairs and practice Eights with plain fixed pins, but, I submit, Sir, that for the School's racing Eights, as at Radley, the Lowe "swivel" is an advantage. It gives that added smoothness which your correspondent appears to doubt. It makes much easier the very difficult task of getting the buttons right up in a strong head wind, owing to the reduced friction of the short sill of the Lowe.

Finally, though the first-class oarsman can doubtless derive full benefit of a fixed pulling thowl from the old fixed pins, the average oarsman who may perchance be clumsy and inexperienced like myself, will be able to get from the Lowe rowlock the advantages of a fixed pulling thowl without at the same time suffering so many of the handicaps of the average oarsman when using fixed pins.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Leander Club.

H. M. YOUNG.

CALCUTTA OLD WESTMINSTERS DINNER

Sir,

An examination of the pages of THE ELIZABETHAN discloses the lamentable fact that no account of the Calcutta O.W.W. Dinner appears to have found place in your columns since I myself last wrote to you in March, 1933. You must not from this infer either that no dinners have been consumed or that we are unmindful of Westminster, and in order to remove any doubts which may linger in the minds of yourself or your readers, I hasten to report that this year the dinner was held at the Bengal Club on the 25th February last.

Our senior member, Rev. Canon T. E. T. Shore (G. 1880-84), Principal of the Oxford Mission, was unfortunately prevented from joining us; and ill-health was responsible for the absence of Mr. K. G. Sillar, who has experienced extraordinary ill fortune in his

efforts to dine with his fellow Westminsterers. The presence in this city of Mr. I. C. Mackenzie (B. 1927-30) was disclosed only at the time of our assembling, and it is regretted that he overlooked the notice which appeared in the Press; while Mr. R. L. Monck-Mason (K.S. 1928-32) was rendered hors-de-combat by a fall from his mount two days previously. With these exceptions all O.W.W. known to be in or near Calcutta attended, and the following were present:—

C. H. Holmes, O.B.E. (H.B. 1892-96), Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S. (K.S. 1899-1904), M. H. B. Lethbridge, I.C.S. (K.S. 1902-07), A. E. F. Wood, I.P. (K.S. 1903-08), G. P. Pakenham-Walsh (K.S. 1913-17), C. E. L. Bruges (H.B. 1915-20), R. D. Dutton (R. 1917-20), E. B. H. Baker, I.C.S. (H.B. 1918-20, K.S. 1820-23), H. J. Eell (A.H. 1921-24), T. R. Crook (K.S. 1926-32), A. R. Edey (B. 1927, G. 1927-31).

It will be seen that King's Scholars predominated, but that every House was represented, and that those of us who appeared for the Services were outnumbered by the representatives of Commerce.

As the senior O.W. present, Mr. Holmes presided over the feast and proposed the toast of "Floreat." We are indebted to him, not merely for having arranged a most excellent repast, which included fresh strawberries brought by air from Burma, but also for his

amusing speech, in which he regaled us with memories of the days when "The Buck" dominated the destinies of the Under Fifth; and his concluding confession that, although he was a Town Boy and was on the Modern Side, he never regretted that he went to school in Little Dean's Yard, was approved with acclamation.

As a result of the discussions in which we indulged, I am instructed to report to you, Sir, our views on two matters of current interest. First, we do not approve of the recent change in the cover of THE ELIZABETHAN. We feel that, however suitable photographs may be in the body of this periodical, they should not be allowed to obscure its face, which we should like to see retaining its roseate hue and the School Arms. Secondly, we wish to appeal to all O.W.W. who come out to Bengal to make their presence here known as soon as possible. The addresses in the Elizabethan Club List are no sure guide, and if newcomers would send their names to me, there would be less chance of their being overlooked on the occasion of the annual dinner.

In conclusion, Sir, we wish to convey through you, not merely our greetings and our heartiest good wishes for the wellbeing of Westminster, but also a very fervent "Floreat."

