



The Elizabethan.

Vol. VI. No. II. WESTMINSTER, FEBRUARY 1890. Price 6d.

EDITORIAL.

It is by now generally known, we believe, that the *Elizabethan* is up to its ears in debt. We gratefully acknowledge, and have already acknowledged, generous help in the shape of donations from several sources, and, thanks to this and to a greatly extended list of subscribers in the School, the finances are improving, though still in a far from satisfactory position. A correspondent suggested in our issue for December a plan which (on due consideration and consultation with O.W.W.) we intend to adopt, and hereby tender him our thanks for, namely, a reduction of the bulk of the *Elizabethan*. To begin with, then, the Leader will not in future always appear, its place, when absent, being taken by the 'Westminster Worthy,' and its matter (when there is any such) being transplanted to 'School Notes.' Again, football accounts, which our correspondent bluntly characterises as 'unintelligible and useless' in their present form, will be curtailed to consist

merely of the date and place of play, teams, result, and a short criticism of the teams, especially that of the School. We are recommended to abridge 'School Notes' also, but this we should be sorry to do, especially in view of there not being always a Leader. As for the reports of the Debating Society, they will be given in a form as concise as is compatible with clear meaning, and it will be our aim to give them as far as possible the nature of an article rather than a report. The bulk of the paper will thus be greatly diminished (so as to average ten pages, or thereabouts), and will considerably lighten the expenses of printing. But, while thus retrenching, we shall welcome all literary productions, especially verse, which is all too scarce. The swans of Westminster (we believe there to be several such) are very niggardly of their strains; and now the appearance of the half-yearly piece of verse in the *Elizabethan* is quite a journalistic event, while we can remember the time when it was the exception if a number appeared without any. We hope that both Old Westminsters and Young West-

minsters will assist us by contributing articles and the like, for which we shall always, if possible, find place, and which will constitute a most substantial help to us. It appears not to be generally known in the School that leading articles in the *Elizabethan* need not, and, indeed, certainly ought not, always to be written by the Editor himself. Again, correspondence is, to our mind, a feature that should be especially encouraged, for rational letters on subjects of general interest are most valuable, as affording a variety. It is a great pity that the *Elizabethan* should in so great measure be written by one hand, for it tends towards a monotony of thought, which is most undesirable. We will conclude, then, by repeating our request for literary contributions.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 22.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, LORD PETERBOROUGH.

ALTHOUGH the fierce political struggle of the seventeenth century, and the foreign conflict of tremendous import which marked its close, were calculated both to stimulate characters of great intellectual power, and to exhibit them before the eyes of the world, it may well be doubted if we can find in the chronicles of the time any man so extraordinary as the great Lord Peterborough, whom an historian, certainly not prejudiced in his favour, has described as 'a polite, learned, and amorous Charles the Twelfth.' He was a man whose life bears the same relation to the life of the average historical character that Gilbert and Sullivan's operas bear to the tragedies of Shakspeare; and yet, in the one period of his life, when he did set to work seriously, he effected marvels, and was only kept from accomplishing impossibilities by the ingratitude of a prince who mistrusted, and the incompetence of colleagues who despised him. Had he been left in sole command of the affairs of the Archduke in the Peninsula, we can scarcely doubt that he would have gained the unprecedented glory of conquering Spain within the limits of a human life.

The family of Mordaunt was of more than respectable antiquity: the grant of the manor of Radswell, in Bedfordshire, to Osbert le Mordaunt dates from the reign of William the Conqueror; but it was not till the age of the second Tudor that a member of the family attained the honours of the peerage. The Barons Mordaunt of Turvey (such was the style of the writ of summons in 1532) seem to have been eager and not always very scrupulous partisans, but

each bearer of the title made a point of differing as widely as possible from his predecessor in politics and religion. Lewis, the third Baron, sat among the judges of Mary Queen of Scots; Henry, the fourth Baron, was imprisoned and fined on a suspicion of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot. The next bearer of the title (who was advanced by letters patent to the earldom of Peterborough in March 1628), though brought up as a Roman Catholic, was reconciled to the Church of England by the arguments of Bishop Usher, and, when the Civil War was imminent, accepted the post of General of the Ordnance in the army of the Earl of Essex, though he died before the outbreak of actual hostilities. His son Henry was among the wounded on the King's side at the first battle of Newbury, took part in Lord Holland's abortive rising of 1648, and returned, under the auspices of James II., to the bosom of the Church which his father had abandoned.

