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THE  
**SHIRBURNIAN.**

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SECOND SERIES.

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"A trivial Grammar School text, but worthy a wise man's consideration."—*Bacon's Essay on Boldness.*



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JUNE, 1871.

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IGNATIUS LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS.  
1491-1556.

HE little province of Guipuscoa in the North of Spain, lying at the foot of the Pyrenees and forming part of the southern shore of the Bay of Biscay, boasted many an ancient and famous family, but none more famous than that of Bertram, Lord of Oñez and Loyola. He had a large family of sons and daughters; among the former one who was christened Inigo Lopez de Recalde, but is better known to fame as Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits. Whether he was the youngest of the children or only the youngest of the sons, is a question both uncertain and unimportant.

1491. He was born in the year 1491; and at an early age introduced by his father as a page at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, the reigning sovereigns of Spain, where he "was trained up in the graces of the Court, the exercises of chivalry, the discipline of the camp, and the observances of religion." Even in the midst of the vices of the court, he is said to have shewn the germs of that nobility and moral greatness which afterwards distinguished him, and to have refrained from swearing and gambling. Even in those early days too he displayed that power and passion for mastering and directing other men's wills which is the keynote of his whole system.

But he was not destined to remain a courtier all his life. In 1521, France and Spain were fighting for the possession of the border province of Navarre, which Francis I, then King of France, was anxious to recover for Henri d'Albert, afterwards the husband of his sister Marguerite. During the campaign, the town of Pampeluna was besieged by the French forces. The garrison was hard pressed and capitulated; but Loyola, who was present though not chief in command, scorning to surrender, retired to the citadel with one comrade and successfully urged its defenders to hold out to the last. The assault was renewed and a breach soon made in the wall by the French artillery; while defending which Loyola was himself struck by a cannon-ball and his right leg broken. His fall was the signal for an immediate surrender: but the enemy with true French generosity treated their prisoners kindly, and sent Loyola himself home to his father's castle, not far distant, to be nursed. His broken leg had been set, but set badly: and the surgeon pronounced it necessary to break the bone afresh and re-set it. The operation was performed, and borne unflinchingly: but the shock to the system was so great that fatal symptoms followed. The last religious offices were celebrated. His friends and relations bade him farewell, as though never again to see him alive. Loyola was dying.

It was the eve of the festival of S. Peter and S. Paul. Ignatius we are told, had always cherished a specially devout regard for the Prince of the Apostles; and on this night (so runs the story) before midnight as he lay on his bed slowly dying, the Apostle himself seemed to stand before him by his bedside and to lay his hand upon the wounded limb. At once the fever ceased, the pain passed away and the patient was found in the morning, not dead but restored as by a miracle from the grave to life.

However, the sufferings of Loyola were not yet over. The twice broken and re-set bone protruded from the skin; and rather than submit, if it could be avoided, to such a deformity as would render him an object of contempt and ridicule all his life, Loyola submitted calmly to tortures at the mere sight of which his attendant fainted. But the hope was vain. His leg was too much injured for him ever

to hope to shine again at Court or in chivalrous exercises ; it was shrunk, shrivelled, and shortened. He was confined to his bed for weeks. During this time, to beguile the weary hours, he read such tales of knight-errantry as the castle could supply, and when these were exhausted he fell back upon romances yet more marvellous, the legends of the Saints. Taken up in listlessness and vexation, the book gradually aroused the interest and at last enchained the attention of the reader. Loyola was himself brave and generous and devoted ; and the tale of the steady purpose and courageous self-sacrifice of the Saints of old fired the zeal of the disabled soldier. "Why should not I," he exclaimed, "with the help of God, emulate the holy Dominic or Francis?" And then on his sick bed he made a resolution, when recovered, to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem barefoot, and by daily scourgings and fastings to gain pardon for his sins. While yet excited by such thoughts and hopes as these, at midnight (so he told his friends) the virgin mother with the child Jesus in her arms suddenly appeared before his ardent gaze and continued visible for some little time. We may or may not believe the story ; one thing we must believe, that from Loyola's long illness and confinement to his bed dates that inner change of heart and devotion of himself to the service of the Virgin, which is the key to the rest of his life.

Meanwhile, day by day he gained strength both of mind and body ; and the vows made while he was lying ill were not forgotten. But the asceticism which he practised and the changed current of his thoughts made the daily life and the every day interests of his home in the mountains strange and distasteful. Accordingly, under pretext of visiting a friend, he left home, with two servants only in his train, and after proceeding a short way rewarded and dismissed them and pursued his journey alone, intending to sail from Barcelona for the Holy Land in fulfilment of his vow. First however he wished to pay his devotions at a famous shrine of the Virgin at Montserrat, the "jagged mountain," a tree-clad rock rising high into the clouds, whose top was crowned by a Benedictine monastery and church, more famous for its gold and costly offerings than even the

famous church of S. James at Compostella. It was enriched with the presents of kings, and before the altar of the Virgin seventy-five lamps, great and small, were kept burning night and day. Here then Loyola turned aside, to place himself (as it were) once more under the protection of his patroness and in the presence of the chaste Virgin-mother to take on himself the vow of perpetual chastity. At a village which he passed before reaching Montserrat, he bought the few things necessary for his intended pilgrimage,—a hempen cloak, a tunic, a rope girdle, shoes of Spanish broom, a pilgrim's staff, and a drinking bowl. His remaining money he gave away to the poor, and under cover of night bestowed on a ragged beggar the fine dress he had lately been wearing. Moreover, Loyola was a soldier; and as it was the custom for those who were about to enter any order of knighthood to arm themselves and spend one whole night in some church in fasting and prayer, he too, being about to enter on his Christian warfare, determined to follow this example. On the eve of the Annunciation (the 24th of 1522. March), he entered the church of Montserrat, and having hung up his sword and dagger, as weapons the use of which for him was over, he spent the whole night in front of the altar of the Virgin, imploring the favour of the "holy Mother of God."

