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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

BISHOP HEDLEY'S ESSAYS

Evolution and Faith, with other essays, by Bishop Hedley. Edited by a Monk of Ampleforth. With an Introduction by Dom Cuthbert Butler, Monk of Downside. (Sheed & Ward) 7s. 6d.

THE seven essays in this book are singularly well selected to meet the needs of a mind that is wondering how the Church stands in face of modern thought. It is the perennial position of Catholics to live between, and in touch with, Christ and their own age; drawing from Him their inward life, a life that from the child's early prayers spreads and leavens habits, conduct, beliefs and outlook; and realises with ever growing clearness that it is surrounded by a hostile world. When the worker enters the factory, when the student enters the university or the world of serious thought and writing, the hostility becomes active. All new food that is offered to his mind comes in an anti-Catholic mould and dress, as part of an anti-Catholic system of knowledge, or rather of thinking. If he swallows this food as it comes, it disorganizes his Catholic outlook and turns into unsolved problems the truths in which he had found rest and joy. To escape this he must have some inward safeguard, to turn aside the offered poison or to make it innocuous. The safeguard that preserves the faith of Catholic mill workers seems to be chiefly the sureness gained in living their Catholic life that the Church's doctrines, the ideals she has put before them, her dealings with sinners, are in very truth divine, not human, Christ's, not Peter's; the loving approach to them of a holiness and an understanding that is God's, not man's; a divine light that shows up the limitations and weaknesses of the very men who carry it. Having this sureness, they know that talk against the Church is talk against God, or else is of the scandals that must needs come among fallen men. Another stay they have, in their fighting instinct roused by the attack on what they



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have held dear. These often suffice to keep alive for years the faith even of negligent Catholics. Many of these are, of course, lost to the Faith in the end. And of the earnest-minded, many are troubled and paralysed by some unexpected shaft among the many that pass harmless by. The variations both of Protestantism and of unbelief are endless. From every possible point of view a problem may be suddenly sprung on the Catholic worker; and one of these may stick in his mind and rankle. Perhaps he sends it to a Catholic paper's question-box; it were better taken to his own priest.

The position of the better educated Catholic, between Christ and the world, takes a slightly different character from the fact of his education. His education opens to him the world's thought, whether solid and deep or daring and attractive. Even if it be not his business and duty to keep in touch with this thought, he is yet in touch with it in his ordinary reading and converse with non-Catholics. And this thought is un-Catholic; a thinking of problems not as Christ would think of them, and thereby excluding His way of thinking. Bishop Hedley points out, in the essay on Catholicism and Culture, that a man can choke his faith merely by admitting this un-Catholic thought piecemeal into his mind till it makes up the mass of his thinking. What is to be the educated man's safeguard against this danger?

He needs to have a sureness about the Church's divine competence in the world of thought, like to the labourer's sureness of her competence in the making of saints and the sanctifying of sinners. To gain this assurance, he must have some knowledge of the Church's world of thought, its width and depth, its vastness and minuteness, its continuous life and growth through nineteen hundred years. Take one glimpse into it. A man might ask what will the Church make of science's new discovery that the embryo passes through a long succession of lower forms before it takes the form of man; how will scripture or theology reshape itself to make room for this knowledge? The enquirer awakes to a new world when he finds St Thomas Aquinas, six hundred years ago, arguing *a priori*, from mere philosophic insight, that necessarily it must become *animal* before it becomes *this species* of animal,

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horse or man; that the higher an organism, the more stages there are between it and unorganized matter, and that the only way to bring the higher form into being is by its passing through the lower forms in succession.