His younger brother, John Mordaunt, was also concerned in the rising which was crushed at St. Neots; after which he disappears from the pages of history until the close of the Protectorate, when he was actively engaged in the Royalist conspiracies which cost Slingsby and Hewet their lives. John Mordaunt was brought to trial with the others before a High Court of Justice, but, though he gave no signs of submission, questioning the authority of the Court with bold resolution, he was fortunate enough to be acquitted by the casting vote of the President. As soon as he was released from the Tower, he renewed his intrigues for the benefit of the exiled family; and was rewarded for his exertions some time before the Restoration by the titles of 'Baron Mordaunt of Ryegate and Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon.'

His eldest son, Charles, was born in the year which witnessed his father's trial for high treason. His mother appears to have been a beautiful and attractive woman; even the sombre Clarendon pauses to give her his good word, and Evelyn, who was intimate with the family—indeed he acted as executor to Lord and Lady Mordaunt—describes her as the 'most virtuous lady in the world.' She was daughter of Thomas Carey, the second son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth. She married John Mordaunt about a year before his trial, and bore him altogether five sons and four daughters; of the former three entered the army and one the Church.

Of Charles's early life little or nothing is known, and we might have hesitated to claim him as an Old Westminster had he not in after-life always comported himself as such. If so, he must have come under the sway of Busby's 'fruit-producing' weapon, and we may be sure that if the child was spoilt, it was for no sparing of the rod.

When he was eight years old, his father was again 'in trouble,' in the technical sense ascribed to that phrase by the criminal classes. Lord Mordaunt was impeached by the Commons on the ground of misconduct in his official position as Constable of Windsor Castle. The charges brought against him need not,

and could not, be discussed here, but the proceedings were brought to a premature and indecisive close by the pressure of more important business on Parliament. With the impeachment, however, Lord Mordaunt's public life closed, although he did not die till June 5, 1675.

His son, meanwhile, had been removed to Westminster to complete his education on the sea. As a gentleman volunteer he made several voyages, in such comfort as a man-of-war of those days could offer, under Admirals Torrington and Narborough, who were engaged in checking the ravages of the Barbary corsairs. He may possibly have witnessed the bold exploit by which Cloudesley Shovel earned his promotion to the rank of commodore in 1674; but the only record of his service at sea is to be found in the diary of the chaplain of the 'Bristol,' on board which he embarked in September 1678 'with foure servants.' The incident which the worthy chaplain records is thoroughly characteristic of young Lord Mordaunt (for he had at the time possessed that title for rather more than three years), and deserves to be given in his own words:

Nov. 3rd.—Lord Mordant, taking occasion by not being very well, would have preachd and askt the Captain's leave last night, and to that intent sate up till 4 in the morning to compose his speech. All this I myeselfe heard in agitation, and resolving to prevent him, I got up in the morning before I should have done had I had respecte to my owne health. and cam into the greate cabin, where I found the zealous Lord with our Captain, whom [the Lord, I imagine, not the Captain] 'I did so handle in a smart and short discourse that he went out of the cabin in greate wrath. In the afternoone he set on[er] of the carpentars crewe to wooke about his cabin, and I, being acquainted with it, did by my Captaine's order dischaige the worke man, and he left working, at which the Reverent Lord was so vexed that he borrowed a hammar and busied himself all that day in nayling up his hangings; but, being done on the Sabbath day, I hope the worke will not be long-lived.'

Three weeks later the chaplain records with triumph that Lord Mordaunt had been transferred to another vessel, 'and his Sunday's work is com to nothing.' The incident is well calculated to 'illustrate the young peer's versatile ambition and impatient temper, but its full humour can only be realised when we remember that he was, both now and through life, a professed free-thinker.'

We hear no more of Lord Mordaunt till 1680. On July 4 in that year he embarked with Lord Plymouth for Tangiers, where, for three years, he bore his part in the gratuitous and imbecile war which Charles II. waged to protect that fortress from Muley Ismail, the Emperor of Morocco. As an experience of irregular warfare, those three years were doubtless not without their value; but it does not appear that the future conqueror of Barcelona distinguished himself in the defence of 'Queen Catherine's dowry town,' and we may be certain that it was not from 'Kirke's lambs,' who were then in garrison there, that he learnt the humanity which afterwards distinguished him.

