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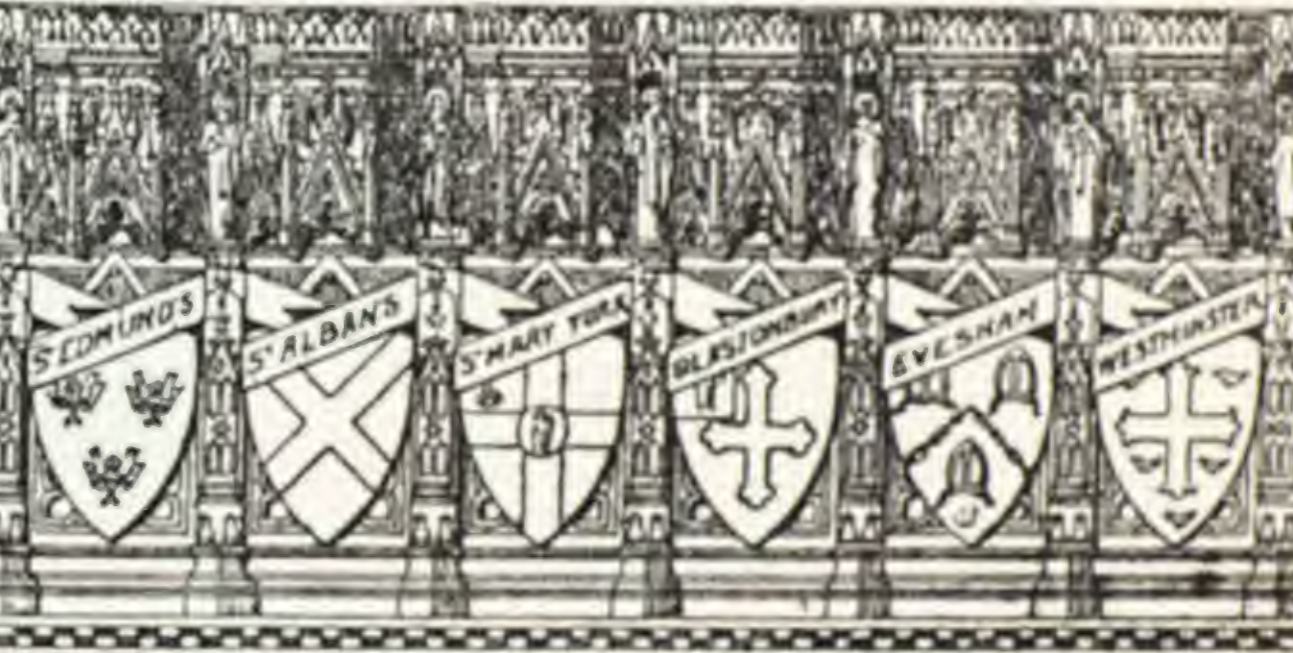


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THE **A**MPLEFORTH
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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Vol. XXVIII

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No. I

BYLAND GHOST STORIES

A BATCH of medieval ghost stories current about Ampleforth from the fourteenth century should prove interesting to our readers in a free translation. Collected by a monk of Byland early in the fifteenth century, and written by him on the blank folios of an earlier manuscript, they have been deciphered by the Provost of Eton and published by him with erudite notes in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1922. Monks may have told the tales round the Calefactory fire at Byland, or in its Hospitium to entertain or edify the Abbey's guests. The religious element is conspicuous—firm belief in a future life and retribution, the need of repentance and satisfaction, the power of the Holy Sacrifice and the efficacy of Church blessings and absolution even beyond the grave. Local allusions abound; the churches, roads and villages of the district, its streams and bridle paths are the places that these phantoms haunted; but duly laid five hundred years ago they need no longer scare belated school boys returning after nightfall through the fields.

Readers must judge for themselves how far the supernatural really enters into these stories, or whether credulity, expectancy, superstition, or even beer have been answerable for some details.

The original spelling of proper names has been retained in the translation, and I have availed myself freely of the Provost's ingenious notes.

I.

HOW A MAN MET THE GHOST OF A RYEVALL FARM SERVANT AND GAVE HIM BEANS TO CARRY.

As a certain man was riding home one evening carrying a sack of beans, his horse stumbled on the road and broke its leg, and the man had to take up the beans on his own back. Going on his way he saw to his horror a shape something like

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a horse standing on its hind legs with its fore feet lifted up. Terrified at the apparition he forbade it in Christ's name to injure him, whereupon the horse-like thing walked alongside of him, presently changing into the figure of a whirling haycock (*acervi de feno rotantis*) with a light inside. To which the living man cried out: Don't dare to do me harm! Then it appeared in human shape and when he adjured it, the ghost told him his name and the reason (of his walking) and how he could be freed, adding: Let me help you to carry the beans, which he did until they came to a stream over which the phantom would not pass; and the living man never knew how the sack of beans was again put on his own back. He had the ghost absolved afterwards, and Masses said for him, helped by which it never appeared again.

If the man was jogging along from Helmsley market to Rievaulx with beer inside as well as beans outside, the horse's stumble as well as the strange appearances might be explained without preternatural intervention; the next story also, in its early details at least, suggests midnight adventures after a visit to the Gilling ale-house.

II.

OF A WONDERFUL FIGHT BETWEEN A GHOST AND A LIVING MAN
IN THE TIME OF KING RICHARD II.

A certain tailor, Snowball by name, riding home one night from Gillyng to his house in Ampilforth heard on the way a noise as of ducks paddling in the brook (*quasi sonitum anates se lavantes in torrente*), and shortly after saw something like a crow that flew about his face and then fell to the ground, flapping its wings as if at the point of death. Getting off his horse to catch the crow he saw sparks of fire issuing from its sides; so he made the sign of the Cross, and in the name of God forbade it to do him hurt, and it flew away with a loud cry about a stone's throw. Snowball mounted his horse again, when the crow flew at him, struck him on the side and threw him to the ground where he lay prostrate in a kind of swoon,

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terrified and senseless. Rising up at length and full of faith he fought the bird with his sword till he grew tired; and it seemed to him as though he had been hitting at a stack of peat (*quasi percuteret terricidium more*), so he adjured and forbade it crying: God forbid that thou shouldst harm me; whereupon with a horrible howl the spectre flew away about an arrow's flight. Again a third time it appeared to the poor tailor, who in terror clasped the cross-handle of his sword upon his breast, coming upon him now in guise of a dog with a chain on it. At which sight the tailor though full of faith thought to himself, What will become of me? I will conjure it in the name of the Holy Trinity and in virtue of the Blood of Christ's Five Wounds to speak to me, and not do any injury, but to stand still and answer questions, and tell its name and the cause of its punishment with its remedy. He did so; and with terrible sighs and groans the adjured one answered: This and that have I done, and for such a deed was I excommunicated. Go, therefore, to a certain priest, beg absolution for me and have nine times twenty Masses celebrated for me. Now choose one of two things; either come back to me alone on such a night bringing an answer to what I have said, and then I will tell you how you can be cured, and meanwhile you need not fear to look at fire. Or else your flesh shall rot and your skin decay quickly and fall off. Know, moreover, that I have stopped you because you have not heard Mass to-day, nor St John's Gospel, *In principio*, nor looked upon the consecrated Body and Blood of the Lord, otherwise I should not have power to haunt you. He was all on fire as he spoke, and his inside could be seen through his mouth, and the words were formed in his bowels, not spoken by the tongue. The tailor asked the phantom's leave to bring a companion with him on his return, but was answered, No! you may, however, have on you the four Evangelists' Gospels and the triumphal title Jesus of Nazareth, for there are two other spirits about here, one of whom is like a fiery thorn-bush, and cannot speak when adjured, and the other is in guise of a hunter, both very dangerous to meet. Swear, moreover, on this stone not to defame my bones to any but the priests saying Mass for

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me or others to whom you may go on my behalf for help ; who gave his word on the stone not to reveal the secret except as expressed. He then adjured the ghost to go away as far as Hoggebek¹ until he came back, who replied, howling : No, No, No ! The tailor said : Then go to Bilandbanke (now Wass-bank), which he did readily.

Snowball was ill for some days after this, but as soon as he was better he went to York to the priest named who had passed the excommunication and asked for absolution ; he refused it, and called another chaplain for consultation who brought in a third and he another, discussing the pardon in secret.² To the first the tailor said : Master, you know the counter-signs which I told you privately, who replied : Certainly, my son ! At length after various discussions among the parties the tailor made satisfaction, paid down five shillings and received the absolution written on a scroll, being warned not to defame the dead man but to bury the pardon secretly in the grave under his head. Having received it he went off to a well-known confessor, Brother Richard de Piking, and asked him if it was legitimate and sufficient, who assured him it was. Then the tailor going round to all the Orders of Friars in York had almost all the Masses said within two or three days, and returning home buried the aforesaid absolution, as he had been directed, in the grave.

When all these affairs were completed Snowball went home, but an officious neighbour hearing that he had to report to the ghost on a certain night what he had done in York, adjured him saying, Mind you don't go back to that Spirit without telling me the day and the hour. Under compulsion and not to displease God, Snowball warned the man, and waking him up from sleep said : I am going now ; if you want to come with me let us be off, and I will give you part of the scripts I am carrying about me against the night's terrors. The other answered : Do you want me to go with you ? who replied : Do as you like, I can't make you ; so the other concluded with : Go you in the Lord's Name, and may God prosper

¹ Hodgebeck runs down Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside.

² The importance of the case is shown by the priest's reluctance to absolve and the number consulted.

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you in every way ! The tailor went, therefore, to the appointed place and made a big circle with a cross (magnum circulum crucis) ; he had on him the four Gospels and other sacred words, and standing in the middle of the circle he put the four reliquaries in the form of a cross on the edges of the circle ; in the reliquaries were inscribed the saving words Jhesus Nazareus, etc., and then he awaited the coming of the ghost. It came at last in the guise of a goat, going round about the circle thrice, crying a, a, a, but on being conjured it fell prone on the ground and rose up in form of a man of great stature, horrible and emaciated like one of the dead kings painted (on church walls). Asked if he had been relieved by what had been done, the spectre answered Yes ! thank God ! and I was standing behind you at nine o'clock when you were burying the absolution in my grave. No wonder you were frightened ; there were three devils there who punished me with all kinds of torments from the first moment when you adjured me until my absolution, suspecting they had only a short time in which to hold me in pain. Know, therefore, that on Monday next to come I, with thirty other souls, shall enter into everlasting bliss. But do you go down to the brook, there you will find a wide stone which you must raise and from under that stone take a piece of sandstone ; wash your whole body with water, and scrub it with the sandstone, and you'll be quite well in a few days.¹

Asked the names of the other two spirits the phantom replied : I cannot tell you their names. Asked further as to their state, he said one of them was a layman and a soldier not of this country who had killed a woman with child ; he will have no relief until the day of Judgment ; you will see him in the shape of a calf without mouth, eyes, or ears, and however conjured he will not be able to answer. The other who was a religious has the figure of a huntsman blowing a horn (venatoris cum cornu cornantis), he shall find relief, and by the Lord's will may be conjured through a little boy. Snowball afterwards enquired from the Spirit as to his own state, who answered him : You are unjustly keeping the cloak and hood

¹ This curious prescription was to heal the effects of the blow given to Snowball at his first encounter with the crow.

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of one who was your friend and comrade in the war beyond the seas. Make restitution therefore, or you will expiate it severely. But I don't know where he is, to which the other replied: He lives in such a village near Alnewyke Castle. Being further asked, What is my greatest fault? he said: Your most grievous fault is on my account. But how, and in what way? Because through you folks are telling lies and scandalising other dead people, and saying, it was either this or that or another dead man that was conjured. What is to be done then? the tailor enquired. Shall I reveal your name? No! returned the Ghost, but if you go to live in such a place you will become rich, but if you remain here you will be poor and make enemies.¹ I cannot stay longer and speak with you, the Spirit said at last, but when they had parted the aforesaid calf went along with the living man all the way to Ampilford village, and though adjured by all known means it could not make reply. But the other spirit whom he had helped counselled him to put his holy texts under his head when he went to sleep, never to say anything more or less than he had been told, to keep looking upon earth, and for this night at least not to look at any material fire. Returning to his house Snowball was grievously sick for some days.

And no wonder after such a gruesome adventure!

III.

HOW THE GHOST OF ROBERT FITZROBERT DE BOLTBY OF
KILBURN WAS CAUGHT IN THE GRAVEYARD.

Though this Robert the younger had died and was properly buried in the kirkyard he was wont to come forth from his grave at night, disturbing and frightening the villagers, and even the dogs of the place followed him about barking loudly. Before he got absolution he used, so it was said, to stand by the doors and windows of houses as though listening under the walls and eaves, waiting perhaps for some one to come out and adjure him, and succour his needs. He had taken part in, some said, or consented to the murder of a certain man and

¹ Probably a strong hint to leave the village where the incident was well known, and identification possible, and to go away elsewhere where the story was not known.

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done other wicked things which are not to be told in detail at present. At length the young fellows of the village proposed among themselves to catch him if they possibly could, and accordingly met together one night in the churchyard. But as soon as the spectre appeared they all ran away except two, one of whom, named Robert Foxton, seized the ghost just as he was leaving the graveyard, and put him on the kirkstile (super le kirkestile); the other crying out bravely: Hold him fast till I come to you. Foxton shouted in reply: You run quick to the Vicar and bring him to adjure him; with the help of God I'll hold fast what I've got till the priest comes. The parish priest came running up, and in the name of the Holy Trinity and the power of Jesus Christ conjured the Ghost to answer his questions. Thus adjured the spectre spoke, confessing his various misdeeds, speaking not with his tongue, but in his inward bowels as though from an empty barrel. Having heard his confession the priest absolved him, but bound the aforesaid young men who had seized the ghost not to reveal anything of the confession, after which through God's Providence poor Robert rested in peace.

Ghosts could be adjured in God's Name to speak and confess their sins and declare how they could be helped; they did not always appear in human shape, but a ghost that could be caught and held by physical force makes one wonder whether village yokels were sometimes playing practical jokes to frighten their credulous neighbours. As a rule the greatest care is taken not to reveal the names or crimes of dead sinners; in striking contrast to which comes the next story, one of the most terrible, where, however, the culprit was probably long dead with no relatives left. This is the only seemingly hopeless case of a lost soul.

IV.

Old men narrate that when James Tankerlay died, who was formerly rector of Kereby (Cold Kirby?) he was buried with honour in front of the Chapter House at Bellelande; but after death his ghost used to walk at night haunting the roads as far as Kereby; and one night a horrible mischance re-

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vealed the secret grievous faults of the sinful man which had entailed excommunication. Whereupon, it is said, the Abbot and Convent had the body dug up out of its grave in the cloister garth at Byland, and they made Roger Wayneman carry it in its coffin to Gormyre and throw it into the lake. When doing this the oxen that drew the cart were so terrified that they were nearly drowned. The good monk adds in some fear for himself: May I be in no peril for writing this, for I have only written down what I heard from the Seniors. And may Almighty God have mercy on him if he be still in the number of those who can be saved!

V.

And very wonderful is what he next relates. It is said that a certain woman caught a ghost, and in the presence of several persons carried it on her back into a house. One of the men declared that he saw the woman's hands plunged quite deep into the ghost's flesh, as though it were putrid, or not solid but fantastic.

The case of the Newburgh Canon who stole silver spoons and other edifying stories must be left for another time, unless my readers have had enough of Byland Ghosts.

J.I.C.

HAGIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

A RECENT article in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL under the title "Hagiography versus History" aroused criticism and called forth a protest from some who certainly claim our deep respect. One complaint was that so critical a sketch of Hagiography was not suitable for the JOURNAL, whatever might be thought of it in some periodical of Higher Studies. But since it has appeared, there will, perhaps, be no harm done if, with the editor's permission, I offer a few pages on the same theme. I do not presume to speak for anybody but myself, nor can I hope that what I say will adequately express what others think.

The lives of the saints with the halo of the supernatural and the miraculous around them is something in the world's history by no means unimportant. It is a phenomenon which neither sceptic nor believer, neither philosopher, nor theologian, nor historian can afford to treat lightly or neglect. It is too striking and too vast a subject to pass over.

To attempt any exhaustive study of the matter or offer an appreciation would be quite beyond the scope of an article in this Journal. Yet partial criticism and suggested inference may easily lead the ordinary reader to unjust conclusions. I will, therefore, confine myself to some remarks suggested by the article to which I have referred. The article concerns itself in the first place with the undisciplined imagination and invention of the Hagiographers in general; and in the second place it fixes attention on the dialogues of St Gregory the Great. So strongly does the writer feel the presence of imagination and invention as to give to this article the title "Hagiography versus History." A title which might seem to imply that the Lives of the Saints in general are not to be considered veracious history; a very unhappy conclusion. Now, in discussing this matter—as in every matter—we must have a fair mind, a mind neither unduly turned to, nor unduly turned from, the supernatural. The "Higher Criticism" is usually turned altogether away from the supernatural. What should the attitude of the Christian mind—a fair mind—be towards it?

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The witness of the Sacred Scriptures and of revelation in general makes a presumption for very frequent manifestations of the supernatural in the world. The testimony of ancient and modern history gives evidence for the same presumption. To try and weigh up this evidence would be quite impossible. I can only call attention to the remarkable extent and diversity of these manifestations, and point out the importance of their consideration in forming our judgment on Hagiography. On the other hand our mind must be awake to the dangers of superstition and foolish credulity; but, as Father Chalippe remarks on this very subject, "It is a common failing among men to adopt one extreme in the endeavour to avoid the other . . . to insure themselves against weak credulity they fall into the error of looking upon what is said of the miracles of the saints as fabulous and incredible. The trustworthiness of Hagiography and the historic value of the Legends of the Saints have long been under criticism, and without doubt there is a just and useful sifting of fable from fact; of invention from historic tradition. But when the ruthless upholders of truth cry "*Prævaleat veritas ruat cælum*," and insert the scalpel of "Higher Criticism," they dissipate that atmosphere of strange and radiant beauty which gathers round about the saints. When they begin to sweep the ground with general principles, press the uncertain and dangerous argument of analogy and open out the way to inferences that have no defined boundary, the lamp of truth—even that historic truth they desire to honour—does not shine more brightly, but languishes and grows dim. The writer of the article recognises the beauty of these saintly stories, he recognises their great usefulness, "their beneficent influence exercised for many centuries." Of St Gregory's Dialogues, he says, "The book gave great assistance to the Catholic Cause in Italy and by its account of St Benedict was a chief instrument in the propagation of Benedictinism." Yet in close connection with this comes the jarring assertion that the critic, who shatters these ideal pictures of Christian piety, serves the best interests of religion. Still the critics will cry: "*Prævaleat veritas ruat cælum!*" So be it! But I am sufficiently a Pragmatist to see in the beauty and beneficent

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influence of these legends good evidence that, in the main, truth is underlying them. I will quote from Plato: "Beauty is the Sheen of Truth" against the writer's: "*Amicus Plato, magis amica veritas.*" By all means let the truth be spoken; but in our search for truth, our criticism and attitude of mind must be different from that which I have described as belonging to the "Higher Criticism."

What the canons of criticism should be I will not attempt to formulate; only I will suggest first that whatever canons of criticism we apply to the Lives of the Saints, we should also be able to apply to the miracles recorded in the Sacred Scriptures. And second, that the attitude of a fair mind in this matter is to accept, in general, what comes to us hallowed by tradition, popular recognition, the Church's sanction, implicit or explicit. This does not mean that we pledge our judgment to accept each recorded statement. We can find an illustration in the miracles of Lourdes. The miracles in general we cannot but accept, but it would be difficult to pledge our faith to any one in particular. The fair mind will accept in general and then reject only those recorded wonders which, on examination, it finds good evidence to reject. In this way the search for truth will sift the false from the true and be undoubtedly right. But to have a prejudice against wonderful stories in the lives of the saints, simply because they are wonderful, to have an aversion from the marvellous in this matter, is not, I think, just. We should therefore deprecate criticism which is thus biased. It is well for us to keep in mind an axiom emphasised by Cardinal Newman that to err on the side of credulity is far less dangerous than to err on the side of scepticism. Certainly it will be found that the great fathers and saints of the third and fourth centuries, whom the writer praises as reserved, accepted many wonderful stories, as well as the ages which he calls credulous and superstitious.

I will get a little more closely in touch with the article, and I hope I may without offence be allowed to comment. It gives, in the first place, a brief sketch of the records of the early martyrs, and points out the scantiness of knowledge, owing in part at least to the destruction of the Early Christian books. Notwithstanding this scantiness of knowledge, the

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writer intimates that, under the pressure of popular devotion which called for details, data of the martyrs' lives and deaths "were precisised and developed," and the "gesta Martyrum" thus took form without any other warrant. I cannot but remark that the justice of this inference may be open to question, or at least to modification. Again, an accusation is brought against the Hagiographer because the account he gives may be taken as a "Common of Martyrs." Now such biography may not be very enlightening from an historical point of view, but I do not see that it is misleading or harmful. If I wrote a panegyric for example of St Boniface, Apostle of Germany; and knowing the fact that he personally visited and preached throughout the country, described his weary travel in heat and cold, through woods and over hills; if I spoke of the crowds who came to him; even if I formulated some sermon such as he must have spoken, I think I hardly need be condemned for propagating fable or falsehood any more than the writer of Ruth or Tobias in Sacred Scripture. Especially is this the case when it is manifestly apparent that the account is not an actual record of established fact; as for example when the author—as the article affirms—most naively acknowledges that he is "making up" the life. I set forth this apologetic comment because the writer in the JOURNAL uses this sketch of the "Gesta" to discredit tradition in the subject we are discussing.

The attitude of the Church towards this growing Hagiography is the next point; and the very natural and characteristic reserve of the Early Church is noted, neither condemned nor fully accepted. The writer of the article suggests, however, that it would have been better if the Church had assumed control and checked this development (p. 98). He evidently considers that after the beginning of the seventh century the Church had taken a definite step downwards from the standard of the fifth century. Its critical attitude was decadent, as the period was decadent (p. 100). The ruthless iconoclast of legend is "in line with the *true genius* of the Apostolic and Roman Church" (p. 94). As opposed, I presume, to that erring line of conduct adopted later. I do not wish to be censorious, or in the least to reflect on the writer's piety which I well

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know. But reflecting on the objective text before me I cannot but think the comments on the attitude of the Church, which I have referred to, are not such as I should like to make. The writer sighs for the judicious caution of a Damasus and a Gelasius, and without doubt it was judicious; but if reserve became less in these matters as time went on, so that Pope Hadrian (772—795) admitted the "Acts" into the lessons read in the churches, may we not say the Church was still judicious, recognising that in the main these records of the saints represented an edifying and wonderful truth? In due time she did expunge from the Calendar certain names, and from the lessons certain statements according to the evidence of just criticism. Thus the story of Josaphat and Barlaam has long been put aside. We are content to lose St Pelagia from the fathers of the desert when shown to be a fiction. The Calendar has been revised; and so with judicious caution the Church still acts. The illustration from Edmund Bishop hardly wins me. It may, however, be cognate to the whole matter, and I will comment on it. It is true we are safe from the danger of exaggeration and decadence in that simplicity and severity which Bishop extols in liturgy, and the writer of the article extols in Hagiography, but if we refuse to develop to anything more elaborate we deprive ourselves of much that is useful and beautiful. The Early English Architecture is extremely good and true, and the later decorated style falls into a flamboyance which is often extravagant, but we should lose much if we confined ourselves to the more ancient style. The renaissance falls into a decadence which produced much frivolous and grotesque work, but it also crowned Art with the full radiance of its climax.

I will now come to the writer's treatment of St Gregory and the Dialogues. Here more particularly is the rock of offence as it seems injurious to the venerated name of the great saint. Notwithstanding the author's protest, and I am sure quite beside his intention, the article seems to some at least to be injurious to St Gregory. The argument is elaborated, it seems to me, with a bias towards a foregone conclusion, and there is hardly any point advanced that cannot be countered by a contrary. The conclusion surely is deroga-

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ory to St Gregory, for it leads us to say that St Gregory was unwisely credulous and unable to weigh evidence with critical acumen. Let us follow the argument and see if the writer justifies this "derogation."

In the first place he institutes a comparison between the Popes Damasus and Gelasius, and St Gregory. The former as upholding a just and critical attitude towards the records of the saints; the latter as falling into the decadence of faulty credulity. To my mind this point is unduly emphasised. After all the Gelasian Decree allows the censured "Gesta Martyrum," though with a modifying reflection—and with a comment to the effect that they are not to be sanctioned with the authority of any liturgical use. St Gregory does not diverge from this attitude that I am aware of; and I do not think that because he wrote a beautiful and reflective book in which he gathers together the stories and legends of a recent tradition, the Holy See, in him, should be censured as departing from the better way. His public acts in no way, so far as I know, encourage an injurious credulity. On the contrary we find St Gregory makes a stand against credulity, warning us not to venerate relics without a prudent and moral assurance of their authenticity, without due authority; to do so, he teaches, is to fall into superstition.

Again, surely it is the preconceived plan in the writer's mind that causes him to say "there is a definite note of challenge" to the reputation of the Saints of the East, in the Dialogues of St Gregory on behalf of the reputation of Italy. He was urged to this, the author says, by Sulpicius Severus, who throws down this same gauntlet on behalf of France in his life of St Martin of Tours. The only reason I can think of for this suggestion is, that the Dialogues of Severus begin with extolling the asceticism of the Egyptian monks. But was it not quite natural to set forth the most honoured models of sanctity, viz., those from the East, and by comparing St Martin with them to show that the brightness of his supernatural gifts shine as radiantly as theirs? There is no national challenge. Still more groundless it is to level this accusation against St Gregory. I cannot but think it quite unworthy of that gentle, retiring and refined character—to issue any such note of challenge on behalf of Italy.

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A third point in the argument is that the period into which St Gregory was born was one when "the critical faculty was reduced to a vanishing point," and credulity ran riot. "The air was full of stories of ascetical prowess and miraculous power; credulity was a special mark of the times; St Gregory was a child of his times," and suffered from its faults. To me these phrases characterising the times, and St Gregory as a child of the times, are very conventional and have no great meaning. It is difficult to set credulity as a peculiar characteristic of any age. Take the age of Caesar, or of St Gregory or take the present age. You can affix credulous to each. What can surpass the credulity of our times, when Sir William Crookes, Mr Russel Wallace, Sir Oliver Lodge immerse themselves in the phenomena of Spiritism, if belief in strange wonders is credulity? The writer describes, somewhat startlingly, the foolishness of the period under discussion by saying at that time "it was a fixed principle that holy men and devout monks worked miracles continually." I think (unless you put a grotesque meaning on "continually") we might even take the principle without shame, and certainly modern Hagiography and the cult of the present generation takes it so. We have the life of St Gerard; the Curé of Ars; Sœur Thérèse. Do the accounts of these holy persons differ much from St Gregory's Dialogues? To assert that St Gregory is credulous and unable to sift evidence or appreciate it because he is a child of his times seems to me unwarrantable. Are Crookes, and Wallace, and Lodge to be relegated to the category of those who have no critical faculty? When we speak of a great man I think we may more justly say, he absorbs the virtues and experiences of his age, but throws off its weaknesses and errors, rises above rather than remains a child of the times!

In the next place the writer says that the "testimony on which St Gregory rests for his facts is not the stuff of which history is made." I cannot agree that the four abbots, disciples of St Benedict, are not very fair testimony on which to rely. And why are the "country-folk" to be so readily discredited because they have not polished speech? Folk-lore, if we call this folk-lore, is accountable, I expect, for many true historical pictures. The old proverb is "Vox populi vox Dei." Remember the ac-

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clamations of the populace have been, at least in great measure, the guarantee for the Church to raise many of her subjects to the dignity of "Saint" with public worship. It is hardly for us to brush aside this testimony without hesitation.

Finally the writer proceeds (a little scornfully?) to give instances of miraculous stories from the Dialogues which he seems to consider have some intrinsic absurdity sufficient to disqualify them for belief. Perhaps this point is the most objectionable—if it be objectionable: really the weakest, but perhaps the most likely to leave an impression.

The argument, as set forth, opens out a new discussion too complex and lengthy for this JOURNAL. To some it might mean simply the abolition of the supernatural, for all manifestations of the supernatural from the Resurrection of our Saviour and downwards are considered by some as absurd. There is danger in such a canon of criticism. It is useful to point out and right to acknowledge the untrustworthiness of certain Hagiographic romancing. It is still nevertheless more important not to let criticism run to undue lengths and open out inferences which lead to disaster and loss. Let me repeat that the canon of criticism applied to the Dialogues should be able also to be applied to the Sacred Scriptures. With this in mind I would suggest that the "stocking" of Honoratus is not very widely apart from the Apostle's handkerchief. If St Gregory "features" a wise raven, the writer of III Book of Kings (under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost) also "features" wise ravens who fed Elias by the torrent Carith over against Jordan. If there are what seem strange and whimsical miracles we can find somewhat the same in Sacred Scripture, as for example, when Aaron's rod was changed into a serpent and swallowed the rods of the magicians of Egypt; or when the possessed swine fled over the cliff, and, if I may say so with reverence, how beautifully whimsical is that picture of our Saviour after the Resurrection by the sea shore with the fish broiling on the glowing embers: or the miracle of the stater and the fish. There might be an interesting psycho-historical study on these strange whimsical and grotesque manifestations and miracles! Those of the earlier ages are not without their counterpart in modern times. Some are attested by oath, or witnessed to by evidence

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as worthy of credence as other historical evidence. The Drummer of Tidworth; the Curé of Cidville are well-known instances. We have moreover quite modern testimony to the pranks of the devil, for example his treatment of the holy Curé of Ars: "Vianney! Vianney! thou eater of potatoes!" and there are numbers of similar instances. There is a strange comical vein, if I may so put it, in the tradition of demoniacal manifestation, vide Marlowe's Faust. The phenomena of modern spiritism as recorded for example in "Raymond's" testimony. It would not, I expect, be hard to match the story told by St Gregory of Stephen of Valeria whose hose the devil began to pull off! Granting that some particular details in these stories of St Gregory had been fitted in and polished up in the handing down of them, yet *substantially* they may be true. We might, perhaps, make the same supposition of the Book of Tobias and yet leave its divine authority intact. The story of the thief, the writer says, reminds us of the epic story of Rikki-Tikki. The inference is that as one is a fable so is the other. I refer to this particular, because I think the argument, or insinuation, from analogy is much used by critics of Hagiography. It is an unsafe and unfair argument. I will only point out in support of this, how to compare great things with small, from analogy it is argued that as Krishna is the great "Initiate" of the East and Orpheus of the West, so Christ is the last great "Initiate" yet even as they, only to be supplanted by a later and more excellent "Initiate" to come. This style of argument is used in a hundred ways in regard to legends of the Saints. For example, we find in Pagan lore the fountain heads of streams are held to be sacred; in Hagiography we find them sacred to the Saints, and it is argued that this is but an echo of the Pagan lore. I fancy there is some secret philosophy in these similitudes if we could fathom it! Anyway there would not be false coin if there were not true.

I will make one more reflection on the incidents of St Benedict's life mentioned by the writer as unworthy of belief; e.g., the wise raven, the devil sitting on the stone, etc. I might remark if the saint were meant to perceive that the devil held the stone fast, what more simple and natural than to see the devil sitting on it? But if we reject these stories because of

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their intrinsic character, and lack of evidence, we must also eliminate the little black boy who led the monk from choir; the little black bird that flitted to and fro when an evil temptation came to St Benedict. Why not, too, the beautiful story of the storm that at the prayer of St Scholastica ensured that night of heavenly discourse? Why not the mending of the sieve, or the Patriarch's holy death, or any other thing? Are we thus to sift and sift till but the bare name and the posthumous work of the saint remains? If truth requires it, well, yes! but I rather think both truth and beauty vanish.

I fear I have been long and tedious. I hope I have not deserved the name of "obscurantist." By all means let us have criticism that serves a good cause, but let us beware of being fascinated by a love of it, and so jump beyond our evidences in pursuit of discoveries. Dufourcq I do not know. To comment on Delehaye may be a presumption, but in manner and matter I think he is not always illuminating or satisfactory. Even that hagiographic heresy mentioned in the article is not altogether just. I think that piety, dignity, reputation, are something to mark the man as worthy of credit; and perhaps we may add that the Dove whispering into St Gregory's ear would do something to enlighten him even in the composition of his Dialogues. Duchesne is a great scholar, a worthy and loyal priest, he is a great iconoclast of legend; but I would remind our readers—and I say it without the least breath of uncharity—that his "History of the Church" was condemned. In criticism let us beware of too much generalisation; yet I will close these pages with generalisation—not my own.

M. de la Fontaine said that the love of the marvellous is the ancient malady of mankind; Father Chalippe replies: "It would perhaps be more accurate to say, that this love of the marvellous is a remainder of their original greatness." Dr Hedley wrote long ago in this JOURNAL (Vol. IV.) insisting with Cardinal Newman (Miracles cap. IV.) "that an a priori incredulity as to ecclesiastical miracles is a fault; that if we believe that, as Christians, we are living under an extraordinary and supernatural dispensation, we shall in mere consistency be disposed to treat even the report of miraculous occurrences with seriousness from our faith in a present power adequate to their production. Nay, we shall feel that after the Incarnation no miracle can be too great, nothing strange or marvellous, nothing beyond expectation." J.A.W.

"THE FIRST INDIVIDUAL IN HISTORY"

THE work on which the Egypt Exploration Society is now engaged at Tell el Amarna, the site of Pharaoh Amenhotep IV's capital, has an interest for others besides Egyptologists. The unorthodox activities of that enigmatic and ill-fated monarch appeal to specialists in racial, artistic and philosophical origins, and involve or suggest relations with Minoan culture and Hebrew history. The following sketch is an attempt to indicate some of these points of interest.

Among the ruling houses which have helped by their genius and success to justify hereditary monarchy, the Eighteenth Dynasty¹ of Egypt ranks with the highest. As the numbering implies, its princes had a long series of predecessors, but their advent opened a new era. The early monarchs freed their country from a detested foreign occupation, and over-ran Palestine and Syria. In the process they centralised and militarised the government, dealing with the hereditary local nobles of Egypt as Richelieu did with those of France.

Ahmes I, the Alfred, Hatshepsu, the Elizabeth, and Thothmes III, the Napoleon, of Egyptian history, to name only three, left the results of their rule to be enjoyed by Amenhotep III, whom humanising Egyptologists call "the Magnificent." In his day there were peace and prosperity along the six hundred miles of river valley which constitutes Egypt. Allegiance and tribute was sent without hesitation from Nubia, Syria, Palestine and Cyprus. Ambassadors from Babylonia and Assyria courted the favour of the "Son of the Sun," and sycophantic envoys from the Mittannian king asked for gifts of the gold "which is as dust in thy land, my brother." The citizens of Thebes had plenty of strange costumes and unfamiliar features to interest them. There were princely hostages from conquered kingdoms, and one foreign wife of Amen-

¹ The reckoning by dynasties is useful in the absence of exact dating in ancient Egypt and the conflicting superabundance of it among modern chronologists. However, all the latter agree in placing the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty about 1600 B.C. and Amen-hotep IV at about 1400.

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hotep brought 317 chief maid servants with her. Phoenician galleys and "ships of Keftiu" moored alongside the Theban wharves with their cargoes of Lebanonian cedar and Kretan ware. The

"Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine
With a cargo of ivory
And apes and peacocks
Sandal wood, cedar wood and sweet white wine,

must, if it sailed on any but imaginary seas, have passed down the Nile by the canal which bore Hatshepsu's vessels to the Red Sea.

Above all, the royal pastime or duty of temple-building flourished, for the wealth and energy formerly absorbed by war, were now turned to architecture. This note of Eighteenth Dynasty imperialism requires some extension even though it leads straight to the tangled subject of Egyptian religion. The chief beneficiary of the Asiatic conquests was Amen the god of Thebes. Insignificant when Memphis was the capital, and not of special importance during the twelfth dynasty, he rose to prominence when the rulers of his city freed Egypt and established the Empire. To his devotees the operation was naturally viewed in reverse. He had caused Thebes to be supreme and the rulers of Thebes to be the rulers of the world. Him, therefore, the Eighteenth Dynasty Pharaohs delighted to honour. He was given Syrian towns as personal estates, and to him went large shares of the plunder and tribute, and on the temple walls raised to him by the thousands of Syrian slaves were pictured the victories he had given to his people. Identified with Ra the solar god, who daily passed in splendour in Matet his sacred boat before the eyes of all Egypt he became national instead of tribal, and the human body with the hawk's head of Ra, or crowned with the two feathers of Amen was blazoned on every city while other tribal, animal and nature gods and the deities of the future life took a secondary place. To please his wife, Queen Tyi, Amen-hotep III ("the Peace of Amen") showed favour to Aten, the Disc of the Sun. But this and similar attentions to other divinities were only

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parerga, and Amen remained supreme. At last in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, six years after associating the son of Tyi with him on the throne, Amen-hotep the Magnificent died, and his mummy was laid where

amid the secular gloom
Of some far-reaching rock built tomb
The nameless generations sleep.

His son, Amen-hotep IV, was apparently about fifteen years old when his sole rule began, but fifteen is almost maturity in Egypt, and although the Queen-Mother seems to have had great influence, the king was probably fully responsible for what followed. There may have been some uneasiness in the temple-courts of Amen-Ra at Tyi's devotion to Aten, but the uneasiness changed to consternation when the new king openly proclaimed his views. What strange twist in his brain caused the violent innovation can at present be only guessed at, or solved by psychoanalysts who rationalise Henry VIII's matrimonial ventures and explain *Hamlet* as an effervescence of Shakespeare's Oedipus complex. The influence of Tyi, some foreign ancestral blood, a profound belief in monotheism, a political move against the growing power of the priesthood of Amen, a revolt against the conventionality of the art and religion of his day, the desire of founding a political religion which should appeal equally to his Nubian, Egyptian and Syrian subjects, or pure insanity, have all been suggested. But whatever personal motive, or palace or temple intrigue may be hidden behind the official records, the latter have a plain and startling story to tell. The worship of Amen is proscribed, his name cut out of inscriptions, and his place usurped by Aten. The reformer did not shrink from the painful and unfilial duty of mutilating his father's name. His own, he simply changed from Amen-hotep to Akhen-aten ("Pleasing to the Disc.")

But the reform was much more than the substitution of one divinity for another. All the other gods suffered with Amen. Aten was not only placed above them, but declared to be the only god, and there were none beside or below him. Either before or after this dogma was promulgated Akhen-aten

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took a further measure and deserted and degraded not only Amen but the city of Amen also. He left Thebes with all its trophies of his forefathers and memories of their Amen worship and built a new habitation for himself and for Aten. At a spot roughly half-way between Thebes and Memphis where the village of Tell el Amarna stands to-day, he marked out the boundaries of his new and uncontaminated capital. Fourteen of these boundary stelae have been found.

Here he set up his court; hither came his followers; and here he was free to develop his philosophy and to dictate or allow experiments in art. Workmen came to build the temple of Aten, the palace of the king, and the houses of the courtiers, and a town sprang up laid out in straight lines with open spaces. It received the name of Akhet-aton—"the glory of the Disc."

One idea of the older religion remained as not incompatible with the new worship, and to it we owe most of our knowledge of the new religion and of life in its centre. This surviving relic was belief in immortality and bodily resurrection, and so the king and his courtiers made themselves tombs in the immemorial fashion and on their walls, pictures of ceremonies processions, audiences and banquets.

Details of the royal household indicate a happy family life. The queen, Nefertiti, and his six daughters, accompany the king when he bestows gifts to his courtiers or rides out in his chariot. The whole atmosphere of Akhet-aten is one of joyous simplicity.

The style of these pictures is as new as the cult. There is more freedom, and naturalism. A decorated pavement in the king's palace represents a rectangular lake full of fishes and lotus flowers; round its margin are plants amid which birds and animals are in full movement. The whole is richly coloured and the forms are free and graceful. It is in portraiture, however, that the greatest departure from convention occurs. The early statues and pictures of Akhen-aten differ but slightly from those of his father. The later ones after his conversion are naturalistic to the point of caricature. A long narrow head, aquiline nose, pointed chin and thin neck replace the regular and idealised features of Egyptian royalties.

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How did the government of the country fare during the schism? The Pharaoh's authority was more than nominal, and apparently all the chief ministers accompanied him, as converts, to Akhet-aten. As to Egyptian dependencies in Syria a discovery at Tell el Amarna in 1887 furnishes an amount of information surprising in its amount and content. In a low vaulted brick room was found the foreign office correspondence of Akhen-aten and of his father's later years—some three hundred letters—from Egyptian governors and Syrian chieftains, and the great kings of Assyria and Babylonia.¹ They open to us the world politics of the fifteenth century B.C. The first revelation was the language in which they were written. It was not in hieroglyphic Egyptian on papyrus, but in Babylonian cuneiform on clay tablets. Five hundred years before the Eighteenth Dynasty, Khammurabi of Babylon had made Palestine part of his empire and the "proto-semites" retained the impress of his culture. (Possibly the Babylonian tinge is due to the conquests of Sargon of Akkad and his son Naram Sin and centuries before Khammurabi).

The letters now scattered in various collections have been carefully edited and analysed. Under skilful treatment they show the unquestioned supremacy of Amen-hotep III, then the beginning of serious trouble under the heretic king. Invasion begins, one by one the Syrian chiefs revolt, they intrigue with and against each other, sending accusations and protestations of loyalty to Egypt. The Egyptian governors ask for forces, and apparently Akhen-aten takes no notice. First North Syria and then Palestine are lost from the Empire, and still Akhen-aten makes no effort. The careers and plots of different chiefs can be traced and enough uncertainty remains to make the reconstruction of events a fascinating problem. A more important question arises from the name of some of the invaders of South Palestine. These are a nomad people—the Khabiri. Are these to be identified with the Hebrews and have we in the Tell el Amarna letters the Egyptian and Canaanite version of Joshua's conquest? The chief objection is the traditional

¹ The story of the discovery is one of the tragedies of archaeology. Found by natives, rejected as forgeries and damaged by being hawked about in sacks, their value was recognized only after considerable dispersal.

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assignment of the oppression and the exodus to the reigns of Rameses II and Merenptah who lived 200 years later than Akhen-aten. On the other hand there is the famous inscription of Merenptah which refers to the Israelites as settled in South Palestine.

Akhen-aten's chief claim on our interest has been left to the last. What exactly did the new worship mean to its founder? The name Aten as a divinity was an old one, used of Ra when regarded as the solar disc. But Akhen-aten obviously endowed it with a new meaning. It seems that he conceived of Aten as a creative energy, manifested in and radiating from the sun. All his representations of Aten are a simple circle with rays stretching to the earth and terminating in hands giving benediction or holding the symbol of life. Still, there is a distinction made between this divinity and the material sun, so the cult cannot be classified as sun worship. Two long hymns to Aten survive on the walls of the courtiers' tombs, in which the daily course of the sun and its beneficent influence on all nature are described. Some strophes or lines have often been pointed out as parallel to the 102nd Psalm. Yet they are only coincidences inevitable to any descriptions of creative or nourishing influences in nature.

The fate of the new cult is written plainly on the deserted site of Akhet-aten. While the empire was crumbling away, discontent among the people must have been added to the indignation of the priesthood of Amen. The heretic king struggled for some nineteen years against the rising tide of opposition and then his health, never strong if we may judge from his portraits, failed and he was laid in the tomb he had built in the cliffs that circle the city. His children were all daughters, and two sons-in-law succeeded him and then the government returned to Thebes and the reaction triumphed completely.

He has found admirers in modern times, of whom one invented and others endorsed the phrase used as a title to this paper.¹ Others of equal authority deny any merit to his individuality or else refuse to admit the priority. However, he is the earliest individual in lay history whose character and policy have been the subject of much discussion. May further light be thrown on him by the results of the present excavations.

¹ In an entertaining set of views on "the six greatest men in history," now appearing in a popular magazine, Akhen-aten gains a *proxime accessit* from Sir Oliver Lodge.

OBITUARY

DOM WULSTAN BARNETT

THE Ampleforth "Familia" has this year lost one of its elderly Fathers by the death of Dom Wulstan Barnett. It may be said of him that all his life as a youth, a monk, and a Priest, he was of a quiet and retiring nature, owing partly to a certain diffidence in himself and partly to a defect of hearing, the result of an illness of typhus fever when he was but seven years of age. He was not, however, without a genial sense of humour.

He was born at York in 1847, but soon afterwards removed with his parents to Leith, in Scotland. On account of his delicacy of health he was at first kept at home. He was a notably pious boy, as the members of his family agree in testifying. Before he was ten years of age he had learnt his Catechism, and had imbibed a simplicity and fervour of faith that remained characteristic of him all his days. A story survives of how he once disputed with a little Presbyterian of his own age about the existence of Purgatory. "I can prove to you," he said, "that there *is* such a place, for I have got a picture of it in my room," and he straightway ran and fetched it.

At ten years of age he went to Ampleforth, whither two of his brothers had already preceded him. He was laborious and painstaking in studies, while in the performance of duties he developed an exactness and even a scrupulosity which he afterwards carried into his monastic and his priestly life.

In 1865 he took the Benedictine habit at Belmont, having among his contemporaries His Eminence Cardinal Gasquet, Abbot Burge and Abbot Cummins, who still happily survive. He was ordained on March 8th, 1874, and very soon proceeded to the work of the mission. He was sent as assistant to Abbot Clifton at Workington in Cumberland, and there he remained for seventeen years. The Abbot was already an elderly man, brought up under conditions differing from those with which a younger generation of monks was acquainted, but it must be said to the credit and virtue of Dom Wulstan that, by his tact and reverential spirit of obedience he brought it about that the two lived and worked together not only in friendliness,

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but rather as father and son. It was noticeable in after years how faithfully "Mr" (that was the prefix in those days) Barnett had taken "Mr Clifton" as his model and had grown into his ways. It was during this period that, mainly through Dom Wulstan's industry a chapel was opened at Harrington, and this has since developed into a separate parish with church and house complete.

In 1891 he was transferred to Warwick Bridge in the beautiful valley of the Eden near Carlisle, as assistant to Dom Stanislaus Giles. On the death of the latter in 1893 he became Rector, and continued as such for twenty-five years. Seeing that the Catholics in Brampton, a quaint old township some four miles east of Warwick Bridge, were seldom able to hear Mass, he rented a small room there which he playfully called the "Brompton Oratory," and said Mass in it regularly once a month. This little chapel is still maintained and was generously supported by Robert Ormston Lamb of Hayton House until his death.

For ten years Dom Barnett fulfilled all the duties of his extensive parish by himself, but in 1904 Dom Maurus Bluté came to help him, followed by Dom Jerome Pearson (1907), Dom Hildebrand Dawes (1909), Dom Gerard Blackmore (1914), and in 1917 by Dom Sigebert Cody. By this time he felt the feebleness of old age coming upon him, and he retired to the place of his first missionary efforts at Workington. His departure was the occasion of expressions of much regret on the part of all in the neighbourhood. The Protestants themselves presented him with a watch. He had, however, only a short respite. A fatal illness of the heart came upon him, and on the 7th June, 1922, he died somewhat suddenly in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of St Paul at Musselburgh. The Sisters who nursed him say how greatly they were edified by him and how they felt his loss as a personal one to themselves.

He was buried at Warwick Bridge on Friday, 9th June, close to the graves of his two immediate predecessors, Dom Stanislaus Giles and Dom Wilfrid Ryan, in a spot at the foot of the cemetery cross which he had himself chosen for his last resting place. Fr Abbot of Ampleforth sang the Requiem Mass. Fr Abbot in a short address to the people before giving

Obituary

the Absolutions, gave expression to the feelings of sorrow in the hearts of all present both Catholic and non-Catholic. One Protestant had said that the people of the village felt as if they had lost a father; this being so, with how much more reason could the members of the congregation say sincerely that they had lost a faithful Pastor and friend. May he rest in peace.

JOHN S. CODY, O.S.B.

NOTE ON THE PARISH OF WARWICK BRIDGE

AMONGST the papers left behind by Father Barnett was a memorandum in his own writing which he evidently meant as a record worthy of preservation in Benedictine Annals. Perhaps THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL is a suitable place for its insertion. It is copied from Fr Allanson's Memoirs and contains the following:

"The Warwick family of Warwick Hall" (who, like the Howards of Corby, had always preserved the Faith in the district of Warwick Bridge) "has furnished the Benedictines with one member of the Order, who for a term of years served his own family as Chaplain until his election to the Priorship of St Gregory's at the Chapter in 1729.* From that period the family was served by the Secular Clergy until 1764, when the Benedictines began again to serve at Warwick Hall. At that time Francis Warwick, Esq., the last male descendant of the family, who had married Jane, daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, and had no issue, was advanced in years, and on his death in 1772 the family property passed to his sister Anne, who was never married, for her life, and on her death it had to pass to her cousin, a Protestant clergyman. Mrs Jane Warwick continued to reside with Miss Anne Warwick at the Hall until her death 1774, when she removed to Warwick Cottage and had the Priest to reside with her as long as she lived" (she died in 1788) "Miss Anne left £800 for a Foundation for the Priest at Warwick Bridge, and Mrs Jane Warwick left Warwick Cottage to the Priest for his residence. Previous to this, Fr Anselm Bolas, the incumbent, had purchased land in 1782 to the value of £360, and had taken up £150 of the fund of the place to enable him to complete the purchase. Fr Bernard Ryding, his successor, purchased some land in 1802,

* Three of the Howards became Benedictines, viz.:
 Thomas Augustine Howard, who was President-General 1697—1701, and died in 1718.
 William Joseph Howard, who died in 1733.
 John Placid Howard, who was President-General in 1753, and died in 1766.

Note on the Parish of Warwick Bridge

and Provincial Lacon advanced £627 of the funds of the place to pay for it. These premises had long been neglected, and the cottages on the property were in a state of dilapidation and were a continued drain upon the income of the Priest.

When Fr Wilfrid Ryan was appointed Incumbent in 1838, as a good opportunity of disposing of the land and houses to advantage presented itself, he obtained the consent of Provincial Brewer to sell the property to Mr Howard of Corby, reserving for himself and his successors five acres of land, upon which he erected a good house and an elegant little chapel at the cost of £2,586. Notwithstanding this outlay, he contrived by his good management to accomplish the whole and leave the income of the place greater than it was when he first entered upon his arduous undertaking."

LIST OF INCUMBENTS

Warwick Hall—

- 1720—1729 Dom Basil Warwick. Died 1732.
 1764—1765 Dom Philip Jefferson. Died 1776.
 1765—1774 Dom Ambrose Kaye. He removed to Warwick Bridge.

Warwick Bridge—

- 1774—1777. Dom Ambrose Kaye. Died 1777, and buried in the cemetery of the ancient Catholic Church at Warwick.
 1777—1797. Dom Anselm Bolas. Buried in the same grave as the above. A lettered headstone marks their resting place.
 1797—1834. Dom Bernard Ryding. Died at Ampleforth, 1841
 1834—1838. Dom Vincent Dale. Died at old St Mary's, Liverpool, 1847.
 1838—1877. Dom Wilfrid Ryan.
 1877—1891. Dom Stanislaus Giles.
 1891—1918. Dom Wulstan Barnett.

NOTES

THE celebration in honour of Father Abbot's double Jubilee—his fiftieth year in the habit of Saint Benedict and his twenty-fifth as Superior at Ampleforth—was arranged to coincide with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church on August 1st. Both jubilees were thereby slightly anticipated, but it was a happy idea to associate with Father Abbot the inauguration of so notable a development. It will be a fitting monument of his life and rule at Ampleforth. This is hardly the place to review Father Abbot's work. Let it suffice to say that Ampleforth has flourished under his guidance. He himself attributed the measure of his success to his constant endeavour to understand his subjects. But it has been more than an endeavour. He has achieved what he essayed. The highest praise a Superior can receive is re-election to office, and Father Abbot has been three times re-elected by his brethren. Need more be said? *Ad multos annos.*



IN the afternoon of Monday, July 31st, the Archbishop of Liverpool was received at Ampleforth, and this function was followed, a few hours later, by the reception of Cardinal Bourne. A detachment of the School O.T.C. lined the route from the Abbey gates to the front drive, where a guard of honour was drawn up. After inspecting the guard, his Eminence was met at the door with the customary ceremonies, the choir singing Vittoria's "Ecce Sacerdos." Later the Cardinal was welcomed by the School and spoke briefly to them in reply. After dinner a concert was given in the theatre by the School Musical Society.



ON Tuesday morning, August 1st, Father Abbot sung Pontifical High Mass coram Cardinali. The Mass was Vittoria's "O Quam Gloriosum," and the Agnus Dei was taken from the Mass "Quam Pulchri Sunt," also by Vittoria. At the Offertory was sung de Pearsall's "Salve Regina." At the con-



Photo by Kettle, Scarborough

THE RECEPTION OF CARDINAL BOURNE, JULY 31st

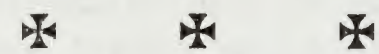


Photo by Kettle, Scarborough

THE RECEPTION OF CARDINAL BOURNE, JULY 31st

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clusion of the Mass an autograph letter addressed to Father Abbot by the Pope was read by Cardinal Bourne, and an address was presented to him by the Community. After a short interval the Cardinal vested and, accompanied by the guard of honour, went in procession with the School, Community and visitors to the site of the new church. Here the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone was duly carried out.



At the luncheon Cardinal Bourne spoke in the kindest terms of Father Abbot's work for the Church in England. It was not only his own Community that owed him much, but the numerous Communities of religious women whose guide and mentor he had been. The secular clergy owed Father Abbot a debt which His Eminence wished publicly to acknowledge. Father Abbot had done more than any other living man to put the Divine Office into its proper place in the lives of English priests. The body of Catholic laymen was being constantly strengthened by a steady stream of practical Catholics educated in a school of which Father Abbot might justly be proud.

Father Abbot Cummins, in proposing the health of the Cardinal, spoke of his eminent public services, of the sense of security which the Catholic body felt in the dignified leadership of His Eminence who was both a prince of the Church and a true patriot. Father Abbot Burge proposed the health of the Archbishop of Liverpool who replied in a playful speech of much good humour.



The following is the text, with an English version, of the autograph letter addressed by His Holiness Pope Pius XI to the Abbot of Ampleforth.

“ Al diletto figlio Osualdo Smith, O.S.B., Abbate della Badia di S. Lorenzo.

