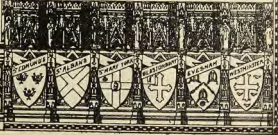


THE SMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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No. I

ON THE HILL

Doors as a pall the clammy mist :
Old sorrow's mantle, shrouding round
The outer circle of the sight,
Enclosing in its draped folds
An oasis.
Drips, as some tears from leaves fog-kissed
Compacted dew, sprinkling each mound,
The hyssop wielded left and right
By autumn sad, in reds and golds
Full vestmented.
Stand from the ground of wood, of stone
Drab monuments in crosslike shape
As soldiers, battle slain, are laid
Beneath a flag or dented blade
To laud their death.
Hangs from a cross a man, alone
As felon dead, his mouth agape
A warning, yet all round arrayed
This victor's flag, this shining blade
O'er good men dead.

J. O. KELLY.

Ampleforth, September, 1920.

PROSE

THE JOURNAL has often proved itself a friendly inn where poets may comfortably talk or be themselves discussed. Quixote, mounted on Pegasus for Rosinante, might have found in its stored columns both provender for his steed and refreshment of his own ideals. Admittance cannot then be denied to a more inglorious Sancho Panza, riding the ambling mule of prose. For in the end it may perhaps appear that under the homely coat of the latter beast there lurks the valorous spirit of the former.

First let us clear away a misconception. We distinguish good work from indifferent, when a man writes in metre, by calling the one poetry and the other verse. There is no such distinctive label in unmetrical writing. Perhaps our earliest and tenderest memories of the word "prose" are bound up with sentences like "The fierce Gaul gave the flower to the wicked sailor," or "The beautiful soldier has a long arrow." Later, when our minds were attuned to the higher flights, we were confronted with passages such as, "On the following day the fleet of the Carthaginians set sail. Having sailed for four days, and having encountered a great storm, being driven out of their way they arrived at Crete. When they arrived thither, having sent ambassadors, etc., etc." Such things are not written in metre; but they are not prose. At best they are the harmless necessary half-bricks and the dull clay out of which may later be built the strong soaring edifices of human speech; but they must not be mistaken for the edifice itself.

Real prose is imaginative, vivid with the force and beauty of the human mind as it strives to express some truth, or some fancy, or some wonder of nature. True prose enshrines in the balance and rhythm of well-ordered words and phrases something that is a worthy subject for literary expression.

We have reached some sort of a definition. But there is something puzzling in the last clause. What are the subjects that are worthy of literary expression?

There is an essay by Walter Bagehot which may help us here. He says that things which we see, a stretch of country, a river view, a street, an old house, strike us as "picturesque"

Prose

or the reverse. The artist may see a thousand objects, but in one of them this quality of the picturesque strikes him so forcibly that he is obliged to paint it.

In the same way the writer may pass by a host of experiences; but one, it may be a thought, a dream, a train of argument, a history, a situation, an individual, impels him to literary expression of it. There is no word to express the quality that so impels him to write. In the case of the artist we call the thing "picturesque." Let us coin a word, says Bagehot, and say that the writer sees something "literatesque" in his subject. It may be the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire—a subject which as Gibbon tells us came into his mind "at Rome, on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter." It may be the French Revolution, or jealousy, or a Dartmoor farmer, or St Valentine's Day, or running after one's hat. In his subject the mind of the author, touched to fine issues, sees something worthy of immortality.

And further the subject which so strikes the imagination of the writer will be found to have not a mere individual interest. Under his treatment it will show possibilities of wider application. His mind will see in it some universal truth. By his art he will lay bare in it the soul of humanity. And his expression of it will come home to us as something which we have half-dreamed of, half-guessed at in our own hearts, and which now is made clear to us.

So far we have been travelling along the broad highway of literature, but now we see just ahead of us the sign-post that parts the ways of prose and poetry.

How do poetry and prose differ? We may attempt an answer in this way. Poetry is chiefly a matter of vision, of emotional vision. The heavens open, and for one instant the poet's swift intuition pierces to where truth sits crowned:

"Yet ever and anon a trumpet sounds
From the hid battlements of Eternity,
Those shaken mists a space unsettle, then
Round the half-glimpsed turrets slowly wash again."

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And the poet is left to recreate that vision in verse for the world to see. The process is an emotional recreation, not an explanation. This is the special genius of the poet—the *intuitive* perception of things invisible to grosser eyes. Aristotle said of genius—and he was speaking of poetical genius—that it is chiefly a matter of metaphor. This seems to mean that the world visible and the world invisible are one, and can be spoken of in terms of each other.

The poet feels that

" All things by immortal power,
Near or far,
Hiddenly
To each other linked are,
That thou canst not stir a flower
Without troubling of a star "

To be a poet is

" To see a world in a grain of sand,
And a heaven in a wild flower,
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand
And eternity in an hour."

Moreover the poet is as a rule content to hand on to mankind the vision he has seen. He does not feel it his duty to come down to earth and reform it. True, this practical reforming sentiment does occur at times.

You get it for instance in Blake:

" I will not cease from mental fight
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

William Morris, too, printed books and designed utensils and wall paper; and preached Socialism in streets and parks. But for the most part the poets do not attempt to snatch the golden apples of the Hesperides and plant them in the brown English soil. Poetry is an emotional vision. And the one thing fatal to the spirit of poetry is reasoning, argument, explanation. But these are the very life of prose. Prose, as Hazlitt

Prose

remarks, has a practical aim. A man makes use of prose when he wishes to persuade us of something, to rouse us to some practical course of action, to explain a truth, to lead our minds on step by step in the development of a great idea. For a story of ordinary people, for the intimate, half-playful revealing of the writer's mind, for description where the picture is stabbed in with strokes of cumulative effect, prose is the true vehicle. Most of all, when a man wishes to lay out his mind at some length, he should use prose. The strain of true poetic emotion is too rare, too intense, to be suspended over a long period. It may even be doubted whether epic poetry has any real artistic justification. If the *Iliad* is, as the critics say, a patchwork, a piece of "diversified mosaic," what becomes of its artistic unity? Not every book is absolutely necessary to it. And the same can be said of the *Aeneid*, which is so imitative that the design becomes stiff and wooden. And can *Paradise Lost* be seriously defended as an epic poem? Can it be said that the aim of Milton's vast design "to justify the ways of God to man" has been attained by that design? That these works contain some of the greatest and most sublime poetry of the world cannot be doubted; but is it possible to say that the *design* is artistically satisfactory? Or compare Browning's great verse novel, "The Ring and the Book," with a story like Mr Conrad's "Lord Jim," which it resembles in many respects. In the former the design strains the poetry beyond its limits. In the latter the greater freedom and elasticity of prose opens out the story in an orderly and unwearying progression. The reader of "The Ring and the Book" feels, in spite of its wonderful qualities, as though he has emerged from a nightmare in which he has been privileged to behold Homer playing golf. It is not suggested that all narrative poetry is inartistic—we should not then be able to meet without shame in Elysium the author of "Troilus and Cresyde"—but broadly it seems to be true that prose is the proper vehicle for all large essays of the intellect. And our aim is not to decry poetry. Poetry is a higher and holier thing than prose—the words of Mercury are harsh after the songs of Apollo. But prose has a kingdom of its own.

So the chief difference of prose and poetry is that prose is the

proper form for intellectual expression with a practical aim. To say so much is perhaps to assign to prose the role of being talkative, restrained, workaday, even a little dull. And it may without prejudice be admitted that much prose, though it feeds the intellect and enlarges the bounds of knowledge and of self-expression, does not stir us to ecstasy or even excite our emotion. But there are passages of prose which makes us realise that there is very little difference between prose and poetry; that there is a no-man's-land where fraternisation is encouraged, to the no small perplexity of the "strategic student" of literature. These passages are full of glowing colour, they are swept by a solemn music. The thought that was an orderly procession becomes an army with banners flying and a thousand points of steel glittering in the sun; the oar-driven galley feels her listless sails lift to a sudden breeze, and flies where before she laboured. In these passages we are conscious of the quickening and stir of emotion that we feel in the presence of great poetry. To insist upon differences of form becomes in such moments idle and academic. It is enough to be borne upon the rising tide, to know the surge and uplift of the imagination; as in the following extract from G. K. Chesterton's account of the battle of the Marne:

"Out through Paris and out and round beyond Paris, other men in dim blue coats swung out in long lines upon the plain, slowly folding upon Von Kluck like blue wings. Von Kluck stood an instant; and then, flinging a few secondary forces to delay the wing that was swinging round on him, dashed across the Allies' line at a desperate angle, to smash it in the centre as with a hammer. It was less desperate than it seemed; for he counted, and might well count, on the moral and physical bankruptcy of the British line and the end of the French line immediately in front of him, which for six days and nights he had chased before him like autumn leaves before a whirlwind. Not unlike autumn leaves, red-stained, dust-hued, and tattered, they lay there as if swept into a corner. But even as their conquerors wheeled eastwards, their bugles sounded the charge; and the English went forward through the wood that is called Crecy, and stamped it with their seal for the second time, in the highest moment of all the secular history of man.

"But it was not now the Crecy in which English and French knights had met in a more coloured age, in a battle that was rather a tourna-

ment. It was a league of all knights for the remains of all knighthood, of all brotherhood in arms or in arts, against that which is and has been radically unknighly and radically unbrotherly from the beginning. Much was to happen after—murder and flaming folly and madness in earth and sea and sky; but all men knew in their hearts that the third Prussian thrust had failed, and Christendom was delivered once more. The empire of blood and iron rolled slowly back towards the darkness of the northern forests; and the great nations of the west went forward; where side by side as after a long lover's quarrel, went the ensigns of St Denis and St George."

It will be readily admitted that this is a fine piece of prose in a certain style. But can we go further than this? We are perhaps not satisfied with saying that we like it, but we are curious to know why we like it. Partly no doubt our admiration is due to the sentiment, to the irresistible appeal of the story of a great victory. But prose is made up of more than thought or emotion. It is composed of sounds and sentences, the perfect arrangement of which makes up the thing called style. What then are the elements of style? What is the secret of that power whereby a musician frames, as Browning says, out of three sounds not a fourth sound, but a star; and a prosewriter, out of the words that are so dull and lifeless on our own lips, creates not a shapeless lump of print, but a living truth? We must not indeed tread too curiously near the loom of the muses; we cannot lay Beauty upon the dissecting-table; she will not yield her secrets to any analysis. Still we can at least know the points upon which a technical discussion of prose would be based. And here we are fortunate in having R. L. Stevenson for our guide.

In one of his essays Stevenson compares the prose writer to a juggler who keeps three oranges flying simultaneously in the air. The prose writer has to keep three things in his head while he is composing. The first of these is the choice and contrast of words. Words may be dull, nerveless, similar, conventional, or they may be full of force and energy. The exact word, put in its exact place, may light up a whole passage, and fix the thought in the reader's mind. The play of contrasted words gives light and shade, vigour and repose. To quote Stevenson: "The words in Carlyle seem electrified into an energy of lineament, like the faces of men furiously

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moved ; whilst the words in Macaulay, apt enough to convey his meaning, harmonious enough in sound, yet glide from the memory like indistinguished elements in a general effect."

The second point to remember is the web of his sentence ; the pattern in which he weaves his thought and its expression. Each sentence should "first come into a sort of knot, and then, after a moment of suspended meaning, solve and clear itself." The sentence, then, should start clear, curl round into itself, and lie out straight in the end. And a true sentence demands that the logic of the thought and the pattern of the words should go so precisely together that there is not one word more nor less than sufficient for a full expression of the thought.

The third orange kept dancing by the juggler is the music and rhythm of the phrases. The alternation of accented and unaccented syllables should form a rhythmical measured movement, which yet must never become regular. In this music of prose, alliteration and assonance are important. Consonant and vowel call for repetition, in musical combination or contrast. In this connection Stevenson mentions an interesting discovery ; that P, F, and V, are the letters most commonly combined in good rhythmical prose ; and S and R in the same way.

He quotes a sentence from Milton, and we may listen to it, for it exemplifies every one of the points of style which we have been discussing ; the choice of words, the ravelling and unravelling of the pattern of thought and expression that makes up the sentence, and the music of the phrases, with P F V and S R very prominent. We may notice what Stevenson calls the "hammer stroke" of the short words and the two "t's" at the end of the sentence :

"I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but shrinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

And the following sentence from Macaulay illustrates the use of the P V F combination :

"The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them."

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The extracts to be quoted from the dead and living masters of English prose afford an opportunity of testing these points of technical excellence. It is some relief to turn from them now ; for after all technique is but the bare bones of authorship. It is the living voice, the colour and direction of the individual mind, the warm human personality of the writer that make us love great literature. To number the bones of the skeleton, to measure beauty with a footrule, is a confession of folly. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion ?"

It was said a short way back, that we should call Mr Chesterton's description of the Battle of the Marne a fine piece of English prose in a certain style. The phrase was used because some might have thought that it was all very fine in its way, but that they would themselves rather have something in the style of Gibbon, or Newman, or Charles Lamb, or Sir Thomas Browne. This brings us on to another confusing problem, the difference of styles. In one sense there are as many styles as individuals. A writer with any force of character cannot help expressing his ideas in a way peculiar to himself. But speaking broadly there are three kinds of style, called by Walter Bagehot the pure, the ornate, and the grotesque. It is perhaps difficult to follow him in all that he says about these three classes, especially in his treatment of Browning as an example of the grotesque. But the divisions are helpful and suggestive. As he explains it, pure style is the expression of an idea in absolute simplicity and clearness. This corresponds to what we often confusedly call classical style. It is not possible to present artistically a picture or a thought without using any details. A Greek temple, for instance, the typical example of the pure style in architecture, has its columns. But the essence of the pure style consists in this, that we do not notice the details at all ; we see only the clear simplicity of the whole. The artist has used his detail with the object not of drawing attention to it, but of showing us by its means the clear idea which he desires to convey. In the same way, the writer in the pure style uses no words or phrases which by their own beauty would distract the reader's attention to them ; but strips away all detail save that which alone is

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necessary to present his thought in perfect and distinct outline. The flesh is trained down to the last ounce. Of course if his idea is a complicated one, then more detail will be necessary; but never more than is necessary to give his idea definition. It would no doubt be difficult to find perfect examples of this style in English prose. And the style of each writer in this mode has a flavour that is entirely individual. Addison, for instance, is limpid and clear as crystal though perhaps a little shallow; Bacon is like a heavy ship ploughing the waters, packed full of good merchandise; Gibbon like a great battleship, masterful, competent, cold, and picturesque; Newman like a bridge spanning a great river, an engineering triumph of balance and strength; Stevenson clean and glittering like a rapier-point; Belloc strong, fastidious, and human.

But in each case one can perhaps say that there is no more detail used than serves to present their thought or picture in all its clearness. Take for instance Gibbon's picture of the Emperor Elagabalus bringing a sacred stone to Rome. The firm-knit sentences, the clearness of the scene portrayed, and the veiled irony with which as with a scornful gesture he holds the incident before our eyes, result in an excellent passage in the pure style:

"In a solemn procession through the streets of Rome, the way was strewn with gold dust; the black stone, set in precious gems, was placed on a chariot drawn by six milk-white horses richly caparisoned. The pious Emperor held the reins, and, supported by his ministers, moved slowly backwards, that he might perpetually enjoy the felicity of the divine presence. In a magnificent temple raised on the Palatine Mount, the sacrifices of the god Elagabalus were celebrated with every circumstance of cost and solemnity. The richest wines, the most extraordinary victims, and the rarest aromatics, were profusely consumed on his altar. Around the altar a chorus of Syrian damsels performed their dances to the sound of barbarian music, whilst the gravest personages of the state and army, clothed in long Phoenician tunics, officiated in the meanest functions with affected zeal and secret indignation."

Stevenson and Hilaire Belloc may serve as modern exponents of the pure style. Here is Belloc:

"All this came to me out of the fire; and upon such a scene passed the pageantry of our astounding history; the armies marching per-

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petually, the guns and ring of bronze. I heard the chant of our prayers; and though so great a host went by from the Baltic to the passes of the Pyrenees, the myriads were contained in one figure common to them all.

"I was refreshed, as though by the resurrection of something loved and thought dead. I was no longer afraid of Time.

"That night I slept ten hours. Next day, as I swung out into the air, I knew that whatever Power comforts man had thrown wide the gates of morning; and a gale sang strong and clean across that pale blue sky which mountains have for a neighbour."

And lastly, Stevenson. Our extract is from his curious story, "The Sire de Maletroit's Door," and illustrates the enduring charm of Stevenson's English, the fresh atmosphere, the clear cut style; the words exact, the rhythm magical, and the playful human personality stringing it all together like a golden thread:

"And indeed the dawn was already beginning. The hollow of the sky was full of essential daylight, colourless and clean; and the valley underneath was flooded with a grey reflection. A few thin vapours clung in the coves of the forest or lay along the winding course of the river. The scene disengaged a surprising effect of stillness, which was hardly interrupted when the cocks began once more to crow among the steadings. Perhaps the same fellow who had made so horrid a clangour in the darkness not half an hour before, now sent up the merriest cheer to greet the coming day. A little wind went bustling and eddying among the tree-tops underneath the windows. And still the daylight kept flooding insensibly out of the east, which was soon to grow incandescent and cast up that red-hot canon-ball, the rising sun."

In opposition to the pure style is the ornate style. This style also aims at expressing the full thought, but instead of stripping away all but essentials, it endeavours to present the idea with as many details as it can stand. It presents the idea clothed like an empress instead of stripped like an athlete. There are many moods, feelings, fancies, visions half-realised, elusive truths, subtle states of mind and emotion that clamour for expression, yet cannot by their very nature be presented in clear outline, in a strong light. At times we exult in the blaze of the midday sun, or the deep night when the moon rides clear in an unclouded sky. At other times we feel the

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charm and mystery of evening, when the light softens, the colours of the sky glow and deepen, and the gathering dusk as it "wakes a vague unpunctual star," lets loose our fancies in a flock. It is the feelings of these twilight landscapes that the ornate style of prose strives to express. In Sir Thomas Browne there is a lack of clearness indeed, but an intoxicating opulence of language. He wears his style proudly, like a rich robe studded with jewels. As he broods over his subject his imagination plays like lightning, illuminating it in vivid flashes, revealing unsuspected depths and obscure resemblances:

"And since death must be the Lucina of life, and even Pagans could doubt whether thus to live were to die; since our longest sun sets at right declensions, and makes but winter arches, and therefore it cannot be long before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes; since the brother of Death daily haunts us with dying mementoes, and Time that grows old itself bids us hope no long duration, diuturnity is a dream and folly of expectation."

Of modern writers Charles Lamb may be classed among the ornate. His genius worked in such a way as to bathe his subject in a curious elfin light, half human, half fantastical, that perhaps unfitted him for a work of pure art. But he had a sane judgment and a sensitive choice of words; and the beauty of his prose is a household word.

Walter Pater, though inferior to Lamb, is a better example of the ornate style as such. There are no sharp corners in his work. His style is the essence of smoothness, flowing on and on, like a slow brimming river, by thickly-wooded banks, through sedge and reeds, unwearied and melodious:

"The beauty of the thing struck home to him feverishly, and in dreams, all night, he loitered along a magic roadway of crimson flowers, which seemed to open ruddily in thick, fresh masses about his feet, and fill softly all the little hollows in the banks on either side. Always afterwards, summer by summer, as the flowers came on, the blossom of the red hawthorn still seemed to him absolutely the reddest of all things; and the goodly crimson, still alive in the works of old Venetian masters or old Flemish tapestries, called out always from afar, the recollection of the flame in those perishing little petals, as it pulsed gradually out of them, kept long in the drawers of an old cabinet."

If the question arises "Which is the better style, the pure

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or the ornate?" it will be necessary to answer that the finest and most perfect work can only be accomplished in the pure style. That simplicity transcending all complexity, which is the highest fruit of genius, can be presented in no way but in pure outline. And excess of severity is more bracing than excess of adornment.

Take the following passage from a modern writer:

"The well-worn comparison of the nightingale, so constantly and inevitably applied to Sappho and her poetry, has a real value if it is not carelessly used. From the miraculous lines in the *Odyssey* already quoted . . . down to Keat's immortal ode, the distance is great. In the one we have the bird's song with all its flexible sweetness, profusion, unselfconsciousness; in the other we hear it through an atmosphere charged with thought, with romance, with the passion and mystery of life. In Sappho it is different from both. The nightingale note with her is not so much the rapture that 'feeds the heart of the night with fire,' the passionate thronging of notes and the triumphant burst of song, as that low inward contralto which is beyond the reach of any other singer, and in its liquid piercing sweetness is by itself and alone. Sometimes it is tremulous as if it floated on an ebb of passion, like the voice of one who has sought and not found, and still seeks and is not satisfied."

We have here (let us say) thought, 10 per cent.; rhythm and words, 40 per cent.; padding, 50 per cent. This computation tempts us to cry out, as Prince Henry did upon the discovery of Falstaff's account for food—"O monstrous! But one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

There is still one more style to be considered—the grotesque. Here it seems that Bagehot's prejudice against Browning leads him astray. His complaint that "Caliban upon Setebos" is not a nice subject for a poem seems a little "Victorian." It is plain that he regards a grotesque style as one which deals with grotesque subjects. It would be preferable to regard the adjective as applicable to a style which should treat any subject in a grotesque manner. We might say that a style is grotesque which breaks up the even flow of the sentence; a style which is explosive and exclamatory. Or again a grotesque style would be one which would get its effect by incongruous contrasts or violent images. Carlyle would come under

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this heading; and the Elizabethan satirist, Thomas Nashe, may take his place here, inveighing against the vanity of woman:

"Oh female pride, this is but the dalliance of thy doom, but the intermissive recreation of thy torments. The greatness of thy pains I want portentous words to portray. . . For thy flaring frowned periwigs low dangled down with love-locks, shalt thou have thy head side dangled down with more snakes than ever it had hairs. In the mould of thy brain shall they clasp their mouths, and gnawing through every part of thy skull, ensnarl their teeth among thy brains, as an angler ensnarleth his hook among weeds."

As a modern example Mr Chesterton may be cited. His style combines the sublime and the matter-of-fact in a grotesque but very striking manner. To read him is to ride at incredible speed in a mad motor car through a country where virgin mountain peaks and dirty chimneys appear suddenly one after another in a kind of disconcerting dance. Yet through it all, his keen glance pierces to the heart of things, and in spite of his parade of paradox, he is perhaps the sanest of modern writers.

There is in critical readers a healthy distrust of "purple patches." And certainly a piece of fine writing that is forcibly plastered on to a humdrum composition is faulty in style. But sometimes this distrust goes too far. There are moments in good prose writers when the gathering and accumulated thought rises naturally to a higher level. The flashes of the intellect set fire to the emotions, which burst into flame. The straight dusty highway ascends sharply, and there on the brow of the hill is spread a wide prospect of field and hill, river and plain, showing at one glance the road by which the traveller has come.

These passages where the writer catches up his argument, and with a few deft touches spreads it out before our eyes in a wide but comprehensive landscape, are a legitimate and beautiful feature of good prose writing.

A good instance is the passage too well known to be quoted, in which Burke in his "Reflections on the French Revolution," speaks of Marie Antoinette. Another example of this spacious

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summing up of a train of thought is a noble passage by Sir Walter Raleigh, of Elizabethan fame, which occurs in his chapter "On the Fall of Empires":

" . . . It is therefore death alone that can suddenly make man to know himself. He tells the proud and insolent, that they are but Abjects, and humbles them at the instant, makes them crie, complaine, and repent, yea, even to hate their forepassed happiness. He takes the account of the rich, and proves him a beggar; a naked beggar, which hath interest in nothing, but in the gravell that fills his mouth. He holds a glasse before the eyes of the most beautifull, and makes them see therein, their deformitie and rottennesse; and they acknowledge it.

"O eloquent, just and mightie Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the farre stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, *Hic jacet.*"

Such passages as these are, as was previously remarked, very close to poetry. Perhaps the much-abused term "prose-poetry" might be applicable here without offence. It is such prose as a poet might be proud to write. The prose-writings of poets is indeed an interesting subject for investigation, but we have no space for it here. We may, however, quote one extract from the prose of Francis Thompson, of whom it is said that his prose was finer than his poetry, and his talk better than both. The splendour of imagery and rich diction that we associate with his poems will be found here also:

"Why indeed (one is tempted to ask in concluding) should it be that the poets who have written for us the poetry richest in skiey grain, most free from admixture with the duller things of earth—the Shelleys, the Coleridges, the Keats!—are the very poets whose lives are among the saddest records in literature? Is it that (by some subtle mystery of analogy) sorrow, passion, and fantasy are indissolubly connected, like water, fire, and cloud; that as from sun and dew are born the vapours, so from fire and steam ascend the "visions of aerial joy"; that the harvest waves richest over the battlefields of the soul; that the heart, like the earth, smells sweetest after rain; that the spell on which depend such necromantic castles is some spirit of pain charmpisoned at their base?"

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Prose such as this may seem nearer to the seventeenth century than the twentieth; may seem to be more suited to the expansive days of Milton, Jeremy Taylor, and John Donne, than to our own scientific and hurried civilisation. No doubt the best prose models are those in the pure style, the thought clear, the sentences firm-knit and exact, combining strength with lightness, and point with solidity. Yet the best English prose in all ages has been characterised by a certain fulness. A recent critic has observed that however diverse their styles may be, and in whatever century they lived, English prose writers always rise to the same exalted and poetic level when they treat of mutability, death, or eternity, the unchanging facts that underlie all human circumstance.

In the garden of English prose there is enough diversity to satisfy every taste. We can choose our friends among the dead as we can among the living. Dramatists, politicians, adventurers, grave philosophers, buccancers, they will open their intimate thoughts to us for the asking. And what better companions can a man have to ease the tedium of the dusty road, to aid him with a wise experience in his perplexities, or to make him laugh in an idle hour?



INTERIOR OF FILEY CHURCH

THE MINIATURE BASILICA AT FILEY THE RECENT ADDITIONS AND NEW POLYCHROME DECORATION

A PAGE OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM

WHEN a recent work on architecture asserted that the miniature basilica at Filey, erected fifteen years ago, had helped to lift out of the old ruts, and had encouraged the building of something else than a rather commonplace Gothic, the assertion was one to cause surprise. The fact is that the builders of the little Filey church never dreamt of exercising such an influence. Their aim was to build quickly—circumstances demanded it—and to build a small place of worship, the exterior of which had at first to be "of an almost barn-like simplicity," to use the words with which Mr H. Statham, F.R.I.B.A., characterizes the exterior of the Roman basilicas in his "Critical History of Architecture." They desired also to reproduce in their little church the venerable "Ciborium" of those basilicas and the noble symbolism of early Christian times—the Ciborium to shelter the sacrificial altar with reverence, the symbolism to instruct the faithful, to aid their faith and their piety, to elevate and rekindle their souls.

And so the little church of St Mary was built, and on the day of its solemn opening this was the sum of its liturgical furniture: the "Ciborium" so earnestly desired, and a small altar, a very faithful replica of a sixth century altar which is preserved in the museum of Rimini, in Italy.

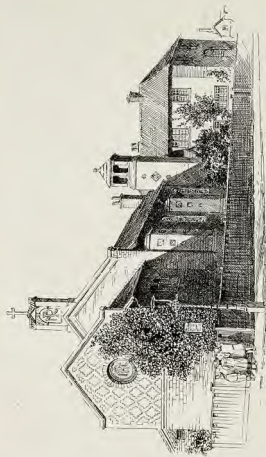
A few years ago a tower of a quite antique pattern was built near the porch, buttresses adorned with monograms were added to the north wall, a fine mosaic with the letters IHC (an abbreviation of IHCOYC) was affixed to the east end, and most unusual windows, carved out of thick Portland stone in a geometrical design, copied exactly from a mosaic of the fourth century, were supplied by Mr G. W. Milburn, of York. The "almost barn-like simplicity" of the exterior was now a thing of the past.

¹ Baldacchino is another name of that structure with columns which was erected above the high altar of the basilicas. We prefer: *ciborium* used by the ancient writers and by some modern English authors.

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When the church was about to be built, the example of the primitive basilicas of Italy caused the adoption of a roof supported by a series of trusses. The ancient basilicas of St Peter at Rome and St Paul's *extra muros* had in fact trussed roofs and no flat ceiling, and the basilicas of St Agnes and St Praxed and many other ancient churches are still roofed in this fashion. And so it happened that, without having even intended the basilical structure, we adopted important elements of it which are to be found in the basilicas at Rome. The gallery, the statues, the altar candlesticks and the sanctuary lamps were likewise copied from, or directly inspired by, small monuments, statues and other objects of the Roman period. The whole interior of the roof was painted; the main beams especially were decorated with jealous care, being covered symmetrically with interlacing bands of colour and studded with numerous gilded nails, which being in high relief give a most ornamental result. The happy effect produced by repetition and contrast has been noticed by those who have seen the reality. There is no symbolical ornament on the boards of the roof or on the beams; symbolism is visible and legible, speaking and insistent, on the walls, and that was considered sufficient.

On the north wall, for instance, there are tall stone panels, ending above in a triangular design, on one of which there is an admirable relief of St Joseph, the work of M Zens, a saintly sculptor of Ghent. Conceived in devout meditation, it has been carved and painted with supreme talent. We were told at Ghent that this sculptor was known as "le Christ," because of his resemblance to the traditional likeness of our Lord, and because he lives in close union with his Master, Whom he receives daily in Holy Communion. "Understand the word, ye that are artists!" The symbolism commences with a great lily, of which the stalk, leaves and flowers spread out in a conventional fashion, to the full height of the panel. Since the Church often tells us in the Mass that "the just man shall bud like the lily" and "the just man shall flourish like the palm tree," the lily is especially suitable to the chaste Spouse of Mary, while the palm tree rightly symbolizes the Saints, and above all the Apostles. So we



FILEY CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY

The Miniature Basilica at Filey

find palm trees, which are very frequent on the Christian sarcophagi of the early centuries, and in the mosaics of Rome and Ravenna, depicted also on the large panels which are disposed on either side of the shrine of St Joseph in our church. But the palm trees are copied from palms represented on a cloth of the sixth or seventh century, and recall nature without imitating her. On either side of these palms the following names are written in gold, the letters being arranged perpendicularly : S. PETRVS, S. PAVLYS, S. IOANNES, S. ANDREAS, S. LAVRENTIVS ; an abridgement of the list of saints that the Church has put into the Canon of the Mass, inviting her children in a very special way to unite themselves with them in communion of faith and of love.

On the same side, quite near the sanctuary, is the statue of the Good Shepherd, copied from the statue in the Lateran Museum (of the third century) ; and above, the whole length of the nave wall, are written in gold, on a ground of Pompeian red, the beautiful words which tell us so perfectly that the Shepherd who is also the Lamb glorified, appeases and rejoices His Father by His mystical immolation : *Per ipsum, et cum ipso, et in ipso, est tibi Deo Patri omnipotenti, in unitate Spiritus Sancti, omnis honor et gloria*. On the south wall, to correspond with this inscription, we read the noble salutation : "*Salve Sancta Parens enixa puerpera Regem*," the salutation which is used in the Introit of several masses of our Lady. And this "*Sancta Parens*" has her statue on this side, as a pendant of that of the Good Shepherd : a Madonna with hands raised in the attitude of prayer, carrying on her breast a circular medallion inscribed with a likeness of our Saviour. This work of art, due also to the chisel of M Zens, was inspired by a fresco in the Catacombs in which de Rossi and most archaeologists recognize a representation of the Blessed Virgin and of the Child Jesus. On the same side (south wall), curved bands join two branches of tall, decorative Acanthus plant, and bear the names of the Saints : PERPETVA and FELICITAS, AGATHA and LUCIA, AGNES, CÆCILIA and ANASTASIA ; and so the sacrificial idea is carried out. We saw, on the same side as the Good Shepherd, names of Apostles and Martyrs mentioned in the *Communicantes* ; now we have the names of great

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Virgins of Rome and elsewhere, inscribed close to the Virgin of Virgins (*adducentur post eam*) ; the names also of the great martyrs of Carthage who have a place of honour in the *Nobis quoque peccatoribus*, in that part of the sacrifice which, also, unites the Church militant with the Church triumphant.

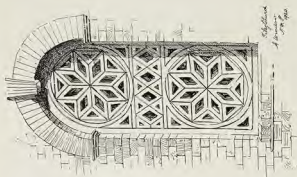
The arch that separates the nave from the sanctuary supplies a whole body of doctrine in symbolical form : Heaven, the Blessed Trinity, the glorious Cross, our Lady and St Joseph, Apostles and Saints. In the centre, towards the top, is a composition which dates only from the middle ages and so is not found anywhere in the ancient basilicas : three rings intertwined, symbolizing the Blessed Trinity. Though we have sought inspiration, in general and in many details, in the monuments, both great and small, of early Christian times, we have not practised mere antiquarianism, nor aimed at copying strictly every item of that venerable period ; and therefore we have had no hesitation in employing this design ; it is far more decorative than the much-abused triangle, and moreover the three interlaced circles, making as they do but one figure, are a far better symbol of God, One and Three, without beginning and without end. The three rings carved in high relief and gilded are on a medallion of dull blue, set in the centre of a great red cross. The instrument of our salvation is in place in this composition, because it will be in heaven " when the Lord shall come to judge."

God reigns in His glory and is of Himself His own proper glory ; but He communicates this glory of His to His angels and Saints : " behold the appearance of the glory of the Lord was like a burning fire " (Exodus xxiv. 17), and rays springing from the central design, form a fine glory round the Blessed Trinity. Those who instruct others, those who are learned in divine things shall shine " as stars for all eternity " says the Holy Scripture (Daniel xii. 3). But surely we can extend the comparison and liken all the just to stars which shine in the firmament, since in their blessed eternity they tell us of that glory which they derive from the light inaccessible of the Divinity. Therefore stars of varying magnitude and brilliance shine on the arch, on a field of blue. First of all, on the right,

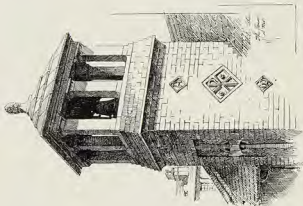
The Miniature Basilica at Filey

is a star of exceptional brilliance, representing her who is called the "Morning Star" and the "Star of the Sea." On the left a star of equal brilliance symbolises St Joseph. On a zone of darker blue, rather near the central medallion, are twelve special stars, symbolising the twelve Apostles. And on the rest of the blue ground are constellations, arranged in a symmetrical fashion. We may be told that stars—another much-abused motif—are modern devices in mural decoration; but the objection loses all weight when we remember that an arcosolium in the catacomb of St Calixtus, a part of the vaulting of the Church of St Nazarius, Ravenna, and a large medallion in the Church of St Apollinaris in Classe, are wholly studded with stars. Finally on each side and in the lower part of the arch of our little church, there is a sort of golden vessel with widely expanded mouth from which the incense of adoration and prayer mounts up to the names of God: Alpha and Omega inscribed on medallions. This beautiful page of symbolism is rounded off with the *Gloria Patri*.

In the sanctuary the flat decoration of the walls consists especially of angels, represented as turning towards the altar and holding in their hands the globe of the world. They present it to Him Who redeemed the world with His Precious Blood and Who dwells in the tabernacle. We hasten to admit that these angels have by no means got the fair skin and blue eyes of the young slaves of whom St Gregory said: "Not Angels but angels." Their skin is brown, their eyes dark; one would say that they came rather direct from—well, Christian Africa of the early centuries. The conception, the style, the colouring, are scarcely in harmony with modern taste, but after all, we ask, must we endeavour to satisfy that taste, which is often so defective. Ought we not rather to endeavour to form it by works of true Christian art? However, the angels who are depicted on the arch of our church are adoring angels, who bear the impress of an hieratical art of our own time, combined with a strong antique influence. With their veiled hands and identical attitudes they remind us of the martyrs and virgins of the Church of S. Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna. They were painted by two Sisters of Filey Convent.



FROM THE FILEY CHURCH



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Under the angels is a frieze decorated with lambs marked with the cross, which are images or figures of the faithful; they are moving towards the Lamb of God represented in high relief on the door of the tabernacle. That Lamb stands on a hill, from which four rivers flows, the four rivers of Eden, symbolizing the four Gospels which convey to all the world the grace of Jesus Christ. "Petram Superstat ipsa petra Ecclesiae, De qua sonori quatuor fontes meant Evangelistae viva Christi flumina" (St Paulinus, Ep. xxxii. ad Severum).

Behind the Lamb is a Shepherd's crook from which hangs a vessel of milk, in which the early Christians saw a figure of the Eucharist. That decoration of the tabernacle door is taken from the catacomb of SS. Marcellinus and Peter. The crook and the vessel together represent the attributes of the Shepherd and express the twofold functions of our Lord towards the faithful, viz., Shepherd and Lamb. "Idem sum Pastor et Agnus" is inscribed upon the door of the church of St Pudentiana at Rome.

It has been said that the great majority of Catholics know absolutely nothing of the symbolic meanings attached to the House of God, and this sacred symbolism so thoroughly understood by our fathers has become a foreign language. "Images are books replete with doctrine" is a saying of pre-Reformation days; the doctrine is still there* and if it were explained with the help of the Fathers of the Church and Holy Scripture, we believe from our experience that symbolism would be understood and loved; we may repeat that it would aid faith and piety, elevate and rekindle souls; it would help them to pass beyond images and symbols to the eternal Reality.

Ex umbris et imaginibus in Veritatem.

E.R.

* *Church Symbolism*, by the Very Rev. M. Nieuwbara, O.S. Preface, v.

RUINS

THERE is a little fishing village nestling under a cliff in a far away corner of Brittany. The cottages are a dingy white speckled with brown; they each have two windows with little green shutters that always break loose when the wind rises and flap against the walls. The little children inside say that "les anges du bon Dieu" are banging the shutters to tell them they must go to sleep but the old sailing folk cross themselves and mutter about the weather and the chances of a catch to-morrow. At sunset you can see a woman or a child come outside each door clad in the picturesque costume of Brittany, exchange goodnights, put up the little green shutters and go in again. Then you see the yellow glow of an oil lamp creeping through the cracks and casting long streaks of oily light on the damp cobbles outside. The roofs of the cottages are red with black lines where wind and rain have worn the tiles. Above the red roofs and white walls rises the big brown cliff, at parts shading into a kindly red, but at others turning to a sombre black. The cliff seems old, old, older than I can tell, and it has a look on its kind, rugged face which tells you that it knows all that could be known and that if it could only speak it would say . . . or . . .

The visitors who come to Chasoin (for so they call the village) in the summer, or rather who used to come before the war, tell you that it is dead, or dying at all events. But then they never noticed what the cliff told them; they sped by it quite unheeding and never stood at its foot and looked up into its big, brown, wise, face.

Chasoin would never be Chasoin without its cliff. It is the cliff that gives it the look of some great ruin and distinguishes it from any other village. It has its effects on the inhabitants; they do not shout; they do not race up and down the little street as they do at Benoisie, fifty miles higher up the coast; they are staid and wise. That is why Chasoin is so like a living ruin. It speaks to us just as a ruin does. It is the relic of a by-gone age, not one of these bad ruins, but a good ruin.

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For there are two kinds of ruin—the good and the bad. Berlin would be a bad ruin if our poils could wreak their vengeance on it. But Chasoin is a good ruin. The good ruins are the ones people like to speak about. They take them quite out of the spirit of their own age into that of another; and that is good. It is good to go from the land to the water sometimes but you get cramp if you stay in too long.

All ruins are just as much alive as their originals. They have merely taken on a different aspect; they have become not dead but alive in another body. Special parts have been chosen and brought into prominence. Most has been discarded as superfluous.

Of an age or civilization, special authors or characters or buildings, pictures, statues are handed down to us to remind us that there have been many before us who felt just as important as we do; who had the same habit of judging according to their own standard, who, like us, felt that they could look back securely on what had gone by and feel that they were certainly the latest perfection of civilized society. They remind us how small a creature is man in spite of all his greatness. He is very great but, seen in another light, he is very small.

Without ruins we would inevitably tend to become self centred and selfish, narrow minded and pusillanimous. And in the term ruins everything is included that does not belong to our own age. Shakespeare is a great ruin and will be a priceless one to people in another five thousand years, for he will open out to them, as a rest from their own commonplace life, the feeling of his own age.

But it is easier to feel about ruins than to speak about them. To feel properly you must go to the cliff at Chasoin for some time and get to know it intimately. It will then open its secrets to you and take you back as many hundred years as you please; and that is the true duty of a ruin.

R. G. HAGUE (VIth Form).

Ampleforth, May 31st, 1920.

