



Deus Aut Doctrina Vix.

The Mitre

Christ Church School Magazine

(Past and Present)



For

Michaelmas Term, 1922.

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HEADMASTER'S FOREWORD.

Being a great believer in early rising I am writing this foreword at precisely 1 a.m. There is (fortunately) nothing else quite like the early morning—that is in the vicinity of 1 a.m.; it is the time (so we are told) when spirits are abroad, and—more important—when the fire has gone black out and one's wits are befogged; and it must have been at some such time that even great Homer nodded. In a word, it is decidedly unearthly, and yet not heavenly. After which apology, you will surely not expect much.

By the aid of five or six Sternian blank pages, of course, this foreword could be made of an eminently respectable length—of five or six pages in fact. But we shall use no such adventitious aids. Paper is expensive, and nonsense may be got anywhere, so we shall give you no more of it here.

Since the beginning of the year, everything has been quite satisfactory with us. We could wish for more, but we can (for the present) be content with what we have, and it is pleasing to watch the progress of the School. Good work is being done in the classrooms; games are receiving the assiduous care of an enthusiastic sportsmaster; rowing should soon take its place as a School sport; and the tone of the School is excellent. On the whole we are looking forward to a successful year, and to an increased enrolment in 1923.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Acknowledgments.—Our best thanks are due to Mr. White and his concert party, who on the occasion of our "Book Evening" provided us with an excellent evening's entertainment. For music-lovers a varied programme of high-class music was arranged, while a series of comic songs earned the enthusiastic applause of the younger generation. We regret that we were unable to obtain anything like a complete list of those parents and friends who so kindly brought books for the Library, but we offer them, one and all, our sincere thanks. We should also like to thank Mrs. Hayward for a generous donation. As a result of the evening the Library benefited to the extent of a hundred volumes, and we intend to add another twenty or thirty from Library Funds.

We have also to thank Mr. Stewart, of Claremont, who greatly assisted us by lending us a number of chairs for the Book Evening and for the Boat House Fete.

Congratulations.—To Edwards on being appointed a prefect; to Lovegrove and Turner on their appointment as Assistant Librarians; and to Hales, Gibson i, Unbehaun i, Martell, and Connor on gaining their football colours.

Health.—"If winter comes"—can epidemics be kept away? That is the question one generally asks oneself at the beginning of the winter term. Fortunately, we managed to weather the storm, and no serious cases of illness were reported during the term. At present we are enjoying the warmer weather, and—save for an occasional eclipse—getting a better glimpse of the sun.

Holidays.—Apart from the short mid-term break, we have had only two holidays during the term—King's Birthday and a half-day near term-end. We assembled as usual on King's Birthday, but after we said Prayers for the King

and sang the National Anthem, we were free for the day. As we had all worked hard to ensure the success of the Fete, the Headmaster gave us a half-day off to see the Victorian footballers play our men, and to enable the XVIII. to pick up some of the finer points of the game.

CONFIRMATION.

We are glad to report that twelve Christ Church boys were confirmed during the term, namely, Connor, Giles, Evans, May, Ling, Durkin, Berryman, Wardell-Johnson, Sewell, Millington, Fulton and Turner. The confirmation classes were held at Christ Church, and the service, which was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, was crowded to overflowing, numerous people being unable to gain admittance. For all those who were confirmed a Choral Communion Service was held on October 1st, the preacher again being the Archbishop.

BOAT HOUSE FETE.

The great social event of the term was, of course, the School Fete, which was held in glorious weather in the School House, on Saturday, August 11th. For weeks previous, an energetic band of workers, headed by Mrs. Thompson, the Matron and Miss Ross, did everything possible to make the Fete a success; and a success it was in every respect. The Fete was declared open by Mr. Justice Burnside, who, in a happy speech, spoke of the advantages of rowing in a school curriculum. The ceremony over, the large crowd of people made their way to the Stalls, which were tastefully decorated with the Section Colours—brown, red and green. Apart from the Stalls which provided sweets, cakes, millinery, fancy goods, fruit, preserves, vegetables, flowers and various other things, there were numerous side-shows, such as shooting galleries, nail-driving, clock-golf and guessing competitions, bran dips, fishing ponds, art galleries, surprise packets, fortune telling and dancing. Among the most popular of the side-shows was the Hoop-la Stall, which was conducted in a vigorous manner by the Old Boys, and returned a handsome profit. Afternoon tea and

high-tea were also provided at the School, and proved a great attraction.

As a result of the day's work a sum of over £150 was obtained, and this should enable us to put up a Boat House during the Michaelmas Term.

A pleasing feature of the Fete was that practically all the proceeds were clear profit, there being very few expenses. This result was due, of course, to the magnificent generosity of parents and friends who sent us all manner of saleable goods. To these we offer our warmest thanks, but their greatest pleasure will probably be in seeing Christ Church School the possessor of a Boat House, and Christ Church boys on the river. We also desire to thank those gentlemen who have promised us support, and also those ladies and gentlemen who have most generously sent us donations.

As the fund has not yet been closed, we shall hold over a statement of receipts until next issue, but it is possible to give approximate figures. On Fete day Queenslea was easily first with a magnificent contribution of about £60; Highbury and Romsey also did remarkably well and handed in about £35 each; while the Old Boys' contribution was slightly more than £20. The popular baby competition was won by the Highbury 'baby'—Daly.