Diletto Figlio

La ricorrenza delle tue prossime feste giubilari che seguiranno il felice compimento di cinquanta anni di vita religiosa e di ben cinque lustri trascorsi ininterrottamente nell' alto e delicato ufficio di Super-

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iore di codesta insigne Abbazia. Ci porgono o diletto figlio, una propizia quanto desiderata occasione di inviarti cogli auguri e lecongratulations piu cordiali, anche l'espressione della Nostra paterna benevolenza.

Se Noi pensiamo infatti alle belle doti che adornano l'animo tuo e alla giusta fama di eminente studioso che ti sapesti guadagnare col culto indefesso delle scienze, Noi non possiamo che trarne motivo di legittima e santa compiacenza. Ma un conforto tutto speciale Ci viene dal sapere come gli studi prediletti non ti abbiano impedito di attendere, con molta gloria di Dio, anche al sublime ministero delle anime, assumendo la direzione spirituale di non poche comunità religiose e di dedicarti in modo particolare con tenace volontà e fervido amore a perseguire il consolante sviluppo di codesta Abbazia di cui oggi si onora l'intera Congregazione Anglo-Benedettina, alle quale con molta saviezza e prudenza degnamente presiedi.

Ben di cuore quindi, O diletto figlio, in così lieta circostanza Noi t'impartiamo l'Apostolica Benedizione perche ti sia di conforto in questo sereno crepuscolo della tua vita terrena è richiami sul tuo capo venerando abbondante copia di grazie e i piu eletti favori celesti.

Roma, dal Vaticano, li 17 Giugno, 1922.

PIUS P.P. XI.

[ENGLISH VERSION]

To Our Beloved Son Oswald Smith, O.S.B., Abbot of the Abbey of St Lawrence.

Beloved Son,

The celebration of your jubilee, which marks the happy fulfilment of fifty years of religious life, and twenty-five years passed without break in the responsible and difficult position of Superior of this renowned Abbey, is at hand. This occasion offers to Us, beloved son, a fortunate and dearly-desired opportunity of sending you, with this expression of Our paternal goodwill, cordial wishes and congratulations. The thought of your admirable endowments of mind, and of the just fame which by your unwearied pursuit of learning you have won, cannot fail to be to Us a source of true and holy satisfaction.

Most especially, however, are We consoled by the knowledge that your beloved studies have not prevented you from engaging, to the great glory of God, in the sublime work of ministering to souls, by undertaking the spiritual direction of not a few religious communities. Nor have they hindered you from devoting yourself especially, with a steadfast purpose and with fervent love, to the gratifying development of that Abbey which is to-day an honour to the whole English Benedictine Congregation, over which with so much wisdom and prudence you worthily preside.

Most cordially, therefore, beloved son, do We, on such a happy occasion, impart to you the Apostolic Benediction. May it be a

Notes

comfort to you in this the evening of your earthly life, and draw down upon your venerable head abundant riches of grace and the choicest favours of heaven.

Rome, from the Vatican, June 17th, 1922.

PIUS P.P. XI.

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THE invitations to Father Abbot's jubilee were confined to a few prelates and members of the Ampleforth Society. The Society took the opportunity of presenting Father Abbot with a handsome cheque. The following is a list of the visitors :

Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Lamus, Abbot McDonald, Monsignor Jackman, Father O'Connor, s.j., Dom Bede Cox, Captain Abney-Hastings, Mr J. Ainscough, Mr J. G. Blackledge, Mr H. Barton, Mr R. Barton, Mr J. L. Browne, Mr E. J. Bagshawe, Dr W. A. Bradley, Mr G. C. Chamberlain, Mr C. M. Conroy, Captain G. H. Chamberlain, Captain G. Crean, Mr O. L. Chamberlain, Mr C. W. Clarke, Mr T. A. Caffrey, Dr J. Dawes, Dr E. Dawes, Mr J. Dunbar, Mr J. Fishwick, Mr E. F. Forster, Mr W. Fairfax-Cholmeley, Mr W. C. Goodall, Mr G. Gilbert Scott, Mr. V. S. Gosling, Mr H. Greenwood, Mr A. B. Gibbons, Mr P. E. Gibbons, Mr B. W. Harding, Mr F. S. Heywood, Mr A. J. Hansom, Mr L. Hayes, Mr F. W. Hesketh, Mr Shane Lesle, Mr M. K. Livingstone, Mr M. Liddell, Mr L. V. Milburn, Mr G. MacDermott, Mr J. Marshall, Mr J. C. Pike, Mr J. W. H. Pike, Dr J. F. Porter, Mr H. C. Quinn, Mr J. P. Raby, Commander M. A. Regan, Dr B. Robinson, Mr J. P. Rochford, Mr B. Rochford, Mr C. Robinson, W. Rooke-Ley, Mr W. Swarbreck, Mr J. M. Tucker, Mr J. D. Telfener, Mr S. M. Vanheems, Mr. G. A. Vetch, Mr M. Worthy, Mr A. Williams, Mr H. Weissenberg, Mr B. Wright.

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OUR congratulations are due to Father Abbot's co-jubilarians Dom Denis Firth, Dom Dunstan Flanagan and Dom Theodore Turner. We ought also to record the pleasure with which Ampleforth welcomed Dom Bede Cox of Downside who joined the noviciate at Belmont in 1872 with Father Abbot.

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IN the contents list of our last number the article on Holme Eden Abbey was erroneously attributed to Abbot Cummins. The author was Dom Sigebert Cody, from whose pen we print a memoir of Dom Wulstan Barnett and to whom we tender our apologies.

The Ampleforth Journal

THE contribution of Dom Anselm Wilson which we print in this number was intended by him for the last issue, but arrived too late for insertion.

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WE offer the newly-elected Abbot of Downside, Dom Leander Ramsay, the respectful and best wishes of all at Ampleforth.

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As we write the new church is beginning to appear above ground. The average depth of the foundations is eighteen feet. While their solidity must relieve our successors of anxiety, fiscally regarded they are a tragic tax upon a fine site. The contract for the Church and the completion of the Preparatory School is in the hands of Messrs. Holloway Brothers, London.

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THE installation of a system of central heating and electricity has been begun by Messrs Haden and has made steady progress. It will involve the rebuilding of part of the servants' yard and the transference of our means of transport elsewhere. In preparation for this a garage is being built in the space between the large greenhouse and the workshops opening directly on to the road. The domestic arrangements are also being improved by an extension to the kitchen and sculleries.

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CAN any of our readers tell us anything of Thomas Ampulforth, Prior of St Michael's, and St Felix Ramburgh, Suffolk, 1412—1417? Ramburgh was a cell of St Mary's, York.



Photo by Kettle, Scarborough

THE PROCESSION TO THE SITE OF THE NEW CHURCH, AUGUST 1st



Photo by Kettle, Scarborough

THE PROCESSION TO THE SITE OF THE NEW CHURCH, AUGUST 1st

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Christ the Life of the Soul: Spiritual Conferences. BY D. COLUMBA MARMION, Abbot of Maredsous. (Sands & Co., London and Edinburgh.)

THE learned Abbot of Maredsous gives us a substantial volume of mystic theology drawn from the Gospels and monastic tradition, evidently the fruit of much study and prayer ripened by frequent conference. We have found the chapters on the Divine Office and Prayer specially interesting, but the whole book repays careful reading, abounding as it does in lofty and beautiful thoughts, tending to form spiritual characters solid, simple, devout and deep. Free from discouraging complexity and from multiplicity of detail it carries us back as Cardinal Bourne writes, to a wider and more wholesome tradition and should prove useful to the rapidly increasing number of souls that are seeking more intimate union with God.

A spiritual book praised by two Cardinals and a Pope needs no further commendation; yet dare we confess to some disappointment. Those who have followed Abbot Marmion's retreats may expect and will certainly miss the vivacity and brilliance, and the humane humour that mingled with the gravity and genuine piety of his spoken discourses. It is a full-bodied beverage that is offered, stimulating and sustaining, but the sparkle has gone out of the wine. Unfortunately we have not here the finished conferences of an English-speaking scholar, but notes made from memory by several hands, obviously translated from the French and printed abroad with foreign punctuation. The volume is enriched by a good index, but it would be vastly improved by condensation and the elimination of the repetitions and redundancy of the spoken word. It is a pity that it has not been better prepared for publication; more literary grace would have added to its worth and made it more likely to live.

J.I.C.

Treasury of Indulgences. BY M. P. DONELAN. (B. Herder). 158 pp. Cloth 1s. 6d.

IN the new Code of Canon Law we are urged to "make much of Indulgences or the remission before God of the temporal punishment due to sin," and this booklet will help considerably to propagate both the theory and practice. On pages 26 and 27 we notice the author retains the view that only the owner of a Rosary can gain indulgences by using it. In view of Canon 924 § 2 this now seems obsolete, and Fr Arregui, S.J., in his "Summarium Theologiae Moralis" in commenting on this Canon expressly says: "The indulgences do not cease if indulgenced articles are given or lent to another, even after anyone has used them to gain the indulgences."

G.S.

The Ampleforth Journal

The Life of Cornelia Connelly, 1809-1879, Foundress of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus. BY A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1922).

History tells of an English princess who, with her husband's consent, left him to become a nun; how the king, changing his mind, tried first through a bishop and then by force to reclaim his wife, and how she fled for safety to the Fen-land where, at Ely, she founded an Abbey that exists in some form to this day. More strange and tragic than St Etheldreda's were the fortunes of the Foundress of the Holy Child nuns. An American slave-holder, to begin with, a clergyman's wife and the happy mother of young children she was persuaded by her husband after their conversion, and very reluctantly at first, to consent to separation confirmed by vow so as to free him to receive sacred orders. The Holy See departs sometimes from usual precautions and prevision, guided in this case by Divine Providence, as who can doubt from the issue? Bishops and the Pope next encouraged Cornelia Connelly to found an educational institute in England adapted to new needs and higher standards. It was the tragedy of her life that whilst engaged in this arduous task with its difficulties and disappointments she had to face her husband's apostacy from the priesthood followed by attempts to reclaim his wife before the English Courts, and then his seizure of their children and their consequent loss to the Faith. That a nascent community should survive such blows and the inevitable scandal resulting, that it should develop as the Society of the Holy Child has since done, clearly shows the hand of God and the strong character of its Foundress. In such unique trials, and in conflicts with lay and clerical opponents, in the defection of friends and the failure of early foundations, in suspicion of superiors and delayed approval of the Holy See, was Mother Connelly's constancy tested and her virtue tempered.

Her life is a lesson in God's ways of dealing with chosen souls. "Must thou char the wood ere Thou canst limn with it?" She passed away without seeing her work fully consolidated, but not before she had founded a Congregation with a most useful purpose and a very distinct spirit.

A pioneer in women's education, Cornelia Connelly was clear-sighted to recognise changing ideas and the need of new methods and firm enough to push them through in spite of older prejudices. She established Convents and Schools that still carry on her work, and rank high in the educational world. In its final form her Society was framed on Jesuit lines, she believed herself to be St. Ignatius's true daughter, and his spirit to be in her rule, she placed her children under the particular guidance of his sons (p. 244); yet her school-life was by no means modelled on what are thought to be Jesuit methods—it was something to have been free from traditional ways of management imported from the Continent; her earlier aspirations seem to have been towards a different vocation, and signs are not wanting in her own life

Notices of Books

and devotions, if not in her rule, of a craving for more monastic ideals. "She disapproved of too minute direction in the matter of prayer" (p. 234). "She used to tell the Sisters that the spirit of St. Gertrude was most in accordance with the one she wished to see them imbibe, because it was formed on the liturgy of the Church" (p. 245). These are hardly Jesuit excellencies. Perhaps her views altered as her institute developed; perhaps the distinction is often exaggerated between Active and Contemplative Orders.

In the volume before us a difficult tale has been told with candour and discretion, and a drama of religious experience unfolded with the added interest of familiar personages and scenes, in our own country and in modern times. The biography is a very human book, a natural character, and its weaknesses showing through, but transformed, corrected, and spiritualised; the whole displaying well the variety of God's dealings with souls. Mother Connelly was a wonderful woman, one of those strong, brave women, mostly Foundresses, but not all religious and not all Frenchwomen, who illustrated in the nineteenth century the feminist movement within the Church.

J.I.C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Story of Lord Mount Stephen. Keith Morris. 1s. Wm. Stephens, Ltd.

A Cavalry Chaplain. By Henry C. Day, S.J., M.C. Heath, Cranton, Ltd., London. 7s. 6d. net.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Douai Magazine, The Bradford Magazine, The Downside Review, The Ratcliffian, The Baeda, The Pauline, The Sedberghian, The Peterite, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Cottonian, The Ushaw Magazine, The Anselmian, St. Augustine's Ramsgate Magazine.

PART II
THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

SCHOOL OFFICIALS

THE following were the School officials for the Summer Term

Head Monitor C. E. G. Cary-Elwes

Monitors T. M. Wright; G. P. Cronk, W. J. Roach,
A. F. Pearson, K. G. R. Bagshawe, L. P.
Twomey, N. A. Geldart, H. V. Dunbar.

Captain of the Games N. A. Geldart

Games Committee N. A. Geldart, J. B. Ainscough, H. V. Dunbar,
P. E. Hodge

Librarians of the Upper Library W. J. Roach, C. F. Keeling,
J. S. Somers-Cocks

Librarians of the Middle Library G. Bond, R. P. H. Utley

Librarians of the Lower Library W. H. Lawson, R. A. Rapp

Journal Committee R. G. Hague, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes

Captains of the Cricket Sets—

1st Set—N. A. Geldart, J. B. Ainscough

2nd Set—K. Greenwood, A. L. Ainscough

3rd Set—P. P. Kelly, W. H. Croft

4th Set—G. H. March-Phillipps, E. W. Whitfield

5th Set—H. Y. Anderson, W. V. Haidy

6th Set—T. M. R. Ahern, P. H. E. Grisewood

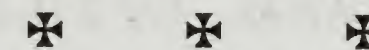
CONGRATULATIONS to H. V. Dunbar who passed 13th into Sandhurst and was awarded a Prize Cadetship.



WE venture to say that this year's cricket was good, and that this is not merely a piece of self-complacency is testified by some of the games against sides containing really first class men. The batting showed a good deal more confidence, resource and even style. Dunbar who began the season badly was pleasant to watch, and finished with the very creditable average of thirty-two. Geldart, to whose captaincy most of the success was due, was the best all-round cricketer. As a batsman he could play a forcible game, while at the same time he was the bowler most relied upon and a sound fielder. The surprise of the season was A. F. Pearson, who despite his rather stiff style and the slowness of his footwork, could always be counted upon to get runs. Ainscough has both some fine strokes and some obvious weaknesses. P. J. King spoilt himself by his anxiety to score before he had played himself in, but he bats

School Notes

with a freedom which is a good augury. Hodge, from whom much was expected, hardly fulfilled the promise of last year.



Geldart found in Utley and Roche two useful bowlers. In fact Utley had the best average for the season. Five others bowled. The best was probably Davis, who is a promising cricketer. Ainscough's "slows" were too expensive. The improvement in bowling has probably been due to a realisation that bowling must be practised as much as batting. The really obvious deficiency of the Eleven was a good wicket-keeper, but the fielding was consistently keen and good. Colours were given to A. F. Pearson and M. P. Davis.



CRICKET bats were awarded to the following :

Batting . . . H. V. Dunbar
Bowling . . . R. H. Utley
Fielding . . . A. K. S. Roche

"Wyse Bat" Best all-round Cricketer N. A. Geldart

"Wright Bat" Highest Score J. B. Ainscough

2nd XI Batting . . E. Forster
2nd XI Bowling . . C. F. L. Lee

The averages were as follows :

BATTING.

	Inngs	Highest Score	Runs	Not out	Aver.
H. V. Dunbar	.. .. 11	49*	256	3	32.00
N. A. Geldart	.. .. 12	119*	312	2	31.2
A. F. Pearson	.. .. 12	79	322	0	27.8
J. L. Ainscough	.. .. 12	85	262	0	21.8
M. P. Davis	.. .. 11	39	184	1	18.4
P. J. King	.. .. 9	77	152	0	16.88
P. E. Hodge	.. .. 13	57	176	1	14.66

*Not out.

BOWLING

	Wickets	Runs	Averages
R. H. P. Utley	.. 20	243	12.21
N. A. Geldart	.. 42	532	12.66
M. P. Davis	.. 9	121	13.44
P. J. King	.. 2	27	13.5
A. K. S. Roche	.. 20	277	13.85
J. L. Ainscough	.. 8	131	16.38
E. A. Kelly	.. 5	91	18.2
P. E. Hodge	.. 2	120	60.0

The Ampleforth Journal

WE have received from the secretary of the A.H.S. an interesting little "jellygraphed" "Notebook of Ampleforth Cricket." Among its contents are summaries of each season's matches, centuries, hat-tricks and other records. From the tabular lists we quote the following (to the end of 1921):

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
A—Inter-School Matches ..	117	63	31	23
B—Club	217	112	62	43
C—Past, Colts, etc. ..	91	48	31	12
Unknown Opponents (1877-78)	9	6	2	1
<hr/>				
Autumn Matches ..	434	229	126	79
	6	3	3	0

The secretary of the A.H.S. will welcome any information, fixture cards, photos, etc., dealing with the seasons before 1890.

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THE Egypt Exploration Society has presented to Ampleforth one of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri (No. 1767, Grenfell and Hunt). It is a Greek letter of the third century dealing with some family affairs and recommending a person whose name is lost, to the care of Hermione. An examination of this fragment of the past fills one with wonder at the skill of the decipherers.

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IN the midst of an execrable summer, Goremire Day fell on a beautiful day, and once again completely justified itself in the eyes of all. Many of the usual summer fishing expeditions to Foss Ponds were spoilt by the weather.

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ON the occasion of Father Abbot's jubilee the School expressed their congratulations in an address read by T. M. Wright, in the absence of the Head Monitor C. E. G. Cary-Elwes. At the same time they presented him with an oak cabinet.

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THE School has again subscribed generously to the Starving Children's Fund and to the Crusade of Rescue. An appeal for relief from an Austrian Benedictine monastery was answered by the substantial donation of 250,000 kronen!

School Notes

WE beg to thank Mr J. Browne for the splendid cup for the 220 yards which he has presented to the School. We have also to thank Mrs H. E. Fuller for a cup of very beautiful design for the High Jump. The Long Jump is now the only event in the athletic sports which is cupless.

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The Sixth Form Pierrots, trained by Mr St. John Brougham, gave an excellent account of themselves in the theatre on July 2nd. Their names were N. A. Geldart, G. P. Cronk, W. J. Roach, L. P. Twomey, C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, T. M. Wright.

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THE following boys are first in their forms:

Upper Sixth R. G. Hague	Lower Fifth G. W. Gadd
Lower Sixth J. S. Somers Cocks	Lower Fourth J. F. Marnan
Middle Sixth C. J. Stewart	Upper Fourth P. H. Whitfield
Upper Fifth G. C. Parr	Higher Third P. F. Broderick
Middle Fifth L. I. C. Pearson	Lower Third J. C. Aumonier

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THE School Staff last term was constituted 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 Herbert Byrne, B.A.	Dom Raphael Williams
Dom Sebastian Lambert, B.A.	Dom Gregory Swann, B.A.
Dom Hugh de Normanville, B.A.	Dom Ignatius Miller, B.A.
Dom Iltyd Williams	Dom Augustine Richardson, B.A.
Dom Bernard McElligott, B.A.	Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A.	Dom Christopher Williams, B.A.
Dom Alphonsus Richardson	
F. Kilvington Hattersley, Esq., Mus.Bac. (Cantab), A.R.A.M.	
J. Harrison, Esq., (York School of Art)	
J. F. Porter, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S.	
H. Cass, Esq. (<i>Violin</i>)	
John Groves, Esq., (<i>Violoncello</i>)	
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 Meyer (<i>Matron</i>)	

SWIMMING

THE Championship Cup was won by C. Raynes after a very good race with W. H. Lawson, whose previous efforts in the "Hall" race probably cost him the race. The two lengths race for the Hall Prize was won easily by W. H. Lawson, and J. W. Ainscough carried off the Learners' Race.

The Diving Competition was so keen that it was difficult for the judges to decide. Eventually last year's winner, P. E. Hodge was again awarded the prize. The second was R. B. Hodgkinson and D. C. Ogilvie Forbes was third.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Tennis Tournament organised by the Secretary, C. E. G. Cary Elwes, was very popular. Out of a large number of competitors A. K. S. Roche and T. Rochford were the winners. We have once more to thank Mr. J. Stanton for the prizes

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE AMPLEFORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE society's business has of late taken the form of discussions or symposia, to which every member brought a short contribution on some predetermined historical question or principle. This innovation proved decidedly successful. The following visitors have earned the thanks of the society for papers: Dom Anselm Wilson on Savonarola, Dom Bernard on the Renaissance, Fr Perry on Firdausi and the Persian literature, and Major Hay for a stimulating exposition of the value of verifying quotations and "authorities."

H. GRISEWOOD, *Secretary*.

THE MEDIAEVALISTS.

THE following are the chief papers read to the society:

The Holy Grail	Dom Louis
Blessed John Fisher	E. O. G. Turville-Petre
Social Life under the Stuarts	R. B. Hodgkinson
Gunpowder Plot	E. O. G. Turville-Petre
The Norse Discovery of America	J. B. Browne

R. B. HODGKINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

THE JUNIOR A.H.S.

SINCE its last report to the JOURNAL the society, which held its centenary meeting on June 29th, has discussed the following papers:

Jenghiz Khan	Dom Louis
The Armada	G. T. Grisewood
The Russo-Japanese War	P. F. Broderick
The Greek Theatre	T. G. Fishwick
The Capture of Quebec	P. H. Grisewood
Themistocles	H. Y. Anderson
Jeanne d'Arc	H. W. Heywood

P. F. BRODERICK, *Secretary*.

THE EXHIBITION

FOR the Exhibition we were fortunate enough to get the last of the fine weather. The play was fixed for Monday, June 9th, and many of the visitors came for the week-end. We were glad to welcome a much larger number of guests this year than ever before; indeed the metropolitan spectacle of a constable controlling the motor traffic on the Square gave rather a *bizarre* touch to the pastoral landscape. The play chosen was "The Tempest." This is a play that offers peculiar difficulties to the producer. There is no movement in it. There is no particular plot. No doubt Shakespeare did not regard it as a play at all in the sense that the "Spanish Tragedy" or the "Jew of Malta" were plays. Presented at court with the King's majesty in pensive mood, with his renowned musicians touching the strings, with the talented Mr. Robert Johnson to see that his settings of those incomparable lyrics were as well performed as could be desired; in such environment of cloud-capp'd towers and gorgeous palaces the statuesque grace and the rich poetry of "The Tempest" made their truest appeal. Translated to our modern proscenium stage, with all the distrust of the imagination which that framework implies, the splendid verse at the mercy of the electrician and the stage carpenter, the play is doomed unless the sense of poetry is allowed pride of place. It is here that the cast were most fortunate in the "Prospero" of H. G. Grisewood. He never for a moment forgot the nobility of his lines. To an excellent voice he added a serious conception of his part which carried conviction in every phrase. It was a fine performance which with a little more attention to carriage and gesture, would have been finer still. P. H. E. Grisewood wisely made no attempt to over-act Miranda. He played the part—the most difficult in the play—with a simplicity which was far more successful and right than any straining after effect could have been. C. E. G. Cary-Elwes made a fine figure of Ferdinand, and his voice was so good that one regretted Shakespeare's omission to write him a couple of lyrics. There is not much vitality in the "Lords," but G. P. Cronk and L. P. Twomey gave spirited renderings of Sebastian and Gonzalo.

The Exhibition

And Caliban—is he to be classed among the "clowns"? Mistress Mary Fitton might have laughed at him for a pretty monster, the "yard" might have greeted him with cat-calls and orange peel; but E. C. Drummond with his six feet four inches, his fangs and long nails, and his powerful bass voice, was no laughing matter. The terrifying growls which preceded his first entrance thrilled us with memories of one-eyed ogres with their Fe-Fi-Fo-Fums. At the dress rehearsal, which was attended by the village, the vociferous terror of one juvenile member of the audience delayed the action for an appreciable space.

There is no doubt about the comic element in the case of Stephano. Geldart was really funny in the part. He has the valuable instinct of making the most of every word without appearance of effort. His gestures, too, were full of humour.

Our last word about the acting must be reserved for the "Ariel" of L. L. Falkiner, who was commonly regarded as the success of the evening. He looked well, sang with effect—though his pitch was not all that could be desired—and realised his part of an elemental being by a gay and graceful *insouciance* which convinced many that Ariel could only be played by a boy.

Music cannot be described as "Incidental" to "The Tempest." It is, as Mr Chesterton says of rain in Scotland, "not so much an incident as an atmosphere." Shakespeare seems to have dreamed the play to the sound of voices and viols. Many productions of "The Tempest" are spoiled by a distinction between the music and the play. The composer or the musical director likes to spread himself, and resents the intrusion into the orchestra of the quiet ghost of the dramatist. The result is too often a patchwork of the modern, the ancient and the *bizarre*. Surely it is right to interweave the magical verse with music of its own colour and texture. Modern music—a Delius or a Vaughan Williams—could do it, but the familiar Arne is in spirit a thousand miles from Shakespeare. Best of all, perhaps, is the music of Shakespeare's own time, the music which he had in view when he wrote his lyrics. This was the music used in the present production. The charming settings of "Full Fathom Five," with its refrain "Ding-Dong-Bell," and

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"Where the Bee sucks," both by Robert Johnson, are, according to accredited opinion, almost certainly those used at the first performance of "The Tempest" in 1612. The most important thing, however, about the music was the fact that it was played by a small but highly efficient orchestra consisting of members of the School, with the assistance of two members of the Staff. There has been no School Orchestra for many years. Now at last a start has been made and it is to be hoped that a growth in its numbers will follow this successful public appearance.

The staging of "The Tempest" is a matter that always seems to excite the darkest feelings of critics. And it is not always realised to what an extent the tact and inventiveness of the stage managers covers the inadequacy of our material resources. Briefly, the theatre lacks the appurtenances of realistic setting. This is no doubt something to be thankful for. But it also lacks the necessities of modern stage decoration. A good set of long coloured curtains is in particular a crying need. There is no limit to the use that could be made of these, or to the artistic advantages of their employment. The back-cloth for the "Yellow Sands" was painted last year and is an effective piece of work. But a real triumph was achieved in the setting of the "Storm." A perfectly dark stage on which was visible only a swaying mast dimly lit by one lantern that swung to the buffeting of invisible seas, hoarse cries from the blackness rising fitfully above the sound of thunder and wind and rain, a dissonant chord held *tremolando* on the strings of the orchestra, all this gave a perfect suggestion of the scene. The dresses throughout the play were extraordinarily good. Altogether those concerned are to be congratulated on an extremely successful show. Two years ago "A Midsummer Night's Dream" had seemed to represent the best that we could do. But many members of the audience who were present at both plays gave the palm to this year's production of "The Tempest."

The Exhibition

CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY.

Alonso, King of Naples	T. M. WRIGHT
Sebastian, his Brother	G. P. CRONK
Prospero, the rightful Duke of Milan	H. G. GRISEWOOD
Antonio, his Brother, the usurping Duke of Milan	R. G. HAGUE
Ferdinand, Son to Alonso	C. E. G. CARY-ELWES
Gonzalo, an honest old Counsellor	L. P. TWOMEY
Adrian	F. W. R. JOHNSON
Francisco } Lords	
Caliban, a Savage and deformed Slave	T. ROCHFORD
Trinculo, a Jester	E. C. DRUMMOND
Stephano, a Drunken Butler	W. V. LYON-LEE
Master of the Ship	N. A. GELDART
The Boatswain	P. P. KELLY
Miranda, Daughter to Prospero	J. E. SMITH
Ariel, an Airy Spirit	P. H. GRISEWOOD
Juno, a Spirit	L. L. FALKINER
	E. O. G. TURVILLE-PETRE

SPIRITS.

R. A. Rapp, P. Ruddin, O. Ainscough, J. M. Hay, E. Kevill, J. D. Croft, P. T. Beasley, J. A. Lacy.

GOBLINS :

A. Cagiati, B. J. Collins, W. Harding, H. N. Grattan-Doyle, W. V. Haidy, T. G. Fishwick.

SCENES :

Time	Place	Imaginary
	An enchanted island on which Prospero and Miranda have been cast ashore and where by a strange providence his enemies are shipwrecked.	
Scene I		"The Tempest"
Scene II		The Yellow Sands
Scene III		The Mere
Scene IV		The Island Wood
Tableau		

MUSIC :

Overture : "Sir Edward's Noel's Delight," "Barley Break," "The Staines Morris"

During the Play :

"Come unto these Yellow Sands," Arranged from a song by John Dowland (1563-1626)

"Full Fathom Five," and "Ding-Dong-Bell," Robert Johnson (1560-1633?).

"The Earl of Salisbury's Pavane" Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625)

"The French Brawl" (for the "Hunting" Scene). Anon.

"Where the Bee Sucks" Robert Johnson

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With the exception of the "Ariel" *motif*, with which each scene begins, the music is entirely by composers contemporary with Shakespeare.

The Settings by Robert Johnson of "Full Fathom Five," "Ding-Dong-Bell," and "Where the Bee Sucks," are probably those used in the original production of "The Tempest" in 1612.

The Folk Dances "Greensleeves" (Scene IV) and "Newcastle" (Scene V) are collected and arranged by Cecil J. Sharp.

THE ORCHESTRA :

Violins : W. Cass, Esq., C. Raynes, L. I. C. Pearson, I. K. J. Potocki, F. P. J. Harrison.

Violoncellos : J. Groves, Esq., H. L. Green, J. L. W. Lintner, J. T. Conroy.

Piano : J. S. Somers-Cocks.

Ariel's Pipe : J. J. Haidy.

On the Tuesday morning Father Abbot sang a Pontifical High Mass of Thanksgiving. The choir, in the Lady Chapel, sang a Mass by Vittoria and de Pearsall's "Salve Regina" at the Offertory, with great refinement and finish. Judged on their fine performances in Holy Week and on this day the present choir of 1922 have set a very high standard to their successors.

At 11 o'clock the distribution of prizes took place in the Theatre. The Prize-giving was interspersed with many musical items and speeches. In particular the French speech and the scene from "The Rivals" were much enjoyed. The Headmaster, presenting his report, said that he was glad to welcome the largest gathering that had yet been present at the Exhibition. The health of the School had been extremely good; there had been anxiety in one case, but that was now happily relieved. The O.T.C. had proved its efficiency not only by winning three first prizes out of eight in the Camp competitions, but by the fact that seventeen boys had gained certificate "A" during the year. In the *Country Life* Shooting Competition the school had been placed seventh.

The Rugby Football season had been one of extraordinary success. We had had a season of inspiring victories, including one by a narrow margin over Sedbergh, our chief rival in the north, and the whole XV had been awarded colours. The Cricket Season had shown an immense improvement in the

The Exhibition

standard of play, particularly in fielding. The XI could be relied on to give an excellent account of themselves.

Commenting on the work of the School during the year, the Headmaster pointed out that the results attained in the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations were for us a record. There had been 13 higher certificates with four distinctions, 24 school certificates, and 22 lower certificates. The distinctions won embraced all the groups in the higher certificate and may be taken to represent a high standard of work in all departments.

A scholarship in Classics at Oriel had been won by R. G. Hague, J. O. Kelly had been awarded the only first class in his year at Edinburgh University, T. Heyes had obtained an M.Sc. at Liverpool and C. Mackay had won the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution awarded for the best essay on "The Influence of Aircraft on the problems of Imperial Defence." The thanks of all were due to Mr J. P. Smith for his generous gift of a leaving scholarship of £60 tenable for three years. This had been won by E. Bagshawe. The Ampleforth Society, besides its two official Scholarships, had promised another of £60 for those leaving for one of the Universities. Captain Abney-Hastings, to whose work as Secretary of the Society Fr Edmund paid a highly-applauded tribute, had made himself responsible for this latter scholarship.

The Headmaster went on to speak of the future of boarding schools. He saw no signs of the slump that had been widely prophesied. To keep up our position numbers were essential. There is a definite call to Catholics to take up their due position in the outside world. We claim to provide in our education the solid religious basis with its effect on character; but to that we must add an intellectual education up to the standard of the best schools in the country. An increasingly high standard must therefore be our aim, and both in the winning of scholarships and on the playing fields we must be prepared to meet all comers. The standard of our achievement is an objective standard, and not one of our own making. To realise it there is need both of courage and of imagination.

Luncheon was served in the Gymnasium, and during the afternoon the annual cricket match between Past and Present was played. An account of this will be found elsewhere.

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On Tuesday evening the Musical Society gave a most interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music. It has become increasingly difficult of late to single out for praise any one star in so brilliant a pleiad! The names of Henderson, Somers-Cocks, Raynes, Green and Pearson (who, unfortunately could not play) have supplied consistent copy to the editors of the JOURNAL for the last few years and the danger of damning with faint praise grows ever greater. And we are so accustomed to take as our normal daily food such good things as the compositions of Dom Felix, and the unique rendering of them by Dom Stephen, that we feel already some sympathy with future editors when after the fat years come the lean!

The Choir were at their best in Morley's "Now is the month of Maying" and the unison song by six trebles was an experiment we should like to hear repeated.

But the feature of the evening was undoubtedly Bishop Hedley's Ode to Alma Mater in its new guise as a School song, arranged for this purpose by Abbot Burge. All Amplefordians would give unreserved assent to the sentiments expressed by Abbot Cummins in his closing speech. If it was not musically on a level with the rest of the programme, its emotional appeal was pre-eminent.

PROGRAMME :

1. PIANO TRIO, No. 1 First Movement *Beethoven*
C. RAYNES, H. L. GREEN, J. S. SOMERS-COCKS
2. PIANO SOLO. From "Carnival"-Preamble, Chopin,
Estrella, Valse Allemande, Pause,
Preamble *Schumann*
3. UNISON SONG, "Orpheus with his lute" *Sullivan*
1st Six trebles—J. F. TAUNTON, L. L. FALKINER, G. C. ROMANES,
J. W. TWEEDIE, A. J. McDONALD, E. T. E. CARY-ELWES
4. "ALLEGRETTO ESPRESSIVO ALLA ROMANZA" *Grieg*
From Sonata in C minor for Violin and Piano
Violin—C. RAYNES *Piano*—J. S. SOMERS-COCKS
5. (a) AYRE TO FOUR VOICES, "Awake, sweet love"
John Dowland (1563-1626)
(b) "Weep you no more, sad fountains"
(Anon. 1603) Dom Felix Hardy, O.S.B.
(c) MADRIGAL TO 5 VOICES, "Now is the month of Maying"
Thomas Morley (1557-1603)

THE CHOIR

The Exhibition

INTERVAL

6. PIANO SOLO, Scherzo in B minor *Chopin*
J. S. SOMERS-COCKS
7. 'CELLO SOLO, "Polonaise de Concert" *Popper*
H. L. GREEN
8. SONGS (First Performance)
 - (a) "A Supplication" (Sir T. Wyatt) with 'cello obligato
Dom Felix Hardy, O.S.B.
 - (b) "Gaudeamus Igitur" (M. L. Woods) *Dom Felix Hardy*
O.S.B.

DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD, O.S.B.

9. SCHOOL SONG, "An ode to Alma Mater"
Words and Melody by Bishop Hedley, O.S.B.

Accompaniment arranged by the Right Rev. T. A. Burge,
Abbot of Westminster

Soloists—J. F. TAUNTON, C. E. G. CARY-ELWES

THE SCHOOL

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Among the guests were:

Captain Abney Hastings, Mrs John Ainscough and Miss Ainscough, Mr and Mrs T. Ainscough, Mrs Ainsworth, Mrs Arkwright, Major S. and Mrs Anderson, Major F. and Mrs Anderson, Mr Barclay, Mrs. Browne, Miss Bond, Mr and Mrs Baines, Colonel and Mrs Chambers, Mr and Mrs Cronk, Mrs Caffrey, Mr and Mrs Cagiati, Mr O. Chamberlain, Mr, Mrs and Miss Cary-Elwes, Miss Chisholm, Mrs Dunbar, Colonel and Mrs Dee, Mr and Mrs P. de Guingand, and Miss de Guingand, Mrs Drummond, Lady Falkiner, Mr and Mrs W. Fairfax-Cholmeley, Mrs Fuller, Captain and Mrs French-Davis, Mr and Mrs Fattorini, Mr and Mrs E. F. Forster, Miss Fitzwilliam, Mrs Grisewood, Mr, Mrs and Miss Greenwood, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hodge, Captain Broadley Harrison, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hodgkinson, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Slingsby Hunter, Miss Harvey, Mr F. Hesketh, Mr and Mrs Haidy, the Hon. Mrs Harding, Mrs Hudson, Miss Jago, Mr and Mrs P. Kelly, Dr, Mrs and Miss Kelly, Mr T. Kelly, Mr and Mrs King, Mr and Mrs Kevill, Mr and Mrs Kearns, Miss Keogh, Miss King, The Countess of Loudoun, Mr and Mrs Latham, Mr and Mrs Lacy, Mr F. LeFèvre, Captain and Mrs Lyons, Lady Lawson, Miss Leese, Mrs Moloney, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Mr and Mrs Martin, Colonel A. W. Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Milburn, the Misses Mather, Mrs H. Nevill, Mr P. J. Neeson, Miss Ogilvie-Forbes, Mr G. Ogilvie-Forbes, Mr V. Ogilvie-Forbes, Mr and Mrs A. A. Pearson, Mr and Mrs R. and the Misses Pearson, Captain R. and Mrs Pearson, Mr and Mrs Philbin, Dr

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Mrs and the Misses Porter, Mr S. Pike, Mrs Romanes, Dr, Mrs and Miss Robinson, Mr, Mrs and Miss Roche, Dr Richardson, Mr Raby, Mrs T. and Miss Rochford, Mrs and Miss Roach, Mr and Mrs W. Radcliffe, Mrs Rowell, Mr L. Rowell, Mrs Rittner, Mrs and Miss Sitwell, Mr and Mrs Scrope of Danby, Mr T. J. and Mrs Scott, Mr J. P. Smith, and Miss Smith, Mr W. B. Smith, Mr Smart, Mr and Mrs Simpson, Mr and Mrs W. A. Smith, Mr C. Smith, Sir Walter and Lady Susan Townley, Colonel and Mrs Tweedie, Mr and Mrs Tong, Mr and Miss Twemlow, Lady Twomey, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Mr J. D. Telfener, the Hon Mrs Verney Cave, Mrs Wilberforce, Mr and Mrs Whitfield, Captain A. F. M. Wright, Sir William and Miss Worsley, Dr and Mrs Withington, Mr, Mrs and Miss Wood, Miss Williams.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following joined the contingent at the beginning of the Easter term :

W. H. Lawson, F. J. Tunny, E. Kevill, P. J. Kelly, E. H. F. Simpson, A. Cagiati, R. Riddell, W. Harding, F. Fuller, E. T. E. Cary-Elwes, P. de Guingand, M. Ogilvie-Forbes, D. H. Kelly, H. Y. Anderson, G. W. A. Nevill, E. J. Scott, J. Wood, A. C. Scrope, N. J. Chambers, G. L. Falkiner.

The following promotions were posted under date May 5th :

To be Sergeant . . .	Corporal Ogilvie-Forbes
To be Corporal . . .	Lance-Corporal Haselfoot
To be Lance-Corporal . . .	Cadet Wilberforce

The Inspection this term was carried out by Colonel-Com. B. G. Price, c.B., c.M.G., d.s.o. His report on the contingent was as follows :

Drill.—Inspection, march past and drill exceedingly well carried out. N.C.O.'s drilled well and the boys excellently. The drill under the Sergeant-Instructor was thoroughly good.

Manœuvre.—Principles of simple formation in diamond and square thoroughly understood and quickly carried out. A simple tactical scheme was carried out in which control was properly exercised, direction by platoon commanders and fire control by section leaders. Cadets are inclined to do everything at the double and hurry on attack at a pace quite impossible on service and with systematic fire control.

Discipline.—Very satisfactory.

Turn out.—Excellent.

Arms and Equipment.—In excellent order and clean.

General Remarks.—A most satisfactory contingent. The officers are thoroughly efficient and good soldiers.

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SHOOTING.

For the first time the contingent entered an Eight for the Ashburton Shield at Bisley. Our position though low in the list was by no means bottom, and we hope with another year's practice, to show a considerable improvement at the next meeting. The team and scores are as follows :

		200 yards	500 yards	Total
Cadet P. King .. ..	..	25	28	53
Corporal Milburn .. ..	..	28	25	53
Sergeant Roach .. ..	..	28	25	53
Cadet E. P. de Guingand .. ..	..	27	25	52
Lance-Corporal Hodge .. ..	..	25	25	50
Sergeant Dunbar .. ..	..	26	24	50
Corporal Twemlow .. ..	..	22	26	48
Corporal Twomey .. ..	..	25	22	47
				<hr/>
			Total ..	406

On the 23rd of June we won a shooting match against Loretto School O.T.C. The scores were : Loretto 1027, Ampleforth 1157. The result of the shooting competitions was as follows :

Anderson Cup ..	Cadet E. P. de Guingand
Headmaster's Cup ..	Cadet E. Forster
Recruit's Cup ..	Cadet N. J. Chambers

* * * *

On the 3rd July a competition was held for the best Bugler and side drummer in the band. Mr J. Connors, L.R.A.M., Bandmaster of 1st Batt. West Yorks kindly acted as judge. Sergt N. A. Geldart and Corporal E. C. Drummond tied in the bugling competition, and Cadet G. J. Emery won the side-drum competition.

* * *

On 14th July Colonel E. P. A. Riddell, D.S.O., inspected the contingent and distributed the shooting cups and badges, and the band prizes. He made an inspiring address on the War and the lessons which had to be learned from it, illustrating it with some of his own personal experiences as a Brigadier. We wish to thank him for his kindness, and trust that this is only the first of many similar visits.

Officers Training Corps

The annual camp was held at Mytchett, Aldershot. Our contingent numbered about ninety-five. Despite the weather it was a success. The staff officers were from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Duke of Wellington's Regiments. In the Brigade Boxing Competition, H. R. Welsh was the winner of the lightweights, and M. P. Davis reached the semi-final and fought a fine fight with a very much more powerful opponent. Despite the scrapping of the Band Competition the musical talent of the contingent was not entirely lost ! Geldart and Cronk sang nearly every night at the sing-song and were generally encored. Mr St John Brougham's songs were much appreciated. Somers-Cocks seemed to be the chosen accompanist for most of the singers. May we say that the Radley Jazz Band was a decided success, and by the way, we must not omit to mention the splendid band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders which played several times in camp.

Needless to say Sergeant-Instructors High and Ott proved themselves as always most efficient, and were indefatigable in ministering to the general needs of the contingent.

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. THE COLTS.

THE match with the Colts was played on May 19th. The batting of both Hodge and Geldart gave some insight into the strength of the batting of the XI this season. For the Colts, Utley bowled very well, securing five wickets at a cost of forty-six runs out of a total of 241. The Colts made a better reply than is usual for them, and the XI were not able to dismiss them all in the time available. Keeling batted very well.

AMPLEFORTH	THE COLTS
A. F. Pearson, b Hesketh . . . 2	Rev R. C. Hesketh, c Roche, b Kelly . . . 31
J. B. Ainscough, run out . . . 11	G. P. Cronk, b Kelly . . . 5
P. E. Hodge, c Dee, b Lyon-Lee . 57	W. J. Roach, b Geldart . . . 3
H. V. Dunbar, b Utley . . . 5	G. J. H. Nelson, st. Forster, b Kelly 0
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), not out . 119	C. F. Keeling, not out . . . 32
G. Bond, run out . . . 0	B. Dee, c b King . . . 7
P. J. King, c Rochford, b Utley . 8	D. E. Walker, b Roche . . . 2
E. C. Kelly, lbw., b Utley . . . 0	E. Dee, b Ainscough . . . 6
A. K. S. Roche, b Lyon-Lee . . . 4	F. M. Sitwell, b Bond . . . 5
E. Forster, c Hesketh, b Utley . 9	T. Rochford, c Roche, b Ainscough 5
T. M. Wright, b Utley . . . 11	H. Welsh, c Hodge, b Bond . . 5
	R. H. Lawson, not out . . . 4
	R. P. H. Utley
	C. F. L. Lee
	H. L. Green } did not bat
	J. C. J. Grieve
Extras 15	Extras 9
Total 241	Total (for 10 wkts.) . 114

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS.

On May 25th the XI played a team of "All Comers," and were rather easily beaten. Utley justified his inclusion in the XI by securing four wickets at a cost of twenty-five runs, but the other bowlers showed poor form. For the All Comers both Cronk and Forster batted with a freedom that suggested no dearth of forcing batsmen in the school. P. J. King played a very plucky innings for the XI, and was caught off a drive that might have been given him a four instead of losing him his wicket.

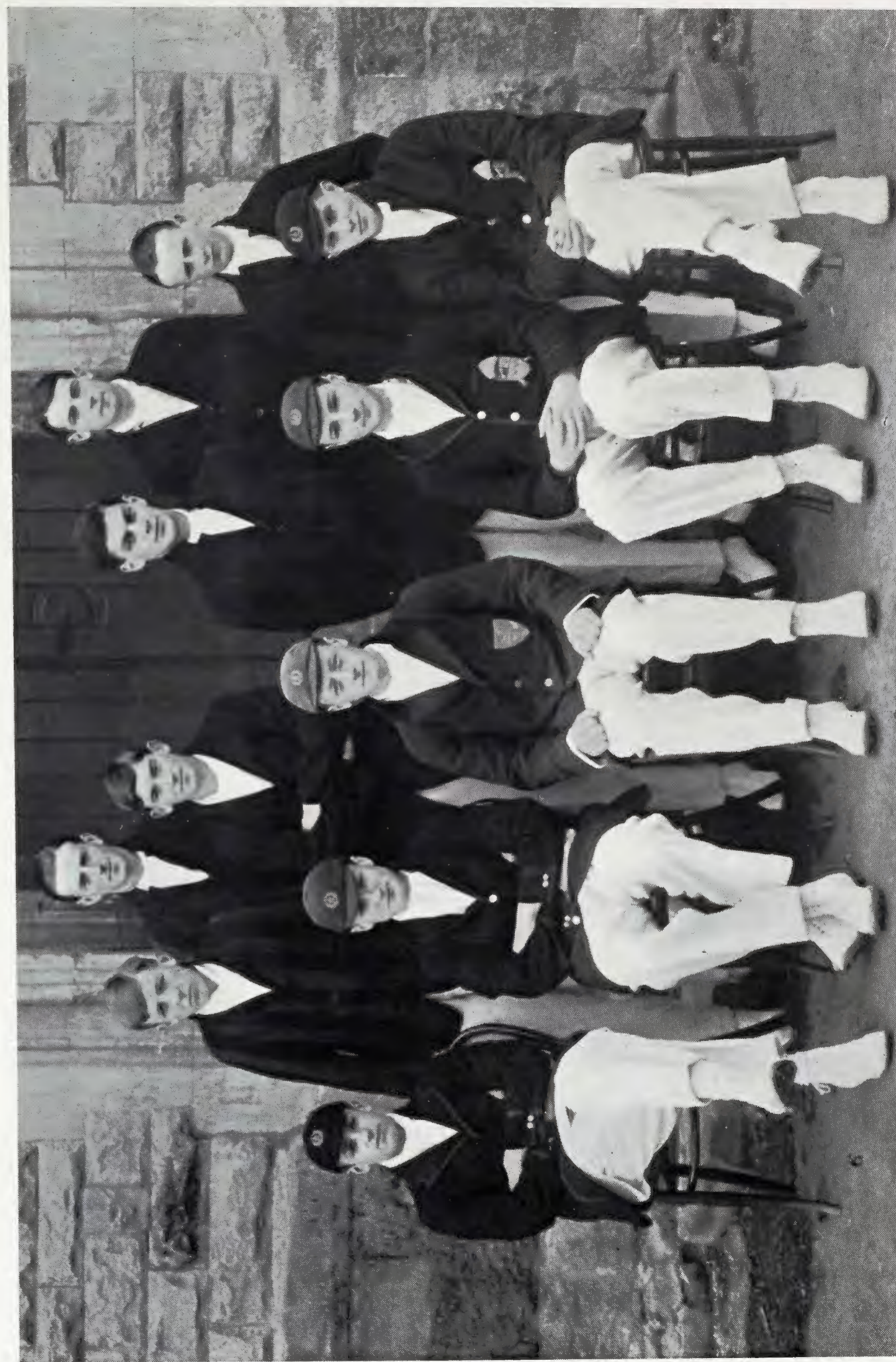


Photo by Kettle, Scarborough
P. J. King, A. K. S. Roche, R. P. H. Utley, M. P. Davis, C. F. Keeling, E. A. Kelly,
P. E. Hodge, J. B. Ainscough, N. A. Geldart, H. V. Dunbar, A. F. Pearson



Photo by Kettle, Scarborough

P. J. King, A. K. S. Roche, R. P. H. Utley, M. P. Davis, C. F. Keeling, E. A. Kelly,
P. E. Hodge, J. B. Ainscough, N. A. Geldart, H. V. Dunbar, A. F. Pearson

Cricket

ALL COMERS

Rev. G. A. Richardson, b Hodge	14
A. F. Pearson, run out	10
Rev. R. C. Hesketh, c Keeling, b Roche	9
G. Bond, st. Keeling, b Hodge	0
Rev J. B. McElligott, lbw., b King	18
Rev W. I. Williams, b Utley	3
T. M. Wright, c Geldart, b Utley	8
G. P. Cronk, b Utley	32
W. J. Roach, b Utley	0
E. Forster, not out	20
B. Dee, b Davis	5
Extras	10
Total	129

AMPLEFORTH

P. E. Hodge, hit wckt, b McElligott	3
J. B. Ainscough, c and b McElligott	6
P. J. King, c and b Hesketh	27
H. V. Dunbar, lbw., b McElligott	7
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), b McElligott	7
M. P. Davis, b Hesketh	6
G. H. Nelson, run out	9
R. P. H. Utley, b Hesketh	0
E. A. C. Kelly, c McElligott, b Hesketh	6
C. F. Keeling, not out	2
A. K. S. Roche, b Hesketh	1
Extras	2
Total	76

AMPLEFORTH v. YORK AMATEURS.

On May 28th, a beautiful day, the XI gave one of their best performances this season, beating the York Amateurs by 102 runs. Most of those who batted contributed handsomely to the score of 214 for 7 wickets. Ainscough and Pearson laid the foundations of this good total by scoring 65 for the second wicket. Geldart and Dunbar also batted well, and after the seventh wicket had fallen at 154 Davis and Utley rapidly took the score to 214 without being separated. This was followed by some steady bowling, supported by good fielding, which allowed the visitors to reach only the modest total of 112.

AMPLEFORTH

P. E. Hodge, b Lund	3
J. B. Ainscough, b Nottingham	42
A. F. Pearson, lbw., b Warner	38
P. J. King, b Nottingham	6
N. A. Geldart, c R. Lund, b Nottingham	31
H. V. Dunbar, b R. Lund	18
E. A. Kelly, b Nottingham	4
M. P. Davis, not out	23
R. P. H. Utley, not out	31
A. K. S. Roche } did not bat	
E. Forster	
Extras	18
Total for 7 wkts.	214
Innings declared closed	

YORK AMATEURS.

J. Sweeting, lbw., b Geldart	0
H. H. Dryland, b Roche	48
R. E. Warner, c Kelly, b Ainscough	9
H. Masterman, b Ainscough	4
R. Lund, b Geldart	7
F. Nottinham, b Geldart	7
O. L. Chamberlain, b Roche	2
H. Lund, c Forster, b Geldart	26
E. F. C. Forster, b. Utley	0
R. Pattison, not out	4
H. C. Greenwood, run out	1
Extras	4
Total	112

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM.

This game was played at Ampleforth on May 31st. After putting up a very good score the XI were distinctly unlucky not to win this match. Pearson's innings was the outstanding

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feature on our side, and Christy batted very well for the visitors. In fact he carried the side on his shoulders. The batting of the rest was painstaking, but dull, but it enabled Bootham to play out time and avoid defeat.

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM SCHOOL	
A. F. Pearson, c Brown, b Seddon	79	C. R. Eyres, b Geldart	1
J. B. Ainscough, c Rae, b Seddon	38	C. N. Maggs, c and b Kelly	7
P. J. King, b Seddon	2	G. Christy, not out	82
P. E. Hodge, lbw., b Jackson	5	W. J. Seager, b Geldart	2
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), c Brown, b Seddon	25	H. J. Dyson, b Geldart	0
H. V. Dunbar, not out	31	L. L. Brown, b Geldart	13
E. C. Kelly, b Seddon	0	J. B. Grubb, b Geldart	5
M. P. Davis, c Christy, b Seddon	37	W. Seddon, not out	4
R. P. H. Utley, b Jackson	1	K. G. Jackson	} did not bat
A. K. S. Roche, not out	6	H. J. Turtle	
E. F. Forster, did not bat		D. D. Rae	
Extras	5	Extras	11
Total (for 8 wickets) Innings declared	229	Total (for 6 wickets)	125

AMPLEFORTH v. SCARBOROUGH C.C.

Played at Scarborough on June 3rd. Scarborough batted first, and, though the wicket was true and fast, made a very poor start, losing four wickets for eighteen runs and eight wickets for 98. But any hopes which we had of dismissing them cheaply were dispelled by their last batsmen. The bowling never became weak, but Bielby, J. R. Allan and Robson played with greater confidence than any of the opening batsmen, and, despite frequent changes of the bowling, the score rose steadily until at 200 for 9 wickets the innings was declared closed. Geldart was the most successful bowler. He took five wickets for 55 runs. At one time his analysis being eight overs, 32 runs, five wickets. Ampleforth had about two hours in which to get the runs, but, though the wicket favoured fast scoring, the Scarborough bowling was too steady. In fact when the eighth wicket fell with only 88 runs scored it looked like a certain defeat for us. Geldart was batting very confidently, but Keeling had received a nasty cut over the eye while keeping wicket, and could not be expected to bat for any length of time. But Roche proved equal to the occasion, both he and his captain being "not out" when time was

Cricket

called. Geldart played a capital innings, which included some good strokes on the off. Hodge also batted well, though rather slowly.