Thus prepared for his new life, once more he set out for Barcelona. But not yet were his hopes to be fulfilled: for the pestilence was raging there, and he was obliged to remain for a little while at Manresa, a village not far from Montserrat. Here, like Luther, he begged his bread from door to door. Three times a day he applied the scourge smartly ("quàm accerrime") to his own shoulders; three times a day he attended prayers in the church; seven hours a day he spent in private devotion. But Loyola, like Luther, found in his asceticism not comfort but despair. He redoubled his penances; he fasted two days—four days—even a week, until health began to fail, and his confessor forbade him thus to endanger life. The thought of self-destruction even crossed his mind, and he was sorely tempted to throw himself headlong from the window of the cell which he was then occupying in the Dominican convent. And

then another form of temptation assailed him, to renounce the asceticism which seemed so useless, and return once more to the world and its enjoyments.

From this and other trials he found at last relief, not like Luther, in the counsels of friends or in Scripture, but in his own practical good sense, the quality which marked so conspicuously his own after life as well as the rules which he framed for his society. He came to the conclusion that it was not his own heart, so eager for holiness and purity, that was at fault, but the *method* which he was pursuing. Accordingly, at once and without hesitation, he abandoned the method, set down the tortures of mind he had suffered to the wiles of the wicked one, and resolved to forget for ever what was behind and concern himself with the great career just dawning upon him. Another consolation he found also, as many have found before and since Loyola's time, in external action. Crowds flocked to see and hear him, for the fame of the saint had spread; to all he lent a willing ear, to all who needed it spiritual help, nothing daunted by poverty, filth, or sin. To this period also of his life is ascribed the first idea, if not the completion of the wonderful book called "The Spiritual Exercises," which has always been looked upon by the Jesuits themselves as the kernel of their system and used as the text-book of admission to the society. It would be impossible within reasonable compass to give a satisfactory account of so remarkable a work. Described briefly, it is a scheme of penitential self-discipline, the rules of which are minute and precise and expressed in language dry and unimpassioned. The course requires twenty-eight days, which are passed by the penitent in entire solitude, except from his confessor. Every day and every hour of the day has its appointed prayer or meditation; and once a day the novice is visited by his confessor, who instructs, warns, and examines him. To aid meditation, all light is to be excluded from the cell save now and then for reading or eating; and fasting, wakefulness, and self-scourging are to be rigorously used. It has been truly said that the book of "Spiritual Exercises" is not so much a book as a method,—an "*Art of Conversion*": and it is easy to perceive

how those who have enough strength of will to pass through so trying an ordeal emerge from their month's seclusion narrow and stern enthusiasts, fit instruments of the most stringent despotism ever seen in the world.

1523. Nearly a year had been spent by Loyola at Manresa in composing the "Exercises," and in the process of his own conversion, as described above. At last, to the grief of all his friends, he set out once more on his lonely way, and, proceeding to Barcelona, there took ship in hopes of being able to fulfil the vow (so long delayed) of visiting the Holy Land. After a stormy passage of five days he reached Gaeta, and from thence, worn out with hunger and fatigue, trôd his weary way to Rome, where he arrived on Palm Sunday. But Rome was not his goal. In spite of pestilence ravaging Italy, in spite of his ignorance of the language, in spite of awful rumours of the barbarities of the Turks in the East, he begged his way steadily to Venice, the port of embarkation for Palestine. The voyage to Joppa occupied two months, and on September 4th, he set foot in the Holy City of Jerusalem.

Loyola was no ordinary pilgrim. While most of his companions were satisfied with the few days allotted to each band of pilgrims for visiting the Holy Places, and (this task done) were engaged in collecting memorials of their journey to shew when they reached home, Loyola's mind was busy with schemes for restoring the union of the Greek and Roman churches and for converting the Mahometan world to Christianity. But these could only be realized, if he were allowed to stay at Jerusalem. He begged hard for permission to do so, but it was obstinately refused. Even at the eleventh hour, when the pilgrims were mustering for departure, he was within a little of being accidentally left behind. A sudden irresistible desire came upon him to visit once more Bethlehem, the scene of our Lord's birth, and the Mount of Olives, the scene of His ascension. It was only when the muster roll of pilgrims was called, that his absence was noticed and an official sent in search of him. He met Loyola calmly descending from the Mount of Olives, and with threats and violence compelled him at once to rejoin his company,

who immediately left the Holy City. Thus, despite himself, was the founder of the Jesuits forced to abandon a task which might well have proved too much for even his zeal and enthusiasm.