OBITUARY

DOM PLACID WHITTLE

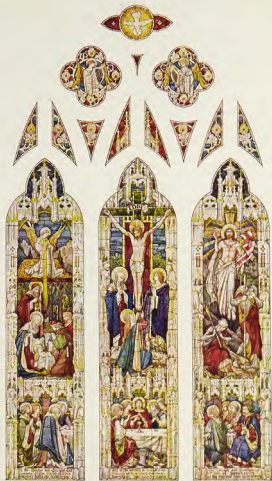
A WELL-KNOWN and much respected figure has disappeared from amongst us. For eighty-two years he trod the way of his pilgrimage and returned to his country, whence he came, July 2nd, 1920. John Placid Whittle was born at Brownedge, 1838, educated at Ampleforth, and there entered the novitiate, 1858. Just at this date the general novitiate was opened at Belmont and he was sent from Ampleforth to Belmont to finish his probation. He was professed 1860, August 30th. Returning to his Alma Mater he was ordained priest 1867. He began his missionary life at St Mary's, Liverpool, 1870; went to Woolton, 1873; was called back to Ampleforth as Prior, 1880, June 1st. He remained Superior about three years and a half, and then for nine years he took charge of St Anne's, Liverpool. From 1893 to 1896 he was at Maryport, and finally at St Alban's, Warrington. In 1908 he was honoured by the title of Cathedral Prior of Rochester. From St Alban's he was "invalided" in his extreme old age to Ampleforth. Such is the bare record of the scenes of his labours and his life's activities. His life was an active life, and I think that wherever he went his unworldliness, his zeal and his devotion to his priestly calling were remarkable and won him the peculiar esteem of his parishioners. At St Anne's and St Alban's he undertook and carried through extensive additions and alterations which were very costly. He was always eager to seek and to achieve improvement. It is not for us here to weigh up the abilities of the man, or to make a critical estimate of the work he has left behind him. It stands good work; and his gifts always were for usefulness. But it is for us rather to look at the Priest in his long unswerving service of Almighty God; never diverging from the straight path of duty before him; never allowing anything to derogate from that priestliness with which he was clothed. More than fifty years Father Placid Whittle ministered at the altar,

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attended the confessional, sought out sinners for their healing, brought souls to the knowledge of Jesus Christ when they knew Him not. For fifty years he thus lived in a manifest simplicity, innocence, and regularity. Surely the merciful God has said to him "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" If it be not so, God help some of us! His brethren always praised him as an excellent missionary, and he was held in affectionate regard not only by those of his own familia but by others also who knew him. At his death the aged Fr Richards sent a very warm hearted appreciation of Father Whittle to the Abbot of Ampleforth.

No matter what our gifts or the scope of our life, there are many things we can learn, to our great help, from the example of Father Placid Whittle, who has so lately passed from our midst.

J.A.W.



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NOTES

WE owe our readers some apology for the long delay in producing this number of the JOURNAL. The truth is that at the moment when it ought to have been issued, the Editor was convalescent after an operation. The material embodied in these pages has long been ready, but the Editor has perforce been otherwise occupied since his return to work. It may be some little consolation to our readers for presenting them with news unseasonable and stale to know that the next number will follow very closely on the heels of the present issue and they may expect it within a month.

* * *

An account of Cardinal Gasquet's visit is given in the School news, but on this page we may be allowed to say how pleased the resident community of St Lawrence's were to see His Eminence. It is some years since as President of the Congregation he has visited us. During the many years of his Presidency, his visits were regular and frequent. We hope they may become so once again.

* * *

We ask the prayers of our readers for Elizabeth Radcliffe, who died at Brandsby on July 9th. Miss Radcliffe for many years has had a public oratory attached to her home and has kept alive the ancient Catholic centre at Brandsby. Her exemplary piety—of an old world type—and her unflinching loyalty to all Catholic ideals, gained for her the respect of everybody who knew her. During the last few years she has been an invalid but those who knew her before old age and infirmities encompassed her will remember how singularly bright and acute were her powers of observation, and how she concealed under a certain canny humour the most sensitive of consciences. Miss Radcliffe had two uncles who were Benedictines, Dom Ralph Radcliffe her father's brother, and Dom Augustine Rolling her mother's brother, both monks

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of St Gregory's. Her family was closely connected with that of the Earl of Derwentwater, who lost his life in the rebellion of 1715 and has been always devotedly attached to the Catholic faith. Miss Radcliffe's interest in Catholicism and her deep attachment to Ampleforth, where she was buried on July 12th, give her a special claim upon our prayers. May she rest in peace.



We offer our congratulations to Dom Sigebert Cody and Dom Cuthbert Almond who have completed their fifty years since the reception of the Benedictine habit. Dom Cuthbert, so long the able editor of this JOURNAL, is still directing the work of a large parish in Warrington. Dom Sigebert has recently been the recipient of an address from Mr Philip J. C. Howard, of Corby Castle, on behalf of the congregation at Corby thanking him for "his constant and untiring efforts" on their behalf. To both jubilarians we wish many years of life to continue their good works.



THE enlargement of the church at Dowlais is now complete and it was solemnly opened by His Eminence Cardinal Gasquet, who preached on the occasion. At least two thousand people were present. Dom Anselm Wilson is to be congratulated on this good work. He has been faced by another problem in the enlargement of the schools which has been temporarily solved by the purchase of a large Government "Hut."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of *The Raven, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Georgian, The Edmundian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Beaumont Review, The Bæda, The Anselmian, The Ushaw Magazine, The Cottonian, The Royal Military College Magazine and Record, The Douai Magazine, The Oscotian, The Ratcliffian.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS

The Letters of St Teresa. A complete edition, translated from the Spanish, and annotated by the Benedictines of Stanbrook. With an introduction by CARDINAL GASQUET. London: Thomas Baker, MCMXIX.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GASQUET in his instructive Introduction recalls Cardinal Newman's words about the importance of having a correct version of the correspondence of God's Saints. Biographers are too often commentators; and the reader can never be sure whether he is seeing into the soul of the Saint or into the mind of the biographer.

St Teresa wrote many letters, and fortunately many have been preserved. They make her known to us in a new and familiar way, as she was known by her own acquaintances and friends—human in her feelings and sympathies, and shrewd and practical in affairs. Of herself she tells us that she experienced many fluctuations in her prayer; that she suffered much from ill-health and looked after herself: "I am very prudent myself in such things," she wrote, "and it is extremely foolish not to be"; that the weather tried her, and she "thanks God there are no changes of weather in eternity"; that "the butter tasted very nice," that she had toothache, etc., etc. Of others she shows shrewd knowledge. We have a humorous view of a good cranky old lady; practical views about a girls' school for "I know by experience what women are when in number together," she wrote. She bribes Fray Bartolomé to answer her letter by sending him a trout; and she advised that "human frailty must be humoured lest nature succumb." Unsuitable candidates for religion she rejected firmly, "for," she wrote "the common good must be considered rather than that of the individual." Such human touches as these bring St Teresa nearer to us, without making us lose any of our reverence for her wonderful sanctity. She was so natural and so simple, and she hated so completely any pretence or pose, that we come to see how really humble she was. She had such a knowledge of human frailty and showed such tact and firmness in dealing with it, that we feel she will understand us also, and help us by her prayers and teaching.

The translation has been well done, and the notes, which show considerable knowledge of St Teresa and her times, are really helpful to the reader. The work is well printed by the Stanbrook Press. The Stanbrook Community is to be congratulated on the book which is excellent in its matter, in its notes, and in its production.

W.B.H.

Public School Verse, 1919—20. An Anthology with an Introduction by JOHN MASEFIELD. William Heinemann: 3s. 6d.

THIS little volume of 64 pages contains poems by boys at fourteen English Public Schools. The very modesty of the title is attractive, and a glance at the contents will serve to show that the work of selec-

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tion has been thoughtfully and carefully carried out. Some will no doubt consider the publication of the poetical experiments of schoolboys injudicious; they may, however, be convinced by Mr Masfield's Introduction. "Delight in poetry," he writes, "... is in everyone and can be trained and encouraged to the enlargement of all enjoyment. By delighting in poetry, and by endeavouring to write it, men obtain keys to the universe and to themselves." Mr Masfield holds no brief for hothouse cultivation of the arts: "Poetry is not his (the schoolboy's) life, but another enjoyment added to his life, as it ought to be. His life is a boy's life, comradeship and fun, interspersed with discipline." In this age the secrets of craftsmanship are no longer esoteric; the distinction between the professional and the amateur in fine art is merging into the general conception of the "serious student." The tendency is a healthy one, and those who open this little volume will find not preciousness or formless incoherence, but evidences of a real love of poetry with a serious study of its methods. The technique is strikingly good. The poems are for the most part descriptive; they embody a mood of Nature, or recreate some imaginary scene.

A couple of examples may be given:

"Thick shadows curl about September,
The blue haze drifts along the field,
Vague song rolls over the earth, and passing
Frays and tatters down the weald.
Old leaves flit by as things long dead,
In the wind that bare them . . . half forgotten,
And those that once were green are red;
That once were young are old and rotten.

(from "September," by H. J. P. Sturton, Shrewsbury School).

"To finger treasures of Tyrrhian Kings,
Stand where they stood, and watch the same green bay
Where golden galleys of Phoenicia rode
Bearing their purple dyes and robes for queens,
Their jewelled sword-hilts and their gilt-graved blades
And Nubian slave-mined gold from Mizraim
That dream for me."

(From "Archaeology," by D. R. Gillie, Rugby School).

The first poem in the book is "Tom the Piper's Son," by T. B. L. Sleight, of Ampleforth. We heartily congratulate Sleight on his own achievement and on the honour he has done to his School. We may perhaps without prejudice endorse the opinion of the *Daily Chronicle* reviewer that it is one of the two best poems in the book.

J. B. McE.

Notices of Books

A History of the Venerable English College, Rome. By CARDINAL GASQUET. Longmans, Green & Co., 1920.

In this book Cardinal Gasquet has given an account of that institution which is, as he says, "one of the most interesting—if, indeed, not the most interesting—of the English Institutions on the continent of Europe." The first chapter deals with that earliest of English establishments in Rome, the *Schola Anglorum*. It is still commemorated by the title "in Sassia" of the hospital and church of San Spirito, which early in the thirteenth century replaced the English house and its church of S. Maria. Then comes the history of the Hospice for English pilgrims, dedicated to the Most Holy Trinity and St Thomas of Canterbury, founded in 1362 on the spot where the English College now stands. Another hospice was founded a little later in the Trastevere for the same purpose, and dedicated to St Edmund; it was closely connected with the former, and was united with it in 1464. At the Reformation the Hospice became a refuge for exiles for the faith, and in 1578 it was formed into a College for the training of priests for the English Mission. The rest of the book is taken up with the history of the famous College, its martyrs and confessors, its trials and difficulties, and the work it has done for the faith in England. Of all its rectors, none has been so celebrated as Cardinal Wiseman and a chapter is devoted to his eleven years of rule. The conclusion brings the work to the present day.

By this latest of his works, Cardinal Gasquet has earned the gratitude not only of members of the "Venerabile," but of all English Catholics, and indeed of many others who will read the book with great interest.

Twenty Cures at Lourdes. By DR. DE GRANDMAISON. Translated by DOM HUGO BEVENOT and DOM LUKE IZARD. Sands & Co. 7s. net.

ONE cannot but welcome this excellent English version of Dr de Grandmaison's work. And it is not easy to decide whom to praise the more, the author or the translators. The matter is extremely interesting, and at the same time from cover to cover there is scarcely a sentence that would betray a French original. The book is perhaps essentially written for those of the medical profession, whether doctors or nurses, who will relish the minute descriptions of the various ailments from which these twenty persons were suffering at the time of their cure. On the other hand it is well within the scope of the general and not too sensitive reader, who desires a thoroughly scientific statement of the facts. We sincerely hope the book will have a wide circulation, especially among non-Catholic doctors and nurses. It is in no sense a Catholic polemic, and though the inadequacy of any natural explanation of cures is indicated, it contains a sober statement of facts which have come under the notice of the medical profession and which must be taken into account by truly scientific investigation whatever other conclusions may be drawn therefrom.

G.S.

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THE drawings in Messrs A. & C. Black's new Sketch Book of Chester are from the pencil of Joseph Pike, whose work is so well known to readers of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL. With this little book Mr Pike will certainly take his place in the front line of artists of the school of Herbert Railton. In no way a slavish imitator of his distinguished cousin and master, Mr Pike has succeeded in retaining Railton's delicacy of line and lightness of touch which deftly suggest so much while respecting objective truth. In these sketches he has portrayed a twentieth century city with more than its share of a noble mediæval art and of the quaint begabed black and white domestic dwellings of a later age. By his reverent and sympathetic rendering of the past, he has given the modern town with motor car and bicycle all the charm and atmosphere of the old world. The vignette treatment has enabled the artist so to study detail that without losing a sense of breadth and boldness, the eye is cleverly focussed on the central points. We congratulate Mr Pike and the publishers of a book so full of artistic feeling. A figure of a little girl in the Rows Watergate sketch is not very satisfactory and suggests possibly a flaw in the process of reproduction. By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to give our readers a sketch from this delightful book.

A.M.P.

Le Christ Dans Ses Mystères. Par D. COLUMBA MARMION, Abbé de Maredsous. Maredsous, 6 fr. 50. Burns, Oates & Washbourne.

IN his former volume of spiritual conferences, *Le Christ, Vie de l'Âme*, Abbot Marmion dealt with the fundamental characteristics of the Christian life. He tells us that this second volume is the logical sequence of the former. He takes the great central fact of the Incarnation, and, following the Son of God through His earthly life to the glory of heaven, brings out the deep significance of the story and shows how each event is for us a model and a help. The reader cannot but be struck by the clear theological insight and exposition, the intimate knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures, especially of St Paul's Epistles, and the deep earnestness manifested in this work. Those who are acquainted with Abbot Vonier's *Personality of Christ*, will find in this volume a very satisfactory companion to that useful but chiefly theological treatment of the Incarnation. Abbot Marmion's book dwells more on the devotional and practical aspects of the mystery, and will bring the reader to a more perfect knowledge and an intenser appreciation of the wonderful ways of God with man.

Une Âme Bénédicte, Dom Pie De Hemptinne. 3 ed. Maredsous, 4 fr. 30
This account of the sayings and doings of the saintly nephew of the



THE OLD STANLEY PALACE
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THE OLD STANLEY PALACE
from Mr. Pike's Sketch Book of Chester

Notices of Books

late Abbot Primate was reviewed in THE JOURNAL when it first appeared. That it should reach its third edition is strong proof that it is a work that is valuable and helpful to many souls.

A Commentary on the New Code of Canon Law. Vol. V., Marriage Law and Matrimonial Trials. D. CHARLES AUGUSTINE, O.S.B., D.D. Herder, London, 10s. 6d net.

CANON 1018 of the New Code says, "Parochus ne omittat populum prudenter erudire de matrimonii sacramento ejusque impedimentis." The parish priest who undertakes to give this instruction with merely the text of the New Code in his hands, in view of the important changes in the legislation, can hardly be considered as fulfilling the injunction of the word "prudenter." He will therefore be glad to have the assistance that Dom Augustine offers in this volume which covers the canons dealing with the marriage law and marriage trials.

In much, the volume will be of great use, but the very nature of the matter requires that we should be critical in examining its exactitude and clearness of exposition. On these points we feel bound to say that it is at times wanting. For example, on page 41 we read that "there must be official witnesses *and* private witnesses to every canonical engagement." The text of the Code and the commentator himself on the next page show that the word *and* ought to be *or*, a small difference but surely of great moment. On page 214 we read, "James, having been married to Gemma, or living with her in public or notorious concubinage, cannot validly marry her mother or grandmother, nor the latter's daughter or granddaughter." This passage to be quite exact needs the word "invalidly" after "married," and it takes a second reading to see that "the latter" refers to Gemma and not to the grandmother.

We may add that the author's employment of the words "would" and "should" are not according to recognized usage. "In case a marriage would surprise a pastor," "if a pastor would know of a person's guilt . . .," do not make sense in the context.

Half-Past Twelve. Dinner Hour Studies for the odd half-hours. By GEORGE W. GOUGH. Price 1s. No publisher. Printed by Sells, Ltd. pp. 77.

THESE twenty-six studies may be recommended to the serious student who will use them with caution, but on no account to the reader in search of well thought out statement of principles. Mr Gough is a Balliol man, son of a railway servant, and he has set himself to give to workers a clear account of the things and problems dealt with in political economy. The result is, naturally, some very plain and intelligible pictures of the Division of Labour, Organisation of Industry, Mechanism of Exchange, and such things, together with simple-seeming accounts of very complex problems. The value of the book is in the first, its danger in the latter. In reading "the grand old standard books" Mr Gough has found their argument clear and satisfying, and

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he shows at all points his admiration for "the capitalist-factory system of industry," for unlimited output, and for free-trade. But the simplicity and clearness of his arguments vanishes when we compare chapter with chapter. On p. 18 he laughs at those who talk of "saving" such capital as a bale of cotton or a spinning frame. "The idea, of course, was to find a justification for the taking of interest on capital, interest being the reward for abstinence." Yet (p. 19) "You cannot have capital without the capitalist to save it"; and p. 37 explains at length how he saves it and deserves a reward. His money income was £500, of which he only used £300, and invested the £200. On p. 2 we were warned never to forget that the £200 was not real income, because he had not used it. But is it not real income? He invests it by putting it "into the hands of men who will use it in productive enterprises." But on p. 23 we learn how "A man wanting to start or extend a business gets credit from the banker who 'deposits' against his name an entirely imaginary sum. . . . The bank does not own the money and lend it to the man—that is not at all what happens." But this same banker (p. 53) "has always capital available which he can lend on interest, and this provides his chief source of profit." Many other examples show the same result—that while the chapters seem simple, the book is most confused.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FROM MESSRS. BURNS, OATES & WASHBOURNE.

The Catholic Almanack and Guide to the Services of the Church for 1921. By the EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY. 3d.

The Gospel According to St Mark with Introduction. Text and Notes compiled by ROBERT EATON of the Birmingham Oratory. 6s. net.

Little Jesus. FRANCIS THOMPSON. 1s. 3d. net.

FROM LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The New Testament. Vol. III. St Paul's Epistles to the Churches. 3s. 9d. net paper; 4s. 9d. cloth.

FROM B. HERDER.

The Christian Mind. By DOM ANSGAR VONIER, Abbot of Buckfast 5s. net.

Commentary on Canon Law. Vol. IV. By DOM CHARLES AUGUSTINE, D.D.

FROM MESSRS. SANDS & CO.

A Joyful Herald of the King of Kings. By the REV. F. M. DREVES, with a letter to the author from CARDINAL BOURNE. 3s. 6d. net.

PART II. THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

The School officials in the Summer Term were as follows :

Head Monitor	I. G. D. A. Forbes.
Captain of the Games	J. R. T. Crawford.
Monitors	H. W. Greenwood, J. R. T. Crawford, E. M. Vanheems, P. E. Gibbons, J. B. Fitzgerald, G. F. Ainscough, G. W. Ainscough, C. S. D. George.
Librarians of the Upper Library	E. M. Vanheems, B. L. Sleigh, P. W. Davis.
Librarians of the Upper Middle Library	C. F. Keeling, A. B. Lee.
Librarians of the Lower Middle Library	F. M. Sitwell, T. Rochford.
Librarians of the Lower Library	A. J. Macdonald, C. J. Lacy.
Journal Committee	B. L. Sleigh, E. M. Vanheems.
Games Committee	J. R. T. Crawford, P. E. Gibbons, G. F. Ainscough, C. S. D. George.

Captains of the Cricket Sets—

- 1st Set—J. R. T. Crawford, P. E. Gibbons.
- 2nd Set—G. P. Cronk, J. E. de Guingand.
- 3rd Set—R. H. Scrope, L. P. Twomey.
- 4th Set—K. R. Greenwood, D. E. Walker.
- 5th Set—W. H. C. Croft, A. C. Maxwell.
- 6th Set—J. F. Taunton, S. H. P. Richardson.

* * *

The following boys left in April :

M. W. L. Smith, D. C. Lazenby, V. C. Hawley. Their places were filled by A. W. Sandeman, G. J. H. Nelson, E. O. G. Turville-Petre, R. A. L. Lee.

* * *

On the evening of May 17th there was an influx of headmasters from our Catholic schools. On the following day they sat in conference for many hours in the Upper Library. The even tenor of our School routine was not in any way interrupted, save for the fact that we experienced the unusual sensation of encountering a Headmaster at every corner ! The following were present at the conference :

The Right Rev. Mgr. A. Doubleday (Bishop-elect of Brentwood), Right Rev. Mgr. Provost Brown, v.g., Very Revv. Canons Driscoll, Myers, Magill, and O'Toole, Very Revv. J. A. Moran, A. Emery, L. T. McMurdie, J. Atthill, F. Gonne, Revv. W. Bodkin, s.j., E. O'Connor, s.j., A. Chichester, s.j., J. Bridge, s.j., J. Welsby, s.j., C. Nicholson, s.j., H. Garman, s.j., R. Mangan, s.j., E. Pereira, V. Reade, W. I. Rice, o.s.b., H. F. Hall, G. Jeffreys, C. Tindall, Revv. Brs. Cyril and Bernadine c.f.x., J. Roche, W. D. Forde, C. S. Leahy, and Mr A. F. Roper.

The Ampleforth Journal

IN this JOURNAL we print a short essay from the pen of R. G. Hague. We hope other members of the School will submit work for our consideration.

* * *

E. F. DAVIES, who for some years has won the Swimming Cup, was beaten this year by J. B. Fitzgerald, who swam the course in record time. The Diving was won by J. R. T. Crawford, the George Hall prize by H. Green, and the Learners' Race by J. W. Tweedie.

* * *

THE following boys obtained their swimming colours:

D. C. Ogilvie Forbes, G. W. S. Bagshawe, P. E. Hodge, T. Hardwick Rittner, R. K. Wallis, W. H. Moloney.

* * *

THE rain spoilt Goremire Day. The majority of the School never got beyond Hambleton Hotel, where they had lunch, and returned home by the way they had come. A party which believed themselves to be making a short cut across the moors for Hambleton, alone reached Goremire, and turned up for lunch after the others had left.

* * *

WE were honoured by a visit from Cardinal Gasquet from July 24th to 26th. His Eminence, who was accompanied by Dom Philip Langdon, was solemnly received at the entrance by both the masters and the boys who provided a guard of honour from the O.T.C. On Sunday His Eminence said the boys' Mass and in the evening he attended a small concert which had been arranged in his honour. In the afternoon he went to the Preparatory School, where he distributed prizes. We sincerely thank His Eminence for his visit and trust that he will often honour Ampleforth again.

* * *

THE concert included works for piano by Balfour Gardiner, Schytte, Moszkowski, and Scarlatti, played by Crawford, A. F. Pearson, Standish and Henderson. The most interesting of these was the Scarlatti, which received a particularly good performance. One of Frank Bridge's "Miniatures" for piano, violin and 'cello was played by A. F. and L. C. Pearson

School Notes

and Green. The choir sang German's "Rolling down to Rio" with an infectious rhythm, a trio from the "Mikado" by Dom Stephen, Fitzgerald and Livingstone was warmly received, and Fitzgerald and Dom Stephen sang songs, both in their best style. Fitzgerald has a fine voice and has very much improved. Dom Stephen's song, "The Green Grass" (Claude Arundale), was perhaps the most enjoyable item of the evening.

* * *

B. B. WILSON was again in charge of the cricket and on the whole the season was a gratifying one. In School matches we beat St Peter's, Bootham and Ripon, and it may fairly be said that time alone robbed us of a further victory over Durham. Of the other matches, two were won, two lost and one drawn. The XI went away to play Scarborough on Goremire Day, the wettest day of the term, and not a ball was bowled. At York we batted for a few overs against the Yorkshire Gentlemen and then rain put an end to a match that should never have been commenced. However, good came of it, in the shape of Sir Archibald White's visit to us with a strong side later on. We hope this may become an annual fixture.

In one sense the batting of the XI was disappointing. No high scores were recorded in matches, the highest being Crawford's 53 against the London Amplefordians. On the other hand the batting of several of the team was of such a standard that a high score would never have come as a surprise. G. F. Ainscough showed a great improvement on last year but he quite failed to do himself justice in matches, though he recorded many good scores in "set" games. Dunbar was good at times but he clearly lacked experience. Toller played pretty cricket but seemed wanting in scoring power, and he certainly suffered rather severely from the mistakes of partners. Crawford played with confidence, and though not a finished bat, yet he always looked like getting runs. Mayne and Gilbert both played some good innings but George never seemed able to find his form at all.

Geldart and Ainscough were the mainstay of the attack and the fast bowling of the former was sometimes very effective.

The Ampleforth Journal

tive. It was interesting to notice that Sir Archibald White treated his deliveries with great respect. The fielding of the side as a whole was good without being brilliant, though few seemed to appreciate the importance of a quick return to the bowler or wicket keeper. Colours were awarded during the season to Toller, Ainscough and Geldart.

Crawford and Geldart were chosen to play in the representative match at Camp between Officers and Cadets.

Batting average	J. R. T. Crawford.
Bowling average	G. F. Ainscough.
Fielding	N. A. Geldart.
Best all round cricketer ("Wyse" bat)	G. F. Ainscough.
Bat for the highest score (presented by F. M. Wright, Esq.)	J. R. T. Crawford.

* * *

THE following were heads of the Forms at the end of the term :

Upper Sixth H. W. Greenwood	Fourth E. M. Dee
Lower Sixth R. G. Hague	Higher Third L. I. C. Pearson
Upper Fifth P. W. Davis	Lower Third W. G. Birkbeck
Lower Fifth J. W. Lyle Smith	

* * *

THE School Staff in the Summer Term was as follows :

Dom Edmund Matthews, M.A. (Headmaster)	
Dom Wilfrid Willson	Dom Clement Hesketh, B.A.
Dom Placid Dolan, M.A.	Dom Stephen Marwood, M.A.
Dom Paul Nevill, M.A.	Dom Louis d'Andria, B.A.
Dom Dunstan Pozzi, D.D.	Dom John Maddox
Dom Adrian Mawson	Dom Raphael Williams
Dom Herbert Byrne, B.A.	Dom Gregory Swann, B.A.
Dom Sebastian Lambert, B.A.	Dom Ignatius Miller, B.A.
Dom Hugh de Normanville, B.A.	Dom Denis Marshall, B.A.
Dom Illyd Williams	Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.
Dom Bernard McElligott, B.A.	Dom Augustine Richardson, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A.	
F. Kilvington Hattersley, Esq., Mus.Bac. (Cantab.), A.R.A.M.	
W. Edward Parkinson, Esq., A.R.C.A. (London).	
J. F. Porter, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., <i>Medical Officer</i> .	
Edward Maude, Esq. (<i>Violin</i>).	
John Groves, Esq. (<i>Violoncello</i>).	
Sergeant-Major High (Scots Guards).	
Sergeant-Major Ott (late Aldershot Gymnastic Staff)	
Miss McTimney	} Matrons.
Nurse Roper	

THE AMPLEFORTH WAR MEMORIAL

THE War Memorial Committee beg to acknowledge with many thanks the following donations not hitherto published in the JOURNAL.

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J. P. Smith, Esq. (of Barrow-in-Furness)	100	0	0
C. W. Standish, Esq.	2	2	0

THE EXHIBITION

THOSE critics who insist that Shakespeare's personal sentiments can be discovered in his plays have a powerful argument in some of his lines about the weather. He was not the author of the *mot* "The English winter ceases in June, to re-commence in July," but he has, in the person of Titania, given expression to the feelings of many about the present summer:

" . . . hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

The nine men's morris (obviously the lawn tennis court) is filled up, she says, with mud, and if she was not referring to the croquet lawn when she mentioned "The quaint mazes in the wanton green" (though the adjectives are not inappropriate), that only marks the periodicity of her language, and gives another argument to the critics.

However, she certainly seems to have exercised some fairy influence (in recognition, no doubt, of the choice of the stage managers) and the Exhibition weather, though not hot, was bright and sunny.

The first informal tea in the Hall, succeeding the arrival of the 3 o'clock train from York, is one of the most pleasant half-hours of the Exhibition; but it is only preliminary to the production of the Play after dinner, in the Theatre.

"A Midsummer-Night's Dream" has been done before at Ampleforth, but not, we think, with such completeness nor with such a full cast. Care was evidently taken to keep in just balance the three stories of the plot, the courtiers, the fairies, and the "rude mechanicals." The mistake of allowing the comic "business" of the clowns to become the principal feature of the play was judiciously avoided: indeed Labour, for once, was given a strictly rationed allowance of limelight.

This is not to detract from the merit of the comic acting. Without destroying the balance of the play, Quince and his fellows were great fun. Each handicraftsman played his small part with such life and intelligence that the characteristics of each one were immediately clear to the audience. Geldart had perhaps more individuality than the rest, but all were excellent.

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The Exhibition

We felt a strong sympathy with poor old Peter Quince (excellently played by C. H. Gilbert) in his efforts to make his little play a success with the Duke. And we suspect that the withers of those responsible for this production were wrung by Quince's painful admission at rather a critical moment that "there is two hard things." The two hard things for the producer of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" are the fairies and the lovers' quarrel. It is fatally easy to regard fairies with the eye of the Christmas cracker publicity expert; and in attempting to make the quarrel funny, to find that it has become dull and interminable. The problem is to give the lovers just enough life. Their thin individuality cannot stand much, and too little makes them mere sticks. From this point of view Greenwood, Hague, Cary-Elwes, and Kelly had by far the hardest tasks in the play, and they are to be congratulated on their striking success. It was a triumph of hard work and good judgment.

Yet when all is said, the play takes its character chiefly from the "supernatural" element. Lyon-Lee was a light-footed Puck, and Grisewood made an excellent Titania. Perhaps now and again a faint note of tragedy crept into his reading of the part, but he was dignified and quiet, and spoke his beautiful lines in a most satisfying manner. It was delightful to hear Titania's fine speech about the seasons given in full. Evidently the management has the courage of its convictions!

But however admirable the other characters are, the fate of the play rests with Oberon. The whole of the action in the wood revolves around him. It is with him to create or to dispel the sense of enchantment which is the keynote of the play. He moves through his kingdom of night, guarding poor fools of mortals from their own follies, a symbolic figure of elfin majesty. We can give Toller no higher praise than to say that we never felt this enchanted atmosphere in doubt for a moment. He was statuesque, aloof, a king of shadows. As for the fairies, the problem of the *décor* was solved by making them as elemental as possible. Their close-fitting dark green with a little yellow drapery suggested nothing so much as the summer green and gold of an English meadow.

The Ampleforth Journal

We must not leave our notice of the play without reference to an important factor in its success, the music. Until quite recent years the peculiar beauty of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" has been lost to us through its alliance with Mendelssohn's musical setting. The real Shakespearean play is almost as distinct from what it becomes under the touch of Mendelssohn as Malory is distinct from Wagner, or Beaumarchais from Rossini. But to dream our Midsummer Dream to the accompaniment of genuine Elizabethan music and old folk airs is to know that we have got back to Shakespeare. The riotous medley of clowns and fairies and courtiers throws as much light on the character and experiences of its author as do the later tragedies. It marks the transitional phase in the life of the young countryman, dazzled by the glare and brilliancy of Elizabeth's court, but still haunted by the memory of the fields and woods of his native Warwickshire—the nine men's morris, the sweet thunder of the hounds, and the old time folklore and goblins. The music chosen was in perfect harmony with this atmosphere: the dance music of "Sellenger's Round" and "Nonesuch" reflected the joy and vigour of the countryside; and for this and the rest of the music the string quartet was just the right medium. The beautiful "Giles Farnaby—his Rest" was played throughout the scenes, wherever the central idea of the Dream is prominent in the text; and this proved an effective and sympathetic means of bringing into relief the principal note of the play, and binding it together with a thread of melody. This and the other numbers of the Farnaby Suite revealed the peculiar charm of being at once naive and poetical, and not without the dignity that belongs to the age of "ruff and cuff and farthingales and things."

The scenery was as effective as ever, the decoration of the wood scene being particularly well conceived. Temporary electric lights were made use of in this scene, and their use showed that an adequate and permanent lighting system would put the finishing touch to the attractiveness of the Theatre.

What struck one as a spectator was the "finish" of the whole thing. It did not suggest the well-intentioned

The Exhibition

school production, but rather a practised *ensemble*. The scene of the "Interlude" in Theseus' palace went with irresistible *élan*. And there were moments of real beauty. The final curtain was most effective, the fairies vanishing from a darkened stage with the echo of their lullaby coming faintly from the house. And one will not easily forget the picture of the graceful "Sellenger's Round," the rhythmical charm of the movement swinging to a merry old tune that "babbled of green fields." Here we felt completely in touch with Shakespeare. Scenery and accessories mattered less than nothing. The sleeping Titania, the goblin sentinel, the green and gold figures moving in their "roundel" to the rhythm of violins were enough. To elaborate this would be to beat out upon a clumsy anvil the moonshine and gossamer of a poet's dream.

SCENES:

Scene i.	- - - - -	Court in Theseus' Palace
Scene ii.	- - - - -	Room in Quince's House
Scene iii.	- - - - -	Wood near Athens
Scene iv.	- - - - -	Palace of Theseus

MUSIC:

The Music is arranged for String Quartet from Elizabethan sources, and the Folk Dances used have been collected and arranged by Mr Cecil J. Sharp.

Overture: "The Staines Morris," "Chelsea Reach," "Hunsdon House," and "Sellenger's Round," from *Playford*.

Canzonet for Two Voices: "Sweet Nymph, come to thy Lover" *Morley*.

Singers: A. L. AINSCOUGH and W. H. C. CROFT.

Before Scene ii. "Amarillis" from *Playford*.

Before Scene iii. "Giles Farnaby's Rest" *Farnaby*.

The Dance in Scene iii. is the Folk Dance of "Sellenger's Round."

After the Interval: "Giles Farnaby's Dreame" *Farnaby*.

Before Scene iv. "Tower Hill" *Farnaby*.

During Scene iv. "Giles Farnaby's Masque" *Farnaby*.

Wedding March, "Lord Willoughby," from *Playford*.

The Dances in Scene iv. are the Folk Dances of "Sellenger's Round," and "Nonesuch."

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CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY:

Theseus, Duke of Athens	T. M. WRIGHT.
Egeus, father to Hermia	G. W. S. BAGSHAW.
Lysander, in love with Hermia	H. W. GREENWOOD.
Demetrius, Master of the Revels	C. E. G. CARY-ELWIS.
Philstrate, Carpenter	G. B. KING.
Quince, a Joiner	C. H. GILBERT.
Snug, a Weaver	B. W. HARDING.
Bottom, a Weaver	J. E. SMITH.
Flute, a Bellows-mender	J. W. LYLE-SMITH.
Snout, a Tinker	W. J. ROACH.
Starveling, a Tailor	N. A. GELDART.
Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons	R. W. WILDERFORCE.
Hermia, in love with Lysander	R. G. HAGUE.
Helena, in love with Demetrius	P. P. KELLY.
Oberon, King of the Fairies	J. E. TOLLER.
Titania, Queen of the Fairies	H. G. GRISEWOOD.
Puck	W. V. LYON-LEE.
Peaseblossom	D. E. WALKER.
Colweb	A. C. SCROPE.
Moth	J. A. LACY.
Mustardseed	J. C. TUCKER.

COURTIERS:

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FAIRIES:

G. Bond, A. J. McDonald, C. Ryley, S. F. Dillon, P. T. Bensley, L. L. Falkiner, S. H. P. Richardson, J. P. Taunton.

On the following morning, Tuesday, June 8th, Fr Abbot sang a Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving. The choir was placed in the Lady Chapel, and some fine singing was heard from them in Vittoria's Mass, "O Quam Gloriosum." The Agnus Dei was taken from the Mass "Quam Pulchri Sunt," also by Vittoria, and at the Offertory was sung de Pearsall's beautiful and expressive "Salve Regina." At 11 o'clock came the Distribution of Prizes in the School Theatre. The Prizegiving was interspersed with speeches and music, but the interest of the morning centred naturally round the Headmaster's address. The School this year, he said, had been free from epidemics. Preparations had been made to repel any possible re-invasion by influenza, but the contingency had happily

The Exhibition

not arisen. The establishment had, however, suffered a loss in the death of Nurse Wood during the year, following upon an operation, and Fr Edmund paid a tribute to her energy and devotedness as Matron.

The Rugby Football season had been a stirring and a very successful one, culminating in the great game at Richmond in the Easter holidays. On that occasion the Ampleforth XV journeyed to London to play a strong team representing the other Public Schools of the country, and had defeated them by 14 points to 3. A large and vociferous body of Amplefordian supporters on the touch line could no doubt claim some share in the victory! The great interest taken in Rugby football in the School did not mean, however, that cricket ought to be given a definitely second place. He rather urged the School to take at least an equal interest in the XI. In many respects cricket was the premier game, and so much keenness and improvement had been shown this year that he could call upon the School to set and maintain a high cricket tradition.

In reporting on the work of the School during the year, Fr Edmund commented on the excellent results attained in the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, and singled out for special mention R. T. Browne for two Distinctions in the Higher Certificate, and J. F. Leese, for a high pass into Woolwich. The School had recently been visited by the Inspectors of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, and after some days passed in a thorough examination of the work and social life of the School, they had presented a glowing, even enthusiastic, report. They were struck by the courtesy shown them by the School, by the intellectual interests evinced by the boys in out-of-school hours, and particularly by the combination which they discovered of the new and the old, a union of modern methods with an old Faith and old traditions. The Headmaster then spoke of the problem of increasing numbers with which Ampleforth was faced, and stated that, after giving much anxious thought to the question, the decision had been made to expand by means of the House system. Luncheon was served in the Gymnasium, and during the afternoon the cricket match between the Past and Present took place. An account of this will be found elsewhere.

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In the evening a concert of music by British composers was given by the School Musical Society.

The programme differed in two main points from last year's concert. The music, though not less classical, was of a lighter character, and the musicians—singers and instrumentalists—were all Amplefordians. To judge by the appreciation of the audience, it was in both respects an improvement. A. F. Pearson, Green and Henderson have in recent times set so high a standard that it is difficult not to utter platitudes on the excellence of their performance. But we welcomed especially, as a bright omen for the future, the reintroduction of the trio by A. F. Pearson, L. I. C. Pearson, and H. Green.

The vocal part of the concert was equally enjoyable. German's "Rolling down to Rio," sung by the Choir, and Browning's "Cavalier Songs" set for tenors and basses by Granville Bantock, roused the house to real enthusiasm. Fitzgerald and Livingstone were most successful in their solos, and the community were represented by Dom John and Dom Stephen, the latter singing two delightful songs composed by Dom Felix. But undoubtedly the success of the evening was T. V. Welsh, an Old Boy. He figured in both parts of the programme, and no greater praise can be given him than to say that his songs were even more appreciated than his violin playing. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. PIANO SOLO . Prelude, "De Profundis" . . . *H. Balfour Gardiner*
J. R. CRAWFORD.
2. SONG . . . "When Childher Plays" . . . *H. Walford Davies*
M. K. LIVINGSTONE.
3. TWO-PART SONGS (a) "In Summer Woods" . . . *John Ireland*
(b) "Sylvia Sleeps" . . . *Norman O'Neill*
TREBLES AND ALTOS.
4. SONGS (a) "In Youth is Pleasure" . . . *Graham Peel*
(b) "The Yeomen of England" . . . *Edward German*
J. W. B. FITZGERALD.

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5. PIANO SOLOS . (a) "Noel" . . . *H. Balfour Gardiner*
(b) "Carillon" . . . *Norman O'Neill*
A. F. PEARSON.
6. VIOLIN SOLO . . . "Benedictus" . . . *A. C. Mackenzie*
T. V. WELSH (O.A.)
7. CHORUS . . . "Rolling Down to Rio" . . . *Edward German*
THE CHOIR.

PART II.

1. TRIO (a) "Drink to me only with thine eyes" . . . *arr. Roger Quilter*
(b) Minuet (from "Miniatures") . . . *Frank Bridge*
A. F. PEARSON, L. I. C. PEARSON, H. L. GREEN.
(Piano, Violin and 'Cello).
2. SONGS (a) "The Happy Lover" . . . *English 18th Cent.*
(b) "Loveliest of Trees" . . . *Graham Peel*
T. V. WELSH (O.A.)
3. 'CELLO SOLOS (a) "Chanson de Matin" . . . *Edward Elgar*
(b) "Chanson de Nuit" . . . *Edward Elgar*
H. L. GREEN.
4. SONGS (1st performance)
(a) "Fear no more" ("Cymbeline") . . . *Dom Felix Hardy*
(b) "Time, you old gipsy man" . . . *Dom Felix Hardy*
DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD.
(accompanied by the Composer).
5. PIANO SOLOS (a) "Island Spell" . . . *John Ireland*
(b) "Columbine" . . . *Frank Bridge*
N. F. HENDERSON.
6. SONGS (a) "Come away, Death" . . . *Roger Quilter*
(b) "Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind" . . . *Roger Quilter*
DOM JOHN MADDOX.
7. CHORUS . . . From "Cavalier Songs"
(a) "Marching Along" . . . *Granville Bantock*
(b) "Give a Rouse" . . . *Granville Bantock*
TENORS AND BASSES.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB

THIS term the Club has had Mr Greenwood as Secretary, whilst Messrs Vanheems and Harding have completed the Committee. After the first meeting of the Club on May 30th, it was decided to discontinue ordinary meetings during the summer term. Hence only one paper was discussed, that by Mr Lyle Smith, on "The Fertility of Soils." He is to be commended for his courage—and success—in speaking from notes instead of reading his paper. After an introductory explanation of the chemical properties of soil, he treated the part it played in the nutrition of plants under three heads—water movements, nitrogen and growth constituents, and organic operations due to microbes. Under these sections many points were dealt with, such as irrigation and drainage, manures, rotation of crops, fixation of nitrogen, the action of fungi and clover nodules. In illustration many slides were shown of the work done and results achieved at Rothamstead.