SCARBOROUGH		AMPLEFORTH	
F. Flinton, c Roche, b Geldart	4	A. F. Pearson, b Bielby	3
E. Barker, b Geldart	4	Rev R. C. Hesketh, b Flinton	22
C. P. Rhodes, b Williams	0	J. B. Ainscough, c and b Green	8
W. S. Robinson, c and b Geldart	23	P. E. Hodge, b Bielby	16
J. H. Echalez, b Geldart	5	Rev W. I. Williams, c Robson, b Robinson	14
W. Allan, b Hesketh	16	N. A. Geldart (Capt.), not out	24
A. H. Fawcett, b Hesketh	3	H. V. Dunbar, b Bielby	0
C. R. Bielby, c Davis, b Geldart	24	M. P. Davis, b Bielby	5
J. R. Allan, not out	62	E. A. Kelly, c Robinson, b Green	0
J. T. Green, b Roche	10	A. K. S. Roche, not out	12
G. A. Robson, not out	29	C. F. Keeling did not bat	
Extras	20	Extras	11
Total (for 9 wkts.) Innings declared closed.	200	Total (for 8 wkts.)	115

AMPLEFORTH v. LONDON OLD BOYS

The London Old Boys were not able to bring their strongest side to play us this Whitsuntide, and suffered a heavy defeat. Their chief weakness was in bowling. Their score of 120 might have proved sufficient if their bowling had not been so weak. The School had no difficulty in knocking off the runs, which was accomplished with the loss of one wicket. Pearson made his runs in his usual safe manner, and Ainscough and King hit the bowling all over the field. For the School Utley bowled very well, taking five wickets for 15 runs in less than eight overs.

LONDON AMPLEFORDIANS.		AMPLEFORTH	
A. F. M. Wright, c Geldart, b Davis	30	A. F. Pearson, st Rochford, b Bradley	31
B. Bradley, b Ainscough	5	J. B. Ainscough, c Wright, b Barnard	85
J. Pike, c King, b Geldart	4	P. J. King, c and b G. S. Pike	77
A. G. Barnard, b Davis	9	P. E. Hodge, not out	6
H. Carter, lbw, b Utley	10	N. A. Geldart (Capt.)	} did not bat
T. Huntington, b Utley	8	H. V. Dunbar	
S. Rochford, c and b Utley	23	M. P. Davis	
G. S. Pike, b Utley	4	E. A. Kelly	
L. Rochford, b Kelly	11	A. K. S. Roche	
A. Fors, b Utley	1	E. F. Forster	
E. P. Conolly, not out	5	R. P. H. Utley	
Extras	10	Extras	40
Total	120	Total (for 3 wkts)	239

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AMPLEFORTH v. INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

Played at Ampleforth on June 11th. The visitors batted first, and owing chiefly to a very sound innings by J. P. S. Kitching and a great last wicket stand of 63 runs, reached a total of 156. Geldart performed the lion's share of the bowling, and finished with the excellent analysis of seven wickets for 61 runs in 15 overs. Ampleforth made light of the task of getting the runs, and before the first batsmen were separated the score was 118. Pearson played a great innings, hitting with more freedom than is his wont. Roberts then obtained three wickets quickly, but Dunbar and Davis scored freely.

AMPLEFORTH		INNISKILLING DRAGOONS	
Rev. R. C. Hesketh, b G. W. Newborn	79	J. H. Anstice, b McElligott	1
A. F. Pearson, st Kitching, b Roberts	66	G. W. Newborn, lbw, b Geldart	5
P. J. King, c G. W. Newborn, b Roberts	0	J. P. S. Kitching, b Hesketh	73
P. E. Hodge, lbw, b Roberts	3	E. O. Bleakley, b Geldart	10
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), c Anstice, b Roberts	6	F. W. Awbreck, b Geldart	1
H. V. Dunbar, not out	39	G. D. Young, b Geldart	0
M. P. Davis, c Johnson, b G. R. Newborn	18	F. W. Roberts, b Geldart	22
Rev J. B. McElligott, not out	33	Lieut-Colonel Terrot, b Geldart	0
R. P. H. Utley		J. Johnson, b Hesketh	8
A. K. S. Roche } did not bat		G. R. Newborn, c and b Geldart	2
C. F. Keeling		H. J. Byrne, not out	26
Extras	3	Extras	8
Total (for 6 wkts.)	247	Total	156

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

The Yorkshire Gentlemen visited us on June 14th, and for the first time the School played them without the assistance of the masters. We lost the match, but not too badly. The wicket was a difficult one, and taking first innings was a doubtful advantage. Under the circumstances our score of 121 was a good performance. We made a poor start, only Pearson playing the difficult bowling with any confidence. After lunch the wicket improved, and runs came more freely. Dunbar's

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40 runs was a splendid innings, and he was beginning to score freely when he was lbw. The last batsmen made useful scores, Utley especially affording proof that he has the makings of a good all-round player. The Yorkshire Gentlemen had their usually strong batting side, and, as the wicket had improved they had little difficulty in winning. Utley and Roche bowled well, and might have been put on to bowl much earlier in the innings, as the slow bowlers were proving very expensive, and Geldart seemed unable to find a length. The fielding was excellent, and it was owing to the keenness being maintained to the end that our opponents' victory was restricted to one of under 40 runs.

AMPLEFORTH		YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN	
A. F. Pearson, c Sowerby, b Crossman	22	G. L. Sowerby, c Roche, b Ainscough	4
J. B. Ainscough, b Lang	0	C. E. Anson, c Ainscough, b Utley	31
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), c White, b Humfrey	1	W. T. White, c and b Roche	55
G. Bond, b Crossman	8	Col. Crossman, b Roche	3
P. E. Hodge, b White, b Lang	16	Major J. C. Humfrey, b Utley	2
H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Humfrey	40	Capt. N. C. Lang, b Davis	22
M. P. Davis, run out	5	R. E. Warner, not out	30
P. J. King, b Humfrey	4	A. H. Garnett, c Davis, b Utley	1
R. P. H. Utley, not out	10	E. G. Tew, b Utley	1
A. K. S. Roche, b Tew	9	T. M. Wright, b Davis	4
C. F. Keeling, c Crossman, b Tew	0	J. B. Forster, c Utley, b Roche	1
Extras	6	Extras	5
Total	121	Total	159

PAST v. PRESENT.

There seems to be some fatality about the "Exhibition" match, not unconnected perhaps with the "Exhibition" luncheon! The XI always seem to exhibit themselves quite at their worst when obviously they should be at their best. This year proved no exception. Dunbar was the only one to do himself anything like justice, the rest failing miserably. A score of 118 on a perfect batting wicket presented no difficulty to the Past, and they reached that total with seven wickets in hand. Dom Clement Hesketh proved the chief stumbling block, and when the game ceased he had scored 93 not out. The XI fielded very well, which was some consolation.

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PRESENT	PAST
A. F. Pearson, lbw, b LeFevre . . . 13	Rev. R. C. Hesketh, not out . . . 93
G. Bond, b R. C. Hesketh . . . 1	Rev G. A. Richardson, c Davis, b Roche . . . 13
P. J. King, c and b R. C. Hesketh . . . 10	A. F. M. Wright, c Bond, b Geldart . . . 24
N. A. Geldart (Capt.), b LeFevre . . . 0	T. Ainscough, b Geldart . . . 8
P. E. Hodge, c sub., b LeFevre . . . 1	O. L. Chamberlain, not out . . . 20
H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Richardson . . . 28	F. W. Hesketh . . .
M. P. Davis, b R. C. Hesketh . . . 15	G. S. Pike . . .
R. P. H. Utley, b LeFevre . . . 0	H. C. Greenwood . . .
E. A. C. Kelly, b LeFevre . . . 13	E. LeFevre . . .
A. K. S. Roche, c R. C. Hesketh, b Wright . . . 6	E. Forster . . .
C. F. Keeling, not out . . . 1	Rev F. B. Dawson . . . 8
Extras . . . 30	Extras . . .
Total . . . 118	Total (for 3 wkts) . . . 166

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

The most interesting and exciting match of the term was that played against Durham School at Durham on Saturday, June 24th.

Durham batted first on a good wicket, and before their opening pair were separated they had scored 62 runs. But soon five wickets were down for 98. Then G. Grierson joined Clayton-Greene and by vigorous hitting brought the score to 130 before he was well caught by Geldart. Afterwards wickets fell at regular intervals, and we dismissed our opponents for 164. This good performance was due mainly to brilliant fielding. Very few runs were given away, and some remarkably fine catches were held. Our bowling, except for one period when Utley and Roche bowled well, was very moderate.

We made a disastrous start in our innings. Two wickets were down for 11 runs, and three for 34. Geldart then joined Pearson who was playing carefully and steadily. With the score at 59 Pearson left. Dunbar came in and a merry stand ensued. Both batsmen began to hit boundaries with commendable regularity, and the score was taken to 122 before Geldart's great innings came to an end. Then two more wickets fell rapidly, and we had seven down for 130. For the last twenty minutes it had been raining a steady drizzle, and it was very sporting of our opponents to remain in the field. There was now every prospect of a very tight finish, and every run was counted with breathless interest. But thanks to some good forceful batting by Dunbar, and some original shots by Roche, we passed our opponents' total before another wicket fell, thus gaining an exciting victory by two wickets.

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DURHAM	AMPLEFORTH
H. A. Clayton-Greene, b Utley . . . 45	A. F. Pearson, c R. B. Meickle, b G. Grierson . . . 23
C. L. Adamson, c Kelly, b Utley . . . 29	J. B. Ainscough, b Alderson . . .
F. A. Youngman, c Keeling, b Utley . . . 6	G. Bond, b Alderson . . . 7
C. R. Alderson (Capt.), c Dunbar, b Roche . . . 14	P. E. Hodge, c G. Grierson, b B. Grierson . . . 9
C. F. Meickle, c Roche, b Geldart . . . 0	N. A. Geldart, c and b Alderson . . . 54
R. B. Meickle, b Roche . . . 4	H. V. Dunbar, not out . . . 49
G. Grierson, c Geldart, b Utley . . . 19	M. P. Davis, b G. Grierson . . . 1
R. B. Cardale, b Geldart . . . 21	R. P. H. Utley, b Alderson . . . 2
E. P. Gee, b Roche . . . 0	A. K. S. Roche, lbw, b Grierson . . . 21
R. I. Dees, b Geldart . . . 10	E. A. C. Kelly . . .
B. Grierson, not out . . . 0	C. F. Keeling . . .
Extras . . . 16	Extras . . . 5
Total . . . 164	Total (for 8 wks.) . . . 171

AMPLEFORTH v. CASTLE HOWARD.

Played at Castle Howard on June 29th. In this match, played for the first time since the war, the School proved much too good for their opponents. Eighteen overs sufficed to dispose of them for a meagre 46, the captain M. H. Smith, alone offering any serious resistance. Geldart took six wickets for 24 runs. The School batting was distinctly good. The wicket was very uncertain and every ball had to be watched carefully on to the bat. Pearson's 40 was an excellent exhibition of sound batting, and it was a very clever catch that dismissed him. Several others made useful scores, and the total of 135 on a wicket that played all manner of tricks and against good bowling was a very creditable performance.

CASTLE HOWARD	AMPLEFORTH
J. Calvert, b Geldart . . . 4	A. F. Pearson, c Prest, b Crawford . . . 40
T. Bradshaw, c Roche, b Ainscough . . . 1	J. L. B. Ainscough, b R. Bradshaw . . . 10
Capt. Thomas, b Geldart . . . 3	G. H. Bond, b Goodwill . . . 1
T. W. Currey, c Bond, b Ainscough . . . 6	P. E. Hodge, c Goodwill, b Lazenby . . . 6
M. H. Smith, b Geldart . . . 13	N. A. Geldart (Capt.), c Goodwill, b Lazenby . . . 27
C. Benson, b Geldart . . . 6	P. J. King, c R. Bradshaw, b Goodwill . . . 18
W. S. Lazenby, c Davis, b Roche . . . 5	M. P. Davis, b Goodwill . . . 10
W. H. Crawford, b Roche . . . 1	E. A. C. Kelly, not out . . . 3
T. R. Goodwill, c and b Geldart . . . 2	A. K. S. Roche, c Lazenby, b Goodwill . . . 0
R. Bradshaw, not out . . . 4	C. F. Keeling, b R. Bradshaw . . . 3
T. Prest, b Geldart . . . 0	R. P. H. Utley, b Goodwill . . . 0
Extras . . . 1	Extras . . . 17
Total . . . 46	Total . . . 135

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AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at York on July 13th. At one time there appeared no prospect of play. A light driving rain set in at about 11.30, and continued until nearly lunch time. However, both sides decided to face the unpleasant conditions, and the Yorkshire Gentlemen batted first on a very soft wicket, the School bowlers being greatly handicapped by a very greasy ball and slippery foot-hold. Longman and Anson made a very good start, putting on 57 for the first wicket. Roche then bowled them both in the same over with swinging balls that came across, and Toyne succumbed to the same bowler when he had scored 22. Geldart then carried all before him, and in his last six overs took five wickets for 15 runs, the Yorkshire Gentlemen being all out for 118. However, with the exception of Geldart, Dunbar and Davis the XI could not do anything with Cooper's deliveries. At one period, with six wickets down for 84, there seemed to be a good chance of victory, but the tail failed to wag, and the School score fell 20 short of their opponents'. It was a good fight, and the XI did exceedingly well to get rid of a strong batting side so cheaply.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN.		AMPLEFORTH	
H. K. Longman, b Roche . . .	24	A. F. Pearson, c Anson, b Cooper	1
C. E. Anson, b Roche . . .	30	J. B. Ainscough, b Badger . .	7
S. M. Toyne, b Roche . . .	22	E. H. King, c Humphrey, b Cooper	3
Major J. C. Humphrey, c Hodge b		P. E. Hodge, b Cooper . . .	3
Geldart	19	N. A. Geldart, b Elmhurst . .	18
J. P. Kitching, run out . . .	0	H. V. Dunbar, c Longman, b Cooper	32
J. E. Elmhurst, not out . . .	10	M. P. Davis, c Humphrey, b Cooper	25
Lieut. G. D. Young, b Geldart . .	4	A. K. Roche, c Longman, b Cooper	0
L. Cooper, b Geldart	0	E. A. Kelly, st Kitching, b Cooper	3
H. Huggan, c Hodge, b Davis . .	1	R. P. Utley b Humphrey . . .	2
C. E. Garnett, b Geldart	0	C. F. Keeling, not out . . .	0
H. D. Badger, b Geldart	2		
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	118	Total	98

AMPLEFORTH v. SIR ARCHIBALD WHITE'S XI.

On July 23rd, Sir Archibald White brought his XI to Ampleforth again, and this time a full day's play was possible. Of our total of 200 four batsmen made over 160 runs, and the rest made under 20. But those who made the runs made them so well as to compensate for the deficiencies of the others. The

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four were Ainscough, Hodge, Davis and Welsh. From the first three of these we expected runs, but Welsh surprised us all by his 37 not out in his first match with the XI. Not only did it come at a time when runs were needed, but also it was obtained by some of the best cricket of the side. It showed great confidence, its outstanding feature being the thoroughness with which the ball, that ought to be hit, was hit and hit hard. The visitors' innings started well, and 59 had been scored before the first wicket fell. Colonel Crossman was responsible for most of these runs, and it was a particularly good catch by Utley that dismissed him. Wickets then fell at regular intervals until Major Lupton joined Sir Archibald White at 136 for nine wickets. There was not time for them to get the runs required, and it only remained to be seen whether a particularly good ball or good piece of fielding would win us the victory. The bowling was good and the fielding keen, but neither batsman made a mistake, and when they had taken the score to 158 the game had to be left as a draw, which might at any moment have been changed into a splendid victory. It is interesting to notice that this match was the sixth match in which the School this season scored 200 or more runs, while only once has a like score been made against them.

AMPLEFORTH		SIR A. WHITES' XI	
A. F. Pearson, b Whitworth . . .	5	J. Dodsworth, c Davis, b Utley .	18
J. B. Ainscough, c Longman, b		Col. Crossman, c Utley, b Geldart	45
Whitworth	41	Lieut. G. D. Young, b Utley . .	1
N. A. Geldart, b Wrigley	0	W. J. White, b Geldart	11
P. E. Hodge, st. W. White, b Long-		E. W. Wrigley, b Davis	24
man	48	Col. Greenwell, b Davis	17
H. V. Dunbar, c W. White, b,		H. K. Longman, b Roche	3
Greenwell	7	Major Forster, b Davis	2
M. P. Davis, b Whitworth	39	— Whitworth, b Roche	0
E. H. King, lbw, b Longman . . .	0	Sir A. White, not out	19
E. F. Forster, b Lupton	0	Major Lupton, not out	12
H. R. Welsh, not out	37		
A. S. Roche, b Greenwell	1	Extras	6
R. P. Utley, b Greenwell	3	Total (9 wkts.)	158
Extras	19		
Total	200		

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

Played at York on May 31st. Owing mainly to a capital innings by E. H. King who was very unfortunate in being run

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out without any fault of his, and to some vigorous though lucky batting by Welsh, Ampleforth made a sufficiently large score to win with ease. But careless fielding lost them the match.

AMPLEFORTH (2ND XI)		BOOTHAM SCHOOL (2ND XI)	
B. Dee, c Rowntree, b Ough . . .	6	D. Smithson, c Cronk, b Neslon . . .	20
G. J. H. Nelson, b Ough . . .	12	A. Monesdale, b Lyon-Lee . . .	0
E. H. King, run out . . .	31	A. Halliday, hit wkt, b King . . .	6
H. R. Welsh, c Rowat, b Ryding . . .	51	P. Keating, lbw, b Lyon-Lee . . .	4
T. M. Wright, b Ryding . . .	7	H. Ough, b Nelson . . .	14
G. Cronk, b Ryding . . .	19	G. Rowat, b Nelson . . .	0
R. Morgan, c and b Ryding . . .	0	P. Halliday, b Nelson . . .	23
G. Bond, c Halliday, b Ough . . .	10	G. Miles, lbw, b Welsh . . .	8
C. F. Keeling, c Duckworth, b Smithson . . .	6	N. Ryding, not out . . .	6
R. Russell, not out . . .	8	T. Duckworth } did not bat	
C. F. L. Lee, b Ryding . . .	1	W. Rowntree } did not bat	
		Extras . . .	5
Total	151	Total (for 8 wkts)	86

AMPLEFORTH (2ND XI) v. RIPON (1ST).

On July 1st the 2nd XI made ample amends for their heavy defeat last year at the hands of Ripon School 1st XI. At one time they did not appear at all likely to do so, for when their ninth wicket fell they had scored only 58 runs. But Forster and C. F. L. Lee then took the score to 117 by exhilarating hitting. Lee was particularly severe on the bowling, his score of 35 containing seven fours. He then continued the good work by securing seven wickets for 12 runs, bowling unchanged with E. H. King, whose analysis was three wickets for 20 runs.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI		RIPON 1ST XI	
G. Bond, b White . . .	2	C. Lightowler, c Russell, b Lyon-Lee	3
G. J. H. Nelson, lbw, b White . . .	0	R. Fletcher, c Forster, b King . . .	6
H. George, lbw, b White . . .	0	L. Renton, b Lyon-Lee . . .	1
E. H. King, lbw, b Lightowler . . .	5	M. C. Scott, lbw, b Lyon-Lee . . .	0
H. R. Welsh, b Lightowler . . .	9	W. White, c Russell, b Lyon-Lee . . .	1
T. M. Wright, b White . . .	6	G. Victor, lbw, b King . . .	0
G. P. Cronk, b White . . .	27	J. Cooke, not out . . .	6
D. R. Morgan, b Lightowler . . .	1	N. Kelly, c Wright, b King . . .	10
R. Russell, lbw, b Lightowler . . .	4	H. Cook, b Lyon-Lee . . .	0
E. F. Forster, not out . . .	27	H. Blond, c Nelson, b Lyon-Lee . . .	0
C. F. Lyon-Lee, b Fletcher . . .	35	C. Corclucker, c Morgan, b Lyon-Lee . . .	5
Extras . . .	1	Extras . . .	4
Total . . .	117	Total . . .	36

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI v. AMPLEFORTH VILLAGE

AMPLEFORTH		AMPLEFORTH VILLAGE	
G. Bond, run out . . .	11	B. Chase, b E. King . . .	2
P. J. King, b Thompson . . .	13	F. White, c Forster, b Utley . . .	8
E. H. King, lbw, b Thompson . . .	2	H. Browne, b Lyon-Lee . . .	12
T. M. Wright, b Chase . . .	11	R. Thompson, b Lyon-Lee . . .	13
R. P. Utley, b. Thompson . . .	0	O. Walker, c Forster, b Wright . . .	25
H. R. Welsh, b Thompson . . .	8	E. Skilbeck, b Nelson . . .	2
G. P. Cronk, c Benson, b Chase . . .	7	E. Metcalf, b Nelson . . .	8
D. R. Morgan, c H. Browne, b R. Browne . . .	50	A. Skilbeck, not out . . .	16
H. Nelson, lbw, b Chase . . .	2	R. Browne, b Wright . . .	5
E. F. Forster, not out . . .	65	R. Benson, b Wright . . .	2
C. F. Lyon-Lee, did not bat		J. McEvoy, c and b Wright . . .	0
Extras . . .	22	Extras . . .	18
Total (for 8 wks)	191	Total . . .	111

AMPLEFORTH v. SIR A. W. WHITE'S XII

On July 9th, the match against Sir Archibald White's Team was abandoned owing to the rain.

SIR A. WHITE'S XII		AMPLEFORTH	
H. K. Longman, b Hesketh . . .	28	Rev. W. S. Lambert, Rev R. C. Hesketh, Rev J. B. McElligott, Rev W. I. Williams, H. V. Dunbar, N. A. Geldart (Capt), J. L. B. Ainscough, P. E. Hodge, A. F. Pearson, M. P. Davis, A. K. S. Roche, E. H. King.	
Major A. W. Lupton, c Davis, b Roche . . .	35		
Major Bowler, not out . . .	21		
J. P. Kitching, c Williams, b Geldart . . .	8		
E. A. Bleakley, not out . . .	1		
Major Humfrey			
E. W. Wrigley			
Major Foster			
Colonel Crossman		did not bat	
N. S. H. Harrison			
J. H. Austin			
Sir A. White			
Extras . . .	8		
Total (for 3 wkts)	101		

THE BEAGLES

THE new Master of Hounds, F. M. Sitwell, has appointed Jack Welch as professional huntsman to the College pack. The wisdom of such a step will be appreciated by all who realise the difficulty of handling a pack efficiently where the huntsman is not free to give his whole time to his hounds. Except in rare instances the duties of feeding, exercising and hunting hounds cannot be separated without detracting from their hunting qualities. In speaking of the huntsman "Stonehenge" says: "Sometimes a young man succeeds in this task, but more frequently he fails from want of temper and patience; and the age which is best suited for the sport is that at which a man has usually arrived at some degree of control over his natural impulses." And again: "Few are so framed for the management of hounds until they have sown a crop of wild oats in other and more exciting amusements." Perhaps our new Master compared these two passages, and, finding himself in the dilemma of having to acknowledge a want of self-control or a crop of wild oats, decided on inviting someone else to expose himself. Certainly the history of the public school and university packs goes to show that for consistent sport the actual hunting of hounds is better left in wiser and older hands. Our new huntsman is the son of a former master of the Brighton Harriers and hunted that pack for two seasons before taking over the Wooddale Beagles. Since the war he has been huntsman to the Rodmersham Beagles, which were disbanded last April on his former master taking over the Tickham Foxhounds. During his last season he accounted for 20½ brace of hares, so with that his "science of the chase" we hope for sport of a new order during the coming season. Messrs G. W. S. Bagshawe and R. H. Scrope have been appointed as whippers-in, assisted by Will White who came to the kennels with the new huntsman.

We were again successful at Peterborough Hound Show, where we entered two couples. Deputy and Fencer were placed first in the class for the best couple of un-entered dog-hounds, whilst Delicate and Lottery (winners of the Novices' class at last year's Peterborough Show) were placed second in the class for the best couple of entered bitches. The *Field*, in its review

The Beagles

of the show, said of Deputy and Fencer: "The winners were a nice couple with good quality and appeared straight." And, in its comparison of Delicate and Lottery with the winning Portman couple, remarks: "There was not much to choose between them, for both had nice quality and were fairly straight, but all were light of bone and inclined to be long in the back."

At the close of last season the Hunt Committee instituted a point-to-point race for members of the College Hunt. The course started at Pond Head Farm near Foss Ponds, crossed the Brook opposite the Black Plantation and ended on the Penance Walk—a distance of about four miles. The Brook had been dammed so effectively at the crossing-point that only one competitor is known to have cleared it. After the first two miles the race resolved itself into a struggle between Cary-Elwes, Greenwood and Sitwell. Cary-Elwes led as far as the Brook, where he got into difficulties at the water-splash. From that point to the cricket-fields Sitwell and Greenwood fought out the race by themselves, the latter maintaining a slight lead all the way. The last climb up to the Walk proved Sitwell's undoing, and Greenwood headed a field of 50 in the excellent time of 27 minutes, 13 seconds. The point-to-point for the Junior Hunt (from Fairfax Wood to the Penance Walk) was won easily by E. J. Gallagher. Fr Abbot presented silver cups to the winners after the races. A special meal had been arranged for all who completed the course within seven minutes of the winner. Many of the better known gourmands attained the Walk in a very anhelose state, and must have called down many curses on their pacemaker's head as they laboured up the long slope that lay between them and their meal; but nearly forty were up to time.

Owing to the late Easter and the necessity of drafting the young hounds during the vacation, this year's puppy-show was somewhat informal. The outstanding hound was Deputy (to win later at Peterborough), walked by E. O. G. Turville-Petre, and to him went the "Mauchline" cup. The "Members" cup was awarded to Chorister, walked by Mrs Wilberforce; the "Headmaster's" cup to Miss Twivey for Clarion and Lonely, and the "Wright" cup (for the best hound shown) to Deputy.

A CONCERT

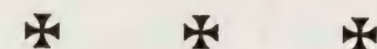
ON the occasion of Father Abbot's Jubilee a concert was given by the School. It was of the same excellence as the Exhibition Concerts of the last few years, but the programme was not quite equal in interest to that given in June. The songs, especially the Scotch melodies, sung by six trebles were very pleasant, and Henderson's playing was particularly appreciated, but it seemed a pity that performers such as Somers-Cocks, Raynes, and Henderson should only repeat for an encore what they had played. The concert ended with the Ode to Alma Mater.

PROGRAMME :

1. PIANO TRIO, No. 3—First movement *Beethoven*
J. S. SOMERS-COCKS, C. RAYNES, H. L. GREEN
2. PIANO SONATA in B minor—Finale, presto non tanto *Chopin*
J. S. SOMERS-COCKS
3. SONGS (a) "Sigh no more, ladies" *W. A. Aikin*
(b) "Will ye no' come back again" } Traditional Scotch
(c) "Annie Laurie" }
- First Six trebles—J. F. TAUNTON, L. L. FALKINER, G. C. ROMANES,
J. W. TWEEDIE, A. J. McDONALD, E. T. E. CARY-ELWES
4. PIANO SOLO "Andante Spianato and Polonaise" *Chopin*
N. HENDERSON.
5. (a) "Rolling down to Rio" *Ed. German*
(b) Madrigal to 5 voices "Now is the month of Maying"
Thos. Morley (1557-1603)
- INTERVAL
6. PIANO SOLO "Rosemary" *Frank Bridge*
A. F. PEARSON
7. VIOLIN SOLOS (a) "Polichinelle Serenade" } *Fritz Kreisler*
(b) "Tambourin Chinois" }
- C. RAYNES
8. THREE PASTORAL SONGS, for voice, piano and strings
(a) "In Cherry Valley"
(b) "I wish and I wish"
(c) "I will go with my father a-ploughing"
Roger Quilter
- DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD, O.S.B.
9. SCHOOL SONG "An Ode to Alma Mater"
Words and Melody by BISHOP HEDLEY, O.S.B.
Accompaniment arranged by the Rt Rev T. A. Burge, O.S.B., Abbot
of Westminster
Soloists T. ROCHFORD, J. F. TAUNTON, DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD. O.S.B.
THE SCHOOL
GOD SAVE THE KING

OLD BOYS

CONGRATULATIONS to R. T. Browne (Balliol) on his "First" in the Honours School of Jurisprudence, Oxford.



Also to J. O. Kelly who has been elected to the Ettles Scholarship and the Leslie Gold Medal at Edinburgh University.



Also to I. G. D. A. Forbes who won the prize for Military Law on passing out of Sandhurst ninth on the list. He is now in the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards at Victoria Barracks, Windsor. F. E. A. MacDonnell and G. H. Gilbert passed out of Sandhurst at the same time. MacDonnell has a commission in 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment (Green Howards) and is on his way to Secunderabad and Gilbert is in the 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment stationed at Newry. H. V. Dunbar went to Sandhurst in September.



A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

"August weather this year was not cricket weather, and the Craticulae may consider themselves fortunate in only having to abandon three matches, Garston, Formby and Preston. For the rest some good cricket was achieved in sweaters against clubs that paid us the compliment of turning out their strongest available teams to meet us. It was a great comfort to have A. P. Kelly on the side again; his wicket-keeping would be a credit to any county, and his batting usually was both entertaining to the spectators and fatiguing to the scorer. Martin Ainscough also made a lot of runs, and played a great innings of 120 not out at Northern. Father Clement Hesketh had to bowl continuously, and, as always, his skill was only excelled by his stamina; it would be tragic to contemplate our attacking strength if he were an absentee. Father Illtyd Williams arrived in time to carry us to a triumphal victory in the final match at Lancaster. T. Ainscough again

The Ampleforth Journal

captained the team, and united the wisdom of some considerable years with agility that would be welcome in several of our younger veterans. He took his usual fifty at Aigburth.

It is over twenty years since the Craticulae's first match, but the tour shows no signs of senility, and the Hon Secretary, Gerald Ainscough, talks of a fuller and even more ambitious programme next year."

* * *

THE following Old Boys visited us during the Summer term, besides those whose names occur among the visitors for the Exhibition, and for Father Abbot's Jubilee :

Hubert Carter, A. F. M. Wright, C. S. Pike, D. J. Long, A. R. Fors, W. J. Connolly, T. Huntington, S. W. Rochford, B. R. Bradley, J. C. M. Pike, E. P. Connolly, L. H. Rochford, P. W. Davis, J. F. Magoris, W. C. Lambert, C. R. Simpson, F. E. A. MacDonnell, I. G. Forbes, G. H. Gilbert.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Walter Rochford who was married by Dom Dominic Willson on October 11th, at Hove, to Miss Caruana.

Also to Captain A. F. M. Wright who was married at the Brompton Oratory by the Headmaster to Miss Deacon, on September 27th.

Also to W. Cruice Goodall who was married on September 11th at Muswell Hill to Miss Berrill.

Also to J. McKillop who was recently married to Miss McCabe.

* * *

W. J. MARSH has recently published much church music in America. He is also the composer of several songs—to two of which have been awarded prizes.

* * *

WE ask the prayers of our readers for John Dalton Couban (1888-1892) who died on August 22nd. May he rest in peace.

Old Boys

Gilbert and Cyril Marwood played for the East Lancashire Golfing Association against Lancashire County on October 21st and were both successful in winning their matches. The former beat C. Hammersley, of Hesketh (a semi-finalist in this year's Welsh Amateur Championship) by 3 and 2, and the latter was successful against A. C. P. Medrington, of Birkdale, by 2 and 1.

* * *

The Secretary of the Old Boys' Golfing Club sends the following :

"The annual meeting took place on the Course of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club on Thursday, August 31st, and the following members competed : Revs A. D. Firth, W. S. Dawes, V. H. Dawes, J. P. Willson, F. B. Dawson, W. I. Williams, Messrs T. Ainscough, G. H. Chamberlain, T. A. Caffrey, C. Marwood, G. Marwood, J. P. Raby, J. Westhead, and B. Marwood.

The Raby Cup was competed for in the morning, a tie resulting between Mr G. Marwood with 80-1=79 and Mr. T. Ainscough with 94-15=79. In the play-off Mr T. Ainscough was returned the winner with the score of 81-15=66. This card also gave Mr Ainscough the Honan Cup in the afternoon, with a return against Bogey of 5 up. A most enjoyable dinner and evening in the Club House brought a thoroughly good day to a close. The health of the "Cups" winner was toasted with much enthusiasm. There is a feeling amongst members of the society that larger gatherings should be the order at the annual meetings, and the Hon Secretary (Basil Marwood), Pleasington Lodge, near Blackburn, Lancs.) will be very glad to receive from any Old Amplefordian any suggestions towards achieving this result.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE following new boys came at Easter :

M. S. E. Petre, The Master of Lovat, R. F. Medlicott, P. J. Stirling,
D. V. S. Stewart.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE Captain of the School was A. A. J. Boyle. The Captains
of the Games were G. F. Young and A. A. J. Boyle.

✠ ✠ ✠
WE have to thank Mrs Fuller and Mr T. F. Cowan who have
presented Cups for the Wolf Cubs and for the Athletic Sports
respectively.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE following played for the First Eleven in the cricket
matches against Red House and Terrington :

T. Gadd, A. D. Macdonald, A. A. Boyle, R. Æ. Chisholm,
G. F. Young, E. B. E. Tucker, J. Riddell, W. J. Romanes, J. R. Mac-
donald, N. J. W. Smith, R. A. H. Gerrard, F. E. Burge, P. C. French
Davis.

✠ ✠ ✠
OUTINGS during the term included the Fosse Ponds, Lasting-
ham, the White Horse and Rievaulx.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE following swam their "length" :

A. D. Macdonald, A. A. J. Boyle, E. B. E. Tucker, W. J. Romanes,
P. C. Tweedie, C. Chisholm, F. E. Burge, D. M. Ahern and R. F.
Medlicott.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE population of the aviary has increased rapidly. We have
bred over one hundred and fifty birds this year. Three pairs of
Budgerigars have produced families numbering forty. Cock-
atiels nested late, but have reared two young which are now
on the wing. For the rest in the Small Finch section twelve
canaries, more than fifty zebras, twenty silver-bills and twelve
Redpolls have been bred. The Rosellas, Goldfinches, Spice
Finches and others hatched out their young but failed to bring
them to maturity. We have to thank Lady Lovat for a pair of
grey Java Sparrows, Mr Leeming for a pair of Ravens, Mrs Anne
for Green Singing Finches, and "kind friends" for some
Diamond Doves and White Java Sparrows.

The Preparatory School

THE Scout Troop and Cub Pack were inspected by experts
from the College. We were impressed by their insight into
Scouting and their eloquence took us by storm! We also re-
ceived some most helpful criticisms from Major F. Sitwell.

✠ ✠ ✠
COMPARED with last year, the Troop shows progress. Much
more "First-class" work was done and the total of 173
badges is 22 ahead of last year. On the Field Day cooking was
carried on enthusiastically—even feverishly—and the number
of eggs cooked and consumed ran into three figures.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE inter-patrol Cup was again won by the Peewit Patrol
(Leader A. A. J. Boyle), and the Miniature Cup for the best
individual record was awarded to A. D. Macdonald.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE Cub Pack was smaller than last year but howled no less
vigorously.

✠ ✠ ✠
E. N. Prescott earned nine badges, the Hon. W. R. S. Feilding
eight, G. A. J. Bevan and A. C. Russell seven each. These
include two "Artist" badges—a special award of Head-
quarters.

✠ ✠ ✠
THE Inter-six Competition Cup, presented by Mrs Fuller,
was won by the Brown Wolves (Sixer, G. A. J. Bevan).

✠ ✠ ✠
PRIZES were distributed by Father Abbot on the last day of
term. The following was the programme :

PIANO SOLO . . .	D. M. AHERN
RECITATION . . .	H. S. K. GREENLEES
RECITATION . . .	H. G. WATSON
VIOLIN DUET . . .	H. H. LATHAM & W. J. ROMANES
RECITATION . . .	A. J. BEVAN
FRENCH SONG . . .	
PIANO DUET . . .	G. F. YOUNG, J. NEILAN
PIANO SOLO . . .	D. F. GREENWOOD
RECITATION . . .	G. A. J. BEVAN

The Ampleforth Journal

The following were prize-winners :

LOWER THIRD

Religious Knowledge	G. F. Young
English	A. D. Macdonald
History	H. S. K. Greenlees
Geography	A. D. Macdonald
Latin	E. Stephenson
French	A. D. Macdonald
Mathematics	E. Stephenson

SECOND FORM

Religious Knowledge	M. Anne
English	M. Anne
History	A. J. E. Gordon
Geography	F. E. Burge
Latin	M. Anne
French	R. Æ. Chisholm,
Mathematics	F. E. Burge

FIRST FORM

Religious Knowledge	A. C. Russell
English	R. P. Cave
History	R. P. Cave
Geography	R. P. Cave
Latin	A. C. Russell
French	Hon. W. R. S. Feilding
Arithmetic	A. C. Russell

PREPARATORY FORM

Religious Knowledge	D. C. C. Mee-Power
English	D. C. C. Mee-Power
History	L. M. Fuller
Geography	D. C. C. Mee-Power
Arithmetic	L. M. Fuller

EXTRA PRIZES

Drawing	E. B. E. Tucker	Carpentry	E. Stephenson
Natural History	D. M. Ahern and P. E. de Guingand		
Piano	D. F. Greenwood	Theory of Music	A. D. Macdonald

ATHLETIC PRIZES

Batting in all games	A. A. J. Boyle		
Batting in inter-School matches	A. A. J. Boyle		
Bowling in all games	N. J. W. Smith		
Bowling in inter-School matches	G. F. Young		
Swimming Cup	A. A. J. Boyle	Boxing Cup	R. R. Rowan
Scout Cup for Best Scout	A. D. Macdonald		
Scout Cup for inter-patrol competition	Peewits Leader A. A. J. Boyle		

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3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the students by annually providing certain prizes for their competition.

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

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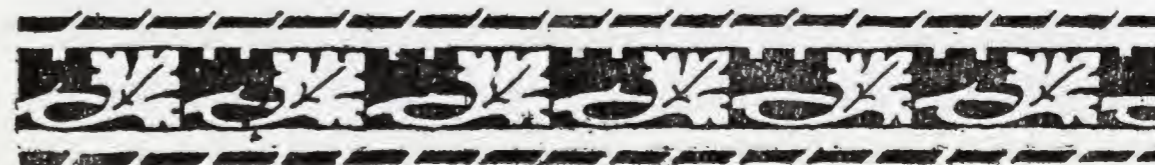
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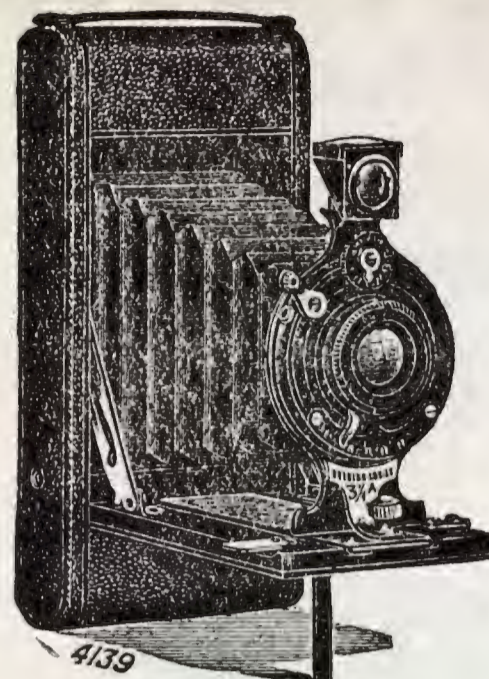


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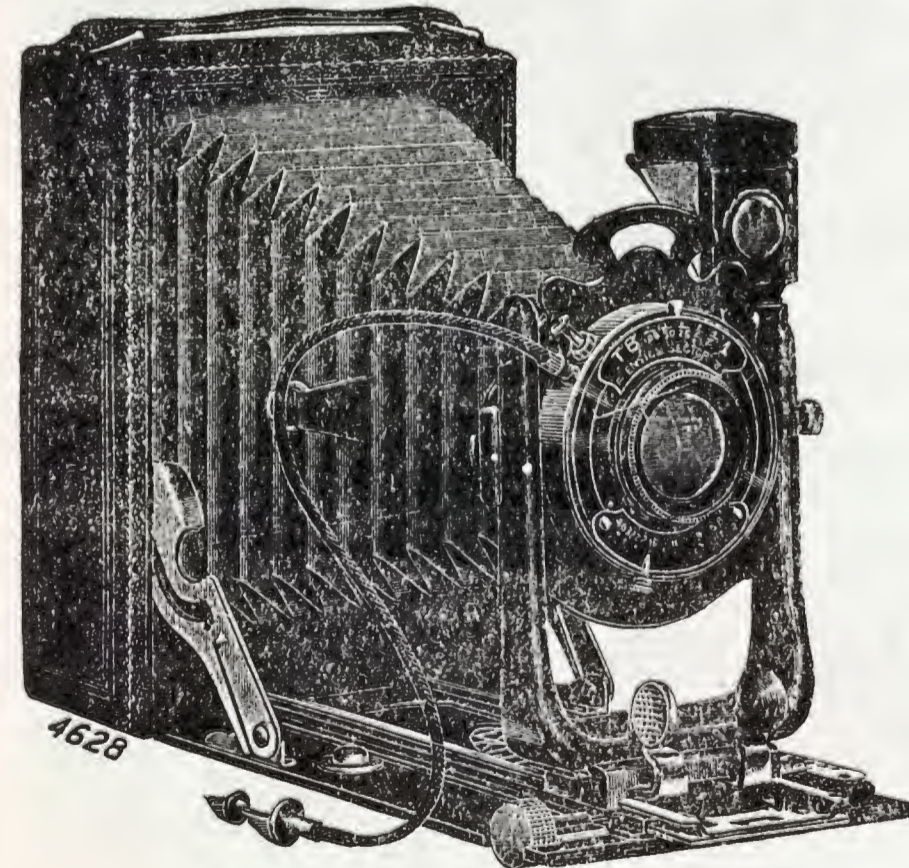
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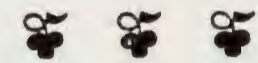


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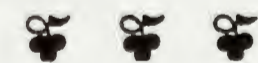
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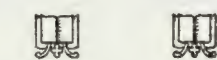
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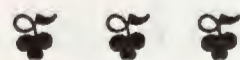
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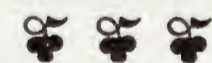
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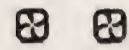
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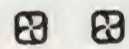
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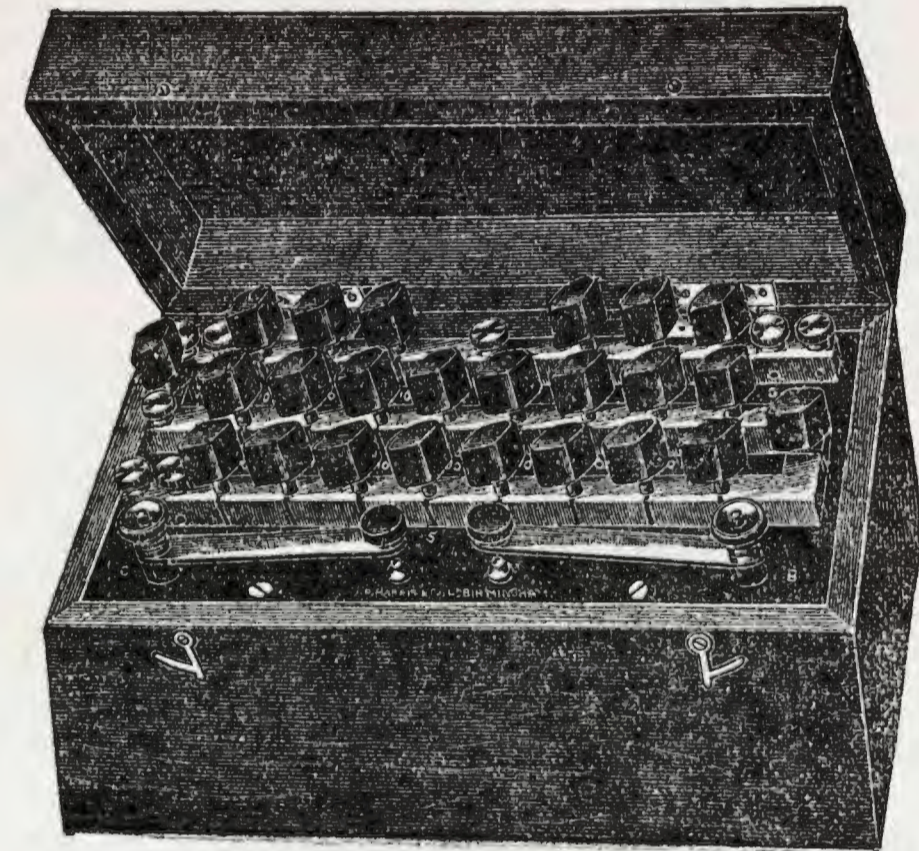


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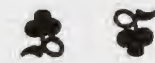
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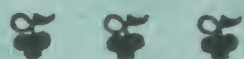
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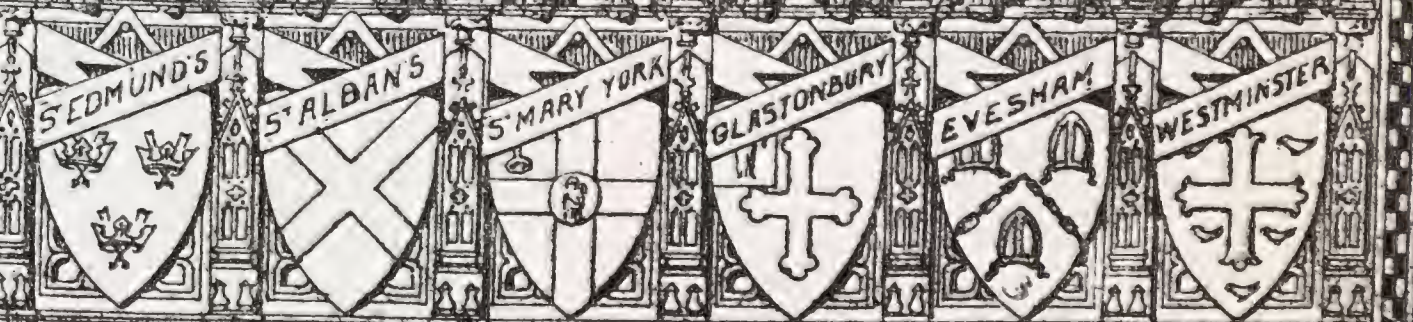
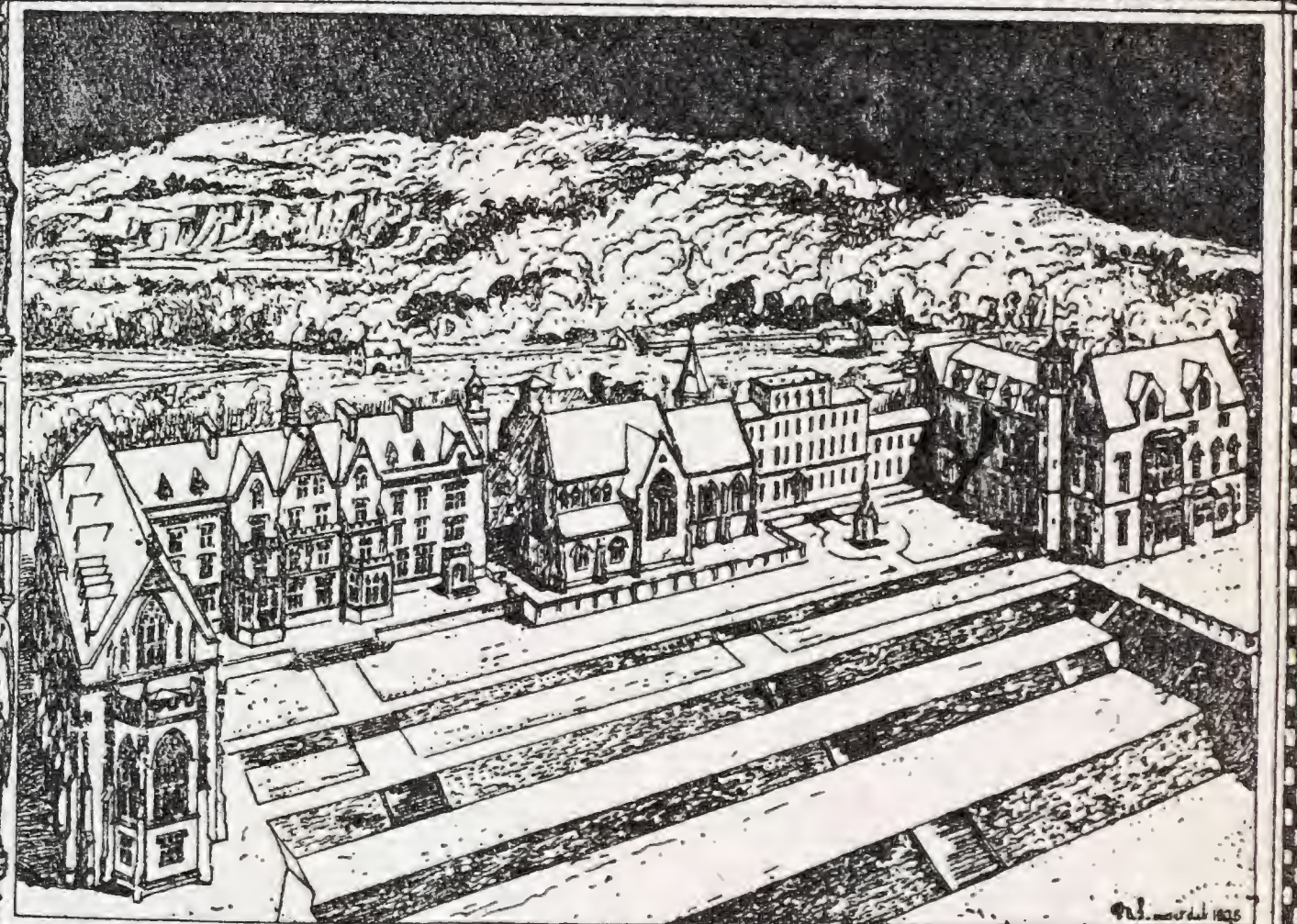


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Spring, 1923

No. II

WESTERN MYSTICISM*

* Western Mysticism by Abbot Cuthbert Butler. Messrs. Constable, 10-12, Orange Street, W.C.2. Price 18/- net.

ABBOT Butler's *Western Mysticism* has a particular interest because the author was the late Abbot-President of the English Benedictines, and also because for twenty years he has been a diligent student of his subject. Mysticism seems to have a special allurements, often the allurements of morbid curiosity. But the writer of this book has no place for trivialities or mere curious phenomena. The scope of his book is lofty, his aim serious. I think mysticism allures us because it gives glimpses of a region which lies beyond the experiences of the normal activities of our faculties. It is a wide term and as ancient as the world. Our faculties can be drawn into experiences beyond their normal activities in many ways. First by the power of natural influences over us. There is not one of us but can understand something of this; when, for example, in solitude we gaze on some beautiful sunset, or into the midnight sky, or, like Coleridge, stand before Mont Blanc with head "bowed low in adoration—eyes suffused with tears." What is the strange yearning that possesses us, until there comes upon us an exquisite tension, a desire to mingle with the abstract beauty or stretch beyond it to the Absolute Beauty, the Source of all? Such influences have carried many beyond themselves. Blake, Yeats; shall we say Swedenborg? And a host of others.¹

Secondly by the power of demoniacal influences as Görres exemplifies in his *Mystique Diabolique*. Thirdly by Divine influences. Any one of these influences may stir activities through the intellect, or the imagination, or the emotions. The bewildering ecstasies of Blake, the reveries of Yeats are perhaps just the fruit of an unguided mystic imagination. Others, specially the devotees of false religions, are carried to strange flights by their mystic emotion. Others, again, fascinated by the intensity of their intellectual contemplation, pursuing truth after truth, are drawn into the light of intuition

¹ Drugs such as opium will draw forth in the same way abnormal activities.

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and mystic, yet natural vision. Perhaps this is the way of Plotinus, and of the Platonists, whom St Augustine speaks of as "lofty minds and almost divine." It is indeed a lofty flight, and noble which they make, although of nature. It may be the explanation of certain passages in St Augustine, especially before his Complete Conversion (Vide Confess. vii). It is surely very difficult to know where the natural stimulus ends and the demoniacal or Divine begins. What shall we say of this passage—the closing lines of Dante's Paradise? For he certainly expresses himself in them after the manner of the mystics.

"With fixed heed, suspense and motionless
Wond'ring I gazed; and admiration still
Was kindled as I gazed. In that abyss
Of radiance, clear and lofty—seemed methought,
Three orbs of triple hue clipt in one bound.

But the flight was not for my wing;
Had not a flash darted athwart my mind,
And in the spleen unfolded what it sought."

Is this natural or divine mysticism?

Moreover, these influences will stimulate experiences differing in kind and degree according to temperament and circumstance of those upon whom they fall. Hence the varying descriptions of them which mystics give. These reflections hardly come within the scope of the Abbot's book, for he does not discuss mysticism in general, but at once narrows down his subject to divine mysticism, but they may help to make an estimate of some questions that arise on the matter under discussion; and in themselves they are a comment on some remarks of the author. Professedly indeed he treats, in the main, of three great saints and doctors, and instead of *Western Mysticism* the title of the work more justly might have been "The Mysticism of St Augustine, St Gregory and St Bernard." Incidentally, by contrast or comparison, or for the sake of illustration, the subject is touched upon more widely; but the scope of the book is proportioned to its aim, which is to lead us back to these earlier mystics where, he tells us, we shall find a more simple, more healthy, and truer guidance than in later writers. This aim is excellent, for the writings of these great doctors are incomparably eloquent, noble and expressive;

Western Mysticism

they are simple as any other; they are more touching and tender, for they are the expression of the inmost secrets of the soul, of those who are among the greatest of God's saints. Book after book is published, each treading on the other's heels in eagerness to attract attention. But multiplicity of reading kills reflection, the most desirable of things. How much better to have a few books and know them well; the Sacred Scriptures; the Confessions of St Augustine, that wonderful pathetic unfolding of a great soul's secrets; well-thumbed, a familiar friend! Have something of St Gregory's and St Bernard's and St Anselm's; a few books which the minds and the hearts of the choicest and best have trodden as a footway, for a thousand years. Multiplicity of books there is on spiritual matters, teaching of method and analysis, and elaborating instruction, but surely they hamper freedom of spirit, foster a disagreeable self-consciousness, and are wearying and distracting. The purpose of the Abbot is very wise in trying to lead us back to the great originals. He is following too a principle contained in a saying he quotes from St Augustine: "In the saints we are shown God."