To open to an educated Catholic this world of the Church's thought, and to give him sureness of her competence in it, to make him serenely trust her handling of the problems he has not examined, I suggest that Bishop Hedley's is as good a book as can be found. Guided by a thoughtful and saintly mind, he will see the Church busied in all ages with the contacts of current science, with the training of her ministers, with man's craving for philosophic insight into the nature of things, with his never-satisfied questioning of the mysteries of heaven and hell, with his intimate touching of God in prayer, with his yearning so to cultivate his mind that he can share the beauty and truth of the flower of all human thought. He lingers long enough over each of these for the fact to sink into him that the real interest of his guide and the real work of the Church is always the saving of souls and the spreading of God's truth. All these other things she must necessarily be interested in for the sake of her true work, as the gardener must be interested in weeds and winds and water supply. And therefore, for the sake of her true and most vital work, she is seen dealing with them all with an earnestness more deep and lasting than they get from anyone who is interested in them for their own sake. In each essay Bishop Hedley shows in action, in his own action, the working and growth of the Church's interest in the matter in hand. He shows us the past dealings of the Church with the matter, the schools of thought that have arisen, how far the Church has used or neglected, approved or condemned. With this in mind he examines whatever the day or the moment brings. Each is examined in the light of the other, the tradition and the new suggestion, to see whether a clearer view of truth is opened. But through all, the one purpose of spreading God's truth and saving souls is his steady and guiding light.

In the essay on Evolution and Faith the reader will not remember his answers to each difficulty, the authors whose opinions he quotes. But he will see him at work in the great

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world of Catholic thought. The Bishop knows where to find all that has been written on the subject by Fathers, Doctors, theologians in all ages; analyses judicially their implications, marking out exactly how much each passage tells on this side and on that; separates official teaching from unofficial; till it becomes plain that the only possible points of contact and conflict between "Evolution" and the Faith are the genesis of man's body, and the genesis of his soul. The vastness of the world in which the Bishop is working is strikingly brought home when he says he has not quoted St Thomas, nor Suarez, as authorities on the questions here discussed, for he is inquiring for Patristic authority. Giant though he be, St Thomas is but one dweller in the vast world of Catholic culture. The depth becomes evident when he shows that the real issue is the spirituality of the soul; that only when we understand its spiritual nature can we see that it cannot have been evolved from matter. He proceeds to prove that its nature is spiritual—a proof in which he requires us to attend most steadily and carefully to the working of our own mind, in order to see separately the workings of sense and of intellect, and verify that the act of intellect is absolutely spiritual. Here is a world of keen thought and analysis, in which philosophers and theologians have wrought for ages past; and it remains closed and unknown to men who can only set things in a row—stone, plant, animal, man—dog's love, man's love—plant—movement, instinct, reason—and say that the sequence irresistibly suggests that the lower is the cause and origin of the higher. This eye for analogies and likenesses is a most valuable gift in that it suggests new lights to the philosopher, unexpected beauties to the poet, as well as lines of research for possible scientific discoveries. But it is a standing tragedy that the study of analogies should kill the study of differences; that a whole school of scientists should be so hypnotised by a traditional form of words as to lose all insight into the real nature and meaning of such different things as instinct and reason. It is a blindness like to men's who use their freewill all day long and firmly disbelieve its existence.

In order to discuss the spirituality of the soul's activity, it is necessary to select a specimen of that activity and focus

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the attention on it. A very obvious specimen is found at every step in the terms Bishop Hedley uses in the discussion. In three consecutive sentences he uses these substantives and no others: in the first, *reasons, evolution, analysis, elements, realms, consciousness, shocks, sensibility, constituent, thought*. In the next, *difference*. In the third, *centres, elaboration, things, circle, the created*. It seems incredible that an educated man, who can follow this argument with ease, can yet fail to see, when his attention is called to it, that the whole subject under discussion is immaterial, as are nearly all the ideas named by these terms. But the Bishop has preferred to take a specimen of our talk about objects of sense, "the grass is green," and show that this is a spirit's analysis of what the sense, the eye, has seen.

The eye for likeness and the eye for differences lead along very different paths. Seeking likenesses is a comparatively easy and superficial work; the mind suggests them from within, and then need only record them as material for broad generalizations. In some minds it produces a contempt for differences, a joy in telling the higher that it is only the lower, overgrown or refined. With this goes what Bishop Hedley calls "a worship of the *gradual*." The gradualness apparent when the different orders of beings are set side by side must surely have been able to jump the gaps or barriers which mere science, in observation and experiment, has so far found impassable; from lifeless to life, from vegetable to animal, from sensation to reason. Also, this gradualness must be allowed to veto all suggestions of creation, miracle, or any other event than the gradual unfolding of the pre-existent.