1524 Loyola reached Venice early in 1524, made his way with difficulty and not a little danger through the French and Imperial armies at that time fighting in North Italy, embarked at Genoa and landed once more in safety at Barcelona. And now follows an incident in his life characteristic both of his humility and of his strength of purpose. The man of mature age, ripe in experience but a child in learning, actually went to school, and, in order to fit himself for his lifework the better, submitted for two years to the drudgery of Latin Grammar. Some of his admirers would even have us believe that he insisted on being treated like the boys in his class, and edify us with stories of his tearful submission to the rod of a too-impatient master. Be that as it may, he was able (thanks to the aid both in money and gratuitous instruction of two friends whose names deserve to be recorded, a pious lady, Isabel Rosella, and the schoolmaster Ardebal,) to make considerable progress during the two years in gaining a knowledge of Latin. So much so that he resolved to go to the Univer-  
1526. sity of Alcalá, a town lying a little to the North-East of Madrid, and famous soon afterwards (1547) as the birth-place of Cervantes. Here, like Luther at Eisenach, he was compelled to beg his bread from door to door; here too he was soon involved in grave difficulties by the zeal with which he preached to and conversed with all whom he could induce to listen. He was met by the hatred of those who hated to be reformed, the jealousy of those who preferred no reform to a reform not headed by themselves. He was accused of what he of all men abhorred, "German heresy": he was examined by the Inquisition, watched, even at last thrown into prison on a charge of having induced two ladies to abandon their homes and devote themselves to a life of poverty and nursing the sick; and it was not till the ladies returned to their homes after six weeks absence, that Loyola was set at liberty. Thwarted in his dearest hopes, he resolved to leave Alcalá for some place

where he might be free to preach and teach. But what had befallen him at Alcala befell him also at Salamanca—suspicion, jealousy, persecution, especially on the part of the Dominicans. It seemed monstrous to theologians that a student of less than a year's standing should presume to teach, before he had finished the usual four years' course; and accordingly he was forbidden by the authorities to touch upon the deeper theological subjects until he was better informed. But Loyola deeply resented the restraint thus laid upon him and made up his mind to flee from Spain and visit the great University of Paris, the centre of intellectual activity, where he might be free to obey his conscience and possibly meet with companions and disciples in the good work.

(To be Continued.)

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### SOMETHING TO THE POINT.

 ON the *Shirburnian* for November last, I was much surprised to see the firmly rooted hatred for and prejudice against Euclid, expressed by the writer of "Nothing to the Point"; the whole article shows that he began his study of Euclid with a determination not to find any pleasure or amusement in it.

Doubtless he has often derived amusement from the translations given by some of the form of passages in the Classics. I well remember one case in which the fellow had clearly not opened the book before school, and when he came to a list of names he could not get on, the master taking pity on him helped (?) him, and the result was that he made a man appear to be his own grand-daughter.

The same sort of amusement may be derived from Euclid, if you do not begin with prejudiced ideas.

The mistakes that are made are as often of an absurd character as not. For instance, one fellow at Sherborne declared that he could enclose a space with one straight line; and on being asked,

by way of illustration, how he would enclose a sheep with one hurdle, said "Put him in a corner."

Noticing the mistakes that are made is also a great help to learning Euclid, as it shows one what to guard against. As an example, take the 39th and 40th props. of the First Book: in these the words "through A" are almost always left out, and it is asserted that "no straight line except AD is parallel to BC." When once one has noticed the absurdity of such a statement, it is not likely to be forgotten again.

I will only add a hope that "Nothing to the Point" has by this time crossed the 'Donkey's-bridge', and got over the difficulties of the *reductio ad absurdum*.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Would it not be a good plan for the Second Eleven to have a colour of their own. This year there is all the more reason since a professional has been procured in order to coach them. Hoping that this short epistle will have some effect,

I remain, Yours truly,

A MEMBER.

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Dear Mr. Editor,

I have lately joined the Sherborne School Debating Club, and was told by an old member that it has, of late, much fallen off. I think this could be in a great measure remedied if the fines, mentioned in Rules 26 and 28, for absence and inattention, were more strictly enforced, as that would ensure a larger attendance.

I am, Yours truly,

BLACK-JACK.

Dear Sir,

Would it not be a good plan, as there were so few running in the previous Old Shirburnian Race, to substitute a Strangers' Race instead, in which not only Old Shirburnians might run, but also any friends of the school who might be admitted with the consent of the Stewards, or of the Captain of the Games, as it is scarcely worth while to have a race for so few as there were last time here, and by this means a large attendance might be safely expected. This plan is in vogue at many schools, and is found to be successful.

I am, Yours &c.,

A. P. S.

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Dear Mr. Editor,

Again the old, old subject, the old, old complaint—No bathing-place. I am almost ashamed of introducing it again, but it is a subject one cannot let drop; the want of a fire-engine is bad enough, but it is nothing to a bathing-place. However, I am not writing to lament over our wants, without making some suggestion which may possibly be turned to advantage. Two years ago some attempt was made, the pegs were actually laid down to mark the spot where it was to be, but between miller and landlord it came, as many projects do, to nothing. I think, however, that the locality chosen was too low down the river, because, not only is the water down there far dirtier than it would be above the town, but the place chosen being so near the mill, the miller naturally complained of the loss of water. Now I have noticed that soon after the river leaves Mr. Digby's lake and before it flows under the bridge by which the road which leads by his stables crosses it, there is a small artificial fall, and on the right side as you go down the river, there is a field which does not appear to be much used, and to be rather swampy. Now I think a good plan would be to draw water from above this fall, and make a proper bathing-place in this field, not too far from the river, so that the water may easily run back there from the bathing-place, and thus when the bathing-place is

once full, water could be kept running through continually, and the loss of water would be comparatively small, and we should get, if not clean water, certainly the cleanest there is to be got about here, and certainly cleaner than the unpleasant stuff the fellows bathe in at present.