Yours faithfully,

United Service Club,
Calcutta.

E. B. H. BAKER.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Mr. H. I. P. HALLETT, K.C., M.C., has been appointed a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him on his appointment.

The Hon. Sir MAURICE GWYER, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chief Justice of India, has accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Mr. G. D. JOHNSTON has been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

FATHER LILLIE, S.J., Rector of Beaumont College, has been elected President of the Roman Catholic Head Masters' Conference.

Mr. F. G. N. ELLISTON has been appointed General Secretary and Editor of the Public Dental Association of Great Britain.

Mr. N. M. BEYTS has been awarded a half-blue for Athletics (Javelin) at Oxford. He also boxed for the University against Cambridge (Light-Heavyweights), having been appointed President of the O.U.B.C. last year.

Mr. R. W. A. COLEMAN played Lacrosse for Cambridge against Oxford.

Mr. E. B. CHRISTIE is Secretary of the Oxford University Fencing Club, and has been selected

to represent England against Ireland. Mr. J. M. ARCHIBALD has been awarded a half-blue for fencing at Oxford.

BIRTHS

BRUCE.—On December 30, 1938, the wife of Nigel Bruce, a son.

CHISHOLM.—On February 26, the wife of J. R. H. Chisholm, a son.

COLLINS.—On January 7, the wife of John Collins, a daughter.

DAVIES.—On January 8, the wife of Ralph Davies, a daughter.

DEAKIN.—On February 21, the wife of F. W. Deakin, a son.

DEAN.—On January 25, the wife of Dr. David M. Dean, a daughter.

HOARE.—On January 30, the wife of Rodney L. Hoare, a son.

JOHNSTON.—On January 23, the wife of Capt. Patrick Johnston, the Seaforth Highlanders, a daughter.

LASBREY.—On October 27, 1938, the wife of Geoffrey Lasbrey, of Colombo, Ceylon, a daughter.

PERKINS.—On November 5, 1938, the wife of Christopher Perkins, M.C., M.D., a son.

RICHMOND.—On February 20, the wife of Cdr. Maxwell Richmond, R.N., a son.

MARRIAGES

CUNYNGHAME-STARKEY.—On December 17, 1938, Ian Francis Rowland Selwyn Cunyngame to Cicely Mary, elder daughter of Francis Chaytor Starkey and Mrs. Starkey.

DOULTON-COKAYNE.—On January 31, Peter Duke Doulton to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cokayne, of 1, Bryanston Square, W.1.

HARVEY-KNOWLES.—On January 3, Squadron Leader George David Harvey, D.F.C., R.A.F., to Daphne, twin daughter of the late A. J. Knowles and of Mrs. Knowles.

NASH-PETERS.—On December 12, 1938, Humphrey Norman Nash to Jennie Edna, daughter of Mr. Edward Charles Peters.

NEGUS-WHITTINGTON.—On January 14, Alfred Ainger Negus to Lily Catharine Lucy Whittington.

YOUNG-KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN.—On February 14, George Peregrine Young to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hughe and Lady Knatchbull-Hugesson.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the deaths of several Old Westminsters.

GERARD CRANWORTH INCE, who died on February 24, aged 73, was the younger son of Henry Bret Ince, Q.C., M.P., of Cromwell Road, South Kensington. He was at Westminster from 1879 to 1884, and after Cambridge, where he was at Trinity College, he followed his elder brother into the law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1889, and at one time practised in the Admiralty Court. He married, in 1900, Agnes Edith, daughter of Robert Davie Peebles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEOFFREY CHARLES BELL LOCH, who died on November 13, 1938, was the son of the late Sir Charles Stewart Loch, Secretary to the Charity Organisation Society. He was born

on October 4, 1878, and was at Westminster from 1891 to 1894. He then went to the R.M.A., Woolwich, and in 1898 was gazetted 2nd Lieut., R.E. He served in Mesopotamia from 1915 to 1920, being mentioned twice in despatches, and in 1924 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married, in 1911, Sylvia Lovell, elder daughter of James Lovell Peters, of Oxshott, Surrey.