Let us come more directly to the book. It is divided into two parts. Part I treating of Contemplation. Part II of the Contemplative and Active lives. There is also a Prologue, Epilogue and short Appendix. The divisions and sub-divisions are kept emphatically distinct for the sake of clearness, but they lead somewhat to iteration, perhaps even to tediousness. In the Prologue the Abbot defines and describes what he thinks it best to call Mystic Contemplation; and he quotes a passage from the "Confessions" as the "most arresting expression" of this mysticism; "The mind in the flash of a trembling glance came to Absolute Being."¹ Hence we have such definitions as the following: "A conscious direct contact of the Soul with transcendental Reality"; "the soul's possible union in this life with absolute Reality." Further he goes on to illustrate the mystic's claims from various authors; and I think I am right in saying that they speak of these claims as

¹ I have already suggested that this passage (Conf. VII) if mystical at all, is of natural mysticism. I hardly think it likely that the gift of contemplation should be given to St Augustine till after his final repentance and reconciliation. I think there is a notable difference between this passage and that other beautiful passage when he and his mother discoursed so sweetly, looking out from Ostia.

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something wonderful and above common graces. I will take the calm judgment of St Thomas. "As in the state of innocence," he tells, "God was seen by a spiritual light flowing upon man's mind from the Divinity, so now in Contemplation God is seen by a means which is the light of Wisdom, which uplifts the Soul to perceive the Divine." This is no ordinary gift of the Holy Spirit, St Thomas explains—it is "above human measure." It seems plain to me that we ought to take these definitions and descriptions as an authoritative exposition of Mystic Contemplation now under consideration, and we certainly shall find this exposition elaborated in the extracts hereafter given. Unfortunately it seems to me the Abbot departs from this, blurring the lines of definition and description and so confuses certain questions. We may refer to this later.

In Part the First, the Abbot takes St Augustine, St Gregory and St Bernard as representing Western Mysticism, and with great patience and erudition he has brought together from their works and set before us in sequence the expression of their personal experiences and most intimate relation to God in prayer and contemplation. He has chosen three wonderful names to set in review. The omission of the first, as had been intended, would have been a great loss. I fully sympathise with the Abbot's enthusiasm for St Augustine. Besides, without him, the presentation of the matter would be incomplete. For, although the act of Mystic Contemplation is essentially the same in all, yet each has his own characteristic expression of it. This is clearly discernible in the extracts given by the Abbot. The Divine influences found their way to the soul of St Augustine through the channels of the mind, as they found their way to the soul of St Bernard through the channels of the heart. Into the soul of St Gregory, perhaps these influences came more equally distributed, through mind and heart; as the Abbot says he was less intellectual than St Augustine, less emotional than St Bernard. Yet all three speak both from mind and heart. The dominant note of St Augustine may be intellectual, of knowledge and light, truth and absolute reality. He writes: "The eternal wisdom which gleams through me and strikes my heart, without hurting it—I kindle and shudder, for it is Wisdom's Self that gleameth through me." Yet

Western Mysticism

as readily Beauty captivates him: "Too late have I known Thee, O ancient Truth, too late have I loved Thee O ancient Beauty!" Again, "Thou didst stream forth Thy beams of Light—and I thrilled with love and awe." Could St Bernard have spoken more sweetly than as follows: "What do I love when I love Thee? It is a certain light that I love, and melody and fragrance and embrace that I love when I love my God. Where, O my Soul, that shines which space does not contain: that sounds which time does not sweep away: that is fragrant which the breeze does not dispel." The dominant note in St Bernard is what he calls Contemplation of the heart—"The Word has visited me: I have felt that He was present—I never feel His coming or departure—How could I know that He was present? He has quickened my sleeping soul, softened and goaded my dull heart, watered the dry places, illuminated the gloomy spots." Yet he, too, speaks of the intellect; of knowledge and light. "When all is prepared," he says, "there ensues a certain sudden and unwonted enlargement of mind, and an inpouring of light illuminating the intellect for comprehension of mysteries . . . I speak of things Divine, wholly unknown but to those who experience them . . . the substance of the Clear Light is not made manifest, but the contemplation of pure Truth can yet anticipate its action in us, at least in part." St Gregory is in harmony with both.

The plan of the author in further detail is to set forth, in due sequence, a selection from the writings of each saint to illustrate his teaching on the nature, qualities, and effects of mystic contemplation. Without doubt, as the Abbot points out, however diversified may be their expression, substantially they are in agreement. They are in agreement in regard to the preparation for this great grace. There must be purgation, recollection, introversion. They are agreed in recognising that the essence of mystic contemplation is in Vision of, or Union with God not directly but by means of what St Thomas calls "species" of the thing seen; a mirror; an emanating light; not by the "lumen intellectus"; nor by the "lumen fidei," but by the "lumen Spiritus sancti." Sometimes possibly by the "lumen gloriæ," as may have been the case when St Paul was rapt to the third Heaven. They agree in this, that no effort of our own

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can reach these heights, something comes from God. It is God who meets the outstretched arms of the soul and draws it upward to that which of itself it is helpless to attain. "I go on," says St Bernard, "to express the transport of a pure soul to God, or the loving descent of God into the soul." They agree almost to the letter in describing how this "Vision" comes as a flash, or ray of light. "Something from God momentarily, and as it were with the swiftness of a flash of light shed a ray upon the mind in ecstasy of spirit." So St Bernard writes. And we remember the same in that crowning moment of St Augustine's conference with his mother when on the eve of her death they sat together on the balcony at Ostia, gazing upward into the beauty of the sky. They call it a foretaste of heaven. They speak of it as transient. They assert its effects to be rare and wonderful. There is opened out in the soul by it comprehension and depths of knowledge in spiritual things; where things were faintly perceived, they stand out strongly; there is a fragrance, a melody, a shining beauty—which lingers round the soul transforming it.

Thus has the Abbot fulfilled the promise of his Preface that he would let the saints speak and instruct us in their own words. He has searched the gold mines. It has been an arduous labour, but surely a labour of love. I think there are gathered together some of the most beautiful outpourings of the heart of man. May we compare them with the Psalms of David, with a new depths of tenderness added by the knowledge of the Christian revelation? He has given us the key to rich store-houses of spiritual wisdom. The extracts themselves, as we study them, become impressive and stimulating. So we follow with pleasure and profit the experience of these great saints. We are helped by the author's emphasis and illustrations. While we read and ponder the matter we live in the rare atmosphere of the mountains of God. We are not chilled by rules and scientific discussion; we just pluck the fair flowers of sanctity.

In the closing chapter of Part I, described as a Summary, the characteristic features which differentiate "*Western Mysticism*" from other types, the author tells us, will be unfolded. It seem to me that already the very purport of the foregoing chapters has been to unfold them. A Summary is hardly

Western Mysticism

an unfolding! I do not say this in captiousness, but because the author, who gave us the excellent invitation to learn from the saints themselves, now endeavours to enforce inferences and notions in his own way. These peculiar characteristics are not arrived at and emphasised by a brief analysis so much as by a somewhat harsh and crude contrast of Western or ancient Mysticism, with the more modern mysticism. He characterises modern mysticism with certain notes, casting on them, it seems to me, disparaging reflections; then, by negation, characterises the ancient Mysticism. We may set the contrast under three heads: (1) The dominant terms used by the "Moderns" in describing contemplation are "obscurity," "darkness," "the cloud of unknowing," etc.. Those used by the ancients are: "knowledge," "radiance," "light." (2) The "Moderns" are scholastic and have systematised a mystical theology; the Ancients represent it in the simple outpouring of their experiences. (3) The "Moderns," find mysticism full of phenomena, psychic or physical; trances, visions, locutions, intrusions of the devil. The "Ancients" keep clear of all this. One almost feels sorry for Blessed Henry Suso, and the Visionary Nuns, under the Abbot's displeasure; and for Görres, too, who, for the sake of investigation, filled, the Abbot tells us, "two volumes with diabolical intrusions, and some disgusting!" It is beyond my leisure, and beyond the scope of an article in the JOURNAL to enter into a full discussion of these matters. I will only point out that it seems to me that there is here some exaggeration and bias; something of an impatient spirit; and, I will suggest, unsupported inferences. Because of this I will comment briefly on the matter, lest it be concluded that there is some serious divergence by the moderns from the older Catholic tradition in this matter of Mystic Contemplation, which I do not believe is the case.

(1) In the first place the difference of terms is not so great as the author implies. The pseudo-Dionysius lived between St Augustine and St Gregory, and his typical descriptive phrase "The ray of Divine darkness" is hardly likely to be so isolated as not to find its counterpart here and there at least, in the thoughts and expressions of those who followed. Indeed, we find traces of such expression in our three Doctors. St Augus-

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tine speaks of embarking "on the dark and difficult way" of Contemplation. St Gregory speaks of contemplation as "A vision of the night"; and says how in the same path, "We certainly go darkling." Intimations of the same thought may also be found in the extracts from St Bernard. It is evident if we reflect that the contrast of phraseology arises not from any different conception of contemplation, but because of the more exact and systematic treatment of it. We shall find the terms suitable to the thing, and not out of harmony with the mind of the "Ancients." In speaking of these terms, Light and Darkness, observe that a dazzling light causes darkness to the unaccustomed gaze; that in the approach to the Supreme Light, "the darkest hour is that before the dawn." There is an evident fitness in describing that rising to the knowledge of God through negations, and the realisation of our own nothingness, under the idea of "obscurity," "darkness," "cloud." We have abandoned earth and sense with tribulation; we have not gained Heaven. We have experienced the abyss of our own nothingness; but not yet reached the Brightness of God's Countenance. These experiences belong to the mystic region for they are described as the fruit of the nearness of the Vision of God, and of that extraordinary and divine influence, of which the Masters speak. Both "Ancients" and "Moderns" will agree in describing the summit of the soul's contemplation as light. St Augustine, St Gregory, and St Bernard, far away from self-consciousness and the analytical spirit in the spontaneity of their discourses, do not emphasise these lower phases. The truth of what I affirm is manifest in the words of St John of the Cross, the great scholastic representative of the moderns. He directly asks the question: "Why do we call the Divine Light the obscure night?" And answers: "When the Divine Light of contemplation shines into the soul, not yet perfectly enlightened, it causes spiritual darkness, because it not only surpasses its strength, but because it obscures it, and deprives it of its natural perceptions." (St John i, 381). Again he asks: "Why is it that the Light of contemplation so sweet and lovely to the soul, that nothing is more desirable, produces painful and awful results? It is not the effect of Contemplation

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and the divine inflowing. The cause is in our imperfection and weakness, in the dispositions of our soul which are not fit for the reception of such sweetness." (p. 401). Thus the contrast vanishes, and St John is found to be quite in harmony with the holy Doctors. What could be more in the spirit of St Bernard than the following: "O gentle, subtle touch, the Word, the Son of God, who dost penetrate subtilly the very substance of my soul, and touching it gently absorbest it wholly in divine rays of sweetness." The writings of St John of the Cross, notwithstanding their note of "darkness," leave upon the mind an impression of extreme beauty. Even the "Obscure Night" with its note of "darkness" and "nothingness," leaves upon my mind an impression of great beauty, and of a beauty suffused with light. It brings to the imagination a vision of a strange and wondrous land, clothed with the purple mantle of a quiet twilight. Unseen, the star-light is falling with the dew; summer lightnings play on rock and ravine; touching the hills with light, and throwing the shadows into deeper blackness, while a glimmering radiance makes us know of a region just beyond—the dwelling place of Light; whence we perceive, upon the stillness borne a melody of sound, a fragrance of scents.

The second contrast is, that while the saintly masters of old discourse on Contemplation as occasion arises, and spontaneously illustrate it by their experiences, the "Moderns" have written systematic and scientific treatises on it, and so formulated a Mystical Theology. This is true, but whether Contemplation be described for us as personal experience, or be treated for us scientifically, makes no difference whatever in the Contemplation itself. The difference in treatment is without doubt due to the growth of that spirit which culminated in "Scholasticism." We are back to the days of the Socratic Dialogues. All things are investigated, analysed and systematised. This too, under the auspices of great and holy names. It could not be but that Mysticism should fall under scholastic treatment. I do not say that this makes the post-scholastics better guides for us than the "Ancients," far from it! but their methodical treatment is the natural, almost inevitable consequence of the spirit of the times. Doubtless there has arisen from it a mass of

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didactic instruction which has distracted from the better thing and been more harmful than helpful. If I may put it this way: it has directed us to learn the language of mystical contemplation through the laborious and lengthy ways of grammar rather than absorbing it in the delightful way of a most choice literature. Nevertheless we can never be too humbly and sincerely grateful for the works of two great saints of post-scholastic times—St Teresa and St John of the Cross. There are others too who are stimulating and useful; for example Ruysbroek, though difficult and obscure, and Father Baker, though involved and laboured, are both often used by Abbot Butler.

Finally we come to the psycho-physical phenomena. When the Abbot asserts an overwhelming prominence of these in modern mysticism as compared with the ancient, doubtless he is in the main right, but I believe he exaggerates this prominence on the one hand, and the freedom from such phenomena on the other. St. Augustine certainly (p. 71) as emphatically as St Teresa, speaks of swoons in ecstasy. He speaks also of sensible and intellectual visions even as St John of the Cross. St Gregory speaks of being struck with stupefaction (p. 121). St Bernard speaks of the "Sleep of a most sweet stupor." In another passage he writes: "There present themselves, whence I know not, certain imaginary likenesses of lower things . . . I think that these images are formed in us by the suggestion of the holy angels, as on the contrary evil images are, without any doubt, inoculations by bad angels." (p. 153). Again (p. 174) he speaks as St Augustine and St John of the Cross, of the vision of Christ, not in the imagination as of sense—but of the intellect—yet a vision of his presence, in such way as to enable us to say, "He is fair and comely." I cannot but think research would find more evidence on this point, but this is sufficient. Let us recognise the prominence of the psycho-physical phenomena in the Moderns, and, as the author affirms, particularly in women. It is a matter for the curious to seek some explanation; but one thing is certain, the essential contemplation is the same in them and in the holy Doctors. In no way must we disparage them in their souls' lofty flight towards union with God, although certain

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concomitants, over which they have no control, encumber and, if you like to say it, disfigure the simplicity and clearness of that flight. Remember still St Augustine's words: "God is shown to us in His saints." I have suggested that mystic influence whether natural, demoniacal, or divine will be toned by circumstance and temperament. Women are more sensitive than men; they are more easily affected by circumstance; even the nationality of St Gertrude and Blessed Henry Suso may account for a certain "sensuousness" of imagination which belongs to the German. It may account for their peculiar "sense" impression of Christ—I say this with all reverence and with no derogation whatever. Remember what St Bernard says of such a vision: "It is a gift, a great gift, though below the vision, called 'intellectual.'" The circumstances of the "Modern" mystic are often those of the solitary, the cloistered, the professedly introverted. This naturally makes them sensitive to impression; and it is a noted fact, I believe, that the devil obtrudes himself more persistently on secluded lives (*c.f.* The Hermits of the East). On the other hand let us put in place of the general term "Western Mysticism" the names Augustine, Gregory, Bernard, and we shall still further explain the contrast. These men were of exceptional power and character. They were leaders; they were men of affairs; their lives were mingled with the bracing clash of arduous activities and responsibilities. They were most unlikely subjects for these psycho-physical phenomena.

One more comment on the closing page of the chapter. As I have said, I am entirely one with the Abbot in his advice to go back to the saintly Doctors for guidance as the simplest and most helpful. But the greater excellence of their guidance is not, as the author seems to imply, in this, that they present Mysticism to us "as no more than the exercise of piety and prayer, and love in a very earnest and whole-hearted manner." They do not so present it. This is not Mystic Contemplation at all, whatever it may lead to. The whole gist of the foregoing pages has been to teach us that it is the descent of divine influence into the soul in an extraordinary manner; with the most wonderful enlightenment of mind and stirring of heart, drawing the soul toward union with God. Let me just add this:

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When the Abbot deplores that devout souls are frightened off Mysticism because of the modern presentation of it with visions and ecstasies, etc., I believe him to be entirely mistaken. The writers who so picture it always emphatically decry these things as not belonging to the excellence of Contemplation, but as something to be neglected. It is rather the "dura et aspera per quae itur ad Deum" which deters them.

I will treat of the second part of the book briefly, for the article is running to undue length. There is strong and definite teaching on the relative claims of the Contemplative and active life, enunciated by the three saints, and the author concludes that their testimony is against the trend of more modern teaching. All of course agree that *in se* the Contemplative Life is the higher. "Mary hath chosen the better part!" It cannot but be so since our highest faculties are employed in the Contemplation of Supreme Truth and Supreme Beauty. St Gregory treats the matter very fully and practically, especially for pastors of souls. Without doubt he would agree with St Bernard in saying that the Contemplative state arrives at a certain fecundity which overflows in active work. This is the ideal, above all for pastors of souls and Superiors. The deep well of the soul must always be kept filled with sweet waters rising up from the contemplation of God, then overflowing they will fertilize. For that reason one engaged in action must not neglect the tranquil inner life. He must from time to time cease a little from his activities for the sake of this, lest the sweet waters sink low in the well of his soul and he become arid and unfruitful. Clearly it is taught that the call of Charity must draw us from the peace of contemplation, e.g., a dearth of active workers. The work of the Ministry, especially the work of preaching, St Gregory puts at the summit of good things. St Bernard is in agreement with St Gregory. St Augustine plainly asserts that the leisure of Contemplation must be interrupted at the call of duty and charity. Of course every life is a "mixed" life in a sense. Contemplation is transient, and must be relieved by the work of the Scriptorium; or as at Cluny by the elaboration of the Divine Office, or by labour; but our teachers here speak of a permanent breaking away from the Contemplative Life, although it does not entail a breaking

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away from Contemplation. How far modern teaching is out of harmony, as the Abbot asserts, with this teaching it is not easy to say. Ruysbroek has a fine passage quite in the spirit of St Bernard. He speaks of the man "sent from the heights into the world to spend himself on those who are in need of him . . . he possesses an universal life for he is ready alike for Contemplation and for Action." On the other hand, St John of the Cross has a very decided passage which seems in opposition. "When the soul has reached the state of unitive love it is not requisite it should occupy itself in other and exterior duties (unless they be matters of obligation) which might hinder, were it but for a moment, the life of love in God, though they may minister greatly to His service—because an instant of pure love is more precious in the eyes of God and the soul, and more profitable to the Church than all good works together." One is loath to leave great saints and doctors in what seems such keen opposition! But we must leave the matter.

There is one more question which Abbot Butler brings forward repeatedly, and which he makes of such importance that he tells us it was at least in part the motive of writing his book. For whom is this gift of Contemplation? Practically, his answer is: "It is open to all"—"the sequel of any devout life." If I may speak plainly the author seems to me, in maintaining his contention, quite to fall from his subject, and to forget that he is writing on *Mysticism*, and *Mystic Contemplation*. The definitions and descriptions of the Prologue are discarded; the wonderful expositions of the three great saints which form the substance of the book are relegated to the background. Whether Mystical Contemplation is co-extensive, if I may use the word, with the "passive union" of spiritual writers, I do not know. If it be so then the Abbot on his own word must confess that this gift is for the few; and certainly, although there are degrees in Mystic Contemplation, yet according to the witnesses we have examined, and from the very nature of Mysticism in all degrees, the soul is passive, in as much as it is receptive of extraordinary divine influence; from the radiant flash of supreme vision to the Dionysian ray of darkness? The Abbot endeavours to support his contention by reference to

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the Holy Doctors, but I think it is a weak appeal. St Augustine speaks as if we by a faithful Christian life would reach Contemplation, but he says this in a letter, to whom I cannot say—perhaps *we* are of the choice souls—for shortly after he writes: “Some of the least ones who persevere come to that most blessed goal” (p. 210). “In this life, Contemplation is rather in faith (faith is opposed to vision) with very few it is in some vision of unchangeable truth” (p. 88). He quotes St Gregory as distinctly saying it is open to all. St Gregory certainly distinctly says that none are excluded. Neither priest nor layman, neither the virgin nor the married, neither the learned nor the simple and ignorant; this does not in any way teach that it is in the reach of the multitude. On the contrary he says: “The active life is the lot of the many, the Contemplative of the few.” St Bernard speaks of the Contemplative as not content that the Bridegroom should manifest Himself to her in a manner which is common to all. Moreover, the very exalted descriptions given by these saints, and the difficult and exceptional preparation they require for this gift, points to the opinion that it is for the few. For example, St Bernard writes; “If one be a man of desires, if he long to be dissolved and to be with Christ, long for it vehemently, thirst for it ardently, meditate on it assiduously, then assuredly he will receive the gift.” How many, even if we include the *renunciati*, arrive at this state of preparation? Few surely! The Abbot argues that because their lofty discourses were addressed to “mixed congregations,” therefore they considered contemplation was for the masses of the people. I do not think so. Surely it is reasonable that the preacher should set forth the admirable things of God before his hearers that they may be admired, may be longed after, may be striven for: that God’s goodness may be known. We preach perfection, as our Lord preached it, “Be perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect,” although no one reaches perfection.

Now, if the Abbot begins to speak of any other than *Mystic* Contemplation, he departs from the subject of his book, which is Mysticism. When he calls the prayer of aspiration, of acts, even vocal prayer, and certain realisations of God’s presence with a lifting up of the heart to Him, Contemplation; when

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he includes what is called “The way to Contemplation,” “the beginnings of Contemplation,” “the striving after Contemplation,” under the term Contemplation; when he widens the content of that term to embrace what is ordinary and the commonplace of piety and devotion (so far as any prayer can be called commonplace), and sets it without distinction side by side with the Contemplation of St Augustine, St Gregory and St Bernard so excellently discoursed of in this book; side by side with Mystic Contemplation, the author does an unfair and confusing thing. Further, when he goes on to decry those who speak of Contemplation as “divina arcana” for God’s chosen souls, and to maintain it to be the natural sequel of an ordinary devout life; adding that according to the tradition of the Church, as represented in the teaching of these Holy Doctors, “it is open to all,” he is quite misleading. It seems to me somehow to take the meaning out of the book, which has so much that is good in it.

J.A.W.

"CONTRIVERS OF NOVELTY."

"THE brethren who are with me salute you . . . all the saints salute you : especially they that are of Caesar's household." (Phil. iii, 22). So wrote St. Paul from his prison in Rome ; and scholars have employed all their resources in the attempt to fill in the social and political background of the early Roman Church, of which we have here a glimpse.

The scanty and ambiguous references to Christianity in the historians Tacitus and Suetonius, the few scornful allusions in the Satirists Juvenal and Martial, the silence of the philosophers Seneca and M. Aurelius may cloak either fear or ignorance of the new religion. Even the official correspondence between Pliny the Governor of Bithynia and the Emperor Trajan concerning the treatment of Christians in Asia Minor, leaves unsolved the problem *why* the Christians at Rome first suffered persecution. Still more hard is it to trace the psychological processes through which Christian doctrine and discipline first gained converts in the upper classes at Rome. Not until a century after the martyrdom of the Apostles have we the evidence of the great Apologists. Tertullian's Apology was written in 198 A.D. just after Commodus' reign. By that time we have tolerably clear evidence of the social and political influence of the Roman Church. To fill in the period between the Apostles and the Apologists the Christian imagination has chiefly had recourse to the picture drawn by the Pagan interlocutors of the Apologists, making a boast of their jibes. St Paul foretold that there would not be "many wise according to the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble." Celsus, Trypho and Caecilius fill in the details. Celsus pictures the Christian community as "ignorant, wanting in sense, fools—it is only fools, slaves, women and children whom they attempt or wish to convert. They resemble a swarm of bats, frogs holding a meeting round a swamp, or an assembly of worms." They are by trade mostly shoemakers, fullers, clowns, woodmen, beggars. "If any man is ignorant if any man is a fool, let him come boldly," they say. And lest we think this picture merely spiteful, we have St Jerome's

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assertion "that the community of Christ is recruited not from the Lyceum and the Academy, but from the meanest rabble "de vile plebecula." Certainly the Roman Church had its foundation among the "foolish things—the weak things—and the base things of the world." The victory of this rabble over the majesty of Rome, the spread of the mustard seed into a tree more spacious than the Empire has so vividly impressed imagination that we are apt to forget that the first Roman converts were not all slaves or freedmen, not all unlearned and uncultured folk, that there were disciples of Christ clothed with the imperial purple or the laticlave as well as with the fiery "tunic of pain," that the prayer of Christians was heard in the palace of the Caesars and in the households of the great, as well as in the catacombs.

"The recent discoveries of Archaeology put beyond all question that among those who believed in the preaching of the Apostles were many of the very highest rank and nobility."¹ A review of the facts established by the critical examination of the literary and archaeological sources will lead to the conclusion that the social progress of Christianity in Roman society was certainly more rapid than has usually been supposed and to the probability that that influence was considerably wider and deeper than even recent research positively affirms.

That Christianity entered the Imperial Household even before St Paul entered Rome, is highly probable. We cannot determine the effect or extent of St Peter's first preaching in Rome, i.e., before 61 A.D., though tradition regards him as the founder of the Roman church, probably in 42 A.D. However, Christians were flowing into Rome from the Empire. There must have been a constant immigration of "the first fruits of Asia." The foreign slaves of Aristobulus, son of Herod the Great, as well as those of Narcissus, Claudius' confidant, had passed into the Imperial household, and we know that there were Christians among them.² It may be chiefly these who are designated as the "Saints of Caesar's household" by St Paul. Some of these would be high functionaries. In a list of officials of the "Domus Augusta" we find schoolmasters,

¹ Mgr. Barnes "Early Church in the light of the monuments" p. 27

² Lightfoot—Philippians

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architects, librarians, doctors, oculists, chamberlains. And Celsus inconsistently complains that even the slaves found means to convert their masters' wives and children. St Paul himself was confined in the precincts of the Palace and had free communication with the Praetorian Guards, and would thus be in personal touch with the Imperial household, where the officials of the "Civil Service," who were in touch with all parts of the Empire, would be quite well aware of the existence of many organised Christian communities in the East.¹

It is probable, then, that even before the martyrdom of the Apostles in 68 A.D., some of the highest and noblest were included in "the great multitude of Christians"—as Tacitus reckons them—who were convicted under Nero.

From the beginning of Nero's reign (54 A.D.) the evidence for Christianity in the imperial and patrician households is more clear. In the histories of the period charges as strange as they are vague are constantly levelled against members of the senatorial class, and even against members of the Imperial family. Pomponia Graecina, wife of Plautius the conqueror of Britain (43—47 A.D.) was charged with a "foreign superstition." For forty years—we learn—she endured "continual sadness," and "was given over to a gloomy religion." Titus Flavius Sabinus, elder brother of Vespasian, who as Prefect of the City to Nero, had organised the "fiery torches" in the gardens of the Golden Palace, was "a man of gentle nature who shrank from blood and slaughter." He "withdrew from public life." His son Titus Flavius Clemens, husband of Vespasian's niece (Saint) Domitilla was accused of "contemptible apathy." That these and many other vague charges really indicate the profession of Christianity is probable from a comparison of these charges with the terms in which Tacitus and Suetonius describe Christianity. It is "a deadly superstition," a new, baneful, degrading and immoral superstition, marked by "hatred of the human race" on the part of the sect "which loved darkness and shunned the light of day." This identification is now confirmed by the discovery of the tomb of Pomponius Graecinus (Graecina's grand-son) in the cemetery of St.

¹ Ramsay—St. Paul the Traveller, ch. xv, §2

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Callixtus, as well as by the "magnificent and almost royal"¹ chapel of the elder branch of the Flavian Caesars in the cemetery of St. Domitilla. The withdrawal of Pomponia and the Flavii, their "apathy" after the secret profession of Christianity is what we should expect. Tertullian notices that Christians were "accused of being useless in public affairs!" St Peter had warned them that "the time past is sufficient to have fulfilled the will of the Gentiles for them who have walked in riotousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings and unlawful worship of idols, wherein they think it strange that you run not with them into the same confusion of riotousness, speaking evil of you" (1 Peter iv, 1). The conversion of the Flavii must have roused hopes that the Empire would soon come into the hands of a Christian ruler. The sons of Clemens and Domitilla had been designated by Domitian as his heirs, but the moment of hope passed, as it passed from English Catholics during the reign of Charles II. Clemens and Domitilla were charged with "Atheism"—for Christianity had neither statues, altars of bloody sacrifice, nor gods. Domitilla was banished, Clemens suffered on a charge of conspiracy; jealousy and domestic tragedies brought the Flavian Caesars to an untimely end. Providence required the blood of martyrs which was poured out for yet another two centuries and a half.

About this time "a great number of senators and consulars" were executed as "contrivers of novelties,"—another of the vague charges brought against Christians. Among them Pudens the Senator, SS. Nereus and Achilles, officers of the Praetorian Guard, who retired from the service after baptism to a position in the household of St Domitilla, as well as some of the Acilii Glabriones, whose mortuary chapel has been discovered in the Via Salaria. Juvenal complains that Domitian bereft the city of its noblest citizens with impunity.² How many of these were secret Christians?

Under Trajan (98—117) the Roman Church had evidently acquired some political influence. St Ignatius of Antioch fears the Roman Church may compromise, "setting its desires on

¹ Barnes, op. cit.

² Sat. iv., 151 et sq.

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the world"; he fears his coming martyrdom may be averted "for it is easy for you to accomplish what you please; but it is difficult for me to attain to God if you spare me." Again, the appearance of Benefit Clubs and Funeral Societies points to the existence of a class of wealthy Christians. The "Collegia funeraticia" or burial societies were no doubt largely dependent on the offerings of the wealthy and charitable. Certainly the earliest cemeteries are called after their donors—Lucina, Priscilla, Domitilla, Praetextatus, and the Ostriani.

Towards the end of the age of the Antonines there is unmistakable evidence of the influence which Christianity was exerting in high places. The court of the Emperor Commodus (180-193) included a large and influential body of Christians. Marcia, his wife, was certainly Christian in feeling and policy. It is uncertain if she was baptised, but we are told that "she loved God" and "wishing to do a good work" she obtained permission to release the Christians who had been condemned to the Sardinian mines. For this purpose she sent her foster-father Hyacinthus, a Christian, to Pope S. Victor, and obtained from him a list of the condemned Christians. It is interesting to note among these Callistus—the future Pope, then a slave of Carpophorus, a rich Christian of Caesar's household. Callistus had charge of his master's affairs, and seems to have started a bank for the Christian brethren and widows.

Marcia no doubt had many Christians at court, among whom we note the chamberlain, Proxenus. At this time many of the greatest families in Rome were baptised, such as the Caecilii and Valerii. "Many of those most prominent by birth and riches—says Eusebius—embraced each day the doctrine of salvation, with their whole family and household." Sarcophagi in the crypts of Lucina confirm Eusebius' statement. Catia Clementina was the wife of Julius Bassus, a high official under M. Aurelius. Annia Faustina, Licinia Faustina, and Acilia Vera were related to the Pomponii Bassi and the Antonines. Now Christianity made its appearance in literature. The teaching of "the crucified sophist"¹ was engaging the attention not only of the educated and professional classes, but even of the philosophers. Of the great Apologists, Minucius Felix, Ter-

¹ Lucian "de morte peregrini" 13

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tullian and Cyprian were lawyers; Aristides, Justin Martyr, Athénagoras, Pantaenus and Clement of Alexandria were eminent among philosophers. The doctors SS. Cosmas and Damian represent the professional classes which "contemptuously quitted the doctrines in which they had formerly trusted."¹ Origen himself points to the beginning of the third century as the turning point in the fortunes of the Roman Church which now became universal² and penetrated all ranks of society, though it was not until after another century that the Church won her "Peace." Yet even now Tertullian³ warned the Roman government that "this people of yesterday" had filled cities, islands, castles, towns, assemblies, camps, tribes, companies, palaces, senate and forum. "We leave you your temples only. We can count your armies, and our numbers in a single province will be greater. In what war with you should we not be sufficient and ready, even though unequal in numbers, who are so willingly put to death, if it were not in this religion of ours more lawful to be slain than to slay?"

Such a boast fitly sums up the evidences of a socially and politically important element in the Roman Church before the age of the Apologists. Not a few of the great families who still retained the austere morals of the Republican days, not a few of the loftiest minds found a satisfaction in the revealed dogmas of Christianity which neither the emotional Eastern religions then in fashion, nor the cold philosophical systems of the stoic pantheists, nor the ethical extremes of the Cyrenaics and the Epicureans, could afford. Tertullian tells us that the very obstinacy with which the Christians were calumniated became a source of instruction to unprejudiced minds,— "who does not embrace our religion when he has finished his enquiry?"⁴ The evidence of the catacombs is the answer to the taunts of Celsus and Trypho. The rise of the Roman Church if it illustrates the paradox of the victory of "the foolish, the weak and the base things," of this world recalls too that other paradox of Christianity—"The strength of the Gentiles shall come to Thee."

¹ Arnobius Adv: Gent: ii, 25

² C: Cels viii, 69. Cf. Allard. Hist. des Persécutions i., ch. 7.

³ Apol. c 37.

⁴ Apol., c. 50.

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The lives of most of these high-born confessors and martyrs are unknown even to the Church: of a few the records are preserved in the Church's Martyrology; of a few more scholars can discover the name. Yet their unknown sacrifices and sufferings in high places should not be forgotten when we think of "that new generation of men sent down from highest heaven," prophesied by Virgil when he sang "the birth of a Child beneath Whom the iron brood shall first begin to fail, and the golden race to arise in all the world."

"THE HILLS OF HOME."

December 28th, 1922.

The years roll back and leave me once again
My boyhood, who behold to-day once more
The very scene so oft and oft before
I watch'd from infancy to childhood's wane.

From the high window see the mountain ring
From Wrekin unto Pontesford's lion head,
The gateways of the world that surely led
To Paradise beyond sight's reckoning.

Round-bastion'd hills' impregnable array
With Christmas snow upon their ramparts sheen—
Surely Victoria still is England's queen
And all the after-time hath fled away?

One moment, as to dying eyes, the past
Returns twice-clear, one moment, and 'tis gone.
The western hills that warded Avalon
Time's tyrannies have once again o'er-cast.

Yet childhood's eyes beheld, with truer sight,
No mapp'd and measur'd, bought and sold, demesne,
But, ward and witness of our trial scene,
The western hills upleaning to the light.

H. E. G. ROPE.

A MODERN POET

I.

IN his recent study of Dante, Signor Croce has said that no poetry is objective. To some this simple statement will appear false, to others obvious, and to some others doubtful. The same might be said of any statement, whether critical or secular. But, since it is a calm and deliberate judgment of the foremost critic of his time, it is not unworthy of consideration. It may well be that the first feature of modern criticism to gain the praise of posterity will be its recognition of the subjective aspect of an author's work, when this is taken as a whole.

It is unnecessary to point out that this attitude towards art is no mushroom. From the days of Goethe, Coleridge, and the French Romantics the critics have gazed on the souls of the poets. But in recent years there has been a tendency in criticism to the realisation of the secret of all art, and particularly of lyric poetry. If it be necessary to fix some point at which this growing realisation began to take definite shape, we may, perhaps refer to Carlyle, in England, although some would prefer to date the new criticism from Matthew Arnold. But it is dangerous to attempt the definition of stages in a continuous process of growth. And it might be said, not without reason, that perhaps the best statement of what has been called the "new criticism" is contained in the writings of Cam-poamor, who was born in 1817.

However that may be, the earlier part of the nineteenth century certainly saw the rise of a new spirit in literary criticism.

The occasion of the Shelley centenary, during the last year, brought forth much material which made it possible to see how far this method of criticism had been accepted and extended. Two appreciations in particular, those by Mr Clutton-Brock and by Mr Maurice Hewlett, though opposed in view, were agreed in method. The first made Shelley a contemplative spirit little short of angelic, while the other stigmatised him as "a slave to his temperament" and an undisciplined mind. Although neither suggested which of Martha and Mary had the more disciplined mind, both articles showed the belief

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of the critics that the final value of a poet's work was to be found in the expression in his poetry of his personality, simply because his message was of necessity contained in, or rather was the root principle of, that personality. Moreover, a French psycho-analyst of European fame is at present producing a book of literary criticism on the work of the greatest Belgian poet of to-day. There is, indeed, no lack of examples to show that what the critic wants to inspect is the soul of an author as it is expressed in his work.

When a work fails it fails because it fails to express that which every work of art should express. This idea of expression lies at the heart of the problem of the difference between the beautiful and the ornate, and it may be the solution to most of the difficulties that arise in the consideration of art. Certainly it differs from the *μυθησις* conception of ancient criticism, and even more from that pernicious doctrine which regards literature as little better than a dram-shop where Prose is the whiskey-and-soda and Poetry the neat spirit.

As we read in a man's eyes, so we must read his work. And if we no longer believe that the artist practises his art for art's sake, then we must ask ourselves for whose sake he does practise it. The answer may be that he does so for man's sake, but there are those who believe that his motive is a greater one. This motive is not necessarily consciously explicit, rather is it the essential principle of an artist's being, in so far as he is an artist.

II.

In 1902 Messrs Longmans, Green & Company published a small book of poems with a title page that ran, "Songs of Childhood—by Walter Ramal." The list of contents was packed with gnomes, bluebells, fairies, hares, witches, phantoms, swans, wolves, and ogres. Dame Hickory was there and Sleeping Beauty. A little book of fairy poetry was, as publishers and butchers say, "on the market." But here was poetry with something of the simplicity of Blake, a little of the excessive sweetness of Tennyson, and a magic of music that was all its own.

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"I met at eve the prince of Sleep,
His was a still and lovely face,
He wandered through a valley steep
Lonely in a lonely place."

Yet

"Dark in his pools clear visions lurk,
And rosy, as with morning buds,
Along his dales of broom and birk
Dreams haunt his solitary woods."

Simple tales of childhood, beautiful witcheries of melody and exquisite fantasies of wonder filled the pages, but always there was a smile not that of a child, a whispering, a turning of the head towards a distant star. We were made to feel that Mr de la Mare shared with Ann those moments when

"Seated upon her tapestry stool,
Her fairy book laid by,
She gazes in the fire, knowing
She hath sweet company."

The work lacked masculinity and strength, perhaps, but its title was "Songs of Childhood, and the "Envoy" was prophetic.

"Does not Orion even set?
O love, love, prove true alone,
Till youthful hearts ev'n love forget,
Then, child, begone!"

In 1906 Mr de la Mare published a second volume, and until 1912 there was silence. In that year "The Listeners" came from Messrs Constable & Company. This opened with a series of portraits, of Old Susan, Old Ben, Miss Loo, the Tailor, and Martha, whose stories were told in the hazel glen and whose eyes

"Seemed half the meaning
Of the words she said."

After these character sketches there is a steady development of personal expression in a more directly appreciable form.

"No one was with me there—
Happy I was —alone;
Yet from the sunshine suddenly
A joy was gone."

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"So, when with fickle heart
I joyed in the passing day,
A presence my mood estranged
Went grieved away."

Here as elsewhere in the book, the note of spiritual communication is struck directly. The poet is sensible of that unearthly presence which Shelley could address in such words as these,

"Life of life! thy lips enkindle
With their love the breath between them;
And thy smiles before they dwindle
Make the cold air fire!"

These are the extravagances of that "slave to his temperament," that undisciplined mind! But Mr de la Mare's poem is entitled "Estrangement," and it is the idea of separation from the desired union that seems to haunt his mind throughout this book, and, indeed, after it. But there is more than separation here. Sometimes there is a cry of despair as in "Dreams,"

"What can a tired heart say
Which the wise of the world have made dumb?
Save to the lonely dreams of a child,
'Return again, come.'"

Sometimes, as in "Exile," it is the longing for the 'gods' of a spirit bound to earth where "every exiled day gone by aches with their memory." Sometimes this longing becomes impatient,

"Sweet sounds begone—
Whose music on my ear
Stirs foolish discontent
Of lingering here;
When if I crossed
The crystal verge of death
Him I should see
Who these sounds murmureth."

And always the beautiful things of this world are the signs of an undying glory beyond the limits of earth,

"—All that I love
In beauty cries to me
'We but vain shadows
And reflections be.'"

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Then there is the title poem which seems to chronicle some terrible moment of doubt. The Traveller knocks thrice on the moonlit door, behind which is only a host of phantom listeners who answer not his call. And

“He felt in his heart their strangeness,
Their stillness answering his cry.”

This is followed by two allegories of temptation, in which the pilgrim seems to have recovered his faith. Here we find the “homesick wanderer” gazing ahead

“Where the endless narrow road swept onward,
In the distance lost to sight,”
and longing for

“The lips of welcome, and the eyes
More beautiful than the feeble shine of Hesper
Lone in the lightening skies.”

And so we come to “Haunted,” where we learn the futility of the attempt to doubt:

“That inward presence slumbers not,
Frets out each secret from thy breast,
Gives thee no rally, pause, nor rest,
Scans close thy very thoughts, lest they
Should sap his patient power away,
Answers thy wrath with peace, thy cry
With tenderest taciturnity.”

Mingled with these records of spiritual experience are many poems which seem to have no purpose but the attempt to suggest the beauty that lies in front of all these “vexed desires, all vain cries of a conflict,” and the last poem in the book gathers together some of the beautiful things of this earth as a hint of the joy of the future.

“An apple, a child, dust
When falls the evening rain,
Wild briar’s spiced leaves
Breathe memories again;
With further memory fraught,
The silver of the may
Wreathed is with incense for
The Judgement Day.”

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In the following year “Peacock Pie” was baked. This was called “a book of rhymes,” and is addressed primarily to children. Nevertheless there are echoes of the old strains which sound familiar to the ears of those who know the tunes this poet sings.

“Hide and seek, say I,
To myself, and step
Out of the dream of Wake
Into the dream of Sleep.”

“When you are most alone,
All but the silence gone——
Someone is waiting and watching there,
In the little green orchard.”

“And the king in the cool of the moon
Harkened to the nightingale’s sorrowfulness
Till all his own was gone.”

And there is a “Song of Finis” that recalls “the Listeners” very forcibly. In fact the whole of “Peacock Pie” seems to be “The Listeners, adapted for children.” It is as though Mr. de la Mare were telling stories to children and at times giving, as “grown-up” tale-spinners do, a veiled account of his own experience which would not deceive another who was old enough to understand.

“Motley” was published in 1918, and contains war-poems unlike any other war-poems ever written. The poem “Motley” itself is terrible in its simplicity of horror. It reads like a Shakespearean “mad-scene,” and recalls nothing so clearly as the “flower-scene” in Hamlet, where Ophelia sings those sad, strange songs.

“Come Death, I have a word with thee;
And thou poor Innocency;
And Love—a lad with a broken wing;
And Pity too:
The fool shall sing to you,
As fools will sing——”

The number of poems inspired by the war, is, however, very small. But all the pieces in this book are more passionate

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than those of the earlier volumes. The cry is more shrill and more intense, the despair more heart-broken, temptation seems stronger, and thought more deep. There is, moreover, a new strain in-woven with the old melodies, making a richer and a fuller harmony. A human love is embodied here in some of the most perfect lyrics in the language. Yet even this, being human, seems to pass, and

“ All the grey night
In chaos of vacancy shone ;
Nought but vast Sorrow was there——
The sweet cheat gone.”

There are more dreams, more whisperings of Heaven, more wonderings, “ fool-songs ” full of bitter beauty, a few songs of joy, and once again the longing.

“ For all the grief I have given with words
May now a few clear flowers blow,
In the dust, and the heat, and the silence of birds
Where the lonely go.
For the thing unsaid that heart asked of me
Be a dark, cool water calling——calling
To the footsore, benighted, solitary,
When the shadows are falling.

O be beauty for all my blindness,
A moon in the air when the weary wend,
And dews burdened with loving-kindness
In the dark of the end.”

And “ the Scribe ” praises God for “ the lovely things Thy hand hath made ” and exclaims that even if he could tell all earth’s beauties from “ A to Z ” still there would remain,

“ All words forgotten,
Thou, Lord, and I.”

Yet the book ends in a curious mood of doubt,

“ Look thy last on all things lovely
Every hour. Let no night
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber
Till to delight

Thou have paid thy utmost blessing ;

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Since that all things thou would’st praise
Beauty took from those who loved them
In other days.”

In 1920 were published “ Collected Poems ” in two volumes. This action seemed to set aside the work we have been considering, as a thing complete in itself. Perhaps later development may justify this view. But there is still a strong link between that which has gone before and what we have of that to follow.

The next year, 1921, saw “ The Veil,” in a dress rather different from that of the volumes to which it was a successor. There was also a difference in style, in thought and in expression. It is true that in this book there is the same personality, true even that the method of expression is the same. Nevertheless there is new life here, and the first poem, if we rightly understand it, tells us so. The second poem, “ The Old Angler,” is, comparatively speaking, a long one and seems to be more objective than the old lyrics. The same thing is true of those which follow it. But beneath them all we can discern the same troubled and restless spirit. The “ Spectre ” reintroduces the cries we have heard before. Yet there is still a change. The expression is stronger and more deliberate. Perhaps these poems do not show that spontaneity which delighted us before, but they have something richer and deeper than that. But more than all these things, and probably their cause, is the stronger faith that seems to speak more calmly, more hopefully, if not more lovingly, of those immortal longings that fret the human heart. There is also more humanity in the new work. At first the poet sang of faery with joyful notes trembling with beauty ; then he told of the beauty of earth and seemed to wonder in dreams of the beauty that lay beyond earth. Then his cries seemed to tell that pain had pierced his heart, and, wounding him with the sorrow of a love foregone, begot a pity for the wistful sadness of the world. That was when the nightingale sang. Here we have less of the fairy, less of the peacock, less even of the nightingale, and more of the man. In this new volume there are poems of the suicide, of the criminal in the dock, “ the world’s grimed thumb now hooked securely in his matted hair,” of the slave to drugs, of the hospital. There is less self-pity and more for mankind.

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There is a greater sense of reality and the faith in God seems to be more real though there are still moments of doubt and of fear. There is the "Hour-Glass,"

"Thou who know'st all the sorrows of this earth——
I pray thee ponder, ere again Thou turn
Thine hour-glass o'er again, since one sole birth
To poor clay-cold humanity, makes yearn
A heart at passion with life's endless coil.
Then givest thyself too strait a room therein.

Nay, Lord, I speak in parables. But see!
'Tis stricken Man in Men that pleads with Thee."

There is that doubting which ends in conviction,

"Yet though the cheat is clear——
From transient illusion grown;
In the vague of my mind those eyes
Still haunt me. One stands so near
I could take his hand, and be gone:—
No more in this, house of dreams to sojourn aloof, alone:
Could sigh, with full heart, and arise,
And choke, 'Lead on!'"

That is the impression left by most of this book. It seems a strong growth towards faith, a longing for faith that ends in realisation.

"Nay, answer not,
Let still mere longing make
Thy presence sure to me,
While in doubt I shake:
Be but my Faith in thee,
For sanity's sake."

Mr de la Mare's work is not finished but from what he has already done we can see the development of the personality therein expressed, the development of the expression, and the development of his message.

In the present study of that development it may seem that his work is simply a direct statement of experience. This is only because it has been necessary to concentrate upon that aspect in which the true significance of the work lies, and because quotations had to be chosen that bore more directly

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upon that aspect. In reality Mr de la Mare's work is allegorical, using that word in a very general sense, in the sense in which it is true of all art. That this is so there is abundant evidence in many of the reviews of his books in contemporary periodicals. Nevertheless, the allegory is often very thin, and there is rarely more than is necessary for the purposes of art.

The meaning, the message, that his poetry has for the world will now, it is hoped, be sufficiently clearly seen. For every artist has some "burden," to use the phrase of prophecy, which it is his business to convey. Every artist puts his heart and soul into his art, and in his art it is for mankind to see his heart and soul, since in that heart and soul is the image of all their own beliefs and hopes and loves. A man's personality is built up from his Faith, Hope and Charity, and the expression of these in his personality, through his work, is the end of every true artist's activity. This does not imply that this is how he himself sets about it. He does not devote himself to the expression of his personality. He only tells what he knows and feels and loves, but, if the work be truly art, it is the personality which is expressed and which counts. A poet once said, "Let me think! Should I look nicer in pink? I know what I'll do; I'll paint myself blue. Bring me a bottle of ink!" But he was only a very minor poet, "an artist," as Mr Arthur Symonds says of Oscar Wilde, "in attitudes." Mr de la Mare is not like that. He, is sincere. And his later work will probably be only a stronger and more firm statement of what he has already said with trembling accents.

"Comfort thee, comfort thee! Thy Father knows
How wild man's ardent spirit, fainting, yearns
For mortal glimpse of death's immortal rose,
The garden where the invisible blossom blows.
Humble thy weary knees; confess thy pride;
Be weary! O whithersoever thy vaunting rove,
His deepest wisdom harbours in thy side,
In thine own bosom hides his utmost love."

If, in the meantime, we ask,

"Where then the faith thou hast brought to seed?
Where the sure hope thy soul would feign?"

We have his own most humble answer,

"Never ebb'd sweetness——even out of a weed——
In vain."

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III.

Mr de la Mare does not stand alone. A seeking after Faith, Hope, and Charity inspires much of the poetry of to-day; and since the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, in their absolute perfection, are the end of human striving, it is not impossible that the future will be less terrible than certain fearful spirits would have us believe.

It has been too frequently said that we of the present time are on the crest of a wave. A more truthful description might be that we stand on the banks of a stream whose waters will irrigate fields made arid by long years of commercial prosperity, and bring to life the seeds of a newer and a better age. "Poetry to-day," writes Mr Robert Lynd, "lingers near the door of the church." And M. Pierre Mille has said much the same thing of the French novel. Such statements are only too seldom in the mouths of critics. Mr Wilfrid Gibson writes of the unreturning soldiers,

"A bird among the rain-wet lilac sings—
But we, how shall we turn to little things
And listen to the birds and winds and streams
Made holy by their dreams,
Nor feel the heart-break at the heart of things?"

Indeed, after that horrible awakening to ultimate values it was unlikely that the generations to come would be deaf to ideals. And modern poetry *has* turned to little things and felt the heart-break at the heart of things.

"The breast of Aphrodite glows,
Apollo's face is fair;
But O, the world's wide anguish knows
No Apollonian prayer."

Yet the war has done no more than strengthen a tendency already patent in modern poetry during the years preceding 1914.

Mr Lascelles Abercrombie calls poetry a "god-desiring liturgy," and the poems of men like Messrs Robert Nichols, James Stephens, Padraic Colum, George Russell, Thomas Hardy, who still labours like a clumsy giant through the dark-

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ness, Robert Graves, John Masefield, Edward Thomas, to mention but a few carelessly-chosen names, shew that the definition is not without foundation.

Even Flecker, that golden-mouthed boy of Georgian poetry, could speak of the poets as,

"We who with songs beguile your pilgrimage
And swear that Beauty lives though lilies die,
We poets of the proud old lineage,
Who sing to find your hearts, we know not why——"
And even the critics are beginning to find out why.

NOTES

WE must offer our congratulations to Dom Paulinus Hickey, who in March will celebrate the fiftieth year of his priesthood. We are glad to be able to record that he is still a vigorous and active man. To those outside his monastery he is chiefly known as the author of several little volumes of very practical sermons. *Ad multos annos.*



THE purchase by Ampleforth of two large houses in St Giles, Oxford, has already been announced in the Catholic papers. Let us say straightway that this portends no more than the facts warrant. We have long wished for a freehold property in a convenient part of Oxford for St Benet's Hall. Hitherto we have rented houses first in the Woodstock Road (1897—1904), and then in Beaumont Street (1904—1922). As the new property has seemed unnecessarily large for our present needs, some have suggested that we must intend immediately to launch some new project at Oxford. This is not true. The property has been bought merely as a suitable site for St Benet's Hall. To have bought property only for our present needs would have shown a lack of faith in the future, and might have involved our successors in difficulties. As it is there is ample room for expansion to the limits allowed to a Private Hall, but no more.



THIS reminds us that it was twenty-five years last October since Dom Edmund Matthews, accompanied by Dom Ambrose Byrne and Dom Anselm Parker, began the Oxford House in a very small way in the Woodstock Road—in October, 1897, the year after permission had been granted by the Pope for Catholics to go to Oxford and Cambridge. Those humble beginnings have meant much for Ampleforth, and we trust also that thereby they have benefitted the cause of the Church in England.



LADY MARGARET SAVILE has sent us the following extract from "Footsteps of Spirits," published by Burns & Lambert, more

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than fifty years ago. We do not print this as a historical document, but merely in the hopes that someone may know something of its source :

"When the Benedictine College at Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, was building a few years ago, one of the masons attracted the attention of the community by the interest which he took in the incidents of their daily life. He had to walk from the village three miles off, so as to be at the College every morning at 6 o'clock. He was first much pleased with the regularity of the Community, whom he always found in the church, singing the Hours before Mass, on his arrival in the morning. By degrees he was taught the whole of the Catholic doctrine, and was received into the Church. None of his family, however, would follow his example. Exposure to cold and wet brought on an illness, of which he died, in a very pious manner. A short time after his death his wife was one morning sweeping about the open door of her house, when her husband walked in, and sat down on a seat by the fire, and began to ask how she did. She answered that she was well, and hoped that he was happy where he was. He replied that he was at that time ; that, at first, he had passed through purgatory, and had undergone a brief purification ; but that, when this was ended, he had been taken to the enjoyment of the bliss of God in heaven.

He remained talking to her for some little time longer, then he bade her farewell and disappeared. The woman applied to a Catholic priest for instruction ; and it was found that although she had never in her life read a Catholic book, nor conversed about the Catholic Religion with anyone, she had acquired a complete knowledge of the doctrine of purgatory from that short interview with her husband. She, too, became a Catholic. The author was told this story by one who was a member of the Community at Ampleforth at the time."



THE Feast of All Monks was celebrated in Liverpool, at St Peter's, Seel Street, by a large gathering of English Benedictines. Abbot Kelly of Douai Abbey was present. The celebrant was Dom Bede McEvoy and the preacher Dom Cuthbert Jackson. A choir of nearly thirty monks sang the plainsong Mass.



This reminds us that we have hitherto neglected to congratulate our brethren at Douai Abbey on their new Abbot, and to offer to Abbot Kelly the good wishes of St. Lawrence's. We do so now in all sincerity.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

A Year's Thoughts. From the writings of Father William Doyle, S.J. Longmans, Green & Co. 5s. net.