Then as to expense: a considerable amount might be raised by voluntary subscriptions, and if any money was still owing at the completion of the bathing-place, it might be paid off by introducing season tickets, say five shillings each, to be paid for at the beginning of the bathing time. I think that more than half the school, or at the least a hundred fellows, would provide themselves with these tickets, and thus we should in a very short time be able to pay off what was owing, and be able to keep our bathing-place in a thorough state of repair.

Hoping that something may be done in the matter, and that my suggestions may prove of some little use,

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

A BATHER.

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Dear Mr. Editor,

Now that the question of having some kind of Gymnasium is being discussed, might I, through the medium of your valuable paper, suggest a convenient place for erecting parallel and horizontal bars, etc. I mean the piece of ground between the school room and the new class rooms. I should think that this piece of ground would be willingly given up for such an essential and useful purpose. Hoping that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space,

I beg to remain, Yours truly,

LOCUS OPPORTUNUS.

## CRICKET.

FIRST ELEVEN *v.* MASTERS, &c.

This match resulted in a very hardly earned victory for the Masters. Mr. Price and Morley commenced the batting, but the former was caught at the wicket when he had made two only. Upon Davis joining Morley, the Eleven had a good hour's leather hunting, Davis being ultimately secured at point after he had put together a well hit 48. Morley continued steadily increasing his score until he had made 107, when he was stumped; his innings was accomplished without a chance, and was thorough cricket all through. No one else made any stand except Mr. Blanche, who rapidly knocked off 29: the bowling was rather wild. In their first innings, the Eleven made a very poor stand, Game and C. Whitehead alone reaching double figures, the former hitting in his usual style.

The second innings of the Masters only produced 85 runs, no one giving very much trouble. The Eleven were now 219 runs to the bad, which at one time it seemed they would obtain, the first wicket not falling until the telegraph shewed 159, when H. Whitehead was stumped, after having played an exceedingly steady innings for 58 runs, over which he took exactly two hours. Game shortly followed him, clean bowled by a 'ripper' from Morley: his fine score of 103 was made without a chance. Although only 50 runs were now wanted, the remaining nine men were found unequal to the task; A. J. deWinton played well for his runs. Subjoined is the score:

## MASTERS, &amp;c.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
Rev. H. P. Price, c C. Whitehead, b Weir 2	c and b Game ... .. 15
Morley, st. C. Whitehead, b Weir ... 107	not out ... .. 5
M. R. Fortescue, c H. Whitehead, b Game 0	c Game, b Weir ... .. 11
Rev. M. T. Park, b Weir... .. 3	c H. Whitehead, b Weir ... 0
Davis, c H. Whitehead, b Weir ... .. 48	c Jones, b Weir ... .. 20
Rev. O. W. Tancock, b Weir ... .. 0	c J. deWinton, b Weir ... 0
J. Blanche, Esq., c Smith, b Game ... 29	b Weir... .. 1
W. Pulling, b Game... .. 0	b Weir... .. 0
J. Tanner, c Weir, b Jones ... .. 3	c Smith, b Game ... .. 6
J. Kennedy, Esq., b Game ... .. 6	b Weir... .. 10
C. Potheary, not out ... .. 2	b Weir... .. 13
Extras... .. 11	Extras... .. 4
Total... .. 211	Total... .. 85

## THE FIRST ELEVEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. H. Game, c Price, b Davis	... .. 40	b Morley	... .. 103
H. Whitehead, b Morley	... .. 0	st. Morley, b Price	... .. 58
E. Wallington, b Morley	... .. 0	b Morley	... .. 7
F. Edwards, b Davis	... .. 0	c and b Price	... .. 0
E. P. Smith, b Morley	... .. 7	b Morley	... .. 10
C. S. Whitehead, b Morley	... .. 13	st. Morley, b Price	... .. 8
J. P. deWinton, b Davis	... .. 0	b Morley	... .. 7
W. Moore, c Kennedy, b Davis	... .. 4	b Morley	... .. 0
A. J. deWinton, not out	... .. 8	b Morley	... .. 12
W. Weir, b Davis	... .. 1	b Morley	... .. 2
D. Jones, b Davis	... .. 0	not out...	... .. 1
Extras	... .. 4	Extras	... .. 3
Total	... .. 77	Total	... .. 211

## LIGHT v. DARK.

This match terminated in a very easy victory for the Light, by an innings and 95 runs. Game won the toss, and went in first with H. Whitehead. The latter was playing steadily until he reached out to a short one, and returned it to the bowler. Game was now joined by Wallington, and the two faced each other for some time, when the former was given out l b w. His score of 67 was made by hard hitting all round; Wallington played very carefully for 20. Smith, though somewhat drowsy at first, at length woke up and rattled off 44 in very good form. The innings closed for 188. In their first essay, the Dark only obtained 33 runs; they followed their innings and increased their former total to 93: Twynam played in his old form for 21. The bowling of Game and Smith was very much on the spot, the former obtaining four wickets with five consecutive balls.