It goes without saying that a vast amount of work was put into the Fete, but many hands made (comparatively) light work, and masters, Miss Ross, and boys threw themselves into their work with a will. A special meed of praise is due to the Matron, who worked tirelessly for many weeks; to Mr. Wheeler who gave many hours to the combined duties of secretary and "artist"; to Mr. Sudlow who worked—well, just like Mr. Sudlow; to the Old Boy's Association, and to all those who helped us towards success.

SECTION NOTES.

[The Editor feels bound to state that he can accept no responsibility for the accuracy (or otherwise) of these Notes. All the sections seem to be supreme in all things—win, lose or draw; and the Editor candidly confesses that a careful perusal of the Notes has failed to enlighten him as to who won what, when (or if) it was won; and where and why. Still, "This is truth to me, and that to thee"; and as the geologists (or is it the biologists?) would say, there may, as in the case of an allegory, be a deep sub-soil of truth beneath the superficial stratum of impossibility.]

HIGHBURY.

Since last term this Section has made great strides in games, and at football we are supreme. At the end of last term Robins left, and his loss considerably weakened our football team, until the arrival of Martell restored some of its strength. We have played two section matches: of these we were unfortunate in losing the first to Queenslea, who in wet weather, beat us by one or two points; while Romsey very luckily managed to score a few goals against our mammoth score of—but we shall not mention scores in case it flatters us.

In the first eighteen we have eight members who, in match after match, render a good account of themselves, and as there are only three who gain points, the others have to wait till next time for their turn. Hales is our chief scorer.

At the fete we had only one stall, which took nearly as much as all the others put together, and only their multiplicity of stalls saved them.

But wait until next term! With the running and cricket the other sections will have to be very careful, if they wish to be within a hundred points of us.

QUEENSLEA NOTES.

"The only section," as one of our recruits calls it, has gathered fresh laurels by collecting £60 odd for the boat house which will shortly be erected on the river front. Members of the section who do not show to advantage in the mimic warfare of the playing fields, demonstrated that they could distinguish themselves in the peaceful pursuit of the elusive shilling. The worst blow we have sustained this term is the loss of Brown, one of the prefects. A fine straight, and honourable lad, whose cheerful grin and happy "insonciance" endeared him to everyone, he goes out to meet the world. Queenslea has every confidence that the torch he carries will light his path and reflect the glory of Christ Church School.

Edwards has been appointed Prefect for the Top dormitory; peace is maintained, and all hands "burble" under the shower in the morning. Edwards, by-the-way, did remarkably well with Clock Golf for the section on Fete Day, for he collected 30/- in three-penny bits. Fulton, too worked hard with a box of chocolates on which he realised some 27/-, but it is impossible to enumerate all the workers; to those who would know their names we say "Are they not written on the section list at Big School?"

Only one inter-section match has been played this term—that against poor old Highbury. We shall draw a veil over the painful recollection. The section points are: Queenslea 294, Highbury 165, Romsey 121. And that's that.

ROMSEY NOTES.

The great and famous Romsey section has been undergoing a period of quiet repose this term. We have been content to sit by, for once, and watch our poor fellows of Highbury and Queenslea strive to gain as large a lead on us as possible; for we know, and they are beginning to realise, that they will need every point next term when our unquestionable superiority in all three branches of sport—tennis, cricket, and running—will be proved.

In football we have quite held our own, and, although we have not been eminently successful, we have shown Highbury, at least, that even when we do sit back, we are not

opponents to be despised. Queenslea gained a meritorious victory over both Highbury and Romsey together. It was a very good match, but we put down Queenslea's success as due to their three best players, Drummond, Edwards and Mudge; without these even Highbury could have beaten them, and, of course, it would have been an extremely simple task for Romsey.

No wonder the other sections are pleased. Owing to adverse weather conditions we have been unable to secure any section tennis. They must have profited by their discomfort of last term, and engaged the services of Jupiter Pluvius. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the term some tournaments were arranged, and the issue, naturally, was that Rooney of Romsey section headed the boy's division.

At the grand Boat-shed Fete we were very successful owing to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Thompson. To gain £37 out of such unattractive produce as vegetables and jams was extremely good, and even then we were only second to Queenslea, who had the very remunerative stalls of sweets and refreshments.

That is all we need say. Wishing a good holiday to all, and advising Highbury and Queenslea to make full use of it (for they will need all their strength next term to keep up even a semblance of their show against Romsey), we will bring our brief review of the term's events, and our prognostications for next term, to a close.

SCOUT TROOP.

During the term Mr. Patterson, Metropolitan Commissioner for Scouts, visited the school, and gave an address on the aims, benefits, and ideals of the scout movement. A troop of about 30 is now in process of formation. We are not fit to appear on the parade ground for critical inspection yet, but next term we shall "clap into it roundly." Mr. Wheeler is Scoutmaster, Connor, Turner, Atkinson, Wardell-Johnson, Durkin and Sewell are Patrol-leaders; and knots, scout laws and signs are conversational topics of absorbing interest. Help of every sort will be welcomed, and mothers of day boys are earnestly requested to exercise forbearance, when their bairns meet their brother scouts at school after tea.

FOOTBALL.

We have to record this season a series of defeats relieved by only three victories. At the time of writing the under 14 team has defeated Woodbridge House School in two successive matches, and the First XVIII has proved too good for the Old Boys' team. We have still to meet the Perth High School's second XVIII in a return match and the under 15 team have to play the Guildford Grammar School.