He returned to England and took his seat in the

House of Lords in the first Parliament of James II. His first speech was a thorough going denunciation of the policy of the reigning monarch, in which even the French ambassador, however opposed to the views of the young peer, saw much 'eloquence and cogency.' 'The House of Commons,' said Mordaunt, 'have talked of jealousies and apprehensions. What have apprehension and jealousy to do here? Apprehension and jealousy are the feelings with which we regard future and uncertain evils; the evil which we are considering is neither future nor uncertain. A standing army exists. It is officered by Papists. We have no foreign enemy, there is no rebellion in the land. For what, then, is this force maintained except for the purpose of subverting our laws?'

The speaker of those words must needs have had an unquiet life in the England of James II., and we need not wonder that before long Lord Mordaunt found it advisable to cross the seas to Holland. His ostensible object was to solicit from the Prince of Orange the command of a squadron which was fitting out for a voyage to the West Indies; his real design was to attempt to induce the Prince to make an immediate attack upon his father-in-law. William received the young lord with civility, and his advice in silence—answering at last, in general terms, that 'he took a great interest in English affairs and would keep his attention fixed on them.' Mordaunt, however, bore William no ill-will for his evasive reply, and, when the attempt which he had advocated was made at a more favourable season, he was prominent among the partisans of the House of Orange. He was rewarded by his great-grandfather's title, 'Earl of Monmouth,' which was revived in his favour, and the office of First Commissioner of the Treasury—then, it need hardly be said, of far less importance than now. However, the trammels of official life were not at all to Mordaunt's tastes, and even the pleasure of quarrelling with his principal colleagues, Godolphin on political and Delamere on personal grounds, soon palled upon him, and in the month of February, 1690, he quitted the Treasury, retaining the office of a Lord of the Bedchamber, and thankfully accepting a pension which his profuse habits made necessary to him. That William still trusted him is clear from the appearance of his name among the nine members of the Council of Regency nominated to advise Queen Mary while her husband was absent on the Continent. So far, Monmouth—to give him his new title—had led a life not much different from the ordinary life of a nobleman of the day, though his political services had been considerably overpaid by the freak of power which raised him at the age of thirty-one to preside over the finances of the nation. But there remained before him a great disgrace and a mighty achievement, which distinguished him for good and for ill, not only from the Etherages and Mulgraves, but even from the Dorsets and Whartons of his time.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and sorrow that we record Mr. Heard's appointment as head-master of Fettes College, Edinburgh. No one who has been so fortunate as to be at Westminster under him can help sharing in our pleasure that so important a post should have fallen to one who is so worthy and so singularly suitable to fill it. No one who is still here can but regret his loss.

Mr. Heard's connection with Westminster is of nearly five years' standing, dating from July 1885. He came then from Fettes, where he had been an assistant master, and whither he now returns as head-master.

We feel sure that he bears with him the best wishes and congratulations of all that know him, to which the *Elizabethan* begs to add its own.

Mr. Tanner succeeds Mr. Heard as master of Grants.

To take the places of Mr. Heard and Mr. Grenfell, two new masters are come—Mr. Ford and Mr. Edwards. The former, of Repton and Cambridge, is only temporary, and the latter, an Old Westminster, is permanent.

There has been no O.W. master here since Mr. Bovill, the late Bursar.

The following have been admitted into College :—

B. C. Boulter,
H. Y. Langhome,
E. P. Garrett,
D. Clapham,
W. C. Mayne.

Of these Clapham alone entered from the School, having previously held an exhibition.

Twelve new boys were admitted to the School, bringing the total sum, we believe, up to 225.

'Orations' took place 'Up School' on Tuesday afternoon, January 28, the piece set for recitation being 'The Journey to Emmaus' of Cowper. Watherson was best, Brailey next, but the performance was altogether below the average.

Saturday, January 25, being the first Saint's Day of the term, the Mission offertory was made, when £17. 7s. 5d. was collected, which the Head-master made up to £22.

Mr. Heard preached his farewell sermon on this occasion.

The School hours have been slightly altered, 'Abbey' being now at 9.15 for 9.0, and the whole system of morning school changing accordingly.

It has been decided that there will be no Exeat this term, the whole term coming to but eleven weeks.

The latent journalistic spirit of the School, which we continually solicit in vain for literary contributions to the *Elizabethan*, has vented itself in a new weekly newspaper styled *Westminster Truth*. It has for its avowed object the reduction of our debt, but, while duly expressing our gratitude for the kind and loyal spirit of the wish, we cannot but regret the form which it has taken.

We beg to congratulate H. R. James on getting a Professorship of Literature at Calcutta.