To fill up the afternoon, the Dark put the Light in again, but they failed to reach their former total; Game ran out three men in very bad form, though he played a fine free innings of 55, including three magnificent drives for five each. Shettle was the only other who managed to reach the double figures; the innings closed for 110. Subjoined is the score:

LIGHT.	
<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
W. H. Game, lb w Twynam ... .. 67	c Whitehead, b Twynam ... 55
H. Whitehead, c and b deWinton... .. 16	run out ... .. 8
E. Wallington, c Potheary, b deWinton 20	run out ... .. 2
F. Edwards, b Moore ... .. 4	b Twynam ... .. 6
E. P. Smith, c Moore, b deWinton ... 44	run out ... .. 6
M. Fortescue, b deWinton ... .. 3	b Weir... .. 1
P. T. Clarke, c deWinton, b Moore ... 7	c Tanner, b Weir ... .. 6
T. Shettle, b Moore... .. 8	b Moore ... .. 12
H. Cox, b deWinton... .. 8	b Moore ... .. 7
J. Cockeram, not out ... .. 2	c Weir, b Jones ... .. 1
W. Pulling, b deWinton ... .. 0	not out ... .. 0
Extras... .. 10	Extras... .. 6
Total... .. 189	Total... .. 110

DARK.	
<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
D. Jones, b Game ... .. 4	b Game ... .. 0
H. T. Twynam, Esq., b Smith ... .. 11	st. Smith, b Game ... .. 21
W. Moore, b Game ... .. 0	c Clarke, b Game ... .. 3
J. P. deWinton, c Smith, b Game... .. 6	absent... .. 0
A. J. deWinton, b Game... .. 0	c Pulling, b Smith ... .. 9
L. Powys, Esq., b Game ... .. 0	b Smith ... .. 9
W. K. Weir, c and b Game ... .. 1	b Smith ... .. 3
C. S. Whitehead, b Smith ... .. 3	b Game ... .. 0
C. Potheary, b Game ... .. 5	b Smith ... .. 7
J. Tanner, c Game, b Smith ... .. 0	not out... .. 1
C. Weir, not out ... .. 0	c Whitehead, b Game ... .. 0
Extras... .. 3	Extras... .. 7
Total... .. 33	Total... .. 60

#### SCHOOL HOUSE v. SIXTEEN OF THE SCHOOL WITH MORLEY.

The result of this match proved that the School House had slightly over-rated their powers. Their first innings only produced 22 runs in all; Game and H. Whitehead were both caught off leg balls, C. Whitehead was well secured by Reader, far out. The Sixteen made 96, of which 25 belonged to Morley, who ran himself out; Weir played well for 12. In the second innings of the School House, H. Whitehead played a good and steady innings for 44, being caught in the slips from a ball getting on the handle of his bat; Game was unfortunately bowled off his body with his first ball; Edwards quickly ran up 20, though some of his hits were

anything but straight. The School had only a matter of 20 to make, which of course they succeeded in obtaining, Weir again reaching his previous total. Subjoined is the score.

## SCHOOL HOUSE.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. H. Game, c Shettle, b Weir	... .. 2	b Morley	... .. 0
C. Whitehead, c Reader, b Weir	... .. 0	c Cockeram, b Weir	... .. 5
H. Whitehead, c Morley, b Weir	... .. 0	c Weir, b Morley	... .. 44
E. W. Wallington, b Morley	... .. 3	b Morley	... .. 4
F. Edwards, b Morley	... .. 0	c Weir, b Morley	... .. 20
J. P. deWinton, b Morley	... .. 4	h w, b Weir	... .. 10
C. Potheary, not out	... .. 7	b Morley	... .. 0
E. Smith, b Weir...	... .. 2	b Morley	... .. 1
A. J. deWinton, c Morley, b Weir...	... .. 1	b Weir...	... .. 0
M. R. Fortescue, b Morley	... .. 2	not out	... .. 4
W. D. Pulling, b Weir	... .. 1	b Morley	... .. 1
		Extras...	... .. 3
Total...	... 22	Total...	... 92

## THE SIXTEEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. K. Weir, h w, b deWinton	... .. 2	c A. deWinton, b deWinton	0
F. Wilson, not out	... .. 1	b Game	... .. 0
D. Jones, b deWinton	... .. 1	st. Whitehead, b Game	... .. 7
W. Moore, c deWinton, b Game	... .. 6	st. Whitehead, b Game	... .. 27
T. Shettle, c Whitehead, b Game	... .. 1	c Whitehead, b deWinton...	0
W. Watkins, b Game	... .. 0	b Game	... .. 3
H. T. Twynam, Esq., c Smith, b Game	11	absent...	... .. 0
Morley, run out	... .. 25	c H. Whitehead, b Game	... .. 0
H. Harris, b deWinton	... .. 3	absent ...	... .. 0
C. Weir, b deWinton	... .. 12	b deWinton...	... .. 12
P. Clarke, b deWinton	... .. 0	c and b deWinton	... .. 1
J. Cockeram, c and b deWinton	... .. 3	b deWinton...	... .. 1
J. Tanner, b deWinton	... .. 3	st. Whitehead, b Game	... .. 4
C. Cory, b Game	... .. 0	run out	... .. 0
A. May, c Whitehead, b Game	... .. 6	b Game	... .. 1
H. Reader, b deWinton	... .. 5	b deWinton...	... .. 0
C. Eade, c and b Game	... .. 15	b Game	... .. 1
Extras...	... .. 2	Extras...	... .. 2
Total...	... 96	Total...	... 59

## THE SCHOOL v. THE TOWN.

This match was played on the School ground on May 27th and 30th. The Town won the toss and sent to the wickets Mr. Twynam and Morley: when 12 runs had been accredited, Mr. Twynam was well caught by Game. Morley was now joined by Mr. Price, and runs came so quickly that it was thought advisable to transfer the ball from Weir to deWinton: shortly after this Morley was run out badly; Mr. Price soon followed him, as he endeavoured to punish a shooter: the only other double figure was that of Mr. Park, who played a very steady innings of 11. The innings closed for 90.