The standard of play throughout the school has been raised this year, though every team has had a "tail." The back line, the followers, and the half-forwards in the First XVIII are all good, but their efforts were counteracted by the full forwards, who, though individually good, would not keep their places. Instead, they made a practice of going down to the half-forward line with the natural result that the opposing goalkeeper returned the ball nearly every time it came to him.

The followers were good on the ball, but sometimes marred the excellence of their play by failing to keep up with the game. This was the result of their trying to do the work of the backs and forwards as well as their own. The backs were consistently good, but like the forwards, had a tendency to bunch in front of goals instead of keeping the game open. These tactics are disastrous when employed by a light team like ours against a heavier side; the heavier team will win by sheer weight. The half-forward line was good and usually managed to send the ball further forward. They were not often beaten by the opposing half-backs. Special mention must be made of the rovers in all teams, who almost without exception played splendidly from start to finish. We are not at all discouraged by our defeats, for every team has the satisfaction of knowing that it has played its best. Following are the results of matches played this term:—

FIRST EIGHTEEN.

Wednesday, June 21st.—v. P.M.S. II, at P.M.S.
Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.M.S., 21.29.

C.C.S. 1.6.

Best players:—Drummond, Atkinson and Gibson (i).

Saturday, June 24th.—v. C.E.G.S. II, at Guildford.
Result:—Lost.

Scores—

C.E.G.S. 6.5.

C.C.S. 4.3.

Best players:—Drummond, Edwards and Brown.

Saturday, July 8th.—v. P.H.S. II, at King's Park.
Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.H.S. 10.15.

C.C.S. 7.8.

Best players:—Drummond, Edwards and Hales.

Wednesday, July 26th.—v. P.M.S. II, at Claremont.
Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.M.S. 18.16.

C.C.S. 8.7.

Best players:—Drummond, Unbehaun and Edwards.

Saturday, July 29th.—v. O.B.A. at Claremont.
Result:—Won.

Scores—

O.B.A. 1.11.

C.C.S. 12.9.

Best players:—Drummond, Brown, Edwards and Hales.

Saturday, August 5th.—v. C.E.G.S. II, at Guildford.
Result:—Lost.

Scores—

C.E.G.S. 3.14.

C.C.S. 0.1.

UNDER FIFTEEN.

Wednesday, June 14th—v. P.H.S. at King's Park.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.H.S. 24.26.

C.C.S. 1.2.

Best players:—Hales, Lovegrove and Durkin.

Friday, June 23rd—v. S.C. at Claremont.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

S.C. 18.18.

C.C.S. 1.2.

Best players:—Hales, Lord and Durkin.

Saturday, July 1st—v. C.E.G.S. at Guildford.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

C.E.G.S. 21.29.

C.C.S. 1.0.

Best players:—Lovegrove, Hales and Cavalier.

Wednesday, July 12th—v. P.M.S. at Claremont.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.M.S. 14.16.

C.C.S. 1.0.

Best players:—Durkin, Lovegrove and Bowes.

Wednesday, July 19th—v. P.M.S. at P.M.S.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.M.S. 18.18.

C.C.S. 0.3.

Best players:—Lovegrove, Durkin and Sudlow.

UNDER FOURTEEN.

Wednesday, June 21st—v. W.H.S. at Claremont.

Result:—Won.

Scores—

W.H.S. 3.5.

C.C.S. 10.7.

Best players:—Bowes, Berryman II, and Sudlow II.

Wednesday, July 26th—v. W.H.S. at Guildford.

Result:—Won.

Scores—

W.H.S. 3.6.

C.C.S. 5.14.

Best players:—Sudlow I, Bowes, and Lord.

UNDER THIRTEEN.

Saturday, June 10th—v. G.P.S. at Guildford.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

G.P.S. 29.20.

C.C.S. 0.2.

Best players:—Lord, Berryman II, and Hamilton.

Saturday, June 17th—v. P.H.S. at Claremont.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

P.H.S. 2.4.

C.C.S. 0.6.

Best players:—Lord, Bowes and John.

Wednesday, July 5th—v. G.P.S. at Claremont.

Result:—Lost.

Scores—

G.P.S. 7.10.

C.C.S. 3.0.

Best players:—Lord, John and Berryman (i).

Saturday, July 8th—v. W.H.S. at Guildford.

Result:—Lost.

Scores:—

W.H.S. 7.10.

C.C.S. 0.2.

Best players:—Sudlow II, Young, and Martin.

Saturday, 22nd—v. P.H.S. at King's Park.

Result:—Lost.

Scores:—

P.H.S. 5.3.

C.C.S. 0.3.

Best players:—John, Lord, Shipard and Sudlow II.

UNDER TWELVE.

Saturday, July 8th—v. W.H.S., at Guildford.

Result—Lost.

Scores:—

W.H.S., 9.6.

C.C.S., 2.6.

Best players: Martin, Young, Cantor.

Wednesday, July 19th—v. G.P.S., at Claremont.

Result—Lost.

Scores:—

G.P.S., 9.12.

C.C.S., 1.1.

Best players: Bowers, Berryman ii., Cantor i.

THE FIRST EIGHTEEN.

Drummond (Captain).—Has led the team well and was usually the mainstay of the team. His marking has improved tremendously this year, and his kicking has gained in accuracy. His chief fault is that he has not enough confidence in the ability of the rest of the team.

Mudge (Vice-Captain).—Centre half forward. A safe mark and good kick; good change ruck. A reliable player, but rather too stolid. With a little more dash he would be very hard to beat.