CHARLES FREDERICK HAMMOND MARSTON was the fourth son of the Revd. Charles Dallas Marston, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square. He was at Westminster from 1873 to 1876. He died suddenly on December 5, 1938, aged 79.

GEOFFREY NORMAN was the fifth son of the late Henry John Norman, of Gadsden, Hayes, Kent. He was at Westminster from 1890 to 1895, and later became an architect, practising in London. He died on February 15, aged 63.

RAYMOND INVERARITY ROBERTSON, who died on January 13, was the younger son of Archibald David Robertson, Bengal C.S. He was born on August 8, 1860, and was at Westminster from 1874 to 1877. He married, in 1890, Edith Mary, second daughter of George Findlay, of Hong Kong.

THE REV. D. ARNOLD THEWLIS THOMPSON was the only son of the Revd. Robert Boyle Thompson, Vicar of Shipley, Yorks. Born on March 1, 1869, he was at Westminster from 1880 to 1882. After Oxford, where he was at Corpus Christi, he was ordained. He was curate of Selby Abbey, Yorks, 1893-5, and after holding other curacies became Vicar of Myton-on-Swale, Yorks, in 1902. He was Rector of Croxton and Vicar of Eltisley, Cambs., 1906-12, and in 1918 he became Rector of Ashleworth, Gloucs. Latterly he had been Rector of Church and Chapel Brampton, Northampton. He died on January 5.

ELIZABETHAN CLUB DINNER

The ELIZABETHAN CLUB Dinner will be held on Tuesday, July 4th, 1939, at the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W.1, at 7.30 p.m. for 8 p.m. Tickets are 10/- each, exclusive of wine. Application for them with a remittance, should be made to the Hon. Sec., G. E. Tunnicliffe, Esq., 15, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

LAW SOCIETY DINNER

The Annual Shrove Tuesday Dinner of the Westminster students at the Law Society's School of Law, was held on February 21st, 1939, the Principal (Dr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe) in the chair. Those present included :—

The Right Hon. The Master of the Rolls, Messrs. R. E. Ball, F. M. Bennett, P. C. Carter, D. Cragg-Hamilton, H. G. Clarke, F. S. Fleuret, H. Pearce Gould, E. N. Grace, C. J. E. Grundy, R. N. D. Hamilton, B. H. Howlett, H. C. E. Johnson, R. H. Lloyd Jones, D. H. Lines, T. G. Lund, E. H. V. McDougall, A. H. W. Matcham, A. W. Matcham, Col. W. H. Newson, Messrs. J. W. Notcutt, W. G. R. Oates, G. M. E. Paulson, G. F. Pitt Lewis, E. C. Robbins, J. D. Stocker, J. F. Tabor, G. E. Tunnicliffe, R. S. Walters, P. B. Williamson, P. Winckworth, J. T. Woodgate, H. M. Young.

THE ELIZABETHAN

Old Westminsters who wish THE ELIZABETHAN to be sent to them and who change their address, are asked to conform to the instructions on the last page but one of this issue. If they fail to do this, their names will be crossed off the Publisher's list. Copies returned through the Dead Letter Office cost so much that it is impossible to issue THE ELIZABETHAN to those who are not sufficiently interested to notify their change of address.

Throughout this issue Resident King's Scholars are distinguished by the letters "K.S." after their name. Non-resident King's Scholars are designated by "K.S†."

Contributions for the next issue of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor by Saturday, May 6th.