On May 17th a conversazione was held. Over a hundred guests attended, including the Catholic Headmasters who were in conference at Ampleforth. The programme, which had to be somewhat altered at the last moment through the non-arrival of oxygen, was as follows:

1. A Cause of Mine Explosions E. F. Davies.
2. The Growth of Silicates. Radiant Heat Experiments G. T. Twemlow.
3. Smithell's Flame Separator J. J. Haidy.
4. Cleaning of Silver with Soda and an Aluminium Plate G. P. Cronk.
5. Experiments with Carbon Dioxide J. E. Smith.
6. Gyroscopes H. W. Greenwood.
7. A Sound-Ranging Model A. F. Pearson, J. W. Lyle-Smith.
8. Harmonograph Figures H. V. Dunbar.
9. Chladni's Plate Vibrations B. W. Harding.
10. Soap Bubble Experiments E. M. Vanheems.
11. The Spheroidal State of Liquids P. E. Gibbons.
12. Life in a Drop of Water G. F. Ainscough.
13. Some Surface Tension Phenomena G. B. King.
14. The Duration of an Electric Spark D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE FISHING CLUB

THERE has been considerable activity on the part of the Fishing Club this term. A very pleasant and not unfruitful day was spent on the lake at Newburgh Priory with the kind permission of Lady Julia Wombwell. An extraordinary rise in the middle of the lake raised high hopes and a cautious approach in the boat revealed many large fish feeding freely. The ardour of the trout fishermen was somewhat damped when the first capture revealed a roach, which though of aldermanic proportions was, after all, only a "coarse" fish. Several splendid specimens of over 14 lbs. were landed as well as some perch. The trout were wary but several half-pounders were creeled, all the victims of the fly.

The trout in the brook were more coy than usual this season and very few were taken even by our more expert dry fly men.

Foss Ponds yielded a rich harvest both of pike and perch. They are a useful training ground if one may use the expression, for the young idea.

The Hardy Fly Reel, presented by S. Lancaster, Esq., for the largest trout taken on fly, was won by C. J. Stewart.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

THE Natural History Society, though it has not courted publicity in the pages of the JOURNAL, is neither on the wane nor passing through one of those climacterics so fatal to societies. It is as hale and active as ever, and the Summer Term of 1920 will be remembered as fruitful in many observations.

The number of small birds has enormously increased. They are evidently recovering from the frost of 1916 which wrought such havoc among them. This year whitethroats and chiffchaffs were legion, but strange to say the brown linnet was comparatively rare. The garden warbler again reared a brood in the monastery wood. Bullfinches also made their homes there, but prying and unnatural hands robbed more than one of them. The homesteads of a golden-crested wren and a gold

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finch—*horribile dictu*—destroyed. Other goldfinches were seen but this was the only nest found. The hawfinch, a rare visitor, and the turtle dove were several times observed.

The hedgerow of Bolton Bank was a treasure house of nests. The long tailed tit, the twite, the whitethroat, the chaffinch, the chiff-chaff and many others were ranged in close succession. Unfortunately the long tailed tits' beautiful home was despoiled and the young of the twite were removed—not by any member of our Society!

In the valley we were glad to see once again the whinchat's beautiful eggs and rejoice that the family was successfully reared. A pair of redstarts were seen near the Lion Wood, but their nest was never detected. The owls—chiefly the tawny species—were once again numerous. One was found dead in a water trough near the farm. Whether it was a *felo de se* or the victim of foul play, is not clear. Magpies and jays were more common than usual. Probably their numbers vary in inverse ratio with the number of gamekeepers in the district.

This autumn the Society hopes notably to increase the variety and the number of birds in the immediate vicinity of the School by a judicious assignment of nesting boxes to favourite resorts.

We have to thank Mrs Mayne for presenting two very fine cockatoos to the aviary. A pair of buzzards has also been added. The golden eagle, still in solitary confinement, and now clothed in all the sombre splendour of his full plumage, remains the *pièce de résistance* of the aviary.

F. J. AINSCOUGH, *Secretary*.

THE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

The following promotions were posted under date May 1st, 1920:

To be Sergeant	Corporal Toller.
To be Corporal	Lance-Corporal Emery.
To be Lance-Corporal	Cadet Mills.

This term Sergeant-Major High (Scots Guards) our new instructor, put the contingent through a musketry course. The result was that fifty-one passed the elementary test, of whom twenty-seven also proved eligible for the classification list in the same year. In the classification list seventy-two qualified—thirty-seven obtaining first classes. The Anderson Cup for musketry was won by C.Q.M.S. Greenwood. There was a good contest for the Rochford Inter-Platoon Challenge Shield, which was won by Number Two Platoon, trained by Sergeant M. W. L. Smith until Easter, and later by Sergeant P. E. Gibbons.

This term Certificate A was passed by C.Q.M.S. Greenwood, Sergeant G. F. Ainscough, Sergeant J. K. Loughran, and Corporal Sleigh.

Captain C. F. Drew, D.S.O., C.S., carried out the annual War Office inspection. The following is the report he made upon the contingent:

Drill.—Ceremonial and close order drill good. The contingent was exceptionally steady on parade, and the carriage of the cadets in marching was above the average.

Manœuvre.—The cadet N.C.O. in charge was well up to his work, and the section commanders handled their sections with confidence and ability.

Discipline.—Excellent. Saluting was good; all orders were carried out promptly and willingly.

Turn Out.—Very smart.

Arms and Equipment.—Clean and in good order.

General Remarks.—A very efficient contingent. The spirit prevailing throughout is admirable. N.C.O.'s carried out their work in a most capable manner.

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THE ANNUAL CAMP

Sixty members of our contingent attended the annual camp at Mytchett Farm, Aldershot, forming the bulk of No. 4 Company of No. 2 Battalion. Although we had more than our share of rain, the camp was so ideally situated as to reduce the inconveniences of wet weather to a minimum. Our battalion commander Major W. S. O. Warde Aldam, D.S.O. (Coldstream Guards) and his Adjutant, Lieutenant A. H. S. Adair, M.C. (Grenadier Guards) worked us hard but tempered the wind to the shorn lamb. Camp life was thereby rendered most enjoyable. In addition to a graduated series of tactical manoeuvres, we had some excellent demonstrations of the latest forms of warfare. The aviators from the Farnborough Aerodrome took part in the manoeuvres, as well as members of a Lancashire Regiment quartered at Aldershot.

At the camp sports Sergeant Fitzgerald with his contingent won the blind-fold squad drill contest. In the relay race we were just beaten by Denstone who were in the finals with Eton. Crawford ran well and gained considerably on his opponent. The Band gave a good account of themselves, gaining third place. They were beaten by Repton by two marks. Sergeant Greenwood and Sergeant Fitzgerald both performed at the evening sing-songs. Colonel R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O., commanding the Irish Guards, succeeded in infecting the whole camp with his own military ardour and proved a most popular commandant. At the final sing-song he had a rousing reception from the schools. Every cadet will remember with pleasure the camp of 1920, on the last night of which there was a momentary excitement caused by the outbreak of fire in the tent of a school three lines from ours.

CRICKET

THE Colts Match, after a lapse of several years, was revived again this season, and it served as a useful practice game for the XI. The bowling of the 1st XI was altogether too good for the Colts and no "dark horses" came to light! The wicket was on the soft side and seemed to suit Ainscough's "slows," with which he secured nine victims for 24 runs. C. D. S. George played a good innings though he showed a want of judgment in selecting the ball to hit, a fault which marred his cricket sadly last season. The fielding of the 1st XI was keen and safe, but the throwing in was rather slow and inaccurate, a fault which time and practice should correct.

THE COLTS

A. F. Pearson, run out . . .	2
F. J. Ainscough, c G. Ainscough, b G. F. Ainscough . . .	4
C. H. Gilbert, b Ainscough . . .	0
H. W. Greenwood, b Ainscough . . .	1
Rev. R. C. Hesketh, c Loughran, b Ainscough . . .	11
G. H. Gilbert, b Geldart . . .	3
A. G. S. Johnson, b Ainscough . . .	0
M. K. Livingstone, b Ainscough . . .	3
B. W. Harding, b Geldart . . .	2
P. J. King, b Ainscough . . .	0
P. E. Hodge, run out . . .	1
T. M. Wright, c Crawford, b Ainscough . . .	6
G. P. Cronk, c Loughran, b Ainscough . . .	3
C. M. Mills, b Ainscough . . .	0
E. C. Kelly, c Dunbar, b Ainscough . . .	1
M. D. Glynn, run out . . .	0
J. L. B. Ainscough, not out . . .	0
Extras . . .	1
Total . . .	38

THE 1ST XI.

J. R. Crawford (Capt), b Hesketh . . .	14
J. E. Toller, lbw, b Hesketh . . .	2
G. F. Ainscough, b Hesketh . . .	0
C. D. S. George, st. Mills, b Ainscough . . .	34
H. V. Dunbar, c Gilbert, b Glynn . . .	12
P. E. Gibbons, b Hesketh . . .	3
G. W. Ainscough, b Ainscough . . .	1
J. B. Fitzgerald, b Hodge . . .	27
N. A. Geldart, run out . . .	10
W. R. Emery, lbw, b Gilbert . . .	4
J. K. Loughran, not out . . .	0
Extras . . .	14
Total . . .	127

AMPLEFORTH v. RIPON SCHOOL

The first match of the season was played at Ripon on May 19th. The pitch was very soft, and the grass in the outfield being very long, boundaries were few and far between. The batting of the XI was uneven, but under the circumstances a score of 111 was fairly good. Crawford and Dunbar batted very nicely. The difficulty of obtaining runs was even more apparent when Ripon went in to face the

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bowling of Geldart and Ainscough. The fourth wicket fell at 26, and the remaining six wickets added one run. Geldart took four wickets for five runs, and Ainscough six for 21. In their second innings Ripon fared little better. C. H. Gilbert bowled very steadily and secured five wickets for only twelve runs. Ampleforth won by an innings and 28 runs.

AMPLEFORTH

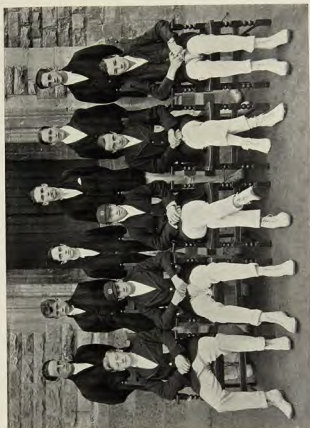
J. R. T. Crawford, b Blacker	29	C. H. Gilbert, lbw, b Frankland	12
J. E. Toller, run out	4	J. K. Loughran, c Bodleye, b Blacker	1
H. V. Dunbar, b Blacker	21	W. R. Emery, not out	1
G. F. Ainscough, c and b Blacker	0		
P. E. Gibbons, b Frankland	14	Extras	8
C. D. S. George, run out	2		
H. W. Greenwood, b White	3	Total	111
N. A. Geldart, b Blacker	16		

RIPON

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B. C. Brewin, b Geldart	17	b Geldart	0
P. Frankland, c Loughran, b Ainscough	0	b Geldart	11
J. Blacker, c Gibbons, b Geldart	3	b Gilbert	10
E. Bodleye, lbw, b Ainscough	0	b Gilbert	14
L. Johnson, c Crawford, b Ainscough	5	b Ainscough	1
W. Fletcher, c Toller, b Geldart	1	c Crawford, b Ainscough	1
A. Nelson, b Ainscough	0	c Ainscough, b Gilbert	0
C. White, b Geldart	0	b Ainscough	14
A. Mitchell, not out	0	b Gilbert	2
B. Small, c Gibbons, b Ainscough	0	c Greenwood, b Gilbert	0
L. Sevier, c and b Ainscough	0	not out	0
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	27	Total	56

AMPLEFORTH v. LONDON AMPLEFORDIANS

After an interval of six years we were pleased once again to welcome our London Old Boys at Whitsuntide. Unfortunately they were unable to bring their full strength and they suffered a rather severe defeat at the hands of the School, when after getting them out for eighty-eight they appeared to have victory within their grasp. However, Geldart, who took seven wickets for sixteen runs and Ainscough three wickets for eighteen runs, proved irresistible, and the Londoners were all out for the modest total of 38. The School had batted none too well in their first innings, and it was satisfactory to see a much more promising effort when they went in again. Crawford's fifty-three was scored in good style, and Dunbar was batting very nicely when he was run out.



J. B. Fitzgerald, C. H. Gilbert, J. K. Loughran, H. W. Greenwood, C. Mayes, C. M. Mills, N. A. Geldart, J. E. Toller, J. R. T. Crawford (captain), G. F. Ainscough, H. V. Dunbar.

Photo by Bransford

THE CRICKET XI 1929

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. R. T. Crawford (Capt.), c and b Carter	5	not out	33
J. E. Toller, b Wright	4	c Rochford, b Wright	16
H. V. Dunbar, c Encombe, b Wright	23	run out	16
G. P. Ainscough, c Carter, b Kerrin	10	b Davis	5
C. D. S. George, c Wright, b Encombe	8		
P. E. Gibbons, lbw, b Kerrin	9		
H. W. Greenwood, run out.	0		
N. A. Geldart, b Encombe	0	Did not bat.	
J. B. Fitzgerald, not out	10		
C. H. Gilbert, lbw, b Carter	0		
J. K. Loughran, b Carter	2		
Extras	8	Extras	6
Total	88	Total (for 3 wickets)	90

LONDON AMPLEFORDIANS.

Viscount Encombe, b Geldart	12	W. R. Emery, lbw, b Ainscough	1
Capt. A. F. M. Wright, b Ainscough	11	Capt. T. Huntington, b Geldart	1
C. S. Kerrin, b Geldart	0	C. Rochford, c Toller, b Geldart	0
L. Rochford, b Geldart	5	A. R. Fors, b Geldart	0
S. Rochford, b Ainscough	0	Extras	3
B. Davis, not out	0		
H. Carter, b Geldart	5	Total	38

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

This match was played on the School ground on June 12th, and the home side won a most exciting game by six runs. The School batted first and gave a good level display of batting. C. H. Gilbert and Loughran put on what proved to be an invaluable thirty runs for the last wicket. Gilbert's play was really good and suggested an earlier number on the card! When St Peter's had lost four of their best men for 44, it looked as though the game was over, but Mack and Crawshaw steadily wore down the attack and added ninety runs, before Geldart, who had just changed ends, found a way through Mack's defence with a ball that spread-eagled his stumps. Crawshaw had been batting in very good style, but the loss of his partner seemed to upset him and he was bowled by Ainscough a few minutes later when opening his shoulders to a tempting slow. 146 for 6. Geldart was bowling much more effectively from the north end and soon disposed of two more batsmen. Tasker was run out, and when the last man joined Barton ten more runs were required. Three runs were added and then time was called, but the two captains agreed to play the game to a finish and amid great

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excitement Geldart bowled down Pattinson's leg stump in his next over, a sporting finish to a most interesting and enjoyable game.

AMPLEFORTH

J. R. T. Crawford, b Tasker	11
J. E. Toller, b Pattinson	33
H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Pattinson	30
G. F. Ainscough, b Grey	22
P. E. Gibbons, c and b Mack	9
C. D. George, c Grey	23
N. A. Geldart, c Jenson, b Grey	0
J. B. Fitzgerald, b Pattinson	0
H. W. Greenwood, c Grey, b Pattinson	7
C. H. Gilbert, b Mack	23
J. K. Loughran, not out	9
Extras	13
Total	184

ST PETER'S SCHOOL

H. G. Crawshaw, b Ainscough	54
T. Grey, lbw, b Loughran	9
H. Coates, c Greenwood, b Loughran	22
B. Prior, b Geldart	3
J. Jenson, b Geldart	5
D. Mack, b Geldart	53
T. Barson, not out	30
F. Bullen, b Geldart	4
T. Hanson, b Geldart	4
C. Tasker, run out	2
J. Pattinson, b Geldart	2
Extras	16
Total	178

PAST V. PRESENT

This match, which was played on the Exhibition Day, June 8th, was very disappointing. The loss of two good batsmen early in the innings through faulty running between the wickets had a bad effect on the rest of the School side. The bowling of the Past was good, especially Le Fèvre's, but hardly good enough to account for the poor display on the part of the School batsmen. The Past knocked off the required runs for the loss of two wickets and at the close had put together 159 runs for the loss of five batsmen. Le Fèvre, for the Past took five wickets for sixteen, and G. Ainscough three for twenty-five for the School.

PRESENT

J. R. Crawford (Capt), b Le Fèvre	1
J. E. Toller, run out	0
H. V. Dunbar, run out	0
G. F. Ainscough, b Le Fèvre	1
P. E. Gibbons, c Le Fèvre, b Smith	0
C. S. D. George, lbw, b Le Fèvre	0
N. A. Geldart, b Smith	2
J. Fitzgerald, b Le Fèvre	15
H. W. Greenwood, b Le Fèvre	0
C. H. Gilbert, run out	0
J. K. Loughran, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	31

PAST

M. Ainscough, b Loughran	14
A. F. Wright, c Geldart, b Ainscough	10
B. R. Collison, st. Toller, b Ainscough	37
G. H. Chamberlain, b Gilbert	43
T. Ainscough, not out	31
E. P. Hardman, c Gibbons, b Ainscough	1
A. Smith	0
N. J. Chamberlain	0
S. Rochford	0
H. Greenwood	0
E. Le Fèvre	0
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	159

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH V. BOLDON C.C.

Before the war Boldon used to visit us as Major C. Hines' XI. Out of respect for the memory of Major Hines the match was revived, and on June 23rd Boldon brought a very strong side to play us. With memories of rather easy victories in the past, we did not field so strong a side as we might have done. With the exception of a typically bold innings from the Rev. W. I. Williams, the batting of the XI broke down completely before the bowling of Lowings and Kitchener, and Boldon easily knocked off the required runs. We were sorry to have missed the opportunity of seeing Hardisty, of Yorkshire, bat and the same may be said of Buchan, the famous "soccer" international.

AMPLEFORTH

Rev. J. P. Dolan, b Lowings	2
H. V. Dunbar, b Kitchener	0
G. F. Ainscough, b Lowings	8
Rev. W. I. Williams, c & Kitchener	46
J. R. Crawford (Capt), b Lowings	6
N. A. Geldart, c Buchan, b Kitchener	6
C. H. Gilbert, b Lowings	6
H. W. Greenwood, b Lowings	6
C. D. George, b Lowings	0
J. K. Loughran, b Kitchener	0
C. M. Mills, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	84

BOLDON C.C.

E. Brockhill, b Loughran	59
E. Dix, b Geldart	9
R. S. Thronbrom, b Dolan	5
G. J. Connison, not out	43
A. Lowings	46
C. H. Hardisty	6
H. Jeffreys	6
P. Thronbrom	1
C. M. Buchan	1
F. Gourdie	6
Kitchener	0
Extras	11
Total (for 3 wickets)	105

AMPLEFORTH V. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

This match, played on the School ground on June 26th, resulted in our third School victory. At an early period of the game, when Bootham had lost five wickets for twenty-six runs, it looked as though the game was likely to prove uninteresting, but a good stand by Durel and Christy improved matters and enabled Bootham to reach the moderate total of 130. On going in to face this total, Dunbar was soon sent back but then Ainscough and Gibbons put on fifty runs, and when Gibbons lost his wicket the score was fifty-two for two wickets. The third wicket fell at eighty-three and two more at eighty-four. The game had veered round again and the result was once more in the balance. A splendid stand by Geldart and Mayne, however, quickly decided the match.

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Mayne signalled his first appearance in the XI by a most attractive innings, his driving in particular being very powerful and graceful. Geldart batted with more restraint than usual until the match was as good as won, and then he sent the ball to the boundary several times before being caught in the outfield. The remaining batsmen went in to hit when the Bootham score was passed and the score-sheet indicates the measure of their success.

BOOTHAM SCHOOL		AMPLEFORTH	
O. B. Leas, b Crawford	9	H. V. Dunbar, b Whitaker	1
T. A. Oliver, b Geldart	13	G. F. Ainscough, c and b Durel	33
W. E. Moanssey, c Gilbert, b Crawford	0	P. R. Gibbons, b Whitaker	9
N. W. Brown, c George, b Geldart	0	J. R. T. Crawford, b Dyson	20
E. R. Dyson, c George, b Crawford	17	N. A. Geldart, c Brown, b Dyson	37
A. Whitaker, c Ainscough, b Crawford	1	C. H. Gilbert, b Durel	9
H. Durel, b Loughran	1	C. Mayne, c Christy, b Moanssey	31
F. F. Christy, c Crawford, b Geldart	27	C. D. George, b Dyson	1
J. F. Barker, c Ainscough, b Geldart	6	H. W. Greenwood, c Baily, b Dyson	0
G. Robertson, b Ainscough	0	J. K. Loughran, not out	1
V. Baily, not out	2	C. M. Mills, b Dyson	1
Extras	25	Extras	26
Total	130	Total	160

Durham School visited us on July 3rd. We regarded this as our hardest match and we were quite satisfied at dismissing a strong batting side for 146 runs. Geldart and Ainscough bowled very well and the fielding of the XI reached a high standard. Unfortunately time robbed the School of what looked like being a good victory, as only 71 runs were required at the finish with eight wickets in hand.

DURHAM SCHOOL		AMPLEFORTH	
G. C. S. Marten, c Dunbar, b Ainscough	25	G. F. Ainscough, b Grietson	21
S. T. Williamson, lbw, b Gilbert	23	J. E. Toller, not out	24
B. E. Alston, c George, b Loughran	10	J. R. Crawford (Capt), b Scott	13
R. Ryeikie, c and b Geldart	17	H. V. Dunbar, not out	11
L. Ferens, c Mayne, b Ainscough	20	P. E. Gibbons	
L. Ward (Capt), st. Toller, b Ainscough	2	N. A. Geldart	
H. Whitley, lbw, b Geldart	10	C. Mayne	
D. Scott, c George, b Ainscough	2	C. H. Gilbert	Did not bat.
G. Grierson, b Geldart	3	D. George	
G. MacIntyre, run out	8	A. F. Pearson	
F. P. Forrest, not out	6	J. K. Loughran	
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	146	Total (for 2 wickets)	75

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH v. SIR ARCHIBALD WHITE'S XI

Rain had prevented play in the match against the Yorkshire Gentlemen in June, and the former Yorkshire captain, who has been batting so well this season, volunteered to bring a team to play us at Ampleforth. A large audience from the surrounding towns and villages lined the railings when Sir Archibald's side commenced their innings, and the captain received a very warm greeting when he came out of the Pavilion to bat. The wicket was very slow owing to heavy rain overnight, and he found it hard to get the ball away at first. His solid defence soon wore the bowlers down and he managed to bring off a number of his famous hook strokes past mid-on. It was interesting to notice that he treated Geldart's deliveries with considerable respect. He was finally dismissed by a wonderful one-handed catch by Toller on the boundary over the bowler's head, one of the finest bits of fielding we have seen on the new ground. The School had only a little over an hour and a quarter to bat, and in that time got to within fifty-two of their opponents' score of 200. Rev. W. I. Williams' not out innings of 102 was a most dashing display of vigorous cricket and was much appreciated by the large crowd, who had every reason to be satisfied with a day's cricket of five hours which produced 348 runs.

SIR A. WHITE'S XI.		AMPLEFORTH	
Major Sir R. Walker, b Geldart	3	Rev. J. P. Dolan, run out	9
R. C. Warner, b Geldart	6	J. E. Toller, c Warner, b Evetts	3
E. G. Tew, b Williams	0	Rev. W. I. Williams, not out	102
Sir Archibald White, c Toller, b Crawford	109	G. F. Ainscough, c Milne, b French	5
B. Dodsworth, b Geldart	6	J. R. T. Crawford (Capt), b Tew	18
G. Batty, b Dolan	16	Rev. H. R. Williams, not out	5
H. Milne, st. Lambert, b Williams	31	Rev. W. S. Lambert	
Captain B. V. Ramsden, b Geldart	15	N. A. Geldart	Did not bat.
Captain Hon. E. G. French, not out	5	C. Mayne	
Captain F. J. Evetts, b Williams	5	C. H. Gilbert	
G. A. Stevens, c Crawford, b Williams	1	Extras	6
Extras	3	Total (for 4 wickets)	148
Total	200		

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AMPLEFORTH (2ND XI) v. ST PETER'S (2ND XI)

This match was played at York on June 12th. A close game resulted in a victory for St Peter's. After the School had made 130, St Peter's seemed to have the game well in hand when they had scored 110 for three wickets, but then five wickets fell for the addition of only fifteen runs, but Buller and Marwood kept together and the Ampleforth score was passed with one wicket in hand.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI.		ST PETER'S 2ND XI.	
A. F. Pearson, c Tolly, b Etches	6	Sewell, c Mayne, b Davies	4
C. Mayne, c Sewell, b Etches	16	Hall, c Emery, b Davies	9
G. W. Ainscough, c Strickland, b Etches	1	Tolly, c Davies, b Ainscough	31
W. R. Emery, b Strickland	28	Reed, c Mills, b Ainscough	47
P. King, lbw, b Strickland	12	Dixon, c Davies, b Pearson	6
P. E. Hodge, b Strickland	8	Strickland, c Mills, b Ainscough	11
E. F. Davies, lbw, b Strickland	5	Buller, run out	7
E. A. Kelly, lbw, b Hall	4	Dowking, b Pearson	4
T. M. Wright, b Strickland	1	Boddy, c and b Ainscough	0
J. Ainscough, not out	12	Marwood, not out	7
C. M. Mills, c Marwood, b Strickland	2	Etches, did not bat	
Extras	22	Extras	14
Total	130	Total (for 9 wickets)	140

AMPLEFORTH (2ND XI) v. BOOTHAM (2ND XI)

The 2nd XI went to York on June 26th and beat Bootham School by 44 runs. The credit for the victory was due mainly to Hodge and Kelly, who put on 50 runs for the ninth wicket. Both batted in most attractive style and Kelly even went so far as to smash a pavilion window!

AMPLEFORTH (2ND XI)		BOOTHAM (2ND XI)	
A. F. Pearson, hit wkt, b Robinson	0	Friest, c G. Ainscough, b J. Ainscough	7
G. W. Ainscough, b Robinson	5	Williamson, b Davies	1
W. R. Emery, c Moorhouse, b Box	7	Moorhouse, b Davies	6
F. J. Ainscough, b Box	1	Robinson, b J. Ainscough	8
J. B. Fitzgerald, b Robinson	7	Marr, c Davies, b Pearson	1
P. J. King, lbw, b Box	0	Box, b Davies	3
P. E. Hodge, c Williamson, b Box	31	Eyres, not out	3
E. F. Davies, b Robinson	1	Gillett, b Wright	0
E. A. Kelly, c Box, b Williamson	36	McKenzie, b Wright	0
J. B. Ainscough, c Gillett, b Box	0	Blakeboro, c Davies, b Wright	7
T. M. Wright, not out	5	Smithson, c Kelly, b Wright	13
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	96	Total	53

Cricket

Scarborough College 2nd XI visited us on July 7th and the School 2nd XI gained rather an easy victory over them by 138 runs. W. R. Emery made 111 for the School. His cricket was forceful and although he had several lives, his innings was a good one. J. Ainscough compiled a very sound innings of 50. The School made 225 for seven wickets and Scarborough were able to respond with only 84 of which Frank, the son of the Yorkshire cricketer, made 39 not out.

A Junior XI beat Aysgarth School at Ampleforth on June 19th. Aysgarth were dismissed for 89 and the School Juniors replied with 151. R. Lawson played a capital innings of 40 and Walker contributed a sound innings of 37 not out. The return match at Aysgarth was drawn owing to rain interfering with play.

OLD BOYS

OUR readers will be sorry to hear that Captain Basil Collison died on July 31st, after a brief illness. His last visit to Ampleforth was in June at the Exhibition, when he played cricket for the Past. He is best known to the present school by the fact that he brought us the news of the Armistice—landing on the cricket ground about twelve o'clock on November 11th, 1918. A later visit by aeroplane will also be remembered. As a boy, Basil Collison was one of the happily gifted, to whom all things came easily and naturally. Apparently without effort the head of his Form, he was also an exquisite pianist and at every game he seemed a natural adept. This facility might have made him an insufferable companion but he had a singularly placid temperament—never ruffled, never excited, never even elated by his own facile successes, meeting every contingency with a natural common sense and a pleasant affability which made him a universal favourite. In his many natural virtues religion found a fruitful soil and a hallowed end was the fitting consummation of a career which neither intellectual nor physical gifts of a high order had robbed of a delightful and ingenuous simplicity. R.I.P.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Edmund Leach who gained 2nd Class Honours in his Law Finals.

* * *

R. P. LISTON has been playing cricket for Edinburgh University. A. J. Kelly, who was cricket captain last year of Trinity College, Dublin, played for Ireland against Scotland.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Charles Farmer, who was married on May 18th at St Benedict's Church, Ealing, to Miss Madeleine Beard, of Ealing.

* * *

J. G. SIMPSON, University College, was elected President of the Newman Society, Oxford. Viscount Encombe played cricket for Magdalen.

Old Boys

THE Secretary of the Old Boys' Golfing Society sends us the following: "The Society held its meeting on August 25th, on the course of Lytham and St Anne's Club, St. Anne-on-Sea. The following were present: Mr T. Ainscough, Mr J. Barton, Mr R. Barton, Rev. T. I. Barton, Mr G. C. Chamberlain, Captain G. H. Chamberlain, Rev. J. W. Darby, Rev. W. S. Dawes, Rev. V. H. Dawes, Rev. A. D. Firth, Mr B. Marwood, Mr C. Marwood, Mr G. Marwood, Captain M. M. J. Neville and J. Westhead. In the morning the "Home Cup" was competed for against bogey. Mr G. Marwood was returned winner with a card of "one down." In the afternoon play was for "the Baby Cup" in medal play and again G. Marwood was successful with a score of 80—2—78 net. Unfortunately the Hon. Secretary was unable to arrange the proposed team match against Stonyhurst. Dinner was served in the Club House, after which a small Committee was appointed to arrange for next year's meeting. Mr Basil Marwood, Pleasington Lodge, near Blackburn, would be glad to hear from any Old Boy who wishes to join next year's meeting, and from anyone who has any suggestions which are likely to further the interests of the Society.

* * *

B. J. D. GERRARD was in the boxing finals at Sandhurst.

* * *

At the meeting of the Ampleforth Society in September, Captain Abney Hastings, The Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, was elected Secretary. He would be glad to hear from any Old Boy who wishes to join the Ampleforth Society. The retiring secretary, Mr J. M. Tucker, has filled that office for very many years and has earned the grateful thanks of all Old Boys.

* * *

We are glad to know that C. R. Simpson, R.E., has recovered from his serious accident and is at present stationed with his unit at Gosport.

* * *

MAJOR THE HONBLE. E. P. J. STOURTON is at present stationed at York, where he is D.A.Q.M.G.

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A MEMORIAL of John Bodenham, who lost his life in the war, has been placed in the church at Norbury.

* * *

THE following Old Boys visited us this term :

Captain G. H. Chamberlain, Mr J. Tucker, Mr T. Welsh, M. Grimonprez, Mr John Ainscough, Mr H. Carter, Flt. Commander L. Rochford, Mr S. Rochford, Captain T. Huntington, Mr H. Pike, Mr S. Rochford, Mr C. Rochford, Viscount Encombe, Captain A. F. Wright, Mr A. Fors, Mr C. Marwood, Mr G. Marwood, Major G. MacDermott, Mr F. Heywood, Mr P. Lacy, Mr B. Rochford, Mr Chamberlain, Captain V. Chamberlain, Mr J. G. Simpson, Captain D. Long, Mr B. J. Gerrard, Mr L. Unsworth, Mr E. C. Forster, Mr L. Lancaster, Mr. G. Hines.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to F. T. Courtney who won the Aerial Derby on July 24th. He had the misfortune to crash on landing after the race but happily was not badly hurt. *The Times* of July 26th thus describes the accident : " It was just after he had completed the course that Mr Courtney met with his accident. He had cleared the final mark and turned inwards to land but flattened out a second too late. The under-carriage of the 'Semi Quaver' struck the ground, turned a somersault, and finally landed up side down. Mr Courtney was badly shaken and cut about the face. The propeller of the machine was smashed and the wings were injured." Many of those who had seen the aeroplane at the Aero Exhibition expected it to win the Aerial Derby. Over the two laps of the course it developed a tremendous speed and flew the 205 miles in one hour 18 minutes 12 1-5th secs, with an average of 153 4-5th m.p.h.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE following boys joined the School at the beginning of the Summer Term :

E. J. Birkbeck, G. A. C. Mee-Power, S. Scrope, R. R. Rowan, A. J. Verney-Cave, A. Bevan.

* * *

J. H. ALLEYN was again Captain of the School, with R. P. Drummond and W. H. Lawson captains of the Games.

* * *

THE new playroom has been furnished with a small billiard table, a bagatelle table and ping-pong tables. This addition to the school buildings has enabled us to increase our numbers to sixty.

* * *

B. B. WILSON has coached us for cricket. In the match against "Old Boys" at the College, our opponents scored 106 for 6 wickets, while our score was fifty for seven wickets. R. A. Rapp made 24 for us. The following was the Eleven : R. P. Drummond, N. J. Chambers, G. H. March Philipps, E. W. Fattorini, O. W. Ainscough, J. L. M. Lintner, W. H. Lawson, P. E. Grisewood, G. C. Glynn, R. A. Rapp, H. Y. Anderson.

* * *

THE batting average for the season was won by R. P. Drummond and the bowling by G. H. March Philipps.

* * *

THE following boys did their "Swimming Length" :

R. P. Drummond, G. J. Emery, A. J. Verney Cave, W. H. Lawson, J. T. Conroy, G. C. Glynn, M. F. Ogilvie Forbes, J. Wood, R. A. Rapp, F. S. Fuller.

* * *

SCOUTING has been carried on this term with the enthusiasm usual in the summer. An excellent field-day was spent in Shallowdale on the Ascension Day, whilst visits from Captain Coates, the County Commissioner, and Mr F. J. Corballis, the County Commissioner of Northumberland, greatly stimulated the work of the troop. First class Badges have been gained during the term by Troop Leader W. H. Lawson and Patrol Leaders J. H. Alleyn, R. P. Drummond and G. Fishwick. All-Round Cords have been won by Troop Leader W. H. Lawson and R. P. Drummond.

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At the end of term the Patrol Order was as follows :

	<i>Patrol Leader.</i>	<i>Second.</i>
1. Peewits	R. P. Drummond	W. V. Haidy
2. Stags	G. J. Emery	P. Ruddin
3. Tigers	G. Fishwick	H. W. V. Heywood
4. Panthers	J. H. Alleyn	J. Lintner
5. Bulldogs	E. Fattorini	N. J. Chambers
6. Owls	P. H. J. Grisewood	E. J. Scott
7. Buffaloes	G. W. A. Nevill	M. F. Ogilvie Forbes

* * *

The population of the aviary is rapidly increasing, not only in number but in variety. We have to thank Miss Lawson for the gift of a Firefinch, Mrs Dawes for a Pope, and Mr A. Pollock for Hawfinches. The aviary now contains a pope, a cardinal and a bishop!

The Boarder Canaries nested three times. Two broods succumbed to the cold after leaving the nest. The third was caged, and fed by the parent birds through the wires and all survived. The following have also nested and reared young: the Zebra Finches (twice), the Budgerigars, the Redpolls, and the Laughing Doves (twice). The Ribbon Finches have twice hatched out young but have deserted them before they were full fledged.

* * *

EXPEDITIONS have been made to Fosse, to the White Horse, to Rievaulx, to Kirbymoorside and Coxwold by various Forms. The White Horse party inspected Mr Mawc's kennels, and others returned with captive jackdaws, owls, rabbits, and other zoological specimens!

* * *

The following boys were confirmed by Bishop John Vaughan of Sebastopolis, on Trinity Sunday:

F. V. J. Farrell, G. P. Leeming, R. P. W. Leeming, C. C. W. G. Chisholm, R. O. E. Chisholm, E. J. Birkbeck, R. Grattan-Doyle, J. R. Macdonald, E. B. G. Tucker, T. Gadd, J. C. W. Riddell, D. C. P. Ruddin, G. E. Ruddin, H. D. F. Greenwood, N. J. W. Smith. On June 29th A. Bevan made his first Communion.

The Preparatory School

The following boys were heads of their Forms after the examinations:

Lower Third	N. J. Chambers	First Form	G. F. Young.
Second Form	M. F. Ogilvie Forbes.	Preparatory	C. E. Ruddin.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to N. J. Chambers and J. H. Alleyn, who have won entrance scholarships to the College.

* * *

We had the honour at the end of term of a visit from His Eminence Cardinal Gasquet, who not only distributed the prizes but spoke to us most encouragingly. Afterwards His Eminence had tea with us. He was accompanied by Dom Philip Langdon.

* * *

The following programme was enacted before His Eminence:

PIANO DUET	A. D. MACDONALD, W. J. ROMANES.
RECITATION	J. R. MACDONALD.
RECITATION	G. T. GRISEWOOD.
SONG	G. J. EMERY.
RECITATION	C. W. C. G. CHISHOLM.
FORM SONG	LOWER THIRD and SECOND FORM.
PIANO SOLO	G. J. EMERY.
FOLK DANCERS	W. V. HAIDY, P. E. GRISEWOOD, G. T. GRISEWOOD, E. J. SCOTT, B. J. MURPHY, H. Y. ANDERSON, E. W. FATTORINI, R. P. DRUMMOND.

RECITATION	H. D. F. GREENWOOD.
FORM SONG	FIRST FORM and PREPARATORY.
PIANO DUET	E. J. SCOTT and G. F. YOUNG.
RECITATION	B. J. MURPHY and P. E. GRISEWOOD.
SONG	R. P. DRUMMOND.
PIANO SOLO	H. D. F. GREENWOOD.
RECITATION	A. J. BEVAN.

* * *

The following were the prize winners:

Lower Third.

Religious Knowledge	English	J. H. Alleyn
B. J. Murphy	History	R. P. Drummond
A. Cagiati	Geography	J. H. Alleyn
A. Cagiati	Mathematics	N. J. Chambers

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Second Form.

Religious Knowledge	English	R. Kiddell
	G. T. Grisewood	History J. Wood
Latin	M. F. Ogilvie Forbes	Geography M. F. Ogilvie Forbes
French	M. F. Ogilvie Forbes	Mathematics E. J. Scott

First Form.

Religious Knowledge	G. F. Young	History	G. F. Young
French	W. J. Romanes	Geography	G. F. Young
	W. J. Romanes	Mathematics	E. B. E. Tucker
English	H. D. F. Greenwood		

Preparatory Form.

Religious Knowledge	History	J. R. Macdonald
	N. J. W. Smith	Geography J. R. Macdonald
French	C. E. Ruddin	Arithmetic C. E. Ruddin
English	C. E. Ruddin	

Extra Prizes.

Drawing	P. Ruddin	Carpentry	J. H. Alleyn
Music	G. J. Emery	Natural History	B. J. Murphy
Music (Theory)	H. W. V. Heywood		J. L. M. Lintner
Cricket—			
Batting	R. P. Drummond	Bowling	G. H. March Phillipps

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OBJECTS

1. To unite past students and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the past students a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good-will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the students by annually providing certain prizes for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special "Requiem" for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is 10s., payable in advance, but in the case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within six months of their leaving the College, the Annual Subscription for the first three years shall be 5s.

Life Membership £10; or after 10 years of subscriptions, £5. Priests become Life Members when their total subscriptions reach £10.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., Capt. R. ARNEY-HASTINGS, The Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

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No. II

STRANGE STORIES FROM SOUTH ITALY

IT is related in the records of Westminster Abbey that when a monk had reached the age of forty years in the monastic habit, his active life was presumed to be at an end, and he retired to dignified seclusion, "on the shelf." Henceforth he was exempt from ordinary observance of refectory and choir, he was given a cell to himself with various privileges; in particular, no contentious or disagreeable business of the convent was to be discussed in his presence; and a monk of these years was termed a *Stagiarus*. The name is curiously suggestive. Can it be dog-Latin for the "old stager" of modern slang; or, more likely, has our familiar epithet been really derived from this mediaeval term, a *Stager*, gradually growing into an old-stager? The fixing of a term of forty years is noteworthy as indicating the brevity of life expected in those "merric times," or perhaps later entrance into religion. Nowadays few monks dream of retiring so prematurely, and jubilarians, who are more plentiful than they have ever been in the past or are likely to be in the future, must reach the full term of fifty years without attaining even then to recognised privileges. Probably they don't desire any, and would sooner be pulling in the shafts than pining in the paddock. When a *Stagiarus*, however, has reached the phase of anecdotage he may be allowed to cull harmless memories from the past. Many years ago then, when pursuing studies and other things up and down Italy, I came across certain incidents and stories which, though not particularly important or extraordinary, have a preternatural or other interest; and they either came under my own cognizance or were told me by credible people as being certainly true. They are given here for what they are worth; with the

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remark by way of preface that in South Italy, among a population of simplicity and faith, one is less surprised at such happenings than in colder climes where faith and devotion, when they exist, assume more sober guise.

THE LAYBROTHER'S GRAVE

In a Franciscan convent not far from Naples, not many years before this tale was told, a poor, old lay-brother had died with some repute for sanctity, and was buried in the usual south Italian grave, which would be rudely made and shallow. After some days he appeared to another brother in sleep or vision, complaining of the state of the grave in which he had been buried; it was damp and disagreeable! and he demanded that his remains should be moved to a more honourable resting place, more fitting for one whom God destined for the honours of the altar! The poor brother made the vehicle for so strange a communication hesitated not unnaturally about carrying it out. Whether it were dream, hallucination, or celestial vision it would certainly bring ridicule on himself. After a few nights the apparition returned, and with more urgent expostulations, so next morning, in fear and trembling, the brother sought out the Father Guardian and delivered his message—only to be ridiculed and repulsed. Anxious and frightened he awaited another visit; sure enough the vision reappeared a few nights later; and on narrating his attempt and its failure, he was urged to try again, this time with menaces, for the grave was filling up with water, and the holy body was falling to pieces!