Edwards.—Left half back. A rugged player, and the mainstay of the back line. His marking is fair and kicking good. Must learn to keep his head up when on the ball.

Lovegrove.—Left half forward. Has improved greatly since last year. Far more self-confident and usually disposes of the ball to the best advantage. A good mark and an accurate kick.

Giles.—Centre half back. Kicks and marks well. Has shown to better advantage since his inclusion in the back line. Slow to secure the ball, but having done so usually clears well.

Hales.—Centre. A fast and clever player. Has a very bad habit of turning back to dodge instead of sending the ball straight ahead. Kicks and marks well. Is liable to lose his head at critical moments.

Connor.—Right half forward. Has greatly improved during the season though still clumsy when handling the ball. Only a fair kick and mark. Will improve much yet.

Unbehaun i.—Right half forward. Is a change ruck, but fills a place better. Kicks well and is a fair mark. Very slow, but bucks in well.

Atkinson.—Ruck. Has played well in ruck throughout the season. Is clumsy, but marks fairly, and has shown immense improvement in kicking.

Gibson i.—Right half back. Has recently developed into a good mark and kick. Is solid and reliable in defence.

Wright.—Right full back. Another greatly improved player. Is a poor mark, but kicks fairly well. Has filled his position well.

Calthrop i.—Left half back. Will be a good player when he gains more confidence in himself. Plays well in ruck, is a fair mark, and a good long kick.

Martell.—Goals. Has filled the position very well. Knows when to stay in goals and when to come out. Marks and kicks well.

Turner.—Right full forward. Is not too confident of himself, and should make himself more obnoxious to his opponent. Marks and kicks fairly well.

Sudlow i.—Left full forward. Marks and kicks fairly well, but lacks self-confidence. Must learn also to keep his place, and get rid of the ball quickly.

Corboy i.—Wing. Poor kick and mark. Bucks in well, but usually strays from his proper place. With more practice should become a useful member of the team.

Cormack.—Centre full forward. Is a plucky little player, but is handicapped by lack of weight. Fair mark and accurate kick.

Durkin.—Wing. Poor mark, but fair kick. Will never be a really good player unless he throws himself more into the play.

Rooney.—Good mark and kick, but will not get the ball for himself.

Cavalier.—Poor mark. Fair kick. Must buck in more.

Calthrop ii.—Fair kick and mark. Is not afraid to go in after the ball, but must get rid of his dangerous habit of "rabbiting."

Hill.—Kicks and marks well for his size, and has improved recently, but must throw himself more into the game.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE RENAISSANCE: Its Origin, Development & Effects.

The five centuries that elapsed between the founding of the Holy Roman Empire in the Eighth Century, and the appearance of Petrarch's Sonnets to Laura in the Fourteenth, saw little or no scientific or intellectual progress in the life of Europe as a whole. The Holy Roman Empire and its powerful ally, sometimes its powerful rival, the Papacy, had succeeded in establishing a political and spiritual domination over Christendom that was to last till the dawn of the Sixteenth Century, sternly repressing all originality of thought and crushing with a frightful thoroughness all attempts at opposition.

But an even more potent factor in bringing about this intellectual inertia was the system of Scholasticism then in vogue throughout the universities of Europe. Briefly stated, Scholasticism applied logic to theology and philosophy; tried—as many schools of thought have tried since—to explain all doctrine and dogma on a purely logical basis. The Schoolmen and their disciples regarded Aristotle and his works with the same profound veneration that the Humanists afterwards accorded to Plato. Everything that was not reconcilable with Aristotelean philosophy was rejected as unworthy of study. This, very naturally, led to a shallow and empirical system of science, to much childish and discreditable quibbling in logic, and to an extraordinary narrowness and bigotry in all matters of art and religion. Ultimately it brought about a complete stagnation in all branches of European thought. And yet, despite the very grave effects of their system, we must not under-estimate the importance of the Schoolmen, for they alone kept learning alive when all Europe was swarming to the splendid, rather quixotic crusades, and in the dark days when the Continent was swept from end to end by the fearful ravages of the Black Death. Moreover, they kept alive the venera-

tion for the Old Roman laws which was the first step towards the veneration for the Old Roman Classics.

Now, bigoted, narrow and materialistic as the majority of Schoolmen undoubtedly were, there appeared from time to time in their midst great thinkers and scholars who seemed to have been born out of due time—forerunners of the Renaissance who have won immortality not so much by what they affirmed as by what they denied, namely, the supreme power of the Church of Rome and the narrow tenets of Scholasticism. As early as the Twelfth Century we find such men as Adelard and Albertus Magnus questioning the system of Roman Catholicism, while in the next Century Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus and Ockham carried on the work of these pioneers, setting aside the barren arguments of the nominalists and the realists, and ever seeking after truth and new ideas. But far greater than any of these and living nearly a Century before Ockham was the Franciscan, Roger Bacon (1210 to 1293), "a very typical Englishman indeed," says Mr. H. G. Wells, "irritable, hasty, honest and shrewd. He was two centuries ahead of his world In his passionate insistence upon the need of experiment and of collecting knowledge, the spirit of Aristotle lives again in him. 'Experiment, Experiment' that is the burthen of Roger Bacon. Yet of Aristotle himself Roger Bacon fell foul. He fell foul of him because men, instead of facing facts boldly, sat in rooms and pored over bad Latin translations of the master." In other words, he realized what his contemporaries had failed to realize, namely that the Scholastic interpretation of Aristotle was fundamentally wrong. This spirit of denial of all the principles of Scholasticism aroused the Church to fresh repressive activities, but it gradually opened the eyes of Europe to the defects of the system, and by the beginning of the Fourteenth Century, Europe—and more especially Italy—was ready for the Revival of Learning.