The School was first represented by Game and Smith, and so well did they defend their timber, that when the latter retired, after a very careful innings, the telegraph shewed 50. The next three balls disposed of the next two men. At 75, Game was bowled by Morley, after a perfect innings of 59, comprised of a six, two fives, two fours, seven threes, five twos, &c. Edwards played carefully for 10: Whitehead was a long time at the wickets before he was disposed of. The innings closed for 112 runs.

In the second innings of the Town, the most remarkable feature was Fortescue's well made 37; he played an exceedingly good innings all through: Mr. Price took a long time to make his 14, and was eventually bowled by a "yorker"; Mr. Powys hit up his runs off three overs. The tenth wicket fell for 123 runs. Four wickets of the School produced 47 runs; the Match was left drawn. Subjoined is the score.

THE TOWN.			
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
Mr. Twynam, c and b Game ... ..	14	b Game ... ..	14
Morley, run out ... ..	20	b Game ... ..	5
Mr. Park, b Game ... ..	11	b Game ... ..	11
Mr. Price, b deWinton ... ..	22	b Game ... ..	14
Mr. Blanche, b deWinton ... ..	0	b Game ... ..	5
Mr. Kennedy, b Game ... ..	0	b Smith ... ..	6
Mr. Powys, b deWinton ... ..	0	c Whitehead, b Game ...	14
Mr. Miller, run out ... ..	5	run out ... ..	2
Mr. Knatchbull, b deWinton ... ..	8	b Smith ... ..	4
Mr. Fortescue, not out ... ..	3	not out ... ..	37
Mr. Clarke, c Game, b deWinton ...	3	c Weir, b Smith... ..	6
Extras ... ..	4	Extras ... ..	7
Total ... ..	90	Total ... ..	123

THE SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
W. H. Game, b Morley ... .. 59	b Price ... .. 11
E. P. Smith, b Morley ... .. 9	c Twynam, b Morley ... 15
D. Jones, b Morley ... .. 0	
C. E. Potheary, b Morley ... .. 0	not out ... .. 6
F. Edwards, b Morley ... .. 10	
C. Whitehead, c Park, b Twynam ... 16	
W. Moore, b Morley ... .. 1	
J. P. deWinton, c Clarke, b Park ... 6	
W. Weir, b Park ... .. 0	
J. Cockeram, b Twynan ... .. 2	b Twynam ... .. 1
T. Shettle, not out ... .. 0	b Twynam ... .. 11
Extras ... .. 9	Extras... .. 3
Total ... .. 112	Total... .. 47

SHERBORNE SCHOOL DEBATING CLUB.

COMMITTEE.

A. J. DEWINTON, *President*,  
 J. TANNER, *Vice-President*,  
 C. S. WHITEHEAD, *Secretary*,

W. H. GAME,  
 H. WHITEHEAD.

May 2nd...Proposed, C. Whitehead—"That it is inexpedient for the Government at present to assist unemployed workmen to emigrate."

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
*C. Whitehead	*Game
*H. Whitehead	*Crawford
Hancock	*deWinton
	*Peter
	*Warry
	Leggatt
	Tanner
	Venn

May 9th...Proposed, M. S. Crawford—"That privateering is of no practical benefit to a country at war."

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
*Crawford	*C. Whitehead
*deWinton	*Hancock
*Peter	*Game
*Tanner	*H. Whitehead
Venn	*Warry
	*Jones
	Leggatt

May 16th...Proposed, W. H. Game—"That public amusements are too much confined to the rich."

*Ayes.*

\*Crawford  
\*Hancock  
\*Jones

*Noes.*

\*C. Whitehead  
\*H. Whitehead  
\*Warry  
\*Peter  
\*Eastment  
\*Leggatt  
Venn

At this meeting, Messrs. Whiteley, Ashworth, and May, were duly elected.

May 23rd...Proposed, M. S. Crawford—"That the Franchise ought not to be extended to women."

*Ayes.*

\*Crawford  
\*H. Whitehead  
\*C. Whitehead  
\*Whiteley  
\*deWinton  
\*Peter  
\*Ashworth  
Hancock  
Leggatt  
Venn  
Tanner  
Iremonger  
May

*Noes.*

\*Game  
\*Warry

May 30th...Proposed, C. Whitehead—"That the invention of fire arms is not beneficial to the world at large."

*Ayes.*

\*C. Whitehead  
\*Crawford  
\*deWinton  
\*H. Whitehead  
May

*Noes.*

\*Whiteley  
\*Warry  
\*Peter  
\*Jones  
\*Leggatt  
\*Tanner  
Game  
Venn  
Hancock  
Watson

*An Asterisk is prefixed to the name of every Member who spoke during the Debate.*

### OLD SHIRBURNIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

In accordance with the notice previously sent out, a General Meeting was held in London, on Monday, the 19th December, 1870, for the purpose of discussing the position of the Fund, and making arrangements for its permanent management. The following Old Shirburnians were present :—

AUSTIN, E. J.	FRERE, REV. E. T.
BABINGTON, R.	HENLEY, E. F.
BADCOCK, A. P.	HIGHMORE, J. N.
BALL, REV. F. J.	HUTCHINS, P. B.
BEADON, R. J.	LAWRENCE, T. N.
BOODLE, R. W.	PARSONS, J.
BUCHANAN, T. R.	PRICE, REV. H. P.
CHATTERIS, C.	RAWLINSON, REV. H. J.
EDWARDS, Z.	SPARKS, A. B.