ALL who read the life of Father Doyle must be struck by the wonderful spirit of heroism that characterised his spiritual life. In *A Year's Thoughts*, which is extremely well produced, we have collected from his writings the principles and ideals that inspired him, and these will certainly be a source of inspiration to others also, especially in these days when the tendency is so strong against the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice and whole-hearted work for the cause of God.

The Mystery of Jesus. By Dom Savinien Louismet, O.S.B. London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne. 5s. 6d.

IN his first book, *The Mystical Knowledge of God*, a charming little volume, which we still regard as his *chef d'oeuvre*, Dom Louismet explained what he meant by the mystical knowledge of God through love. The present volume—his fifth—may be described as the practical counterpart of his theoretical exposition in that and other volumes. In a former review we pointed out that the author uses the word "mystical" in a very wide sense, so that it covers anything from ordinary devout prayer to sublime contemplation. We still think that this is a mistake, for, apart from the confusion which it introduces into accepted terminology, it may mislead people in two contrary ways: frightening the humble and exalting the proud. The former will be shy of Dom Louismet, though he could do them much good; the latter will conceive exaggerated opinions of their very ordinary devotions. Alas for human frailty!

Having had this preliminary grumble we hasten to say that the present book may prove to many—and especially to the humble—quite a useful manual for mental prayer. We speak with some caution, for we feel that English readers may take exception to parts of the book. To assist the soul to attain that intimate relationship with our Blessed Lord which is the theme of all his writings, Dom Louismet has composed a series of chapters—most of them quite brief—on Jesus as God and man. These chapters are evidently the outpourings of a warm piety, which does not stop short of some measure of autobiography. We should ourselves have preferred a greater restraint of language and of imagination. We think that Dom Louismet has not calculated the effect of his words and thoughts on an English public, for which the interval between the sublime and the ridiculous is perhaps narrower than in France. At least that is the theory that occurred to us in reading some of the chapters. It would never do to submit to the ordeal of public reading, at least not in every community. We are ourselves very proud and very critical, as the preceding remarks will show, and therefore, while endeavouring to make practical use of the book, we have had difficulties. But these, after all, are not very great, and besides some rather bizarre fancies, there are many beautiful thoughts beautifully expressed.

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Dom Louismet has an enthusiasm of piety which is quite infectious, and we make no doubt that his work will arouse a like enthusiasm in many, if not in all, his readers. The volume is excellently produced. J.M.C.

The Confessions of Venerable Father Augustine Baker, O.S.B. Edited by Dom Justin McCann. Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 1922.

ONE result of a revived interest in Mysticism is that the earliest Laurentian mystic comes at length into his own, and his *Sancta Sophia* is duly recognised as a great ascetical work. Shunned if not banned for a while, Father Baker goes no longer without honour in his own community, a member of which now edits this "Autobiography of a Mystic." Compiled from several manuscripts preserved in the Ampleforth Library, Dom Justin terms it "a collection of digressions" (p. xii) to which he gives the title of *Confessions*; he has done a difficult task exceedingly well, though we could have welcomed more drastic revision of the Venerable author's involved and irritating style.

After a satisfactory sketch in Preface and Introduction of Father Baker's career and writings, the body of the book takes up the tale of his spiritual experiences, of his first attempts to scale the Mystic Mount, of his failure through lack of guidance rather than of good-will, and then of later more continuous efforts rewarded by fuller success. The story was recorded for the instruction of the English nuns at Cambrai of whom Father Baker was director; and it is valuable not as adding anything to the familiar teaching of *Sancta Sophia*, but as illustrating it from personal experience. Sharp controversies of the time have left some traces that even when toned down taste a little bitter; and some quaint details that could easily be ridiculed must be read with sympathy, and with recognition of the difficulty of describing spiritual things in human words or images. The terrible temptation which preceded contemplation turns out to have been persistent dyspepsia (p. 55) which to irreverent minds might suggest a subtle connection between mystical visions and lack of provisions. Extraordinary favours of any kind Father Baker never claimed, but won his way by austerity and labours, by liberty and discretion, above all by persevering prayer. This was often prolonged for eight or even ten hours a day, yet was at times shortened to barely one hour including the saying of Mass (p. 107).

It is safer to criticise Father Baker's mannerism than his mysticism, and readers will regret that his distaste for discursive prayer did not extend to discursive writing. Until translated into a simpler form he is not really accessible to devout disciples. He needs a new Cressy to make him intelligible; and though well qualified for the rôle Dom Justin has not thought fit to assume it. We understand his hesitation; yet after all Father Baker is not an English classic; he is read for mystical matter not for literary form, so that his perplexing peculiarities and the maddening involutions of his confused sentences might well be sacrificed in the interest of his valuable and inspiring doctrine.

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Of this and similar treatises perhaps the main lesson is that the lower slopes at least of the Contemplative hills are not beyond attainment by goodwill and perseverance (p. 141). Tales of the awful heights of the mystic range have deterred the timid from attempting the ascent. Unnatural austerities, fierce demoniac combats, the dark abysses of desolation and delusion—these are among the perils that it seemed presumptuous even to confront. From Father Baker and others, as from Abbot Butler's last admirable book, we gather that Contemplation is real and possible even when inchoate and imperfect, and that true mysticism is not beyond God's usual gifts nor the ordinary hopes of a religious man. As Father Justin sums up—"Mysticism is not a mood, or a sentiment, or even a literature, but primarily and essentially a life" (p. xl); in view of the obscurity that surrounds the term we conclude that it is more important to enjoy contemplation than to be able to define it.

J.I.C.

A Cavalry Chaplain. By Henry C. Day, S.J.. M.C. Heath Cranton, London) 1922.

THOSE who have not been surfeited by War stories will be interested in Father Day's account of a Chaplain's adventures, training in Norfolk, encamped in Egypt, campaigning in Gallipoli. The book is well-written, and illustrated by some good pen and ink sketches. As sacred duties are less exciting than military it is perhaps inevitable that the officer's rôle should loom more largely in these pages than the priest's; but we have here the picture of a loyal devoted *padre* who never shirked toil or danger, and who can see redeeming features under all the horrors of war. The tragedy of Gallipoli, a gallant adventure that just failed of brilliant success, and the uselessness of its awful slaughter, will only come home to us if, after occupying Constantinople and the Straits, and avenging five centuries of Turkish mis-rule, we abandon the guerdon of so many sacrifices and the graves of our heroic dead through the failure of faithless allies, or the threats of the despised infidel.

J.I.C.

Catechism Theology. By J. B. McLaughlin, O.S.B. (Longmans, Green & Co.) Paper covers 2s. 6d.; cloth 3s. 6d. net.

THOSE already familiar with Father Benedict's writings, who have delighted in his clear thought and simple presentation of mysteries, will not be disappointed by his *Catechism Theology*. He has a wealth of natural things, which he uses so aptly for purposes of illustration. First he leads the mind to consider some homely object or event, then he shows by that illustration how the mystery under consideration can come into contact with the mind and influence thought, even though it can never be grasped in all its fulness. In the *Grammar of Assent*, Cardinal Newman sings loud the praises of the Athanasian Creed, which he says "is not a mere collection of notions however momentous. It is a psalm or hymn of praise . . . it appeals to the imagination quite as

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much as to the intellect." Opinions may differ on the philosophical distinction between "notional" and "real" assent, but it will be readily agreed that unless the Catholic Faith impresses the imagination as well as the intellect, it never becomes a vivifying principle. It is precisely to this end that we feel Father Benedict's book is so admirably adapted. He has simplified words in the Creeds and Catechism and made one feel that God and the Revelation of Himself is something real.

It is with great diffidence that we venture to make any criticisms, but there are some few points on which we feel there may be a difference of opinion.

On page 16, Father Benedict describes a likeness to the Blessed Trinity in our souls not mentioned in the Catechism, viz., the mind, the word and the love. We are inclined to think this identical with the memory, the understanding and the will. The mind being in its nature a "tabula rasa" could not adequately represent the First Person of the Blessed Trinity generating the Word. It is our mind already informed with the "species impressae" and therefore more properly called the memory, which is capable of understanding its own nature in the word.

On page 46, where he treats of Nestorianism, some re-arrangement is very desirable. It is not clear when the heresy ends and the truth begins, and the concluding sentence increases the confusion.

Lastly, on page 100 occurs the following passage: "Outmost of all there are the appearances of bread and wine, enclosing the real Body and Blood of Our Lord. This pictures the fact that His Body and Blood are now food for our body. Then, this feeding our Body with His own Flesh and Blood pictures His feeding our soul by giving Himself to it." This seems to raise many difficult questions, particularly in what sense it can be said that the Blessed Sacrament is food for our body. The Roman Catechism states the matter more clearly thus: "It will also appear expedient to consider attentively the nature of bread and wine, which are the symbols of this sacrament; for all the advantages which bread and wine bring to the body, the Sacrament of the Eucharist affords to the health of the soul, but after a better and more perfect manner."

We heartily recommend the book, especially to those who teach the Catechism.

G.S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

What Shall we Become after Death. By the Abbé Moreux, translated by J. F. Scholfield, London: Sands & Co, price 5s.

The Benedictines. By Dom Bruno Destree. Translated by a Benedictine of Princethorpe Priory, Warwickshire. With a Preface by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., F.S.A., London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. Price 5s.

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PART II
THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials for the Michaelmas Term were as follows :

Head Monitor	L. P. Twomey
Captain of the Games	T. M. Wright
Monitors	T. M. Wright, G. P. Cronk, E. H. George, W. J. Roach, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, F. M. Sitwell, A. K. S. Roche
Librarians of the Upper Library	F. W. R. Johnson, H. L. Green, W. H. Moloney
Librarians of the Middle Library	W. H. Lawson, E. J. Gallagher
Librarians of the Lower Library	A. A. J. Boyle, W. J. Stirling
Games Committee	T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, P. E. Hodge, A. K. S. Roche
Journal Committee	G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, H. G. Grisewood
Captains of the Rugby Football Sets—	
1st Set—	T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey
2nd Set—	D. E. Walker, A. L. Ainscough
3rd Set—	A. C. Scrope, T. M. O'C Robinson
4th Set—	E. E. Elliott Smith, T. G. Fishwick
5th Set—	A. A. J. Boyle, G. F. Young
Hunt Officials—	F. M. Sitwell (Master), R. H. Scrope (Whip)
Hunt Committee—	N. J. Caffrey, A. K. S. Roche, R. P. H. Utley, R. K. Wallis

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THE following boys left the School at the end of the Summer Term, 1922 :

C. E. G. Cary-Elwes, K. G. R. Bagshawe, N. A. Geldart, H. V. Dunbar, A. F. Pearson, R. G. Hague, C. F. Lyon-Lee, G. T. Twemlow, E. B. Milburn, J. E. Smith, C. A. Haselfoot, E. M. Dee, I. K. J. Potocki, B. L. Latham, C. F. Keeling, G. C. Parr, D. Kevill, J. L. Loughran, T. Rochford, D. B. O'Brien, J. K. Jago, A. Z. Zamoyski, F. Doran-Webb, G. W. Gadd, R. R. Russell, K. Greenwood, J. F. W. Smart, J. F. Jeffs, S. T. Townley, P. T. Beasley, R. H. Wild, C. J. Lacy.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE following came from the Preparatory School :

A. D. McDonald, G. F. Young, E. E. M. Stephenson, A. A. J. Boyle, H. D. F. Greenwood, E. B. E. Tucker, H. S. K. Greenlees, W. J. Stirling, W. J. Romanes, J. C. W. Riddell, P. Rooke-Ley, J. C. S. W. Neilan, D. C. P. Ruddin, C. C. W. G. Chisholm, R. R. Rowan, P. J. de Guingand, J. Gadd, C. Potocki.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE other new boys were :

G. J. K. Stapleton, F. Senni, H. O. B. Howat, J. N. Hayes, Quirke, G. P. D. Roche, H. F. S. Todhunter, G. L. Hicks, J. S. Sandeman, A. B. Slater, O. Fishwick.

School Notes

By an oversight in our last number the names of those boys who left the School in May were omitted. They were as follows : C. H. Gilbert, A. B. Lee, D. C. Maxwell and J. M. Taylor. Their places were taken by F. H. F. Simpson, E. T. E. Cary-Elwes, P. J. Kelly, F. M. Cazelet.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN our next number we shall speak of the merits and faults of the Rugger XV. In the meantime we may congratulate them on the season up to date. It has not been flawless nor equal to last year's, but it has been good. The Fifteen have been beaten but in each instance by good teams. Their energy has never flagged, and even when beaten they have fought to the end. That, after all, is the next best to winning.

✦ ✦ ✦

MAJOR J. F. WEGG-PROSSER addressed the Sixth and Fifth Forms on October 11th on the St Vincent de Paul Society—its history and its work amongst the poor. We beg to thank Major Wegg-Prosser and we hope that so excellent a work as that over which he presides will not only flourish but receive the individual support of the School.

✦ ✦ ✦

ON November 27th, Mr. Sheed, President of the Catholic Evidence Guild, accompanied by an Old Boy (Mr F. I. Heywood) visited us and addressed the Upper School. Mr Sheed is an excellent speaker. If the Guild succeeds in producing speakers of the same calibre its future is assured. We have to thank Mr Sheed for a really diverting lecture on the work of the Catholic Evidence Guild, which most assuredly must have gained some recruits on that night.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE congratulate the Games Master on the four gigantic goal-posts which have been reared on the First Set Rugger field. They are clean limbed, well proportioned and hold their heads majestically fifty feet out of the ground. The posts on the other fields now look an ill-bred and an ill-assorted lot. These fine fellows add to the delightful satisfaction of con-

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verting a try or dropping a goal, while the spectators' view of the ball sailing through is made more precise. But it is probable that their virtues might have remained unsung had it not been for the excitement which gathered round the circumstances of their erection. Some days of fruitless effort followed their arrival. Science it seems was of no avail against preconceived notions and the preachers of the principles of mechanics were flouted on every side. Newton himself must have turned in his grave. Eventually men and tackle from Messrs Holloway, builders, came to the aid of local effort, but even they failed to raise a single post in twenty-four hours. After four days the pessimists prophesied no posts for the Sedbergh match on the following Saturday, but on Thursday night after dark, by the light of petrol lamps, the first post proudly raised its head. Science had at last triumphed and the School once again breathed freely.



WE have to thank Father Ronald Knox for his Retreat in October. Needless to say Father Knox was not only stimulating but sparkling and original.



A correspondent writes: "We hope that you will not let this number of the JOURNAL go to press without some reference to the many buildings now in progress. Everywhere wooden huts and wooden barriers excluding the prying eyes of inquisitive youth have appeared. Piles of earth and stone come into being and are carted away. They appear again and are not carted away. Here and there a stone assumes a definite shape and seems to exist for some clearly defined object. Masses of iron and concrete are welded together and the sage nods his head and says 'Ah! Yes—foundations,' and so from month to month and mouth to mouth is whispered the magic word 'foundations.' Is it a complete explanation of all this activity? Of late we have discerned amidst the débris and chaos signs of a wall. Behind the College the works in progress are if anything more mysterious. Walls fall and rise with astonishing rapidity, but they stand for weeks roof-

School Notes

less. The stone flags in the cloister have been pulled up and an underground passage built. We are told that a new system of heating and lighting is to emerge from this confusion! The College walls are bristling with wires and in places are even panelled with pipes. A gigantic boiler large enough to cause consternation to the road surveyors arrived at the end of term, and shortly afterwards found a resting place in a large hole which had been dug for it. Who shall reduce these things to order?"



IN answer to our correspondent we are authoritatively assured that progress is normal, perhaps a little hampered by the difficulties of getting skilled labour. Builders are villainous fellows while they are at work, but they leave order behind them. It is hoped that the electric light and new central heating will be completely installed by June, the new wing of the Preparatory School finished by Whitsuntide, and the first portion of the new Church ready before the end of the year.



THROUGHOUT the Term the Cinema has done yeoman service for the School Societies and on some Wednesday afternoons has condescended somewhat and shown us "Peck's Bad Boy" with Jackie Coogan in the title role, "The Adventures of Mr Pickwick," "The Lyons Mail," and Jacobs' story "A Master of Craft."



THE Choir once more elected to spend their holiday on St Cecilia's at Filey. The "Fiat Cor Meum" solo in the morning was taken for the third year in succession by J. F. Taunton, and we cannot say more than that he sang it even better than last year. Many of us do not realise perhaps that not only is it in all probability the last time that we shall have the pleasure of hearing Taunton sing the solo, but it may be the last time it will even be sung in the present Church, as it stands to-day. Taunton has set a high standard to future soloists and we only hope that they will be as successful as he has been. The holiday, we understand, was a great success, and Filey Brigg as attrac-

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tive as ever in the past. The songs at Punch in the evening were of a higher standard than usual, and L. L. Falkiner is to be congratulated on the really admirable way in which he sang an extract from the "Beggar's Opera." Taunton sang "Drink to me only with thine eyes" with his usual feeling and clearness, and his speech was worthy of so effective a First Treble.



FROM a letter in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, signed by a classical-minded member of the Sixth Form: "When M. Coué comes at last to take boat with Charon, he will surely find awaiting him on the farther shore an irate Seneca with a copy of his seventy-eighth Epistle, for which he has so far had no credit. 'Levis est dolor,' he writes, 'si nihil illi opinio adiecerit: contra, si exhortari te coeperis ac dicere 'nihil est' aut certe 'exiguum est, duremus: iam desinet,' levem illum, dum putas, facies.'"—R. G. HAGUE.



CONGRATULATIONS to C. J. R. Stewart on gaining an Open Mathematical Scholarship at Peterhouse.



ON December 7th members of the School gave an Entertainment in aid of the Catholic Church at Kirby-Moorside. The first four trebles gave selections from "The Beggar's Opera" and some Old English Folk Songs. In the second half of the Entertainment the performances given on the night of November 24th in the School Theatre were repeated. The audiences were thoroughly appreciative, and a goodly sum was realised.



THE following boys are heads of their forms:

Upper Sixth	D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes	Lower Fifth	J. B. C. Browne
Middle Sixth	E. A. Kelly	Upper Fourth	J. H. Alleyn
Lower Sixth	L. I. C. Pearson	Middle Fourth	P. F. Broderick
Upper Fifth	H. M. Collins	Lower Fourth	J. F. Boyan
Middle Fifth	J. C. M. Tucker	Upper Third	A. D. Macdonald

School Notes

THE School Staff was constituted as follows:

Dom Edmund Matthews, M.A. (Headmaster)	
Dom Wilfrid Willson	Dom Stephen Marwood
Dom Placid Dolan, M.A.	Dom Louis D'Andria, B.A.
Dom Paul Nevill, M.A.	Dom John Maddox
Dom Dunstan Pozzi, D.D.	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 Augustine Richardson, M.A.
Dom Illtyd Williams	Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.
Dom Bernard McElligott, B.A.	Dom Christopher Williams, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A.	Dom Alphonsus Richardson
Dom Clement Hesketh, B.A.	
A. R. M. Perring, Esq., B.A. (<i>Piano</i>)	
J. Harrison, Esq. (York School of Art)	
H. Cass, Esq. (<i>Violin</i>)	
John Groves, Esq. (<i>Violoncello</i>)	
J. F. Porter, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S.	
B. H. Easter, Esq., B.A., (2nd Officer O.T.C., late Lieutenant Scots Guards)	
Sergeant-Major High (late Scots Guards)	
Sergeant-Major Ott (late Aldershot Gymnastic Staff)	
Nurse Meyer (<i>Matron</i>)	

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

THE following boys passed the Oxford and Cambridge Higher, School and Lower Certificates, 1922 :

HIGHER CERTIFICATE		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Distinction</i>
G. W. S. Bagshawe	II Modern Subjects	
C. E. G. Cary-Elwes	II Modern Subjects	
B. D. Dee	III Mathematics	
E. H. George	II Modern Subjects	
R. G. Hague	I Classics	Ancient History and Literature
C. F. Keeling	II Modern Subjects	
B. L. Latham	II Modern Subjects	
E. B. Milburn	II Modern Subjects	
D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes	II Modern Subjects	
A. F. Pearson	IV Natural Science	
L. I. C. Pearson	I Classics	
R. H. Scrope	II Modern Subjects	
J. E. Smith	II Modern Subjects	
C. J. Stewart	III Mathematics	
G. T. Twemlow	II Modern Subjects	
L. P. Twomey	II Modern Subjects	

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (July)

<i>Name</i>	Subjects in which "Passed with Credit" was obtained
N. J. Caffrey	English, History, French*
F. R. Doran Webb	English, French*, Physics and Chemistry
E. Forster	English, Elementary Mathematics
L. H. George	Geography, General Science
H. L. Green	English, History, Geography Elementary Mathematics*, Physics and Chemistry
H. J. Grisewood	English, History, Latin, Greek, French* Elementary Mathematics*
G. S. Hardwick-Rittner	English, Geography, French,* Elementary Mathematics
T. Hardwick-Rittner	English, Geography, French,* Elementary Mathematics, General Science
J. W. Hodgkinson	Elementary Mathematics
F. W. R. Johnson	English, Geography
P. P. Kelly	English, Geography, Elementary Mathematics Additional Mathematics, Physics

Public Examinations

J. D. Kevill	English, History, Geography
E. H. King	English, History, Geography, Elementary Mathematics, General Science
J. L. Loughran	English, History, Geography
J. B. Massey	English, History, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry
A. B. Maxwell	English, Geography
G. J. H. Nelson	English, French, Elementary Mathematics
G. C. Parr	English, History, Latin, Greek, French
B. J. Philbin	English, French, Physics and Chemistry
F. M. Sitwell	English, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics
D. E. Walker	English, Latin, French,* Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics
R. W. Wilberforce	English, History, Geography, French*
A. S. Zamoyski	English, History, Geography, French, Russian Elementary Mathematics, Chemistry

DECEMBER

J. N. Henderson	English, Geography, French, Elementary Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry
B. J. Philbin	English, History, French, Elementary Mathematics, Chemistry

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

*After Mathematics indicates that the candidate satisfied the Examiners in the practical measurements.

LOWER CERTIFICATE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects in which First Class was obtained</i>
W. G. Birkbeck	Latin, French, English
G. Bond	
A. C. Cagiati	French
J. P. Dewsbery	
E. J. Gallagher	French
J. C. Grieve	
J. J. Haidy	
F. P. Harrison	
R. B. Hodgkinson	
T. H. Kevill	
T. C. Knowles	
A. J. McDonald	

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J. F. Marnan	French
B. J. Murphy	
J. C. M. Tucker	Additional Mathematics
R. K. Wallis	History
P. H. Whitfield	Latin, French, Additional Mathematics

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

H. V. Dunbar	13th Sandhurst and Prize Cadetship
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OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS

R. G. Hague	Classics, Oriel College, Oxford
C. J. Stewart	Mathematics, Peterhouse, Cambridge

MONTHLY SPEECHES

NOVEMBER.

WE are much relieved to notice that the ancient system of Monthly Speeches has not been entirely abandoned. The School listened to admirably chosen extracts read in the Theatre. Under the new regime, inaugurated by the Sixth Form, the pieces are read from the floor of the Theatre, thus relieving the usual anxiety regarding the likelihood of the performer forgetting his lines, and we trust in no way lessening the clearness of the diction. The two scenes from Shakespeare were admirably read by a spirited "cast," and were undeniably the success of the evening. The Headmaster introduced the new scheme and we hope, with his encouragement, that the custom has come to stay.

PROGRAMME :

"Antony and Cleopatra"—Act ii, scene 2	Shakespeare
T. M. WRIGHT, G. P. CRONK, H. G. GRISEWOOD, P. E. HODGE, D. E. WALKER, F. M. SITWELL, G. S. HARDWICK-RITTNER.	
"The South Country"	Hilaire Belloc
E. H. KING	
"Servants" (An Essay)	Max Beerbohm
G. S. HARDWICK-RITTNER	
"The Listeners"	W. de la Mare
F. M. SITWELL.	
"The Romantic in the Rain"	G. K. Chesterton
T. A. HARDWICK-RITTNER	
Speech from the "Hippolytus"	Euripides (Gilbert Murray's translation)
P. J. KING	
"Romeo and Juliet"—Act iii, Scene I	Shakespeare
F. W. R. JOHNSON, H. G. GRISEWOOD, G. S. HARDWICK-RITTNER, T. A. HARDWICK-RITTNER, P. J. KING.	

DECEMBER.

On Sunday, December 10th, the Fifth Form took their turn at the Monthly Speeches. The standard of reading was much below that of the Sixth Form, which was perhaps to be expected from less matured minds. We hope that the next Form will pay sufficient attention to diction for us to gather

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what is being said. Collins' Essay was amusing, and the Brontë extracts served to confirm the possibilities of the new method of reading over that of recitation. We must congratulate the musicians, notably Conroy and Lintner, who acquitted themselves admirably considering that it was their first solo performance in public.

PROGRAMME :

'Cello Solo	J. T. CONROY	
" An Awkward Case "	W. H. C. CROFT	<i>A. A. Milne</i>
From " Wuthering Heights "	A. J. McDONALD	<i>E. Brontë</i>
From " Wuthering Heights "	P. H. WHITFIELD	<i>E. Brontë</i>
'Cello Solo	J. L. M. LINTNER	
From " Alice in Wonderland "	A. AINSCOUGH	<i>Lewis Carroll</i>
' Ode to Melancholy "	E. O. G. TURVILLE-PETRE	<i>Keats</i>
Piano Solo, The " Revolutionary " Study	J. S. SOMERS-COCKS	<i>Chopin</i>
" The Lake Isle of Innisfree "	W. G. BIRKBECK	<i>W. B. Yeats</i>
Piano Solo, " Pastorale "	N. HENDERSON	<i>Scarlatti</i>
An Original Essay on " Food "	H. M. COLLINS	<i>H. M. Collins</i>

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

SENIOR LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY

THE meetings held during the Christmas session were successful as a whole. It must be admitted, however, that the debating did not rise to the same high level as that attained last year. The Society were often left mourning for the compelling personality and the fiery oratory of Mr D. O'Brien. The speeches this term were not prepared with the same care nor delivered with the same vigour. There was a certain reaction against politics, and the subjects debated were of a general character. This may explain the tameness of much of the speaking. It is no doubt difficult to rise to heights of forensic passion on the subject of vehicular traffic. But preparation is essential to all save a very few favoured spirits, and a reliance on extempore methods is apt to produce dullness. The best debating was heard in the discussion following Dom Louis' paper on " David Lloyd George " and in the Feminist debate. The latter subject seemed to rouse the Society to a lively sense of the responsibilities of the male, and after a vigorous skirmish the Diehards (or defenders of the English home) won by a small majority over the Bolshevists (or adherents of Progress).

At the first meeting Mr G. P. Cronk was chosen Leader of the House by a large majority; Mr H. Grisewood was elected Secretary; and Mr T. M. Wright undertook to form an Opposition. On the two leaders fell the burden of the debates, and Mr Cronk in particular carried the Society on his shoulders during the term. His speeches were always carefully prepared, lucid and effective. Mr Wright proved a formidable and efficient leader of Opposition. Both these members read literary papers in addition to leading their respective parties. They will be much missed by the Society.

Four debates were held as follows :

- " *That the Roads of the Country must be adapted to the needs of Modern Traffic.*" Won by 15 votes to 12.
- " *That Men of Business make better Politicians than Men of Law.*" Lost by 22 votes to 13.

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"*That Women are playing too great a part in Public Life.*"
Won by 18 votes to 15.

"*That the Killing of Animals in sport is contrary to the Spirit of Fair Play.*" Lost by 20 votes to 12.

The Literary side, in contrast with the debates, was stronger than it was last year. Four papers were read.

"David Lloyd George"	.	.	Dom Louis
"Rupert Brooke"	.	.	G. P. Cronk
"Francis Thompson"	.	.	H. Grisewood
"Shelley"	.	.	T. M. Wright

Dom Louis' paper has already been mentioned. Of the three papers on poetry perhaps the best was Mr Cronk's. The arrangement and phrasing were admirable, and he read his quotations with effect. The treatment of quotations is possibly the main point in the success of a literary paper. Nothing breaks the thread of interest so much as a hunt among a pile of books for the required page, followed by a stumbling reading of lines from which most of the consonants are missing. All quotations should be written into the paper, and the intelligent reading of them should be a matter for deliberate rehearsal. Mr Cronk's paper was so good in these respects that its success was never in doubt. Messrs Grisewood and Wright also wrote papers of great interest, and these three members deserve the thanks of the Society for the energy with which they have supported the twin activities of the Society during the term.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This Society met this term under the chairmanship of Dom Ignatius. At the first meeting a motion was passed thanking Dom John for the work he had done as Chairman of the Society during the past two years. Mr M. F. Ogilvie-Forbes was elected Secretary of the Society and Messrs T. M. R. Ahern, W. H. Lawson and A. D. McDonald members of the Committee.

School Societies

The debates have always been well sustained—though sometimes rather one-sided—and on no occasion has there been a dearth of speakers. The length of speeches was, however, unsatisfactory early in the term, though it must be admitted that staccato sentences by way of a speech have largely disappeared as the session proceeded.

It would seem to be impossible to anticipate what subject will provide a good debate. "The relative Happiness of the Fat and the Thin" is surely hoary by this time, and yet it proved the most successful debate of the term, but this was no doubt due in great measure to the fortunate and opposite choice of Messrs A. J. Shea and P. H. E. Grisewood as mover and opposer respectively.

Although the subjects debated have not, it is to be regretted, departed far from the well beaten track, the Society has, nevertheless, shown itself not lacking in originality; even if the pedant might sometimes carp. Thus, for example, when Mr G. L. Falkiner produced the doubtful argument that a fat man was more difficult to dismiss at cricket because he tended to hide his wicket, and from this deduced the happiness of the batsman, he used an argument more readily allowed by the speaker than by the chairman.

A successful Jumble debate gave many members valuable practice in thinking when actually addressing an audience, and also compelled many of the new members to overcome their bashfulness, and we were glad to notice that this latter conquest was of a permanent character and not confined to this evening alone. At this meeting Messrs A. Quirke and P. J. de Guingand, invited at a moment's notice to discuss the relative merits of a Ford car and a Rolls Royce, were ready and convincing, but Mr A. J. Verney-Cave defended the Ford on the ground that spare parts were always easily obtained and indeed could frequently be picked up on the highway.

Mr P. H. E. Grisewood has a quick eye for the weak point in an argument, and is always self-possessed and seldom at a loss for the right word. He ought to curb an inclination to be persistently humorous.

Mr J. L. M. Lintner always makes a valuable contribution to the debate. He speaks early in the evening and his speech

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takes the form of clearing the ground rather than showing in which direction right reason lies.

Mr J. R. J. Quirke speaks with conviction and at considerable length, and is always unflinchingly orthodox.

Mr J. D. Croft is a fearless and very regular debater, but his views are, perhaps, a little narrow.

Mr R. A. Lyon-Lee invariably addresses the Society. He declaims his speech with a wealth of gesture and much conviction, but he ought to rely less on the written word.

Mr F. Senni is too retiring and ought to express his views more frequently. He draws a picture with great skill, and in the debate on Prohibition realistically conveyed the glory of a long drink after exercise, though he was careful—we think unnecessarily so—to explain that his argument was drawn from authority and not experience.

Of the new members, Mr H. D. F. Greenwood has been the most regular speaker. He makes his points in a clear and orderly manner, and is in no wise deterred by the unpopularity of the cause he is pleading.

Mr A. B. Slater also deserves mention. He always regards things from a fresh standpoint and packs many arguments into a concise speech—a practice which more members would do well to imitate.

At a Visitors' Night in the middle of term, Dom Louis moved that the return to power of Mr Lloyd George was desirable and Dom Augustine opposed. We tender them our thanks for their simple treatment of this difficult subject.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

The Club got to work early in October with Mr Ogilvie-Forbes as Secretary and Messrs. Cronk and Hodgkinson on the Committee. The Meteorological Committee appointed consisted of Messrs E. Kelly, Johnson and Roche.

The first paper was read by Mr P. P. Kelly on "Water Power." After tracing the generation of this form of energy through evaporation and condensation, and following its transformation from "the mighty deep," back to it again, he explained in detail the machines constructed to utilise this

School Societies

power. In particular the Pelton wheel and the turbine received fuller treatment. In conclusion figures and illustrations showing the use made of water power in America and Norway were given. A cleverly constructed film was then shown which illustrated all the points treated very well, except that the water wheel, through a cause only too well known to cinematographers, insisted on moving backwards!

On November 14th, Mr Massey gave a paper on "The Liquefaction of Gases." An historical introduction, ranging from the liquefaction of chlorine in 1823 by Faraday down to that of helium in 1908, was followed by a description of the methods employed and the theory behind them; but all this seemed rather subsidiary to the demonstrations, when quantities of liquid air—which had survived the journey from Sheffield—were used in a series of most interesting demonstrations.

Mr T. M. Wright took as his subject on November 19th "Modern Applications of Photography." An excellent series of slides was shown dealing with such a medley as the controversy between the artists' and the photographers' presentation of perspective, the flight of a bullet and its passage through a plate of glass, the photography of sound waves and invisible light, the help the telephoto and microphoto gives to science, the principles of colour photography and X ray work. An interesting discussion followed in which Messrs Roach, Drummond, Wallis, Collins and Roche took part.

Two short papers dealing with modern methods of illumination were read to the Club on December 14th. In the first Mr Johnson dealt with incandescent gas mantles. Both the theory involved and the process of manufacture were described, samples showing the history of a mantle from the raw material stage to the finished product being shown through the courtesy of the Zeimar Co. Mr de Guingand followed with a short account on a similar basis, dealing with the filament lamp. In elucidation a film lent by the Osram Co. was shown.

D. C. OGILVIE-FORBES, *Hon. Sec.*

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THIS Society has met four times during the term. At the first meeting Dom Felix lectured on "Clouds." At the second Mr G. S. Hardwick-Rittner dealt with the ever pressing Balkan Problem. The last two meetings were illustrated by films—one descriptive of the Canadian Rockies, the other of the Colorado Canyon. After the former, Mr E. H. King read a paper on the general structure of Canada, and after the latter Mr P. P. Kelly gave a summary account of River Action.

F. W. JOHNSON, *Hon. Sec.*

MUSICAL SOCIETY

J. S. SOMERS-COCKS was elected Secretary for the term. Papers were read by the Vice-President, Mr A. R. M. Perring, on "Scarlatti and Handel," and by the President on "Russian Music." One evening was devoted to the "Beggar's Opera," and the admirable records of the music made by Frederick Ranalow, Sylvia Nelis and others were much enjoyed. Another meeting was given to records of famous violinists, and many records of Kreisler, Heifetz, Lionel Tertis (viola) and others were played to illustrate the various styles of these artists. Towards the end of the term the President gave a lecture on "English, German and Russian Songs." The illustrations included Brahm's "Aus ein Veilchen," Schubert's "Erl King," Jonson's "Have you seen but a whyte lillie grow," Ernest Farrar's "Brittany," "O, what pain it is to part," (Beggar's Opera), Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Nightingale and the Rose" and "A Southern Night," Moussorgsky's "Song of the Flea," Manikin-Nevstruev's "Song of a Poor Wanderer," and the "Song of the Volga Boatmen."

New members elected are: N. J. Caffrey, R. W. Wilberforce, E. C. Drummond, A. L. Ainscough, F. M. Sitwell, F. W. R. Johnson, E. H. King, J. Ainscough, H. Grisewood, A. C. Maxwell, T. A. Hardwick-Rittner.

School Societies

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE Society was strengthened at the beginning of the term by the accession of several new members whose influence was shewn in the increased vitality of the meetings. Dom Gregory opened the session with an interesting and instructive paper on the liturgical development of the Mass. The President gave a sketch of the heretic Pharoah Akhen-Aten. Mr T. M. Wright caused a lively discussion by his stimulating reflections on "Aristocracy in History." A summary of, and judgment on, various public writers' estimates of the six greatest men in history, offered by Mr L. P. Twomey, together with his own list, gave rise to an orgy of suggestions, and provided a useful exercise in definitions. Abbot Cummins closed the session with a valuable paper on Zionism, in which by a review of the history of Palestine and its antiquities, he corrected the current distortion of the past by journalism and propaganda, and showed the enduring associations of the Holy Land to be Catholic and not Hebrew. At the end of term the Society had to deplore the loss of Mr T. M. Wright, whose efforts did much to enliven the Society, and Mr G. P. Cronk, who, in addition to his skilful dialectic contributions, provided reports whose literary excellence and humorous touches enrich the minute-book with, we trust, some immortal pages.

J. W. HODGKINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

THE MEDIEVALISTS

A FUTURE historian of the Medievalists' Society may possibly regard the private business meeting at the beginning of the term as the most important. The five surviving members of last year were faced with the problem of selecting eleven others from some two dozen or more applicants. The Secretary's duty, however, is to record results rather than causes, and he can report that the decisions justified themselves. This was shown with special clearness at a symposium on historical novels. At the more usual type of meeting, papers were given by Mr Birkbeck on the Tower of London, by Mr Chambers on Drake, and two by the President.

R. B. HODGKINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

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THE JUNIOR A.H.S.

A LENGTHY list of meetings prevents much comment on individual papers. Egyptology was represented by Mr Slater on "Mummies" and Mr Anderson on "The Decipherment of Hieroglyphics"; Classical times by Mr P. H. Grisewood, whose well-composed and impressively delivered lecture on the Julius Caesar is one of the best ever given to the Society; Medievalism, by Mr Fattorini, on the Huns, and the President on the Bayeux Tapestry, and Modern Times by Mr Broderick on the Great War. Two of the popular five-minute impromptu speech meetings were held, and one discussion on favourite historical characters. A cinema film on historical India gave a silent but appreciated demonstration of the possibilities of a country somewhat neglected by the society historians.

H. Y. ANDERSON,
Hon. Sec.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

ON the evening of November 25th an unpretentious entertainment was given in honour of the visit of the Sedburgh Rugger XV. "Waterloo" is a difficult sketch, as it lacks incident and the opening seemed tame. It certainly hung fire a little. But as Bagshawe warmed to his part, he gained the close attention of his audience. Turville-Petre as Norah Brewster was entertainingly lady-like. The School enjoyed "The Rehearsal," but probably much of the humour which we saw in it was of a too topical nature for such an evening. Grisewood had a difficult part, and was not quite up to his usual standard.

PROGRAMME :

Overture, "Three Poor Mariners" *Roger Quilter*

"WATERLOO"

(BY SIR A. CONAN DOYLE)

Corporal Gregory Brewster	G. W. S. Bagshawe
Sergeant Archie MacDonald, R.A.	T. Hardwick-Rittner
Colonel James Midwinter, R. Scots Gds	H. J. Grisewood
Norah Brewster (the Corporal's grandniece)	E. G. Turville-Petre

Scene . A small house in Woolwich

Violin Solo C. RAYNES

"THE REHEARSAL"

(AN ORIGINAL SKETCH)

Charles, a hero	G. S. HARDWICK-RITTNER
Helen, a heroine	E. H. KING
Mr Urquhart, a heavy father	G. W. BAGSHAWE
Isaac Levenstein, a villain	T. HARDWICK-RITTNER
A Bow Street Runner	F. W. JOHNSON
The Author and Producer	H. J. GRISEWOOD
The Property Man, M.A.	J. B. MASSEY

Scene . A Local Stage

Act 1. The Night Before. The Rehearsal of that Stirring drama—
"A Thief for Love"

Act 2. The Night. The Performance has reached the big scene at the
end of Act 2

Between Acts 1 and 2 "Rag-times" by the "Green Trio"

GOD SAVE THE KING

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK "A"

This first match of the season was played on the School ground on October 14th, a very hot day, certainly much too warm for so strenuous a game as Rugger. Both sides are to be commended on the way they lasted out under such conditions so early in the season. The "Park" was strongly represented, especially in the back division, and Baty on the left wing, who had just done so well against Blackheath and Guy's was a distinct thorn in the School defence which did well to allow him through only once despite his many efforts.

The School forwards, about whose soundness doubt had been freely expressed, played really well, excelling in the scrums and being equally skilful with their opponents in the "loose." Wright led them very well, his directions being always audible and he showed sound judgment in the use of tactics. A shade more rapidity in breaking up and getting among the opposing backs and the pack will be very good.

The backs were not allowed much scope by their opponents, whose close marking was a characteristic of the game. Both the halves did many good things, Roche maintaining his reputation for opportunism and Kelly in his new position showing a real appreciation of his duties. The two wing "threes" lacked pace, but they ran well, and Davis has a very effective hand-off. Neither Hodge nor Ogilvie-Forbes showed their best form, their passing being wanting in accuracy and their handling of the ball not so sound as usual. But it is early to criticise faults that more practice should eradicate.

Their tackling, on the whole, was quite good. They got through a lot of heavy defensive work against speedy and clever opponents, and the Park tries were not always the result of their mistakes. Roach at full-back was completely off his game. He was badly shaken up early on, and this appeared to affect his game. His falling on the ball was badly timed and he was slow in getting in his kick.

The Park scored first from a dribbling rush which should have been countered and another try came soon after when the School backs were caught badly out of position. This was con-



Photograph by H. Kettle, Scarborough.

R. W. Wilberforce, W. J. Roach, E. C. Drummond, G. J. H. Nelson, H. L. Green,
L. P. Twomey, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, F. M. Sitwell, M. P. Davis, A. K. S. Roche,
G. Bond, E. A. Kelly, T. M. Wright, N. J. Gaffrey, J. L. Ainscough.



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Rugby Football

verted. Shortly before half-time an excellent piece of combined passing by the School backs finished with a try by Roche, who took an inward pass from Ainscough and Davis converted with a good kick. The XV had done very well to be only three points down at half-time against so strong a side.

The second half opened with strong attacks by the School, and after several scrums near the Park line, Roche slipped over and scored near the posts for Davis to convert, the School now leading by two points. The School continued to press, but no further success attended their efforts, and just when they looked like scoring, Baty got the ball near his own goal line, ran right through and scored for the Park. The XV never seemed to recover from this unexpected reverse, and the Park forwards began to show rapid improvement. Apart from a few "breaks-away" by the School backs, the XV almost entirely lost the initiative, and in the last twenty minutes their line was crossed four times and the game ended with the score Birkenhead Park 3 goals 4 tries (27 points), Ampleforth 2 goals (10 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; J. B. Ainscough, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, M. P. Davis; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, R. W. Wilberforce, N. J. Caffrey, F. M. Sitwell, E. H. George.

AMPLEFORTH *v.* HARROGATE OLD BOYS

Perfect conditions favoured this game on the School ground on October 25th. We hailed the appearance of E. J. Massey, an old Amplefordian and the Lancashire scrum half with mixed feelings. He played a sterling game at scrum half for the visitors, but he was badly supported, and was also very closely marked, the penalty of fame!

There was a lot of spectacular open play and after a nervous opening the School "threes" showed very promising form. Some of the passing was as good as any we have seen on the ground, and the strong backing-up by the forwards left little to be desired. On several occasions the defence was completely nonplussed.

Altogether it was a much improved performance on the last match, although of course the opposition was not so strong.

For the first eight minutes play ruled in mid-field, the School backs missing several opportunities by flustered passing.

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They gradually settled down and from a scrum on the left the ball went across the line; with a well-timed pass Davis sent Ainscough over near the corner. The place-kick went just wide. The School resumed the initiative at once, and Hodge cut through and passed out to Ogilvie-Forbes, who ran over strongly. The goal was not added. From the kick-off some admirable passing brought the ball to within a few yards of the goal line where Ogilvie-Forbes seemed hopelessly hemmed in when Drummond dashed up just in time for an inward pass and a dash over for the best try of the match.

Harrogate then worked down to the School line with some good touch kicking, and from a line-out Ayres using his weight forced his way over for a try.

After this reverse the School played strongly, and some good kicking by Kelly and Roche established them in their opponents' twenty-five. An attack by the backs left Ogilvie-Forbes faced by two men whom he eluded with a strong swerving run and scored a very good try which Hodge converted. Another try by Ainscough soon followed, and a similar movement a few minutes after drew the opposition over to the right, but Hodge instead of passing out swerved in and just grounded under the posts, a typical piece of good football. Both these tries were converted by Hodge and at the interval the score was 24 to 3.

The second half was largely a repetition of the first, though the Harrogate forwards did more attacking, several melees on the home line being well cleared by the rushing tactics of Wright and his pack. Davis ran in for a try after a long individual run characterised by vigorous handing-off.

From a loose scrum near the Harrogate line a few minutes later, Roche passed out to Kelly who, finding the opposing backs out of position, slipped in with a try under the posts. Further tries were added by Cronk, who backed up well throughout the game, Ainscough (2), and Roche. The latter's try was a good piece of work. He cut through from the base of the scrum in mid-field and faced by the back punted over his head and favoured by the bounce of the ball was able to gather the ball first and get over. Wright kicked three goals.

Ampleforth 6 goals 6 tries (48 points), Harrogate 1 try (3 points).

Rugby Football

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; J. B. Ainscough, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, N. J. Caffrey, E. H. George, F. M. Sitwell, G. P. Cronk, C. J. R. Stewart.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

In this game, played on October 31st, on the School ground, the XV showed to great advantage. They played a very open game, the forwards frequently participating in the passing among the backs. The Regiment's passing was rather crude and individual attempts to break through were safely dealt with by sound tackling.

The School forwards at once asserted their superiority, and began plying the backs with opportunity after opportunity, but the three-quarters fumbled badly, and it was some time before they settled down. After a long period of pressure and lost opportunities, Davis cut through and scored wide on the right. Ogilvie-Forbes a few minutes after utilised a good opening made by Hodge and scored under the posts for Hodge to convert. Just before half-time, Kelly got the ball from a scrum and slipped through the defence for a try, which Davis improved upon, giving the School a clear lead of 13 points at half-time.

In the second half the pace began to tell upon the Army side, and the School showing much improved form piled up try after try. Roche led the way with a blind side try, and Green followed with a touch down after a good forward rush. Hodge then ran right through, distributing the dummy generously, and when faced by the back handed on to Forbes to crown his effort with a fine try. Davis and Forbes soon scored again, and then Cronk backing up well, received an inside pass from Forbes and scored wide on the left. The last try was scored by Hodge, who cut through instead of giving an obvious pass, and left the defence standing. Four of the seven tries in the second half were converted, so Ampleforth won by 6 goals 4 tries (42 points) to nil.

AMPLEFORTH.—G. H. Nelson; D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, M. P. Davis, E. Forster; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, G. P. Cronk, J. S. Somers-Cocks, E. H. George, G. Bond.

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AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

The School played Denstone for the first time on the County Ground at Leeds on November 7th. Before the game the two XV's were the guests of the County Rugby Union at lunch at the Metropole Hotel. Reference is made to this elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

The match was a thrilling one, and roused the greatest enthusiasm among the numerous spectators. An expert from the *Daily Mail* sums the match up well. "As an exposition of Rugby as it should be played, the game would take a deal of beating. It was seventy minutes of hard fast football, and if there were faults they were few and far between. Ampleforth won because of their little extra speed and little extra cleverness behind the scrum, but after gaining a 13 point lead in the first half, when they were helped a little by the wind, they had to struggle very hard to prevent Denstone overtaking them."

The absence of Wright and Wilberforce from the School pack was greatly felt, and Denstone certainly possessed the advantage of weight. However, the closer packing and the rapidity with which the School forwards got down in the loose scrums appeared more than to counterbalance this advantage. The School certainly got the ball more often. Twomey led the pack well, and played a sterling game himself. All the forwards are to be congratulated on the fight they put up, especially in the second half when the pressure at times was very severe.

The backs did not produce their best form, though they did some good things. The movement which led to the first try was for instance a fine piece of opportunism on the part of Kelly. He received the ball on the more open side, feinted to run into the open, but quickly doubled back round the blind side, ran through to the back, and sent Ainscough in for an easy try which Hodge converted. Very soon after a good passing movement let Forbes away on the left where he was finally hemmed in, but a well-timed inward pass taken by Hodge at full speed resulted in another try which Green failed to improve. Within five minutes a misfield by the Denstone back and a quick follow-up by Ainscough and Roche led to a good try by the latter which Davis converted. Denstone were seldom danger-

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ous in the first half except when Sutter, the right centre, just failed with a beautiful drop at goal.

The second period was most exciting. Denstone, with the aid of some good kicking, established themselves in the School "twenty-five," and some furious scrummaging occurred on the goal line. At length Sutter broke through when Hodge, who was marking him, was buried under a scrum and he added the goal points himself. Denstone resumed the attack and ten minutes later after some hard loose play, Smith, the scrum-half, who played well throughout, got over the line for a try with two men on top of him. This try which was not converted was the last success for Denstone. Ampleforth resumed the initiative and several attacks failed only by feet. Ainscough and Forbes frequently got away on the wing, but they were always pulled down. Denstone had to touch down two or three times and when the whistle went for no-side Ampleforth were attacking hard. Ampleforth 2 goals 1 try (13 points), Denstone 1 goal 1 try (8 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—G. H. Nelson; D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, M. P. Davis, J. B. Ainscough; A. K. S. Roche, E. C. Kelly; L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, G. P. Cronk, G. Bond, J. S. Somers-Cocks.

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

As the match with Stonyhurst had to be postponed, a game was arranged with the Mount on November 11th. The very easy victory gained last year led us to suppose that we should have little more than a good practice game this season, but we found the Mount XV on their own ground and with a year's further experience a very different proposition from last year's team.

The rather narrow ground certainly cramped the passing movements of the backs, the wing men being allowed very little space in which to round the full-back, but it would be ungenerous to ascribe to this our many fruitless efforts to score. The Mount tackling was very good indeed, and their forwards broke up and helped the defence in good style.

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The Mount obtained their first and only score soon after the game started, a penalty goal from an easy position. The Ampleforth backs were getting the ball from the scrum, but for some time their passing movements proved ineffective until at last from a break away on the right Ainscough ran over and Davis converted, thus giving the School a 2 points lead which they were unable to add to, nor did they lose. The rest of the first half produced a ding-dong struggle with the play mostly in the Mount half.

After half-time the Ampleforth defence had a period of pressure, but the rushing tactics of the forwards and good kicking by the backs relieved the situation, and a lot of mid-field play ensued with no particular advantage to either side. Towards the end of the game both sides exerted pressure in turn, and the Mount actually got the ball over once, but were forced into touch-in-goal. Ampleforth had the same experience, Forbes knocking down the corner flag in touching down. With the score as it was, the play was most exciting, but nothing further was scored and Ampleforth was left the victors by 1 goal (5 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—G. H. Nelson ; J. B. Ainscough, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes ; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly ; T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, G. Bond, R. W. Wilberforce.

AMPLEFORTH *v.* DURHAM

The game against Durham School on their ground on November 18th was a very good one and most exciting. The forwards were very evenly matched, and both sets of backs had many opportunities of making attacks in the open. Ampleforth certainly had the advantage at half-back, while the Durham backs seemed rather speedier than ours though their passing was neither so accurate nor effective. The Ampleforth wings frequently had good runs but they were invariably tackled. The Durham centres were inclined to neglect their wing men who ran well when they had the chance, though indeed the Ampleforth tackling was very effective and both sets of backs played on to one another very quickly.

The most striking feature of the game was undoubtedly the long kicking of our backs. In the first half particularly

Rugby Football

Durham were repeatedly driven right back on to their goal line with beautiful kicks from the Ampleforth halves and centres. One could hardly help sympathising with the Durham forwards. They would make ground in great style only to find the ball snatched from their feet and driven into touch thirty yards down the field.

From the kick-off, Ampleforth began to attack and play tended to settle down near the Durham "twenty-five." The visiting backs attacked vigorously, but the defence was very good, and the Durham forwards were very quick in falling back to assist their sorely tried backs. On one occasion Kelly broke through with a determined run on the right, but there was no one up to take his pass and after a keen struggle on the goal line the Durham forwards gradually worked their way to mid-field. At length Kelly got the ball from a line-out on the left, got in his pass to Davis, who ran strongly and timed his pass well to Hodge. The defence drew over to the right, but Hodge, ever quick to see an opening, gave the dummy to Ainscough, cut in to the left, slipped through the forwards streaming across the field, and scored a beautiful try rather wide on the right. Davis failed with the place kick.

Durham had several spells of attacking after this reverse, and the defence was tried sorely. The attack finally fizzled out with a good attempt at a dropped goal which only just missed its mark. From the drop-out the Ampleforth forwards took the ball up the field with a great rush, and play settled down in mid-field. The initiative then remained almost entirely in the hands of the visiting side until half-time, when Ampleforth led by a try to nil.

The second half opened in a sensational way. From the loose scrum that followed the kick, Durham got the ball, and close passing among the backs and forwards took them right over the goal line with a well-deserved try. The rather difficult place kick just missed. The scores were now level and the pace became faster than ever. There was at this period a lot of loose forward play, and the game went now this way now that without any special advantage to either side, though the touch-finding of the visitors was still much longer than that of their opponents. On one occasion there was a series of scrums right

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on the Ampleforth line, and the Durham backs made the most strenuous efforts to get through, but the tackling was excellent and finally Davis brought relief with a very long kick into touch. The Ampleforth backs got away from the line-out, and Ainscough was pulled down only a few yards from the Durham line. A few moments later he actually touched down after a rush over the Durham line, but the try was disallowed quite rightly owing to an infringement of the obstruction rule.

Ampleforth continued to exert pressure, the passing attacks being excellently carried out, but the wings lacked just that extra yard of speed which would have carried them over. At last their persistent efforts were rewarded. From an attack opened out in mid-field Hodge got away at full speed, cut through in capital style refusing to pass until he got to the full back, then a rapid transfer was well taken by Forbes at full speed and he was over in the corner with a most thrilling try. This very fine effort was crowned with a goal splendidly kicked from the touch line by Wright. Durham had another spell of attacking, though not so dangerous as the previous ones, but the concluding stages of a wonderful game were fought out in the Durham "twenty-five." Much of the credit of a very fine victory was due to the tireless energy and well-directed work of the forwards who were most capably led by Wright. The whole pack worked as one man, and it would be invidious to mention individuals. Ampleforth 1 goal 1 try (8 points), Durham 1 try (3 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—G. H. Nelson ; J. B. Ainscough, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes ; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly ; T. M. Wright (capt.), L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, F. M. Sitwell, H. L. Green, N. J. Caffrey, R. W. Wilberforce. G. Bond.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Sedbergh arrived at Ampleforth on Friday evening, November 24th. After dinner they were entertained to a performance in the Theatre given by the Dramatic Society.