Then in 1304 Petrarch was born, and with him began the Renaissance in its narrower sense as a Revival of Learning, or a Renaissance. Petrarch, a poet of original genius

only comparable with his immediate forerunner, Dante, was, moreover, a classical scholar of the very highest order, yet imbued with the freshness, originality, and a passion for progress that was so remarkable a trait of the Humanists. To the Italians, already fully cognizant of the old Latin Goliardic songs, he and his successors, the great scholars, Poggio, Lorenzo Valla and others, now introduced all the beauties of the Old Roman poets and the vanished glories of the Roman Empire. The result was astounding. The whole nation seemed to awake out of a lethargy that had lasted seven centuries. Scholasticism was brushed aside, and scholars from all parts of Europe flocked to the Universities of Italy to drink deep of the wells of classical learning. The Church regarded the movement with an approving eye, seeing as yet no menace to her prestige; the scholars—greatly increased in number after the momentous Fall of Constantinople in 1453—were eager to teach and to display their newly discovered manuscripts, while every petty prince and duke aspired to play the role of Maecenas to the poets, painters, and philosophers that thronged their courts.

By far the most famous of these patrons of the Arts were the great-hearted, great-souled, Casimo de Medici, Duke of Florence (1389 to 1464), and his even more illustrious grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent (1448 to 1492), the patron of Botticelli, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci. By 1490 the Medicis had made Florence the centre of the Italian Renaissance. There were other centres of culture and learning but none so great, none so beautiful, as Florence. Hither came Politian the poet, Poggio, the greatest scholar of his generation, and Marsilio Ficino, the philosopher, who founded the celebrated Platonic Academy. Hither also came the three Oxford scholars, Grocyn, Linacre and Colet, among a countless host of other seekers after Art and Wisdom.

These Humanists, as they were called, were the very antithesis of the Schoolmen. They were essentially radical and broad-minded. They discarded Aristotle to a large

extent and embraced the Platonic philosophy with enthusiasm, endeavouring to reconcile it with the doctrines of Christianity. "Humanism as it actually appeared in Italy," says John Addington Symonds, "was positive in its conception of the problem to be solved, pagan in its contempt for medieval mysticism, invigorated by sensuous enjoyment, by contact with the antiquity, yet holding in itself the germ of new religious aspirations, profounder science and sterner probings of the mysteries of life than had been attempted by the ancients."

Now what effects did this Revival of Learning have on European thought as a whole? Its first effect, very naturally, was to bring about a profound reaction against all existing scholastic and religious systems. An era of scepticism set in. Erasmus' "Praise of Folly" rang the death knell of Scholasticism, and the later Humanists, steeped in the traditions and lore of the Greek and Roman classics, were almost pagan in their attitude towards Religion. The Church of Rome, surmounted by the mouldering edifice of the Papacy, had lost its hold on men's minds and stood only as the symbol of vanished greatness, while its ally the Holy Roman Empire, rapidly approaching the time when it was to be, as Voltaire remarked, "neither holy nor Roman nor an Empire," was torn with the fiercest internal strife, and could do little or nothing to stay the movement, which now extended from Madrid to Stockholm.

So far the Renaissance had been a purely reactionary movement. It now became essentially Romantic in its ideals and aspirations, instilling into Art and Literature a freshness and an originality that was in itself a reaction against the Classical Revival, but, above all, giving men in all departments of knowledge a breadth of imagination which they had never before possessed. Scientists, like da Vinci, realising the true nature of their work, ceased to pore over futile experiments and put away childish things; astronomers like Copernicus, gazing by night at other worlds, discarded Astrology and sought the truth about the stars; Sailors like Columbus, dreamed of new lands.

"beyond the baths of all the Western stars," and their dreams came true.

It was an epoch in the world's history unparalleled in the annals of Time. It marked definitely the end of Medievalism and the beginning of modern History and Progress. Henceforth the world might degenerate; it could never again be the same. The forces of Light and Progress had definitely triumphed over the bigotry and superstition of the Dark Ages, stepping forth victoriously out of the mist and holding aloft the torch of Knowledge to illumine the world.

Yet by 1550 the two countries earliest affected by the Renaissance had fallen down in the midst of their triumph; drunk with the wine of Success, weakened by luxury and license, and once more in the thralldom of Rome, now wakened to new life by the activities of the Counter-Reformation. The spirit of Lorenzo il Magnifico had departed for ever from the halls of Florence, and only sloth and lust and licence, and the memories of a vanished glory remained.

But it was not so with France, and it was not so with the Northern races. In both cases the Renaissance had taken a firmer and a deeper root. In France under the careful tutelage of Francis the First (1494 to 1547) it had produced such great figures as Rabelais and Montaigne in prose, Villon and Ronsard in poetry, Del'Ore and Lescot in architecture, and Calvin in theology. It was whole-hearted and enduring, but, unlike the later English Renaissance, it remained fundamentally classical in its conception. In Germany and the Netherlands, however, its effects were very different. It did not begin till 1530 or thereabouts, and when it did begin it went hand in hand with the Reformation striking out fearlessly at Rome and the domination of the Emperor, but caring little for Art and Literature. Aencis Sylvius and Rudolph Agricola had been the pioneers of the movement, fresh from the mainsprings in Italy; Martin Luther (1483 to 1546) now carried on their work, not so much from an intellectual, as from a religious point of view,

flying in the face of Providence and the Church of Rome by burning the Papal Bull in the market square of Wittenburg, rousing the Northern peoples to a frenzy of hate against the Holy See, and thus setting the match to the powder train of the Reformation which was destined within the next two centuries to shake the thrones of princes and to alter the whole trend of the social and political systems of Europe.