The Rev. H. J. Rawlinson having been called to the chair, letters relating to the subject from several Old Shirburnians were laid upon the table, together with letters from The Rev. C. E. Hammond and Messrs. G. A. R. Fitzgerald, A. N. Malan, E. L. Tuson, and C. J. Upcott, regretting their inability to attend the meeting. A statement of accounts was also produced, showing a subscription list of sixty-two members, and a sum in hand of £50 : 13 : 8, being the balance left (after deducting expenses) upon £52 : 7 : 0, the gross sum received up to date.

After a short statement by Mr. Northmore Lawrence, pointing out the development, present position, and prospects of the Fund, the Chairman read to the meeting the Resolutions (copies of which were in the hands of those present) which it was proposed to pass,

and which, after being fully discussed in detail, were ultimately agreed to in the following form :

1. That by means of the Donations and Annual Subscriptions of Old Shirburnians a fund be established for the purpose of founding Scholarships at Sherborne School.
2. That the fund be called "The Old Shirburnian Scholarship Fund," and the Scholarships to be given, "Old Shirburnian Scholarships."
3. That the Annual Subscription be *One Guinea*, and that any sum exceeding that amount be treated as a Donation.
4. That a Committee be appointed consisting of fifteen members, of whom not less than two shall be residents in London, one in Sherborne, and two, Undergraduate Members of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.
5. That the two Undergraduate Members shall cease to be on the Committee upon taking their B.A. Degree or previously leaving the University.
6. That of the other Members *three* shall retire in rotation in each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
7. That all vacancies shall be filled by the Ballot-Vote of the Committee, who shall, before filling any vacancy, publish a notice of their intention to do so, and the name of their nominee, in the *Shirburnian* at least one month before such election shall be made.
8. That at a General Meeting *ten*, and at a Committee Meeting *five*, shall form a quorum. In both cases all questions shall be decided by the vote of the majority of the Members present. The Chairman shall have a casting vote.
9. That the Committee shall appoint five of its Members, one of whom shall be Secretary and one Treasurer, to act as an Executive Committee, for such time and with such powers as they shall direct.
10. That the Secretary shall, by at least one month's notice, call not less than one General Meeting of the Subscribers in every year.
11. That the Secretary shall, at the request of any three members of the Committee, convene a Committee Meeting, and shall call at least one such Meeting in every year.
12. That the Annual Subscriptions shall become due on the first day of November in each year, and the Treasurer shall send for publication in the December Number of the *Shirburnian* a list of the Subscribers for the current year, and a statement of his accounts.
13. That an account shall be opened at a Bank to be appointed by the Committee in the name of "The Old Shirburnian Scholarship Fund," into which Subscriptions may be paid either directly or through the Treasurer. The account shall be drawn upon in the name of the Treasurer, whose cheques shall be countersigned by some Member of the Sub-Committee.
14. That the sum offered in Scholarships at any one time shall not exceed the amount then at the disposal of the Committee.

15. That the Treasurer shall hand over to the Head Master by half-yearly instalments the amount to be given in Scholarships in each year; power being reserved to the General Committee to withdraw any Scholarship upon the representation of the Head Master.
16. That all Donations shall be applied as the Committee shall think fit.
17. That the Scholarships shall be held by boys whilst at the School, and the annual value of any one Scholarship shall not exceed the amount of the yearly Tuition Fees. With these reservations, the disposition of the Fund shall be left to the discretion of the Rev. H. D. Harper, so long as he shall remain Head Master of Sherborne.

The following were elected and have consented to serve as Members of the General Committee.

BEADON, R. J.	MALAN, A. N.
BENNETT, F. E.	PERRY, W. C.
BUCHANAN, T. R.	PRICE, REV. H. P.
EDWARDS, Z.	RAWLINSON, REV. H. J.
HAMMOND, REV. C. E.	SPARKS, A. B.
HENLEY, E. F.	TUSON, E. L.
HUTCHINS, P. B.	UPCOTT, L. E.
LAWRENCE, T. N.	

The meeting, which had lasted for more than two hours, then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At a Meeting of the General Committee held on the 24th of April, 1871, at No. 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, the following were duly elected to be the present Executive Committee :

R. J. BEADON,  
 E. F. HENLEY (*Treasurer*),  
 T. NORTHMORE LAWRENCE, (*Honorary Secretary*),  
 Rev. H. P. PRICE,  
 A. B. SPARKS.

At the same meeting it was determined that the sum of £63 : 0 : 0 should be handed over to the Rev. H. D. Harper for Scholarships during the current year.

A financial statement and list of the Subscribers for the year 1870-71 is subjoined :

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To 59 Annual Subscriptions of one guinea for the year 1870-71 ... ..	61	19	0	By Printing, J. Tiver ... ..	1	0	6
To 3 Donations ... ..	3	3	0	„ Postage, petty expenses, &c. ... ..	14	5	
„ Donation, H. S. Beadon, in lieu of annual subscription ... ..	14	0	0	„ Hire of room for General Meeting ... ..	7	6	
„ Interest on deposit account ... ..	7	0		„ Printing, J. Tiver ... ..	1	9	0
	79	9	0		3	11	5
Less short paid... ..	2	0		Balance... ..	75	15	7
	£79	7	0		£79	7	0
To Balance viz. ... ..				On Deposit Account with London and Joint Stock Bank	75	15	7
Annual Subscriptions still due ... ..					6	6	0