No better success attended his message on this second occasion, except that the Superior, moved a little by his pertinacity and simplicity, bade him, if the vision returned, ask for a clear sign that the mandate really came from above. When next the dead lay-brother appeared, the living one, not so much afraid now, refused to repeat his strange embassy unless he were given very unmistakable evidence of its reality, something sufficient to convince even his sceptical Superior. "I will give you a sign then," replied the other, "you shall have something to show"; and with that he took hold of his left arm with his right hand, and threw it into the lap of

Strange Stories from South Italy.

the astonished spectator; "Take that to the Father Guardian, and see if it will convince him!" It certainly did; and when the grave was opened, there, sure enough, it was found to be filling up with water, the holy body was lying incorrupt—but the left arm was missing!

After such evident proofs of the designs of heaven the relics of the saintly brother were promptly removed to a more honourable and drier resting place, where they await the judgment of the Holy See; I have not yet learnt that the cause has been introduced.

THE BURNING HAND

The searching strictness of Divine Judgment and the severity of purgatorial pain have been illustrated by many stories of which the following is a fully authenticated example. Some years ago a saintly religious died at Foligno, in the Convent of Poor Clares, whose observant life and love of poverty proved her a true daughter of St Francis. All customary rites and pious offices were duly discharged in her regard after her death, but the repute for holiness which she enjoyed among her sisters may have checked the full flow of their suffrages and penances. She could hardly need them, she must be already in the bliss of paradise! But God's judgment is more searching than man's, and even in the angels He finds stain. One night the dead nun appeared in vision to one of her sisters, bewailing their forgetfulness, her features pale and disfigured by grief. She was still detained from the Divine Presence. Strictly careful as she had ever been as to her own wants, she had, as custodian of the clothes of the community, yielded too easily to the requests of others in this matter, and for her share in these slight faults against poverty she must still do penance, and still needed her sister's prayers. To prove the reality of the manifestation she laid her hand on the wooden lintel of the cell door; and there next morning, clearly to be seen, burnt into the wood, was the blackened impress of a human hand, recognised as the dead nun's by the malformation of one of the fingers. And there the mark of the burning hand is to be seen to this day, enclosed now under glass; for after full enquiry the portent

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was verified as authentic by the Bishop and is allowed to be inspected by the faithful. A vivid memorial of purgatorial pains to confirm men's feeble faith and stir up devout sympathy for the Suffering Souls!

MANNA OF ST NICHOLAS

A not uncommon marvel connected with the shrines of certain saints is a flow of moisture from their tombs or bones, either continually or at certain times, which possesses miraculous or medicinal properties and is the frequent occasion of healings and supernatural favours. The liquid is termed oil, or sometimes "manna." On this side of the Alps the best known and perhaps only modern example of this phenomenon is the oil from St Walburga's shrine at Eichstadt; but Matthew Paris tells of the oil collecting in the grave of St Robert of Knaresboro' and of favours following upon its devout use, in which modern sceptics find early evidence of the virtue of the local sulphur springs! On the other side of the Alps several well authenticated instances occur of this phenomenon. A sweet smelling liquid surrounds the incorrupt body of St Teresa at Alba; St Benedict's couch at Rojate and the bones of St Andrew at Amalfi distill this mysterious ichor; and in the case of the Apostle records tell of a similar manifestation previous to the translation of his relics from Constantinople. At Bari the wonder-working tomb of St Nicholas of Myra—one of the famous pilgrimages of the world—is still glorified by the same marvel; and the following story regarding it was told to my informant by the Archbishop of Bari himself. One day a woman came to the Basilica and begged for a phial of the holy oil from the saint's shrine, and on receiving it took it home and placed it on a table in her room. Returning after a little while she found the bottle standing still full, but the liquid was flowing over the table on to the floor! In amazement she called in some neighbours who saw the phial bubbling up like a fountain with the oil slowly trickling from it. Canons from the Basilica summoned to examine the portent discovered that a small particle of bone, apparently detached from the holy relics, had been poured with the oil into the bottle, and was evidently the

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source of the flowing stream. On the bone being reverently returned to the shrine the flow of "manna" immediately ceased.

ST BENEDICT'S BED

Rojate, of which mention has been made as the source of a similar phenomenon, is a little mountain town perched high on the Alban hills, which one visits on the romantic road leading from Subiaco to Olevano and Gennazano. Its legend runs as follows. Once when St Benedict was returning from Rome to Subiaco he found himself belated at this place and sought shelter for the night; but rumours of pestilence rife in the city had reached the town and the mountaineers were in no mind to run risk of infection. Fear of plague was too much for hospitality; they refused the monk admission within their walls, and he was forced to spend the night on the open ground outside. The rock, less hard than the villager's hearts, softened at his touch, and as he slept received, and retained, the impress of his venerable form. Sure enough, there on the surface of the limestone you may see a depression, long and deep, as though a sleeper's limbs had rested on a soft couch. It is just the shape and size of a tall figure; some even discern in minute crossed lines on the stone the mark of the texture of a rough monastic tunic. Sceptics may say that it is nothing more than a curiously shaped hollow worn by water in the rock, not unlike others outside the little oratory which in the seventeenth century was built by a Princess Barberini over the venerated spot.

There is something more wonderful still. Each year about the date of the saint's feast there gathers in the hollow stone a mysterious liquid or oil, "manna" they call it locally, to the pious use of which bodily healings are ascribed. The parish priest of the town testified to such cures from his own observation. When the flow does not take place, as it does not every year, the cessation is supposed to portend some calamity to the Church or to Subiaco or the Order. In the various years, when the Papal States were invaded, when Rome was occupied, and when the monastery was seized by the Italian Government, the manna had not been seen to flow.

But the strangest part of the story remains, and this was

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told us gravely by the Prior of Subiaco, Dom Leone of fragrant memory. Some years previous a French bishop had taken away with him a phial of the oil exuding from this stony bed, and submitted it for analysis to an eminent chemist in France, without indicating anything about its source or nature. After analysing and testing the liquid every way the professor was puzzled and at first would not venture on any judgment; but when pressed to give an opinion he said: "It is of course ridiculous, but if you must have my impression, I should say it is human sweat!"

EARTHQUAKES AT MONTE CASSINO

A first visit to Monte Cassino is not easily forgotten, nor a first earthquake; when the two coincide they are likely to make an impression not easily obliterated. One evening soon after our arrival at Monte Cassino for St Benedict's feast, another English monk and myself were standing after supper in the upper corridor of the abbey when, suddenly, the floor and walls were felt to tremble, and a slight sound was heard, exactly, so it seemed to us, as though a door banging in a gallery below had shaken the building. The walls of the old monastery are far too solidly built to shake like an English house at the banging of a door, but with this idea in our minds we English took no notice of the slight tremor, and were extremely surprised when the monk jumped quickly to the wall, and in answer to our amazement at such unexpected agility exclaimed "*C'è un' scossa!*" To our inexperience the scene was just a trifle amusing. If that's a *scossa* (earthquake) we didn't reckon much of it! There was no immediate repetition of the tremor, and after a while we went down to Compline, which was recited in the *corretto* of the crypt, beneath the sanctuary of the great Basilica, immediately behind the shrine of our holy Father. All were seated in a semi-circle round the apse, the Lecter in the middle of the choir reading the collation from the Holy Rule, when again a muffled sound rumbled in the bowels of the earth, and a tremor, quite unmistakable this time, shook the whole fabric. One could feel the movement as it came undulating along the

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nave of the basilica. No one stirred, impassive sat the monks in their stalls; the monotonous voice of the reader continued unshaken. *Qui habitat in adjutorio Altissimi, in protectione Dei celi commorabitur.*

The office proceeded; once again came the rumbling sound, and the shaking short but very distinct. Round the trembling apse the circle of grave monks remained seated, calm and dignified as the Roman Senators when the Gauls broke into their house and stood awed at their impressive mien. But now we realized the significance of the experience, and it was a weird sensation. One thought of the demon gods of belated pagans with whom St Benedict fought on this mountain height, whom he had driven from their ruined shrines, and had chained in its rocky caverns. Were they struggling now and shaking their conqueror's towers, for as old legends tell, stirring and moaning in impotent rage, from time to time they strive to drive away his sons and destroy his fortress. But the saint has promised that no life shall ever be lost through earthquake on his holy hill. Shocks are not infrequent, and at times cause considerable damage. Thrice has the monastery been destroyed by earthquakes, but never has a life been lost. The sons rest secure in their Father's protection. As the chant proceeded that night a deeper sense of the sacred words came over one: *Scapulīs tuis obumbrabit tibi—non timebis a timore nocturno—cadent a latere tuo mille, ad te autem non appropinquabit.*

After Compline the two English pilgrims returned to their cells and sat awhile together. Again and again the trembling occurred with the low rumbling noise; and whatever our ignorance and indifference before, we grew to realise its gravity before midnight. There is a strange sensation of uncertainty and unfamiliarity when the solid ground rocks and groans beneath one's feet. What can you count stable when the very earth is moving? and once it begins you never can tell how much more it will shake, or how much the house will stand. Altogether that night some twelve or fourteen distinct shocks were registered; no serious damage was done, but next morning new cracks were visible in the ancient walls.

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SUBIACO

If Monte Cassino as the place of his death and burial enjoys St Benedict's special protection, no less does Subiaco, his earlier home, share in his shielding power. The monastery of Sacro Speco is built on the side of a precipitous mountain enclosing the Sacred Grotto where the saint began his monastic life. There is no space on the steep hillside, even less than at Ampleforth, for a great quadrangle, and barely room for a church and the long buildings that cling like a limpet to the rock, or supported on huge buttresses of masonry rising from the rocks below. In one part the beetling cliff actually overhangs the monastery, threatening utter destruction were it ever to fall. Modern engineers in these prosaic or less believing days have bound the cliff together with iron girders—a prudent precaution, for we must use human means when available; but bands of steel are not the abbey's only safeguard nor the earliest for in the cloister garth below stands a statue of the saint, looking up to the face of the menacing cliff, with hand uplifted as though to hold it back. And beneath is inscribed the bold command:

Ferma, o rupe, e non daneggiare i miei figli!
Hold firm, O rock, and harm not my children.

The peril of building in these romantic sites is proximate enough and always grave. I have stayed more than once in the old Capuchin convent at Amalfi now a famous albergo. Built on a site somewhat similar to Subiaco it boasts an even more glorious outlook, the blue sea below, the vine-clad pergola in front, the decayed old city by its side, and behind the lofty mountain range. Profaned now to secular uses it can perhaps no longer claim special protection from heaven, and between my two visits a great mass of rock had given way, bounding on to the building below of which it destroyed nearly one third, and crushing several victims in its fall.

Over Subiaco and Cassino St Benedict still watches with a father's care; his sons dwell safe by the cave and the grave where began and closed his monastic life; still pilgrims flock in numbers to his shrines and heavenly blessings fall in answer to their prayers.

J.I.C.

A WALK IN CHESHIRE

(SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1917)

At noon the sun was thronéd high,
Unclouded late September's sky,
And faintly toucht the woods with flame,
When past Vale Royal's barréd gate
(Our Lady's cloister desolate),
By shining Weaver's banks I came.

O'er bracken-gladden'd waterside
Linger'd the smile of summertide,
The rushes flower'd russet-brown;
The moorhen fled across the pool,
And ever radiant clear and cool
Blue heaven on windswept earth lookt down.

By Bradford mill did harebells shy
In blueness with geraniums vie;
The long lane wander'd on unseen
To hidden Whitegate's folded leas;
Like Gothic choirs the tall beech-trees
Rose pillow-wise o'er Foxtwist Green;

And through a hedge-gap shimmer'd near
The silver blue of Budworth mere.
So pass'd I Oulton's forest ride,
Rich orchards, timber'd cots, and lanes,
Late sheaves uplifted on the wains,
And Tarporley at eventide.

Till by an ambush in the west
The royal sun was disposses't,
Borne into cloud-captivity;
While Beeston Castle, gaunt and stark,
Fronted the foray of the dark.
Lamps kindled in the hostelry.

H. E. G. ROPE.

THE HASTINGS PAPERS

[By the kindness of the Countess of Loudoun we are enabled to publish in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL a series of hitherto unprinted documents of historical and general interest, selected from the archives of the Hastings family at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—EDITOR].

I. THE ELIZABETHAN MAN-HUNT

THE following letter was written to Henry Hastings, third Earl of Huntingdon, President of the North, by the Lords of the Privy Council, on August 4th, 1581, a few days after the taking of Father Edmund Campion, s.j., in Berkshire :

To our verie good Lorde the Earl of Huntingdon, L. President of her Maties Council established in the Northe Parties.

After our verie hartie comendacions to your good L., We doubt not but that you have hearde how Edmunde Campion hath been of late apprehended and brought upp to London upon his examinacon he hath confessed to have ben in such places of that Countie of Ebor as are contained in a schedule on the backside hereof. Wherefore for the better discoverie of all his actions ; we have thought good to signifie so much unto your L. And praie you upon receipt here of with as much secrete as maie be, appointe some trustie and honest persones to repaire unto evrie of the said Places, and to apprehende the parties, and diligentlie to searche their houses for books and other superstitious stufte. And further your L. shall give order, that straight enquire and examination be made bothe of them and others of their families and nighbourhood, how often and at what times they and everie of them have ben in the said Campions companie, or of any other Jesuite or Priest in what Places, and in what companie : How longe he continued in their said houses, or of any others, from whence he came, whether he went and with whome : how often he or anie other Jesuite or Priest said anie Masse in their houses, or in anie other Places to their knowledge : whether they themselves or anie other have hearde Masse or ben reconciled or confessed : What reliefe in moneye apparell or otherwise has ben geven by them, or anie other to their knowledge to the said Campion, Persons or anie other Jesuite and Priest and what maie be become of them, together with suche other particularities which your L. and the Commissioners which shalbe by you appointed shall think fitt to be ministered unto them and everie of them ; so as the whole trothe maie be understood as we are desirous it shoud be. And for the said Parties named in the schedule, or such others as shalbe found to have ben offenders in this case, we think it meete that after their examinacon taken they were comitted

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to the charge of the sheriffe or elsewhere to remain under his custodie unless they shall enter into bands with good suerties to her Ma^{tie} use not to departe their houses before they shall understande from us her Ma^{ties} further Pleasure therein and so prayinge your L. to advertise us what you shall have done herein: We bidd your good L. right hartlie farewell. From Grenewich the iijth of August, 1581.

Your L. assured loving frendes

W. Burghley.

F. Bodford.

R. Leycester.

F. Knollys.

Jamys Croft.

Chr Hutton.

Postscript. In the questions bothe before specified and such others as shalbe propounded unto the Parties, we praise you to have a speciall regard unto the Tenor and time of her Ma^{ties} proclamacon published the 7th of Januarie last concerning Jesuites and Seminarie Prestes.

Ebor. Campion confeseth that he was in the City of York at the house of D. Vavassor. Thither resorted soche of the neighbors as Mrs Vavassor called her husband being then in Prison. He was also at the house of one Mrs Boulmer he hath forgotten who brought him thither neither did he knowe the company. He was at Sir William Babthorpes. He was at one Mr Grinston's in Yorkshire. He hath ben at one Mr Haukesworths in Yorkshire. Mr Moore and his Wiffe of Yorkshire were found by Campion at the house of Sir John Southworthe in the Countie of Lancaster. At Easter last he was at one Mr Haringtons house in Yorkshire. He lay there a good time about 14 dayes. He dwelleth at a place called St John Mount. there he was busy at his study, and made a good part of his latin booke, there were one Mr Woodward a gent. and one Mr Smithe. He sent his latin booke to Mr Parsons by one Rychardson. He sent it to Rychardson by one Robinson who delivered yt at Mr Glaisbys house in Yorkshire.

The interest of this letter lies in the fact that it contains in summary form what may be called a first-hand account of a part of Blessed Edmund Campion's much-disputed "confessions." Of these we have an account in Father Campion's own words; for in his speech upon the gallows "he desired all them to forgive him whose names he had confessed upon the rack (for, upon the Commissioners' oaths that no harm should come unto them), he uttered some persons with whom he had been" (Challoner, *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, ed. 1878, p. 36). Hitherto it has been possible only to reconstruct these confessions by inference from Privy Council lists of names, documents of which the dates, even in different parts of the same paper, are uncertain and highly disputable.

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With regard to the vexed question of the authenticity of these confessions, an historical monograph would here be out of place; but I have been able, from contemporary papers in the British Museum and from the remarkably complete *dossier* of historical evidence placed in my hands with the courtesy of scholarship by Father J. H. Pollen, S.J., to suggest with some confidence the following conclusions:

(i) The account given by Father Campion himself (which I have quoted above) is the simplest and most complete statement of what occurred.

(ii) He confessed nothing that would bring his hosts within reach of the law (that is, reconciling, the saying of Mass, or hearing of confessions). This is established by a passage in the Privy Council Records, dated August 14th (nearly a fortnight later), which is a summary of "a letter to Mr Lieutenant of the Tower, Mr Doctor Hammond, Roberte Beale, or to anie 3 or 2 of them, thancking them for their paines taken in the examinations taken of Campion . . . they are required to examine Campion, Peters and Forde, who refuse to confesse whether they have said anie Masses or no, whome they have confessed, and where Parsones and the other priestes be . . ."

(iii) It might be objected to this that Campion's hosts were liable to be proceeded against for "harbouring" a priest under the proclamation mentioned in the postscript of the Council's letter printed above. But Campion had the oath of the Commissioners that no harm should come to them; and it is a notable fact that although the Council proceeded to harass these unfortunate people, the historical records of the time show that in no case were they prosecuted in direct connection with their dealings with Campion.

(iv) It may fairly be surmised that the names of Campion's hosts, well known even to modern students of the period through other contemporary sources, were even better known to Campion's examiners, and that they put them to him in a series of leading questions which made concealment seem to the tortured man quixotic, and more than quixotic, futile.

The answer to this Privy Council letter still exists among the Burghley papers in the British Museum, written in Hunting-

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don's own hand, from York, on August 18th, 1581. It runs as follows:

To the ryghte honorable my verye good Lord the Lord Treasurer.

What I may bee able to performe touchynge the Contenttes of my L^{tes} lettres concernynge those thyngs whych Campion hath confessed your L^e shall have so soone as may bee. I dare assure your L^e of yt sum thyngs whych I see he hath confessed bee true: and yf my happe had been good I had takyn hym heare in this cuntrye. But yt may bee I shalle meete wyth hys fellowe Persons. I wolde bee gladd to understand whythyr he weare at Syr W. Babthorppes howse whyles he lyyd or syns hys death: of the conditions of the man your L^e is not ignorante; and I thinke the place bee not mended syns hys death. Thus for the present I commyth your L^e to the tultion and direction of the Lord. At Yorke the 18th of Aug. 1581.

Your L^{tes} most assured

H. Huntyngdon

PRES.

The conclusion of the matter may be given in a line from the manuscript records of Campion's torturers (British Museum, Lansdowne MSS. 982, f. 19 *verso*), which tells us that, with all the racking he underwent, that left him unable even to raise his hand to plead at his trial, "he denyeth to answer to any question of moment."

N.F.H.

SCOUTING IN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

AN ENQUIRY INTO ITS EDUCATIONAL VALUE

SO much has been written on the subject of Boy Scouts, so effectively has it been boomed, particularly in the illustrated papers, that one hesitates to add to the stock of literature on so familiar a subject *à peur de vous ennuyer*. But, now that a troop of Boy Scouts forms as much a part of the life of a Preparatory School as an Officers Training Corps does of a Public School, it seems worth while to reconsider the movement in its new relation and to ascertain its educational value. Has it been taken up by the Preparatory Schools because it is the latest craze in the boy world as the larger world of life takes up jazzing or motor scooting at the dictates of the hour's fashion?

We recognise, of course, that the Preparatory School boy is a species, albeit a peculiar and distinctive species, of the genus Boy, and that, therefore, what has attracted and proved beneficial to boys of all types, classes and races will probably attract and prove beneficial to him. But, inasmuch as he is a peculiar and distinctive species (no disrespect is thereby implied) we have the right to ask whether it is really suited to him as it is apparently suited to boys in general, whether it subserves the true ends of education and is not merely an attractive diversion. Modern education is already so complex and modern psychology has so elaborated its methods that there is a very urgent danger of the real ends of education being lost sight of. Indeed, non-Catholic education is face to face with this very problem and can find no satisfactory solution. "Lost," says Professor Munsterberg, "are the good old times which were sure of their ends but did not know the means of reaching them; and there is upon us the new order which supplies us with plenty of means but forgets that means are never substitutes for an end." The Catholic, sure of his ends, can welcome any improved means of attaining them, and should be ready to adapt his methods as mental research progresses. At the same time, tradition and centuries of experience will prevent him from falling into the danger of following blindly the latest scientific fad.

Scouting in Preparatory Schools

He will not become so enmeshed in method that he is finally compelled to sit down and look hopelessly round, wearily murmuring, "I am getting there all right, but where on earth am I going?" And this is all too patently the position of so much so-called Education to-day. Etymologically, at any rate, Education* is a "leading" and that, surely, presupposes a goal whither the child may be led. But, although the educational progress has become a sort of elaborated Cook's Tour, it suffers from the fact that the guide, though full of information on every topic, has, all too frequently, lost all sense of direction. But, as we have said, this vagueness of direction in Education, felt at least since the days of Aristotle but acute in modern days, has no meaning for the Catholic educationalist.

The end is clear and can scarcely be better expressed than in the words of Bishop Hedley, "To educate is to cultivate, develop and polish all the faculties—physical, intellectual, moral and religious; and to give to a boy's whole nature its completeness and perfection, so that he may be what he ought to be and do what he should do; to form him as a man, and to prepare him to do his duty in life to those about him, to his country, to himself; and so by perfecting his present life to prepare him for the life to come." This is the end we have in view. In attaining this end we may use whatever best offers and whatever claims to come within the scope of Education must satisfy us that it truly subserves those ends. It may be that the connection is not at once patent and obvious—it may be to some extent indirect—but the connection must be proved or the thing must be rejected absolutely. Sometimes, too, we shall have a choice of method and then their rival claims must be examined in the light of modern psychological teaching. In this way constant progress is possible and room may be found for the inclusion of some new and improved method.

Let us then, in the light of these considerations, examine the claims of Scouting to be included in the work of the Preparatory School.

*But a recent contributor to the *Classical Review* would derive the word from another source, *Eduea*, one of the numerous minor goddesses of Rome, who presided over the nourishing or "making to eat" of infants—usually no difficult task so far as boys are concerned.

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Does it offer a method of achieving some part, at any rate, of the ends laid down for us in our working definition of Education? Will it achieve this better than any other method? Is it in harmony with the results of recent educational psychology? Is it or can it be, adapted to the peculiar needs of the Preparatory School?

These are questions which must be asked and answered satisfactorily before we can give the "Yea" which commits us to the inclusion of this new and fearful element into the life of our Preparatory Schools. Let us take them one by one.

First we are to consider the relation of Scouting to the ends of Education as embodied in our definition. The connection, by no means obvious, is still further obscured by the inadequate nature of the title "Scouting" as a description of the activities we are discussing. It conveys an impression of unreality, a suggestion of artificial backwoodsmanship, which, however attractive and diverting to the boy mind, bears about the same relation to the ends of education as, say, a novel by Ian Hay bears to a Platonic treatise. This first impression is heightened by the consideration of Boy Scout apparatus.

Staves, whistles, wild animal cries, flags embellished with animals' heads, hieroglyphic badges—what have all these to do with the future citizen of the modern world?

If this were all, then perhaps we might have grave doubts as to the utility of Scouting—for Preparatory boys at any rate. It *is* all, of course, that the superficial observer sees and it is, doubtless, this limitation of outlook which occasions the indulgent smile with which the elder brother regards the doings of his Scout brother. But while, as I shall hope to show, these things have their value, they are but one side of the whole group of activities which, for short, we call Scouting. How wide and far-reaching are these activities can scarcely be realized without practical experience of their operation.

Let us, then, dismissing this preliminary notion of Scouting as a sort of reversion to barbarism, consider how far it serves to "cultivate, develop and polish all the faculties—physical, intellectual, moral and religious."

First, the physical.

Scouting in Preparatory Schools

Here we are on assured ground and but little need be said. At the age with which we are dealing, the boy is growing rapidly. He is full of a surplus nervous energy which produces those seemingly erratic and disturbing movements which he finds so difficult to restrain in class and which find an outlet in wild excitement out of it. He likes to pull things about, invents new and wonderful games and may often be seen rushing about in search of adventure. All these seemingly purposeless movements and impulses are, of course, strengthening his muscles and causing their harmonious development. From the purely physical point of view, the great value of games lies in the fact that they provide an outlet for the bottled-up psycho-physical energy and restrain it.

At least an equal value may be claimed for Scouting. Games are introduced which call for the exercise of every muscle. There are scampers over the moors in the pursuit of a flag, a force of enemy, or some hidden treasure. There is a certain amount of drill which co-ordinates the action of different muscles and which secures the rapid and harmonious working of mind and body. The Scout uniform is designed with this in view. The human dynamo is not encased in the armour of an Eton suit and a stiff collar in which the bubbling energies must be "cribbed, cabined and confined" like soda-water in a bottle lest the casing should burst and the vials of maternal or maternal wrath be poured forth. A pair of shorts, a shirt and a scarf leave free movement to the limbs and there is free outlet to all those joyous movements which are so essential to young and vigorous life.

Intellectual. How does Scouting promote mental growth? Without being too technical we can distinguish certain elements of mental activity upon which mental development depends and from which subsequent thought is built up. Deficiencies in these must limit subsequent mental achievements, and a mind in which these elementary powers have been well trained will (*ceteris paribus*) outstrip one in which their development has been but partial. These fundamentals of mental development are such mental activities or conditions as Interest, Attention, Observation, Inference, Apperception, Memory. These are not, of course, equally elementary—but

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this is not a technical treatise. A little study of Scout methods will show that the development of all these is promoted in Scouting. Let us take as an illustration an ordinary tracking game. A track is marked out by certain indications (footprints, pieces of cloth or paper) and the Scouts are let loose to follow the track and so to capture something or somebody. Here there must be sustained Interest, continuous Attention, careful Observation, correct Inferences must be drawn, each new fact revealed must be brought into true relation with previous facts. An exercise in Memory may be introduced by calling on each Scout to draw a map of the ground covered.

Or take Kim's Game. The Scout is shown, say, 24 small articles for a few seconds. He has then to name as many as he can. Observation, Memory.

Or take a Flag Raid. Interest, Attention, Observation (of ground for cover) and intelligent thought are all involved. It would, I think, be difficult to find any other recreative occupation requiring so much useful mental activity. Then, too, there is the Imagination; a mental faculty which comes into play from the earliest years. Its wildest flights have by this time been restrained and the boy no longer finds pleasure in the fairy tales of early childhood. They have become unreal to him for his Imagination is now only satisfied by that which bears some relation to the facts of life and he finds a new and inexhaustible source of interest in the doings of mankind. That imagination is not dormant but has taken on a new phase is evident from the books which now attract him and the stories which he now delights to hear. Tell him a fairy story and he will laugh. But relate equally impossible adventures of a white man among Indians and he is enthralled. In the Fairy-Tale stage we feed the Imagination by the stories we read to the children and the ideas thus formed find expression in the "Let-us-pretend" games in the nursery. The boy will be a knight or a fairy prince and rescue his sister (who is a princess in distress) from dragons and monsters.

In the Adventure stage we feed the Imagination by supplying him with books or by reading aloud the stories of great men and adventures. But in this stage an outlet is also required in which the ideas thus formed may find practical expression.

Scouting in Preparatory Schools

Half the mischief which boys accomplish is due to the desire to give expression to the ideas thus formed. Scouting provides an opportunity for the harmless realization of these adventurous impulses. For a few hours John Jones is transformed into a Mohawk Indian eagerly seeking the scalp of some rival brave. The woods become dense forests in whose shades his enemies lurk, the fields are vast prairies over which he must hasten, the air is heavy with the smoke of the camp fires of his foes. Surely this stage of the Imagination is not valueless. Even if it were, who would begrudge him his brief hour of romance in this hum-drum world?

If the Culture-Epochs theory of the Herbartians be true and the development of the boy's instinctive activities correspond with those of the succeeding epochs of culture development of the race, then the reason why games of adventure (such as Scouting provides) satisfy him at this stage is not far to seek.

Another boyish activity which is now developing is the satisfaction of what is sometimes classified as the Acquisitive Instinct; in other words the desire to make a collection of something. For most of us this instinct remains an abiding force through life and from the boy's collection of butterflies or birds' eggs to the collection of antique furniture or of mezzotints which still gives delight to the man on the shady side of seventy, there is no very far cry.

It is a healthy enough Instinct; and, so long as it does not involve acquiring what belongs to another, should be encouraged. It provides exercise in a semi-scientific classification of objects, careful observation and so on, and deprives many an hour of its dullness.

But, unless some focus of purpose is provided, too often the collection tends to become dissipated, heterogeneous and is at length abandoned.

Scouting, by its system of badges, provides the necessary incentive to concentrate on one particular line of interest.

The Scout, for instance, may decide to work for the Naturalist Badge. Here is something definite to aim at. He may obtain it in several different ways but he must concentrate on one of them and master that part of the subject before he can

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win his Badge. The Badge is, of course, intrinsically valueless and, therefore, the more valuable and valued.

In this way, a boy's out-of-school activities may be guided in a way which reinforces his studies without his being conscious of the fact. His collection, let us say, of leaves or his drawings of wild flowers will increase his interest in Nature Study and the Attention given, being spontaneous, is likely to be in itself more productive than the enforced Voluntary Attention of study-hours.

The same is true of other school studies, notably carpentry, music and drawing. When a certain standard is reached in these subjects a badge may be awarded and if a further competitive element is introduced this incentive is still further increased.

Experience shows, also, that there are many particular interests which certain boys have over and above those which are common to all or most boys. Certain boys show particular keenness for certain subjects—are interested in what is sheer boredom to others.

So full is the modern school time-table with those subjects which everybody has to learn that there is but little time to spend on special proclivities of this kind.

The result, too often, is that these Interests are never awakened and lie dormant until they expire from sheer inanition. Hence the phenomenon of the "dull" boy.

But Scouting takes hold of these special lines of interest and develops them. Is a boy interested in astronomy? He may learn the elements of the subject and win a Starman's Badge. Do aeroplanes and their mechanism attract him? He can make a model aeroplane, learn about the different types of engines in use and win an Airman's Badge.

Be it farming, electricity, engineering, gardening, photography, shooting, swimming, surveying—the Scout can learn something about any of these and win a badge.

Few boys will not find some subject of interest which they may take up and learn something about. Even the buffoon can win an Entertainer's Badge. Whatever there is of special talent in the boy is cultivated and the way prepared for what may be a life's occupation or at any rate a useful side line.

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Such is the part which Scouting plays in the mental life of a boy: harmonising the working of mind and muscle, developing all the elements which make for sound Intellectual work, satisfying the Imagination and giving it wholesome outlet, guiding and directing into useful channels those many out-of-school activities which would otherwise be largely unproductive.

We turn now to the moral and religious side. In the Catholic school religion, necessarily, permeates everything and no one would wish to claim for Scouting any special usefulness in this direction. It is unnecessary. Yet Scouting, with its manifold activities, does give abundant opportunity for the practical exercise of the Virtues, which tend to appear so abstract when we learn a list of them. A Scout who faithfully keeps his Scout-Law and does his "good turn" every day is certainly carrying out his religious instruction. When he camps out, too, the Scout will learn the valuable lesson that the Catholic religion camps out with him too. Many during the war have found a wonderful inspiration in the sight of Mass being said on the battlefield or in a corner of some ruined church, for it has brought home to them the truth that Christ moves among men not only in the splendour of a great minster but also amid ruin, danger and death. The same truth is brought home in a minor degree to the heart of a boy when, for the first time, he hears Mass in a tent. Christ is here no less than in the chapel in school or the church at home. Religion, then, is a Real Thing and not merely a subject of instruction like Mathematics or History but a part of life.

Now let us consider how Scouting helps in the development of those moral qualities which, in the words of Bishop Hedley "give to a boy's nature its completeness and perfection," and which "prepare him to do his duty in life to those about him, to his country, to himself." Save Religion, all else is subsidiary to this. This, in effect, is a part of religion. No physical prowess, no intellectual ability can compensate for the lack of these qualities which make or mar a boy's life. Unless Scouting tends towards this end, then no amount of success in other directions gives it "worthwhileness."

But this very conception of Duty is the basis of all Scout

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work. Three promises are made "on his honour" by every Tenderfoot before he is admitted into the "Brotherhood of Scouts." These are: (1) That he will do his duty to God and the King; (2) That he will be useful and will help others; (3) That he will obey the Scout Law. The Scout Law itself contains ten clauses embodying all those great moral qualities such as "cheerfulness, service of others, obedience, courtesy which go to make a very parfit gentle knight." Practical Scouting will provide plenty of opportunity for their exercise and development. The essence of them all is Unselfishness. No true Scout can adopt Solipsism as his philosophy. By grouping them in Patrols and by Inter-Patrol Competitions, Scouts will be taught to work for their patrol and not for themselves. Thus esprit de corps is fostered and the boy's point of view is gradually altered from regarding himself as "the hub of the universe" to the point where he finds himself a useful member of his patrol.

Once a boy has acquired "esprit de corps" he has made a tremendous step forward in his school life. Begun at school, it has produced results of incalculable value in the war. What a boy or a man will not do for himself he will do for the good name of his unit, be it Scout Troop or Regiment.

Another invaluable quality which occurs to the mind in this connection is "Leadership." Few of us are born leaders. Most of those who lead our world of law, politics or commerce have won their positions by industry and hard work. But a certain initial confidence is necessary for the first step.

In their two or three years as Scouts, most boys will have an opportunity of showing their capabilities as leaders either as Patrol Leaders or as Seconds. A boy who proves himself an efficient leader of some seven or eight others is likely to retain some sort of superiority of initiative which will be of value to him later on.

In this brief sketch it is impossible to do more than sketch an outline of the many ways in which Scouting may influence a boy's life in its earlier stages.

We have seen that, properly carried out, it may prove of the utmost benefit physically, mentally and morally. It will create a thousand interests in the world about him, will bring

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him into touch with the real world of Nature where he may taste again those primeval joys of man not otherwise to be obtained in our modern world of cities and books. It will raise his ideals and develop whatever there is of good and noble in him.

The remaining questions we have set ourselves to answer may now be quite shortly considered.

Will Scouting achieve these ends better than any other method?

We must not claim too much for it. It is not a substitute for the orthodox British games. Where games are not otherwise provided for, they will become a normal part of Scout activities. In a Preparatory School, of course, they exist already and there is no question of rivalry. The function of Scouting is purely supplementary. There is no other serious competitor. Preparatory boys are too young for much drill and the adoption of any species of "corps" with drill as its main occupation would only be to exaggerate one part of Scout work and to lose nine-tenths of the valuable results of Scouting. That Scouting is in harmony with the most recent Educational psychology has, I think, been shown. The more one studies Scouting and the more one sees it in practice the more one is struck by the amazing insight into a boy's mentality which it reveals. In no other way is it possible to provide just those activities for which, at the age in question, that mentality calls.

Lastly, "Can it be adapted to the peculiar needs of the Preparatory School?"

This question, again, has been largely answered in the course of our enquiry. But little adaptation is needed. What is otherwise provided for can be left out and the remainder is amply sufficient for our purposes.

As its name implies, the aim of the Preparatory School is to prepare a boy for the larger life of the Public School. What he has learned as a Scout can still be carried on there. The Interests formed may be still developed and the hobbies continued.

The lessons of esprit de corps, leadership, discipline, initiative, obedience, will stand him in good stead when he

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comes to take his place in the ranks of the O.T.C. If he has been a signaller as a Scout, the O.T.C. will doubtless welcome him. If he has been a marksman he will be saved some elementary instruction. He will, at any rate, have the ideals of service to King and Country upon which the Corps depends. He will not come to it as the rawest of raw recruits but the foundation will have already been laid for the more practical service of citizenship which the Corps involves.

I venture to think that his previous Scouting will enable a boy to enter a Public School with a fuller outlook on life, with a greater realization of the opportunities it affords, with a stronger attraction for the best elements in its life, and with more public spirit than he would otherwise do.

If Scouting can accomplish all this—and experience shows that it can, its arrival in our Preparatory Schools should not be regarded as an inevitable nuisance but heralded as a most promising experiment.

B.H.E.



AMPLEFORTH IN ABOUT 1859.

To face page 95.

NOTES

THE death of Archbishop Whiteside of Liverpool humanly speaking is an irreparable loss. His personal holiness and strength of character would certainly have made his influence felt far beyond his own administrative area, but so many of our fathers have worked in his diocese that we may claim to have come directly under his influence. Our relations with His Grace were always of the most cordial nature, and on our part were marked by a special sense of deference and respect due to so great a bishop and so outstanding a character. May he speedily reap the reward of his splendid services to God and the Church in this country. R.I.P.

* * *

OUR readers will be glad to know that Dom Theodore Rylance, who has been seriously ill, has now almost recovered. Dom Cuthbert Pipet is with the Sisters of the Temple at Clifton, and Dom Wulstan Barnett, who also has been very seriously ill, is now being cared for by the Sisters of St Anne's Convalescent Home, Musselborough.

* * *

WE congratulate Dom Justin McCann on the appearance of his translation of Abbot Delatte's great work on the Rule of St Benedict. Every reader of this book will recognise in it a scholarly rendering of the original, which should find a place in every library.

* * *

THE picture reproduced on the opposite page was drawn by Dom Maurus Powell from the earliest known photograph of Ampleforth. It is impossible to fix its date accurately but it was certainly before 1859. The photographer was probably Abbot Hickey. It is interesting as showing not only the extensive development since that date, but also the disappearance of certain minor features. The farm buildings are a little difficult to reconcile with those at present existing, but we can vouch for the accuracy with which every detail in the photograph has been reproduced by Dom Maurus.

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"Tom" Fox, so long a familiar figure at Ampleforth, and for many years a faithful and loyal servant, died on November 14th. He will be missed not only as a trusted and practical workman but also by reason of his singular personality. A shrewd conservatism of nature was combined in him with a hatred of all cant. A little cynical perhaps in his expressed views of human nature, he was kindness itself in his innermost heart. But these characteristics were known only to those who had frequent opportunities of seeing and speaking to him. To most of the boys he was the typical Yorkshireman—speaking the dialect of his native heath in an uncompromising way—declining to modify it to suit fastidious ears, and for ever singing the praises of the Yorkshireman as the paragon of his kind whether he was playing cricket or fighting the battles of his country. He had a remarkable power and variety of expression indulging in figures of speech which made him unique as a conversationalist. An argument, which invariably ended with an incredulous shake of the head or an expressive wave of the left hand indicative of finality, was seldom devoid of some original or humorous point of view or some telling and expressive phrase. Few old boys returned here without seeking him out for a word or two. He remembered nearly all of them and during the war he felt as few realised the deaths of boys he had known. His last illness was long and at times painful, but his interest in "the College" was constant. His end was good and happy and we trust our readers will remember him in their prayers. R.I.P.



MISS GARNETT of Harrogate is one of the most constant benefactors of the Abbey library. Among her latest gifts are Johnson's *Ancient English Architecture*, Norman Shaw's *Sketches from the Continent*, both handsome and valuable folios, and Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, and an Arabic version of the Old Testament. The librarian tenders his grateful acknowledgments for these and previous books.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

The Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures: The Second Epistle to the Corinthians, the Epistle to the Galatians, and the Epistle to the Romans. Longmans. 3s. 6d. net, paper cover; 4s. 9d. net, cloth boards.

This number completes the third volume of the New Testament, entitled "St. Paul's Epistles to the Churches." For the translation of the II Corinthians we are indebted to the General Editors (Father Cuthbert Lattey, S.J., and Father Joseph Keating, S.J.) Galatians is translated by Father Alexander Keogh, S.J., and Romans by Father Lattey. He is a bold man indeed who essays to translate anew these difficult Epistles, and we admire the courage of the present translators. How far their efforts may be said to have achieved success must depend in large measure upon the standard by which their work is to be judged. When the Westminster Version began its career some years ago, the Editors, in their General Preface, set before themselves a very high ideal—no less than that of producing a "readable Bible," counting among its merits that it should be "couched in dignified and accurate English." Judged by that standard, the present number, like most of its predecessors, leaves much to be desired. In the matter of accuracy we have no fault to find. In some respects we think that this version improves upon the familiar Protestant versions: we like, for instance, the adoption of the word "justness" for the Greek *dikaioneme*. It certainly surpasses, in many ways, the Rheims version—or rather what is palmed off as the Rheims version in our English Catholic Bibles—since it generally succeeds in making St. Paul's meaning plain, and certain passages, which in that version are little more than hopeless jargon, in the Westminster Version are quite intelligible. In the matter of style, however, we are just a bit disappointed. Perhaps our familiarity with the great Protestant versions has made us somewhat fastidious, and perhaps also we have taken the initial promises of the Editors a little too seriously; but, at any rate, the style does not seem to rise to that height of dignity and majesty which we have learned to expect in a translation of the Sacred Writings. It does not strike us as particularly inspired or inspiring; it is just ordinary good serviceable prose. Still, the advantages mentioned above are enormous gain to the educated Catholic who desires to understand St. Paul's meaning, and for that reason we have no hesitation in recommending the work to English-speaking Catholics who find themselves unable to read or appreciate the Apostle's writings in their original Greek. The text is illuminated by copious footnotes, and there are also good Introductions and a long and learned Appendix by Father Lattey on St. Paul's Doctrine of Justification. We feel that the usefulness of the book would have been much enhanced for the ordinary reader (who is presumably not a New Testament scholar) if the more difficult parts of the Epistles had been furnished with something in the form of a paraphrase. In fact, it would seem that the ordinary lay reader is not given sufficient consideration: the work is for his purposes

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probably too learned, while not being learned enough for the professed student. We have noticed one or two slips in the text: on page 4 the preposition "save" is made to govern a nominative, and on page 8 an unwanted negative has intruded itself into the translation.