The Renaissance in England, on the other hand, was purely local in its effects. Like the German Renaissance, it did not begin till the Sixteenth Century, and was largely concerned in the struggle with the Papacy, but there the resemblance ended. It had all the aesthetic fervour of the Italian Renaissance, but without any of its ultimate decadence. It was zealous for learning and literature with the stolid, whole-hearted zeal of the Englishman, yet it was radical and Romantic in its conception, rather than Classical, displaying after 1550 a vigour and originality that rivalled the Italian Renaissance in its palmy days, and which was destined to last till well on into the Seventeenth Century. In other words, the whole nation woke to national consciousness, and it was this awakening that led to the founding of the British Empire in "the spacious days of great Elizabeth." Men's minds were curiously simple, but they were curiously fresh and imaginative. They had a splendid love of life and liberty and adventure. The England of their day was to them essentially a "Merrie England," one for which they would gladly die but very much more gladly live and fight. Men like Drake and Raleigh and Gilbert saw in the discoveries of Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan, nearly a century before, new worlds to conquer; they saw in Spain, the stronghold of the Most Catholic King and the champion of the Papacy, a national foe to be swept from the high seas. The British Empire and the greatness of our Navy were the results.

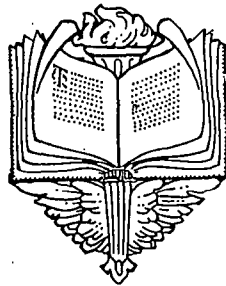
But the Renaissance influence on English literature was even greater. We have already mentioned Grocyn, Linacre and Colet in connection with the Italian Revival; we have now to consider the effects of their teaching on their return.

The New Learning at once became very popular both at Oxford and Cambridge. Thousands of scholars sat at the feet of the great Masters and imbibed their wisdom and learning. Among these was Sir Thomas More (1480 to 1535) and his closest friend Desiderius Erasmus (1467 to 1536). They might well be called the first fruits of the English Renaissance, for in them we perceive a foresight and a broadness of mind in all matters of politics and religion which had not appeared since Chaucer. More's *Utopia* (1516) like Roger Bacon's "*Majus Opus*," marked him as a man "two centuries ahead of his world." His *Ideal Commonwealth* displayed a breadth of imagination and a grasp of social defects comparable only with those of Rousseau and William Morris. Erasmus, on the other hand, like Voltaire, confined himself to attacking abuses with pungent satire and ringing scorn, but, different as their methods were, both men left a very deep impression on the minds of their contemporaries, and time only heightened the respect in which they were held by their countrymen, while it was left to such men as Ascham, Tindale, Hooker and Bacon to carry on their high traditions.

In the field of poetry and drama the Renaissance made even greater strides. Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503 to 1542), and Henry, Earl of Surrey, fresh from the schools of Florence, introduced new poetical forms into the language and were the forerunners of that "nest of songbirds," Spencer, Shakespeare, Marlowe, Sydney, Jonson, and their contemporaries. The drama, which bade fair to become Classical under Udall and Sackville, now threw off the restraining conventions of the Three Unities and developed under Marlowe and Shakespeare into the highest form of Romantic Drama the world has ever seen. The last echoes of the Elizabethan lyres had died away by 1640, but the memory of them lingered down the centuries and served to inspire the Romantics of the early nineteenth century in their revolt against the tyranny of the Augustans.

It is, of course, quite impossible to assign any definite chronological limits to so vast a movement as the Rena-

science, yet, very roughly, we may say that it lasted three hundred years, reaching the culminating point of its greatness in the middle of the fifteenth century, and it was definitely over by 1600. Yet its effects are still felt. The new system of scientific study introduced by Roger Bacon, Da Vinci and Copernicus, the researches of Ambroise Pare and Hervey, the discoveries of Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan, the writings of Dante, Petrarch and Shakespeare, and the art of Raphael and Michael Angelo, have all, in their own way contributed towards the perfection of our twentieth century civilization. "The drums and trampings" of four centuries have rolled by since these Great Ones toiled and fought and died for their ideals, but the passage of time has only served to prove the fundamental truth of these ideals and that, despite our dull materialism and sordid pursuit of wealth, there are still more things in heaven and earth "than are dreamt of in our philosophy"



OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION NOTES.

Another term has come, and once more we have pleasure in making a progress report. The Association continues to grow apace, and since last issue there has been considerable activity. Several functions have been held, all of which have been great successes. All members seem to be interested in the Association, and some keen support has been forthcoming, particularly from the country.

The Annual Dinner was held on June 10th at the School, when about 40 Old Boys were present at a bountiful table. We have again to thank the Matron for the splendid way in which she provided for the Dinner. We can only say that but for her, the Dinner could not be made a success. This year the attendance was not as high as expected, but everyone thoroughly enjoyed himself, and the Committee has no reason to complain. After the Dinner a most lively General Meeting was held.