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

- Adams, W. P. C., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
Austin, E. J., Trin. Coll., Oxford  
Babington, R., Admiralty, Whitehall  
Badcock, A. P., Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W.  
Ball, Rev. F. J., S. John's Parsonage, Vassall Road, S. W.  
Barton, J., Keble College, Oxford.  
Beadon, H. S., Secretariat, Calcutta.  
Beadon, R. J., Inner Temple  
Bennet, E. G., 48th Regiment  
10 - Bennett, F. E., New College, Oxford  
Bennett, S. A., Ball. Coll., Oxford  
Boodle, R. W., Magd. Coll., Oxford  
Brodie, B. F., Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House  
Buchanan, T. R., Inner Temple  
Carlyon, A. K., 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.  
Chatteris, C. E., 1, Gresham Buildings, E.C.  
Coleridge, E. H., Hanwell Rectory, Middlesex  
Davies, E., 13, Dock Street, Newport  
Downes, W. H., Bishopsteignton, Devon  
20 - Easton, P. P., Pemb. Coll., Oxford  
Edwards, Z., Lincoln's Inn  
Fenn, E. H., Middlesex Hospital, W.  
Fenn, E. L., Nayland, Suffolk  
Ffooks, J., S. Alban's Hall, Oxford  
Firth, Thomas  
Forman, A. F. E., Trin. Coll., Oxford  
Frere, Rev. E. T., Harpenden, S. Alban's  
Game, G. B., 38, Threadneedle St., E.C.  
Goldsmith, H. St. B., Sherborne (donation for 1870)

- 30 - Gould, F., Lincoln's Inn  
 { Gray, M. T., 7, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
 Gray, A., 7, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
 Griffith, G. W., Cadoxton, Neath, Glamorgan  
 Hall, E. S., Wor. Coll., Oxford  
 Hammond, Rev. C. E., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
 Heathcote, J. C., Oriel College, Oxford  
 { Henning, C. M., Sherborne  
 Henning, F., Sherborne  
 Henning, G., Caius Coll., Cambridge } (donation for 1870)
- 40 - { Henley, A. A., S. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.  
 Henley, E. F., 2, Bedford Row, W.C.  
 Highmore, N., Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House  
 Hutchins, P. B., Inner Temple  
 Lawrence, T. N., Lincoln's Inn  
 Lethbridge, W. B.  
 { Malan, A. H., Keble College, Oxford  
 Malan, A. N., Eagle House, Wimbledon  
 Malan, E. C., Worcester Coll., Oxford  
 Marshall, C. H. T., 6, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
- 50 - Miller, H., Osborne, Sherborne  
 Mogg, W., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
 Monro, A., Oriel Coll., Oxon  
 Parsons, J., 8, Brunswick Place, Swansea  
 Perry, W. C., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
 Perry-Keene, Rev. C. J., Halsall, Ormskirk  
 Powys, Capt. L. A., 59th Regiment  
 Price, Rev. H. P., Sherborne  
 Rawlinson, Rev. H. J., Berkhamstead, Herts  
 Sparks, A. B., 14, Mincing Lane, E.C.
- 60 - Tamplin, C. H., 33, Old Burlington St., W.  
 Tancock, C. C., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
 Tuffnell, R. J., Ex. Coll., Oxford  
 { Tuson, E. L., Pemb. Coll., Oxford  
 Tuson, W. H., West of England Bank, Bristol  
 Upcott, C. J., Manor House, Callompton  
 Upcott, W., Knowle, Callompton  
 Upcott, L. E., C. C. Coll., Oxford  
 Ward, J., Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House
- 69 - Wood, R., Ex. Coll., Oxford

Any Shirburnians, whose names are not included in the above list, but who may be desirous of subscribing to the Fund either for the present or the following year are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary.

## SCHOOL NEWS.

The Old Fellows' Match is fixed for July 8th and 10th; if enough names are sent in, a second eleven will be chosen. Names to be sent to The Rev. H. P. Price, Long Street, Sherborne.

The following Out-matches also are fixed :

June 1st.—K. S. S. v. 7th Fusiliers,...at Sherborne.

„ 8th.—K. S. S. v. Guildford, „

„ 15th.—K. S. S. v. Kingston Park, „

„ 22nd.—K. S. S. v. Clifton College,...at Clifton.

Several meteorological instruments have arrived here, including a rain gauge, barometer, several thermometers, &c.

Three Scholarships raised by the subscription of some former pupils of the School, of the value of £21 (or the tuition fees) will be offered for competition at the Entrance Examination after the Mid-summer Holidays, on Thursday, August 31st, 1871, for boys not exceeding 13, 14, and 15 years of age respectively.

Papers will be set in (1) Greek and Latin Grammar, (2) Translation, with dictionaries, of Latin and Greek into English and English into Latin, (3) Mathematics.

The successful candidates will hold the Scholarships for one year only, but will be re-eligible; and it is probable that the number of similar Scholarships will be largely increased next year.

Boys already in the School are eligible.

## NOTICES.

We beg to acknowledge the following :

The *Epsomian*, Nos. 4, 5, 6. The *Tonbridgian*, No. 120.

The *Blackheathen*, No. 25.

The subscription for single Numbers for the year July, 1870, to July, 1871, is 3s. 10d. Post Office Orders to be made payable to A. J. deWinton, King's School, Sherborne, Dorset.



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### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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No contribution will be inserted which is not the *bond fide* production of some one who is, or has been, a member of the School.

No anonymous contributions will be accepted: but the full name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened if the article be rejected.

If an article is to be continued in successive numbers, the whole is to be sent in at once.

N.B.—No contributions will be returned.

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Declined with thanks—"A peep at the Sigurd."

Reserved for further consideration—"Beggars and their Dodges."

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*Contributors are requested to write legibly, and only on one side of the paper.*