W.T.C.S.

The Story of the Lifeboat, 1789—1920. Published by Felix Newbery. 2s.

"THE RED CROSS OF THE SEA" is the description given of itself by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; and this little book, which abounds in interesting illustrations, shows that the claim is in no way unjustifiable. Since 1824, when the Institution was founded, the lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom have saved the lives of no less than 57,000 persons; and this great work is the more wonderful when we remember that it has been achieved solely by voluntary donations, out of which the Institution has provided pensions for the crews, should they be injured, or for their dependents, should they be killed, and has constructed as many new lifeboats as possible. Since 1914, of course, their work has been especially heavy; but the crews have always risen to the occasion, and the Whitby men who, though their boat was stove in in two places, put out in the teeth of a furious gale, and brought off the nurses from the wrecked "Rohilla," or the Lowestoft men, who, after fighting a night-long battle with the waves, rescued the worn-out crew of the "Pomona," showed that they were in no way unworthy of the great traditions handed down to them from the days of Grace Darling.

E.J.T.B.

Canals, Cruises, and Contentment. AUSTIN E. NEAL. Heath Cranton. 6s. net.

MR NEAL, whose name will be familiar to many readers of THE JOURNAL, has found an uncommon hobby, and, being anxious to attract others to it, has written an alluring account of the pleasure of voyaging in a motor boat on the canals of England. The uninitiated must be many (ourselves were of the number yesterday) to whom "the word 'canal' conjures up a picture of an evil-smelling dirty stretch of water hedged in by the slums of any town, the only too obvious repository of the town's . . ." etc. Mr Neal's book will lead them to revise their opinion and, if they are disposed to follow his example, will give them sound and detailed advice on such matters as the proper kind of boat, catering, the management of locks. We congratulate Mr Neal on his pleasantly-written book. On page 38 "half" should be "halve."

PART II.

THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

THE following were the School Officials for the Michaelmas Term :

Head Monitor	E. M. Vanheems.
Captain of Games	C. S. D. George,
Monitors	C. S. D. George, E. J. T. Bagshawe, J. E. Toller, P. W. Davis, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary- Elwes, T. M. Wright, N. A. Geldart, C. Mayne.
Librarians of the Upper Library	P. W. Davis, G. T. Twemlow, S. A. Mannion.
Librarians of the Upper Middle Library	G. J. H. Nelson, T. Rochford.
Librarians of the Lower Middle Library	J. A. Lacy, N. J. Chambers.
Librarians of the Lower Library	W. H. Lawson, P. H. E. Grisewood.
Journal Committee	E. M. Vanheems, R. G. Hague,
Games Committee	C. S. D. George, C. M. Mills, N. A. Geldart, M. K. Livingstone.

Captains of the Football Sets—

- 1st Set—C. S. D. George, C. M. Mills.
- 2nd Set—R. G. Hague, E. H. George.
- 3rd Set—A. L. Ainscough, D. E. Walker.
- 4th Set—L. C. Pearson, G. Bond.
- 5th Set—R. A. L. Lee, P. T. Beasley.

Hunt Officials—

- Master of the Hounds C. Mayne. || Whippers-in | D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, B. W. Harding, C. F. Keeling. |
| Masters in the Field | E. M. Vanheems, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes. |
| Committee | C. Mayne, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, B. W. Harding, C. F. Keeling. |

* * *

THE following boys left in July :

H. W. Greenwood, I. G. D. A. Forbes, B. L. Sleigh, J. R. T. Crawford,
J. K. Loughran, F. J. Ainscough, P. E. Gibbons, G. B. King, J. B.
Fitzgerald, G. F. Ainscough, E. F. Davies, G. H. Gilbert, W. R. Emery.
J. E. de Guingand, H. B. Kilroe, A. G. S. Johnson, C. M. Conroy,
C. A. Collins, A. B. Fishwick, A. B. C. Gibson, S. F. Dillon, P. H. P.
Rooke Ley.

* * *

THE following boys from "the Prep." joined the School in September :

N. J. Chambers, J. H. Alleyn, A. Cagiati, R. P. Drummond, G. J.

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Emery, B. J. Murphy, H. N. Grattan-Doyle, G. H. March Philipps, W. V. Haidy, T. G. Fishwick, P. Ruddin, J. L. M. Lintner, E. W. Fattorini, A. J. Verney-Cave, W. H. Lawson, P. H. E. Grisewood, O. W. Ainscough, J. T. Conroy, G. C. Glynn.

* * *

The other new boys were :

J. Somers-Cocks, D. B. O'Brien, E. H. King, H. M. Collins, D. O. Young, R. H. Wright, W. Harding, C. Raynes, R. P. Tong, J. F. Jeffs, W. Williamson, J. Ouirke, J. Loughran, J. Harrigan, M. Radziwill, A. J. D. Shea, E. J. Gallagher, E. E. Elliott-Smith, J. M. Hay, E. Kevill.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to P. W. Davis, who played regularly for Northampton during the Christmas vacation. He also assisted the Eastern Counties against Warwickshire, obtaining his side's only try. *The Field* gave him high praise and lamented Northampton's misfortune in having so useful a player available only during the School vacation periods.

* * *

We have been asked to announce that Mr J. P. Smith has founded a "leaving scholarship" of the annual value of £60, in memory of his son, 2nd Lieutenant J. Basil Smith, who was killed in action on September 18th, 1918. The scholarship will be known as the "Basil Smith Scholarship." It is tenable for three years, and will be competed for in 1921 for the first time. We tender to Mr Smith our grateful thanks for a gift so characteristically munificent and so well calculated to promote the best interests of the School.

* * *

The problem of housing the ever increasing amount of material and apparatus, ancillary to the diverse sciences now requisite in a school, grows more serious. The latest addition—through a bequest by the late Second Lieutenant J. B. Smith, who always took a kindly interest in the scientific well-being of his old School—is a complete X-ray installation. The sixteen inch spark coil and all its appendages—interrupters, couch, tube stands and holders, etc.—have been fitted up in the optical dark room off the physical laboratory. Through

School Notes

the energies of the Sixth Form scientists, a cable has been erected connecting it to the small electric plant at the kennels. With this quite satisfactory results have been attained; but the working of the apparatus at its greatest efficiency must await the installation of electrical power.

* * *

THIS term we have been inundated with appeals for a great variety of charities. It has been impossible to respond to all, but the School has loyally done its duty and contributed £10 to the Starving Children Fund, £3 3s. 0d. to the Restoration of Rheims Cathedral, and by means of a concert, of which an account will be found elsewhere, £18 has been sent to the Red Cross Fund.

* * *

THE School has presented the local villages with a cup for a Football Cup Tie. The final is to be played on one of our grounds.

* * *

ST CECILY'S FEAST was celebrated by the choir with the time-honoured observances. The solo in the "Cantantibus Organus" was taken by J. F. Taunton, who is at present the 7th Treble, and, despite one mistake, was very well sung. After breakfast the choir drove in a commodious motor-lorry to Filey, where they were hospitably entertained by Dom Augustine Roulin. Benediction, at which "Cantantibus Organus" was again sung, was given to Dom Roulin's parishioners in his beautiful little church, after which the majority found their way to Filey Brigg. The sea air and sunshine produced an exhilaration which found expression, during the drive home, in "futuristic" rhapsodies by several flautists and in sustained choruses sung, we fear, with a certain disregard for the principles of voice-production.

At "Punch" in the evening, songs were contributed by Dom Stephen, Dom John, P. J. King, G. J. Emery and L. L. Falkner. *A propos*, enquiries are still being made to identify the perpetrators of the "rag" menu which adorned the choir repast—a document full of cabalistic allusions. Is it possible to recognise "Biscuits j'en-ai-dit" and "Crème Bouton d'or" ?

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On emerging from work for "the eleven o'clock quarter," on December 6th, we were surprised to see R32 gliding majestically over the building. Three times the monster ship circled overhead, and as she left amidst vociferous cheers a parachute descended containing the thanks of the Howden team for their entertainment in the previous week and an expression of good wishes to the Fifteen from the captain. The ship, which appeared to us to be just above the building, was in reality a thousand feet up. Its length compared with the buildings was even more deceptive. The visit was the occasion of much excitement in the neighbourhood and the Yorkshire evening papers in large headlines announced "R32 visits Ampleforth College."

* * *

The following boys are heads of their Forms :

Upper Sixth	E. M. Vanheems.	Lower Fifth	G. C. Parr.
Middle Sixth	P. W. Davis.	Upper Fourth	L. I. C. Pearson.
Lower Sixth	C. J. R. B. Stewart.	Lower Fourth	T. P. Twomey.
Upper Fifth	R. H. Scrope.	Upper Third	N. J. Chambers.
Middle Fifth	B. D. Dee.	Lower Third	W. H. Lawson.

* * *

The School Staff in the Autumn Term was as follows :

Dom Edmund Matthews, M.A. (Headmaster)	
Dom Placid Dolan, M.A.	Dom Stephen Marwood, M.A.
Dom Paul Nevill, M.A.	Dom Louis d'Andria, B.A.
Dom Dunstan Pozzi, D.D.	Dom John Maddox
Dom Adrian Mawson	Dom Raphael Williams
Dom Herbert Byrne, B.A.	Dom Gregory Swann, B.A.
Dom Sebastian Lambert, B.A.	Dom Ignatius Miller, B.A.
Dom Hugh de Normanville, B.A.	Dom Denis Marshall, B.A.
Dom Illyd Williams	Dom Augustine Richardson, B.A.
Dom Bernard McEligott, B.A.	Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A.	Dom Alphonus Richardson
Dom Clement Hesketh, B.A.	
F. Kilvington, Hattersley, Esq., Mus.Bac. (Cantab.), A.R.A.M.	
E. M. Neatby, R.M.S., A.R.C.A., Chelsea Arts Club.	
J. F. Porter, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., Medical Officer.	
Edward Maude, Esq. (Violin).	
John Groves, Esq. (Violoncello).	
Sergeant-Major High (Scots Guards).	
Sergeant-Major Ott (late Aldershot Gymnastic Staff).	
Nurse Bromley	} Matrons.
Nurse Meyer	

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

THE following boys passed the Oxford and Cambridge Higher, School and Lower Certificates, 1920:

HIGHER CERTIFICATE		Distinction.
Name.	Group.	
F. J. Ainscough	II. Modern Subjects	History.
E. J. T. Bagshawe	II. Modern Subjects.	
K. G. R. Bagshawe	II. Modern Subjects.	
J. R. T. Crawford	II. Modern Subjects.	
H. W. Greenwood	IV. Natural Science.	
R. G. Hague	I. Classics.	
G. B. King	IV. Natural Science.	
B. I. Sleigh	I. Classics.	
E. M. Vanheems	IV. Natural Science.	
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE		
Subjects in which "Passed with Credit" was obtained.		
C. E. G. Cary Elwes	History, Geography, French,*	Elementary
	Mathematics, Physics.	
E. F. Davies	Elementary Mathematics.	
P. W. Davis	History, Latin, French, Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics.	
H. V. Dunbar	History, French, Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics, Physics.	
J. Fitzgerald	English, History, Elementary Mathematics, Physics.	
R. W. Flint	French,* Elementary Mathematics, Physics.	
E. H. George	History, French.	
B. W. Harding	History, Geography, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.	
H. B. Kilroe	English, History, Geography, Latin, French,* Elementary Mathematics.	
K. V. Lander	History, Latin, Geography, French*.	
J. W. Lyle-Smith	English, French, Elementary Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.	
E. B. Milburn	English, History, French, Elementary Mathematics.	
C. M. Mills	History, Physics.	
D. C. Ogilvie Forbes	English, History, Latin, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Physics.	
A. F. Pearson	English, Latin, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics.	
C. J. Stewart	History, Geography, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics, Physics.	

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G. T. Twemlow	History, Geography, Latin, French,* Elementary Mathematics.
A. de Zulueta	English, History, Latin, Greek, French.*

*After French indicates that the candidates passed in the Oral Examination.

LOWER CERTIFICATE

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Subjects in which First Class was obtained.</i>
G. W. S. Bagshawe	French.
N. J. Catfrey	Experimental Science.
C. A. Collins	French.
C. M. Conroy	
M. P. Davis	French, Arithmetic, Additional Mathematics.
B. D. Dee	Arithmetic, Additional Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics.
E. M. Dee	Arithmetic.
E. P. de Guingand	Experimental Science.
J. E. de Guingand	
A. B. Fishwick	Arithmetic, Experimental Science.
N. A. Geldart	Arithmetic, English
C. A. Haselfoot	English.
C. F. Keeling	English, Physics.
E. A. Kelly	English, English History.
B. L. Latham	English, Experimental Science.
M. K. Livingstone	English, English History.
S. A. Mannion	Arithmetic.
C. Mayne	
L. I. C. Pearson	Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, English.
W. J. Roach	English.
A. W. Sandeman	English.
R. H. Scrope	
J. E. Smith	Arithmetic, English.
J. C. Standish	English.
L. P. Twomey	Additional Mathematics.

Sandhurst

ARMY ENTRANCE, 1920

I. G. D. A. Forbes (Prize Cadetship) (8th).
G. H. Gilbert
J. E. Toller
F. E. A. Macdonnell (King's Cadetship).

Cranwell R.A.F. College A. G. S. Johnson.

SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE first meeting of the session was held on Sunday, September 26th. Mr de Zulueta was chosen Secretary and Messrs Hague, Vanheems and A. F. Pearson were elected as members of Committee. The meeting closed with the election of twenty new members.

On October 3rd Mr E. Bagshawe moved "That this House disapproves of the practice of Hunger Striking." The policy of hunger striking, he said, was foolish, because it could be effective only with a weak Government. Ethically, also, it was wrong, as being merely one of the many forms of self destruction.

Mr Vanheems, who opposed, defended the hunger striker, by referring to the many heroic episodes of history and fiction in which grave personal risk is incurred for a higher end.

Mr de Zulueta appealed to the House's sense of the ridiculous. The hunger striker was a benefactor to humanity by being an unconscious purveyor of humour.

Mr Cronk lauded the conduct of the inevitable Lord Mayor of Cork.

There also spoke Messrs O'Brien, Cantwell, Roche, Haidy, A. F. Pearson, Cary-Elwes, and Hague.

The motion was won by 27 to 16 votes.

On October 10th Mr Hague read a paper on "Some of Shakespeare's Villains." He compared the character and motives of the evil presented in the three plays, "Hamlet," "Othello" and "King Lear." After this general analysis he proceeded to a discussion of the three particular villains. Their moral aspects are dissimilar but they all possess definite intellectual gifts. Of the three Iago is by far the finest study. The discussion was continued by Messrs Twemlow, Cary-Elwes, and H. George.

On October 17th, after a discussion in private business in which some small changes in the rules were passed, Mr Hague moved "That Life was not Worth Living." Social pleasure, he said, was a fiction, as all human characters are repugnant. Light amusements are despicable, and the more serious exhaust nervous energy.

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Mr Cronk, in opposition, drew a robust picture of life. Mental activities were the best of pleasures, and a delightful existence was certain to the man who possessed an amiable conscience and a sense of humour.

Mr Vanheems deplored Mr Cronk's Epicurean views.

Mr Harding pointed out the pleasures embedded in the daily horarium.

Mr L. Pearson praised the comparative rarity of suicide.

There also spoke Messrs Cantwell, Keeling, O'Brien and de Zulueta.

The motion was lost by 28 to 4 votes.

On October 31st Mr de Zulueta read a paper on "The Qualities of a Good Novel." The field of the novel was a vast one, and it was of the highest importance to distinguish the good work from the bad. Perhaps the most important quality is that of style—that indefinable idiom in which the personality of the author is stamped upon the pages. The best writers possess definite views about life, together with the technical competency to express them. The criticism of life contained, for example, in the novels of men like R. H. Benson and H. G. Wells, is bound to be very various. Above all, the novelist must be an able delineator of character, for the novel is the study of human beings. Jane Austen is, perhaps, the classical model in this respect. The history of the novel shows a divergence between the tendencies of realism, the discovery of the moderns, and romance. Other elements of a good novel are fertility of description, atmosphere, humour and plot. In the course of the paper Mr de Zulueta illustrated his remarks by references to the works of Dickens, Scott, the Brontës, Joseph Conrad, Hardy, and Blackmore.

In the subsequent discussion there spoke Messrs Cary-Elwes, Hague, Cantwell, and Vanheems.

On November 7th Mr Stewart moved that "This House approves of the Policy of Total Prohibition of Alcoholic liquor." The prevalent crime wave was mainly due to drink. Drink, though in itself harmless, had an accumulatively bad effect. Industrial unrest could be partly traced to the same cause.

Senior Literary and Debating Society

Mr E. H. George pointed to the ecclesiastical origin of such excellent beverages as Benedictine and Chartreuse. Moreover drink was an excellent thing to tax. Finally, the results of prohibition in America were such as to discourage a similar measure in England.

Mr de Zulueta did not like public houses.

Mr Hague desired legislation which should differentiate between the users and abusers of drink.

Mr Cary-Elwes denounced prohibition as an insult to freedom.

Mr Cantwell held life to be impossible without alcoholic liquor.

Mr L. Pearson did not think that prohibition would make the world any better.

Mr Ogilvie-Forbes related the misfortunes of "Pussyfoot" in Scotland.

Mr O'Brien maintained that drink was necessary for work. The modern driver reckons his speed by miles to the glass.

Mr Haidy regarded drink as a powerful aid to literary and artistic inspiration.

There also spoke Messrs Doran-Webb, Moloney, de Guingand, Harding, and Cronk.

The motion was lost by 9 to 28 votes.

On November 28th Mr L. Pearson read a paper on "Charles Dickens." He related the main features of the great author's life, together with the circumstances which accompanied the production of each work. In many cases the historical and personal setting affords the best clue to the understanding of a particular book. Following this line of argument, Mr Pearson dealt first with "Pickwick Papers," that novel which is not a novel. Indeed the work of Dickens should be reckoned by characters and episodes rather than by volumes. In "Oliver Twist" terror succeeds humour, and in "Nicholas Nickleby" Dickens attains the zenith of his popularity. Mr Pearson related the circumstances of the American tour, and discussed the rest of the novels, dwelling on any outstanding feature of style or character study. He did not acquit Dickens of a certain preoccupation with the sordid and the grotesque.

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In the ensuing discussion Messrs A. F. Pearson, Cary-Elwes, Hague, Vanheems and Cantwell took part.

On December 5th Mr Cary-Elwes read a paper on "Joseph Conrad." He claimed that Conrad was the outstanding genius of the new age. There is something "universal" about his books; they carry upon them, more than those of any other living novelist in English, the seal of a wide human application. This is partly due to the fact that the sense of the sea, the melancholy and terror of the sea, pervades his pages. For the same reason his characters have that simplicity and directness which is gained by a life in touch with nature. Yet his characters, if ultimately simple, are full of the complexity of actual life; and in their delineation Conrad shows a fine psychological gift. Quotations were lavishly given from the novels, particularly in illustration of Conrad's unique style.

The session ended with this meeting.

A. DE ZULUETA, *Hon. Sec.*

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

DOM RAPHAEL, who has been chairman of the Society since October, 1916, resigned at the beginning of the term. At the first meeting a motion was passed thanking him for all the good work he had done in his period of office.

The debates this term have been well sustained and there has been no lack of speakers; in fact at every meeting the motion has had to be put to the vote with several members still anxious to hold the floor. Mr McDonald, as secretary, has been hard working and ever ready with "the soft answer which turneth away wrath" and which incidentally shortens the tedious period of private business. The programme has been kaleidoscopic, varying from a heated discussion on the advantages of pyjamas over the old-fashioned night shirt to a violent attack on the policy of the present Government in Ireland. The motion "that horse racing is injurious to the country" found but few supporters in the House. On this occasion Mr Scrope opposed the motion in a speech which revealed a startling knowledge of the inner workings of the turf. We were glad to find that members were almost unanimously in favour of the monitorial system in public schools and this in spite of the eloquence of Mr Grisewood, who drew a touching picture of the boy who was so injured by successive "monitorials" as to be unable to conduct himself in a seemly manner at tea parties for the rest of his life. Proceedings were enlivened in the middle of the term by a mock trial. Mr Quirke, as the prisoner tried for murder, was we are glad to say, eventually acquitted, but it needed all the skill of his counsel, Mr Grisewood, to secure a verdict. Mr Verney Cave, as a witness for the defence, was invaluable, and successfully counteracted the evidence of "Mrs" Tucker, the spiteful landlady, who endeavoured to throw a very sinister light on the movements of the prisoner on the day of the murder. The subject which provoked the best discussion was "that the world was happier before the introduction of the latest scientific inventions." The motion was won by only four votes, and we cannot help feeling that these were won over by Mr Tucker. He has a way of waiting until the debate has almost concluded and then rising and delivering a few brief

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well-weighed words which seem to throw an entirely new light on the situation.

Of individual speakers, space will not allow us to mention more than a few. Mr Grisewood, with his wealth of gesture and fund of imagination, is always sure of an interested audience. But he is inclined to wander from the point and threatens at times to become tedious. His public spirit is beyond praise. He makes a point of defending the weaker side, and is a veritable champion of lost causes. In sharp contrast is the manner of Mr McDonald. Very still and erect, with just a slight touch of defiance, he goes straight to the point, disdaining any subtleties or flowers of oratory. Mr Ruddin's style can best be described as breezy, and suggests, somehow, a glass of port and a cravat. Mr Verney Cave is always original. His masterly defence of corporal punishment was one of the features of the session. Mr Drummond has a legal way of pinning a speaker down to his statements and vanquishing an opponent with his own arguments, which makes one hesitate on seeing his ever ready pencil and paper. Mr Jeffs speaks always from a central position and uses the "argumentum ad hominem" with great effect.

LECTURE

AT a time when the reception of strange signals and the possibility of communication with Mars were much "in the air" (or the ether) a lecture on "Wireless" was most opportune. When it is added that the lecturer was Mr Finucane, who is one of many prominent investigators at Marconi House, it will be understood that our hopes—or fears—were satisfactorily dealt with. He contrived in the short space of an hour to deal with all the points concerned with "wireless," together with much of its history and romance. This necessarily made detail impossible, and perhaps only a flashlight impression resulted: but it gave a correct perspective. Waves, their generation and propagation, transmitters and receivers, aerials and direction finding, valves and telephony, all received treatment, but perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture, possible through the removal of all censorship, dealt with the romance of "wireless" and the part it had played, both for construction and destruction, in the war. This, with other better-known historical applications of "wireless," gave proof, if it were needed, of the development and possibilities of this great invention. At the close of his lecture Mr Finucane promised to return before long to Ampleforth and give a demonstration of wireless telephony.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A FORMER member's reproach of "slackness" in that no report of the A.H.S. appeared in the Summer number, was blunted by his tacit and correct assumption that the Society was flourishing. The "slackness" was the more reprehensible because two of the lectures were by old boys fresh from the scenes they described. Mr T. V. Welsh explained the unrest in India and Mr N. J. Chamberlain the benefit conferred by British rule in Egypt. To both of them the Society sends its belated acknowledgments across the seas. The most prominent feature this term was Dom Anselm Wilson's "Historical Reflections," which afforded matter for discussion at two meetings. Mr E. H. George gave a paper on The Naval Campaigns of 1803, Mr R. G. Hague one on the Peloponnesian War, and the President one on Joinville.

THE MEDIEVALISTS

Mr H. G. Grisewood opened the session with a paper on Aristophanes; Dom Louis dealt with Longfellow's *Golden Legend* as an introduction to medieval thought and society, and Mr Massey described the siege of Acre in 1191. A meeting was devoted to an examination of the historical MSS. lent by Lady Loudoun.

THE JUNIOR A.H.S.

Recruited by new and energetic members, the Society kept up its tradition of numerous and varied papers as the subjoined list shows. The two visitors' lectures were specially appreciated.

Oct. 18.	St. Luke	The President.
" 25.	The Religion of Ancient Egypt	E. G. Turville-Petre.
Nov. 11.	The Life and Deeds of Mohammed	G. J. Emery.
" 15.	Khammurabi	H. N. Grattan-Doyle.
" 22.	Question Evening	The Society.
" 25.	Christopher Columbus (illus.)	A. M. de Zulueta (visitor).
Dec. 2.	Mosques	J. H. Alwyn.
" 6.	Irag and Irrigation	Mr. B. J. Hardman.
" 8.	Hatshepsu's Expedition to Pent	The President.
" 9.	Hannibal	R. H. Utley.
" 16.	Babur's Invasion of India, 1525	S. H. Richardson.

School Societies

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

This Society has continued to hold regular meetings throughout the term. Mr C. E. Cary-Elwes has acted as Secretary and Messrs D. C. Ogilvie Forbes and H. V. Dunbar have served on the committee. Five lectures have been given as below:

India	Dom Ignatius Miller.
South Polar Exploration	J. W. Lyle-Smith.
Rubber	C. F. Keeling.
Glaciers	Dom Sebastian Lambert.
Irrigation	L. P. Twomey.

The questions which have followed the lectures have revealed an encouraging insight into the subjects under discussion. Further the tradition of lecturing rather than reading papers has this term, we trust, quite definitely established itself. Apart from the increased value of such a method of procedure to the lecturer, this system is certainly more conducive to a thorough understanding of the subject by the audience.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

MR. E. M. VANHEEMS was re-elected as Secretary, and it was decided to fix the maximum membership at 30 instead of 25 as has obtained hitherto.

On October 13th the President gave a paper on Sonata Form. The plan of Sonata or First Movement Form was explained and illustrations given of the various treatment of this plan by different composers.

A.V. contributed Sonata illustrations, and J. Somers-Cocks played two first movements of Sonatas by Beethoven.

On October 27th the President gave a paper on Interpretation. The factors of temperament, individual outlook and nationality were dealt with, and A.V. provided an interesting contrast in the shape of two sets of records of Rimsky-Korsakov's Symphonic Suite "Scheherazade," the one conducted by Albert Coates, the other by Landon Ronald. Piano records by Moiseiwitch and Pachmann were also played.

On November 10th Dom Dominic Willson gave a paper on "Irish Songs." After dealing with the historical and critical aspects of the subject, Dom Dominic sang a number of Irish songs, including the beautiful "Lament for O'Neill," "My Dark Rosaleen," and the fine settings of the "Battle Hymn," "The Alarm," "My Love is an Arbutus" and others by Sir Charles Stanford.

On November 24th a "Request" evening was held.

On December 1st the Secretary read a paper on Tchaikovsky. Examples of his works were furnished by A.V. from the 6th ("Pathetic") Symphony, the string quartet in D. op. ii, the Marche Slav, the Suite "Casse-Noisette," the Theme and Variations in G, and the Opera "Dame de Pique."

On Wednesday, December 15th, the President gave a paper on Programme Music. He discussed the difference between Programme and Absolute Music, maintaining that the prejudice existing against the former was a conservative feeling which could not be sustained against the fine modern examples. As illustrations were given "Till Eulenspiegel," by Richard Strauss; "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" by Debussy; "On Wenlock Edge" by R. Vaughan Williams; and "Biscay Quartet" by J. B. McEwen.

The Society gave a concert to the School during the term, an account of which will be found elsewhere.

MONTHLY SPEECHES

NOVEMBER

WE do not remember an evening when the Speeches were of such uniform excellence. The speakers were word-perfect, the diction was clear and unhurried and a welcome sense of liveliness and confidence put us all at our ease. Grisewood in particular lost no point in Mr Belloc's witty lines; in fact he perceived points in them which, we may surmise, escaped the notice of the author. The music maintained its very high standard. Somers-Cocks made his *début* with a Prelude and Fugue of Bach. Both were finely played, the Fugue in particular being treated with a striking unity of idea.

Programme :

'CELLO SOLO	Serenade	Pierné
	H. L. GREEN	
SPEECH	"Westminster Cathedral"	Anon.
	G. C. PARR	
SPEECH	"Admirals All"	Newbolt
	B. J. MURPHY	
PIANO SOLO	Valse in D Flat	Chopin
	N. HENDERSON	
SPEECH	"Matilda"—from Cautionary Tales	Belloc
	P. H. E. GRISEWOOD	
SPEECH	The Burial March of Dundee	Aytoun
	A. J. McDONALD	
PIANO SOLO	Prelude and Fugue in C Sharp Minor	Bach
	J. SOMERS-COCKS	
SPEECH	Gillespie	Newbolt
	D. E. WALKER	
SPEECH	The Strange Guest	Noyes
	G. W. S. BAGSHAW	
PIANO DUET	Dances from Nell Gwyn	German
	J. SOMERS-COCKS AND N. HENDERSON	

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DECEMBER

A serious epidemic of stage fright broke out at an early stage of the December speeches, and spoiled the effect of many of the items, though it unquestionably added to the gaiety of the evening. In itself the verse chosen was the most interesting selection which we have heard for a long time. Wilberforce, King, and Twomey were good, and Mannion, who had thought himself into his piece, gave an almost inspired rendering of his great lines. We were glad to see some unfamiliar names among the musicians. A. F. Pearson, Green, Henderson, and we may include Somers-Cocks, are now hardened and imperturbable concert performers. It is well to let others win their spurs. Milburn played the Schumann well, if a little hurriedly; L. I. C. Pearson had plenty of strong, clear tone and an accurate intonation, though his right arm is rather stiff; Massey showed promise and only requires practice in facing an audience. Green, who has won such distinction as a 'cellist, showed his versatility by playing the piano with a delicate touch and a good command of expression.

Programme:

PIANO SOLO	" The Mermaid "	Heller
	J. B. MASSEY	
SPEECH	" De Gustibus "	Browning
	R. W. WILBERFORCE	
SPEECH	(a) " Shepherd's Knell "	Fletcher
	(b) " The Glories of Our Blood and State "	Shirley
	J. H. ALLEYN AND W. V. HAIDY	
VIOLIN SOLO	Gavotte	Handel
	L. I. C. PEARSON	
SPEECH	" Brave Lord Willoughby "	Ballad, Anon.
	E. H. KING	
SPEECH	From " The Burial of the Queen "	Noyes
	L. P. TWOMEY	
PIANO SOLO	Novellette in E Major	Schumann
	E. B. MILBURN	

Monthly Speeches

SPEECH	(a) " A Ternary of Littles "	Herrick
	(b) " To Lucasta "	Lovelace
	N. J. CHAMBERS AND W. HARDING	
SPEECH	" The Sponge "	A.P.H. (" Punch ")
	E. O. G. TURVILLE-PETRE	
SPEECH	From " Saul "	Browning
	S. A. MANNION	
PIANO SOLO	Plaintive Thoughts	Adam Carse
	H. L. GREEN	

MUSICAL SOCIETY CONCERT

ON Wednesday, November 17th, a concert, which gave remarkable evidence of the musical talent in the School, was given by the Musical Society. The appended programme will show the quality and range of the music given. Of the standard of performance it may be unreservedly said that it was very high, and even brilliant. This was Raynes' first appearance, and he was encored for his performance of the familiar "Heijre Kati." There is, indeed, more virtuosity than music in the piece, but it makes a very effective solo, and was admirably played. Fr. Stephen sang two fine songs in his usual excellent style, and Somers-Cocks played Schubert's lovely Impromptu with a breadth and conviction that left nothing to be desired. To the performance of the Gade Trio perhaps the word "epoch-making" may justifiably be attached. The finale was taken at a very fast pace, and the other movements were carefully thought out and well phrased. But more than this, it showed that Chamber Music by members of the School is no longer a tantalising dream, but an actual possibility. We give special welcome, therefore, to ensemble playing of this standard, and we look forward to the day when it will be possible to produce a string quartet. This is the sixth concert given by the Musical Society since its inception in November, 1918.

PROGRAMME:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. | TRIO | "Novelletten" | Niels Gade |
| | | Moderato, Larghetto, Finale | |
| | | J. SOMERS-COCKS, H. L. GREEN, C. RAYNES | |
| 2. | PIANO SOLO | Etude de Concert | Poldini |
| | | A. F. PEARSON | |
| 3. | 'CELLO SOLO | Gavotte No. 2 | Popper |
| | | H. L. GREEN | |
| 4. | PIANO SOLO | "Etielles" | Mozzkowski |
| | | N. HENDERSON | |
| 5. | SONGS | (a) "Brittany" | Farrar |
| | | (b) "Fate's Discourtesy" | Elgar |
| | | DOM STEPHEN | |

Musical Society Concert

- | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. | VIOLIN SOLO . . . | "Hejire Kati" . . . | <i>Huby</i> |
| | | C. RAYNES | |
| 7. | PIANO SOLO . . . | Impromptu in G Major . . . | <i>Schubert</i> |
| | | J. SOMERS-COCKS | |
| 8. | SONG, WITH CHORUS "The Lord High Executioner" | | |
| | (The "Mikado") . . . | | <i>Sullivan</i> |
| | DOM JOHN AND CHORUS OF JAPANESE COURTIERES | | |
| 9. | TREO | Two old English Tunes | |
| | (a) "Drink to me only with Thine Eyes" . . . | } <i>arr.</i>
<i>Roger Quilter</i> | |
| | (b) "Three Poor Mariners" . . . | | |
| | J. SOMERS-COCKS, C. RAYNES, DOM BERNARD | | |

ACCOMPANISTS: Dom FELIX, J. SOMERS-COCKS.

A RED CROSS CONCERT

ON December 8th a Symphony Concert was given in aid of the British Red Cross Society. The orchestra was the York Symphony Orchestra, who have secured Mr Hattersley's services as conductor for the season. Assisted by soloists from the School Musical Society, they gave a most interesting and enjoyable programme. The occasion was notable in many respects. It was the first time that we have had the pleasure of listening to a full orchestra in the Theatre, and the high opinion which is held of its acoustic properties was fully maintained. It is also the first occasion on which a member of the School has appeared as soloist in a Concerto. Somers-Cocks gave a really fine performance of Schumann's beautiful work, and well deserved his cordial reception. The other soloists also acquitted themselves admirably in pieces of considerable technical difficulty for young players. One can hardly give them greater praise than to say that the difficulties did not seem to exist. Perhaps Pearson might be singled out for the extreme delicacy and expressiveness of his touch, rhythmic sense and pedalling. The orchestral portions of the programme went with a delightful swing and crispness of attack. It was a happy thought to end the performance with the effective and charming "Merry-makers' Dance," which had to be repeated.

Our most cordial thanks are due both to Mr Hattersley, who conducted, and to the members of the York Symphony Orchestra, who braved the cold and discomfort of a long drive in a squadron of taxis in order to give their services in a great cause.

PROGRAMME:

1. OVERTURE . . . " Figaro " Mozart
2. PIANOFORTE CONCERTO IN A MINOR—1ST MOVEMENT *Schumann*
PIANOFORTE: J. SOMERS-COCKS
3. PIANOFORTE SOLOS (a) Impromptu G Sharp Minor Chopin
(b) Valse in D Flat Chopin
N. A. HENDERSON
4. SONGS OF A GREAT WAR (a) " Blind " J. Ireland
(b) " The Cost " J. Ireland
REV. R. S. MARWOOD

Red Cross Concert

5. SYMPHONY IN G MINOR—1ST MOVEMENT Mozart
6. VIOLIN SOLO . . . Serenade Drlia
C. RAYNES
7. COUNTRY DANCE (FROM " NELL GWYNN ") Ed. German
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO . . . " Noel " B. Gardiner
A. F. PEARSON
9. MOCK MORRIS FOR STRINGS Grainger
10. VIOLONCELLO SOLO . . . " Carzone " Max Bruch
H. B. GREEN
11. SONG . . . " Think no more, lad " Somervell
REV. R. S. MARWOOD
12. TWO DANCES FROM " NELL GWYNN "

- (a) Pastoral Dance Ed. German
(b) Merry-makers' Dance Ed. German

SCIENTIFIC CLUB

THE election of officers for the session 1920-1921 resulted in Mr Harding becoming Secretary, with Messrs Vanheems and Lyle-Smith on the Committee. Messrs Harding, Scrope and Haidy were appointed to the meteorological committee. The first paper was read on October 24th by Mr Dunbar. A good set of slides helped him to make clear the processes involved in "the manufacture of the coin of the Realm." A sort of Cook's tour was made through the different rooms of the Royal Mint, and each of the operations was detailed in order from the arrival of the ingots, through the casting of the bars and the preparation of the fillets down to the cutting of the blanks and their final stamping. In particular the ingenuity of the automatic weighing and counting machines was well brought out.

One of the world's greatest engineering feats—the Forth Bridge—was the subject of an interesting paper on November 8th by Mr Ogilvie Forbes. A judicious admixture was made of the mechanical principles involved and the history of their application. The different stages were shown by a large number of slides, and out of a medley of caissons, shinbacks, tubes and girders the final structure gradually took shape. In the subsequent discussion Messrs W. Bagshawe, J. E. Smith, Scrope, Roach, Vanheems, Twemlow, E. George and Roche took part.

On November 21st Mr Twemlow read a paper on "The History and Manufacture of Glass." A brief historical survey was followed by an explanation of the operations involved in the manufacture of window, flint, bottle and Bohemian glass, and the methods of working each for its respective purpose.

The last meeting of the term was held on December 14th. Mr Pearson read a paper on "Printed Illustrations." Through the courtesy of the L.C.C. School of Photogravure he was able to show both slides and specimens in explanation of the different methods used from the ancient woodcuts down to the modern photographic zinc blocks. Each process was passed in rapid review and its essentials accentuated.

B. W. HARDING, *Hon. Sec.*

THE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following promotions were posted under date 1st September, 1920:

To be C.S.M.	Sergeant Toller.
To be C.Q.M.S.	Sergeant Vanheems.
To be Sergeants	Corporals C. S. D. George, E. J. T. Bagshawe, P. W. Davis, T. M. Wright, G. P. Cronk.
To be Corporals	Lance-Corporals G. W. Ainscough, Cary Elwes, Geldart, Gilbert, Livingstone, A. F. Pearson.
To be Lance-Corporals	Cadets Dunbar, B. Harding, Mayne, Ogilvie Forbes, Roach, Lyle Smith.

There has been little variation in the ordinary routine work of the Corps. The lessons learnt at camp have proved invaluable, particularly those dealing with the new method of attack. Sergeant Mills, Lance-Corporal Lyle Smith and Cadet Mannion have all passed Certificate "A" this term.

The Field Day. The field day this term took the form of a rearguard action. One platoon under C.Q.M.S. Vanheems formed the rearguard to a defeated force moving northwards from Grimston Grange. Two platoons under C.S.M. Toller formed the van of the victorious army in close pursuit. The ground covered was extremely difficult, much of it being thickly wooded and under the circumstances both forces kept touch remarkably well. In the vicinity of Gilling Park the retreating force was hard pressed and a section was detailed to act as decoy while the remainder got away. The morality of this deliberate sacrifice of life may be questioned, but the scheme was successful. We have to thank Captain Abney-Hastings, who at great personal inconvenience came to Ampleforth to act as umpire and also for the kind and encouraging words he spoke at the post-prandial pow-wow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON

The School XV visited Pocklington for their first match on October 16th. The ground was in good condition and everything favoured the open style of play. For the first few minutes the game swayed about in mid-field and the School "threes" showed obvious signs of nervousness. They soon settled down however, and the forwards, who played with great dash, began to get the upper hand of the opposing pack. Toller got through in the centre and he was followed soon after by Livingstone and Roche. Davis quickly put on another two tries on the right wing and the Pocklington defence began to get demoralised. At half-time the score was 29 to nil. Pocklington rallied somewhat after the re-start but their efforts to score by forward rushes never looked like succeeding and their three-quarter work was nipped in the bud by quick tackling on the part of the School backs. Mills at full-back found that running with the ball was more profitable than kicking and he made a lot of ground by these tactics. He seemed rather wasted at full-back, where he got very little to do. Tries were scored at regular intervals and the final score was 62 points (7 goals 9 tries) to nil.

AMPLEFORTH.—*Full back*, C. M. Mills; *Three-quarters*, P. W. Davis, J. E. Toller, C. H. Gilbert, W. J. Connolly; *Half-backs*, A. K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; *Forwards*, C. S. D. George (Captain), G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, T. M. Wright, C. Mayne, C. F. Keeling, A. B. Lee, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

This game was played under favourable conditions at Ampleforth on October 23rd. The opposing forwards were considerably heavier than the home pack but there was not much to choose between them in actual play. Both sets of backs had many opportunities of opening out the game but Giggleswick failed to combine so effectively as the School line. At the start Giggleswick commenced to press but the tackling was keen and their wing men were unable to find a way through. The home forwards gradually got together and took the game into their opponents' quarters and Livingstone after a clever run scored far out but the goal was not added.

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Giggleswick visited the home line again but in spite of some good forward rushes, all their attempts were held up, and after play had settled down in midfield the School backs got going well and Davis was nearly in: several scrums occurred on the Giggleswick line and from one of these Livingstone, getting the ball from Roche, went through himself. Before half-time Cary-Elwes added another try after the ball had passed through many hands. The second half produced a very even struggle and though Ampleforth had more of the game, they were able to add only one more try, Livingstone getting over for the third time with a reverse pass from Toller. None of the place kicks were successful and Ampleforth won by 4 tries (12 points) to nil. A feature of the game was the good work of the pack against heavy odds. They kept well together and brought off many rushes and wheels. The halves seemed to have a very good understanding with one another and were equally strong in attack and defence. The three-quarters were not very convincing though they showed good combination. There was a tendency to mistime the passes and several good openings were wasted through delaying the pass till too late. Gilbert at full-back was cool and safe and made no mistakes.