Also Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams, Q.C., and late Commissioner of Assize, on his being appointed to the place on the Bench vacated by the late Sir Henry Manisty. The new Judge was admitted to College in 1852. His father was Judge of Common Pleas.

The Sports will be held on March 28 and 29, the last Friday and Saturday of the term.

The 'Shop' 'Up Fields' is to be moved into the late Bat-room.

The Treasurer begs most gratefully to acknowledge the following donations :—

	£	s.	d.
The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar...	...	1	1 0
G. W. Perry, Esq. ...	...	1	1 0
W. Barnes, Esq. ...	...	0	16 0
The Rev. J. E. Robinson ...	...	0	10 6
Capt. J. Dowdeswell ...	...	0	16 0

THE MISSION.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held on January 24, to discuss complaints which have been made that the Boys' Club has not been managed as well as it might have been. It was alleged that the Superintendent, Mr. Fleetwood Williams, was not perfectly regular in his attendance at the Club, and that he was not competent to conduct the Mission without a more experienced man to guide him. The Committee adjourned for a week for further consideration of the matter, and, on January 31, decided to give Mr. Williams notice of its intention to appoint a new superintendent. The Committee came to the conclusion that an older man, who has had more experience in mission work, should be found, and a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the qualifications of any applicants for the post, and report to the Executive Committee, which will make the final appointment as soon as possible.

THE FIELDS.

OLD WESTMINSTERS v. STOKE.

THIS tie was played on Saturday, January 8, at Stoke, and resulted in a win for Stoke by 3-0. The teams were:—

STOKE.

W. Rowley, T. Clare, A. Underwood, R. Ramsay, A. Farmer, D. Brodie, J. Sayer, F. Gee, C. Baker, W. Dunn, and A. Edge.

O.WW.

W. R. Moon, C. J. M. Fox, R. T. Squire, J. E. Phillimore, Rev. A. E. Bedford, W. N. Winckworth, J. G. Veitch, P. C. Probyn, H. C. Peck, A. R. Woodbridge, and Rev. E. H. Alington.

WESTMINSTER v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on a very bad ground, under heavy rain most of the time. Result: Royal Engineers won by 3-1. Longhurst shot the goal for the School. Rivaz was very useful at back.

The teams were:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

F. G. Guggisberg (goal), W. M. Thompson and T. C. Watson (backs), H. W. Rushton, A. H. Cunningham, and R. N. Harvey (half-backs), C. M. Watkins, H. H. Turner, J. M. Colville, C. R. Dobbs, and C. W. Gwynn (forwards).

THE SCHOOL.

H. R. Blaker (goal), C. Rivaz and P. Williamson (backs), H. L. Stephenson, J. D. Gifford, and G. Shattock (half-backs), A. L. Longhurst, P. Waterfield, J. A. Willett, C. E. Page, and E. W. Woodbridge (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. CHRIST CHURCH.

Played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 1. Result: Christ Church won by 5-4. It was a well-contested and exciting game throughout. For the School, Rivaz did much good work, while Longhurst's shooting was very effective.

The teams were:—

CHRIST CHURCH.

A. J. Booker (goal), T. E. Lewin and E. L. Metcalfe (backs), L. James, H. C. Barnes, and J. Littledale (half-backs), E. Palin, A. Maclean, G. G. Phillimore, A. R. Knapp, and R. E. Olivier (forwards).

OLD WESTMINSTERS v. OLD ETONIANS.

Played at the Oval, and being the first round for the London Charity Cup. Result: O.WW. won by 8-1.

The teams were:—

O.EE.

H. N. Alston (goal), A. T. B. Dunn and C. Honey (backs), A. B. Maaten, F. Bickley, and C. Hesseltine (half-backs), G. Thesiger, A. Dickson, T. C. Weathered, L. Cotterill, and B. O. Freedom (forwards).

O.WW.

W. R. Moon (goal), R. T. Squire and C. J. M. Fox (backs), H. Wetton, W. N. Winckworth, and H. Harrison (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge, P. C. Probyn, C. R. Heath, F. Street, R. R. Sandilands (forwards).

OLD WESTMINSTERS v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Played 'Up Fields' simultaneously with the last. Result: O.WW. won by 6-0.

The teams were:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

F. G. Guggisberg (goal), W. M. Thompson and T. C. Watson (backs), H. W. Rushton, A. H. Cunningham, and R. N. Harvey (half-backs), C. M. Watkins, H. H. Turner, J. M. Colville, C. R. Dobbs, and C. M. Gwynn (forwards).

O.WW.