The Annual Dance took place on July 24th in the Princess Hall. Here again there were not as many present as expected, but this did not interfere with the success of the function, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. As was the case last year, the supper was provided by a Mothers' Committee under the able leadership of Mrs. Farmaner.

The Past v. Present Football match proved disastrous for the Association. The School had "a day out," and won by 8 goals. Unfortunately the rain played a very good game throughout the afternoon, but did not prevent the teams from enjoying themselves.

And the Fete on August 12th! The Association took part in this, and showed that in running a "Hoop-lah" stall the members are hard to beat. This, with the shooting gallery and the dance in the evening (all run by the Association) was very successful, a result which was due, in

no small measure, to the hard work given thereto by one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. H. Sudlow.

The next functions—the School Sports and a Theatre Party in Show Week—take place in October. Full particulars will be given to each member by circular.

There are now (15/8/22) 65 financial members in the Association, and we expect to bring the number up to 80 before very long. Are you a member?

A change has just been made on the Committee owing to the resignation of Mr. D. Hames. Mr. C. MacLagan was elected to fill the vacancy.

It is with regret that we announce the recent death of one of the Old Boys—"Teddy" Vizard. Teddy was known to a large number of Old Boys, all of whom are sincerely sorry for his loss. A Memorial Service was held in Christ Church one Sunday morning, when his Grace the Archbishop preached. A considerable number of Old Boys were present.

The Association badge, approved by the last General Meeting, was issued soon after, and was found very acceptable to the members. These were sold for 3/6 each, and have been most favourably commented upon. The first lot of 50 were quickly sold, and a repeat order was given to the engravers for 25, of which number over half are now sold. Have you purchased one?

ODDS AND ENDS.

Gilly Tuckfield, Hec. Hodge, N. Malcom are "jack-arooring" up North.

Phil Parker is still in India, and Tom in Burma; both doing well.

Trevor Tuckfield goes East very soon, and thence to America. Good luck, Trevor.

Douglas Balme is on "Nanutarra," Onslow. Hurst is in town at present.

We hear frequently from Christison and Jackman, both of whom are well. Christison is shortly going to Adelaide.

Merv. Brooking has recently returned from a business tour of the country, and just now seems anxious to sell you one of his new "Diamonds."

There are 14 or 15 Old Boys in Elders.

The committee is considering starting in business as Dance and Hoop-lah experts,—Manager, a certain Vice-President. Verb. Sap!

Addy can tell you all about motor cycles, especially those new "Diamonds."

Our old friend and Headmaster, Mr. Noake, is at the Church of England Grammar School, Brisbane. We had a telegram from him a little while ago, reading, "All good wishes, pleasant re-union and continued progress." The re-union refers to the Annual Dinner.

Tom Parker writes from Burma, expressing his pleasure at the increased membership and at the fact that some of the "Old Stagers" like Merv. Brooking, Kendall and Jim Battye, are still on the committee. He also inquires about the club and hopes to be in W.A. at the end of next year. His letter concludes with a eulogistic reference to the late Mr. Hope, and his salaams to the new President.

Christison, who was in Perth some time ago, and is now back at Tammin, regrets that he missed the dance, and also wishes to be remembered to the proposed club. It is pleasing to note that he reports "Crops good," though even here there is a fly in the ointment, for recent rains made the fields rather boggy, and "it isn't very pleasant if you get all your eight horses tangled up in chains and half out

of sight." It doesn't sound pleasant, and this is generally the occasion on which the humorist asks "What, are you bogged?"

Sid. Jackman, writing from Wickopin, manifests his interest in the school by asking after various Old Boys, and looking out for a badge. Hard work reminds him, per contra, of his happy days at school.

There are lots of others we could talk about did space permit, but we forget nobody, and are always pleased to have letters from our members.

The matter of the proposed club is at present in abeyance, pending contractors' quotations, which are a long time forthcoming. However, the subject is as fresh as ever, and we hope to be able to report further progress in the not far distant future.

The Secretary,
O.B. of C.C.S.,
Dear Sir,

Many thanks for the "Mitre" which I received last mail. I presume it was you who sent it; if not my thanks to the kind person who did. There are just a few things I wish to say which I consider may be of interest to some of the Old Boys as well as the present lads. While up in this very large and open land I have only met four boys of Christ Church, namely Norman Malcom, Gilly Tuckfield, and Hec. Hodge. The two last named young men are "jackarooing" on a neighbouring station, only sixty miles from here, and are apparently getting on very well. I forgot to mention Jack Higham, who is part owner of this station. These chaps will know that what I write is pretty much the position of the average station hand or stockman. In this land of stone and "spinifex" we are far away from the gay life, which you in the towns lead, and are often out away from the station house for weeks or even months. The only time we see many people at once is when we happen to journey into the town of Onslow, which