The match began at 12 o'clock on Saturday to enable the visitors to get back to Sedbergh at a reasonable hour

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The concourse on the Rugger field was quite the largest we have hitherto seen at Ampleforth, and included a char-a-banc load of enthusiastic and vociferous Sedbergh townspeople, as well as visitors from York, Leeds and other towns.

The game was decidedly a thrilling one, and although Sedbergh won by the comfortable margin of 17 points, they had some anxious moments.

The home side started the more convincingly, and for fully ten minutes exerted considerable pressure, but the visitors' defence was very sound, though during this period Forbes was very nearly over once, after Hodge had made a lot of ground with a characteristic dash through. Sedbergh then worked the ball up to the Ampleforth 'twenty-five,' and Annandale getting the ball from a melee, cut through and scored. He certainly ought to have been tackled. It looked as though the home centres were out of position. The School then pressed again but all the efforts of the backs came to naught. The wings were not able to develop enough speed to elude the very effective attentions of the Sedbergh backs.

Rickett, the visitor's full-back, got through a lot of useful work at this period, and throughout the game he was very reliable, never making a mistake, and kicking very well. Nelson, the School back, seemed to suffer from nervousness, and a mis-field by him led to a try to the Sedbergh forwards, who followed up well, and profiting by a fortunate bounce of the ball, Ryland got over. Just before this Wakefield, intercepting a pass, had scored near the posts for Douty to convert. Douty played a very good game at the base of Sedbergh's scrum but he was prone to get off-side, and several free kicks were awarded the School, but Wright failed to produce his best form and could not turn any of them to useful account in the shape of points. Roche managed to get the ball away to his backs quite as successfully as Douty, nor did he allow the latter to lapse into individualism. Roche's touch-finding was certainly the more effective. Kelly played a good game at fly-half, and his ubiquity was a feature of the game.

Sedbergh led at half-time by 11 points to nil. On resuming the game, Ampleforth attacked again, and Kelly cutting through on the left was very nearly over. The pressure was maintained,

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but the visitors' defence stood firm, and then a splendid forward rush on their part took the game to mid-field. Both sides then attacked in turn, but neither side could score until at last after a bout of very fast passing, Wakefield scored wide out on the right after a strong run. The School attacked once more from the kick-off, and Forbes gained ground on the right, but his inside pass went astray and the Sedbergh forwards came down the field to be pulled up by Nelson. The home forwards brought off several effective wheels, but the effective spoiling of the Sedbergh backs did not allow them to gain much ground. The game continued to be fought out at top speed, neither side showing any signs of wear. Just before "no-side" Wakefield got away again on the right, and on being checked, cross-kicked for Fawcett to secure and score in the corner. Neither of Sedbergh's tries in the second half was converted, and they won a very interesting contest by 1 goal 4 tries to nil.

AMPLEFORTH.—G. H. Nelson; J. B. Ainscough, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright (capt.), L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, R. Wilberforce, N. J. Caffrey and G. Bond.

Referee.—S. Yeadon, Y.R.U.F.C.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

This match played on the School ground on December 2nd had been anticipated with more than customary eagerness this season as reports of our old opponents' prowess had been more than usually persistent, and our own form had not been too convincing of late. A reconstruction of the three-quarter line, however, proved very successful, Davis playing much better on the wing than he had recently done at centre, and Ogilvie-Forbes at centre making good openings. Although rather one-sided the game was quite interesting all through. This was partly due to the good fight put up by the St Peter's forwards, and also to the diversified nature of the School attack in the second half.

Drummond and Nelson were unable to take their places in the side, but Grieve at forward and Roach at full-back both played an excellent game, the latter in particular showing far more coolness and resource than he had done in his earlier trials.

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In the opening stages the School soon exerted pressure, but nothing seemed to go right. Davis actually got over on the left, but dropped the ball in the act of grounding it. Hodge tried a drop at goal unsuccessfully, but a few minutes later scored with a beautiful drop from among a crowd of players.

Some mid-field play followed this success. The home forwards were getting the ball nearly every time in the scrum, and the attacks of the backs soon brought play into the York "twenty-five" again. A splendid passing bout from left to right was then finished off with a strong run by Ainscough, who, however, had the misfortune to step over the dead-ball line in getting round under the posts and the referee awarded a drop-out. However, Roche soon made up for this with an individual try from the base of the scrum, threading his way through a number of opponents and just getting over. The goal points were not added. Before half-time another good passing movement was well rounded off by Davis, whose handing off was very effective. Green failed to place the goal. A score of ten points at half-time hardly reflected credit on the backs, who had been given many opportunities by the very efficient pack.

The backs thoroughly atoned for their faults in the second half, when they completely rattled their opponents' defence and the School forwards quite wore down their hard-working opponents. The beginning of the second half was notable for a lot of hard forward play in which the School forwards maintained their superiority. At length a passing movement, well initiated by Kelly, let Davis in under the posts, and Hodge added the points. Roche then had bad luck with a drop at goal which struck an upright. Several scrums occurred in front of goal, and the ball was carried over by the forwards twice, but St Peter's managed to secure the touch down. Ainscough then made a long run on the right and cross-kicked cleverly for Wright to double over and score near the posts for Hodge to convert. St. Peter's recovered somewhat, and managed to get down to the School "twenty-five," but all their efforts to open out to their backs were easily frustrated, and a few good kicks by Roche and Hodge transferred play once more to their territory. Roche broke away from a loose scrum and evaded

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opponent after opponent until he was checked five yards from the goal line surrounded by players with no one near in support. He leaped in the air and slung a long pass out to the left, which Hodge secured and dashed in near the posts and once again placed a goal.

Shortly after this a St Peter's back, trying to clear, kicked the ball up the middle of the field to Roach, who ran in and dropped a goal from outside the "twenty five." Ampleforth were nearly in on several more occasions, and just before time, Roche dodged over from a scrum and ran round under the posts for Hodge to place his fourth goal. This finished the scoring, Ampleforth winning by 4 goals, 2 dropped goals, 2 tries (34 points) to nil.

Although the School backs took the most spectacular part in the victory, the most praise is due to the forwards who had strong opposition, but asserted a marked superiority throughout, and it was their cleverness that gave the backs so many opportunities. Roche and Kelly both gave an excellent display of half-back play, varying their tactics admirably. They always had the opposing pair guessing.

Wright as usual led his forwards very well both by word and example. Twomey played a very fine game and these two forwards were splendidly backed up by the whole pack. This is the most severe defeat we have inflicted on St Peter's since 1916, when we ran up the Record Public School score of 150 points to nil.

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; J. B. Ainscough, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, M. P. Davis; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright (capt.), L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, R. W. Wilberforce, G. Bond.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

This match played at Leeds on December 6th resulted in a win for Ampleforth by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). The ground was in excellent condition for an open game, but a strong wind down the field rather spoiled the play until the backs had adjusted themselves to its vagaries. Ampleforth had the advantage of the wind in the first half. Whilst this greatly helped the touch-finding it proved a

Rugby Football

positive temptation to some to kick when they should have passed. It was continually blowing the passed ball just out of reach of, or on to, the finger tips with an annoying "knock-on" as the result. As, in addition, the Ampleforth pack were slow in getting together, the score at the change of ends was no more than 8 points to 3 points in their favour. But the wind had done its work in another direction. The Giggleswick pack who had played finely, and by quick breaking up had kept down the score, had taken too much out of themselves in that first half, with the result that they tired towards the end. Their already harassed backs (of whom the scrum half and full-back were outstanding players) in turn gave way, and in the last twenty minutes of the game, Ampleforth, playing well, scored four times. Hodge, in particular, came to the top of his form and twice cut through beautifully, whilst Davis' determined running on the wing gave him three tries.

Our thanks are due to the Yorkshire Rugby Union for their kindness and hospitality, both in lending us the ground and entertaining us to tea after the game.

AMPLEFORTH.—W. Roach (*back*); J. Ainscough, D. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, and M. P. Davis (*three-quarter-backs*); E. A. Kelly and K. S. Roche (*half-backs*); T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, F. M. Sitwell, H. L. Green, N. J. Caffrey, R. W. Wilber and G. Bond (*forwards*).

CRANLEIGH v. AMPLEFORTH

Played at Herne Hill on the 20th of December, and resulted in a win for Cranleigh by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (18 points) to nothing. The following account is taken from *The Times*:

"A heavy ground and slippery ball was all against the players, but a good game was seen, in spite of the conditions. There was little to choose between the forwards of the two schools, those of Ampleforth well led by their Captain, being very good in the loose rushes. Cranleigh, who played only seven men in the scrummage, were clever in getting the ball back to their half-backs; and the half-backs gave their three-quarter backs many chances. Both full-backs gathered the ball well, and the kicking and tackling by both sides was admirable. Cranleigh,

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however, had much the better of the game, for their backs handled the ball splendidly, and it was to them that they owed their victory. All three tries gained in the first half were the result of fine passing movements started by the half-backs and carried through by the three-quarter backs. Hatton crossed the line three times and Lee once, the last try being converted by Leroy. Just before 'no-side' Leroy dropped a clever goal."

AMPLEFORTH.—W. Roach (*back*); J. Ainscough, D. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, and M. P. Davis (*three-quarter-backs*); E. A. Kelly and K. S. Roche (*half-backs*); T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, F. M. Sitwell, H. L. Green, N. J. Caffrey, R.W. Wilberforce and G. Bond (*forwards*).

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

This game was played on December 2nd at York, and resulted in a win for Ampleforth by 2 goals to 3 tries (10 points to 9) after a fast and most exciting game. Soon after the start, St Peter's just failed to score from a mark, and Ampleforth opened the scoring, Walker putting Welsh in for a try, well converted by Lawson. Soon afterwards Cronk ran well round and in from half way, and Lawson again converted. Both kicks were coolly and safely taken, and were to prove the saving of the game for Ampleforth. St Peter's now began to press. From a free-kick the ball hit the Ampleforth cross-bar, and a little later the ball was forced over the Ampleforth line from a maul in the corner. The kick failed, but a little later one of the St Peter's insides saw that his "opposite number" was out of position and went through to score a good try. The kick was a better attempt, but failed again. The sides crossed over with the score at 10—6.

The third quarter of the game was a period of "rush and worry" on the part of St Peter's, and of desperate defence on that of Ampleforth, with the feet of the back line of the scrum continually on or over the Ampleforth line. Touch-down followed touch-down, time after time, until at last St Peter's scored an unconverted try. Excitement ran high with only a point between the scores, and over-keenness on the part of forwards gave St Peter's a free-kick for off-side, which went within inches of the goal, but ten minutes before no-side the

Rugby Football

Ampleforth "threes" got away at last, and Ainscough, after a good run and short punt was unlucky in failing to score. St Peter's did not again look dangerous, and the game ended with the score 10—9 in favour of Ampleforth.

The striking feature of the game was certainly the untiring defence of the Ampleforth forwards, and halves. If one man had lost heart a collapse could hardly have been avoided; and the way in which Stewart and some of the lighter forwards such as Mortimer and Tweedie came through the scrums and away time after time, was admirable. Welsh showed up well both in attack and in defence; and to the others already mentioned should be added de Guingand, who kept his head at full-back through the bad times with the scrum practically on top of him.

AMPLEFORTH.—*Full-back*, J. de Guingand; *three-quarter-backs*, W. H. Lawson, A. L. Ainscough, E. Forster, G. P. Cronk; *half-backs*, H. R. Welsh, D. E. Walker; *forwards*, C. R. Stewart (capt.), J. Somers-Cocks, G. W. S. Bagshawe, H. J. Grisewood, W. H. Moloney, J. W. Tweedie, B. Dee, D. Mortimer.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. HARROGATE OLD BOYS 2ND XV

On December 10th, for the first time for over two years we had the experience of playing a match in a really heavy ground. The School XV overcame the difficulties of the conditions better than their opponents and won comfortably. The forwards were much better together, and though conceding well over a stone per man they pushed the Harrogate scrum all over the field. They seemed simply to revel in the mud. Their skill in heeling and controlling the ball in the loose came rather as a surprise. These niceties one hardly looks for in these games. Indeed, in the matter of quick heeling, they were more efficient than the 1st XV.

The backs handled the greasy ball with dexterity. They ran well and they combined well, and their tackling was sound. Ainscough in particular made a most effective centre and ran very fast. Ogilvie-Forbes cut through many times very effectively and both Lawson and Forster put in very determined runs on the wings. Walker at fly-half handled well, but was inclined to pass without drawing his man, but he showed that he knew how to cut out an opening.

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The School pressed at once, but it was some time before their attacks bore fruit. Ainscough finally got over with a strong individual run from near his own "twenty-five," eluding would-be tacklers with very effective swerving. A strong forward rush soon after resulted in a good try to George, who threw himself over through a bunch of opponents. Harrogate then attacked for a short time, but the forwards came back to the visitors' territory once more with a capital rush down the field. Before half-time a well-executed passing movement gave Forbes an opening, which he took, and drawing the back, handed to Forster who ran in wide.

After half-time, Harrogate got the ball up to the School line, and Bell, a heavy-weight, went over from sheer impetus. Ainscough restored the 11 points lead with another good try after Walker had cut out an opening. Almost immediately afterwards came the best try of the match. Walker cut through with a pass from Welsh, worked his way to within ten yards of the goal line, and timing his pass to a nicety, Forbes took it at full speed and dashed over with a splendid try, a piece of real football.

Harrogate managed to score again through Bell, and before the end, two good combined movements among the School backs resulted in tries to Lawson and Forster. Roach converted two of the tries so that the 2nd XV won by 2 goals 5 tries (25 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV.—W. J. Roach; W. H. Lawson, A. L. Ainscough, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, E. Forster; H. R. Welsh, D. E. Walker; B. H. George, J. S. Somers-Cocks, H. J. Grisewood, G. W. S. Bagshawe, E. D. Dee, J. G. Grieve, W. H. Moloney, J. W. Tweedie.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following joined the contingent at the beginning of term :

R. P. Tong, J. Martin, F. V. J. Farrell, H. J. Hammond, R. A. Lyon-Lee, G. P. D. Roche, H. F. S. Todhunter, H. W. V. Heywood, F. Senni, H. O. B. Howat, B. J. Collins, T. Gadd, R. R. Rowan, J. S. Sandeman, G. F. Young, F. M. Cazalet, N. Henderson.

The following promotions were posted under date October 1st, 1922 :

To be under-officer, Sergeant L. P. Twomey

To be Sergeants, Corporals H. George, P. E. Hodge, Lance-Corporals, E. C. Drummond, M. P. Davis.

To be Corporals: Lance-Corporals R. W. Wilberforce, Cadets E. A. Kelly, R. H. Scrope, G. W. S. Bagshawe, G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, P. J. King.

To be Lance Corporals: Cadets C. J. R. Stewart, F. M. Sitwell, A. K. S. Roche, H. Grisewood, E. P. de Guingand, E. Forster, J. Ainscough, N. J. Caffrey, P. P. Kelly,

Under date November 16th, 1922 to be Corporal: Lance-Corporal Stewart; to be Lance-Corporal, Cadet H. Green.

At the recommendation of the War Office, the Company has been divided into four platoons for the purposes of training only. Hitherto field operations have had to be carried out with a skeleton or imaginary reserve. The establishment of a fourth platoon has done away with this difficulty.

Certificate "A."—The following passed Certificate "A" in November :

Corporals R. H. Scrope, G. W. S. Bagshawe. Lance-Corporals N. J. Caffrey, E. P. de Guingand, H. Green, H. Grisewood, G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, P. J. King, A. K. S. Roche, Cadets T. Hardwick-Rittner, J. W. Hodgkinson, J. B. Massey, B. J. Philbin, A. W. Sandeman.

Shooting.—In the match with Durham School O.T.C. we lost by 538 points to 471.

THE BEAGLES

OUR experiences during the first half of the hunting season have certainly converted us to a truth propounded by "Jorrocks" that "there's nothing so queer as scent 'xcept a woman." On Wednesdays, when large fields are the rule, scent has treated us on the whole rather unkindly and the luck of hunting tended to go against the pack. On Saturdays, however, when other duties keep the main field at home, scent has been breast-high, and the pack has returned to kennels with sterns up and with that look in their eyes that tells of blood.

The following summary of the term's sport will indicate the extent to which the pack has improved in its work under our new huntsman, Jack Welch.

Stilton's Farm.—This fixture was intended to serve as a preliminary "bye," and was a signal for Helmsley to cease work at an early hour. A hare was found south of Stilton's and hounds divided almost at once on the Rievaulx Road. Some seven couples, however, kept the first line and ran by Griff Farm into Duncombe Park. Racing through the coverts, hounds ran up to view and drew the first blood of the season after a fast forty minutes. Meanwhile the other nine couples had chopped a second hare below Stilton's. In the afternoon the pack accounted for a brace of leverets. Welch returned home early and solemnly nailed the first four pads on the kennel wall.

The College (Opening Meet).—After meeting on the monastery lawn we proceeded to Lowlands and soon found what proved a very ringing hare. Leaving Plantation House on the right, hounds carried the line straight across the College property as far as the Brick Field. Here the pack were badly at fault, but something told Welch that the hare had never left the field; and, after some patient casting, she rose with hounds pulling at her and climbed the Bathing Wood hill. Hounds then pressed her left-handed, sank the hill and ran to the molecatcher's cottage in a wide circle. Our hare took refuge in a hen-house above the Ram field and made a marvellous escape through the pack, who stood rather bewildered at the simultaneous appearance of the hare and countless chickens. As she headed for the Brook it was clear that she was tiring fast, and hounds



R. H. Scrope
(1st Whipper-in)

Jack Welch
(Huntsman)

F. M. Sitwell
(Master)

Will. White
(2nd Whipper-in)

BRANDSBY HALL MEET



R. H. Scrope
(1st Whipper-in)

Jack Welch
(Huntsman)

F. M. Sitwell
(Master)

Will. White
(2nd Whipper-in)

BRANDSBY HALL MEET

The Beagles

looked like killing any moment as she turned up the College lines. Just south of the Green Bench the hare disappeared through the hedge: the huntsman took hounds to a false holloa; and the line was never recovered. The hare was found dead next day under the hedge a few yards from where hounds had last owned to the line.

Priest's Barn.—The chief incident was a nasty accident to Delicate—a hound that has twice been shown at Peterboro with success. We have to record with shame that this valuable hound flayed herself on barbed-wire on the property of a hunting school. The Master of Hounds is still waiting for the farm-bailiff to appear before him, clad in the sheet of penitence, to assure him that this modern alternative for hedges no longer disgraces us.

Brandsby Hall.—We met by the kind invitation of Major Pearson. A hare was killed in her form a few moments after starting. Though we had one or two good runs, the weather was too bright and hares were too numerous for successful hunting.

Duncombe Park.—A bright day with dust rising from the plough in the wake of the pack, but scent was perfect. Finding near Nelson Gate hounds worked across the Park to the river. Here they turned back across Cote lane and went in a straight line as far as Mason Gill. On the return run to the Park, hounds rolled their hare over in the lane to end a faultless run of forty minutes. After a very similar run a second hare was killed, after going some thirty minutes, on the fringe of Mason Gill. In the afternoon a third hare was found near Sproxton Quarry which hounds also ran into, after a gruelling forty-five minutes in bright sunshine, a few yards from Nelson Gate.

Ampleforth Station.—Hounds killed a hare found near the Station after running a few fields towards the College. Finding again near Plantation House the pack failed to carry the new line more than a few yards. A downpour of sleet and hail suspended hunting until four o'clock, when hounds worked a poor scent as far as the railway and were stopped.

Auburn Hill, Malton.—The School had been invited to hunt Langton Wold by invitation from Colonel Howard-Vyse.

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Unfortunately the weather proved so bad that only the officials were allowed to motor to the meet with the pack. The rain and wind rendered hunting very difficult and hounds were called off early in the afternoon.

Painter Rigg.—The moors were under snow, and both the College moor and Knavesmire were drawn blank. In the afternoon a hare was put up in the Prisoners' Camp, but hounds rolled her over in a few yards while dodging about the brushwood. A second hare set her mask for Pry Rigg, but swung back by Beacon Farm and raced for the old lime kiln on the crest of the College hill. After a check the huntsman held hounds forward over the road and they sank the hill as if for Oxclose Wood. After running thirty minutes they were whipped off in Grange Whins.

White Swan, Ampleforth.—We met on a warm, cloudy day—a perfect *jour des dames*—after a week of frost and rain. The conditions were ideal for hunting; scent has rarely been better and hounds simply revelled in their work. A stout and enterprising hare was found on Ellis Hill above Watergate and yielded one of the best runs for some years. Pointing for Thorpe Spring she swung right-handed over Holbeck and climbed almost to the top of Knoll Hill. Here the hare seems to have concluded that scent was serving hounds too well for mere ringing tactics, and so, turning left below Ampleforth she sank the hill again and ran the entire length of the spinney: Hesse Hill, a mile and a half ahead, now became her point. The pack soon gave the field the slip, and the huntsman only got in touch with them as they returned by Wass Grange and a stretch of plough brought them momentarily to their noses. Thence they took the line just short of the Wass Road, and, carrying a good head over the grass, breasted Carr Bank, on the summit of which they checked after a faultless run of an hour. However, while the field were trying to “mend bellows,” this game hare rose again, cut her way through the pack with the tail hounds snatching at her, and decided to test her pursuers even more thoroughly. Crossing the road, hounds followed the line that ran vertically up Burtis Wood, and only the inspiring music of hounds' cry enabled a weary field to climb 400 feet, through the thorns and boulders, to the summit

The Beagles

of Noddle Hill. On top the pack failed to hit off the line, and, after fruitless casting, the huntsman took hounds downhill again to find the hare squatting near the road. Sinking Jerry Carr she piloted the pack once more for Wass Grange and turned back along the spinney to Knoll Hill above Ampleforth. As hounds followed down towards Mayday Bridge and Watergate, and when a kill seemed a certainty, they were holloed on to a fresh hare that crossed the line. Thus, after a run of two hours and seven and a half miles as hounds ran, the hare was master of the situation; but Jack Welch is to be congratulated on a memorable run in which the pack were unlucky not to taste blood after their brilliant work. As a curious instance of the vagaries of the scent, it is remarkable that Lord Middleton's foxhounds, hunting simultaneously only a few miles away, reported “a most indifferent scent all day.”

Helmsley.—Hounds found a fine moorland hare near Quarry Field that made off for the high country. The pack, running with a beautiful cry, raced up by High Leys Farm and ran up to view on Harriett Air. After flying the country for nearly thirty-five minutes without a check, they killed and had broken up their hare before the huntsman could reach them. Later in the day hounds had another excellent hunt in the neighbourhood and rolled over a second hare. Scent had been breast-high all day, and Welch reluctantly stopped hounds in darkness when a third hare was almost beaten.

Marton Common.—The School and the pack motored twelve miles to hunt in this perfect piece of country. In the morning there was little scent, but later it improved considerably. A hare found near John Brown's farm made off for Marton Heads, where she turned back and went in a straight line for four miles towards Sinnington. Here hounds ran into fresh hares, and the Master decided to call off.

Waterloo.—A hare was hunted for sixty minutes in a wide circle through Mason Gill, Salmon's and on to Sproxton Moor Plantation. When the pack had beaten her and were running up to view, a new hare crossed the line and led hounds for another forty minutes over a similar course. Three times when hounds had almost run their hare to a standstill, a fresh hare intervened. Welch, however, was not resigned to a bloodless

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day, and, in the failing light, got his hounds together again and proceeded to the spot where his first hare had clapped. He soon found and killed her after a short burst.

Pockley.—Some confusion resulted from the innumerable hares that distracted the pack. Later, however, a hare was detached from its friends and neighbours and pursued across Goodham's Dale in the direction of Temple Woods. Near Marr Wood, however, the line turned left, crossed the road, and reached as far as Beadlam Grange. Here hounds pressed her back across the Helmsley Road and raced her back into the high country. Passing Brecks Farm on the right, the hare led through Wykeham Dale, over Intake Lane and on towards Riccall Dale where hounds ran into her after going fifty minutes.

The eighth annual Hunt Dinner took place at Hovingham Hotel on November 15th. The Master (F. M. Sitwell) presided, and about 150 of the School were present. For several days previous to this yearly orgy there was an unending delivery of venison, hares, grouse, pheasants, capercaillie, turkeys, geese, and every variety of winged fowl. To the numerous kind friends of the School Hunt, whose presents of game arrived in such numbers as to suggest some widespread disaster in the feathered world, we tender our grateful thanks. It may be of interest to them to know that even the hypercritical school-boy had to express his satisfaction with the dinner he had eaten.

The Point-to-Point Races are fixed for March 24th, and the Puppy Show will be held early in May. In connection with this latter event we may mention that some 11 couples of young hounds will be returning from walk, so that we may hope for some fresh candidates for Peterboro honours. After Easter, therefore, there will be 27 couples of hounds in kennels. As we shall have to dispose of some 12 couples, we have arranged with Ted Short, the huntsman of the Bramham Moor, to judge our young hounds and assist us in selecting the hounds we are to keep.

G. S. Hardwick-Rittner has been appointed whipper-in in succession to R. H. Scrope who left the School last term.

OLD BOYS

The following Old Boys visited us during the Autumn term:

A. J. Pollock, F. L. le Fèvre, J. W. Hawkswell, M. Worthy, F. Lagé Hayes, E. P. Dawes, G. W. Ainscough, T. H. Marwood, M. W. L. Smith, B. M. Wright, F. A. E. MacDonnell, L. S. Jungmaun, L. D. Chamberlain, Captain M. M. Wright, B., C., and G. Marwood, P. J. Lambert, C. Conroy, B. H. Kilroe, E. F. C. Forster, H. Greenwood, O. L. Chamberlain, F. I. Heywood, J. Stanton, R. W. Flint, and R. J. Browne.

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CONGRATULATIONS to E. J. Massey who has twice played for England in the Rugby International trials against the North and the South. He was selected as reserve against Wales and Scotland.

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THE Freshmen at Oxford in October included A. F. de Zulueta (New College), A. F. Pearson (University College), K. G. R. Bagshawe (New College), R. G. Hague (Oriel), Dom Antony Spiller and Dom Vincent Unsworth (St Benet's Hall).

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HON. M. S. SCOTT went down from Cambridge at the end of the Summer term, and R. L. Scrope at the end of the Michaelmas term.

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CAPTAIN N. J. CHAMBERLAIN who until recently has been in Egypt, has now an army billet in London.

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C. KNOWLES, Rifle Brigade, is on his way home from India. Captain Denis Long has been invalided out of the Indian Army owing to injuries received in a motor accident.

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P. W. DAVIS is tea planting in Ceylon.

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CAPTAIN GERALD DWYER writes from Halifax, Canada, that he hopes soon to visit England once again. We hope we shall see him at Ampleforth.

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LORD ENCOMBE is at present in India.

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FATHER HUGH MARRON is now on the staff of St Wilfrid's School, Oakamoor.

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CAPTAIN CHARLES MACKAY, D.F.C., M.C., has been appointed to the Staff College of the Royal Air Force.

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HON. C. B. BARNEWALL is travelling in China and Japan.

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F. W. de Guingand is at present stationed with the West Yorkshire Regiment in York.

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CONGRATULATIONS to T. F. Heyes, of Appleton, on his marriage to Miss Florence Drysdale Beech, of Broughton Park, Manchester.

* * *

WE congratulate Mr Bernard Rochford on the success of the Ampleforth Dinner in London, and also of the Dance which was held at Claridge's. A successful Dinner was also held in Liverpool on November 14th. We hear repeatedly of the activities of the Ampleforth Society in Scotland. Mr. P. J. Neeson, the local secretary, organised a successful Dance at Glasgow in late November and the Annual Dinner was held on January 9th. At this latter function Father Abbot presided, and received the congratulations of the company on his recent double jubilee.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE following new boys came in September :

W. B. Murray, H. A. V. Bulleid, R. E. W. Todhunter, J. R. Fane-Gladwyn, F. N. L. Hayes, T. H. Mee-Power, S. Tempest, I. G. Greenlees, T. A. Longueville, P. J. M. Scott, S. J. M. Scott, P. Ainscough, J. P. Rochford, F. D. Stanton, J. R. Stanton, R. Radcliffe, P. A. Dawes, C. E. Wolseley, R. H. Riddell, C. J. Fanshawe, J. G. Freeman, J. S. Dalglish.

* * *

J. W. WARD has been Captain of the School, and R. A. H. Gerrard and N. J. W. Smith Captains of the Games.

* * *

The following out-of-School lantern lectures have been given :

Ancient Egypt	Dom Louis d'Andria
Use of Photography in Science	Dom Hugh de Normanville
Art	Dom Maurus Powell
Some Musicians	Mr A. R. M. Perring
Old Ampleforth	Dom Sebastian Lambert

* * *

WE have played five Rugger matches. A rubber against "Old Prep." boys at the College we lost. The scores were :

First game Preparatory	9	College	0
Second game Preparatory	3	College	8
Third game Preparatory	13	College	14

Readers of the JOURNAL will hardly require to be told that the last game which ended with a margin of one point and settled the contest was as thrilling an event as our football fields have witnessed. Against Terrington Hall School we were twice victorious, in the first match 23—5, and in the second 9—5.

* * *

THE following have played for the 1st XV :

A. B. Tucker (*back*), J. M. Lind and R. Æ. Chisholm (*half-backs*), A. J. Bevan, F. E. Burge, E. N. Prescott, N. J. Smith (*three-quarters*), R. A. H. Gerrard, J. W. Ward, A. J. E. Gordon, the Master of Lovat, D. M. Ahern, D. A. H. Silvertop, M. Anne, P. C. French Davis (*forwards*).

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THE following was the programme of the end of term entertainment :

Piano Solo, " Aladdin's Lamp " . . .	R. P. Cave
Recitation, " The Whale " . . .	J. W. Ward
Violin Solo, " Canzonetta " . . .	H. H. Latham
Song, " Rebecca " (A cautionary tale)	Lower Third and Second Form
Piano Solo, " By the Spring " . . .	M. S. E. Petre
Recitation, " The Gluttonous Duck " . . .	F. D. Stanton
Piano Solo, " The Chase " . . .	R. F. Medlicott
Song, " Nursery Rhymes " . . .	First Form and Preparatory
Piano duet, " The Circus," . . .	F. E. Burge and D. M. Ahern
Recitation, " The Oyster " . . .	G. A. Bevan
Piano Solo, " Barcarolle " . . .	J. W. Ward
Recitation, " Little Billee " . . .	First Form and Preparatory
Carol, " A Virgin Unspotted " . . .	Lower Third and Second Form

✠ ✠ ✠

THE following Scout Patrol Leaders were appointed in September :

R. Æ. Chisholm, A. J. E. Gordon, R. A. H. Gerrard, A. J. Bevan, J. M. Lind, and P. C. C. Tweedie. The following are Seconds : R. F. Medlicott, F. E. Burge, G. N. Drummond, M. Anne, D. M. Ahern, and J. W. Ward.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE Troop now has a band, but it is not an ordinary band. The barbaric tom-tom and the swanee whistle blend their strains with kazoos, cymbals and nigger bones to produce an effect believed to be unique. We have also extended our repertoire of Troop songs to include several adapted from the O.T.C. song book.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE possession of a lariat has awakened in some of us the desire to emulate the achievements of the heroes of the Wild West. When summer comes, lariat-throwing will be one of the Troop's normal activities.

The Preparatory School

ON the 22nd of November the Troop and Cub Pack were visited by Dom Denis Firth who kindly presented a number of badges.

✠ ✠ ✠

A NUMBER 6 Meccano set has very kindly been given to us by Mr J. Stanton. With a number 4 which we had previously acquired several boys can now exercise their engineering faculties at the same time.

✠ ✠ ✠

A MOCK TRIAL, held in December, caused much amusement and revealed a good deal of latent forensic ability.

✠ ✠ ✠

SOME prizes competed for by the shooting club were won as follows :

15 yards	1st prize	. . .	J. W. Ward
	2nd prize	. . .	M. Anne
10 yards,	1st prize	. . .	A. B. Tucker
	2nd prize	. . .	P. Ainscough

✠ ✠ ✠

THIS year the Cub Pack had three sixes, of which D. C. C. Mee-Power, L. M. Fuller and J. R. Stanton are Sixers. D. C. C. Mee-Power has already earned four badges. D. S. V. J. Stewart, J. S. Dalglish, P. A. Dawes, J. R. Stanton and R. H. Riddell have achieved their First Star.

✠ ✠ ✠

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A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include "The Ampleforth Journal" without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £7 10s., provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

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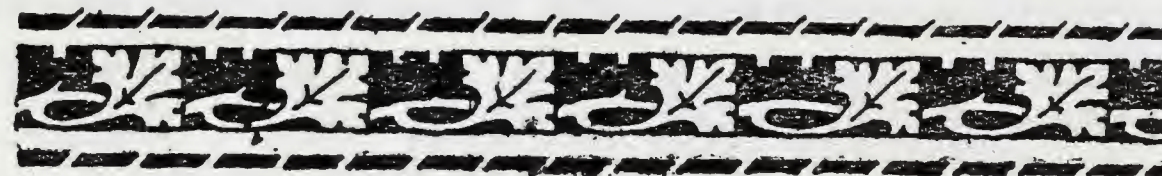
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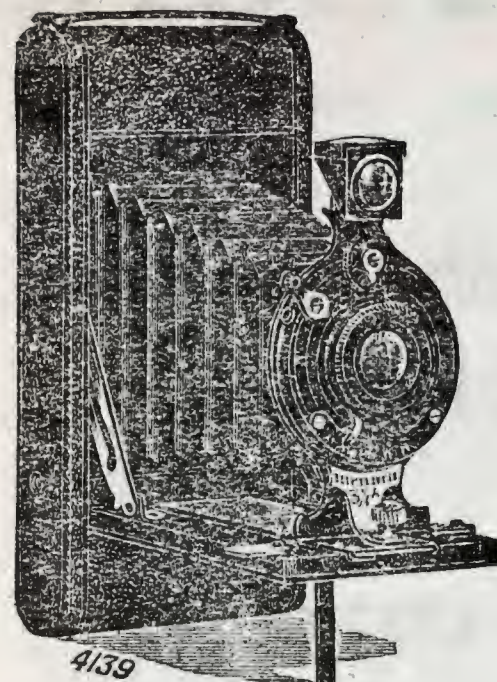


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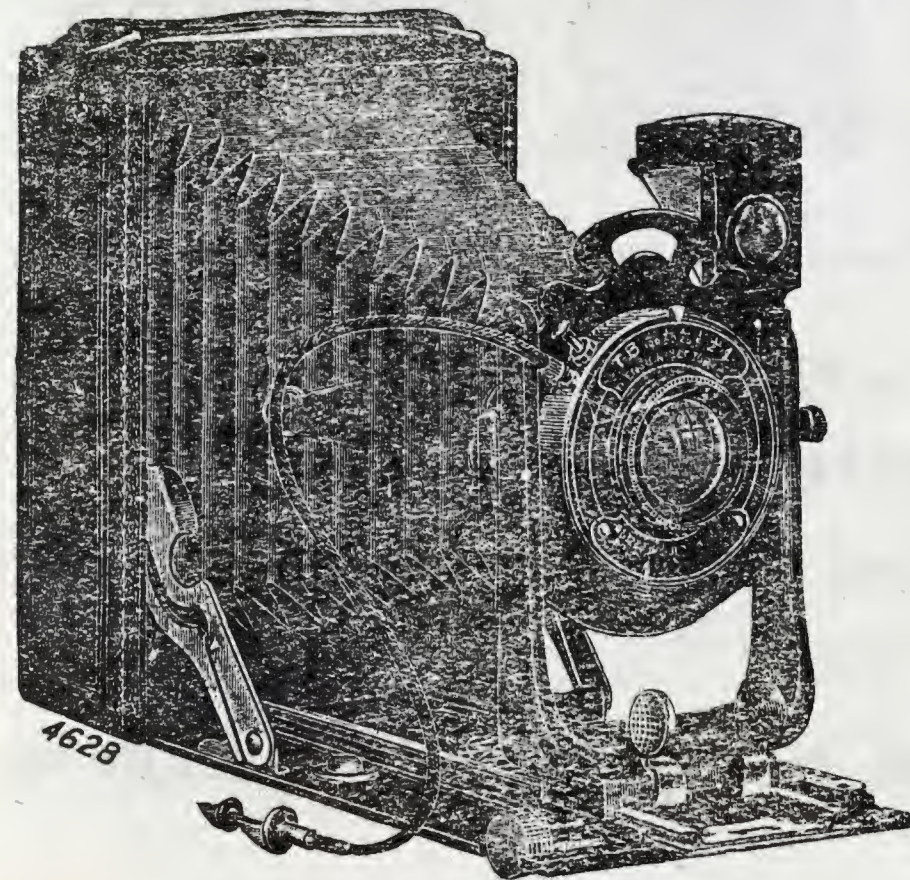
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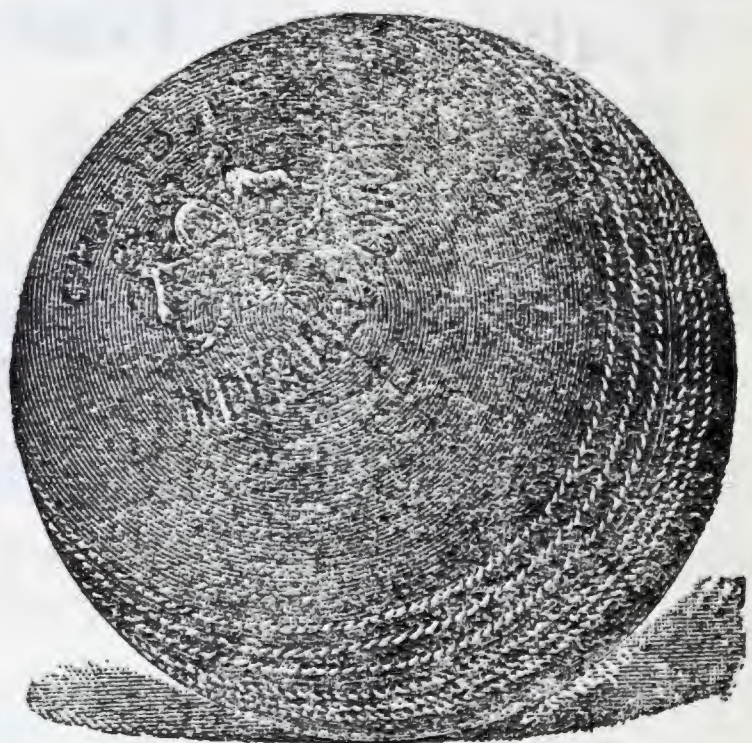
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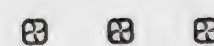
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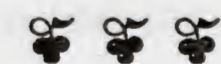
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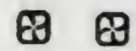


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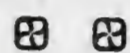
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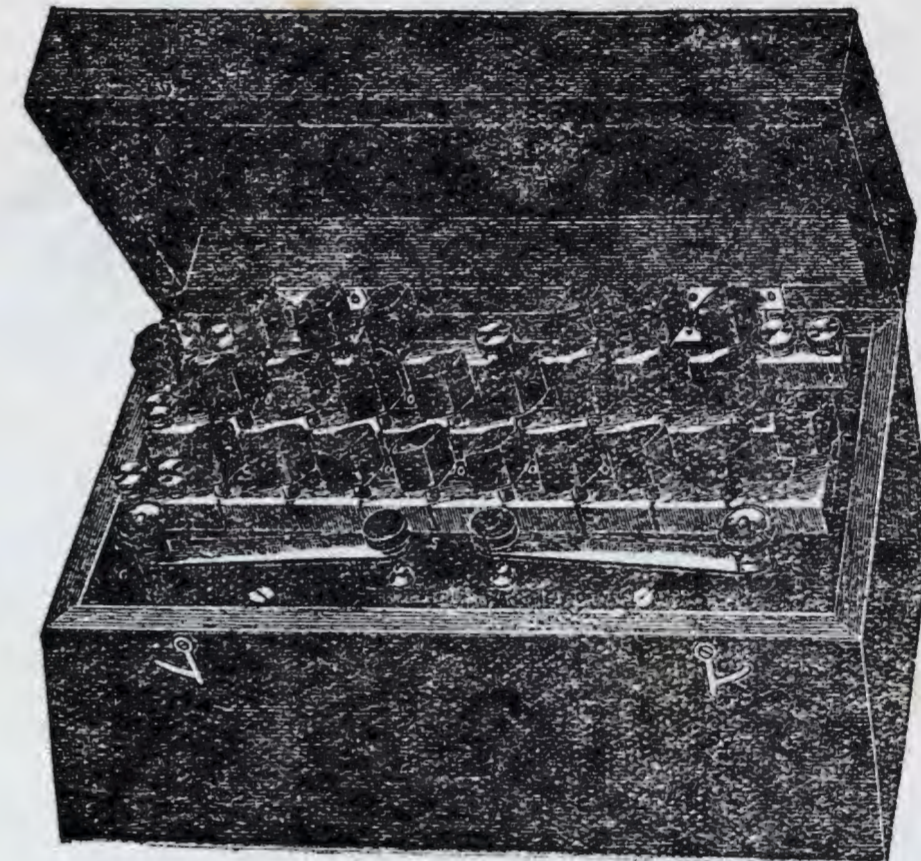
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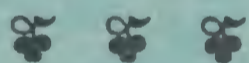
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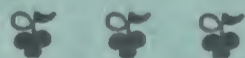
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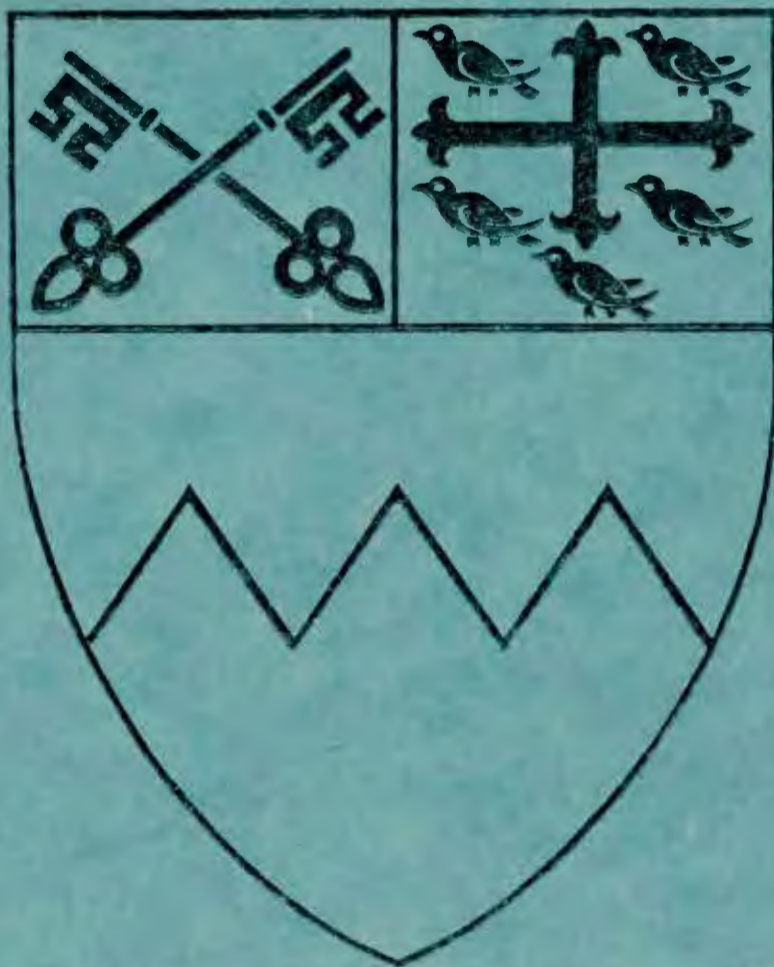
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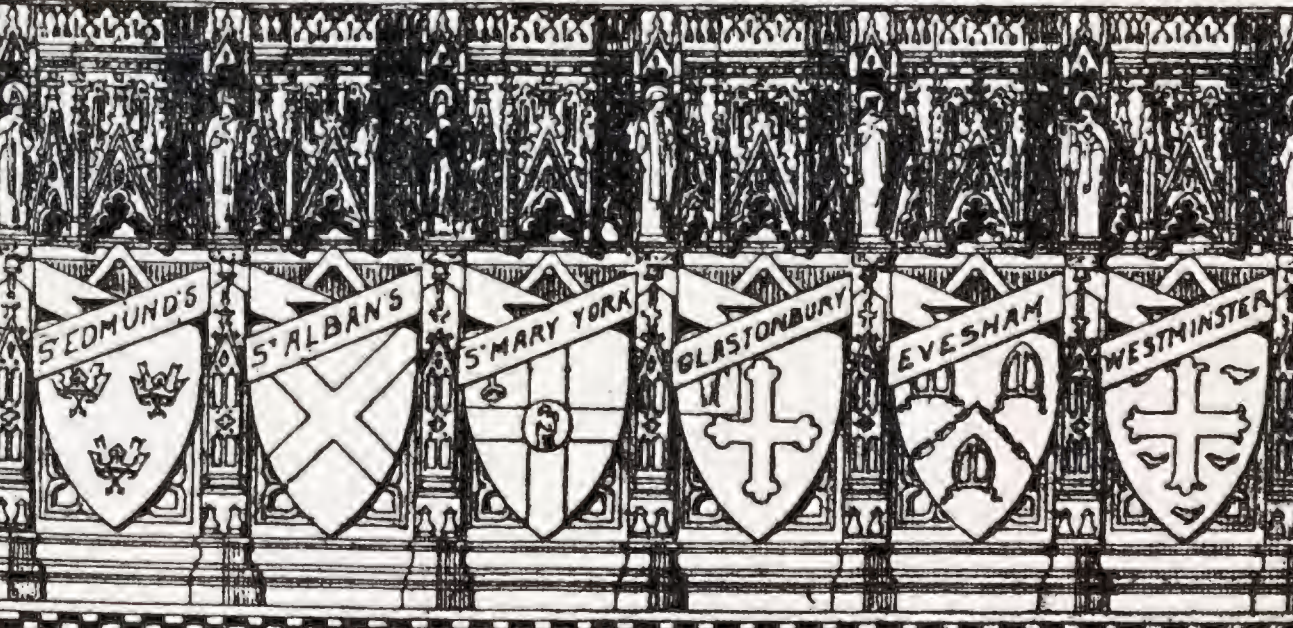
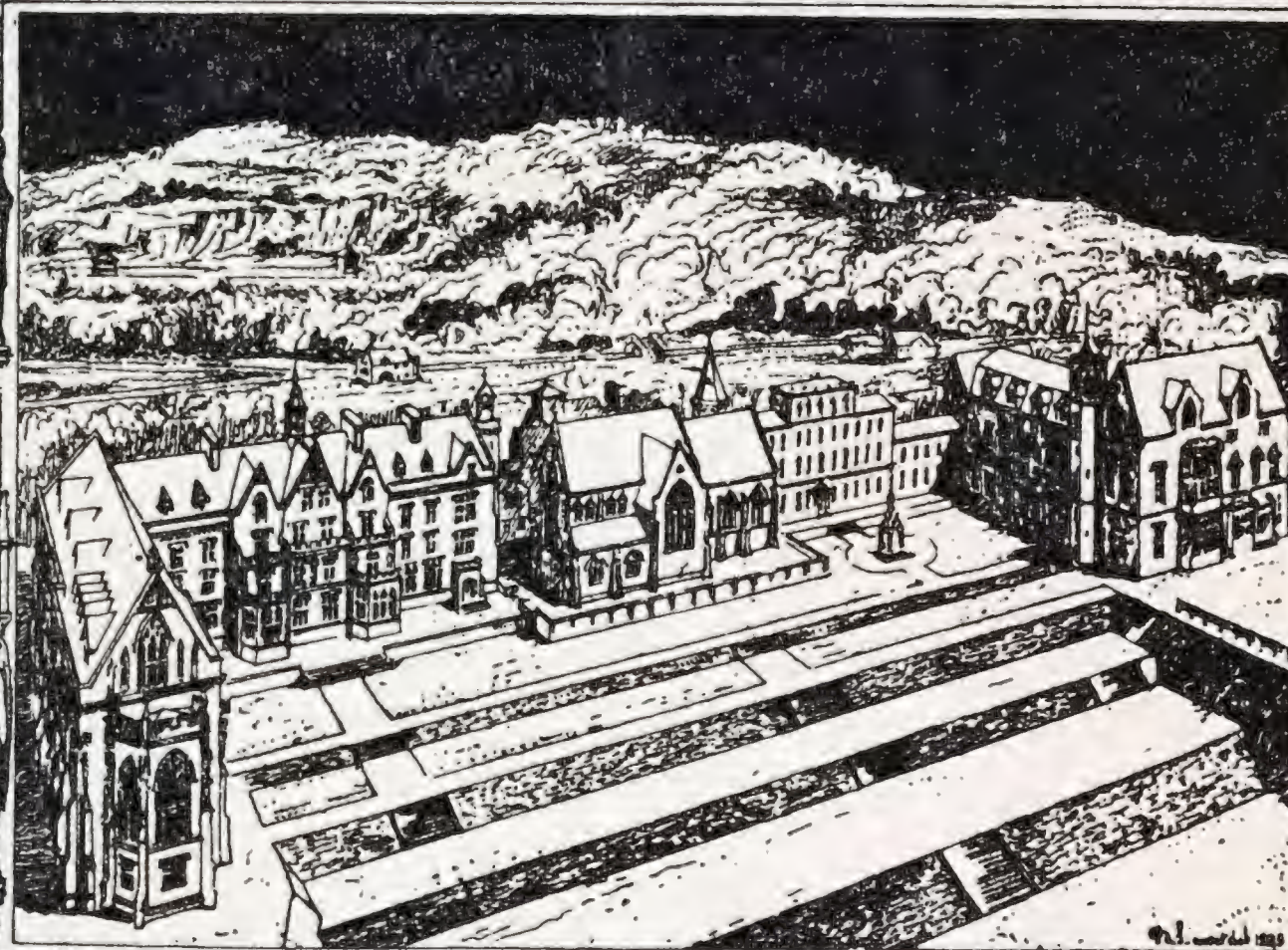


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FLOREAT COLLEGIUM SANCTI LAURENTII



EMBLETT
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HERMITS OF TO-DAY

THE Eremitical Life was the earliest form of Monasticism, has always been an approved form, is perhaps its crown and highest achievement. In primitive times, as the very name implies, a monk meant a Solitary, one living alone; he was an Anchorite as withdrawn from the world, a Hermit as living usually in the wilderness. To the monastic ideal solitude or seclusion has always clung as a note; and even now in the monk's own cell where none penetrates save the superior he can still be something of the primitive solitary. It would be a strange transmutation if to be a Solitary to-day and not a Conventual were to cease to be a monk.

Monastic communities grew from collections of anchorites, communities more or less closely united as hermits had practised varying degrees of solitude, for, except in particular cases the anchorite's seclusion was seldom so complete as to bar all intercourse with fellow-men. Not infrequently he had companions, a disciple perhaps to be exercised in virtue or to minister in old age or infirmity; and if proximity to inhabited places were often necessary for obtaining food it was always needed for the exercise of charity. Occasionally a number of disciples clustered round some remarkable anchorite until the hermit cell grew into a great abbey, as at Marmoutier, Subiaco, or La Cava.

Other causes besides a founder's fame influenced this development, and not least the manifest perils of the eremitic state. To be a solitary in the strictest sense is to be either more or less than a man, to verge on the angel or the brute, a miserable alternative which ill-regulated fanaticism, particularly among Orientals, has not always escaped. Among solitude's dangers are eccentricity and self-will, extravagance and delusions that sink sometimes into madness. The hermit's liberty may degenerate into sloth and self-indulgence; the hermit's dress could be a cloak for self-sufficiency and pride, or even an easily donned disguise for evil doings. Community

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life, on the other hand, besides avoiding the perils of loneliness for the untried, offered the helpful advantages of association with men of like mind and purpose. In an organised community the individual found training, protection, edification and stability—training and teaching in the ways of holiness, safeguards against eccentricity and delusion, opportunity for the practice of many virtues, companionship and continuity of work. It is not surprising that with these splendid advantages cenobitical life was everywhere preferred, was praised and prized as most profitable to the Church. It is more curious that the original and special name of the Solitary should have lost its primary significance and become the ordinary appellation of the Conventual. The real solitary is now called a hermit, the monk lives in community.

Throughout these changes and in every variety of practice the main purpose of monasticism remained unchanged, namely personal sanctification through self-control and prayer fostered by solitude, silence and recollection. With a large choice of means to obtain the same end the essential monastic features are common to both anchorite and conventual. Each form has its own excellence, each the defect of its qualities. Community life is less extreme, less dangerous, better fitted for the majority; but the eremitic has always been an ideal, in some respects more advanced and more difficult. Though less popular in some ages and countries it has never been wholly unknown, nor is it ever likely to be wholly abandoned.

St Benedict himself began his religious course as a solitary, leaving his cave at charity's call to help a neighbouring community of relaxed conventuals, and after a time "returning to the place of his loved solitude where he dwelt alone in the sight of God." A second time he forsook his hermit's cave to form in a monastery his "school of the Lord's service"; henceforth it was communities that he founded, twelve at Subiaco, others at Cassino and elsewhere, and his Rule was written for cenobites, "the most steadfast class of monks." The eremitical calling hardly needs a rule—the formal regulations of organised communities; a certain freedom for individuality is one of its features; its votaries, "not in the first fervour of devotion, but after long probation,

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having learnt to fight against the devil and evil thoughts." But although the Saint does not legislate directly for anchorites he does not by any means ignore them; he never slights his own first love, but rather exalts it as an ideal to be aimed at by the more perfect and mature. He distinctly recognises the hermit's vocation, where he approves the *singulare pugnum eremi*, the single-handed contest of the desert, for which a monk may lawfully leave the fraternal ranks. To this extent he legislates for the state, so far at least as to prescribe the qualifications of its votaries—(a) previous training in the community ranks, (b) some measure of proficiency in virtue, (c) the abbot's approval, and even continued oversight, for the hermit generally remained within either the precincts or the neighbourhood of the monastery. Such a one may have been the hermit mentioned by St Gregory, who secured stability literally by fastening himself to his cave by a chain. Apparently he was subject to St Benedict, at whose command he loosed the iron chain, and was content to be bound instead by the bond of the love of Christ. No further regulations are laid down in the Holy Rule for hermits as a class apart. For them the hourly guidance of obedience is no longer needful, as scaffolding falls away from the completed building or the bit and spur from the trained steed. For them some measure of freedom is essential; the absence of restraint from others' company and of minute rules is an advantage, leaving openings for more prolonged prayer and for individual austerity. Singularity which is a fault in the conventual need be no blemish in the anchorite.