E. L. Dewdney (goal), E. G. Moon and A. L. Fevez (backs), J. P. Paul, F. G. Oliver, E. C. Ryde, W. M. Woodhouse, E. L. Clapham, A. J. Hemmerde, F. G. Thome, and C. F. Ingram (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. CASUALS.

Played on Saturday, February 8, 'Up Fields.' Result: A draw, 4-4.

The teams were:—

CASUALS.

E. L. Dewdney (goal), A. L. Fevez and J. P. Paul (backs), F. C. Ryde, T. W. Blenkiron, and H. H. Crawley (half-backs), S. H. Gregory, A. J. Hemmerde, C. R. W. Heath, W. M. Woodhouse, and G. H. Viner (forwards).

THE SCHOOL.

H. R. Blaker (goal), P. Williamson and C. Rivaz (backs), J. D. Gifford, H. L. Stephenson, and G. O. Shattock (half-backs), A. L. Longhurst, E. Waterfield, J. A. Willett, C. Page, and E. W. Woodbridge (forwards).

The team, generally, showed improved form and better combination. Willett and Page were best.

On Thursday, January 30, Under Elections played Home Boarders. The latter won by 2-0.

GAMES COMMITTEE BALANCE SHEET, 1889.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Levies:		Cricket Expenses:	
College	54 0 0	Professionals	64 5 0
Rigaud's	50 4 0	New Tent	12 12 0
Grant's	49 13 0	Lunches and supper	38 11 5
Home Boarders	149 12 0	Printing cards	1 7 6
Rev. W. Failes	5 10 0	Balls	31 1 6
Preparatory School		Nets, poles, &c.	1 0 6
(4 terms)	17 3 0	Bats, pads, stumps, &c.	13 15 6
Lunch, bowling, and		Six prize bats	5 8 0
supper money	42 18 0	Average bat and ball	1 16 0
Football XI.	4 15 0	Umpire for Charter-	
Athletics:		house match	3 0 0
Entrance fees	12 6 0	Drag for ditto	2 10 0
Elizabethan Club	15 0 0	Board of names	1 2 0
Masters' Fund	20 0 0	Sundries	3 16 9½
Balance from 1888	98 16 7½	Football:	
		Martin's bills	21 14 0
		Printing cards	1 0 0
		Board of names	1 2 0
		Sundries	2 16 10
		Athletics:	
		Prizes	35 0 0
		Band	5 0 0
		Printing cards	4 8 6
		New hurdles	4 2 6
		Stand for quarter cup	0 18 6
		Sundries	6 1 6
		Dressing room	3 8 10
		Wages:	
		Harris	75 0 0
		Lewis, boy, and extras	35 1 6
		Stable, horse, and forage	16 12 3
		Ground	24 2 10
		Fives and racquets	4 16 0
		Sundries, &c.	0 6 11
		Donation to pavilion	75 0 0
Balance	519 17 7½		
	23 9 3		
	<u>£496 8 4½</u>		<u>£496 8 4½</u>

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Society this term was held on Thursday, January 23. As is usual with first meetings, the attendance was very scanty and the proceedings rather dull. The House first accepted Mr. Gillett's resignation of his post as Secretary, and then proceeded to discuss some motions concerning the appointment of his successor. Finally, Mr. R. Balfour was appointed Secretary, and was allowed a coadjutor in the person of Mr. L. F. Wintle, who was elected to the new office of Under-Secretary. Another Society motion for the abolition of the Standing Committee, which motion was thrown out, brought to a close a not very exciting meeting.

The House met again on Thursday, January 30, and discussed Mr. D. Winckworth's motion: 'That this House regards cup-ties as detrimental to the best interests of football.'

Not very much time was given to this motion, as beforehand various uninteresting questions connected with the Society had to be discussed. The outcome of these discussions was that an extraordinary meeting should be held to elect new members. Moreover, the arguments on both sides of the question were soon exhausted.

The PROPOSER brought forward strong arguments against cup-ties and professionalism generally. He spoke fluently, and cited several illustrations to his remarks. No other game required an incentive like a cup, he said; why then should football require one?

The OPPOSER (Mr. A. L. Longhurst) seemed to have forgotten the wording of the motion, and discussed cup-ties from the spectator's point of view. He argued that if the people enjoyed watching cup-ties there could be no objection to them, especially as presumably the players enjoyed them too. If cup-ties went out some worse amusement would come in.