consists of two stores, two hotels, two motor garages and several private houses. I have been here just sixteen months, and have only been to Onslow once, which is quite enough to satisfy me. Last week I was out for three days, riding round some windmills. I had one horse to ride and one horse to carry provisions and blankets, and as I rode over mile after mile of plains I could not help thinking of how strange this country would seem to the boys at the college who have never seen it, and to many of you "old hands" who are now in offices in the city. The first night I camped out near a windmill, and as I lay on my bed after tea I could hear the kangaroos coming into water and then hopping off to the hills for the feed. The next day I travelled through one end of a range of hills, and saw wild goats in mobs of fifty and sixty. Some of them were high up on the side of the hills, and as I approached, they went bounding off, jumping from rock to rock till they were lost from sight in the stony crags and bush. That day I did not reach my camp till after dark, and as my provision or pack-horse, as we call them, would not lead, I had to do some fast riding through high bushes, which was very risky at night as one is liable to be killed by a stick which may penetrate the first part of the body it strikes. I reached camp eventually, however, without mishap, and after preparing supper, which consisted of tea, bread and meat, I lay down once more and slept the sleep of the just—just tired out. This is the ordinary life up here and it gets very tiresome at times as you are riding, riding, riding, or perhaps doing a bit of pick and shovel work to break the monotony. Still, the life is what we make it, and quite a lot of fun can be had if you know where to find it. I find it mostly in shooting, and writing down accounts of my adventures in the hills, but shooting is my favourite pastime, and I never miss a chance to kill the wild goats or dogs that are around. The dog is very hard to get, however, since he lives entirely in the hills by day and comes out only at night. In your last letter you asked for suggestions or criticism on the part of any Old Boys. Well, I would suggest that the "Mitre" be made more a magazine for us in the bush. Why not, for instance, have a page for "Odds

and Ends," in which you could insert the doing of any Old Boys who had "made good" in any line of life, also a page or so for a short story once in a while. There must be enough genius in the number of "old hands" to find some one who can write up a story of some sort, surely. For my part I would gladly endeavour to do my best in the last-mentioned subject, and also send you a few snaps of this country. If some one would do the same in the city, the "Mitre" would in time become quite a fine little mag. Of course I do not suggest doing away with the School Notes. I merely suggest this because I think it would liven the magazine up considerably. I must close now, as it is very late, and I am tired; so hoping you will forgive my writing, which is wretched, to say the least of it.—I am, yours truly,

DOUGLAS BALME.

EARTH OR ELFLAND?

Gleaming Aurora,
Gilding the hills,
Fleecy white cloudlets
Trailing above.

Mountain-peaks snow-capped
Glittering afar,
Casting a splendour
Over the plain.

Bright sparkling runnels
Crisping o'er rocks,
Glinting and glancing—
Pearls of the morn.

Blaze of the noon-tide
Parching the glebe,
Vouchsafing weary
Travellers no shade.

Cool of the Even
Ambrosial,
Breathing its fragrance
O'er all the earth.

TRIAL SCENE FROM MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The witnesses were sorrowful
Antonio in prison;
For Shylock came upon the scene,
Before the court had risen.

The Duke put forth his eloquence
His stony heart to soften;
He merely stormed and said "My friend
Has spurned me "vonce too often."

E'en Portia failed to move the Jew
Who whets his knife with gusto;
So Portia to Antonio says
"Deliver you I must—Oh!"

"A Daniel come to judgment," cried
The Jew intoxicated.
But Portia has a Parthian shot
Before the fox is sated.

"Spill but one drop of human blood,
And you will hang till dead, Sir.
Your goods are forfeit."—Shylock said
"I tink I'll go to bed, Sir."

"I am not well; give me my cash."
"No Shylock, not a ducat."
"You take my life, ven you say dat,
I'll go and "Kick de bucket."

THE O.B.A. ANNUAL DANCE.

The Old Boys' Association held its sixth Annual Dance on Monday, July 24th. As in previous years the location was at the Princess Hall, Claremont. The popularity of this function was made still more apparent this year by the pleasing number of Old Boys and friends who were present. Many more, and the hall would have been crowded, a state which the committee is endeavouring to avoid.

The Hall was most artistically decorated with novel designs, the handiwork of three energetic committeemen. Messrs. Gomme and Kendall were responsible for the scheme of beautifying an otherwise not very charming Hall, and they acquitted themselves so satisfactorily that the architect of the building would not have recognised it. Suspended in the middle was a large rectangular construction, latticed with criss-cross blue streamers. Worked upon each of the four sides of this was a gold "Mitre." From the top, streamers of blue and gold were carried to ropes of fern along the walls of the Hall. Suspended in mid-air on the stage was a replica of the Old Boys' Association badge, which, being lit from inside, was greatly admired for its beauty and originality. Mr. Adamson was responsible for the idea, and also made the Badge and erected it. Blue and gold streamers gave the effect of a rising sun to the Badge, symbolical of the rise of progress being made by the Association. The whole scheme of the decorations impressed upon one, the way in which the O.B.A., always keeps the school before it, is always endeavouring to do its bit for the School, and push the School ahead whenever possible.

The supper arrangements were again under the direction of Mrs. Farmaner, assisted by her energetic Mothers' Committee. The supper room was decorated with blue and gold pom-poms and streamers, the dominant colors on the tables being en suite. The decorations were quite as beautiful to the eye as the dainty supper was delectable to the

palate. Mrs. Farmaner and her assistants must be greatly thanked by the Committee for so capably and pleasingly discharging a none too easy task.

As in previous years, Mrs. Miller officiated at the piano, and her music, assisted with jazz effects, made dancing, if possible, more pleasant than ever. Among those present were many vice-presidents, members of the School staff, and friends of the School. Dancing was continued till about 1 a.m., when a very happy throng reluctantly left the ball-room behind for bed.

Taken all round, the function was a huge success, and the Committee is to be congratulated for the happy time and enjoyment afforded to all. The only marring feature was the rush for supper, for, though arrangements were made to divide it into two sittings, many mis-interpreted the meaning of the tickets issued. This, however, was not the fault of the executive, and it is to be hoped that the happening will not recur.