The contemner of differences will have no wish to analyse what is the real nature of life, sense, reason. He will be satisfied with a philosophy that simply describes the different agents' behaviour, passing over the deeper question of what must be the nature of an agent that can thus behave. If he face the unescapable problems, what was the beginning of this long Unfolding? and what will be its end? he is almost forced—so strong is the suggestiveness of the ladder of being on which he gazes—to postulate that the primal elements of matter contained (and now contain) the elements also of life,

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of knowledge, of will; that the long Unfolding is as old as the universe. "With respect to all organisms lower than man, Catholic faith does not prevent anyone from holding the opinion that life, both vegetable and animal, was in the world, in germ, at its creation, and afterwards developed by regular process into all the various species now upon the earth" (*Evolution and Faith*, p. 21 seqq.). St Augustine compared the new-created world to the seed that contains the future tree. St Thomas saw no philosophic difficulty in believing that mud and corruption, warmed by the sun, breed the creatures that crawl in them. But in Catholic minds this appreciation of the indications which make evolution probable is joined with appreciation of the fundamental differences between the lower and higher orders of being; differences of kind, which the materialist labels as mere differences of degree. By denying the spirituality of human thought, and asserting that primal matter contained in germ all the life that ever will be unfolded, he achieves a "Monism" which shirks the problems of Life and Matter, Mind and Matter, by simply saying they have been united from the beginning.

If we allow our thoughts to dwell on differences, on life, on sensation, on intelligent thought, and the change wrought when each of these was born into the world, we receive a suggestion of new creations of higher worlds of being, just as impressive as the previous suggestion of a long and gradual unfolding. Bishop Hedley, dwelling on the spirituality of man's thought, and the immortal destiny of his soul, came to feel not only that his soul must be a new creation, but also that there is an unfitness, as well as an improbability, in the idea of the body of some lower animal having been transformed into a body to fit such a soul.

We see in every living thing life using matter for its own purposes, building its body and ever rebuilding it with fresh matter, till the life departs and the body returns to its native dust. Some, seeing life distinct from matter, and lacking Christ's truth, have pictured to themselves life as a worshippable power feeling its way to ever higher forms of existence, as yet unknown to it and to us; and have persuaded themselves that their supreme duty is to help life on its way. As

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easily can we help the solar system on its way to the unknown goal of its apparent movement. People who thus, amid the uncountable riches of God's creation, fall in love with the beauty of one fragment, be it "poetry" and "culture" with Matthew Arnold, or "humanity" and the "service of man," or "socialism," or "reason," or "life," or "nature"—all these in their thinking are alike in two points. Their facts are wrong, in that they have a false idea of the Catholic religion; and they hope to see the devout energy which that religion inspires transferred to the service of their own idol.

The two essays on Modern Studies and Text Books of Philosophy deal directly with Leo XIII's reinstatement of St Thomas in Catholic seminaries. We had heard that, previously, the teaching of philosophy had been feeble. The Bishops lifts the veil of history and shows a chaotic state of things, something like to the teaching of philosophy outside of the Church; each professor teaching the philosophy of his own choice, borrowed from Catholic or non-Catholic writers: no unity between different seminaries nor between successive teachers. We see also, here and in the other essays, much unconscious autobiography of the Bishop's intellectual life. Things he had lived through are set down with the clearness and conviction that experience gives: the effects of different kinds of reading on the mind and the whole man; the strict discipline of faithful effort, patient thinking, severe intentness on sifting out the truth, that are needed for profitable study. And in the spiritual life, experience dictated his definition of Contemplation:

"The perfect flower of the heart is the act of charity; and contemplation is charity or love when it is actual, constant, pure, and flowing under the pressure of the Holy Spirit."

In the last essay, on Catholicism and Culture, the Bishop shows both the rightness of not being more wise than it behoveth to be wise, and the meaning of that distinctive culture which can only be had in the Catholic Church. This is the analysing of the truth once delivered to the saints; analysis which has gone on ceaselessly since the Church began, minds dwelling on the revealed truths to realize more clearly

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what they mean and what they imply, checking each other's interpretations, building on them, systematising them, till there is a true and many-branched science of theology. Always this activity is watched by the *sensus fidelium*, the people's knowledge and understanding of the traditional faith, which is instantly alarmed when a new analysis or interpretation seems to destroy the truth it seeks to explain.