The SECONDER (Mr. H. L. Stephenson) found fault with the Opposer's view of the matter, and compared the difference between a cup-tie and an ordinary game of football to that between a prize-fight and a harmless boxing match.

The OPPOSER was the only member who spoke against the motion, and he only spoke twice.

Mr. C. A. PHILLIMORE and Mr. J. S. SHEARME also spoke for the motion, which was carried. *Ayes*: 12. *Noes*: 3. Majority, 9.

At the extraordinary meeting held on Monday, February 3, Mr. J. G. Farrar (9 votes) and Mr. H. Davidson (8 votes) were elected.

The House met on Thursday, February 6, to discuss Mr. H. L. Stephenson's motion: 'That in the opinion of this House the London County Council, as at present constituted, is not deserving of any confidence.'

There was a fair attendance of members, and considerable improvement was shown in the number of speakers. There had been some difficulties about finding an Opposer to this motion, as Mr. F. Eccles was away, but eventually Mr. J. S. Phillimore undertook it. This being rather sudden, he had not prepared a speech, which left a considerable gap in the proceedings.

The PROPOSER spoke at some length on the subject. He laid great stress on the unfairness of the elections, which were not intended to be conducted on party lines. Although through his speech he showed his partiality against the Liberals of the London County Council 'as a class'; but on the whole he treated the subject fairly, and pointed out that whereas they talked and squabbled a good deal (in spite of the frequent protests of the Chairman), they had as yet effected nothing, and, moreover, had spent a considerable sum of money. He abused their conduct about the music halls, and abused Mr. Burns (as Mr. Stephenson had done before) and Mr. McDougall pretty freely.

The OPPOSER did not answer the Proposer's argument very ably. As far as he could see, the chief crime of which Mr. H. L. Stephenson accused the County Council was, that the majority of them did not take precisely the same view of political matters as the honourable member himself. The County Council had been in office a short time only, and had not had time to effect much. They had a perfect right to endeavour to get more power—that is, to have the control of the rates and the police. Mr. Burns did not impersonate the whole Council.

The SECONDER (Mr. D. Winckworth) did not attempt to answer the Opposer's arguments very much, but brought up various other complaints against the Council. He objected to the right of women to be members of it, and said the whole Council was unrepresentative.

The next speaker was Mr. C. A. PHILLIMORE, who found fault with the Council in much the same way. The Council could not mind their own business.

The debate then became more interesting, though it is a pity that members should introduce any personalities in their enthusiasm.

Mr. A. L. LONGHURST proved that it was not the fault of the Council that the Strand had been kept in a state of repair for such a long time.

Mr. R. BALFOUR saw no reason why there should not be a few members who could not be called, in a fashionable sense, respectable. The Council represented the public, respectable as well as disreputable.

The only other speaker against the motion was Mr. G. S. GILLETT, whilst Mr. H. L. STEPHENSON spoke twice more, and Mr. L. F. WINTLE once.

The debate had been fairly hot all the way through, and great enthusiasm was shown by the supporters of the motion when the result of the division proved to be—*Ayes*: 13. *Noes*: 6. Majority for the motion 7. Afterwards Society matters were settled.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Society this term was held on Friday, January 24, when 'Love's Labour's Lost' was begun to be read. This play was finished on the following Friday, the parts on each occasion being taken as below:—

<i>King Ferdinand</i>	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Biron</i>	P. WILLIAMSON.
<i>Longaville</i>	A. L. LONGHURST.
<i>Dumain</i>	The Rev. G. H. NALL.
<i>Boyet</i>	W. T. BARWELL.
<i>Mercade</i>	R. W. KNOX.
<i>D n Adriano de Armado</i>	J. S. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Sir Nathaniel</i>	F. J. VARLEY.
<i>Holofernes</i>	The Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
<i>Dull</i>	R. W. KNOX.
<i>Costard</i>	H. L. STEPHENSON.
<i>Moth</i>	J. S. SHEARME.
<i>Princess of France</i>	G. G. S. GILLETT.
<i>Rosaline</i>	A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
<i>Katharine</i>	A. C. NESBITT.
<i>Moria</i>	J. S. SHEARME.
<i>Faquene ta</i>	F. J. VARLEY.