AMPLEFORTH.—*Full-back*, C. H. Gilbert; *Three-quarters*, C. M. Mills, J. E. Toller, P. E. Hodge, P. W. Davis; *Half-backs*, K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; *Forwards*, C. S. George (Captain), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne, B. Lee, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Although the School won this game at Ampleforth on November 6th by 20 points to 5, yet it was an interesting and exciting game. At half-time the School had scored only one try, though a penalty goal helped to give them a lead of 6 points, and St Peter's scored a goal in the second half before Ampleforth scored again. Ten minutes from the end it looked like anybody's game, but then St Peter's fell away and the School clinched the victory by adding four more tries. The work of the School forwards was patchy and St Peter's certainly had the upper hand in this department. They got

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possession more frequently and were more convincing in loose rushes. There seemed to be a lack of cohesion in the School pack and a want of dash and vigour in loose play. Towards the end of the game they seemed suddenly to find their game and the backs were not slow to make use of the opportunities that now came their way.

The St Peter's backs had many chances of opening out the game, particularly at the beginning of the second half, and a great deal of strenuous defensive work fell to the home backs, who were most successful at breaking up the combination of their opponents, who seemed to keep the play too much to their centres, trusting to their ability to break through.

Ampleforth opened the scoring after ten minutes' play. The ball went along the three-quarter line to Davis who made a strong run and crossed in the corner, but in trying to get under the posts he lost possession, but Toller, who was backing up well, got the touch down. Shortly afterwards George kicked a good penalty goal. St Peter's then took up the running but the home backs repeatedly sent them back with good kicking. Half-time arrived with the score 6 to nil for Ampleforth. St Peter's went off with a great burst on resuming and they kept up the pressure for fully a quarter of an hour, until at last Gray ran in with a good try under the posts and the goal points were added. This seemed to put new life into the School side and with a margin of only one point between the sides the game became fast and furious, both sides attacking in turn. A good movement among the School backs left Mills with a possible opening, and running with great determination he went over in the corner with two opponents hanging on to him. The goal points were not added. A few minutes later another try was scored quite unexpectedly. Wright picked up in midfield and with a leisurely but elusive run went over under the posts for Livingstone to convert. This seemed to upset the visiting side and Ampleforth settled down to attack. George scored after a long run along the touch line and just on time Mills got over again. Neither of these tries was converted and Ampleforth were left the winners of a most interesting contest by 2 goals (1 penalty) 4 tries (20 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

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AMPLEFORTH.—*Full-back*, C. H. Gilbert; *Three-quarters*, C. M. Mills, J. E. Toller, N. Geldart, P. W. Davis; *Half-backs*, A. K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; *Forwards*, C. S. D. George (Captain), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne, B. Lee, and T. Kitchford.

AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

This match, which had been looked forward to with great interest, was played on the School ground on November 27th. The Sedbergh XV had made the long journey on the previous day so that neither side possessed any advantage in the matter of fitness which so frequently happens when a visiting side has to play a game on the same day that it travels. A drizzling rain in the morning conjured up visions of a greasy ball and a "forward" game but the weather cleared up and conditions were excellent when Sedbergh kicked off at 2 o'clock. It was seen at once that their scrum was a well trained machine. Their heeling was quick and their wheeling very steady but their work in the open was not so convincing, though this was largely due to the saving of Roche and Livingstone, who showed throughout great resource in dealing with forward rushes. The home pack were getting their share of the ball in the scrum in the early stages of the game and the three-quarters made several passing runs that threatened danger to the Sedbergh line. There seemed to be less cohesion among the opposing backs. The centres did not seem inclined to trust their wings. For the first quarter of an hour Ampleforth had distinctly the better of the game and a good try scored by Davis after a bout of passing from left to right fairly represented the run of the game. Sedbergh began to press after this reverse but they were driven back by good kicking and by determined rushes on the part of the forwards. A few minutes before the interval the home defence was caught napping and Moffat, the Sedbergh right wing three-quarter, ran in with a good individual effort between the posts. The goal points were added and Sedbergh led at half-time by a goal to a try. On resuming, Sedbergh at once exerted pressure and it looked as though they must get over. A line out occurred on the home goal line and some desperate scrumming took place but finally Roche relieved the pressure with a clever

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kick into touch near the 25 yard line. Play remained in the Ampleforth half and Sedbergh were getting the ball more often in the scrum, but all their three-quarter attacks were broken up by the keen tackling of the home backs and gradually the forwards worked the ball up to mid-field. The home three-quarters had had few chances of attacking during this half but now Roche set them going and Davis was pulled down only a few yards from the goal-line. Some loose play followed and Roche gaining possession eluded several opponents and dived over near the corner flag. The scene of riotous enthusiasm from the crowd on the touch line beggars description! The goal kick just failed so that Ampleforth now led by one point. The home forwards now became more prominent and they kept the game in the Sedbergh half. Mills made a great effort to get in on the left but he was brought down and play settled down in mid-field. From a scrum on the left Roche got the ball out to Livingstone, who set the three-quarters going, and the ball went out to Davis, who set off at full speed for the line. The full back just managed to collar him in time but as he was falling he managed to hurl the ball back to Toller, who was backing up well, and he ran over without opposition. The goal kick failed again by the narrowest of margins. In the few minutes remaining Ampleforth maintained pressure but there was no more scoring and a splendidly contested and most interesting game ended in a victory for the School by 3 tries (9 points) to a goal (5 points). The credit for this victory was shared by the whole side. The forwards were pitted against a better pack but they stuck to their work and were never beaten and they managed to provide the backs with sufficient opportunities to win the game. Every credit must be given to all the backs, including Gilbert, who never faltered save once and who gave a splendid exhibition both of sure tackling and skilful saving. The three-quarters had far fewer opportunities of attack than their opponents but they made better use of those they did get. Sedbergh were never a beaten side and the game hung in the balance till the last moment.

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, G. M. Mills, N. Geldart, J. E. Toller, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, K. S. Roche,

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M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, G. D. George (Captain), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne, B. Lee, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F. (HOWDEN)

The Royal Air Force brought over a strong side on November 9th and the School unfortunately were not able to turn out at full strength. Toller and Geldart, the two centres, were unable to play, and M. Davis and B. Lee filled the positions. They both played a plucky game but they were unable to deal with the Howden centres, who were very strong. There were several County players and Thomas, their right centre, has played for Wales. Of the three tries scored he got two himself and made the opening for Rustidge to score the other. Though heavily overweighed forward, the pack put up a very good fight and gained possession quite often, but the three-quarters suffered from the absence of the regular centres, whose presence might well have altered the final result of a defeat by 9 points to 3. A lot of defensive work fell to the half-backs, who were very prominent throughout, and it was Roche who scored the only try for the School a few minutes from the end, dodging over from a scrum.

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, C. M. Mills, B. Lee, M. Davis, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, G. S. George (Captain), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, C. E. Cary-Elwes, L. P. Twomey, C. Mayne, G. F. Ainscough, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. HULL AND EAST RIDING A

This match, played on the School ground on December 11th, was a vindication of science over sheer might! The ground was heavy and the ball soon became very greasy. It was to all appearances the day for the forward game. The School pack, however, first gave their backs a chance of showing whether they could rise superior to the conditions. They soon showed that they could and also that they had the measure of their opponents. It was some time before they actually scored but there were several good passing runs that took the game well into the East Riding's quarters. The School pack was

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getting the ball more frequently in the scrums and also showed up well in the loose. After a quarter of an hour spent mostly in their opponents' half, a good movement from right to left ended in Mills running in, and George converted with a good kick. A similar movement let the same player in again a few minutes later and Wright converted. Shortly after Kelly, who played scrum half in Roche's absence, opened out the game from some scrambling play and the ball went over to Geldart, who drew the back and sent Mills in once again for Livingstone to convert. The East Riding then pressed and several scrums occurred on the School line but successful forward rushes took the game back to mid-field and at half-time the score stood at 15 to nil. On the re-start, tries were quickly added by Davis and Toller, as the result of good passing among the backs, and it looked as though the School were about to pile up a big score. However, the game now became more even and the East Riding forwards threatened danger several times with good work in the loose. Saving was rendered very difficult owing to the slippery foothold and the greasy ball, and the backs were not so sure in this respect as they have been in previous matches. The forwards continued to hold their own and continually made ground with good dribbling, but the backs could not get through again. Towards the close of play some fierce mêlées on the School line resulted in a Riding forward touching down for a try. This was the end of the scoring and the School were left the winners of a not uninteresting game by 21 points to 3.

AMPLEFORTH.—*Full-back*, C. H. Gilbert; *Three-quarters*, C. M. Mills, N. Geldart, J. E. Toller, P. W. Davis; *Half-backs*, E. Kelly, M. K. Livingstone; *Forwards*, C. D. George (Captain), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne, A. B. Lee, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

This match was played at Durham on December 8th. The School lost by 11 points (1 goal 2 tries) to nil. The game throughout was extremely even. In the first ten minutes or so Ampleforth kept the play in the Durham twenty-five and but for the sound tackling of the home three-quarters,



Photo by Sports & General Press Service, Ltd.

T. M. Widdie, C. H. Gilbert, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, J. E. Toller, F. W. Davis, G. W. Amersforth, G. Mayne, A. K. S. Roche, A. R. Lee, N. A. Geldart, C. M. Mills, G. S. D. George (Captain), M. K. Livingstone, C. F. Keeling, T. Rochford.

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might have opened the scoring. A forward rush down the field relieved the pressure for Durham. Gilbert fielded and found touch somewhere about half-way. From the line out Durham got possession and once more their forwards broke away and after another very fine rush down the field, scored between the posts. The try was converted. Play now settled down in the centre of the field. Honours in the scrum were fairly evenly divided, the heeling was quick and the passing among the three-quarters well timed and as a rule well taken, in spite of a somewhat greasy ball. The Ampleforth backs showed a tendency to run too much across the field and so to leave the wing three-quarters very little room for manœuvre. The defence on both sides was very sound, Gilbert in particular bringing off some fine tackles. At half-time the score still remained one goal in Durham's favour. Shortly after the resumption of play Livingstone gave the dummy and broke through, taking the ball from half way to the Durham line. There he passed to Toller, who unfortunately knocked on at the tackle and so a good opportunity was lost. It was a fine bit of play and well deserved a try. A succession of loose forward rushes ensued from one of which Durham broke away and scored a second time. The try was not converted. Shortly after this the Ampleforth threes got away and the ball reached Mills on the wing. He headed off his opponent successfully and was left with only the full-back to pass. The tackle came a little low, but did its work, for Mills ran on a few yards and then stumbled and fell. Shortly before time Durham scored a third try in the corner but the goal points were not added.

Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, C. M. Mills, N. A. Geldart, J. E. Toller, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, K. R. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, C. S. D. George, T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne, A. B. Lee, T. Rochford.

* * *

THE XV have had a successful term, winning all their School matches with the exception of Durham. Bad weather forced the postponement of the match against the Yorkshire Wanderers, who had got together a very strong side, including two Internationals, Myers and Hamilton, and ten County players. This game has been postponed until next term.

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Harrogate Old Boys came over but arrived too late owing to delays on the journey, and they too will repeat their visit in March.

We have not had so well-balanced a side as last year's and there has been no such outstanding player as Crawford. Geldart, who promised so well last season, had the misfortune to injure his ankle rather severely during the holidays and he has been quite unable to give his form this season. This has been a great handicap to the three-quarters, who have nevertheless been well up to the average and particularly strong in defence. The halves have been very good indeed and they have laid the foundation of the team's success. The forwards have not been convincing. They are greatly on the light side and they have met some heavy packs. Durham, for instance, averaged a stone heavier per man. This is a great handicap. But there has also been a want of cohesion and unity of purpose. They are a young lot of players and should weld into a very fine pack next season. George, the captain, has been indefatigable in organising practices and has set a good example of keenness and energy. Colours were awarded to the following : T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, N. A. Geldart, M. K. Livingstone, K. S. Roche, P. W. Davis, and J. E. Toller. George was given his on his election to the captaincy.

AMPLEFORTH (2ND XV) v. ST PETER'S (2ND XV)

This game was played on November 6th at York, and resulted in a win for St Peter's by 4 goals and 5 tries to 1 goal (35 points to 5). Though St Peter's had much the best of the game, it was fought out to the end; and at the beginning of the second half the play that led to Ampleforth's only score showed for a moment what might have been their form had not the team suffered from the usual Second XV complaint—lack of match experience. The dashing tactics of the St Peter's three-quarters, who stood deep and took their passes on the run, severely tested the Ampleforth defence, which was luckily better than its attack; this too often only gave examples of the uselessness of passing to a standing man who is closely marked. The forwards played a rather scrambling but hard-working game, in which the outstanding figure was Twomey,

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who led the pack with admirable energy. Of the threes Dunbar scored, and Roach kicked well in defence. The tackling was good, as against a heavier line who knew how to use their weight; and King at back and Hodge deserve praise in this connection for a plucky game. Finally Davis's successful conversion of Dunbar's try, practically from the touch-line, must not be left unmentioned.

The team was as follows :

Full-back, P. J. King; *Three-quarters*, M. P. Davis, W. J. Roach, A. F. Pearson, H. V. Dunbar; *Halves*, E. A. Kelly, P. E. Hodge; *Forwards*, L. P. Twomey (Captain), E. C. Drummond, R. W. Flint, N. J. Caffrey, E. M. Vanheems, K. G. Bagshawe, R. W. Wilberforce, F. M. Sitwell.

THE BEAGLES

DURING the summer a large number of the older hounds had been drafted and replaced by the young hounds that returned from walk last April. If popular sentiment regretted the disappearance of such old favourites as Gambler and Patience, the sport shown by the pack during the term has more than justified the somewhat drastic changes in its composition. The pack presents a much more even appearance, carries a better head, and maintains its pace in the later stages of a run when stamina counts for everything in a hound. Several of the young entry, notably Waverley, Dexter, Bashful and Crimson, have been conspicuous throughout the term; and it will interest old members of the Hunt to learn that Manacle has at last discovered his vocation in life.

The season opened on October 6th, when we met at the College Gates, the traditional meet at Tom Smith's Cross having to be altered through the late harvest. After drawing for about twenty minutes south of Bog Lane the pack almost simultaneously chopped a brace of hares in some turnips near Lowlands Farm, and thus drew their first blood of the season. A third hare was found that made up the hill for the main road and turned right-handed above the Preparatory School. Unfortunately, Dom Basil's "young entry" were returning from a walk, and, after heading the hare, crossed the line in such numbers that the huntsman's only course was to lift hounds to where the hare had been viewed entering the College farm. The Preparatory boys, however, made amends by viewing our hare issuing from the farm on to the road. The pack were soon laid on the line which they carried some 400 yards before swerving sharply to the left down the valley. The Field were quite unequal to the pace at which hounds travelled down the hill, and, when nearing Lowlands Farm, they saw the pack run up to view two fields ahead and kill their third hare after going thirty minutes. To mark the record scored by the pack the Master had the last hare broken up in front of the College.

The following Saturday we met at Beacon Farm to find ourselves in a dense fog; we had no option therefore but to move down into the valley. There we soon found on the College property and the pack raced away in the direction of Ample-



THE PACK AND FIELD OFF TO DRAW.

Photo by Scottie & Graham Press, Ipswich, Ltd.

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forth station to be soon lost in the mist. Near Plantation House, however, the Field were suddenly surprised by seeing the hunted hare running straight for them with hounds well up behind her. Up two fields the hare and the pack, separated by inches, ran as hard as they could until the hare tried to double through a hedge when the leading hounds, Lavender and Dexter, rolled her over. The Field was composed for the most part of junior members of the hunt up at their first kill, so that they returned home after the ceremony of "bleeding" looking very like a group of garotters.

On October 16th we hunted the high country, after a scentless day at Tom Smith's Cross on the previous Wednesday. A hare was put up in Tow Dale which circled round Waterloo Farm, crossed Cote Lane and jumped the wall north of Sproxton Cote. As we reached the old quarry the hare doubled back through the Field and made across acres of fallen timber for Sproxton Moor. At Tom Smith's Cross she again took the wall and led hounds along the Goremire Road as far as the gamekeeper's lodge. She was there seen, looking very harassed, passing through the gates in the direction of Scawton. Near Bungdale Head Slack hounds lost their hare in an extensive stretch of bracken after a hard run of an hour and twenty minutes.

On October 27th the meet was fixed at Ampleforth village and we drew over Mr Fawell's land. A few moments after crossing Mill Lane the pack killed a hare in her form. A second hare made off in an easterly direction, but, owing to the zig-zag course she took, followers overran the pack and hounds came to a standstill near the molecatcher's cottage. Incidentally, a pet hare which was taking the air in the cottage garden was winded by the pack and nearly met with a violent end. A third hare gave us a gruelling run. She was put up near Plantation House and passing Thorpe Grange led across the railway by Ampleforth station. Hounds hustled forward on the scent and pushed her up the Yearsley bank as far as Lion's Lodge where she turned right-handed and sank the hill again as far as Thorpe Lodge. Here she was viewed, but the pack were in difficulties through a cur coursing their quarry, and it was not until they reached Redcar House

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that they could hit off the line. From this point onwards scent proved catchy, and, though they followed as far as Plantation House, scent failed completely after a run of an hour and ten minutes.

On All Saints' Day we met in the morning at Helmsley, and the weather was cold enough to make one anxious to run even without the stimulus of hounds' cry. We found almost at once in the Stile Field and our hare turned right-handed up the hill as far as Monday Howl. Hounds were at fault in a ploughed field, but Waverley piloted them across the Rievaulx road in the direction of Beckdale. After ringing tactics about Stilton House, the hare sank the hill, but at once doubled back through Barton Hags. We had a very pretty view of hare and hounds rising the steep hill and taking the wall as they came up through the woods. By this time the hare's bolt was shot, and, after racing her back towards Rievaulx, hounds ran from scent to view and killed near Stilton House. Scent had been breast-high throughout a fast run of fifty-five minutes, and not the least pleasing feature of the run was the work of the young entry who corrected their elders several times when the hare began to run short. A second hare gave us all something to think about, leading us up and down precipitous hills through Middle Heads and Ouldray Wood. Three times we dropped and climbed rises of 400 feet. After crossing the river Range we lost contact with the pack, though our hare, closely pressed by the pack, was seen by a labourer heading for Carlton. The remainder of the run must remain obscure, the pack turning up at the kennels in twos and threes throughout the night.

The Kirbymoorside hunt on All Monks was somewhat of a failure. We drew for two hours before finding on South Ings Farm and then hounds could make nothing of the scent. For the first time the Field and the pack travelled to the meet in motor lorries, and it is hoped that by that means we shall be able next season to extend our country very considerably with the approval of the executives of the Middleton and York and Ainsty packs.

On November 17th we met at Nelson Gate, but, though rain had fallen, the weather was too bright for a good scent.

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A hare was found in some roots and played "hide-and-seek" with the pack for some minutes before breaking in the direction of Helmsley. Swinging right-handed by Low Woods Farm and Sproxton Low Parks, the line led nearly to Ness Great Wood. Fresh hares here caused a division in the pack, but Linnet kept some eight couples on the hunted hare and killed her in the open after running forty minutes. Scent was patchy and a good deal of lifting was necessary to maintain the line. The rest of the pack were recovered by the whippers-in just in time to share in the worry. A second hare was lost in Pry Riggs just as the light was beginning to fail.

Hunting in December was not so good owing to the shortness of the afternoons. The meet at Jerry Carr, however, afforded a fine run from Wass, through the ruins of Byland Abbey and on to the woods above Fosse Ponds where hounds were beaten. Another hunt in the same country yielded a brief but hard run after a fox which passed through the Observatory Woods. In covert, however, hounds changed on to a hare which they hunted prettily back to Thorpe Spring where they lost.

The Master held the annual Hunt Dinner at the Hovingham Hotel on November 3rd, at which about 75 members were present. Adapting ourselves to the School horarium we began dinner at 5 p.m. and ended after many speeches and hunting songs at 8 p.m. We returned to the College in motor lorries. We wish to thank the following who very kindly sent game for the dinner: The Countess of Loudoun and Capt. R. Abney-Hastings, the Earl of Mexborough, Sir Henry and Lady Lawson, Mr Scrope of Danby, Capt. J. Mayne and Mr Ogilvie-Forbes. The late Master, Mr Gibbons, of Queen's College, Oxford, sent a case of wine for the Officials' table, which was greatly appreciated.

The Master of Hounds, Mr C. Mayne, is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements he had made and the profusion of his table.

OLD BOYS

SINCE the last general meeting the Hon. Secretary of the Ampleforth Society, Capt. R. Abney-Hastings, has organized committees of Old Boys in different parts of the country to arrange annual dinners and dances in their respective areas. We are glad to be able to announce that the new scheme has met with immediate success. It has added some sixty new members to the Society and stimulated the interest of Old Boys in the Society all over the country.

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THE annual Ampleforth Dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on January 11th, the Abbot of Ampleforth taking the chair. About eighty were present, and among the visitors was the secretary of the Public Schools Club. The Headmaster, who received a striking ovation from his audience, reviewed at length the activities of the School since the last meeting, and he congratulated those who had organized the dinner with such success.

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THE Ampleforth Dance took place the following evening at the Hyde Park Hotel. The guests, who numbered 241, were received by the Countess of Loudoun. Cassano's band was in attendance, and the supper was not the least appreciated feature of the proceedings. The Dance Committee are to be congratulated on their admirable arrangements. We are asked to announce that the next dance will be held at the same hotel in the last week of November, if that can be arranged.

* * *

WE are pleased to hear that the Liverpool Dinner has been revived. It was held at the Exchange Hotel on January 31st, when about 50 were present. There would probably have been many more but for the death of Archbishop Whiteside, for whom a dirge was being sung the same evening. The dance, held at the same place on January 20th, was attended by 130 people, and seems to have been organized with elaborate care.

* * *

THE following Society Dinners have been arranged: York (Station Hotel), March 29th; Glasgow (Grosvenor Restaurant) in the second week after Easter; Birmingham (Grand

Old Boys

Hotel), April 14th. The Hon. Secretary (Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch) will be pleased to hear from Old Amplefordians who wish to join the Society.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to B. J. Burge who recently passed "Fifth" into the Indian Civil Service.

* * *

T. V. WELSH has gone out to the Malay States to rubber plant.

* * *

C. KNOWLES has gone with his regiment from Mesopotamia to India.

* * *

F. J. M'DONNELL, I. G. D. A. Forbes and G. H. Gilbert joined our Sandhurst contingent last September. Forbes and Gilbert have played regularly for their companies at Rugby, whilst Gilbert has also played hockey for the R.M.C.

* * *

B. J. D. GERRARD received his 2nd XV Sandhurst colours and played occasionally for the 1st XV. Gerrard is now a sergeant and M'Donnell and Forbes both Lance-Corporals. W. J. Hodge and R. J. M'Arde have lately passed out and been gazetted, the former being now on service in N.W. India.

* * *

VISCOUNT ENCOMBE has played several times for Oxford University at "Rugger" and is Captain of Magdalen. E. J. Massey and J. B. Fitzgerald are regular members of the Liverpool side whilst Massey played for Lancashire against Yorkshire. We are sorry to say that Massey was badly injured in this last match. M. W. L. Smith, our captain of last year, has played for Manchester; H. W. Greenwood for Middlesex Hospital; J. W. Foley for Rosslyn Park, and I. G. D. A. Forbes for the London Scottish.

* * *

THE following visited Ampleforth in September when the Ampleforth Society meeting was held:

J. P. Smith, J. Fishwick, J. M. Tucker, J. P. Raby, Captain R. Abney-Hastings, A. F. M. Wright, J. B. Barton, W. V. Clapham, O. L. Chamberlain, C. R. Simpson, J. G. Simpson, A. J. Pollack, E. N. Fishwick, O. T. Penney.

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THE following Old Boys paid us visits during the term :

J. O. Kelly, Captain R. Abney Hastings, E. C. Forster, J. C. M. Pike, B. Robinson, B. M. Wright, T. B. Fishwick, B. Marwood, C. Marwood, G. Marwood, B. J. Hardman, A. F. M. Wright, R. P. Liston, C. Power, S. Rochford.

* * *

B. J. HARDMAN has lately gone to Persia.

* * *

WE ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of Louis Casartelli, who died at Eltham on January 27th, 1921. He came to Ampleforth in 1887, leaving in 1890. Though in business and not a journalist by profession, he was well known in Fleet Street, and was a constant contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*. His intimate knowledge of music led him also to act as musical critic to various papers. He was always a devoted Catholic. We offer our sincere sympathy to his family. R.I.P.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE following new boys came in September :

P. C. C. Tweedie, M. Anne, E. N. Prescott, F. E. Burge, P. F. Broderick, P. E. de Guingand, P. J. de Guingand, P. Rooke Ley, A. C. Russell, J. W. Ward, N. J. Glynn, D. M. Ahern, J. W. Ainscough, A. J. E. Gordon, E. E. M. Stephenson, H. S. K. Greenlees, Hon. W. R. S. Feilding, H. G. Watson, J. C. S. W. Neilan, A. B. Tucker.

* * *

THE Captain of the School for the Autumn Term was M. F. Ogilvie Forbes. The captains of the Games were E. J. Scott and R. A. Rapp.

* * *

WE welcome back as a member of the Preparatory School Staff Mr B. H. Easter, who during the war held a commission in the Scots Guards.

* * *

WE have to thank Dom Elphege Hind who has presented us with a second bagatelle table. Also Mr C. R. Simpson for a handsome Boxing Trophy Cup.

* * *

THE Football Eleven have twice been defeated by Bramcote School, on the first occasion by four to nil and on the second by three to one. They may plead in extenuation that they were both smaller and younger than their opponents. The only goal was scored by H. Y. Anderson. The following have played for the 1st Eleven :

R. A. Rapp, E. J. Scott, G. L. Falkiner, D. H. Kelly, H. G. Anderson, G. W. A. Nevill, F. Fuller, J. S. B. Austin, A. A. J. Boyle, P. E. de Guingand, and R. Riddell.

* * *

THE following Eleven defeated Red House School by seven to one :

R. Riddell, J. C. W. Riddell, W. J. Romanes, M. F. Ogilvie Forbes, F. V. J. Farrell, T. Gadd, E. B. E. Tucker, G. F. Young, A. D. Macdonald, N. J. W. Smith, H. S. K. Greenlees.

Greenlees shot three goals, Young two, and Macdonald and Smith one each.

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We have had the following lantern lectures given us during the term :

Dom Hugh	Optical Illusions.
Dom Louis	Napoleon.
Dom Dunstan	Rome.
Dom Sebastian	Glaciers.
Mr B. H. Easter	The Nervous System.

* * *

We have to thank Dom John Maddox who preached a short retreat to the Upper Forms of the School.

* * *

The School gave two entertainments—one at Mid-term, at which Captain G. C. Anne and Mr G. Bevan were present, and the other at the end of term.

The following were the programmes :

MID-TERM

1. PIANO SOLO	E. J. SCOTT
2. RECITATION	H. W. V. HEYWOOD
3. FORM SONG	1ST FORM AND PREPARATORY FORM
4. RECITATION	J. W. WARD
5. VIOLIN SOLO	G. T. GRISEWOOD
6. RECITATION	A. BEVAN
7. PIANO SOLO	J. C. S. W. NEILAN
8. FRENCH SONG	1ST FORM AND PREPARATORY
9. RECITATION	P. ROOKE LEY
10. PIANO SOLO	D. G. P. RUDDIN
11. FORM SONGS	LOWER III. AND 2ND FORM

END OF TERM

1. PIANO SOLO	H. D. F. GREENWOOD
2. SONG	LOWER III. AND 2ND FORM
3. PIANO DUET	R. A. RAPP AND G. T. GRISEWOOD
4. RECITATION	A. J. E. GORDON
5. PIANO SOLO	F. V. J. FARRELL
6. RECITATION	H. G. WATSON
7. SONG	1ST FORM AND PREPARATORY
8. RECITATION	P. F. BRODERICK
9. PIANO DUET	G. F. YOUNG AND P. J. DE GUINGAND
10. FRENCH SONG AND RECITATION	1ST FORM AND PREPARATORY
11. PIANO SOLO	C. E. RUDDIN
12. SONG	LOWER III. AND 2ND FORM

The Preparatory School

THE following boys were awarded prizes for writing :

Lower III.	G. L. Falkiner.
2nd Form.	H. D. F. Greenwood.
1st Form.	M. Anne.
Preparatory Form.	A. C. Russell.

* * *

THE formation of a Wolf-Cub pack has necessitated a reduction of the number of Scout patrols to the original four. These are somewhat over strength but the number is a very convenient one for games.

* * *

THE Troop is now constituted as follows :

Acting Troop Leader,	G. W. A. Nevill.
Peewits	Leader : M. F. Ogilvie-Forbes.
	Second : G. L. Falkiner.
Tigers	Leader : H. Y. Anderson.
	Second : R. A. Rapp.
Bulldogs	Leader : E. J. Scott.
	Second : F. V. J. Farrell.
Buffaloes	Leader : R. Riddell.
	Second : D. H. Kelly.

* * *

OWING to the favourable weather we were able to indulge in plenty of outdoor games last term. Test-passing has been fairly active but only half a dozen badges were gained. The monthly competitions have been keenly contested and resulted as follows :

1. Peewits	266 marks.
2. Tigers	232 "
3. Bulldogs	215 "
4. Buffaloes	177 "

* * *

THE Troop is now the possessor of a handsome Cup presented by the Headmaster. It will be awarded to the Patrol gaining the highest aggregate of marks for general efficiency during the year.

* * *

BEFORE the end of term the Scouts and Wolf Cubs held a combined jamboree which, of course, is a small jamboree. The Scouts paraded, and were inspected by Fr Abbot. The Cubs then howled "The Grand Howl" and danced as though

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in their native jungles. Each patrol of scouts gave an exhibition of some department of scout work: Tigers, Signalling; Bulldogs, First-Aid; Peewits and Buffaloes, Staff Exercises. Other items in the programme were: A Doll's Dance (with an improvised bandy) by the Cubs.

Blindfold Boxing, arranged by Dom Maurus.

A sketch entitled "The Fourth Scout Law," in which the chief parts were taken by Scouts J. Wood, F. V. J. Farrell, M. F. Ogilvie Forbes, G. L. Falkner, R. Riddell, and G. W. A. Nevill.

The Scouts' War Dance, in which G. T. Grisewood was an effective scalp-hunting Indian chief, concluded the decidedly miscellaneous programme.

We must express our thanks to Fr Abbot and our audience generally for the cheerful patience with which they endured it all.

* * *

THE smaller boys have now been formed into a Wolf Cub pack and under Miss Marshall, their Lady Cubmaster, they have made an excellent start in the art and practice of Cubbing. J. W. Ward is "Sixer" of the Black Wolves, C. E. Ruddin of the White Wolves; P. C. C. Tweedie of the Grey Wolves; A. J. Bevan of the Brown Wolves.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875.

Under the Patronage of St. Benedict and St. Lawrence.

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

OBJECTS

1. To unite past students and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the past students a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good-will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the students by annually providing certain prizes for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special "Requiem" for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is 10s., payable in advance, but in the case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within six months of their leaving the College, the Annual Subscription for the first three years shall be 5s.

Life Membership £10; or after 10 years of subscriptions, £5. Priests become Life Members when their total subscriptions reach £10.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., Capt. R. ARNEY-HASTINGS, The Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

FLOREAT COLLEGIUM SANCTI LAURENTII



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A CHARACTER SKETCH OF
ST BENEDICT¹

¹ Der Heilige Benedict: ein Charakterbild gezeichnet von Idefons Herwegen, Abt von Maria Laach. 2nd edition Düsseldorf, 1919.

ABOUT fifty years after the death of St Benedict, that is to say in the year 593 or 594, Pope Gregory the Great wrote four books of *Dialogues* "concerning the life and miracles of Italian Fathers and concerning the eternity of souls." The book was written for the consolation of the faithful in those stormy times—to strengthen them in their faith and Christian hope—and it reacted strongly against the pagan or Arian beliefs of the Lombards, the latest of Italy's barbarian invaders. Its vivid, spiritual narratives are said to have exercised a great influence in the conversion of those barbarians to the Catholic faith. It was a book with a purpose, that purpose being to promote the cause of Catholic Christianity as against the heresies of the time and in particular to insist on the immortal destiny of the human soul.

The second book of the *Dialogues* is devoted entirely to St Benedict. It is not a biography in the ordinary sense of that word, but rather a series of scenes from his life, and these scenes are selected for their supernatural character. St Gregory is not interested in the man so much as in the saint. The consequence is that the miraculous predominates throughout and we pass from marvel to marvel. But though the picture which we get of the saint is therefore somewhat one-sided and has obvious defects from an historical standpoint, yet it is of primary importance for the biographer. There are in fact only two sources for St Benedict's life, the unquestionably authentic *Rule* and this *Vita* of St Gregory. But the second of these has been impugned so often, and presents such intrinsic difficulties, that every biographer has first to settle with himself the question of its value.

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"If the *Dialogues* of St Gregory were to appear for the first time in our day as the work of a living author, they would be hailed by shouts either of execration or derision by the infidel press in France and Germany and the anti-Catholic press in England. If, further, the author were known to be the successor of St Peter and of St Gregory himself, the same writers would unanimously declare that the august prisoner of Victor Emmanuel had taken leave of his senses."¹ It is quite true, though rather too violently expressed. The historian Gibbon dismisses with a contemptuous sneer "the entire nonsense of the *Dialogues*." The critics for whom all miracles are inherently incredible reject St Gregory's book as a tissue of naive legend. Grutzmacher (1892) will allow us to trust the names of persons and places which occur in the record as "not likely to have been invented." But perhaps the most complete incredulity was achieved by a seventeenth century Jesuit, the eccentric Hardouin. The learned editor of the Councils maintained that St Benedict never existed, that he was a fiction of St Gregory's imagination and his *Rule* a forgery. But Hardouin had a taste for provocative paradox. In his *Chronologia Veteris Testamenti* he questioned the authenticity of nearly all the works attributed to the writers of classical antiquity; with a few exceptions, such as the writings of Cicero, the *Natural History* of Pliny and the *Georgics* of Virgil, they were forgeries by monks of the thirteenth century.² Neither in this quaint contention, nor in his views about St Benedict and his *Rule*, has Hardouin won any disciples.

The traditional Catholic biographer, himself generally a Benedictine, has been content for the most part to reproduce the data of St Gregory without any anxious criticism. The normal biography has embodied the second book of the *Dialogues*, and supplemented this record with extracts from

¹ From the preface to the Quarterly Edition of the *Dialogues*, edited by H. J. Coleridge, 31. (1874).

² We might be justifiably proud of the monk who wrote the *Aeneid*, not to mention other masterpieces of Latin literature. On the other hand there are classics which would compel us to revise our view of monachism of the thirteenth or any century. What sort of monk was it that wrote the *Ars Amatoria* of Ovid?

A Character Sketch of St Benedict

late legend of very doubtful historical value. But it is significant that the modern writers who have followed this plan have all found it necessary to preface their works with a vigorous denunciation of incredulity. They realise the difficulties of the critical reader. And, in fact, though he be perfectly ready to accept miracle as characteristic of a saint's life, some of the narratives of St Gregory are so extraordinary as to strain his powers of belief to the breaking point. Moreover the *Vita* is only one of four books, and the other three contain tales which seem to him simply incredible. In these circumstances we conceive that the sympathetic reader generally resorts to a compromise. He cannot reject St Gregory's testimony with the prejudice of the unbeliever. That prejudice overshoots the mark and is itself seriously uncritical. The *Vita* may misinterpret incidents and exaggerate their supernatural quality, but it is certainly based upon a foundation of genuine fact. Though it be very difficult to discriminate between what is historical and what is not—through the lack of any satisfactory criterion for such a discrimination—yet this does not justify a peremptory rejection of the whole record. The only reasonable attitude is one of compromise: to accept St Gregory's biography, but to accept it with caution, and to reserve judgment as to the literal truth of all that it contains.

We are confirmed in our view that some such attitude as this is possible and even necessary by the course which has been taken by a Benedictine scholar in the latest account of St Benedict. Abbot Herwegen is prepared to admit that there is a "legendary" element in the *Vita*; though we must beware of supposing that by legend he means fiction. "Were it my intention," he says, "to write a life of St Benedict I could only take over, after the strictest criticism, those data of the *Vita* which are beyond question historically true." The fact is that the Abbot has solved the problem which confronts St Benedict's biographer in an original fashion, by disclaiming the ordinary purpose of the biographer: he would write, not a critical biography, but a "character sketch." By this determination he secures himself a liberty which he could not otherwise exercise. "Since I am de-

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lineating character and writing the life of a soul, therefore I may make use of the legend also. Its function in this life of the spirit is a deeply spiritual one: it is the profound and sensitive interpreter of a soul life which lies beyond the scope of purely historical experience."

There are few things more arid or uninspiring than "critical" hagiography. The critical faculty does not seem to make for sympathetic insight or spiritual understanding. It is probably true that the old, uncritical lives of the saints, packed as they may be with "legendary" matter, have a greater psychological and spiritual truth than many a modern and "critical" rival. But is there no way of reconciling critical history on the one side with psychology and mysticism on the other? Abbot Herwegen thinks that there is.

Without doubt the *Vita S. Benedicti*, like the other books of the *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great, bears a strongly legendary stamp; yet it certainly contains an abundance of historical touches. . . . But even those portions of it which are obviously legendary, such as the story of the dragon which met the runaway monk, are by no means unimportant for our purpose. . . . (It is the function of the legend to) fix the psychical impression which the man made on his contemporaries. It would grasp and express the spiritual importance and value of a great personality. . . . Therefore since we are now studying the personality of St. Benedict and listening for the secret stirrings of his soul, we have every right to take notice even of the gentle whispers of legend."

The Abbot bases his "character sketch" upon the *Rule* but illustrates it throughout by means of St Gregory's narratives. His book is a skilful fusion of the data provided by these two sources. This is the way in which he explains his method:

The synthesis which I am attempting—it may be said—is exposed to the danger of being arbitrary and uncritical. That would be true were it not that the chief substance and kernel of the present book is provided by the *Regula Monachorum*, which is a true witness, historically and philologically attested, to Benedict's thought, and is the ripe fruit of his spirit. From it we may derive thoroughly certain conclusions as to the soul life of its author. The *Rule* is the proper source of my character sketch, while I regard the legend as an inspired artist, inserting here and there its fine strokes and fragrant colours, and vivifying the picture with its intuitions. I do not seek, with any

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importunate criticism, to define its limits over against history. Rather do I suffer it to practise its vivifying craft without constraint and as history's faithful friend. It is the business of the reader to discover the soul in every legendary narrative and to dispose its spiritual data with delicate tact in the complete picture. A mere spark becomes here the mysterious light that shineth in the darkness. . . . The *Rule* was drawn from experience and composed for practical life. It has therefore equal importance for the historian and for the psychologist. He that would represent the saint's personality must make sure that he values it. And at the same time he must not neglect the penetrating mysticism of Gregory's didactic narratives.

After these explanations of method Abbot Herwegen proceeds to his character sketch. The book, though it be not professed biography, presents the main facts of St Benedict's life in their chronological order, so far as that can be determined. It is divided into seven chapters, the titles of which reveal the plan of the author. They are as follows: Hermit, Teacher, Abbot, Father, Legislator, All things to all men, Saint. Beginning with St Benedict's birth at Nursia, the author insists upon the proverbial *severitas* of the Sabine countryman and of the Nursian in particular. Here we have that basis of natural temperament which is the raw material of character. Judging from St Gregory's meagre indications that Benedict belonged to one of the privileged classes, he supposes a boyhood trained in the elements of a liberal education and in the practical piety of a pure and fervent Christian community. With such a preparation of mind and character the young Benedict proceeds to Rome to complete his education. The year might be the year 497 and Benedict's age 17. The young Nursian applies himself to those rhetorical and legal studies which would fit him for an official career. But he does not complete the regular five years' course. God calls him to something else than a secular career. St Gregory says he was determined in his choice by the vicious courses of his fellow students, and fled from Rome that he might escape a like corruption. Abbot Herwegen is not satisfied with this account. He supposes that Benedict was moved principally by the dire necessities of the Church—which was in a sufficiently distracted state—and that his first resolution was to give his life to its service as a priest. For this end did

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he seek Enfide and there attach himself to the local priest, in order to begin his clerical studies. The theory is a plausible one, supplies an explanation of the pause at Enfide, and is perhaps more credible than St Gregory's abrupt transition from the secular to the monastic vocation. But it is only a theory, and it traverses the evidence of our sole authority. However the Abbot agrees with St Gregory in the subsequent narrative. At Enfide the young Benedict became the object—by his first miracle—of an attention which disturbed his modesty and distracted his soul.

It was an intolerable situation for one who was struggling after a truer, more interior sanctity, who had renounced self and wished to live only for God and His Church. His resolve to serve the Church must now give way to care for the salvation of his own soul. If self-complacency is not to take root in his heart and develop into pride, he must withdraw himself from the admiring reverence of the people of Enfide, and from the marvelling looks and words of his associates. Benedict took a correct estimate of the danger which faced him so suddenly. He determined to save his soul at any price. Then the thought of the monastic life stood clearly before him, the thought which had perhaps occupied him frequently before. Was it not the sure way to salvation for many and many a soul? Therefore he will leave Enfide and knock at the door of some cloister. And yet how can he do that? Will not his fame follow him there too? Or, supposing marvel befalls him in the monastery, will he not there too draw upon himself the notice of all? No, he must not live in association with others, he must hide himself in utter solitude, he must become a hermit.

Thus might the youth meditate, as God's Providence guided his life. He would become a hermit. Secretly he left the place which had become dear to him: he left the church of St Peter, and, though it came hard to him, he abandoned the nurse who tended him with a mother's love. Hitherto he had kept up intercourse with his family, and moved along peaceful, and not entirely unusual ways. Now he broke the most intimate bonds, fled secretly from the world, and determined to be as one dead and buried to all.