We conclude that the eremitical life is a legitimate if not a higher type of monasticism—for individuals at least. It looks as though St Benedict's school was meant to turn out such scholars as they make progress towards primitive ideals. We cannot conceive the holy founder regarding such hermits as fallen from a high estate, or ceasing to be his sons, even though no longer exact followers of his conventual rule. To regard them as monastic, yet not Benedictine, seems a narrow and modern view. None in the past denied the possibility of Benedictine hermits; exceptions they might be but not anomalies, exceptions not failures nor hybrids. If

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the convent then be a school for training solitaries, the more perfectly it succeeds the more easily will its pupils qualify for the higher state, and the more frequently will cenobites develop into anchorites.

Solitude has always had its votaries, more numerous in some ages than others, though its perils were recognised even before St Benedict or Cassian denounced Sarabaites or Gyrovagi. The delusions of self-willed hermits, the scandal of vagabonds and criminals who assumed their habit, brought the whole institute into disrepute; it was to obviate such abuses that reformers gathered anchorites into bands of loosely-formed communities with the supervision of a common superior and the support of like-minded neighbours. In this way Orders like Carthusians and Carmelites came into being; hermits sheltered under St Augustine's simple Rule, some under St Benedict's like Camaldolese, Vallombrosians and Olivetans, later legislation supplying needful ordinances that had been omitted by the Saint. Besides these professedly eremitic congregations, individual monks are found through all the ages who either permanently or for a time exchanged the conventual for the solitary life. St Cuthbert, St John of Beverley, St Guthlac are well known examples in England that could be paralleled everywhere in Western Christendom. Besides these again and all through the Ages of Faith there were in all lands countless hermits, unconnected directly with monastic orders, many lay-folk, both women and men, discharging various works of charity, edifying others and sanctifying themselves by austerity and devotion. Individualists, irresponsible freelances some of them were, owning but vague submission to bishop or priest; very different were the hermits of St Benedict's school, long exercised in the community which they only quitted under the abbot's approval and supervision. If it be not the cowl that makes the monk, nor even the cloister, but an unworldly spirit and a prayerful life, so it is not the cave or the desert that makes the hermit, but seclusion from the world, simplicity of life and the habit of prayer.

The question may next be asked whether this ancient monastic ideal has died out from the Church, whether there

Hermits of To-day

are no hermits now except a few Carthusians or Camaldolese, and if there are others, where are we to look for the solitaries of later centuries? Obviously, if hermits are still to be found we must expect that, together with the preservation of essentials, there will be considerable modification in the externals of their state. Every other institution has changed in form if not in spirit with the lapse of years and altered conditions—social life and habits, political forms, religious observances, church discipline. Life has grown more complex and more civilised; one generation's luxuries become the needs of the next, and outward forms have altered so greatly that it is sometimes difficult to recognise original institutions even under legitimate developments. This principle, fully recognised in conventual life, affords valid apology for inevitable changes, and for relaxations that are only the adaptation of a living being to its environment. The same principle must be admitted and expected in the eremitic state as well, if it still survives in the Church. Thoughtless critics or unfriendly observers, steeped in shallow medievalism, who fail to recognise the monk in his modern representative may just as easily overlook the hermit in his modern guise. So we arrive at our thesis that the hermit of to-day, if a cleric, is to be sought in the small parishes or single missions of the land, or at least that such places are suitable fields for fostering an eremitical vocation. In other words, apostolic life on our quieter missions approximates to the anchoritic state, modified no doubt by changed conditions, yet not more so than conventual life.

Absolute solitude, such as would hardly be possible now, was never regarded as essential for the hermit. The *Vitæ Patrum* show young monks assigned to some venerable abbot for his aid and comfort, to learn from him monastic ways and be exercised in virtue; patience, humility and obedience being particularly insisted upon, perhaps in view of eccentricities contracted through solitude and advancing years. Medieval hermits again were seldom *Inclusi*, immured in a solitary cell; charity for others or their own needs took them often from their anchorage. If laymen they went to the parish church for Mass, if priests they acted as confessors

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and spiritual advisers to the faithful. Many qualified for material support by assuming public services of utility or charity, such as tending roads, bridges, fords or lights, guiding wayfarers through forest, moor or shore, dispensing frugal hospitality, collecting alms for these purposes or for the poor. If these corporal works of mercy as well as their own wants brought the olden hermit into contact with his fellow-men surely the higher works of spiritual mercy may justify the modern hermit's intercourse with others. Solitary priests are not Sarabaites nor Gyrovagi, gadding about without fixed home or duty; they are pastors "in the Lord's sheepfold, not their own," who live under rule and a master, whether bishop or abbot, bound by the urgent duties of parochial office. In their private psalmody they resemble the old monks when working in the fields; and if they miss the help they escape the distractions of choir. The long and frequent functions of their ministry form a fair substitute for the fatigue of choir; their lives are marked by solitude and silence as well as by frugality and labour, for in lonely places where there are only the simple to converse with, intercourse with others becomes impossible or restricted. All this implies a seclusion from the world that is essentially monastic, and is more complete than in many a cloister where worldly sights and sounds can more easily enter through a school than ever penetrate the pit village or country town.

Whether the modern hermit's solitude be less complete than of old depends greatly, no doubt, on the individual and his locality; if conditions are less favourable then compensation must be sought in the more spiritual nature of his functions. Direct work for souls should not prove less sanctifying than weaving mats or mending roads; preaching, confessing, comforting the dying and the poor ought to be less distracting than teaching classics or studying science. This at least can be claimed—whether the solitary missionary attains the eremitic ideal depends more on his own goodwill than on his difficult surroundings; hindrances, if insurmountable, need not come from parochial work.

Has the ideal ever been attained? Certainly, in substance if not openly recognised in form; assuredly, when it has been

Hermits of To-day

consistently aimed at! Recall the painful missionaries of the seventeenth century who, living in concealment and often in peril of their lives, were yet sustained by early habits of austerity and prayer; or their successors of the eighteenth century cut off from their neighbours by prejudice, persecuted and poor, with the squire's family and a few scattered tenants as their only flock, yet often men of prayer and holy life from their training in seminary or cloister. And in the nineteenth century we remember ancient missions in the country left high and dry by the receding tide of population, with saintly men serving them whose high ideals had not failed nor their opportunities been neglected. These men, whether religious or secular,—and there were many from each clerical rank—were surely Solitaries of a genuine type, not unfitting successors of the saintly hermits of old. To foster this eremitical spirit favourable circumstances as well as vocation are no doubt needed—a locality that lends itself to retirement and silence, moderate parochial work that leaves leisure and strength for other occupation, advancing years, perhaps, with the slowing down of activity and exterior interests. Yet such conditions are not uncommon in this and other countries for secular priests as well as for the monk. It were however safer to say, not that all single missions are true hermitages nor all lonely priests anchorites, but that many such places are well adapted to be hermitages, and that many solitary priests, if generous enough to follow the call, may well become anchorites—as true and genuine hermits in rural presbytery or country town as ever watched and prayed in arid desert or mountain cave. Is a modern cell of this kind less like an ancient hermitage than a modern abbey is like Cassino or Cluny? It may seem a far cry from Subiaco or St Robert's Cave to the well-appointed study and comfortable rooms of the parochial-house; it is equally far from the rough lodgment, the open dormitory, the unlighted and unheated cloister of early days to the dignified dwelling of modern conventuals, well roofed, well warmed and lighted, in every way well appointed. In both states the interior spirit is more important than outward form; accidents and externals may lawfully change if the essential elements continue.

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Solitary priests are not always hermits, but they often might be, and sometimes have been. Surely some have attained the ideal, even though half unconsciously. Many have never realised the possibility of so high a vocation, never imagined that they were following in modern days and under new conditions a calling that has never failed in the Church and that offers great openings for perfection. To uphold the ideal and to glorify the state is more likely to be helpful than to decry it as unmonastic, to depreciate its advantages or to deprecate its extension.

J.I.C.

THE TREASURES OF THE INCAS

THERE has probably never been a period in the world's history in which the search for hidden treasure, and the hope of recovering from the bowels of the earth, or the depths of the sea, the actual or legendary hoard of gold buried therein at some unknown epoch, have not excited man's cupidity, and inspired him to high adventure and perilous enterprise. At this moment, off a remote island in the north-west of Scotland, where one of the ships of the great Spanish Armada lies slowly rotting on the ocean bed, companies are being formed, and money poured out, in the hope of salving the long-lost treasure of gold coins in what is affirmed to have been the pay-ship of the famous flotilla. So far the search for money has met with little success though other objects of more or less antiquarian interest and value have been recovered from the wreck. But the perennial hope of "striking gold" never fails; and more systematic efforts towards that end are, it is said, to be made in the near future.

Such an enterprise as this, however, interesting and even exciting as it may be to those engaged in it, fades into utter insignificance in comparison with the plans, now taking practical shape, for the recovery of some part at least of the incalculable treasures known to be lying at the bottom of sacred lakes, or hidden in the mountain caverns, of Central America and Peru. It is more than three centuries since the Spanish conquerors of these countries, after sending back to Spain gold, in the shape of ornaments and bullion, to the estimated value of at least £15,000,000 sterling, finally abandoned the quest; and no properly-directed or organised effort has since been made to locate or recover the treasure, of which the value, at present-day calculation, may be set down at approximately £60,000,000.

It is no legend, but actual fact, vouched for by contemporary evidence, that round the palace of the Incas at Cuzco, in Peru, was hung on posts a huge chain of solid gold, as thick as the anchor-chain of a ship. From its enormous weight two hundred stalwart Indians were required to carry it; and these bearers set out, in the year 1532, from Cuzco to Caxamarca

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in order to deliver the great chain to the conquering general, Pizarro. On their way they learned that the king whose ransom they were carrying had already been put to death; and abandoning their now useless journey, they threw the priceless chain into the depths of the lake by whose margin they were travelling. At the same time, four hundred other Indians were slowly making their way across the mountains in charge of mules laden with sacks of gold destined for the same purpose, namely the ransom of their Inca; and they too flung tons of golden ornaments into the lakes or hid them in caves among the hills. Nearly four centuries have elapsed since then; and here and there, and from time to time, finds have been made of these precious objects, occasionally of several lying together. But no systematic search or exploration has ever yet been undertaken, and the amount hitherto recovered can be but an infinitesimal fraction of the total treasure.

Among the most valuable possessions of the University of Pennsylvania are two great collections, recently acquired by purchase, of Central and South American gold, which together make the largest collection of the kind existing in the world. Unique, and therefore priceless, its value is roughly estimated at at least a million sterling. One of these collections, purchased in Paris by the director of the museum, contains examples of the gold-working of all the ancient American civilisations from Mexico to Peru, and is of unsurpassable historic interest, consisting as it does entirely of gold sent back to Europe centuries ago by the Spanish conquerors of America. Long and carefully preserved in various families, it finally came into the possession of a wealthy French collector, whose loss of fortune in consequence of the great war obliged him to sell the whole collection to its present owners.

The history of the second collection acquired by the museum is perhaps of even greater interest. Dr Farabee, the curator of the South American section of the Pennsylvania museum, and one of the most learned of living ethnologists and antiquaries, has described this collection as, in his opinion, the most important discovery of buried treasure

The Treasures of the Incas

which has been made in South America since the days of the Spanish Conquest. It consists of a group of objects recently excavated in the mountains in the district of Antioquia, Colombia. A native farmer, while digging holes for fence-posts, came on a small mound which was quite familiar to him, but which he had never taken the trouble to excavate. Under the mound he discovered an oblong jar of pottery shaped like a huge trunk; and this is what he found on opening it: five circular breastplates of beaten gold, a foot in diameter; a girdle a yard long and seven inches wide, made of 138 solid gold bars each four inches long; eight fan-shaped nose-rings five inches wide, cast in solid gold; six golden staff-heads, three representing birds, one a jaguar, one a monkey on a throne; four handbells of gold, three inches high; nine strings of gold beads, one made of 41 bells, one of 26 bells, one of 135 cylindrical beads; a helmet, all of gold; eight golden bracelets; six sheets of beaten gold, 16 by 20 inches in size, perforated for hanging on garments or walls; a large number of discs, bosses, earrings and other ornaments.

All these pieces, elaborately wrought and embossed, are from the ancient Chibcha Empire, invaded and laid waste by Quesada, who in 1535 crossed the encircling Opon Mountains, nearly 7,000 feet high, with a host of men and horses. The contemporary description of this expedition tells of the sufferings and hardships undergone by the Spanish invaders, but indicates only indirectly the infinitely greater sufferings endured at their hands by the unfortunate natives. At Chia, the capital, the conqueror found the palace of the Zipa (as the ruler was called) deserted, and the treasure gone; but at Tunja he got an immense store of gold and silver and nearly 2,000 emeralds—the greatest and most lustrous, says the chronicler, that the world had ever beheld. Some of the finest of these were sent home to Spain, and were set in the royal crown. Many of the stories of the Spaniards' frenzied lust for gold sound like fables from the "Arabian Nights," and incidentally afford evidence of the incredible quantity of the precious metal (nearly all, be it remembered, elaborately wrought, beaten and chased) found in those old countries. One such story relates how the imprisoned Inca, knowing

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Pizarro's craze for gold, offered to fill the room in which he was confined with pure gold as a ransom for his freedom. The offer was accepted, and the gold began to pour in from all directions. When the room had been filled to the height which a man could reach, the cupidity of the Spaniards could stand the strain no longer. The gold was seized and divided among the conquerors, the customary "royal fifth" being reserved for the King of Spain. But the unfortunate Inca, his ransom paid, was not released. He was bound to a stake, baptised, and immediately strangled (or, as some accounts say, burned) by his cruel captors. It was in consequence of this treacherous breach of faith, that, as already narrated, the bearers of the great golden chain of Cuzco and the conductors of the gold-laden mules refused to deliver their treasure into the hands of the Spaniards.

It is in the territory of the Quimbaya in Colombia, the country adjoining the Chibcha Empire, and inhabited by the people most famed as workers in gold in those far-off days, that Dr Farabee and his fellow-experts believe is to be found, and will ultimately be recovered, the vast bulk of the treasure which was thrown into the sacred lakes, not only to frustrate Spanish avarice, but also as an essential part of the religious observances of those ancient races. Into the unplumbed depths of those lakes, including the great lake of Guatavita, 150 miles long, not far from the spot where the treasure now in the Pennsylvania museum was unearthed, it was the immemorial custom, at the annual popular festival, to cast great quantities of treasure—gold and emeralds—as offerings to the gods. Priests were rowed out on rafts to the centre of the lake, where they burned incense and offered prayers; and then the high priest, who had been sprinkled with gold dust till he himself looked like a gilded image, threw himself into the water with the treasure, deposited it at the bottom, and returned to land. When the ruling prince of this region found himself at death-grips with the Spanish invader, he is said to have sacrificed in this lake more than two tons' weight of treasure. The collection in the museum, on the other hand, had in all probability been hidden away, not in connection with any religious

The Treasures of the Incas

rite, but in order to prevent it from falling into the grasping hands of Quesada, who embarked on the conquest of Bogador (the capital of Colombia) in 1536.

The views of Dr Farabee as to the feasibility of recovering a great part of the buried treasures of Colombia and Peru are not, it is to be noted, the mere academic theories of a student. His anticipations are based on the invaluable information gleaned by himself in three explorations undertaken by him in recent years, in the course of which he discovered twenty separate tribes of Indians hitherto unknown to civilisation. He is this year (1923) heading a fourth expedition to the Antioquia district of Colombia, and is sanguine of results which will far surpass anything yet attained. The first object of the expedition—one which is held to be of paramount importance, and indeed to constitute the real key to the ultimate success of the quest—will be to locate and identify all the lakes to which, under the ancient civilisation, a particular sanctity was attached. Dr Farabee is confident that this can be done through the medium of the old Indian legends which have been religiously handed down to the present day. Explorers already exist who have made themselves familiar with many of these legends; and for the first time it is hoped systematically to utilise their knowledge, as well as to provide the funds essential for the successful prosecution of the work of investigation. It has been asserted by those best qualified to give an opinion that the expenditure, under proper direction, of a few thousand pounds may lead to the discovery, and recovery, of treasure whose value can be estimated only in millions. Many lakes known to exist, and indeed to form an almost continuous chain in the deep and practically unexplored valleys dividing the great mountain ranges of the Eastern and Western Cordilleras of Colombia, are not marked at all on modern maps¹; and their names mean nothing except to the native Indians and to an occasional explorer. The sacred lake of Guatavita, already mentioned, is of course

¹ The latest (jubilee) edition of Andree's great *Allgemeiner Atlas* (Leipzig) shows one or two lakes—Causagua, Turaima, &c.—on the eastern plains of Colombia. But with the exception of Lake Zapatosa, somewhere near the mouth of the great river Magdalena, there seems no indication whatever in this atlas, with all its wealth of detail, of the chain of lakes among the Cordilleras referred to in the text.

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known to geographers, and is the only one where treasure-hunting has been carried on in modern times with any kind of success.

In the latter days of the Spanish quest for gold certain attempts, of a primitive and clumsy kind, were made to drain some of the smaller lakes. Even with modern engineering methods such a process would be immensely difficult and costly, in the case of such vast sheets of water as Lake Guatavita. The method employed will probably be to drag them, with lifts at frequent intervals. As the gold flung into the lakes, either to baffle Spanish cupidity or in connection with religious rites, was always thrown into one spot, and in large quantities, the first discoveries would be likely to lead directly to others on a much larger scale.

Who shall speculate as to what treasure-trove the unknown depths of these sacred and mysterious lakes may yield to the explorer in the near future? Somewhere there lie concealed the mighty golden chains which encircled the palace at Cuzco; the moulded golden cornices of the great temple; the massive thrones of beaten gold on which were seated the desiccated mummies of dead-and-gone Incas; the colossal birds and animals, all of fine wrought gold, which represent the domestic deities of the royal house; the jewelled tiaras and other ornaments worn by the numerous priests of that strange worship; and—most marvellous of all—the immense golden plate, wrought with a representation of the great Sun-god, which stretched from wall to wall of the interior of the temple. Gold is a wonderful substance—the most imperishable, in its beauty and lustre, of all things found in this perishable world of ours. The action of water affects it not a whit: oxygen, which eats into all other earthly substances, leaves it absolutely intact: there is hardly a single acid whose bite it does not triumphantly resist. Far beneath the surface of those dim unexplored waters these lovely objects, wrought by the patient skill of long-vanished races, are lying, their radiance and yellow sheen still unimpaired after all these centuries; lying and waiting for the skill and enterprise which, it may be, shall raise them once again, perfect and intact, to the surface of the living world.

D.O.H.B.

THE MOLECATCHER

He spends his old life catching moles.
All day he roams among the mounds,
Setting his traps atop the holes,
Listening hard for deep-earth sounds.
Cold greasy clay clings to his hand,
His knees are green from kneeling down.
He wanders through the rain-wet land,
Marks where a hawk has lately flown,
Knows where the hare brings up her young,
Sees how the bank has given way,
Hears what song the lark has sung;
All this, all day.

And at night

He goes slowfoot to his old house,
Takes off his boots, and in candlelight
He smokes, and entertains a mouse.
He breathes again the sweetened air
At bend of lane, hears what the lark
Sang to the sky at midday, where
The thorn bush springs. . . . And then the dark
Sweeps round his eyes. He thinks he smells
A mole. The night grows old and deep.
All things are still. A church clock tells
How long at last the weary sleep.

THE HASTINGS PAPERS

III.

THE LANDING OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

WHEN William landed at Torbay, the Earl of Huntingdon was on his way to Plymouth to join his regiment; and in this letter, written "For the Countess of Huntingdon in Gerard Street, London," is reflected vividly the excitement and turmoil of the times. It was a moment in which tact was agonisingly necessary in political and military affairs; and the *clou* of the letter is, I fancy, the sentence, "I am taking horse to go" not to Torbay or Exeter, but "to Tiverton *out of the way*"!

Honiton.

The Prince of Orange landed on munday at Torbay & Brixham, at two o'clock, they are expected at Exeter to night. It is said their Army is great. But we cannot distinguish between soldiers and those yet belong to the artillery and stores. They landed near Torr abbey where my Lady Blunt and Mrs Howard of Clun. was. Those in the house fired at ym and the house has it said suffered by it. But the Ladies are safe. The militias is not up in any of the countys I have passed through. The common people I hear runs into them. I am come to Honiton within 13 miles of Exeter and am crossing ye country for Plimouth. Dangerous enough. But I must doe my duty with as much prudence as the matter will admitt. I rid 70 miles yesterday and it is as much as I can doe to keep myselve from being sicke. The horse are said to bee 2000: and the foot 14000. If the regiment should march out I shall bee at a great losse for a charett and wagon, a tent surtout and bed and bear skins. Consider how you can supply mee. If I stay I can make a shift else I shall bee certainly sicke for want of those conveniencys. These things can no otherways come yn under the protection of the kings army. I am taking horse to go to Tiverton out of ye way. Remember mee to all my friends. God preserve you and my childeren and make you all happy. The people runs in. Pray give ye bearer halfe a crowne.

Yr most affectionate husbd

HUNTINGDON.

3 a clocke Novemb: 7 1688. Keepe ys to yrselfe.

At twelve the Dutch were not come to Exeter but expected, ye townsmen are provided with provision for meat and drink in abundance.

The Hastings Papers

IV.

WOES OF A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ETON BOY.

The following wine needs no bush:—

Eton 30th June: 1692.

My Lord,

Since your Lordship hath been pleased to permit me to write to you, & to explaine my mind I hope your Lordship will not be offended at what I now write, & not misconstrue my words. My Lord there are some people (I don't meane my Lady who hath shewed me all the Love & kindness I could expect from a good & virtuos woman) who make it their endeavours, & employment to represent me to your Lordship in the most odious colours, & charecters, they can imagine. I cannot find neither their reasons, nor their motives, that can induce them so to do, but I am both young & harmless, & so don't know what their ends may be, & won't dive & endeavour to find out the reason; amongst the rest of their lyes they have persuaded you as I find by Mr Hop's letter that I should be so un-dutifull, & so great a reprobate, & so wicked, as to wishe your death, to whom I owe my Life & all I have in this world next to god, if I have saide anything in the least that was to that purpose, I pray to god I may never eate a bite of bread more, & dye Like a beast as I deserve;

My Deare father (if that doth not offend you for me to call you so) do not listen to what they tell you, & resume your affection & continue to be a loving & kind father to him that Lov's you above his life. Amongst those many kindnesses I have received from you, I reckon that your having been pleased to put me to the choice of going from this place, is one of the greatest. If I could stay here I would with all my heart. I have endeavoured to reconcile myself to this schoole but all is in vain, there is nobody more sensible of the trouble I give you then myself, but my aversion is unconquerable, so I hope your Lordship will performe your promise in taking me away at the fortnights end, for I cannot stay here, any other place in the world, where you will be pleased to command me to go I will with all the alacrity & obedience you can expect from

Deare father, your most
dutifull & obedient son
HASTINGS.

My humble duty to my Lady.

The Ampleforth Journal

V.

THE KING, THE MUSICIAN AND THE PHILOSOPHER.

The "little prodigy" who appears in the following letter is of course Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the composer. The letter is undated, but certainly belongs to the latter half of April, 1764, for the Mozarts (Wolfgang was just eight years old) left Paris for London on April 10th, and the letter shows that he had not yet played before the King and Queen (which he was to do on April 27th). The writer, Helvétius, is the French philosopher, author of *De l'esprit*, whose one visit to England occurred in the spring of 1764. He writes to the Earl of Huntingdon in French, of which the following is a translation:—

MILORD,

Allow me to beg your patronage for one of the oddest beings in existence. It is a little German prodigy who has just arrived in London. He plays and composes extempore (*sur-le-champ*) the most difficult and delightful pieces on the clavecin, in the most eloquent and profound composer's style. His father is called Mozart; he is *maître de chapelle* at Salsbourg. He is lodging with this seven-year-old prodigy at Mr Couzin hare cutter (*sic*) in Cecil Court St Martins Lane. The whole of Paris and all the French court have been enchanted with this little boy. I have no doubt that the King and the Queen would be charmed to hear him. London is for talent the land flowing with milk and honey; and it is to the Apollo of England that I am addressing myself with this request for his patronage.

Allow me to take advantage of this occasion to assure you anew of the deep respect with which I have the honour to be

Milord

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Helvétius.

It is pleasant to know that the King and Queen were duly "charmed." The child played at sight pieces by Bach, Handel and others; he then "accompanied the Queen in a song, and a flute-player in his solo, and improvised a charming melody to the bass part of one of Handel's airs" (Grove).

The Hastings Papers

VI.

NELSON ON SIDE-SHOWS.

From this letter, written by Lord Nelson to Lord Moira, some sentences have already been printed (with unimportant errors of detail) by Mahan in his *Life of Nelson* (vol. ii, p. 263). It has now an added interest in its bearing on one of the great controversies of the recent war.

Nelson was writing from Palmas (Sardinia), and it is interesting to note that at the very moment these lines were being written, with their "faint hopes" that the French would put to sea, Villeneuve was getting up anchor in Toulon harbour to start out upon his second venture in the Mediterranean, when he slipped by Nelson and sailed by way of Gibraltar and Cadiz for Martinique in the West Indies.

My Dear Lord,

Victory, March 30th, 1805.

Capt. Austin deliverd me Your Lordships letter of februry. 11th. A frigate would have been better calculated to have given Capt. Austin a fortune out of the Medn. than coming under my command, where nothing is to be got except the french fleet should put to sea of which I have yet some faint hopes, if they do not in the month of April I shall think they will remain in Port all the summer and then I shall return to England for a few months to try and recruit for another campaign. As I know nothing of what is going on in the expedition way I cant say that I approve or disapprove but a blow struck in Europe would do more towards making us respected and of course facilitate a Peace than the Possession of Mexico or Peru, of both which I am sure we are perfectly ignorant of the disposition of the Inhabitants, and least of all I hope we shall have no Buccaneering expeditions, such services fritter away our troops & ships when they are so much wanted for more important occasions and are of no use beyond enriching a few individuals. I know not My Dear Lord if these sentiments coincide with yours, but as Glory and not money has throw life been your pursuit I should rather think that you will think with me that in Europe and not abroad is the place for us to strike a blow which should make the Corsican look agast even upon his Usurped Throne. I was sorry to hear from our friend Davison that your amiable Countess has had a slip but I hope soon to congratulate you upon the Birth of a Son who will emulate his Fathers Manliness and in these days I see many people but very few *Men*. May Health attend you is My Dear Lord the sincere wish of your very faithful friend and attatched Humble Servant Nelson & Bronte.

You may rely upon all attention in my power to Capt. Austin. I hope to see him alongside a french 80 gun ship and he cannot be better placed than in the Canopus who was *once* a french ad'l ship and struck to me. Capt. A. I knew a little of before he is an excellent young man.

NOTES

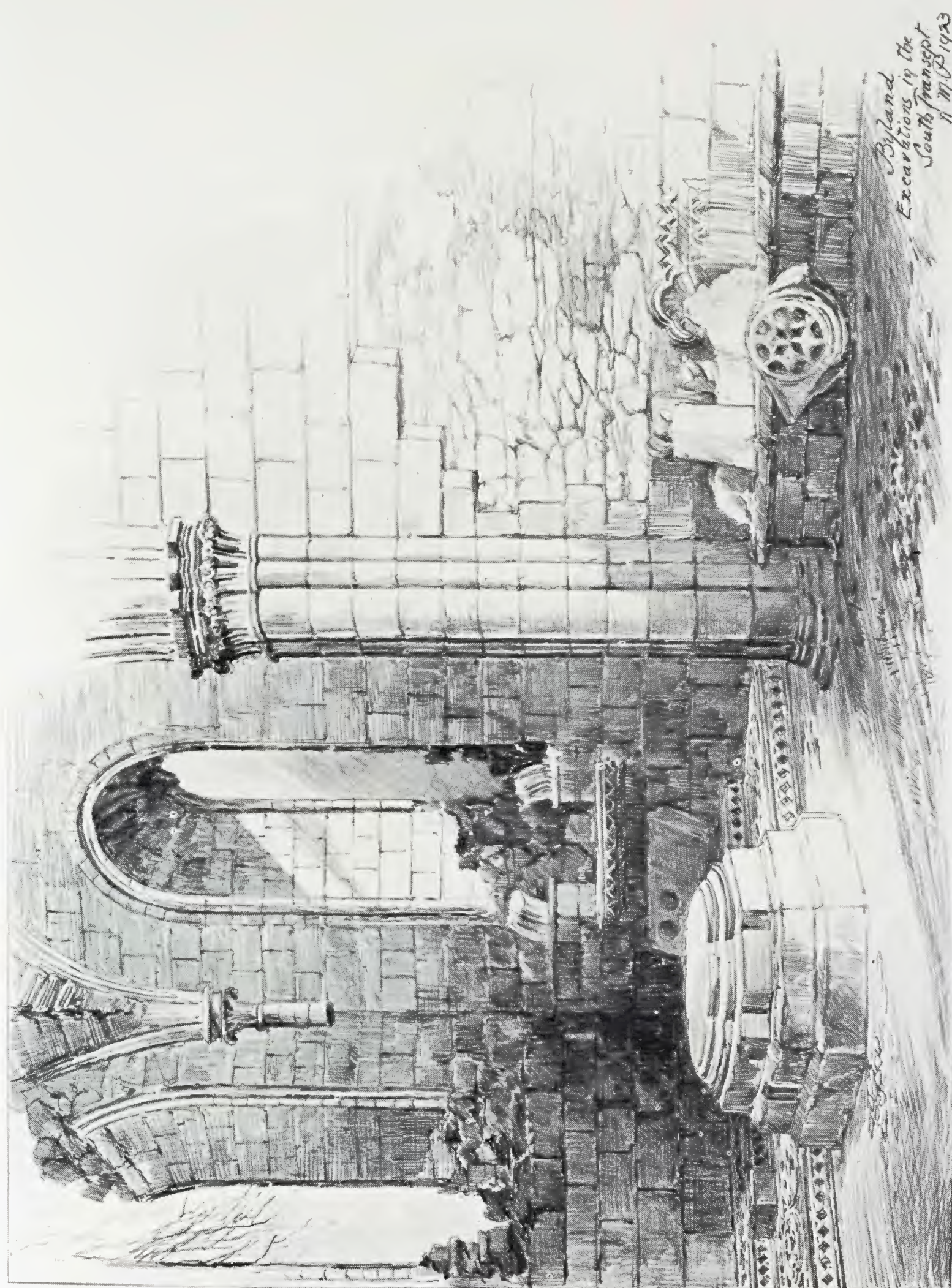
ON June 29th Father Abbot Cummins will celebrate the fiftieth year of his priesthood. Readers of this JOURNAL will not need to be told how much we owe to him. He has been one of the most regular contributors to our pages. His papers, invariably well written, are often piquant and original. The advance of years has neither blunted the point of his pen nor dulled the clarity of his thought. Abbot Cummins is still a trusted Councillor of his Monastery and an active parish priest. He created a record by his early entry into the Order, and we pray that he may create another by the length of his service. *Ad multos annos.*

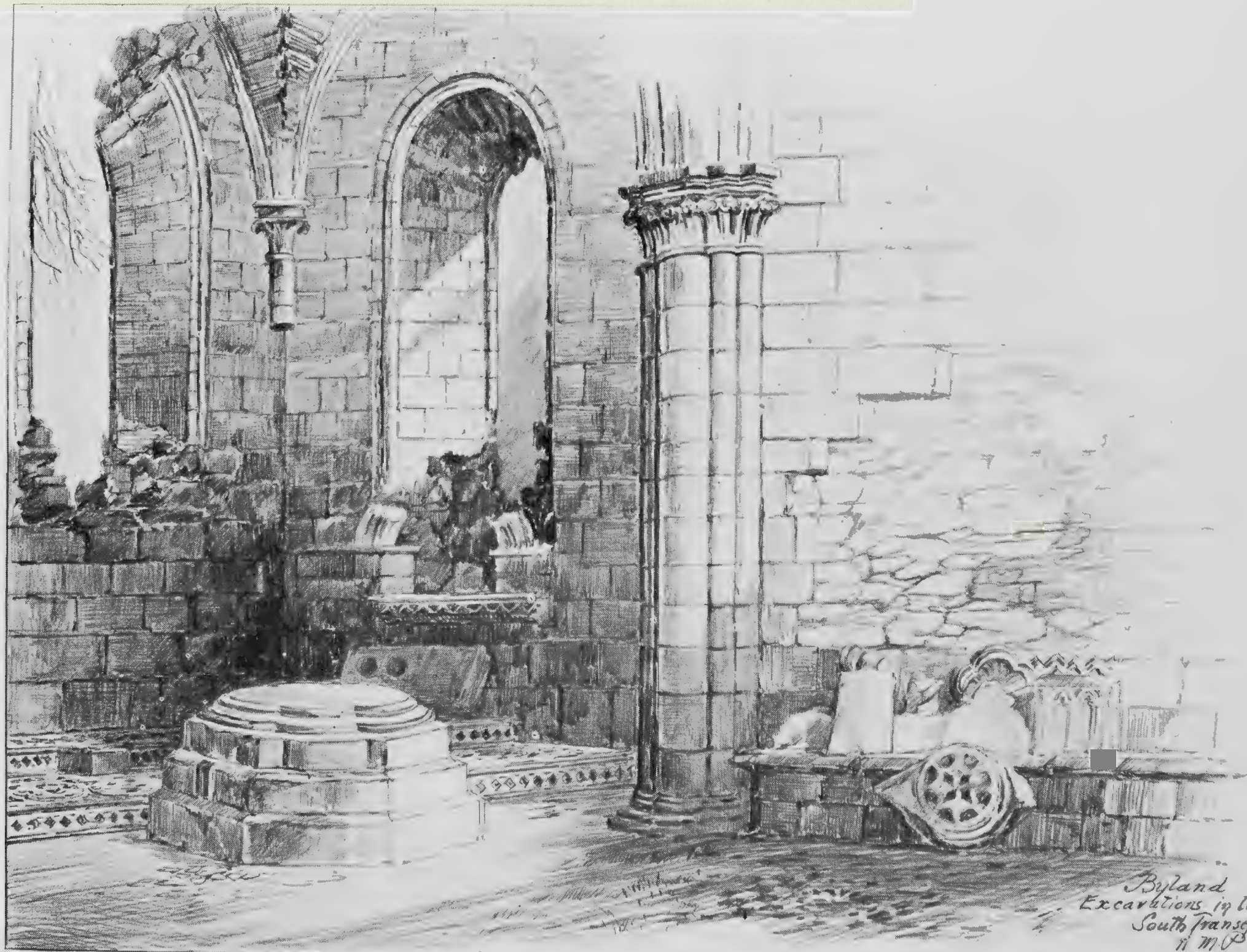


WE owe to Dom Maurus Powell the illustration of Byland Abbey, which will give those of our readers who have known the ruins some idea of the splendid work which the Board of Works are doing there. The most despised of our old abbey ruins may yet prove one of the most interesting. The beautiful tiles found in the south transept and elsewhere are of unique interest. We know of no others exactly like them. Two mural paintings have also been unearthed. When the work is complete we shall endeavour to give a detailed account of the discoveries.



THE High Altar and much of the Sanctuary furniture in the new church have been given by Mr F. J. J. Gibbons, K.S.G. We had hoped to have given our readers some idea of what we owe to Mr Gibbons by illustrations of the proposed High Altar, but Mr G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., has been unable to complete his designs in time for this number. In the meantime we tender to Mr Gibbons the grateful thanks of all at Ampleforth.

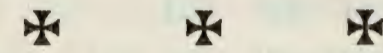




Byland
Excavations in the
South transept
11 M. P. 1923.

Notes

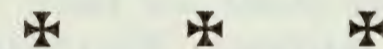
THE old high altar stone from Byland which was given to us many years ago by Major Stapleton is being used in our new church in St Benedict's Altar. Mr W. C. Milburn intends to give the reredos for this altar in memory of his son, Leonard Milburn, of whose death a notice appears in this number.



WHILE we are in press news reaches us of the death of Dom Cuthbert Pippet and Dom Aelred Worden. A notice of both these fathers will appear in our next number. May they rest in peace.



BY an unpardonable oversight the name of Dom Elphege Hind was omitted in our last number from the list of pioneers at our Oxford House. He not only accompanied Dom Edmund Matthews in 1897 to Oxford, but returned thither again in charge of the purse from 1903 to 1907. In 1904 he superintended our removal from 103 Woodstock Road to 8 and 9 Beaumont Street.



OUR church of St. Mary's, Warrington, has been greatly enriched by the new War Memorial Chapel. We congratulate Dom Austin Hind on this work and on the other minor additions. The architect is Mr F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

The Catholic Student's "Aids" to the Study of the Bible. By Hugh Pope, O.P., S.T.M., D.S.SCR. Vol. III, The New Testament (The Acts, Epistles and Apocalypse). Burns, Oates & Washbourne; 7s. 6d. net.

THIS is the third, and presumably the last, volume of Father Pope's handbooks to the study of the Bible. In the previous volumes he has dealt with the Old Testament and with the Gospels; in the present he treats of what he terms "the Gospels in action," as represented in the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles and the Apocalypse. The need of Catholic works of this character in English has long been acutely felt. Father Pope supplies that need with the thoroughness and painstaking care that we have learned to associate with his work on Biblical subjects. The book before us is, of course, not a work of original research: the author is not out to ventilate novel discoveries or original theories of his own, but to help us to read aright and to appreciate the Sacred Writings, and, with that end in view, to tell us all that modern scholarship has to say about them. The amount of labour involved in the task is nothing short of enormous. Father Pope seems to have read everything that modern scholars and critics, of whatever shade of belief or unbelief, have written upon the subject, and in the clear light (possible only to the Catholic mind) that streams from Christian faith and tradition, he succeeds in giving us a remarkably lucid and well-balanced synthesis of all that is worth knowing in their writings. At whatever point we have tested the work we have found it adequate to its purpose. There are, moreover, a series of useful and excellent maps, and a truly admirable index. The Archbishop of Birmingham, who has written the Preface to the book, says that, in his judgment, Father Pope "has written a Biblical introduction of the highest value for Catholic students, and has accomplished a task the difficulties of which will be best appreciated by those most fully acquainted with the subject." And so say we.

W.T.C.S.

The Benedictines. By Dom Bruno Destrée. Translated by a Benedictine of Princethorpe Priory, Warwickshire. With a Preface by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., F.S.A. Burns, Oates & Washbourne. 5s. net.

THIS is a sort of handbook to the Order of Saint Benedict, compiled from many works, from the *Dialogues* of Saint Gregory, through the *Monks of the West*, to the *Album Benedictinum*. It contains explanations of the spirit and character of the Order, a sketch of its history, and a description of its present state and chief activities. Perhaps "outsiders desirous of further information about Benedictine life," to whom it is primarily addressed, will find it interesting. Certainly they will find

Notices of Books

some puzzling statements, some misleading ones, and a curious unevenness in the distribution of details. But they will perhaps accept this as natural in a book of this kind. It is a pity that the translator did not temper the Gallic fervour of the author, whose simple enthusiasm has led him too often to abandon the rôle of historian for that of panegyrist.

Bishop Hedley is referred to as a "monk of Belmont," a curious error—due no doubt to his once having resided there.

In Our Lady's Library. Character Studies of the Women of the Old Testament. By Judith F. Smith. Longmans, Green & Co., 4s. 6d. net.

It is scarcely possible to praise this little volume too highly. The author possesses a most intimate knowledge of the Old Testament and human nature, and by means of both has produced twenty-two delightful character sketches of the great women of the Old Dispensation. Even those familiar with the text of the Old Testament may be at first startled at the bold manner in which the characters are depicted, but on careful consideration it will be found that the sacred text itself supplies most of the material; and even with the best intentions it is hard to pick a hole in any one of them. The story of Jahel is perhaps one of the most striking. It is very attractive and persuasive, but whether the exegesis on which it is based will stand the criticism of experts, time alone will reveal. Not the least charm of the book is the judicious use of the Sacred Text itself. It is so pleasing to find an author who realises that modern paraphrase, however eloquent and graceful in itself, can never reach the sweet simplicity of an ancient author. We are sadly in need of a Bible History written on these lines, and we almost hope for the pleasure of seeing one from the pen of an author endowed with so much talent and insight into the times and manners in which God spoke to the fathers by the prophets.

G.S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Thy Love and Thy Grace. An Eight Days' Retreat for Religious. By Cuthbert Lattey, S.J. B. Herder.

The Lord of Death. A Play in a Prologue and Three Acts by Marguerite Allotte de la Fuye. Translated by Louis N. Parker. 4s. 6d. net. Paper cover 1s. 6d. net. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

The Ampleforth Journal

A Commentary on the New Code of Canon Law. By Dom Charles Augustine, O.S.B., D.D. Vol. VIII. Herder, 12s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following: *Royal Military College Magazine, The Sedberghian, The Raven, The Downside Review, The Pauline, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Royal Air Force College Magazine, The Dunstanian, The Beaumont Review, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Ushaw Magazine, The Baeda, The Douai Magazine, The Cottonian.*

PART II
THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

THE Officials for the Lent Term were :

- Head Monitor L. P. Twomey
 Captain of the Games E. C. Drummond
 Monitors . D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, W. J. Roach, M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, E. C. Drummond, A. K. S. Roche, F. M. Sitwell, E. A. Kelly, J. Ainscough
 Librarians of the Upper Library J. S. Somers-Cocks, F. W. R. Johnson, J. J. Haidy
 Librarians of the Middle Library E. J. Gallagher, W. H. Lawson
 Librarians of the Lower Library A. A. J. Boyle, W. J. Stirling
 Games Committee . . . E. C. Drummond, L. P. Twomey, A. K. S. Roche, P. E. Hodge
 Journal Committee . G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, H. J. Grisewood
 Captains of the Rugby Football Sets—
 1st Set—E. C. Drummond, L. P. Twomey
 2nd Set—W. H. C. Croft, R. K. Wallis
 3rd Set—A. C. Scrope, T. M. o'C. Robinson
 4th Set—E. E. Elliott Smith, T. G. Fishwick
 5th Set—C. Fuller, J. W. Ainscough
 Hunt Officials . F. M. Sitwell (Master), G. S. Hardwick-Rittner, R. H. P. Utley (Whips)
 Hunt Committee . N. J. Caffrey, A. K. S. Roche, R. K. Wallis



THE following boys left in December :

T. M. Wright, R. W. Wilberforce, G. P. Cronk, E. H. George, B. J. Philbin, W. V. Lyon-Lee,

THEIR places were taken by :

E. R. Croft, J. G. Knowles, N. K. McDonald and J. M. Horn.



THE season 1922-1923, though hardly so successful as last year's, has none the less been very good and above the average. The XV played fifteen matches, winning eleven and losing four, with an aggregate of 276 points against 114. In comparing these figures with those of several years back it must not be forgotten that nowadays the School meets much stronger sides, and the dropping of some matches accounts for the loss of 150 points at least on the credit side.

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We lost the great match of the year against Sedbergh on our own ground, but the game was well contested, and our opponents had to work hard for their victory. We were certainly unlucky not to score on the run of the play. Cranleigh, too, lowered our colours in London. They were a better side, and the backs in particular showed themselves more capable of coping with the very horrible conditions better than the School "threes."

Two club sides defeated us, Birkenhead Park and the Yorkshire Wanderers. Both these sides were very strong, and the defeats carried with them no disgrace. The games in which the XV showed up best were those against Durham, Denstone and Cranwell. In the second half of the games against St Peter's and Giggleswick also there was some quite brilliant play. The Durham match was quite the most exciting, and both sides maintained a high standard of football throughout the game.



Throughout the season there has been a lack of pace on the wings, and this more than anything else accounts for the lower scoring. Over and over again the ball has been sent out to the wings with a really good opening which would certainly have meant a try last year to Mannion or P. W. Davis, but the wing has been overhauled by a speedier opponent. This was most noticeable against Durham and Denstone. Both Ainscough and M. P. Davis went "all out," but they simply had not the necessary pace, though the latter sometimes made up for it with a very effective hand-off. Apart from this weakness the backs were very good: Hodge in particular played some brilliant games, showing always a nice appreciation of the right moment and place to pass. When he did attempt to go through himself, he generally succeeded, so much so that he conveyed the impression that he should have tried more often. Ogilvie-Forbes, his fellow-centre, did not show the same discrimination, and he was tackled in possession far too frequently. After making a good opening he often spoiled good work by trying to do too much. He has a good cut-through, and his defence is good.

School Notes

Nelson and Roach shared the full-back position, though eventually the latter established himself in the XV. Nelson played several good games, but he showed a want of coolness in tight corners, and his method of going down to the ball though effective is decidedly dangerous—to himself. Roach's tackling was weak at the beginning of the season, but his fault was corrected and he developed into quite a reliable and sound full-back, not being afraid of coming up into the three-quarter line when opportunity offered. He played a particularly useful game against Cranleigh, under trying conditions.



Roche and Kelly played together at half-back throughout the season, and they soon established a good understanding with each other.

Roche was the handyman of the side. In attack his tactics were varied, in defence he was always in the right place; his tackling was deadly and his kicking sure and safe. He was distinctly an opportunist, ever ready to make use of a sudden opportunity, quick to spot a weakness in his opponents' defence. In nearly every match he slipped over with a try from a scrum near the enemy's line. He lacks pace but has an elusive style, and goes for the line as though he means to get there.

Kelly, his partner at fly-half, was not so consistently reliable, but he played some fine games and made many good openings for his backs. He was quick off the mark and nimble in his movements, while his passing and kicking were accurate. If anything he was too ready to pass, but this is a fault on the right side when playing with centres who can cut out openings for themselves. Altogether the play of the back division was distinctly good with not infrequent flashes of genius, and with faster wings the scoring might well have been doubled.



Yet the strength of the side, one is inclined to think, lay in the thoroughly sound play of as hard-working a lot of forwards as the School has ever had. Led by Wright in the

The Ampleforth Journal

first term, and by Drummond after Christmas, the pack played consistently well. In some games, notably against the Wanderers and Sedbergh, they had very strong opposition but they never wavered and never let the side down. They could be relied upon always to hold their own, and gave their outsides a fair share of the ball.

Wright, with his considerable experience, led them very well, always letting them know clearly what he wanted them to do and inspiring them with his own energy and enthusiasm. Drummond had a ready-made pack to lead in the second term, and he certainly seemed quite a success. Both skippers showed a real appreciation of forward play, getting their forwards across quickly in defence and not confining their efforts in the scrum to mere mechanical heeling. They were both particularly prominent at the line-out, and as a second row they left little to be desired, their hard purposeful shoving rendering the work of the front rank comparatively easy.

Twomey was perhaps the best all-round forward. He has the knack of being always on the ball, never tiring, always shoving or rushing, clever at the line-out, and quite fast in the open. He played a particularly fine game against Denstone when he led the pack in Wright's absence.

Green made a capable hooker and he was also most useful with his feet in the open. His place-kicking was also very good.

Sitwell, Caffrey and Bond got through a lot of real hard collar-work. They were always in the thickest of the fray, working like Trojans. Sitwell is very hard to stop with the ball under his arm and his head down. Caffrey's pace was often most useful, and Bond's defensive work was most prominent. He generally came out of a game looking more dishevelled and muddier than anyone else. His falling on the ball was the best we have seen on the ground for a long time.

Wilberforce was useful in tight scrums, but he was rather slow and ponderous in open work. Stewart played in several matches and proved himself a very fine forward, being very quick in following up and backing up the threequarters.

School Notes

E. H. George, Cronk, Green, Somers-Cocks and Bagshawe also played several times in matches, and Tweedie played a capital game in the last match of the season.

* * *

ON January 21st the School had the pleasure of listening to a 'Cello Recital given by Antonio Saldarelli, a boy of fourteen, who was staying with Mr J. D. Telfener and has come to England to study music. The young artist certainly has a great future before him, and we thank both him and Mr Telfener for a most enjoyable evening.

* * *

TOWARDS the end of February we enjoyed a week's "sledging." The old wooden "sledge" with all its virtues was not a success. "Flexibles" were really the only "speed-finders," and were far the most popular. Pilots of large passenger machines, who could take "the gap" with nice precision at top speed, were in great demand. Of smaller craft, their name was legion.

* * *

THE new church has begun to assume a definite shape. The masses of concrete which formed the foundations have disappeared for ever, the crypt chapels are built, and the walls and pillars of the church are rising. We are looking forward to seeing the British workmen "high up among the giddy heights of steeples," placing the last tile upon the roof before the year runs out. Perhaps this is optimism engendered by the abandonment of the threatened "strike" or "lock-out," or whatever these intermittent cessations from work are correctly called. The fascination of watching men pile stone upon stone has not grown less, but is rather augmented by a donkey-engine which regardless of the peculiar dignity of wheelbarrows picks them up and rushes them and their contents *via* empty space to their allotted place in the building.

The Ampleforth Journal

THE old stables and coach house have now been completely converted into a power house, wherein dynamo and other mysterious engines repose. We are told that they will shortly become active. Scientists assure us that all will be well. We have made our act of faith and abide our time in patience.



ON March 17th an entertainment was given in aid of the London Hospital. Miss Ethel Dunford and Miss Daisy Pickering sang, and Mr E. Jones gave a capital conjuring performance. J. W. Ainscough, whom he summoned to his aid for the greater part of his performances, proved himself almost as perfect an artist as Mr. Jones. The collection taken at the end of the performance amounted to just over £17.



THE Golf Club has a membership sufficient to provoke competition without overcrowding the course. Thanks to Mr H. C. Greenwood, Mr J. D. Telfener and K. Greenwood their annual visit to the Fulford course at York was a great success. We have also to thank them for the prizes which they offered for competition. The prize winners were: First, D. R. Morgan; Second, R. H. Lawson; Third *ex aequo*, P. P. Kelly, A. L. Ainscough.

The competition for the Wright Cup was held on March 25th. E. Forster, last year's winner, was again successful, returning a card of 45, which with a handicap of eight, gave a score of one below Bogey.



THE following boys are heads of their forms:

Upper Sixth	D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes	Lower Fifth	J. B. C. Brown
Middle Sixth	E. A. Kelly	Upper Fourth	E. J. Gallagher
Lower Sixth	L. I. C. Pearson	Middle Fourth	P. F. Broderick
Upper Fifth	J. J. S. Haidy	Lower Fourth	J. F. Boyan
Middle Fifth	P. H. Whitfield	Upper Third	A. D. Macdonald

School Notes

THE School Staff was constituted as follows:

Dom Edmund Matthews, M.A. (Headmaster)	
Dom Wilfrid Willson	Dom Stephen Marwood, M.A.
Dom Placid Dolan, M.A.	Dom Louis d'Andria, B.A.
Dom Paul Nevill, M.A.	Dom John Maddox
Dom Dunstan Pozzi, D.D.	Dom Raphael Williams
Dom Herbert Byrne, B.A.	Dom Gregory Swann, B.A.
Dom Sebastian Lambert, B.A.	Dom Ignatius Miller, M.A.
Dom Hugh de Normanville, B.A.	Dom Augustine Richardson, M.A.
Dom Illyd Williams	Dom Felix Hardy, B.A.
Dom Bernard McElligott, B.A.	Dom Christopher Williams, B.A.
Dom Ethelred Taunton, B.A.	Dom Alphonsus Richardson
Dom Clement Hesketh, B.A.	
A. R. M. Perring, Esq., B.A. (<i>Piano</i>)	
H. Cass, Esq., A.R.C.M., L.R.A.M. (<i>Violin</i>)	
John Groves, Esq. (<i>Violoncello</i>)	
J. F. Porter, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S.	
B. H. Easter, Esq., B.A. (2nd Officer O.T.C., late Lieutenant Scots Guards)	
Sergeant-Major High (late Scots Guards)	
Sergeant-Major Ott (late Aldershot Gymnastic Staff)	
Nurse Meyer (<i>Matron</i>)	

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

SENIOR LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Hilary term was short, and the Society met only five times. Mr W. J. Roach was elected Leader of the House, and Mr A. K. S. Roche Leader of the Opposition. Mr L. I. C. Pearson was elected as Secretary. For the first time since the Society adopted the party system the Government maintained its position throughout the session. This must have been something of a surprise to Mr Roach, who at the opening meeting took a despondent view of the future of his party. The Opposition certainly looked a large body, but it proved a swollen cloud that discharged a gentle rain instead of a waterspout. It lacked cohesion and direction and did not seem alive to the finer points of debate. The Government was far better organised. Its speakers had their points well distributed, and showed individuality of style. The oratory of Mr Ogilvie-Forbes burned with a lambent flame, Mr Sitwell hurled hand-grenades with accuracy, and Mr Roach, besides conducting a sustained attack, showed himself capable of a machine-gun rattle of aphorisms.

It must be added that the Government, by a democratic programme, secured the powerful alliance of the newly-formed Socialist party, trenchantly led by Mr G. W. S. Bagshawe. Mr Bagshawe's party was indeed the success of the session. He bound its members by a rigid code of rules (one excellent rule was the careful preparation of all speeches), and led his little band of "citizens" with an energy which materially helped to give new liveliness to the debates.

Several excellent speeches were made, and perhaps special mention should be made of Mr H. J. Grisewood's great effort for the Opposition in the "Inventions" debate.

The motions debated were:—

"*That the French policy of Occupation in the Ruhr is inexpedient for France and harmful to civilization.*" Won by 17 votes to 15.

"*That the Death Penalty is brutal and inhuman and ought to be abolished.*" Won by 21 votes to 16.

"*That the inventions of the last hundred years have not been beneficial to mankind.*" Won by 20 votes to 18.

School Societies

Papers were read by Dom Anselm Wilson, on "W. B. Yeats," and by Mr L. I. C. Pearson on "Samuel Taylor Coleridge."