THE ELIZABETHAN

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1938

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To School Subscriptions	104 12 0	By Printing Six Numbers	230 10 7
„ Elizabethan Club Subscriptions.....	130 0 0	„ Editor's Expenses	13 11 4
„ Sale of Back numbers	6 0 0	„ Postage	32 7 5
„ Dividend on Loan	10 10 0	„ Addressing and Banding	7 1 8
„ Westminster School Society	10 0 0	„ Editor's Salary	6 0 0
„ Deficit for year carried to Balance Sheet	34 3 0		
	<u>£289 11 0</u>		<u>£289 11 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1938

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
To Reserve Fund	240 7 3	By Investments :	
„ Bank Balance Overdrawn at 31.12.1938	25 19 8	£300 3½% Conversion Loan at Cost	240 7 3
		„ Revenue Account :	
		Deficit for the year	
		1937/38	£34 3 0
		Less balance at 1.1.1938	8 3 4
			<u>25 19 8</u>
	<u>£266 6 11</u>		<u>£266 6 11</u>

I have inspected the Books and Vouchers presented to me and certify that they are correct. V. H. SMALL.

W. J. N. BURCH, *Hon. Treasurer.* March, 1939.

WESTMINSTER DINNER, 1938
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from Westminster			
Ball, 1937	146	14	7
Less—			
Donations to:—			
Elizabethan Club	16	19	11
Westminster School Mission	5	5	0
School Flag	5	17	6
Printing, etc.	3	6	3
	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
			115 5 11
Sale of Tickets	179	5	0
Less Returns	10	2	6
			<u>169 2 6</u>
Donations			11 2 0
			<u>£295 10 5</u>

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
By Dorchester Hotel Account	149	14	0
„ Coldstream Guards' Band	14	14	0
„ Printing and Stationery	25	11	9
„ Postages	12	19	4
„ Staff and Gratuities	11	1	0
„ Sundry Expenses	2	16	3
„ Balance carried forward to next Account, being Cash at Bank	78	14	1
			<u>£295 10 5</u>

(Signed) J. POYSER, *Hon. Treasurer.*
 (Signed) E. R. B. GRAHAM, *Hon. Secretary.*
 London : 23rd February, 1939.

Examined and found correct.
 (Signed) A. R. C. FLEMING,
Chartered Accountant, Hon. Auditor.

Passed at a Meeting of The Elizabethan Club Committee held at Westminster School the 1st March, 1939. (Signed) Ralph T. Squire, *Chairman.*

Actual loss on the Dinner £36 11 10

FLOREAT

The following information is published for the benefit of readers :—

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

President—SIR REGINALD HOSKINS, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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

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

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

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

THE SCHOOL MISSION

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

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

Regular help from young O.W.W. in the Boys' Club and as officers of the Cadet Company is much needed. Further information will be given by the Hon. Secretary, P. A. Tyser, Esq., 9, Ardwich Road, N.W.2.

Contributions towards the expenses of the Mission may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Arthur R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., 5, Albert Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE, No. 2233

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

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

"THE ELIZABETHAN"

Members of the Elizabethan Club who have notified the Secretary of the Club of their desire to receive THE ELIZABETHAN are requested to notify him at once should they change their address, as copies returned through the Dead Letter office necessitate the erasure of the addressee's name from the publisher's list.

Subscribers who are not members of the Club should make such notification to the Editor.

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

Most back numbers from 1874 to the present day are obtainable from the Editor (M. Kinchin Smith, 3, Little Dean's Yard, S.W. 1), at 1s. each.

WESTMINSTER HISTORY

The following histories of Westminster are in print :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL: A HISTORY. By L. E. Tanner, M.V.O., F.S.A., M.A., [O.W.] *Country Life*, 1934. Demy 4to, 10/6 net. Illustrated with 63 photographs.

WESTMINSTER. By J. D. Carleton, B.A., [O.W.] *Blackie*, 1938. 5/- net, 7/6 leather. Illustrated.

THE SCHOOL STORE

The Store is situated on the ground floor of Ashburnham. It was founded in 1931 to assist the school games, for which the profits are used.

The Store is open during term time from 9.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. except on Saturdays when it closes at 2.0 p.m. All O.W.W. colours are stocked.

The Telephone Number is ABBEY 1873.