Thus does Abbot Herwegen describe and explain Benedict's flight to Subiaco. It is well done and is a fair example of the author's method. The obstinate critic within us may make us pause and ask importunately, "But is it true?" We can only reply that, granted St Gregory's data, it is fair commentary and attractive and even necessary psychology.

Of St Benedict's life at Subiaco, in the lonely cave, Abbot

A Character Sketch of St Benedict

Herwegen contrives to say a good deal that is interesting and eloquent. There is one passage in particular which we cannot forbear to quote:

In the early morning, when the sun tipped with gold the highest peaks of Subiaco, and in the evening when the cliffs glowed purple and the sad, violet shadows receded, the saint might be seen sink in quiet prayer. And when the stars shone from the night sky and the white mists rose from the gently-moving waters of the lake below, the man of God remained for long hours on his knees with hands uplifted. The world, and all that was therein lay at an immeasurable distance from him. The monotonous sound of the *Año* was all that penetrated from outside to his ears. Removed from all creatures, he abode near to God. The life of the first fathers of monachism, of a Paul and an Antony, began to be repeated in the cave of Subiaco. And who would doubt that it was Benedict's one purpose to persevere to death in this life of holy contemplation, with all its external hardships and its internal contests, with its desolations of soul and its overflowing consolations? With the iron determination of the Roman he pushed his separation from the world to the very limits of the possible.

To the renunciation of all worldly honours and joys at his departure from Rome there followed, after the miracle at Enfide, the renunciation of any external activity in an ecclesiastical office, and in the hermitage of Subiaco even the abandonment of the Church life. Certainly the hermit life, as the highest step in self-denial, was one of the forms of life recognised by the Church. Nevertheless it was for those only whose strength of soul promised not to wither on the stony ground of the silent wilderness, but to grow stronger and to blossom into fuller development. The call of God had led Benedict into the solitude; His grace kept him there and sustained him. Yet the youthful enthusiasm of the beginner had to stand the painful test of spiritual conflict. The struggle with vain self-complacency, with discouragement and sadness, was certainly not spared him. Therefore, in ripier years, he speaks with great caution of that *fervor novitius*, the first fervour of conversion from the world to God, which he refuses to recognise as sufficient equipment for the hermit life without previous training in a monastery. That judgment was founded upon personal experience.

Proceeding with the narrative of St Benedict's hermit years Abbot Herwegen narrates the incidents that are given by St Gregory, and explains the course of events that drew the saint out of his solitude. First of all he began to be the instructor and guide of some neighbouring shepherds. "This intimate contact with the needs and sorrows of men softened

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the austerity of his renunciation and made gentler that ardent severity which characterised the early efforts of our saint. He now comes nearer to the world and its sorrows." This new experience brought before him by contrast his own loneliness and human need. A great revulsion of feeling overwhelmed him. The past with all its memories rose before his mind. His young nature rebelled against the restraint to which it was subject. And there came the great temptation. . . . Out of that fierce struggle Benedict came purified and strengthened, with an increased depth of human sympathy.

But the event which decided his future course and gave an entirely new direction to his life was the affair of Vicovaro. Benedict was persuaded to undertake the governance of this neighbouring monastery—the story is told vividly by St Gregory—and the experiment was an alarming failure. But this at least it effected. It opened Benedict's eyes to the state of one contemporary monastery. Many men had begun to come to him, and seek his guidance. Benedict had been wont to refuse their requests and to send them to the cloister. But he could no longer do so with an easy conscience. The logic of circumstances compelled him to leave his cave and himself become a monastic founder.

Such is the account which our author gives of Benedict's early years and spiritual apprenticeship. We have dealt with but one of his chapters and that the most difficult one to write, for St Gregory's account is here very meagre and the other source, the *Rule*, can give little or no help. From this point onwards Abbot Herwegen is able to articulate his exposition with the definite and indubitable indications of the *Rule for Monks*. He has at his command also a wide knowledge of monastic origins and a careful judgment which are manifest on every page. And there is constantly in evidence a sympathetic insight and psychological tact which make his "character sketch" attractive and convincing. We should like to quote abundantly from his interesting pages, but space forbids. We must be content to summarise the findings of the last chapter, in which the author draws together the various threads of his narrative and presents us with a careful characterisation of the saint.

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Premising that natural endowment is the basis upon which the edifice of sanctity is reared—that grace builds upon nature—our author formulates these conclusions. Benedict's intelligence, he finds, is clear, definite and practical—not speculative. The very story of his life illustrates the clarity of his judgment and his vigorous practicality. These qualities are manifest also in the *Rule*, which is distinguished for its pervading sense for law and its definiteness of conception. In his dealings with men Benedict manifests a psychological penetration that enabled him to judge wisely and govern effectively. Along with this clear intelligence goes a strong, purposive will. In his resolute integrity, energy and fortitude, Benedict incarnates the *virtus* of the ancient Roman, genuine manliness. His will is devoted to the pursuit of the right, and combines with his intelligence to give him a strongly developed uprightness of temper and aspiration, the Roman *honestas*.

His emotional life is characterised by measure and restraint, but there is clear evidence of the irascible element. Gregory's *Vita* supplies several examples of its manifestation. The proud monk who indulged in angry and contemptuous thoughts about his abbot was corrected with vehemence. He dismissed another angrily, without a blessing, when he plagued him with repeated requests to be allowed to visit his home. And when Agapitus, against his express command, refused the last cruse of oil to a poor applicant, Benedict was very angry and bade them throw the vessel out of the monastery window. It may be said that these are only isolated cases in which the choleric temperament of the saint got the upper hand; but they certainly indicate a vivacious, high-spirited, energetic character. And this evidence is confirmed by the *Rule*, with its short sentences that have a crisp ring about them as of restrained command, with the oft-repeated *ergo*, the strong conjunctions and the frequency of emphatic phrases (*sine dubio, ante omnia, pro certo*).

St Gregory, in the first sentence of his biography, emphasises the early maturity of Benedict's character. "From his very boyhood he displayed the seriousness of old age, so that his life was in advance of his years." Abbot Herwegen considers that St Gregory has here laid his finger on the central and

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dominant element in Benedict's character. He came of a highland stock distinguished in Roman history and literature for its *severitas*, an impressive seriousness of character. The rugged Sabine folk retained in the period of Roman decadence those qualities which had made Rome great, a strong moral fibre and a traditional integrity, which gave them an appearance of austerity and detachment. Out of this simple strength and firm principle was formed a certain maturity of the moral life, and it is to this Sabine quality that St Gregory alludes. It was the basis of Benedict's youthful decisions, of the three years in the cave, of all his subsequent career. It made him the reformer of monachism. When the monks of Vicovaro first approached Benedict he drew their attention to the dissonance between his "morals" and theirs. He devised a vow of conversion of "morals." His cellarer must have maturity of "morals." And, when he comes to the end of his *Rule*, he declares that he has written it in order that by its observance monks may show that they have some integrity of "morals." "Therefore," says our author, "his development, from the years of his boyhood to the last chapter of the *Rule*, points plainly to one germ: Sabine integrity of morals."

Passing from the man to the saint, Abbot Herwegen finds that Benedict's "saint life" grew from this root of natural temperament. Nature laid down the basic lines. Its work was confirmed by those external circumstances and internal experiences, which have been described in his pages, and was developed and promoted by divine grace.

His whole spiritual life was produced by grace and penetrated throughout by it. And that is only natural in the case of a man who has undertaken a work which originates in faith and only in faith can be understood and can endure. Yet it is good for us to acquire by means of the *Rule* some insight into the steady vision, profound inwardness and vigorous assurance of a faith, which still enjoyed the full illumination of the early Church. His life is summed up in the service of Christ: *militare Christo*. He regarded himself in his abbatial office as the representative of Christ. He welcomed Christ in guests, he sought Him in the sick, he received Him in the poor. We read in Tertullian: *Vidisti fratrem, vidisti Dominum tuum*: Benedict strove to realise this fully in the little Christian community of his monastic family. His sons must follow Christ in renunciation, in obedience imitate Him,

A Character Sketch of St Benedict

in temptation dash the evil thoughts to pieces on Christ. Therefore we may in Benedict's case, if ever, speak of a Christo-centric conception of life. Christ was his centre and his goal, his comfort and his strength, the joy and the beauty of his life. He would have his disciples preserve this lively faith uninjured; he would have it permeate and dominate their lives. . . .

Abbot Herwegen goes on to speak of *gravitas, patientia, mansuetudo*, of the temper of that ancient Roman Christianity, in which through the "gentleness of Christ" the strength of the martyr was mingled with the tenderness of the virgin. He has much to say of the "discretion" of St Benedict.

The heart of the saint is revealed to us in his almost anxious endeavour to reconcile the gentleness of a father with the severity of a master: *caritas with disciplina*. This feature of the *Rule* appealed so strongly to St Gregory the Great that he fastened on it as its chief characteristic. He praises it for being "distinguished for its moderation": *discretione præcipua*. This moderation may be set down as the spirit of St Benedict, as that which gave his soul its originality: the harmonious reconciliation of strength and gentleness, law and liberty, nature and grace, objective norm and individual life—the union of *virtus Romana* and *caritas Christiana*. Therefore his whole being breathes that peace in the ancient Christian sense, that harmony of the soul, which he set before the eyes of his disciples as the most worthy goal of life: "Seek peace and ensue it." This peace which stamped its mark on the spiritual life of St Benedict, in his discretion and equanimity, was the fruit of a profound faith and of a self-sacrificing and self-forgetful love. It is the distinguishing mark of a saintly personality.

These extracts from the final chapter will serve to show the quality of Abbot Herwegen's "character sketch." There is much more besides in this excellent chapter and we should like to give the reader some idea of what the Abbot has to say about St Benedict's "spiritual programme," about prayer and mysticism, and about the significance of the saint in world history. But we must refrain. The book ends with a prayer, with a wish that seems to us to have in it that note of "sadness and wistfulness, yet hope of better things" which was characteristic also of the times in which St Benedict lived and of the troubled period of St Gregory.

"May the essential traits in the character of St Benedict: the strong, soul-transfiguring love of Christ, the moderation and nobility of the antique world, and his deep feeling for the yearning necessities of his time, remain also, in the new world epoch which is beginning, the inalienable heritage of his disciples."

THE HASTINGS PAPERS

II. CARDINAL POLE, MY YOUNG LORD AND "LITTEL WATER"

CARDINAL POLE is one of the great men of our history who have set their biographers the task of reconstructing their individuality from their public acts and appearances only. His case stands in vivid contrast with that of Blessed Thomas More; and in the reduction of this contrast lies the interest of the following letters, written by the Cardinal in family intimacy to his niece Katherine, the wife of Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

In 1555 the Cardinal crossed the Channel to Calais for the peace conference between Henry II of France and the Emperor; and the following letter shows the indulgent consideration, in the midst of European negotiations, with which he treated a high-spirited boy, "my young Lord" Hastings, his great-nephew.

Letter from Cardinal Pole to his Niece the Countess of Huntingdon

Myhe onne good Ladye and Niece after my most heartie commendations this shall be to advertise you that whereas I being informed by your letters that it wold be more satisfaction to my Lord your husband that my young Lord his sonne shold nott pass the see with me to tarie the conclusion of this my voyage into these parties which might dure som space of tyme determined utterly to leave hym behind at the coorte, yet being his desyer to accompanye me som part of my jorneye I was at last content he suld goo with me the furst nyghts lodging which was to my Lord Cobhams house, but he thinking the same to sherte, then I was content he shold com as farr as Cantorburye with me and from thence I wrote a letter to my Lord his father wyllyng utterlie to have dispatched him from thence but the conclusion was he cam over with me to Calais, and in what manner you may knowe of hym, whereas those noble men that where here as my Lord of Arundell and others wold gladlie have had him taried, but neither he nor I wold venture further to make him be longer awaye from my Lord his father then methought his expectation and satisfaction shuld be to have him at home again. So that after one daye abode here at Calais he retourned to the sea where God send him as good passage as he had hither and in the rest if I have exceded further to bring him hither then my Lord's desyer was I trust you wyl healepe to excuse me. And thus almightie God sendyng my good Lord you

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husband to be restored unto perfect health wyth his comfort and yours also I comyth you both unto his divine protection wrytten at Calais the 19th day of May 1555.

The following extracts from other letters of these years show the Cardinal's especial interest in a younger brother of Francis, "litte Water," who was the Cardinal's own god-child.

"I was glad to see your two chylderne Edward and Water that I had not seene afore, they showing such towardnes that I trust they wyl be the servants of God. To your counferte and al that loveth them. My Lord made me godfather to litte Water whom I wold wyshe for a while not to be from you but contynally under your whyng as the lyttel chicken under the hen; and both to be applied with a good Mr of good ensample and lernyng."

"I wold be glad to here of your more stablished helth for I understand by my Nese Hastings that she left you not very wel at ease as also she com not hither at the best herself but as she is not well mendyd so I trust to here the same of you and of my Lord your husbunde wyth your young frute ther and speccyoly of my son Water."

"Litte Water lernyth a paze and I trust shal grow forward in vertue and lernyng for whyche you must continually pray and for all your chylderne offering them all to the servyce of god with desyre of pouring downe of hys grace upon them, lacking already no gyftes of natur; and for both you must gyve thanks and the more desyre for grace that by meane they be so toward; which without grace cannot be mayntayned."

Finally, two letters which in their simplicity and charm speak for themselves; the first typical of the Cardinal's usual correspondence with his niece, and the second an expression of grave and delicate sympathy.

Myne owne good lady and Nese after my most hartyst commendations as I was very glad to understand by your lettres that you wer eased somewhat of the paynes of your lymmes so on the other side I was sory to here of the decay of your appeteyde for the recovery wher of you use a good remedy as I take it to make that lyttle journey unto my Lady my Sister wher I trust you shall fynd yourself better in body for your exercyse and change of ayer and comforted yn mynd with that company to whome I pray you make my most hartyst commendations.

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And glad I am to here that you have provyed for my nevehe Georges for hys mariage gevyng hym such a toward and make as you say with Peries second daughter is and so wel brought up wych I counte the best provision. And he beyng no lesse brought up with you I truste on shall be gret conferte to the other and both to you and all their frends. My Lords present of the pastoss of a stayge was very gratefull unto me and the more that your handy worke was at the kylleng : and to you both gevyng my most hartly comendations I wyle trouble you no longer with my wryting praying almyghte god to have you in hys continual mercyfull protection with all your lyttlons and hole familie with lyttel Water and I do not forget to think of Edward and Frauncese . . .

Myn owne good Lady and Nese your lettres written the 12th of this present causeth in me the same effecte that other your lettre recevyd synth my arryval unto my contre partly to bryng me gladness for your contynnuance in good helthe partly displeasure for my Lords disease which for the sincere love between you I fere is both your diseases and that he feeling payne bodily in his siknes you feele the same yor mind I can say no more but pray god comforte you both heryn with hys recover which shal be gretly to my comfort. And wych hope that the goodnes of god wyl graunt us thys desyre. I shal commyt you with my good Lord to hys mercyfull protection, rejoising myself yn the meane season in the gyftes and graces of god be geven to my Lord your son. Wych highle doth satisie me. Wryten at Lambeth the 25 of Decembre.

Your assured loving Unkyll

R. Pole Carle : leg.

N.F.H.

SOME NOTES ON RIEVAULX

RUSKIN has said somewhere that a restored building is a much more tragic spectacle than an utter ruin. There is however little sympathy now with such a sentiment and shortly before the Great War a Bill passed through Parliament which had for its main object the preservation of this country's ancient buildings. Abbeys and monuments of historical and architectural interest were to receive such restoration as might be necessary to save them from destruction, whilst any excavations which seemed likely to be of value were to be made. Consequently during the past few years various ancient buildings have been handed over to the Government, and in our own neighbourhood the Office of Works has been engaged in restoration and excavation at Rievaulx Abbey for some three years.

The chief Rievaulx ruins are the choir and transepts of the church and the refectory, but remnants of many other buildings still remain. The buildings are a good example of Cistercian work and it is pleasing that they can now receive the repair which they urgently require. All the excavation which has been accomplished would go to show that they provide yet one more instance of the pronounced uniformity of the Cistercian plan.

It would be premature to attempt any complete treatment of this work until much more of the ground is uncovered and a detailed description of the monastic buildings can be prepared. Still, perhaps the present is a suitable time for calling to mind the leading features of their foundation and history.

Near the opening of the twelfth century the foundation of the Cistercian Order took place and so rapid a spread of that monastic reform ensued that by the year 1152 it was considered expedient to forbid the establishment of any fresh houses. The Order was, in its infancy, confined to France but soon, in 1128, the first of its abbeys was opened in England, at Waverley, in Surrey. Many others quickly followed, and at the end of the century there were some one hundred and twenty separate houses in this country. Rievaulx was the second English foundation and dates from 1131 when Sir Walter d'Espece, a Norman Knight, gave a grant of land to a



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band of monks who had proceeded—probably at the instigation of St Bernard—from the south to set up a northern establishment.

The early days must certainly have been very trying in this "awe-inspiring and solitary place." They first built a small and unpretentious church in Norman style, correctly orientated, rather more than a hundred feet in length, and around it they constructed the necessary monastic shelters. The growth of these great abbeys which to-day are ruins was a lengthy process: they developed gradually, receiving periodical additions, by the architecture of which we can now ascertain their approximate date. At Rievaulx we have abundant evidence that hard times continued for some few years but things were eased in 1145 by a further gift of land in Bilsdale from the founder, which seems almost to have coincided with smaller gifts from other donors. As the community grew greater and stronger the natural process of evolution and expansion went on and increased building became a necessity. According to the ordinary Cistercian usage an enlarged Church was soon designed; it was decided to abandon the orientation on account of the difficult lie of the land and build a church running practically north and south, using the old church as the lower portion of the transepts. The new cruciform structure was dedicated as usual to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The choir was built out towards the south and ultimately the nave towards the north. The expense entailed would not be very great. Plenty of stone was to be had for the quarrying in the immediate neighbourhood: the monks themselves provided most of the required labour. Perhaps, however, funds from Clairvaux were available if assistance was found to be necessary.

It is commonly believed that the Cistercians were largely responsible for the transition from the rounded style of architecture in England to the pointed, and Rievaulx, one of the earliest English foundations, provides an argument in favour of this contention. The new church was Gothic, but in the transepts, especially on the north, the Norman style is found. It has already been said that the new transepts were evolved out of the old church and are naturally of an archi-

Some Notes on Rievaulx

tectural character older than the rest of the church. Again, most of the monastic buildings one would expect to be needed soon (*e.g.*, the refectory) show signs of the transition from Norman to early English, whilst less necessary parts are more decorated and evidently built at a later period.

Before the recent excavations, only the choir and transepts of the church were visible, but now the nave has been uncovered and the ground plan of the whole church is evident. The length of the entire church is 343 feet, of which the choir occupies 143 and the nave 166 feet. The breadth of choir and nave alike is 66 feet whilst the widest span of the transepts is 118 feet. Thus the church is just a shade smaller than that at Fountains, the whole length of which is 358 feet and its breadth 67 feet.

The nave has been excavated to such a depth that in many parts the old tessellated pavement can now be seen and the labour has been rewarded by a great deal that is interesting.

In the Chartulary of Rievaulx, published by the Surtees Society, is a valuable Fabric Inventory.¹ This inventory will be of the first importance later when the work on the monastic buildings is more advanced. In it is contained a summary statement of the contents of the church and principal rooms of the monastery. Speaking of the nave, it describes four chapels in the north and two in the south aisle. Three in the north and the two in the south have now been disclosed and the altar stones can be seen. In one of the southern chapels, the tomb of one of the Abbots has been found bearing the inscription, "*Hic jacet Henricus Burton quondam Abbas Rievallensis. Cujus animae misereatur Deus. Amen.*" Very little is known of Henry Burton. He was a monk of Sallay and the 20th Abbot of Rievaulx, being in office for about ten years. Although he is mentioned in some of the Charters nevertheless the references to his life or his doings are slight.

Presumably after the erection of an adequate church, other buildings were built, as time went on, according to the requirements of the monks. The principal relic to-day is the refectory, a big spacious hall built probably before the nave. Having built choir and transepts, the monks apparently

¹ Page 334.

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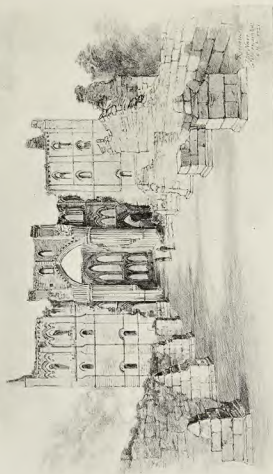
contented themselves with a simple extension of the church towards the north, whilst their main energies were diverted to the construction of suitable domestic buildings.

Outside the refectory near the main Norman doorway remains can still be seen of the place where the monks washed their hands before going in to dinner: within the refectory is a portion of the pulpit used for the reading during meals. In the east outside wall of the refectory are niches for the beams of the pent-house cloister which surrounded the quadrangle between the refectory and the nave, the place where the monks spent that portion of the day—it must have been relatively small—which was not occupied either with choir or manual work.

As has already been explained, the main ground plan of the buildings at Rievaulx other than the church and refectory cannot yet definitely be laid down but there is no reason to doubt that the normal Cistercian plan has here been largely adopted apart from such alterations as the absence of true orientation rendered inevitable. A cruciform church with monastic buildings situated generally on the Epistle side of the church and grouped round the quadrangle which adjoined the nave was the usual plan. Strict uniformity indeed is the abiding characteristic of the Cistercian Reform which, spreading in the twelfth century was an attempt to observe literally the rule so laxly kept by the Benedictines! Therefore the Cistercians have sometimes been unkindly called the Puritans of the period.

The uniformity aimed at was in most instances achieved through the visitations of the Abbot of Cîteaux, the parent house of the Reform, and by the annual meetings of the Abbots in General Chapters. At these meetings men from far and wide came together and interchanged ideas, discussing matters of importance and by formulating a policy secured through rigorous legislation that uniformity which was judged to be so beneficial.

The Abbot of Rievaulx was generally regarded as the head of the Cistercians in England and was called in at times to hear judicial cases. Rievaulx then, though not the first in



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Some Notes on Rievaulx

order of time, was generally treated as the first house in order of importance.

In addition to the round of monastic duties, the attendance at choir and ordinary routine conventual work, the Cistercians engaged in definite external work. Indeed their external work may be said to have left a distinct mark on the epoch in which they flourished. Their principal contribution to the material well-being of the Middle Ages was provided by their success as agriculturalists and horse breeders, and in this country they firmly established the great wool trade. Their communities included large numbers of lay-brothers, drawn usually from the peasantry of the surrounding districts, who were engaged in farm work with the result that the monasteries very soon became noted for their agricultural accomplishments. Whilst the Benedictines engaged as a rule in study and teaching, the followers of St Bernard rather devoted their attention to manual labour. At Rievaulx the monks attended to another great branch of commerce also, and seem to have been among the pioneers of modern industrialism. The working of the iron ore found in the surrounding hills is revealed by the slag heaps and mounds in the vicinity of the monastery—an obvious one can be seen west of the refectory—and doubtless the smelting was carried out by means of the charcoal derived from the neighbouring forests of pine trees as more recently has been the case on the Weald, before our coal resources were developed.

Apart from all this activity the life at Rievaulx must have been quiet and uneventful, much the same as that pursued at the other houses of the order, proceeding, as Cardinal Gasquet puts it, "in the even tenor of its Cistercian way." There is little notable to relate of its history. Peace and prosperity in its secluded situation, far removed from any civil strife—these miners belonged to no Union—were for the most part its lot until an existence of 400 years was closed by the dissolution of the Greater Monasteries.

The nature of the work performed by these monks was such that their names have not been handed down to history in large numbers. Between thirty and forty Abbots have been traced and although a few details are known about the

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majority of them there is little which calls for mention in this place. Mr Lytton Strachey in the preface to his *Eminent Victorians* expresses the belief that the explorer of the past can often get something of the spirit of an age by examining some characteristic specimens of that age and "by thus shooting a revealing searchlight into obscure recesses" he may hope to gather a fairly just estimate of the general situation. If the early monks of Rievaulx could be regarded as in any way typical of the ecclesiastical life of their age, then indeed would we be considering a well-nigh blameless epoch. It would, however, be no doubt truer to look upon the details which we possess as characteristic not so much of the general spirit of the times as of the consistent spirit of a monastic community.

The first Abbot, William, is described as "a man of great virtue and excellent memory" and was a friend of St Bernard himself. After the foundation of Waverley St Bernard is supposed to have directed that some monks should make their way north to obtain a second settlement, and William was put in charge of this contingent. He is singled out for praise in the Cistercian annals on account of the holiness of his life, and in one list is referred to as "Blessed William."

The monk of greatest fame, however, was St Aelred, the third abbot, who entered the Rievaulx novitiate in its earliest days and after founding a new monastery at Revesby in Lincolnshire, was recalled to his former home as Abbot. Born in 1109, he lived as a boy at the court of King David I, of Scotland, but when he was about thirty years of age he took the habit at Rievaulx where he remained for a few years, until in 1143 he was sent to found Revesby. After his return to his early monastic home he did much to promote the erection of the Abbey Church and devoted in addition considerable time to the writing of historical and pious works. He died in 1166 and was raised to the Church's altars as a Saint, in 1191.

The dissolution in the sixteenth century must have come to Rievaulx as to the other abbeys of the day with appalling abruptness. After Cromwell had succeeded in blackening the reputation of the monasteries by his unscrupulous accom-

Some Notes on Rievaulx

plishes, whose visitations produced false accusations enough to ruin any establishment which was given no opportunity of clearing itself, suppression was easily countenanced and dissolution naturally followed not long afterwards. The Abbot of the period at Rievaulx, William Helmsley, showed a fine spirit of independence. He claimed exemption from visitation and treated with scant respect the intruding visitors, but his efforts were altogether unavailing. He was finally ejected from his office, a more pliable successor being found in one, Richard Blynton, who was instrumental in the ultimate handing over of the abbey. Together with some twenty monks he signed the surrender and Cromwell's commissioners were in possession by December 3rd, 1539. The annual income of over £300 and much plate thus passed into the hands of the King's Commissioners.

The site of Rievaulx after it had been denuded of all that was valuable was given to a descendant of Sir Walter d'Espece, the first founder, and it passed to the Duncombe family near the close of the 17th century. There it remained until the Government recently were allowed to take possession and to save these ruins and many other old abbeys, "where natural beauty encircles ancient art," from the destruction which has long been threatening them.

J.L.M.

NOTES

AT the General Chapter of the English Benedictine Congregation held at Downside in April, Father Abbot was elected Abbot President of the Congregation. We offer him our sincerest congratulations. For nearly twenty-four years Father Abbot has been Superior at Ampleforth and we know that under his wise administration our monastery has been abundantly blessed. We believe that the English Congregation will never have cause to regret their choice. At the same Chapter Father Abbot Hurley, of Douai Abbey, was elected by the Chapter as First Assistant Abbot to the President, and Father Abbot McDonald, of Fort Augustus, was appointed by the President as Second Assistant.

THE English Benedictine nuns of Kilcumein, near Fort Augustus, have recently moved from Scotland to Holme Eden, in Cumberland. Their beautiful new home is situated in a parish served by Ampleforth priests. It is our duty therefore to welcome them to England and wish them every blessing.

THE silver jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne was celebrated on May 1st. A telegram of congratulation was sent from Ampleforth—Abbey and School—by Father Abbot. Once again we wish His Eminence many years of fruitful labour. The difficulty and responsibility of the tasks which have devolved upon Cardinal Bourne as Archbishop of Westminster have been so successfully met and his public utterances so wisely conceived that he is not merely in name the leader of English Catholics, but in fact their trusted champion. Ad multos annos.

AT the request of the venerable Bishop of our Diocese, a co-adjutor Bishop of Middlesbrough has been appointed. To the Very Rev. Thomas Canon Shine, Bishop-Elect, we offer our sincerest congratulations and respects. We trust that very soon we shall have an opportunity of welcoming him to Ampleforth.

OUR readers will be glad to know that Dom Wulstan Barnett is occasionally able to say Mass. Dom Austin Hind has been

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ordered a long rest from his many labours. We hope that after a few months he will have completely recovered his health.

THE zeal of the late Dom Oswald Swarbrick for the welfare of the parish of St Benedict's, Warrington, has been appropriately commemorated by the erection of new altar rails in the church. They were opened on Low Sunday. New altar rails have also been added to the church at Abergavenny as a memorial to Dom Austin Wray and those members of his parish who lost their lives in the war.

WE ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of Jane Frances Grimsdale, sister to the late Abbot Bury who died recently. She possessed many of the qualities which distinguished Abbot Bury, and lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-nine and a half years. We quote from a letter of one of her daughters: "She was altogether rather wonderful, full of energy to the very end and never idle, always working or painting, at which she was an adept. She had a marvellous memory and an ever ready wit. Was very fond of cards and played Auction Bridge up to about three weeks before she died. She and my father were both alive for their golden wedding. They had seven children and we are all alive now. She saw the first train run from Liverpool to Manchester when Huskisson was killed. She made her first journey to London by stage coach and went to school in France by a sailing boat." R.I.P.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of: *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, *The Beaumont Review*, *The Douai Magazine*, *The Downside Review*, *The Raven*, *The Royal Military College Magazine*, *The Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Bulletin of the John Ryland Library*, *The Edmundian*, *The Praeda*, *The Ushaw Magazine*, *The Ratcliffian*, *The Oscotian*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

A Commentary on the New Code of Canon Law. By DOM CHARLES AUGUSTINE, O.S.B. Vol. IV, The Sacraments (except Matrimony) and Sacramentals. Herder, 12s. net.

THE fourth volume of Dom Augustine's commentary is to be much recommended for it contains matter that is of the highest practical value to the priest. The careful reading of this volume will be a very useful revision of a great deal that has been met in the Moral Theology course and will clearly show the various changes introduced by the New Code, and, by the way, will bring home the extent to which the Moral Theologian has invaded the domain of the Canonist. On numberless small points which arise almost daily the Codex with this commentary will remove many difficulties. This is especially true on the subject of Indulgences.

There are one or two points to which we wish to call attention. On page 302 the author says, "The seal is violated directly if a sin confessed in the confessional or the name of the penitent is revealed." According to the usual teaching of theologians the word *or* should be *and*, for both requisites must be present to constitute a direct violation. Arregui, for example, says " (Laeso est) directa si cum materia sigilli simul reveletur persona poenitentis qui nominetur expresse, vel ex adiunctis perfecte designatur."

Secondly, Dom Augustine on page 348, seems too strict in binding to the annual confession those who have no mortal sins on their souls. He rests his decision on the strict letter of the positive law of the Church but this is certainly not the usual interpretation, e.g., Noldin, Genicot, Arregui do not urge the obligation on those who are free from grievous sin.

Although no doubt a full index will be provided when the commentary is completed, the want of an index to each volume is much felt. Such an addition would have much enhanced the great value of this volume.

A Week-End Retreat. By CHARLES PLATER, S.J. Sands & Co. 2s. 6d. net.

THIS short book, in its earnestness and directness, speaks to us very clearly of Father Plater whose recent death has left a gap in English Catholic life hard to fill. Among the many activities that consumed his unceasing energy the promotion of short retreats for men held a prominent place, and this book of sixty pages is, as we judge from the text, the condensed discourses, eight in number, given at such a retreat. They do not pretend to be polished productions, but they present the Great Truths in a vivid, often colloquial style that would not fail to strike the imagination and stir the heart of the hearer.

PART II THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

THE following were the School Officials for the Lent Term :

Head Monitor E. M. Vanheems.
 Captain of Games T. M. Wright
 Monitors E. J. T. Bagshawe, P. W. Davis, G. W.
 Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, T. M.
 Wright, C. Mayne, N. A. Geldart, M. K.
 Livingstone.

Librarians of the Upper Library . . . C. E. G. Cary-Elwes,
 G. T. Twenlow, S. A. Mannion.

Librarians of the Upper Middle Library . . G. J. H. Nelson,
 T. Rochford.

Librarians of the Lower Middle Library . . N. J. Chambers,
 J. A. Lacy.

Librarians of the Lower Library . . . W. H. Lawson,
 P. H. E. Grisewood.

Journal Committee E. M. Vanheems, R. G. Hague.

Games Committee T. M. Wright, N. A. Geldart,
 M. K. Livingstone, C. F. Keeling.

Hunt Officials—
 Master of Hounds C. Mayne.

Whippers-In . . D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, B. W. Harding,
 C. F. Keeling.

Masters in the Field . . E. M. Vanheems, G. W. Ainscough,
 C. E. G. Cary-Elwes.

Captains of the Football Sets—
 1st Set—T. M. Wright, M. K. Livingstone.
 2nd Set—E. H. George, G. P. Cronk.
 3rd Set—D. E. Walker, A. L. Ainscough.
 4th Set—A. C. Scrope, J. F. Taunton.
 5th Set—O. Ainscough, G. J. Emery.

* * *

THE following boys left in December :

J. E. Toller, C. D. S. George, A. M. de Zulueta, C. M. Mills, and
 K. V. Lander. Their places were taken by : B. Daly, T. C. Knowles,
 R. B. Hodgkinson, and F. J. Tunney.

* * *

AT the beginning of term Dom Adrian Mawson left the School
 staff of which he has been a member since 1904. We can
 genuinely say that he was a master for whom we entertained
 the highest regard. Tradition records that in earlier days he
 was a tower of strength on the football field, and certainly

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his fine spirit of sportmanship lends credibility to the report. The discipline of his teaching is fresh in the memory of most. As officer commanding the O.T.C. the same qualities of disciplinarian and sportsman served him well, and the efficiency of the contingent is the evidence of his success. The best wishes of the School accompany him.

* * *

On the whole the Rugby season has been a successful one as the appended results show. It will perhaps be most memorable for the victory over Sedbergh whom we challenged for the first time last year, and who defeated us by 19 points to nil. The game here against them this season is one that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The game itself was a very fine one bringing out all the best points of the game and was played in the very best spirit. The enthusiasm of the spectators was decidedly vocal. Indeed one Sedbergh player asked the referee whether the onlookers might not be persuaded to be less vociferous! The final victory by 9 points to 5 just about reflected the run of the play. Durham was the only school in the North to whom we lowered our colours. They have a very fine side this year and have won all their matches. The Cranleigh result at Christmas time came as rather a shock though indeed there were circumstances that mitigated the defeat. They are undoubtedly a wonderful School side and quite the strongest of the Public Schools this season.

The play of the XV has been somewhat uneven. The forwards for instance played a really fine game against a very good Giggleswick pack; against St Peter's at times they were almost pitiful. They were none too sound against Sedbergh. In a number of the matches the strong defence of the backs laid the foundations of victory. Yet against Cranleigh it was the back division that was mostly at fault. They seemed to be able to do nothing right.

Mr G. A. Allan, the leader of the Cheshire forwards, spent a few days here in January and the whole side benefited greatly by his coaching. We hope he will be able to come again next autumn.

School Notes

SINCE Christmas we have lost matches against Harrogate Old Boys and the Yorkshire Wanderers. Both were really strong club sides and the Fifteen put up a good fight on both occasions. We defeated Ripon and the Old Boys. D. George, who was Captain until Christmas, though he never really got his forwards well together, was energetic and enthusiastic, and his organisation of the games and practices maintained fully the traditions of the last few years. T. Wright, who led the forwards very well this term, and C. Mayne were the best of a good pack. Keeling played some excellent games and for his weight his progress when hampered is really extraordinary. He always expends his last ounce. One or two of the forwards are apt to finish too fresh! The whole of the pack is expected to return next season. They should be a very strong proposition.

Roche and Livingstone were a useful pair of halves, though the latter had his off days and he still seems rather wanting in the faculty of taking a quick and correct decision. The kicking of both halves was very good and their defence was very sound. Roche was often ubiquitous and saved many a situation.

* * *

THE "threes" did some very good work last term but the departure of Mills at Christmas weakened them. A certain amount of reconstruction was therefore necessary. Geldart, who was never himself before Christmas, quite found his old form again this term and made a good centre. Hodge was brought in at scrum-half where he was a great success, and Roche played centre. Davis has played consistently well on the right wing where he has made the best use of his great pace. Both Kelly and Mannion have played on the left wing, and Mannion perhaps was rather the stronger. Gilbert has filled the position of full-back the whole season. He has always been steady and reliable and shown great coolness in emergencies. His strong play has had much to do with the success of the side. Congratulations to C. Mayne and C. H. Gilbert who got their colours this term, and to T. M. Wright,

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C. Mayne, P. W. Davis, M. K. Livingstone, and A. K. S. Roche on being chosen to play for the North Public Schools against the South.

	*	*	*	For.	Against.
Ampleforth v. Pocklington	.	.	.	62	0
" Giggleswick	.	.	.	12	0
" Howden R.F.A.	.	.	.	3	9
" St Peter's	.	.	.	20	5
" Sedburgh	.	.	.	9	5
" Durham	.	.	.	0	11
" Hull and E. Ridding	.	.	.	21	3
" Cranleigh	.	.	.	0	43
" Ripon	.	.	.	60	0
" Yorkshire Wanderers	.	.	.	11	28
" Harrogate Old Boys	.	.	.	5	25
" Old Boys	.	.	.	28	8

For 231 Against 137

* * *

THROUGHOUT the winter a series of public lantern lectures have been given on Wednesday afternoons. Despite counter attractions they have been very well attended. The experiment has been more than justified and ought certainly to be repeated next year. Dom Dunstan has given four lectures on Italy, Dom Louis has lectured on Napoleon, Dom Ignatius on the West Indies, and Dom Felix on Lourdes. To all who have thus entertained the School we offer our thanks, especially to Dom Cuthbert Jackson, who completely captivated his audience by a lecture on Oberammergau. The fluency and accuracy with which he described the pictures and the impressiveness of his subject made it almost perfect.

* * *

As St Benedict's fell in Holy Week a holiday was granted in anticipation on February 15th. The hunt, by the kind invitation of Sir Robert Walker, met at Sand Hutton Hall. The Scientists visited the North-Eastern Carriage Works at York. Golf enthusiasts spent the day on the Malton course.

"Misceruntque herbas et non innoxia verba." Others went to Helmsley and Coxwold.

School Notes

THE Football Cup presented by the School to the neighbouring villages was won by Ampleforth. Their opponents in the finals, Norton, made a gallant effort and were only defeated in a replay of the final on Gilling Ground.

* * *

WE have to thank Father Bede Jarrett, O.F., for the Retreat, which he preached in Holy Week.

* * *

THIS term the School have contributed another £8 to the Save the Children Fund.

* * *

WE congratulate Dom Bernard and all the choir on their rendering of this year's Holy Week music. It has been said that better has not been heard at Ampleforth and we certainly believe it. No choir could have so much as attempted the many items of the Holy Week list, which we print below, without much hard work on the part of master and members. The sustained excellence of the singing of the Improperia of Palestrina on Good Friday was a fair measure of the success attained. The leading trebles were W. H. C. Croft, L. I. C. Pearson, J. F. Taunton, and G. J. Emery; the leading altos P. J. King, B. D. Dee, and P. P. Kelly.

* * *

THE following is the list of Holy Week music for 1921:

PALM SUNDAY.		
Hosanna Filio David (6 voices)		Orlando Gibbons.
In monte Oliveti		Ingenieri.
Pueri Hebraeorum		Vittoria.
Procession Music		Traditional.
The Mass "Aeterna Xti Munera"		Palestrina.
Passion. Chant of St. Mary's Abbey York.		
Turbarum Voces		Vittoria.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.		
Passion and Turbarum Voces		Plainsong.
WEDNESDAY AT TENEBRAE.		
Lamentation I		Lombardic Chant.
Jerusalem		Talys.

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Lamentations 2, 3	Solesmes.
Jerusalem	Traditional.
Responsories :	
In monte Oliveti	Ingegneri.
Tristis est anima mea	Traditional.
Ecce vidimus Eum	Ingegneri.
Christus factus est, Part I	Felice Auerio.
Benedictus (Falsobordone)	Carolus Andreas.
MAUNDAY THURSDAY AT MASS.	
Kyrie. Polyphonic Mass	Anthony Bernard.
Rest of the Mass	Gradual Mass 2.
Offertory Motet, "Jesu Dulcis"	Vittoria.
MAUNDAY THURSDAY AT TENEBRAE.	
Lamentations 1, 3	Solesmes.
Jerusalem	Traditional.
Lamentation 2	Lombardic Chant.
Jerusalem	Talys.
Responsories :	
Omnes amici	Ludovici Viadana.
Velum Templi	Giovanni da Croce.
Vinea mea	Traditional.
Christus factus est, Part II	Auerio.
Benedictus	Andreas.
GOOD FRIDAY AT MASS OF PRESANCTIFIED.	
Passion. Chant of St. Mary's, York	
Turbarum Voces	William Byrd.
Impropria	Palestrina.
GOOD FRIDAY AT TENEBRAE.	
Lamentation 1	Lombardic Chant.
Jerusalem	Talys.
Lamentation 2	Solesmes.
Jerusalem	Traditional.
Prayer of Jeremy (4 mens' voices)	Traditional.
Jerusalem	Traditional.
Responsories :	
Sicut Ovis	Ingegneri.
Jerusalem surge	Ingegneri.
Plange	Traditional.
Christus Factus est, Part III	Auerio.
Benedictus	Andreas.
HOLY SATURDAY.	
Mass, "Lux et Origo"	Plainsong.
EASTER SUNDAY AT MASS.	
Mass, "O Quam Gloriosum"	Vittoria.
Agnus Dei, "Quam Pulchri Sunt" (6 voices)	Vittoria.