Dom Anselm always manages to convey in a short space a singularly vivid impression of his subject. He dealt with Yeats mainly as the mystical poet of the Irish Renaissance, and in language which showed that he himself had no mean share of the poetic gift that made apprehensible the tenuous dreams of this modern seer of faery. Especially was his reading of the poems enjoyable. By a happy coincidence, as the President pointed out, Dom Anselm had, twenty-five years ago to the very day, read the first paper to the Society, and in his own person was now inaugurating a new and, let us hope, equally successful period of its life. Such a literary tradition is of the greatest value, and the Society will not easily allow it to lapse.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

It has been asserted that a wise man tries to discover where he is wrong, whilst only a fool tries to prove himself right. The Society's discussions this term, when tested in the light of this epigram, provide a consoling commentary on the wisdom of the Lower School. The subjects of debate have always been well thrashed out, quite often members have ultimately voted in a contrary sense to their speeches, and not infrequently a member has arisen to retract or correct his previous arguments. This attitude of mind was especially noticeable when Mr G. T. Grisewood moved that the world was growing increasingly degenerate. The general tenor of this meeting was painfully pessimistic, but the Society allowed itself to be coaxed into a happier and more self-complacent state of mind by a speech just before the close of the debate, and a large majority voted in support of to-day, although scarcely a word in its defence had been heard until a few moments before the count occurred. The house has frequently shown an inclination to suggest a compromise, as for example in the debates on Ghosts, when the general opinion seemed to be that ghosts did indeed exist but that they did not assert themselves nearly as often as many would

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have us believe—a point of view which perhaps is not far removed from the truth.

At the first meeting of term, Mr P. Ruddin was elected Secretary, and Messrs T. M. R. Ahern, P. H. E. Grisewood, and H. D. F. Greenwood members of the Committee. All have worked hard and deserve the thanks of the Society. Mr Ruddin has taken great pains over his duties, and has also shone in private business, when members have occasionally subjected him to criticism. On one of these occasions he enjoyed a genuine triumph. The week before a Jumble Debate he was reprimanded by Mr W. H. Lawson on account of the wordy character of his notices which always contained much that all the Society knew quite well, the place and time of meeting, etc. During the succeeding week no notice at all appeared—whether by design or forgetfulness was not disclosed. Mr Ruddin's defence, however, was ingenious. The Society knew that a Jumble Debate was to be held, and therefore this was not posted. They knew the time and place of meeting, and therefore this was not written out. They knew also the name of the secretary, and therefore there was nothing left for Mr Ruddin to put on the board! This apology was well received by the Society, and called forth from the Chairman the rejoinder that Mr Ruddin's conduct was highly commended, and must under no circumstances be repeated.

All the Society's officials have been untiring debaters. Mr Ahern represents the common-sense point of view. He speaks clearly and well and is always level-headed and imperturbable. Mr. P. H. E. Grisewood is sparkling rather than balanced, and has a gift for apposite quotation. Mr Greenwood never seems to be happy unless he is addressing the meeting or his neighbours, and in justice it must be added that, given a choice, he chooses the meeting.

A debate on Aerial Navigation produced some of the best speeches of term. Mr Lintner and Mr Verney-Cave both delivered themselves of long and careful speeches, which continuously held the attention of the house. Mr Lintner explained clearly the function of aircraft in warfare, and Mr Verney-Cave showed insight and made a well-worded speech

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full of incident and evident knowledge. He doubted the feasibility of large-scale commercial flying, but was convinced of the necessity in warfare of the aeroplane, which he regarded as the eye of the army.

The last meeting of the term was a fitting termination to a successful session. Mr P. H. E. Grisewood moved that the stage was a suitable career for a man. He maintained that in this profession the survival of the fittest was a pronounced characteristic, and he saw no reason why the fittest should not be allowed to earn a living by this very laborious method. Mr Ruddin opposed, and based his case on the unhealthy moral and physical nature of the work. Half his opposition would be withdrawn if open-air theatres, playing only during the day-time, were the order of the day. Mr G. L. Falkiner, whose mind almost moves in unusual channels, took on this occasion too literal an interpretation of the motion. He concluded that women would do all the acting if men were not allowed to perform, and this prospect he viewed with dismay.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Society has met four times during the term. At the opening meeting, Dom Ignatius lectured on some geographical aspects of the world's future development. Mr P. P. Kelly read a paper on the Far Eastern Question, in which he detailed the attempts to break down Chinese isolation during the past century, and emphasised the important work of Japan in this regard.

Economic Geography was represented this session by Mr Johnson's paper on Coal; Regional Geography by Mr A. K. S. Roche's lecture on Mexico.

The Society's thanks are due to Mr Johnson for the energy he has displayed as Secretary, and to Mr R. B. Hodgkinson for his services as lantern operator.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

MR J. S. SOMERS-COCKS was re-elected as Secretary. Papers were read by the President on "Melody" and "Sir Edward Elgar," and by the Secretary on "Wagner's 'Ring of the

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Nibelungs.'” The Society listened to the following works, among others:—“Hiawatha” ballet music (*Coleridge-Taylor*); Rhapsody for orchestra, “A Shropshire Lad” (*Geo. Butterworth*); Overture, “Hansel and Gretel” (*Humperdinck*); Symphony, “From the New World” (*Dvorak*); Suite, “Much Ado about Nothing” (*Edward German*); “Hymne au Soleil” (“Coq d’Or”) (*Rimsky-Korsakov*); “Entry of the gods” (Rheingold) (*Wagner*); “Wotan’s Farewell” (Valkyrie) (*Wagner*); “Forest Murmurs” (Siegfried) (*Wagner*); “Siegfried’s Journey to the Rhine,” “Song of the Rhinemaids,” Siegfried’s Funeral March (Gotterdammerung) (*Wagner*); “Cockaigne” Overture (*Elgar*); Violoncello Concerto (slow movement) (*Elgar*); “Enigma” Variations for orchestra (*Elgar*).

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

“THE Fifteenth Century” was the title of Mr Hodge’s paper in which he outlined the leading features of the close of the Middle Ages and filled in his sketch with details of some characteristic individuals and events. Mr G. W. S. Bagshawe gave two highly interesting papers on “The Yorkshire Abbeys,” and Mr Massey commemorated the centenary of Pasteur by an account of that Catholic scientist’s life and labours.

THE MEDIEVALISTS.

PAPERS ON “Tournaments” (Mr Marnan), “Matthew Paris” (Dom Louis), “The Ancient Britons” (Mr Chambers), and “The Vikings in America” (Mr Alleyn) were all provocative of much discussion, and the impromptu evening was the usual success. The session has been one of the best in the history of the Society, and the enthusiasm of the members overflowed into some social celebrations of the Jubilee meeting.

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THE President’s account of Constantine’s defeat of Maxentius, and Mr Lacy’s description of the early victories of Islam,

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began a series of papers on “Famous Battles and their Consequences.” Messrs P. H. E. Grisewood (the French Revolution), J. F. Boyan (Tutankhamen), and J. C. Aumonier (the Trojan War) showed that they were orators as well as historians.

The end of the term was given to a tournament for prizes offered by the Headmaster. The competitors set one another questions on a number of subjects selected from the Minutes of the Society. The fiercest struggle was between Mr Broderick and Mr P. H. E. Grisewood in the semi-final round. After half-a-dozen draws the former was successful, but lost to Mr A. Brayton-Slater in the final. The thanks of the Society are due to those members of the A.H.S. and the Medievalists who acted as judges, and also to Mr P. H. E. Grisewood for his most efficient secretarial work, and to his fellow-councillors, Messrs Broderick, Lacy and Slater.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

THE Club held its first meeting of the term on February 5th. Mr J. W. Hodgkinson read a paper on “Hydraulic Pumps and Rams.” The simplest form of pump was the lift pump, but it could only be used for shallow wells and could not produce great volumes of water. For deeper wells a force or plunger pump must be used. Models of these two pumps were shown working. A description of the bucket and plunger pump followed, and then the theory and operation of rams concluded the paper. An interesting model in glass of a ram had been constructed by the reader, and greatly helped his explanation.

On February 19th, two short papers were read. The titles were “Under the Microscope,” by Mr E. H. King, and “Gramophones,” by Mr T. A. Hardwick-Rittner. For the former, Mr King used a powerful micro-projector which showed very clearly the help the microscope renders to different branches of science. These were roughly classified under crystallography, geology, pathology, and the various biological sciences. An interesting description, illustrated by specimens or microscope slides, was given of each. Perhaps his prettiest demonstrations were of the growth of some crystals. Mr

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Hardwick-Rittner opened his subject with a brief account and some simple demonstrations of the essential characteristics of a musical note, and then showed how these can be represented by a wave form. But the main part of his paper dealt with the taking of the record of this wave form and the reproduction of it in the records as we know them.

An excellent set of slides was shown by Mr A. L. Ainscough on March 5th, in illustration of his lecture on "The Manufacture of Paper." The treatment of the raw material—wood, rags, esparto—was first considered, and an explanation given of the cleaning, washing, bleaching and reducing of it to pulp. This is then beaten up in a machine, and various chemicals added for sizing, loading, colouring, etc. After this the pulp is spread on a fine wire mesh, when most of the superfluous water flows from it. To eliminate the remainder, the pulp is passed between rollers and is dried between a series of steam-heated cylinders. The machinery used was well explained and illustrated, and some notion of the magnitude and importance of this industry conveyed. A long and lively discussion followed, in which Messrs J. W. Hodgkinson, E. H. King, G. W. S. Bagshawe, W. J. Roach, T. M. O'C. Robinson, W. H. Moloney, R. H. Lawson, J. F. Marnan, E. C. Drummond, A. K. S. Roche, J. B. Massey and E. P. de Guingand took part.

A paper on "Wireless" by Mr Collins concluded the session on March 15th. After a short historical introduction, the reader, passing by older forms of apparatus, plunged into a description of the modern installation for transmission and reception as we now know it. Both telegraphy and telephony were treated, and a large number of slides of the apparatus in use in many of the largest stations were shown. Mr Collins' first hand knowledge of the subject came out better perhaps in the discussion than in the actual paper.

On March 21st the Club divided itself into two expeditionary parties. One journeyed to York, and through the kindness of the manager of the railway wagon works spent an enjoyable afternoon going the round of the shops; the other, at Malton, got an interesting insight into the working of a large brewery and a flour mill.

D. C. OGILVIE-FORBES, *Hon. Sec.*

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JUNIOR MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE Ampleforth Junior Musical Society has taken on a new lease of life during the past six months, with Mr A. R. M. Perring as President and Dom Bernard as Vice-President.

Dom Felix lectured on "Movement in Music" and gave illustrations to shew the importance of the rhythmic element in melody. Dom Stephen gave a song-recital, ranging from folk songs to modern English songs, including some operatic excerpts. The soloists at the third meeting were Dom John, J. L. M. Lintner and J. Dewsbery, while for the fourth and last meeting of the term, Dom Sebastian and Dom Stephen gave a Gilbert and Sullivan programme.

R. A. RAPP, *Hon. Sec.*

PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

During the last two terms the Philatelic Society has held its regular fortnightly meetings and the interest in the hobby has shown no signs of abatement. At most meetings, in addition to work on collections, there has been a discussion on some point of interest.

The Extension Sub-Committee of the British Philatelic Congress kindly lent us a set of slides for a lecture on "The Romance of Postage Stamps." The traps laid by the forger and 'faker' for the unwary collector seemed to arouse more interest in the audience than the demonstration of the valuable aid this hobby can afford the study of history. We may call attention to the fact that this latter point was the subject of an article by the Rev. B. D. Reed, "Philately and the Teaching of Modern History," in the January number of "History" of this year.

J. MARTIN, *Hon. Sec.*

VIOLIN RECITAL BY MR JOHN DUNN

AN old friend and favourite, Mr John Dunn, once again gave us a Violin Recital on Wednesday, February 21st. Although we believe it is nearly forty years since Mr John Dunn first played at Ampleforth, he is as fine an executant as ever. The School thoroughly appreciated the splendid technique and the fine feeling which marked every movement played by him. The items most enjoyed were the Dvorak Humoreske, which he played as an encore, and the Witches' Dances, but Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor was obviously the greatest achievement of the evening. The interest in it was much assisted by a paper explaining the principal themes of the Concerto, prepared by Mr Perring and distributed to the audience. Even the unmusical had their interest thereby stimulated. We have also to thank Mr Ayres, who accompanied Mr Dunn and played some piano solos.

The following was the programme:—

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Violin Concerto in E minor | <i>Mendelssohn</i> |
| | Violin Mr John Dunn. | |
| | Piano Mr Arthur Ayres. | |
| 2. | Piano Solos : (a) Prelude | <i>Chopin</i> |
| | (b) Waltz | <i>Chopin</i> |
| 3. | Violin Solos : (a) Aria on G string | <i>Bach</i> |
| | (b) Romance—"The Lark" | <i>Glinka-Balakirev</i> |
| | (c) Spanish Dance | <i>Sarasute</i> |
| 4. | Piano Solos (a) La Fileuse | <i>Raff</i> |
| | (b) Etude | <i>Paschal</i> |
| 5. | Violin Solos : (a) Capriccio Valse | <i>Wieniawski</i> |
| 6. | Violin Solo Witches' Dance | <i>Bazzini</i> |

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS.*

* Omitted by an oversight from our last number.

The Yorkshire Rugby Union paid us the compliment this season of bringing a fifteen selected on the basis of possible County qualification. The match, played on December 12th, ranked officially as a County Trial.

We were very pleased to welcome Mr R. F. Oakes, the County President, and the County Selection Committee. In spite of the heavy score against the School, the game was an interesting one and exceptionally fast. The School pack, heavily out-weighted, put up a splendid fight and came out of a very strenuous test with credit.

There was little to choose between the two packs in scrumming and rushing. In fact, the School forwards appeared to pack better than their opponents and got the ball from the scrums as often as the Wanderers, and some of the relieving rushes they executed in the second half were really first-class. Wright was on the ball the whole game and Twomey was very conspicuous. Not one of the pack played badly, and they stuck to their work to the bitter end. At the line-out the Wanderers certainly showed more skill, and many of their most dangerous attacks were opened out from this position. There were two or three cases of faulty marking at the line-out that proved expensive and that should not have occurred.

The experiment of playing Welsh at scrum-half and Roche in the centre was successful in one sense. Welsh got the ball out to Kelly very smartly, but he naturally displayed less initiative than Roche, and his kicking was not so long. Certainly Roche was not so effective at centre as he was at the base of the scrum, but he dealt very successfully with the heavy defensive work that fell to him, and some of his attacking movements were good, but the strange position affected his usual confident game.

The Wanderers' backs were fast and their combination excellent. The two halves and three of the threequarters were from the same club, Wakefield, and their knowledge of one another's play was apparent all through the game.

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Davis scored for the School in the first half, after a good movement among the backs, and Hodge added the goal, and the Wanderers scored five unconverted tries, Bateson scoring three times and Lowe and Hargreaves once each.

Although the Wanderers scored four more tries in the second half and the School none, yet the game was more even. Much of the tackling was very good indeed, but the speed of the Wanderers' wing men was too much for the defence, and they both scored twice, Hilton kicking one goal. Final score: Yorkshire Wanderers 1 goal 8 tries (29 points), Ampleforth 1 goal (5 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, A. K. S. Roche, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes; H. R. Welsh, E. A. Kelly; T. M. Wright, L. P. Twomey, E. C. Drummond, F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, R. W. Wilberforce, H. Green, G. Bond.

AMPLEFORTH *v.* DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

This return match with the Durham Light Infantry was played on the School ground on February 2nd.

The visitors were rather stronger than they had been before Christmas, and during the first half they put up a very good fight, their forwards in particular giving the home pack a very hard tussle. The earlier stages of the game were fought out at a great pace, and although the School did most of the attacking it was some time before Hodge broke through and scored under the posts. He added the goal points himself. The D.L.I. did their utmost to open the game out to their backs, but they were very closely marked, and the School forwards were breaking up very smartly and getting across in defence. The ball seldom got out to the visitors' wings. Towards the end of the first half Ainscough scored after a good combined movement, and the School led by 8 points to *nil* at half-time.

The D.L.I. went off with a rush when the game recommenced, but the defence was quite sound and never looked like cracking. Roach fielded and tackled with precision, and the backs went down to the ball well. The game gradually transferred itself to the visitors' "twenty-five," and from a scrum near "touch" Roche got the ball and was over with a clever try which Hodge converted. The pace was obviously

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telling on the visitors, and the School backs were not slow to take advantage. A capital passing run from left to right and an inward pass by Ainscough to Roach, who had come up at the right moment, gave the School another try. Green got over a few minutes later and added the goal points with a beautiful kick from the touch-line. From a line-out Kelly got the ball and cutting through to the left drew the back and passed to Hodge who scored near the posts. Shortly before "no-side" one of the best movements of the game was crowned by another try by Ainscough, and Hodge adding the points the School ran out victors by 4 goals 3 tries (29 points) to *nil*.

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, J. B. Ainscough; K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; E. C. Drummond, L. P. Twomey, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, G. Bond, N. J. Caffrey, C. J. Stewart, G. W. Bagshawe.

AMPLEFORTH *v.* STONYHURST.

The postponed game with Stonyhurst was played at Stonyhurst on February 11th. The ground was sodden by a long rain, and a really fast game was therefore out of the question. We began with the wind slightly in our favour, and promptly took the ball into the enemy's land. After a few minutes' play a scrum in the left corner of the field gave our backs the ball which passed along their whole line to Ainscough on the right, who scored in the extreme corner. After this we attacked vigorously, Hodge several times cutting through and opening up the game in excellent style; he never actually scored, but was responsible for several of the tries. The second try was due to a splendid run by him, which ended in Davis scoring after a line-out in the Stonyhurst "twenty-five." Shortly after, Hodge again sent Davis over, but he failed to touch down through being over-confident. The third try was a good individual effort by Ainscough, who certainly played his best game this season. On this occasion he picked the ball up thirty yards from the line and went clean over by himself. Green added the points. Shortly afterwards, Roche appearing from behind a loose scrum took the ball up to the Stonyhurst line and passed, in the very nick of time, to Green,

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who was backing up well. Before half-time Roche again sent Stewart over. The half-time score was: Ampleforth 17 points, Stonyhurst *nil*. The Stonyhurst fifteen had been hardly pressed, and although they played really pluckily they failed to give our backs any serious defensive work.

Stonyhurst began the second half vigorously, but Hodge very shortly took the ball into their "twenty-five" and looked like scoring. A good kick by Hardy sent the ball back into our half, until the forwards shortly after by good footwork brought it from the danger zone. The next try was scored by Roche, who was in his best form. He slipped through on the blind side of the scrum near the Stonyhurst line and touched down before the opponents realised he was there. Roach, the full back, at this point came up the field and joined the three-quarter line. Shortly after, he scored a try due to a movement initiated by a cross-kick from Ainscough. Ogilvie-Forbes scored the final try.

The resistance of the Stonyhurst team stiffened in the second half, but the forwards, well led by Drummond, consistently sent back the ball to our three-quarters and gave them every opportunity of scoring. Their packing in the scrum and their footwork in the loose were both up to their usual high standard.

The final score was: Ampleforth 1 goal 7 tries (26 points), Stonyhurst *nil*. Tries were scored by Ainscough (2), Davis, Green, Stewart, Roche, Roach and Ogilvie-Forbes.

Need we say how much the Ampleforth XV appreciated the great hospitality of the Stonyhurst authorities? From Saturday to Monday we were most kindly entertained at Hurst Green by them, and the fifteen enjoyed every moment of their stay there.

The following were the teams:—

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; J. B. Ainscough, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. E. Hodge, M. P. Davis; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; E. C. Drummond (captain), L. P. Twomey, H. L. Green, F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, G. Bond, C. J. R. Stewart, G. W. S. Bagshawe.

STONYHURST.—A. R. Hardy; J. E. Barber, F. A. d'Abreu, A. L. d'Abreu, L. Peulevé; F. G. Shaughnessy, K. W. Horton; W. L. Unsworth, P. A. Merry del Val, D. Metcalf, R. L. Guilly, V. Rigby, F. T. Walmsley, L. A. Craven, D. H. Edmondson.

Rugby Football

AMPLEFORTH v. CRANWELL CADETS.

The Cranwell XV visited Ampleforth for the first time on March 14th. The visitors clearly suffered from a lack of practice, but they provided a very interesting game though the School won by a very comfortable margin.

The Cranwell pack was much heavier than the School's, but the lower and more compact formation of the Ampleforth forwards in the scrum gave them an advantage and more than their share of the ball. The School outsiders were much better in combination, and many of their passing runs, executed at full speed, were admirable. The Cranwell backs were strong and quite speedy individually, but they did not seem able to combine effectively, and the School tackling being very deadly all efforts at individualism were nipped in the bud. Twice Bernard got well under way on the right, but Roach floored him cleanly. Roach's tackling has improved out of all recognition.

The opening stages of the game favoured the School, who made progress with a passing movement and touch-kicking. Several scrums occurred near the Cranwell line, and Edwardes trying to clear failed to find touch—Roach got the ball and failed by inches to land a drop-goal. Cranwell then came away with a capital forward rush but Kelly sent them back with a good kick into touch. A good passing movement by the School backs was held up near the "twenty-five"—Roche tried a drop from a difficult angle, the ball falling short. The full-back tried to run the ball out from touch-in-goal but, losing possession, Ainscough touched down and Hodge placed a goal.

Shortly after this first success, Hodge scored a sensational try. He received the ball in the School "twenty-five," got away at full speed, evaded the opposing threes and ran right up the field to the full-back, who failed even to touch him. He crowned this effort by placing a goal. There was no more scoring in the first half.

Soon after half-time Cranwell had a turn at attacking, but their heavy centres were prevented from breaking through by sound tackling. The attack was warded off, and the School backs started an attack from midfield, which ended in Davis

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crossing for a try after shaking off the attentions of the back. From the kick-off the School threes opened up another attack, which was well sustained, but Ainscough found himself quite hemmed in twelve yards from the goal line; he passed inwards to Hodge, who was forced to hand on to Roche, and just as the latter was being collared Stewart dashed up inside him took his pass and went over to finish off a really capital bit of football. Hodge added the goal points.

The Cranwell forwards now made desperate attempts to get the ball into the School "twenty-five," but they failed to effect a lodgement there and the School returned to the attack. A long run by Hodge, carried on further by Davis, and an inward pass to Ogilvie-Forbes resulted in another good try and another goal to Hodge. The Cranwell backs had failed to combine effectively, and the centres made frequent attempts to barge their way through the defence, but they were invariably brought down. Bernard looked dangerous twice when he got away at full speed, but Roach tackled him cleanly on both occasions. Ten minutes from the end, Kelly cut through well and when faced by the full-back passed in to Ogilvie-Forbes, who went over unopposed. This try was not converted. The rest of the game was characterised by hard scrummaging and good forward rushes by both sides, but there was no further scoring, and at no-side the School had won by 4 goals 2 tries (26 points) to *nil*. The School backs were in excellent form all through the game, but the forwards laid the foundation of their success. The way they held a much heavier and physically stronger pack was admirable. They brought off many excellent rushes themselves, and their falling on the ball in defence left little to be desired. Drummond is to be congratulated on his leadership, and the success of his team.

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; M. P. Davis, P. E. Hodge, D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, J. B. Ainscough; K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; E. C. Drummond, F. M. Sitwell, H. Green, N. J. Caffrey, G. Bond, C. J. Stewart, W. G. Bagshawe, J. C. Grieve.

CRANWELL.—Sloan; Brookes, Edwardes, Beamish, Bernard; Reedman, Dickens; Beamish, Du Port, Waghorn, Jones, Franks, Baxter, Broadway.

We regret that the initials of our opponents are not to hand.

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AMPLEFORTH *v.* HARROGATE OLD BOYS.

Played at Harrogate on March 17th. The School fifteen were without L. Twomey, H. Green and J. Ainscough. J. Grieve and J. Tweedie came into the forwards and A. Ainscough into the three-quarter line. The two latter made a very creditable début in the First XV. The Old Boys' team was a very heavy one, but in spite of this the School forwards held their own comfortably in the tight, though occasionally one missed Green's clever footwork in the loose. Behind the scrum the School were quicker and neater, and at times even aroused the enthusiasm of a crowd whose natural sympathies were with the home side. In the first half the Old Boys were favoured by a strong wind. This enabled them to get in some useful kicking, and Roach at full back was kept pretty busy. After a quarter of an hour's play up and down the field, Hodge got possession from a line-out about the centre of the field and breaking through went down the touch line; just before the tackle he passed in to Stewart, who, as usual, was backing up well—Davis received the ball from Stewart and scored just outside the posts for Hodge to convert. This was the only score in the first half.

Shortly after the whistle, the Old Boys' forwards, using their weight to advantage, rushed the ball down the field and scored well out. The attempt to convert failed. On several occasions after this the School backs looked dangerous, but it was not until five minutes before the final whistle that Ainscough, receiving the ball from the scrum, cut through cleverly and passed to Hodge, who scored. Davis failed to convert, and "no side" found Ampleforth winners by 1 goal 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

AMPLEFORTH.—W. J. Roach; D. C. Ogilvie-Forbes, A. L. Ainscough, P. E. Hodge, M. P. Davis; A. K. S. Roche, E. A. Kelly; E. C. Drummond (captain), F. M. Sitwell, N. J. Caffrey, G. Bond, C. J. R. Stewart, G. W. S. Bagshawe, J. C. Grieve, J. W. Tweedie.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV *v.* NEWCASTLE SCHOOL 1ST XV.

This new fixture provided quite an interesting game on the School ground on March 3rd. The visiting team was rather heavier than the School side, but were not so well together. For a long time the game proved very even and both sides

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pressed, though Newcastle did not look like scoring. Good movements by their backs were frustrated by sound tackling. As the game proceeded, the home pack gradually achieved an ascendancy, which they maintained progressively to the end, Welsh getting the ball out to Walker from apparently impossible positions for the fly-half to make capital openings for the backs. But for want of greater speed the wings would have scored several times. Both showed a want of resolution near the line, preferring the hesitant "cut-in" to the more effective dash along the touch-line.

A good passing movement led to a strong run by W. Lawson, who tossed the ball back to Walker when he was checked, and the fly-half making a strong dash for the line, scored with two men hanging on to him. The forwards were now putting in some excellent work, and their rushes were most formidable. Stewart only just failed to score after a long dribble, and Newcastle did well to keep their line intact during a period of strong pressure. At length a capital run by Ainscough, who played finely throughout, led to a scrum near the goal-line and from the pass out Walker feinted and cut through to score a clever try. At half-time the score was 2 tries to *nil*.

During the second half the home forwards were even more dominant than they had been previously. Many excellent rushes, in which Stewart, Tweedie and Mortimer were usually prominent, took the ball right up to the Newcastle goal-line. The backs would have scored more often but for errors of judgment. On three occasions at least a pass instead of an attempt to cut through would have meant a certain try. A series of scrums in the Newcastle line led to a strenuous duel between Welsh and the opposing backs. Three times the scrum half got the ball and tried to slip over but was collared; on the fourth attempt he went right through a dissolving scrum and scored. Almost immediately afterwards Stewart scored after a splendid rush. Forster converted. Pressure was kept up but no further score occurred until just on time when Bagshawe went over from a line-out. The final score was 1 goal 4 tries (17 points) to *nil*.

On the whole the display given by the 2nd XV was very satisfactory. The conditions, a very slippery ground, and an

Rugby Football

elusive ball were all against accurate passing, but the backs overcame these obstacles quite well, and most of their passing was well executed. R. Lawson showed a certain hesitancy when in possession that was excusable, as he was much in want of practice, but his tackling was hard and thorough. The other backs did all that could be expected of them. The real strength of the team lay in the pack and the halves. The latter combined well and showed much cleverness, a good augury for next season. The work of the forwards came rather as a surprise to more than one. They showed a purposefulness and cohesion worthy of the 1st XV and they lasted out a very tiring game in a most praiseworthy manner.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV.—G. J. H. Nelson; E. Forster, A. L. Ainscough, R. H. Lawson, W. H. Lawson; H. R. Welsh, D. E. Walker; G. W. S. Bagshawe, C. J. Stewart, J. S. Somers-Cocks, H. J. Grise-wood, J. C. Grieve, W. H. Moloney, D. Mortimer, J. W. Tweedie.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV *v.* PANNAL ASH COLLEGE 1ST XV.

This return match was played at Ampleforth on March 10th, under very bad ground conditions. Last term Pannal Ash beat us by a penalty goal to *nil*, so we expected a rather close and interesting game. Such was not the case. The School 2nd XV, playing with rare dash and vigour, quite overcame the opposition and won by 47 points to *nil*.

The pack settled down at once and soon had the measure of their opponents. Some of their forward rushes were executed with a dash and skill quite worthy of the senior XV. Their one mistake was that they did not play even more to their backs, for it was apparent at once that they were much superior to the opposing back division. Every time the backs got the ball they were away with it, and if they did not score at least gained a deal of ground. Welsh and Walker combined well, but in the second half the latter was closely marked, though Welsh had a trick or two up his sleeve to meet the situation. Nelson at full back did all he had to do quite satisfactorily, his saving being particularly sound. Three changes were made from the side that beat Newcastle B. Dee coming into the pack and C. Raynes and C. Wild into the threequarter line. All the new men did well and justified their selection.

The Ampleforth Journal

The game itself does not call for much description. The most noteworthy features were undoubtedly the excellent work of the forwards in the loose—on one occasion they scored after a rush from the mid-way line—and the safe handling and well-timed passing of the backs. The ball was very greasy and the “going” very heavy, but they executed swift passing runs as though these difficulties were not. Walker and Ainscough in particular cut out clever openings, while Raynes and the wings ran strongly. Tries were scored by Ainscough (4), Wild (3), Walker (2), Mortimer, Lawson, Somers-Cocks, and Stewart. Wild kicked four goals. Final score: Ampleforth 4 goals 9 tries (47 points), Pannal Ash College *nil*.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV.—G. J. H. Nelson; C. E. V. Wild, A. L. Ainscough, C. Raynes, W. H. Lawson; H. R. Welsh, D. E. Walker; G. W. S. Bagshawe, C. J. Stewart, B. D. Dee, J. S. Somers-Cocks, J. C. Grieve, W. H. Moloney, J. W. Tweedie, D. Mortimer.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR XV *v.* AYSGARTH SCHOOL.

A Colts' team journeying to Aysgarth on March 7th lost a strenuous game by a small margin. Our forwards took some ten minutes to settle down, and during this period Aysgarth scored a try which was converted. Afterwards we rallied, and indeed dominated the rest of the game, but could only cross the home team's line once, when a forward rush ended in a try by Scott. Unfortunately the place-kick went wide, and thus we lost by 1 goal (5 points) to a try (3 points).

On the whole we were unlucky to lose: territorially we had the better of the game but lacked cohesion and were frequently a collection of individuals rather than a team. Young, E. Kevill and Scott did much good work amongst the forwards, but the heeling of the pack was weak, and consequently good opportunities were not turned to advantage. Lyon-Lee at the base of the scrum did sterling work, whilst Howat, Boyle and Roche also amongst the outsides were often conspicuous.

AMPLEFORTH COLTS.—A. Cagiati; H. O. B. Howat, G. P. D. Roche, A. J. Boyle, E. M. Stephenson; R. A. Lyon-Lee, H. Y. Anderson; B. J. Collins, R. Riddell, G. F. Young, E. J. Scott, E. Kevill, F. Fuller, G. L. Falkiner, A. J. Lowndes.

Rugby Football

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR XV *v.* AYSGARTH SCHOOL.

The return match with Aysgarth was played at Ampleforth on March 16th. It was mutually agreed to play thirteen a side, *pace* the Rugby Union!

The Juniors more than avenged their defeat at Aysgarth. They showed better football than the visitors in every department of the game, and left the onlookers wondering how they managed to accept defeat at Aysgarth. The forwards, thanks to the assiduous coaching of the School Captain, kept well together and deigned occasionally to give the ball to their outsides, who really made quite good use of it. Some of the passing was excellent, some was not. There was a tendency at first to slow down to give a pass, but this fault faded away as the game progressed, and passing attacks bore much fruit in the way of tries. The Aysgarth backs made little ground, and their one really fast man was well shadowed and was given little rope. In the first half, Scott, Roche and Kevill scored tries, two of which were converted by Stephenson, one from near the touch line, a great effort from so small a person.

In the second half the School backs seemed to realise their possibilities, and Roche soon added two more tries with strong individual runs. Scott, Boyle and Anderson also got over, but no further conversions were made, Stephenson having evidently shot his bolt in the first half.

Stephenson and Howat on the wings both played well, though neither quite succeeded in scoring. The two halves played well together. Lyon-Lee has the makings of a capital player, but Anderson was rather slow in starting, though he showed an appreciation of how to make openings. Boyle and Roche made strong centres. Scott, Kevill and Collins were the pick of the forwards. Altogether the game was an assurance that there is plenty of good football in the lower forms of the School.

AMPLEFORTH.—A. Cagiati; E. M. Stephenson, G. P. Roche, A. J. Boyle, H. O. Howat; R. A. Lyon-Lee, H. Y. Anderson; B. J. Collins, E. J. Scott, E. Kevill, G. L. Falkiner, F. Fuller, G. F. Young.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following joined the contingent at the beginning of term :

A. B. Slater, E. E. M. Stephenson, W. J. Stirling, A. A. J. Boyle.

The following promotions were posted under date January 18th, 1923 :

To be Company-Sergeant-Major, Sergeant M. P. Davis.

To be C.Q.M.S. : Sergeant W. J. Roach.

To be Sergeants : Corporals G. W. S. Bagshawe, G. S. Hardwick-Rittner.

To be Corporals : Lance-Corporals F. M. Sitwell, C. J. R. Stewart, A. K. S. Roche, H. J. Grisewood, E. P. de Guingand.

To be Lance-Corporals : Cadets B. Dee, J. W. Hodgkinson, J. B. Massey, A. W. Sandeman.

The Company has now been issued with three D.P. Lewis guns. C.S.M. Hawley, of the Green Howards, has been giving a series of lectures on the gun to the N.C.O.s, and it is largely due to his efficient and, at times, humorous methods of instruction that every N.C.O. can now strip and assemble a Lewis Gun in a comparatively short time.

The Government has presented two Wireless sets to the Contingent. Little practice has been possible with these up to the present, but we hope that next term the Signalling Section will be able to do some useful work with them. Thirteen out of the fifteen candidates passed the practical examination for Certificate "A." The result of the written part has not yet been published.

Shooting.—The Contingent was defeated by Durham School O.T.C. in a shooting match on March 16th. The scores were : Durham 780 points, Ampleforth 720 points.

An attempt has recently been made to provide the School with a 500 yards shooting range. Unfortunately the only sites for such a range have been condemned by the military authorities, as the danger zone behind the stop-butt was not sufficient to comply with the regulations. The only alternative was to build a special stop-butt, but as this would cost approximately £500 the project has had to be indefinitely postponed.

Officers Training Corps

Field Day.—The field day took place on March 5th. Colonel B. G. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant of the York and Durham Brigade, and Captain R. Abney-Hastings acted as chief umpires. By kind permission of Sir William Worsley, Bart., the manœuvre was held in Hovingham Hall Park. The ground suited the scheme admirably, and a very useful and interesting day was spent. Both Under-Officer Twomey and Sergt-Major M. P. Davis showed a sound knowledge of tactics, and at the subsequent "pow-wow" gave a clear and concise account of the movements of their respective forces during the day. At the conclusion of "hostilities" everyone did justice to an excellent supper at the Worsley Arms, after which Colonel Price congratulated both sides on their keenness and enthusiasm. The thanks of the Contingent are due to Colonel Price and Captain Abney-Hastings for their unfailing interest in all our work.

THE BEAGLES

HUNTING came to an end on March 21st, after a record season. Hounds accounted for ten brace of hares—a total difficult to attain in a country where hares are numerous and strong. Now that Jack Welch has had a year's experience of his country, there should be an even greater improvement in next year's sport and a heavier toll of hares.

The annual point-to-point races took place on March 24th, and the entry was a large one. A start was made at Pond Head Farm, and Caffrey at once set a pace that disconcerted the favourites. At Lions Lodge, Caffrey, Ogilvie-Forbes, Sitwell, Hardwick-Rittner and Bond were in a bunch far ahead of the rest of the field, and there was little change until near Redcar House. Caffrey then shot ahead and led by some fifty yards at the railway, but weakened near Black Plantation where Sitwell and Hardwick-Rittner drew level with him and were no doubt congratulating themselves on having worn down this somewhat erratic pacemaker. Near the brook, however, Hardwick-Rittner was beaten, and once again Caffrey began to sprint until he was level with the Dutch barn and had placed a safe gap between himself and Sitwell, who was struggling gamely up the long hill from the brook. After clearing the formidable water-jump Caffrey won easily by thirty yards from Sitwell, in the record time of 26 minutes 20 seconds. Bond was third, some distance behind Sitwell, followed by Hardwick-Rittner, Utley and Scrope.

The Junior point-to-point was won easily by Boyle, who ran fast and consistently and ended up the College slopes in a way that suggested that he was good for another mile. Riddell and P. de Guingand were second and third respectively.

The cup for the Senior race was given by Mr. H. C. Greenwood, and the Junior cup by Father Abbot. The Hunt takes this opportunity of thanking both donors for their kindness.

The judging of the young hounds will be described in the next number of the *Journal*, but we may say in anticipation that some excellent puppies have returned from walk, and about four couples of our hounds will be shown at Peterborough in July.

OLD BOYS

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT HAROLD J. BRADLEY was killed in an aeroplane accident on February 6th. He was given a commission in the Royal Naval Air Service in 1916, and served both in France and Italy. He was demobilised in March, 1919, and began the study of medicine, but in November, 1919, he was given a commission in the R.A.F. He served in England until 1921, when he was sent out to Heliopolis, Egypt. In 1922 he was transferred to Baghdad when, owing to his splendid qualities as a pilot, he was chosen for the dangerous work of taking passengers and the air mail twice a month from Baghdad to Cairo, a distance of nearly a thousand miles. On one of these journeys he was stranded in the desert for a week with engine trouble, far from any signs of life. In January last he was specially chosen to take Sir Percy Cox, the High Commissioner of Mesopotamia, from Baghdad to Cairo. It was on the way back from this mission that he was killed. His aeroplane developed engine trouble one hundred miles east of Jerusalem and he landed in the desert. While waiting for repairs he encountered another machine in trouble which he succeeded in readjusting, and while acting as guide to the pilot he was killed by the machine suddenly nose-diving. The under-carriage stuck in some soft mud and the machine turned on its nose. Bradley was killed instantaneously. Sir Percy Cox speaks of him as "a first-class pilot, one of the best, and a thorough good fellow." May he rest in peace. We offer to all his relations our sincere sympathy.

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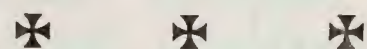
HAROLD BRADLEY's elder brother, Claude H. Bradley, is studying medicine.

✠ ✠ ✠

FROM Oxford we hear that A. F. de Zulueta has passed with distinction the History Previous, and that Dom Martin Rochford got "a third" in Classical Mods. A. F. Pearson (University) has played cricket several times for his college. B. Sleigh will be taking his finals at the end of the summer term and Dom Laurence Bevenot Mathematical Mods.

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J. MORROGH BERNARD (Essex Regiment) is seconded for service with the Sudanese Army.



THE following Old Boys visited us during the Lent term :

E. F. C. Forster, Captain R. M. Abney-Hastings, J. B. Fitzgerald, H. Greenwood, O. L. Chamberlain, P. J. Lambert, J. H. Ruddin, R. Scrope, R. H. Scrope, L. V. Milburn, L. Lancaster, J. O. Kelly.

For Holy Week and Easter there came :

F. J. J. Gibbons, W. B. S. Smith, F. W. Hesketh, Hon. M. S. Scott, E. J. Bagshawe, P. E. Gibbons, T. A. Caffrey, K. G. R. Bagshawe, J. B. Fitzgerald, A. R. Fors, B. M. Wright, M. D. Glynn, T. M. Wright, and K. R. Greenwood.



CONGRATULATIONS to Leo Unsworth, who was married to Miss Mary Monica Burrow on April 18th, at St. Peter's, Lancaster.



By an oversight we omitted to record in the last *Journal* the death of A. Leonard Milburn. He came to Ampleforth in September, 1910, and left in April, 1917, to serve in the Army. He was given a commission in the Rifle Brigade in 1918 and went to France on Armistice day. After a few months he was demobilised. In May, 1921, he obtained a billet in India. But his health was poor, and he returned to England in April, 1922. He died on October 24th, 1922, after a long illness, endured with all the cheerfulness with which his name will always be associated by us. May he rest in peace. We offer to Mr. and Mrs. Milburn our sincere condolences.



G. H. Gilbert (Royal Warwickshire Regiment) and J. F. Leese (Royal Engineers) are both stationed at Chatham. G. H. Gilbert is shortly going to India.

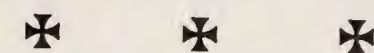
C. R. Simpson (King's College, Cambridge) got a 'Third' in the Mechanical Science Tripos. W. T. Smith has passed his Law Finals.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School for the Lent Term was R. A. H. Gerrard. Captains of the Games were R. A. H. Gerrard and N. J. W. Smith.



C. E. MACDONALD joined the School in January.



THE following out-of-School lectures have been given :

The Romance of the Postage Stamp	Dom Dunstan Pozzi
Cambridge	Mr. B. H. Easter
A Walk Round the Zoo	Dom Felix Hardy



A GREAT revival of Ping Pong has been one of the features of the term. Several tournaments have been played.



FATHER ABBOT said Mass here on the feast of St Aelred, and Father Prior gave Benediction. The usual holiday, marked by appropriate festivities, was granted



THE 1st XV visited Aysgarth Preparatory School and were beaten by 6 points to 3. N. J. W. Smith scored our only try. The 2nd XV, on the other hand, won their game handsomely by 27 points to *nil*. Tries were scored by Hon. W. R. S. Feilding (3), G. A. Bevan (2), E. N. Prescott (2), R. H. Grattan Doyle (1), and R. P. W. Leeming (1).



THE 1st XV were : C. B. Tucker ; N. J. W. Smith, F. E. Burge, J. R. Macdonald, A. J. Bevan ; R. Æ. Chisholm, J. M. Lind ; R. A. H. Gerrard (captain), J. W. Ward, A. J. E. Gordon, P. C. French Davis, D. A. H. Silvertop, D. M. Ahern, the Master of Lovat, M. Anne.

The 2nd XV were : F. L. Hayes ; G. A. Bevan, R. P. W. Leeming, Hon. W. R. S. Feilding, G. de P. Leeming ; E. M. Prescott, A. C. Russell, H. H. Latham, R. H. Grattan Doyle, S. Scrope, T. M. Riddell, M. W. Blackmore, N. J. de Guingand, J. C. Mee Power, L. M. Fuller.

The Ampleforth Journal

At the end of the term an entertainment was given. The following was the programme:

Recitation	J. M. Lind
Piano Solo	A. P. Cave
Recitation	R. E. Todhunter, D. V. S. J. Stewart, F. D. Stanton, J. P. Rochford
Violin Solo	H. A. V. Bulleid
Recitation	Hon. W. R. S. Feilding
Piano Duet	Miss Craigen and D. V. S. J. Stewart
Recitation	J. R. Stanton
Piano Solo	N. J. de Guingand
Song	The First and Preparatory Forms
Piano Solo	F. L. Hayes
Recitation	R. E. Todhunter, D. V. S. J. Stewart, F. D. Stanton, J. P. Rochford
Piano Duet	J. M. Lind and J. W. Ward
Song	The Lower Third and Second Form.

* * *

The following prizes were awarded:—

LITERATURE PRIZE.

Lower Third Form, First Division	1st, The Master of Lovat 2nd, R. F. Medlicott
Lower Third Form, Second Division	1st, P. J. Stirling 2nd, N. J. W. Smith
Second Form	1st, G. A. Bevan 2nd, J. G. Freeman
Stamp Collectors Improvement Prize	1st, The Master of Lovat 2nd, A. B. Tucker
The Shooting Cup	M. Anne

* * *

The chief event in our part of the Scouting and Cubbing world was the Inspection by the County and District Commissioners. By herculean efforts the stains of a term's rigger were hastily removed from our shorts and we managed to make ourselves presentable. After the Inspection some of us endeavoured to signal with the Lucas lamp and field telephone, somebody lassoed the County Secretary and all contrived to look bright and interested. Then the Kazoo Band was turned on, and the audience agreed unanimously that they had never heard anything like it before.

The Preparatory School

THE Commissioners subsequently reported: "We were very pleased indeed with what we saw of your Scouts and Cubs yesterday. You have improved immensely. It was a real delight to us," etc., etc. So perhaps it is not such a bad Troop as it is sometimes told by its Scoutmaster.

* * *

We have to thank Dom Hugh and Dom Felix for their kindness in examining and instructing respectively for the Electrician Badge. Also Mr Perring for assistance in the matter of Signals, and Miss Craigen for valuable help of an orchestral nature.

* * *

THERE was a keen struggle for the Shooting Cup this year, the winner, M. Anne, defeating P. C. French-Davis by one point only. The scores of the first three (out of a possible 250) were:—

1.	M. Anne	178
2.	P. C. French-Davis	177
3.	J. W. Ward	170

P. Ainscough, T. M. Riddell and A. C. Russell were only a few points behind.

* * *

ON Sunday evening, March 18th, P. J. Stirling was tried on a number of minor charges connected with railway travelling, Dom Dunstan Pozzi being the Lord Chief Justice. Numerous witnesses, appropriately attired, gave evidence, among whom E. J. Birkbeck, as the Duchess of Bolton Bank, "created a sensation in Court." R. F. Medlicott as Counsel for the Defence conducted his case in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the Bar and was rewarded by the acquittal of his client.

* * *

DURING the term, the following Cubs obtained their Second Star: J. S. Dalglish, R. H. Riddell, P. A. Dawes, D. V. S. J. Stewart; and J. R. F. Gladwin, S. J. M. Scott, W. B. Murray, R. E. W. Todhunter, J. R. Stanton, S. Tempest and P. J. M. Scott their First Star.

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2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good-will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually 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 one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive "The Ampleforth Journal" without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include "The Ampleforth Journal" without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £7 10s., provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

Existing Life Members who only paid £10 (under old rule No. 7) will not receive "The Ampleforth Journal" unless the extra £5 be paid.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec CAPT. R. ABNEY-HASTINGS, Loudoun Castle, Galston, Ayrshire.

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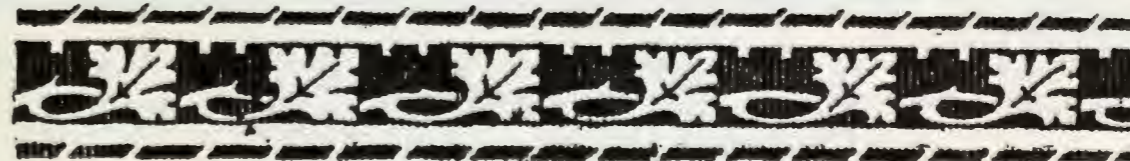
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3. " " " "	(Medium)	8. MONFERRATO
4. VINO DE SACRAMENTO	(Dry)	9. ARAGON MUSCATEL
5. " " " "	(Medium)	

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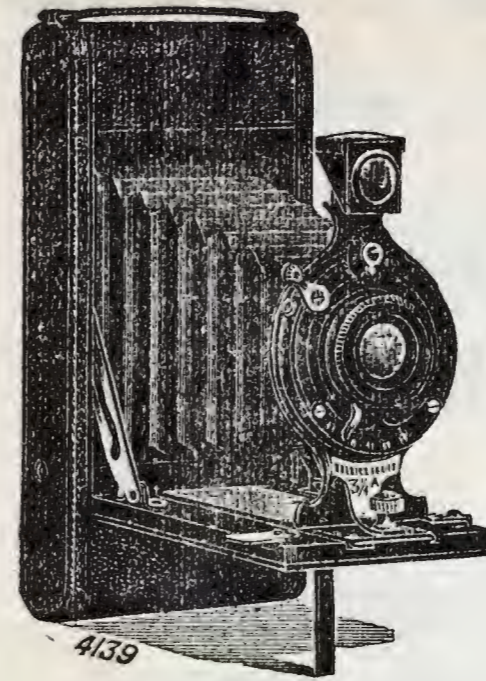


FIG. 1

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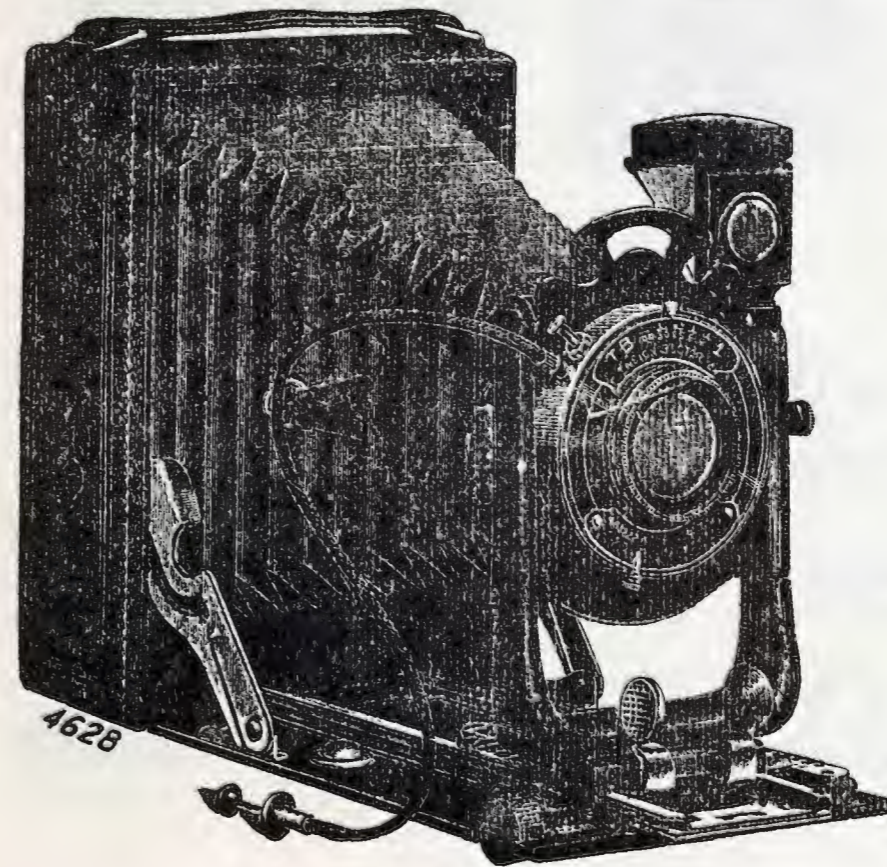
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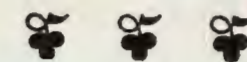


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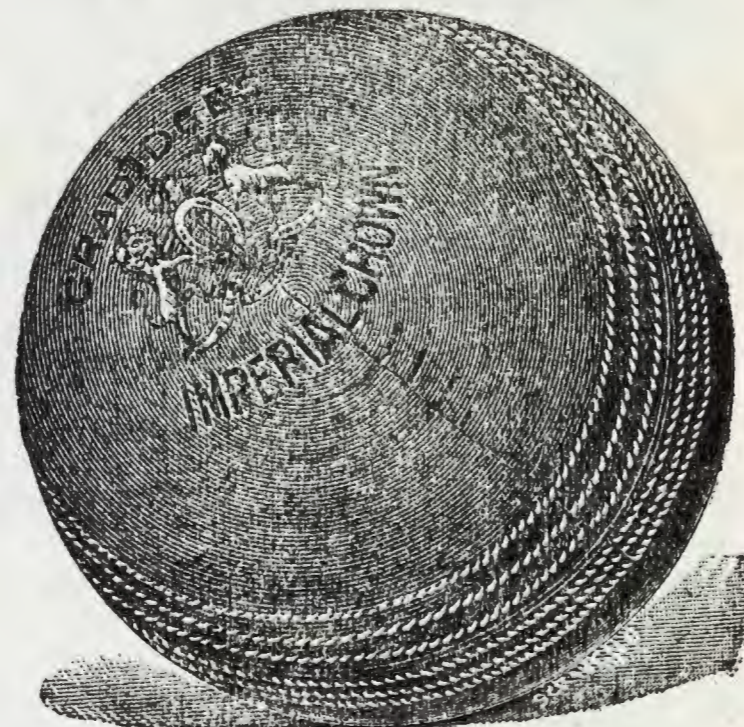
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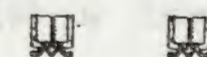
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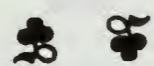
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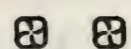


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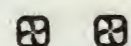
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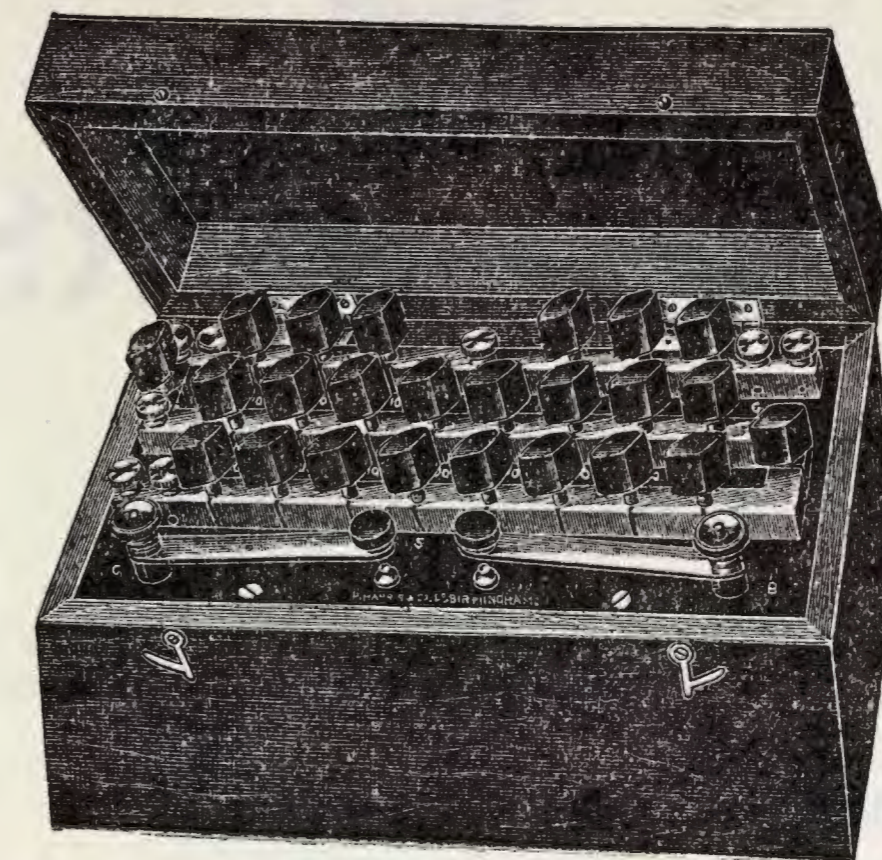
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