At the next meeting, which was held on Friday, February 7, 'King Henry VIII.' was begun to be read. The principal parts were assigned thus:

<i>King Henry VIII.</i>	The Rev. G. H. NALL.
<i>Cardinal Wolsey</i>	J. S. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Cardinal Campeius</i>	The Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
<i>Duke of Norfolk</i>	P. WILLIAMSON.
<i>Duke of Suffolk</i>	W. T. BARWELL.
<i>Duke of Buckingham</i>	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	H. L. STEPHENSON.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	
<i>Lord Sands</i>	A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
<i>Capucius</i>	A. C. NESBITT.
<i>Sir Thomas Lovell</i>	
<i>Queen Katharine</i>	G. G. S. GILLETT.
<i>Anne Bullen</i>	A. L. LONGHURST.

Obituary.

IT is with great regret that we announce the deaths of the following Old Westminsters:—

On January 1, 1890, at Eastbourne, the Rev. William Money, aged 87. The Rev. William Money was admitted into College two days after the battle of Waterloo—June 20, 1815—and left for Corpus Christi College in 1820, taking his B.A. in 1837. From 1858 to 1887 he was English Chaplain at St. Servan, in Brittany.

[From the *Morning Post*, January 31, 1890.]

The Rev. Evelyn Hardolph Harcourt Vernon, aged 70, second son of Granville Vernon, of The Grove, Notts, of which place he was Rector, 1873-1883. He was admitted to College in 1835, and went to Christchurch, but took no degree. He died at Toronto, Canada.

Walter Vere Vaughan Williams, aged 51. He was admitted to College in 1854, and left in 1858. He was a son of the late Mr. Justice Edward Vaughan Williams.

Marriages.

ON New Year's Day, at St. Stephen's Church, West Dulwich, by the Rev. J. Meek Clark, Henry Rosher James, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, to Mary Edith, daughter of Joseph Hindle, Esq., late of Earcroft, Forest Hill.

On January 14, at Farnborough, Somerset, the Rev. Vincent Gawain Borradaile, of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, N.W., son of the late Rev. Abraham Borradaile, Vicar of St. Mary's, Westminster, to Beatrice, daughter of the Rev. Henry Cooper, Rector of Farnborough.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE following extract from Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott' (vol. iii., ch. 4) may be interesting:—

'The effect of the scene in the Abbey was beyond measure magnificent. Imagine long galleries stretched among the aisles of that venerable and august pile—those which rise above the altar pealing back their echoes to a full and magnificent choir of music—those which occupied the sides filled even to crowding with all that Britain has of beautiful and distinguished, and the cross-gallery most appropriately occupied by the Westminster schoolboys in their white surplices, many of whom might on that day receive impressions never to be lost during the rest of their lives.'

[From a letter written by Scott to the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*. It describes the Coronation of George IV. in 1821.]

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The Freshmen who have come up this term are R. E. Olivier and A. J. N. Booker, at the House, and G. S. Moore, at Queen's.

The Club-room in the High Street is now open, and has been already considerably used. The position is very central, and, thanks to Probyn and Erskine, all the arrangements for our comfort have been very carefully made.

In the third round of the Cup ties the House beat Exeter, five O.W.W. playing on the winning side. Yesterday O.W.W. played the University; Bain, Harrison, Probyn, and Phillimore representing Oxford O.W.W. on the former side. The first half of the time we had a strong wind with us, and had rather the best of the game, though nothing was scored. When we changed ends, however, and had the wind against us, we were hard pressed by the University, and, although Grant-Wilson played well in goals, our opponents scored five points before 'time' was called. One of our team, unfortunately, had to leave soon after half-time.

Believe me, yours truly,
Oxford: Jan. 26, 1890. BOSPOROS.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The Fours have been rowed, and resulted, as was generally expected, in a victory for Third Trinity. We found Emmanuel very troublesome; and as some one neglected to fire the pistols at the finish, and both parties claimed the

victory, the race had to be rowed again next day, when we won by a small fraction of a second. We congratulate Smyth, who rowed splendidly at bow, on this great achievement.

The other day about twenty O.W.W. assembled down at the river for the Annual Scratch Fours. They were disposed of in three heats; the winning boat being manned by Harington, A. E. Balfour, Preece, Armitage, and Last. I have it on excellent authority that the style of rowing exhibited was such as to justify the most sanguine hopes for Westminster rowing in the future. Third Trinity succeeded in getting together two trial eights, and a very good race was rowed over the Colquhoun course; the losing boat, having 'first station,' did excellent work in breaking up the ice for their friends behind them. I must not omit to say how very much pleased those of us were who went down to Westminster for the Commemoration Service. It is a most admirable institution, and, considering the entire novelty of the idea, the success which attended every portion of it must have been most gratifying. We could not help feeling, though, that the matter did not seem to have received such general and hearty support as it merited; in which case all the more thanks are due to the Head Master for his unceasing exertions.