School Notes

Gloria and Credo	Plainsong.
Epistle. Proper Easter tone	11th Century.
EASTER SUNDAY AT VESPERE AND BENEDECTION.	
Veni Creator	Plainsong.
Magnificat at Vespere	Auctor incertus, 16th Century.
O Salutaris	Bach.
Motet, "Regina Coeli"	W. A. Pickard-Cambridge.
Tantum ergo	Bach.
Adoremus in aeternum	Allegri.

* * *

We congratulate Dom Bernard and Mr Maude on the formation of a String Orchestra. We are reminded that it is really only a revival as for many years Ampleforth had an excellent String Orchestra, but its glories have long faded. This term the efforts of its new founders have been rewarded by a successful public appearance. But more recruits are wanted. It is especially important that a viola should enable us to hear many of the classical quartettes for four strings. A pianoforte quartette already exists: J. Somers-Cocks (piano), C. Raynes (1st violin), L. I. C. Pearson (2nd violin), and H. L. Green (cello), have formed themselves into an efficient combination.

* * *

The following boys are heads of the Forms :

Upper Sixth	E. M. Vanheems.	Lower Fifth	G. C. Parr.
Middle Sixth	P. W. Davis.	Upper Fourth	L. I. C. Pearson.
Lower Sixth	D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes.	Lower Fourth	A. J. McDonald.
Upper Fifth	R. H. Scrope.	Upper Third	N. J. Chambers.
Middle Fifth	J. Somers-Cocks.	Lower Third	J. Harrigan.

* * *

The School Staff last term was constituted as follows :

Dom Edmund Matthews, M.A. (Headmaster)			
Dom Wilfrid Wilson	Dom Clement Hesketh, B.A.	Dom Placid Dolan, M.A.	Dom Stephen Marwood, M.A.
Dom Paul Nevill, M.A.	Dom Louis d'Andria, B.A.	Dom Dunstan Pozzi, D.D.	Dom John Maddox
Dom Herbert Byrne, B.A.	Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Sebastian Lambert, B.A.	Dom Gregory Swann, B.A.

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Dom Hugh de Normanville, B.A. Dom Ignatius Miller, B.A.
Dom Iltyd Williams Dom Denis Marshall, B.A.
Dom Bernard McElligott, B.A. Dom Augustine Richardson, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A. Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.

Dom Alphous Richardson

F. Kilvington Hattersley, Esq., Mus.Bac. (Cantab.), A.R.A.M.

E. M. Neatby, Esq., R.M.S., A.R.C.A., Chelsea Arts Club.

J. F. Porter, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S.

Edward Maude, Esq. (*Violin*).

John Groves, Esq. (*Violoncello*).

B. H. Easter, Esq. (2nd Officer O.T.C., late Lieutenant Scots Guards).

Sergeant-Major High (late Scots Guards).

Sergeant-Major Ott (late Aldershot Gymnastic Staff).

Nurse Bromley } *Matrons*.

Nurse Meyer }

* * *

We are asked by the War Memorial Committee to add to the list of donations to the War Memorial the following: C. Knowles, Esq., £2 2s. od.; Mrs Narey (2nd donation), £10 10s. od.; C. R. Simpson, Esq. (2nd donation), £5 0s. od.

SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

AT the preliminary business meeting of the Easter Session Mr W. J. Roach was elected Secretary, and Messrs Vanheems, Cary-Elwes and Mannion members of Committee.

On January 30th Mr Mannion moved, "That no more battleships should be built for the British Navy." He argued that the defence of trade had been shown to be the main idea of modern naval strategy. The use of large ships for this purpose had been discredited by the late war. There would not for many years be a war in European waters, and the idea of waging a battleship war in far seas was impracticable.

Mr Rochford, in opposition, said that the late war had been won by the superiority of the British battleships, a force which by merely existing paralysed all enemy activities. By the end of the war the submarine menace had ceased to exist.

Mr Keeling thought that the various devices which science had discovered to checkmate the submarine would prevent it from becoming the capital ship of the future. We should build battleships, but there was no immediate need for them, and meanwhile we should experiment on a large scale with aircraft.

Mr O'Brien said that the battleship could develop defensive capacities against the submarine and air offensive. The smoke-screen was a still undeveloped asset.

Mr Vanheems emphasised the value of surprise which lay with the submarine. Various considerations of offence and defence, economy, and the future trend of diplomatic relations were very fully discussed by Messrs Cary-Elwes, G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, G. W. S. Bagshawe, Doran-Webb, Walker, Parr, Roach, Collins, Kelly, T. A. Hardwick-Rittner, Johnson, and L. Pearson. The motion was lost by 10 votes to 20.

On February 6th Mr Roach read a paper on "Oliver Goldsmith." He related with much detail the story of the chequered career of this 18th century man of letters, a career marked most generally by the two notes of poverty and *insouciance*. As a poet he was fanciful and "pathetic" rather than creative, and his best work was in fiction, where "the

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Vicar of Wakefield" remains a masterpiece. During the paper extracts were read from "The Traveller," "The Deserted Village," "Retaliation," and "The Double Transformation."

On February 27th Mr O'Brien moved "That the policy of the British Government in Ireland has been a failure." The only British statesman who had "succeeded" in Ireland was Oliver Cromwell, and it was his policy which the present Government were attempting to reproduce, with disastrous results! The use of an undisciplined force, reprisals, and general terrorism had only embittered the Irish people and strengthened their resolution to resist. The net result had been to make impassable the gulf created by years of misgovernment.

Mr Johnson, who opposed, said that the campaign of lawlessness had been started by the extremists among the Irish themselves, and the British Government had thereby been forced to defend the law. Constitutional methods had proved unavailing in face of guerilla warfare. Mistakes had been made, but the British policy as a whole was the only consistent one.

Mr Roche drew a vivid picture of the miseries caused in Ireland by the present disastrous situation. The Irish people had come to disbelieve in the possibility of justice. If the present outbreak had gone too far, it was solely the result of continuous oppression in the past.

Mr Keeling considered that the Irish character made government of that country extremely difficult. The Irish people did not clearly understand themselves what they really wanted. At the same time he deplored the excesses of the auxiliaries, and wished them to be put under normal military control.

Mr Livingstone, by means of a striking analogy, contended that Ireland was now only demanding, though perhaps inarticulately, a long-withheld right.

There also spoke Messrs Moloney, Doran-Webb and Grise-wood.

At the adjournment of the debate, which was held on March 16th, the arguments on either side were developed, augmented and re-inforced by many new speakers.

On a vote being taken, the motion was carried by 22 votes to 12.

W. J. ROACH, *Hon. Sec.*

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

FOUR successful meetings were held this term. Dom Hugh, the President of the Scientific Club, lectured on "Weather Prognostications," showing clearly how a careful study of the three meteorological elements, temperature, pressure, and rainfall, made weather forecasting possible. G. W. S. Bagshawe dealt with the Tropical British Possessions in East Africa. G. T. Twemlow in a lecture on Umbria, brought out the typical structural and climatic features of this part of Italy, whilst he demonstrated by means of lantern slides the interaction between these geographical elements and human geography. J. W. Lyle-Smith brought the session to a close with a lecture on Stanley's three African expeditions.

The Secretary, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, and the Committee, D. C. Ogilvie Forbes and H. V. Dunbar, have earned the gratitude of the Society for arranging a series of meetings which were of interest and value.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE President of A.H.S. opened the session with a consideration of the controversy between Mr Belloc and Mr Wells on the barbarian "conquest" of the Roman Empire. On February 1st Mr K. G. R. Bagshawe read a scholarly paper on the Emperor Heraclius. On February 8th a visitor, Mr C. H. Davidson, gave, under the modest title of "War Transport in the East, 1915-16," a vivid account of the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian expeditions. In spite of his disclaimer, the society did not hesitate to identify the adventures attributed to a water-bottle with those of the lecturer. Mr Hague's paper on "The Development of Sinn Féin" produced a two hours debate, recalling those of three years ago.

THE MEDIEVALISTS

LAST term the Medievalists rivalled the A.H.S. in its corporate energy. The Society consists of certain veterans of the J.A.H.S. who have remained loyal to history despite the claims of classics and the seductions of science, and certain recent but already distinguished new members. All the papers were

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excellent and were fully attended. Mr O'Brien, besides proving an admirable Secretary, read an eloquent paper on Pope Gregory VII. Mr G. C. Parr dealt thoroughly with Edward I and Mr Zamoyksi sketched with feeling the history of Poland in the middle ages. Dom Louis gave a paper on the Heimskringla and another on "Episodes from Japanese History." The remaining members of this flourishing Society should be placed on record—Messrs Grisewood, Massey, Hodgkinson, Nelson and Daly.

THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As usual the J.A.H.S. programme was full of varied fare. Mr Chambers gave two connected papers, one on Captain Cook and the other, illustrated by lantern slides, on the South Seas. Dom Augustine traced the rise of Japan to its modern international position and Mr Allyn narrated the ever fresh story of the Indian Mutiny. The President retold the Saga of Harold Hardrada, and there was a very successful evening of impromptu speeches.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

DURING the last two terms the senior and the junior sections have met frequently and the interest in the hobby has been well maintained. Although, as might be expected, enthusiasm in some instances has waned, there has always been found a plentiful supply of neophytes. R. Drummond, E. Elliott-Smith, W. Haidy, T. Fishwick, O. Ainscough, J. M. Hay, J. A. Loughran and W. Williamson have joined the Society.

The winners in the competitions at the end of the term were: E. Elliott-Smith and O. Ainscough. K. G. Bagshawe and J. C. Tucker have shown their usual energy as Secretaries in the senior and junior branches respectively.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

LECTURES were given by the President on "Mozart," "Songs," and "Tendencies in Modern British Music." The first of these was illustrated by the overtures to "Figaro" and "The Magic Flute"; String Quartet No. 15; and an aria from "Seraglio." The second was a paper

School Societies

on songs in which the President analysed the elements of a good song, whether popular or serious. The points dealt with included the importance of rhythm and melodic line, popular taste, the royalty system, and the relation between words and musical setting. In illustration, Dom Stephen sang John Ireland's "Sea Fever"; Quilter's "Come away, Death"; Vaughan Williams' "The Roadside Fire"; and Schubert's "The Erl King." "Tendencies in Modern British Music" included a résumé of present musical activities in England and a discussion of the two broad types of latter day English music. These were compared with the music of Elgar and Scriabine. The illustrations (on A.V.) included the slow movement of the 2nd violin Sonata of John Ireland; "The Worcestershire Suite" by Julius Harrison; Vaughan Williams' Song Cycle "On Wenlock Edge"; and Waldo Warner's "Folksong Fantasy." A joint lecture was given by the President and Dom Felix on "Funeral Music," in which the illustrations included the Plainsong Invitatory to the Office of the Dead, and the Introit and Dies Irae of the Requiem Mass; the "Sicut Ovis" of Ingegneri and Felice Anerio's "Christus Factus Est"; extracts from Requiems by Cherubini and Mozart; and the Funeral Marches of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Wagner (Siegfried). With these was contrasted a mortuary piece by Malpiero (played by J. Somers-Cocks) from the new volume "*Hommage à Debussy*."

Two request nights were held and an evening was devoted to Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (A.V.) A concert was given by the Society to the School, an account of which appears on another page.

E. M. VANHEEMS, *Secretary*.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB

AFFAIRS meteorological occupied the Club at the first meeting of the term on February 6th. Two reports were presented, one by Mr Scrope on "The Weather at Ampleforth during 1920," the other by Mr Harding on "The Relation between Meteorological and Scouting Conditions." In the former Mr Scrope showed diagrams of the rainfall and temperature for the year and compared them

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with the averages. The abnormal warmth of the winter and coldness of the summer months were noted. After June 18th the maximum shade temperature never reached 70°F. The rainfall for the year—28 inches—was only slightly above the average, but as this was distributed over a very large number of days the impression of a wet year was derived. Mr Harding's report dealt with a research by members of the Club on possible relations between weather conditions and the quality of the scent found on hunting days. Observations on air pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and force, the condition of the sky and the ground had been made for a period of four years. These were plotted graphically, and each in turn superimposed on the test graph—quality of scent. This was an elusive element, hard to measure; and this probably had much to do with the negative results obtained. For the only "agreeable" graphs were a rising barometer and a westerly wind, which were favourable to scent.

Two demonstration lectures were arranged for February 21st. Mr Lyle-Smith dealt with "The Splash of a Drop," Mr Keeling with "The Blue of the Sky." No kind of drop or splash seemed to be beyond the compass of the first lecturer, who showed in a most interesting manner the results of various liquid and solid drops falling into various liquid and solid media. The smaller examples were projected by the lantern, the larger shown on their natural scale. Mr Keeling dealt first with the propagation of light and the formation of colour. He then went on to show the effects produced by particles, of varying sizes, scattering and absorbing light, and finished with a successful demonstration of the blueness of an artificial sky and the redness of a sunset.

On March 7th Mr Cary-Elwes lectured on "The Manufacture of Matches." He confined himself to the mechanical operations involved, and let us see how from a log of pine or aspen there evolved, with scarcely a human touch, the finished box of matches. Through the courtesy of Messrs Bryant and May he was able to show samples and materials of all the different stages of the process. These samples, together with his lucid explanation of the slides showing the machines used, made it easy to follow the cutting of the sticks,

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affixing the heads, drying, piling into the inner half of the box which in its turn was placed in the outer part, and finally the automatic packing. The President congratulated Mr Cary-Elwes on his courage and success in speaking rather than reading his paper, and in the discussion Messrs Harding, Roach, Livingstone and Roche took part.

Throughout the session Mr Ogilvie-Forbes has been a successful and "patient" lantern operator. "Patient" as some zealot of efficiency devised a method of drawing his attention when the next slide was wanted—instead of the disturbing castanette or the monotonous "next slide please"—by the lecturer pressing a button and giving the operator an electric shock!

On February 15th the Club visited the N.E.R. Carriage and Wagon Works at York, and an interesting afternoon was spent going through the many shops. The thanks of the Club are due to the Manager for a most instructive and pleasant visit.

B. W. HARDING, *Hon. Sec.*

EVERYBOY

A MORALITY Play, with its pervading sense of just retribution and an uncomfortable time to come, may seem at first blush to be foreign to the atmosphere of *mi-carême*; but when it becomes a Maeterlinckian burlesque with a strong undercurrent of local colour—only a mixed metaphor could do justice to its subtle flavour—we need not mourn the demise of Folly. The “argument” prefixed to the programme will sufficiently explain the allegory. The fun was excellently sustained. We do not know in which of their rôles we most admired the chorus. As not unsubstantial “children” they lisped and gambolled with a tender realism which we suspect to have been frank enjoyment. As “demons” they performed a Rugby Football Ballet with tireless zest. As Monitors they sang a stately chorus (led by Cary-Elwes) with sonority and charm. It must have been really very jolly to be in the chorus. W. V. Lyon-Lee was excellent as Everyboy, and Mannion and Geldart both did good work. The brothers Drummond, superimposed like Pelion upon Ossa, made a very effective entrance as the Ogre, and a still more effective exit—severally and dissected.

The newly-formed string orchestra discoursed excellent music in the intervals.

A ryghte pleasaunte allegory, showinge how youthe doth passe from childhode and the arms of Nurse unto ye Golden Halles of Ampleforth: and how there he hath manie foes to overcome, but doth finally attain unto ye heights of Monitorial Bliss.

Ye Personages of ye Play in the order of their Entry:

PROLOGUE Bad Weather . . . R. G. HAGUE

SCENE I. THE CAVES OF CHILDHOOD.

The Children: T. M. WRIGHT, E. CARY-ELWES, C. H. GILBERT, J. E. SMITH, W. J. CONNOLLY, M. K. LIVINGSTONE, S. K. ROCHE, W. J. ROACH, F. W. R. JOHNSON.

Everyboy—the child par excellence . . . W. V. LYON-LEE.
Nurse, the guardian spirit of childhood . . . H. GRISEWOOD.
Prefectorial Authority, the guardian spirit of the School . . . S. A. MANNION.

Everyboy

SCENE II.—THE GOLDEN HALLS OF AMPLEFORTH.

Lyle's Golden Syrup, the guardian spirit of meal-time,
J. W. LYLE-SMITH

The syrup-eating boys (see the Children above).

Vacation Work, the guardian spirit of holidays,

F. W. R. JOHNSON.

Rules, an old and brittle spirit . . . L. TWOMEY.

Studies, an old and eccentric spirit . . . N. A. GELDART

Four Conjugations, four lovable spirits

Amo . . . W. V. HAIDY.

Moneo . . . B. J. MURPHY.

Rego . . . P. RUDDIN.

Audio . . . G. J. EMERY.

The Games Demons, devils incarnate,

T. M. WRIGHT, C. E. G. CARY-ELWES,

C. H. GILBERT, M. K. LIVINGSTONE, S. K.

ROCHE, W. J. ROACH.

Little Miss Office, an alluring and wily spirit P. H. E. GRISEWOOD

SCENE III. THE BOWER OF MONITORIAL BLISS.

High Priest of the Monitors . . . B. W. HARDING

The Monitorial Brotherhood . . THE CHILDREN as above and

L. TWOMEY.

The Goddess 5 o'clock tea . . . D. E. WALKER

The Giant Oteecee, boy-devouring ogre

E. C. DRUMMOND, R. P. DRUMMOND

His dwarf, Peetee . . . J. E. SMITH

Between the Actes the Consort of Musick will play: Gavotte, Minuet, Allegretto by Frank Bridge.

GOD SAVE THE KING

LECTURE BY FATHER CORTIE, S.J.

FEBRUARY 20TH

"ALL knowledge begins and ends with wonder, but the first wonder is the child of ignorance: the second wonder is the parent of adoration." The starry vault is a subject of wonder, Fr Cortie is a lucid lecturer; a combination of the two provided an enthralling evening. The subjects dealt with were perhaps too hard for some of the audience, but those who could keep pace with this voyage through space—and the pace was that of a sunbeam, which according to Einstein is the greatest possible—travelled out from our puny system to the confines of the universe. The number of the stars, the stuff they are made of, the triangulation and the spectroscopic methods of estimating their distances—such were the main "wonders" dealt with. Then voyaging out still further we were taken to the globular clusters and ultimately the spiral nebulae, and made to realise something of their composition and their magnitudes, and the wonder of ignorance became the much greater wonder of knowledge. We thank Fr. Cortie for his most interesting and inspiring lecture.

MONTHLY SPEECHES

MARCH

THESE speeches went off more smoothly than the last in December and reached the "good average" level.

Four of the recitations were taken from Keats in commemoration of his centenary, then just past. Grisewood spoke the "Grecian Urn" like poetry as usual; but he did not know it well enough to have himself, and consequently his audience, at ease. Among the younger reciters Wright gave Keats's "Sonnet to a Cat" with appropriately feline intensity, and Emery the tragically prophetic sonnet, "When I have fears that I may cease to be," with clearness but with imperfect rhythm. Of the musicians Geldart showed a remarkable improvement, and Twomey and Green both deserve praise, if only for showing that it is quite possible for a "string" to play the piano too, if he likes. Somers-Cocks played the Etude with distinction, and Henderson struggled valiantly with Scarlatti's cross-grained cat.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| PROGRAMME: | | |
| 1. PIANO SOLO | Valse Triste | Sibelius |
| | N. A. GELDART. | |
| 2. RECITATIONS | Ode on a Grecian Urn | Keats |
| | H. G. GRISEWOOD. | |
| | Sonnet to a Cat | Keats |
| | R. H. WRIGHT. | |
| | Ode on the Mermaid Tavern | Keats |
| | P. T. BEASLEY. | |
| | Sonnet, "When I have fears" | Keats |
| | G. J. EMERY. | |
| 3. RECITATION | From the "Wreck of the White Ship" | Rossetti |
| | F. W. R. JOHNSON. | |
| 4. PIANO SOLO | Spring Song | Merkel |
| | T. P. TWOMEY. | |
| 5. RECITATION | From the "Wreck of the White Ship" | Rossetti |
| | W. H. C. CROFT. | |
| 6. PIANO SOLO | "Cat" Fugue | Scarlatti |
| | N. HENDERSON. | |
| 7. RECITATION | Heather Ale | R. L. Stevenson |
| | A. C. SCROPE. | |
| 8. PIANO SOLO | Minuetto Musical | Essipoff |
| | H. L. GREEN. | |
| 9. RECITATION | From "The Passing of Arthur" | Tennyson |
| | P. E. HODGE. | |
| 10. PIANO SOLO | "Black Key" Etude | Chopin |
| | J. S. SOMERS-COCKS. | |

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following have joined the contingent during the last two terms:

G. J. H. Nelson, J. C. Tucker, E. H. King, F. Doran-Webb, L. L. Falkiner, J. Dewsbury, L. M. Lintner, A. W. Sandeman, L. Pearson, G. Romanes, A. Shea, E. Gallagher, T. Robinson, J. M. Hay, J. Somers-Cocks, D. B. O'Brien, T. M. R. Ahern, G. Bond, T. A. Baines, C. Ryley, B. Daly, A. Zamoyski.

The following promotions have been posted under date 1st January, 1921:

To be Company Sergeant Major	Sergeant Vanheems.
To be Company Quartermaster	
Sergeant	Sergeant Bagshawe.
To be Sergeants	Corporals Cary-Elwes, Livingstone.
To be Corporals	Lance-Corporals Lyle-Smith, Roach.
To be Lance-Corporals	Cadets Flint, Mannion.

Captain R. L. Mawson, who has been in command of the contingent since 1914, has resigned his commission. He has served with the corps since 1912 and held the position of O.C. during the period of the war. It is to his keenness and enthusiasm that the contingent owes its present efficiency. All join in thanking him for the good work he has done and in wishing him every joy and success in his new work.

Lieutenant B. H. Easter, late of the Scots Guards, has been appointed second in command.

The following entered for Certificate A: Sergeants Wright, Cary-Elwes, Cronk, Livingstone, Corporals Gilbert, Roach and Flint. All passed the practical test and we wish them equal success in the written examination.

We have to thank Brevet Colonel B. G. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Fusiliers, Colonel Commandant of the York and Durham Brigade, for a most interesting lecture on the development of the "soft spot" method of attack during the great war.

We have also to thank Captain Ramsden, Brigade Major of the York and Durham Brigade, for the interest he has taken in the contingent and for the valuable assistance he has given us during the term.

Officers Training Corps

The Shooting VIII is to be congratulated on its success in the match against the Oratory School O.T.C. The shooting in the *Country Life* competition was not so good, a result largely due, we fear, to a severe attack of "nerves." Below are appended the scores in the match against the Oratory School O.T.C.:

THE ORATORY SCHOOL O.T.C.	AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE O.T.C.
Cdt.-Officer O'Sullivan . . . 50	Sergeant Davis . . . 63
Sergeant Browning . . . 34	Corporal Roach . . . 60
Corporal Hall . . . 43	Lance-Corporal Dunbar . . 75
Corporal McNabb . . . 22	Lance-Corporal Harding . . 56
Lance-Corporal Warter . . 71	Cadet King . . . 72
Cadet Lynch . . . 58	Cadet Milburn . . . 71
Cadet Dormer . . . 52	Cadet de Guingand . . 70
Cadet Brain . . . 33	Cadet Sandeman . . . 56
Total . . . 363	523

While we were in press the result of the *Country Life* Shooting Competition was announced. Ampleforth was thirty-third in Class A, out of fifty-seven schools, scoring a total of 600. The highest figure scored by any school was 896 and the lowest 308.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. MR L. C. GOWER'S CRANLEIGH XV

THE XV travelled to London on going-home day at Christmas, and played the Cranleigh XV at the Old Deer Park the next day. Unfortunately Geldart was on the injured list and could not turn out. Two of the regular Cranleigh XV were unable to play and their places were filled by D. P. Thres, who had he not been "crooked" all through Michaelmas term would most probably have got his Blue at Cambridge, and E. B. Black, Cranleigh's first rugger captain and a first-class forward. The Ampleforth forwards put up a very good fight and their work in the loose, in quick breaking up and rushing compared favourably with that of their opponents. Behind the scrum we were quite outclassed. The initiative, resource and precision of the Cranleigh backs were astounding. We heard a good authority on the game pronounce their work comparable to that of the wonderful Welsh fifteens of ten years ago. Their pace and instinctive recognition of the right tactics often left their opponents standing helpless. The School backs never gave in; they worked hard right to the end and there was a lot of good defensive work. Roche in particular played an untiring game and his touch-kicking got his side out of many dangerous tangles. Leroy and Thres, the two centres, were the most dangerous on the Cranleigh side. Thres scored four tries and dropped a goal and the full score was 4 goals (1 dropped) and 5 tries to nil. A 34 points defeat looks very heavy and one is reluctant to make excuses but the fact remains that some of the School side were by no means up to form. A late theatre party on the eve of a match after a long railway journey is not the best way to keep in condition! *Experientia docet!*

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, W. J. Connolly, C. M. Mills, J. E. Toller, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, A. K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, C. S. D. George (Capt.), T. M. Wright, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, C. Mayne. A. B. Lee, T. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH v. RIPON SCHOOL.

The XV made the journey to Ripon on February 19th to meet the School on their ground. Ampleforth were heavier,

Rugby Football

faster and cleverer. Mr Allan's recent coaching bore fruit in the number of cross-kicks and kicks ahead. These methods were successful in leading up to tries both in their unexpectedness and through the weak fielding of the Ripon defence. Most of the 14 tries however were the outcome of good combination and strong running. The Ampleforth pack were well together and T. Wright gave every promise of efficient leadership. They showed much more concerted work than they did last term and their quick heeling was quite a feature. Hodge was tried at scrum half and Roche went to centre three-quarter. The former played a capital game but the latter did not seem quite at home in his new position and his handling was frequently at fault. Fletcher was the only one on the Ripon side who threatened danger. He made several good runs but received little support. Tries were scored by Davis (5), Geldart (3), Livingstone (2), Kelly (2), Wright and Roche. Livingstone dropped a goal and 7 tries were converted, leaving Ampleforth victors by 60 points to nil.

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, E. A. Kelly, A. K. S. Roche, N. A. Geldart, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, P. E. Hodge, M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, T. M. Wright (Capt.), C. Mayne, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, M. A. Glynn, A. B. Lee, E. C. Drummond.

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

On February 22nd the School sustained rather a heavy defeat from the Yorkshire Wanderers, who brought a strong side including several County men. The pace and strength of their backs and their long passing on several occasions made the School defence appear very feeble. While allowances must be made for their opponents' undoubted skill, the home backs might have made a stouter resistance. Some of the tackling was much too high—this is a fault which has been mercifully absent in other matches and the offenders could not have chosen a worse occasion to indulge in a lapse! During the first half the Wanderers' pack got the ball nearly every time and six tries were scored, only one of which was converted. The School pack did very well in the loose and at the line-out but gave the backs very few chances of attacking from a

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favourable position. The second half was much more evenly contested. The pace evidently was telling on their opponents and the forwards brought off some splendid concerted attacks on the Wanderers' line. First Lee went over and he was shortly afterwards followed by Wright whose try was converted by Livingstone. The Wanderers' centres then took a turn and ran in with two tries, one of which should certainly have been frustrated. Hitchin converted the second of these tries. The School backs took up the running but they made little impression on the defence. There was a decided tendency to take their passes standing and their running was wanting in determination. Before the end Keeling got over with a splendid try from a scramble near the Wanderers' line and this completed the scoring. Yorkshire Wanderers 2 goals 6 tries (28 points), Ampleforth 1 goal 2 tries (11 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, S. A. Mannion, A. K. S. Roche, N. A. Geldart, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, P. E. Hodge, M. K. Livingstone; forwards, T. M. Wright, C. Mayne, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, M. A. Glynn, A. B. Lee, T. Rochford, E. C. Drummond.

AMPLEFORTH v. HARROGATE OLD BOYS

This match, which had to be postponed last term, took place on the School ground on March 5th. It was a well-contested game and the score 23 points to 3 against the School hardly reflects the run of the play. Being out-weighted in the scrum the School forwards seldom got possession and what chances the backs did get were usually from the line out or loose play. The forwards played a good game and brought off many well-concerted rushes and the pace they set was certainly too hot for the visitors who were hanging out conspicuous flags of distress in the last few minutes of the game! Much of the effectiveness of the forward play was however discounted by want of speed and quick following up on the part of the side as a whole. The backs often gave their passes standing, not through ignorance of the futility of it but because they allowed themselves to be tackled before getting in their passes and so slowed down the movement. They were faced by a very safe and powerful full-back so that the policy of

Rugby Football

the "kick ahead attack" which is all very well with a greasy ball and an uncertain back, should not have been exploited so frequently as it was. The usual result was a safe catch, a sharp sprint and a long kick into touch on the part of the opposing full-back. The tackling of the centres and halves was at fault on at least two occasions when they allowed an opponent to slip through them very simply. The Old Boys scored three times in the first half, once from a forward rush and twice through their backs. The School pressed on several occasions but never quite looked like getting in. The second half presented the School backs with more opportunities and one very good round of passing left Davis with the ball near the middle of the field, and handing off two opponents he ran in with the best try of the match. The Old Boys scored twice in the second half and at the close the School were attacking desperately and were all but over on several occasions when "no-side" brought relief to the visitors' sorely tried defence. Result: Harrogate Old Boys 4 goals 1 try (23 points), Ampleforth 1 try (3 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, P. W. Davis, A. K. S. Roche, N. Geldart, S. A. Mannion; Half-backs, M. K. Livingstone, P. E. Hodge; Forwards, T. M. Wright (Capt.), C. F. Keeling, C. Mayne, G. W. Ainscough, T. Rochford, M. A. Glynn, B. A. Lee, E. C. Drummond.

PAST v. PRESENT

This match was played on the School ground on Easter Sunday. The Old Boys had to make several alterations in the team originally chosen and the substitution of various "dug-outs" weakened what would certainly have been a strong side. It was encouraging to see a Harlequin jersey among the Old Boys and there is every hope of its wearer being able to sport his Varsity "Blue" next year. E. Massey, the Lancashire scrum half was here for the Retreat, but unfortunately the injury he sustained against Yorkshire prevented his playing to-day.

The game opened at a fast pace and several of the Old Boys' forwards were soon looking distinctly distressed. Encombe and Smith led the Old Boys' pack with great vigour

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and dash and their rushes required some stopping. However the School pack gradually obtained the upper hand and began to get the ball in the scrums. A good passing movement left the ball with Davis who ran in strongly and scored well out, the place kick going wide. Another try followed almost immediately, scored by Mannion, who was playing a most determined game on the left wing. The Old Boys then rallied and started several attacks but the School tackling was good and danger was soon averted and play transferred to the Old Boys' "25." A forward rush resulted in Mayne's touching down for a try. Davis got in again on the right and half-time was called with the score 4 tries to nil. The Old Boys went off in great style on the re-start and M. Wright was nearly through. He played a very strong game throughout and required a lot of watching. Fitzgerald, the Liverpool "three," made a good run on the right but Mannion brought him down well. Gilbert brought relief with a long kick into touch and from the line-out, the forwards took the ball along in good style and Ainscough scored a splendid try which Wright converted. The Old Boys then took up the running and some scrambling play on the left gave Unsworth an opening and he got over in the corner with a very good try. From the kick-off Geldart got possession and made a lot of ground with a swerving run. Play settled down in the Old Boys' "25" and Cary-Elwes scored. The forwards were now getting possession every time and the backs had plenty of opportunities. Davis scored again and Livingstone added the goal points. Fitzgerald made a strong run on the right and scored a good try near the posts which he converted himself. The School was soon on the attack again and just before "no-side" Livingstone cut through and scored a single-handed try. It was an interesting game and if the Old Boys had been fully represented would have been an even one, but they were carrying several passengers and the pace was too hot for them. C. Simpson was injured half way through the second half so they were then a man short. The play of the School forwards was most impressive. The backs were not so good as they have been. M. Davis in the centre played a good game, and Mannion on the left was plucky and determined. Geldart and Davis were also

Rugby Football

individually quite excellent but there was a lack of cohesion and pace as a unit. Roche was good but Livingstone did not open out the game enough and was prone to take his passes standing. Gilbert was always safe at full-back.

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, C. H. Gilbert; Three-quarters, S. A. Mannion, M. Davis, N. A. Geldart, P. W. Davis; Half-backs, A. K. S. Roche, M. K. Livingstone; Forwards, T. M. Wright (Capt.), C. Mayne, C. F. Keeling, G. W. Ainscough, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, M. A. Glynn, A. B. Lee, T. Rochford.

OLD BOYS.—Full-back, T. Caffrey; Three-quarters, L. Unsworth, C. R. Simpson, J. E. Toller, J. B. Fitzgerald, Half-backs, G. F. Ainscough, M. Wright; Forwards, Viscount Encombe, M. L. Smith, F. M. Wright, P. E. Gibbons, B. E. Burge, G. H. Gilbert, S. Rochford, B. M. Wright.

AMPLEFORTH COLTS v. POCKLINGTON COLTS

These "under 15's" Fifteens met on the School ground on February 26th. A very unsatisfactory game ensued. The home side played much better football and the work of the forwards at times reached a really high standard of excellence. Green, Sitwell and Wilberforce were perhaps the pick of the pack but all played well. The backs had plenty of opportunities but they were too small and the violently unorthodox tackling of their opponents seemed not without reason rather to put them off their game. They were unable to break through the defence save once in the second half, when Massey finished up a good round of passing with a good run in and Green converted with a splendid kick. In the meantime Pocklington had scored twice, once from a breakaway at a line out and once from a forward scramble. Moloney, who played a capital game at full-back, was not to blame for either of these scores. Neither of these tries was converted. In the last few minutes of the game Massey had a splendid opportunity of scoring but he cut in instead of making for the corner and he was collared. The result was noteworthy as being an example of a side whose forwards were completely beaten yet managing to win. Pocklington 2 tries (6 points), Ampleforth 1 goal (5 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—Full-back, W. Moloney; Three-quarters, J. B. Massey, R. K. Wallis, R. H. Lawson, W. V. Lyon-Lee; Half-backs, H. R. Welsh, G. W. Gadd; Forwards, G. W. S. Bagshaw, R. W. Wilberforce, E. M. Dee, B. D. Dee, J. C. Grieve, F. M. Sitwell, H. L. Green, G. Bond.

THE GOLF CLUB

THIS Club has had a very successful season. Sufficient players joined to provide competition without crowding the Course. On each of the terminal holidays the Secretary was able to arrange for members to visit neighbouring courses. A quiet beginning was made at Helmsley, but a very enjoyable day was spent at Malton. Interest and proficiency have been stimulated by the generosity of Captain A. F. M. Wright, who has presented the Club with a handsome Cup to be competed for each year. We are very grateful to Captain Wright. The Cup was competed for on Palm Sunday, and the best of several excellent cards was returned by R. R. Russell, his score being 50-8=42. Bogey for the course is 38. Special prizes presented by the Secretary for the two best gross scores, were won by C. F. Lee and B. Daly.

OLD BOYS

WE have recently heard that Edwin Sinnott, who was in the School for a short time, was killed in the war. May he rest in peace!

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to B. J. D. Gerrard who won the Heavy Weight Boxing Finals at Sandhurst. He was unfortunately beaten by his Woolwich opponent.

* * *

WE ought to have recorded in our last number the placing of a brass in Our Lady's Chapel in memory of 2nd Lieutenant John Maurice Harold Gerrard, R.F.A., who was for two years Head Monitor at Ampleforth. We have to thank Major-General J. J. Gerrard and Mrs Gerrard for this memorial of their son. R.I.P.

* * *

THE following Old Boys visited us during the term:

Clement Rochford, V. Knowles, G. A. Vetch, J. E. Toller, E. B. O'C. Robinson, F. W. de Guingand, Bernard Robinson, Major G. W. H. Nevill, F. I. Heywood, E. F. C. Forster.

* * *

FOR Holy Week and Easter there came:

Captain R. M. Abney-Hastings, G. F. Ainscough, B. J. Burge, H. Barton, Captain G. J. Crean, J. A. Caffrey, R. J. Cheney, L. D. Chamberlain, Viscount Encombe, J. B. Fitzgerald, W. C. Goodall, G. H. Gilbert, P. E. Gibbons, F. Hesketh, S. M. Lancaster, Major C. J. Mackay, E. J. Massey, F. E. A. MacDonnell, P. J. Neeson, T. D. Power, H. Rochford, S. W. Rochford, C. R. Simpson, Hon. M. Scott, M. W. L. Smith, J. E. Toller, L. Unsworth, Captain A. F. M. Wright, Captain M. F. M. Wright, B. M. Wright.

* * *

THE completeness of an Easter in several ways the most successful for many years, was marred to some extent by an

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outbreak of influenza among the Old Boys. The microbe strangely confined its energies to them, and left the School alone. Six were obliged to put themselves once again under the care of the Matron. Three others went down after reaching home, and in one case a serious illness developed. We were very glad to hear that a successful recovery was made, and offer the Old Boys our sympathy in this misfortune.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Captain Leonard Rochford, R.A.F., D.S.C., D.F.C., who was married to Miss Moffat at Waltham Cross, on August 23rd, 1920. By an oversight, for which we apologise, this note was omitted from the Autumn JOURNAL.

* * *

A VERY successful dinner was arranged at York by the local Secretary of the Ampleforth Society, Mr. Edward Forster, on Tuesday of Easter week. About thirty Old Boys were present.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE following new boys came at the beginning of term :
N. W. Blackmore, G. M. Drummond, D. A. H. Silvertop.

* * *

THE Captain of the School has been R. Riddell, and the Captains of the Games R. A. Rapp and E. J. Scott.

* * *

WE have had many out of school lectures this term, for which we desire to express our gratitude to the lecturers. The following is a list of the lectures :

Prehistoric Animals	Dom Denis Marshall.
The South Sea Islands	Dom Louis d'Andria.
Lourdes	Dom Cuthbert Jackson.
The Oberammergau Passion Play	Dom Cuthbert Jackson.
Planets	Father Cortie, S.J.
Spain	Mr F. I. Heywood.
Norway	Dom Louis d'Andria.
Venice	Dom Dunstan Pozzi.

* * *

ON St Aelred's Feast we went to Rievaulx and had tea at Helmsley.

* * *

WE have to thank Father Abbot for the presentation of a very handsome Swimming Cup.

* * *

FOR the Boxing Cup presented by Lieutenant C. R. Simpson, R.E., there were many entries and some good fights. In the semi-finals A. A. J. Boyle was beaten by P. E. de Guingand and J. S. B. Austin by G. F. Young. The cup was won by P. E. de Guingand, who defeated Young after a gallant contest. In the Junior Division R. A. Gerrard proved himself champion, defeating M. Anne and J. R. McDonald, who were in the semi-finals.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to D. A. H. Silvertop, A. B. Tucker and G. M. Drummond who made their First Communion this term. We have to thank Dom Dunstan Pozzi for the Retreat which he preached here in Holy Week.

The Ampleforth Journal

THE Stamp Club continues to flourish under the aegis of Dom Dunstan. The prize for the best collection was won by A. A. J. Boyle.

* * *

THE Headmaster awarded the following prizes at the end of term :

Essays :

Lower III.—H. W. V. Heywood.

Form II.—W. J. Romanes.

Writing Improvement Prizes :

Lower III.—G. W. A. Nevill.

Form II.—E. E. M. Stephenson

Form I.—E. J. Birkbeck.

Preparatory.—A. Bevan.

* * *

ON the occasion of the distribution of these prizes and the reading of the school order the following was the programme :

PIANO SOLO	J. W. WARD.
RECITATION	H. E. K. GREENLEES.
SONG	LOWER THIRD and SECOND FORM.
PIANO SOLO	D. C. P. RUDDIN.
FRENCH RECITATION	FIRST FORM.
PIANO SOLO	H. D. F. GREENWOOD
PIANO DUET	E. B. E. TUCKER, J. C. S. W. NEILAN.
RECITATION	M. OGILVIE-FORBES.
PIANO SOLO	P. F. BRODERICK.
RECITATION	PREPARATORY FORM.
PIANO SOLO	E. J. SCOTT.
FIRST FORM SONG	
SONG	LOWER THIRD and SECOND FORM.

* * *

THE Scout Troop and Cub Pack were honoured by a visit from a District Commissioner of Natal. He held an inspection and complimented the boys on their smart appearance and alertness on parade. He then witnessed an inter-patrol relay race (won by the Tiger Patrol) and finally described the Scout movement in South Africa.

The Preparatory School

RIVALRY for the Headmaster's Cup has been keen. Marks have been gained this term chiefly by competitions of varied character. One involved counting every pane of glass in the School. while another—"Scout's nose"—tested their powers of olfactory discrimination ! The Peewits are at present leading by a margin of nearly 200 marks.

* * *

AN attempt was made to produce a Troop Magazine, and a portion of one issue was actually produced under the editorial auspices of Patrol-Leader M. F. Ogilvie-Forbes, but the difficulties of duplicating proved too great and the magazine is suspended pending the discovery of some easier means of printing.

* * *

THE Cubs have been busy although their activities have been largely hidden from the outside world. Evidence of their prowess is shown in the following list of badge-winners : Three badges, A. J. Bevan, P. C. Tweedie, A. B. Tucker ; two badges, R. Æ. Chisholm, A. J. E. Gordon, J. W. Ward ; one badge, A. Bevan, C. E. Ruddin, J. R. Macdonald.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875.

Under the Patronage of St. Benedict and St. Lawrence.

President: THE ABOT OF AMPLEFORTH.

OBJECTS

1. To unite past students and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the past students a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good-will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the students by annually providing certain prizes for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special "Requiem" for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is 10s., payable in advance, but in the case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within six months of their leaving the College, the Annual Subscription for the first three years shall be 5s.

Life Membership £10; or after 10 years of subscriptions, £5. Priests become Life Members when their total subscriptions reach £10.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., Capt. R. ABNEY-HASTINGS, The Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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