Trinity College, Cambridge: December 1889.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I regret very much that my last letter must have reached you too late for publication in your December number. I will try and not be remiss in future.

At the end of last term the 'Varsity Trials were rowed; Smyth, unfortunately, was again in the losing boat.

All our energies are centred on the Lent races. Our boat is coming on very well so far, and we are glad to see that some of the most promising men in it are Markham, Stevens, and Preece, at stroke, seven, and five respectively.

Viewed as a whole, the record of C.O.W. football this season is not so satisfactory as might be hoped; we labour under the disadvantage of being seldom represented by our best team. J. E. Phillimore has been playing regularly for the 'Varsity, and would certainly have got his 'blue' this term had they not settled to import an old one. Harrison has recovered from his accident, and is again taking the field.

I must not close this letter without a word of congratulation to Harington on the successful issue of his examination at the end of last term.

Trinity College, Cambridge: January 1890.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

STR,—*Magna est Veritas, et prevalebit*; otherwise I should hesitate to enter the lists against so puissant a champion as *Westminster Truth*—a champion who has, so to speak, four thrusts to my one.

As your readers are all aware, this is not the first appearance of a weekly paper at Westminster. A certain *Westminster Review*, conducted by a committee of O.W.W., whose connection with the paper was analogous to the relations subsisting between Mrs. Harris and the immortal 'Sairey,' was started in 1888, with the intention of disposing of its profits (if any) with a generosity which its successor alone seems likely to surpass. But we must not confound the *Westminster Review* with *Westminster Truth*; they have very little in common. The *Westminster Review* passed away suddenly, leaving its profits (if any) to the Mission; and the land had rest for more than a year.

In the meantime, certain other O.W.W. (or possibly this is a case of 'our old dog and another') recollected that charity should begin even nearer home than the Mission, and the appearance of *Westminster Truth* is the result of their discovery. *Westminster Truth*, as may be noticed on reference to No. 1 [All back numbers obtainable from the Editor, price 2d.—Advt.], intends to devote its profits to the *Elizabethan*. This, of course, Mr. Editor, at once disarms you, and lays you by anticipation under a heavy debt of gratitude. The *Westminster*

Review, after all, could be attacked when it went too far; but a journal which devotes itself to your interests is *ipso facto* unassailable.

At the same time, there are other persons who have your interests no less at heart, and who cannot help analysing (mentally) the chances of your profits being materially supplemented from this new source.

In the first place, is a weekly paper at all needed in the School? The news of a week seldom means more than a match and the proceedings of one or two societies. The latter, if indeed they are interesting to any save those actually concerned, can certainly afford to be left unchronicled for a month. As for matches, nothing but their actual result demands immediate notice; and this to members of the School is unnecessary, and to O.W.W., in spite of the patriotism of which *Westminster Truth* is the latest manifestation, is hardly so important as to justify the existence for a weekly paper.

But what is the use of showing the needlessness of a weekly paper? The paper does not exist because it is wanted, but because its promoters are determined to assist the *Elizabethan*. Its profits will be its justification, and, for your sake, Mr. Editor, I hope they will be large. Meanwhile, we may note that the instinct of all to take what is cheap in preference to what is less cheap has already been illustrated at Westminster; and I am afraid that the almost incredibly generous determination of the Editors to refuse subscriptions, where offered to the prejudice of the *Elizabethan*, will only cause the money to be lost to both the one and the other organ.

Certainly the contents of the journal are not such as to strengthen the *Elizabethan's* chances of profits. Of course, very few persons read Latin verses: those who don't will probably consider the publication of that effort of genius in the first number as sheer waste of space; the few who do will have noted with surprise the antithesis between the 'greatness' of Veritas as proclaimed below the title, and her shortness in the last lines. If it is on this style of composition that the benevolent Editors have based their hopes of handing over a handsome balance to the *Elizabethan*, I fear that the latter journal may yet have to repeat the oft-heard cry, 'Save me from my friends.'

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ζηλωτής.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks: *The Carthusian*, *Wykehamist*, *Wellingtonian*, *Cheltonian*, *Cambridge Review* (3), *Cliftonian*, *Durham University Journal*, *Pauline*, *Salopian*, *Camcrosshurstian*, *Fettesian*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Reptonian*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the March number of the *Elizabethan* must be sent in by March 1 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary, 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, should be forwarded to H. L. STEPHENSON, 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.