This Catholic culture the Bishop thinks essential to a Catholic who seeks to be cultured at all. Whoever will be a good musician must deny himself many other interests and accomplishments; and in his own art must form himself on good music, not on rubbish. A Catholic must form himself on truth from the beginning, seeing the world from God's side first, and learning to rejoice in the power of His truth to pierce and dissolve the clouds of error. Other culture must be taken piecemeal as the mind is fitted to deal with it; not absorbed first to clog the unawakened soul with false impressions and difficulties.

How completely this Gospel of truth is a preparation for all needs appears throughout the book; both in the problems and errors which the Bishop shows as small tribal disturbances on the fringes of the Church's great empire of truth; and in the light, advice, guidance, for all manner of workers, catechists, professors, editors, writers—which spontaneously emerge from his discussion of great truths and the means of spreading them.

Abbot Butler's Introduction throws many interesting lights on the Bishop's life and character, and gives additional matter from the Bishop's writings and from other thinkers, enough to remove the suspicion that we are to take Dr Hedley's *ipse dixit* as final, and yet at the same time to show how firmly and deeply he is rooted in Catholic tradition, and how open to and appreciative of all modern investigation of truth. The Abbot's full analyses of the Essays will encourage the timid reader to a careful reading of the Essays themselves. It would be a pity if any lazy reader took the analyses as a substitute for the Essays.

J. B. McL.

A GLIMPSE OF PLOWDEN

(June 17th, 1931).

Four years had flown since last I wander'd here

In this lov'd region that must ever be
Of English dales beyond all others dear,
And holds, if any place, the heart of me,
Four years and now befalls this heaven-sent boon
Upon a perfect day in midmost June.

I reach the school: a troop I see at play
Of children glad, their merry speech I hear;
All but a few brothers and sisters they
Of those I knew; names, features reappear.
Some few, then tiny, grown to scholars tall,
The happy past, the flight of years recall.

Nigh seventy years this roadside church of God
Its witness hath uplifted o'er the land,
And further back, through all the period
Of peril firm in Faith, the Hall doth stand,
And those without yet feel Faith's hidden spell.
From Bury Ditches to the Longmynd Fell.

The woods I knew, the footpaths as of yore
Befriend me with a changeless welcoming.
Beyond the sawpit, utter'd o'er and o'er,
The notes of thrush and blackcap blithely ring.
O'er copse and cot and croft this joyous noon
Its own glad music to itself doth croon.

The long hid meadowway unto the Hall,
The gardens, stables, dwellings thereanigh,
The cordial greetings given me by all
My friendly neighbours of the years gone by,
The Hall whose founder with undaunted breath
Proclaim'd the Faith before Elizabeth.

The happy past, Old England and the Faith,
Frank, friendly, human-kindly neighbourhood,
Time-old activities that know not scathe
Of greed or hurry, all time's highest good,
Wood, water, mountain, meadow, storied shrine,
Faith-hallow'd, fill with peace this heart of mine.

H. E. G. ROPE.

CORRESPONDENCE

IMAGINATION AND THE PHILOSOPHER.

To the Editor of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.

SIR,

In the Paper "Imagination and the Philosopher" published in your Summer number, Fr Raphael Williams, O.S.B., essays a theory of knowledge which he precises in this statement: "We ought to recognise that imagination is the only centre and focus of all our Consciousness"; and he castigates by the parody the "binocular view of knowing" those scholastics who have thus wrongly developed St Thomas's theory of understanding. With the Saint he has also associated the name of Kant. In his exposition of this enormity of the binocular double vision the writer quotes passages from M. Jacques Maritain, another seeming victim to this fallacy, but he is not mentioned by name. There is an old adage that truth is rather to be served than friends and I count both Fr Raphael and Jacques Maritain such, so I hope I shall not be thought by either censorious in attempting an elucidation of their divergencies. It is the use made of the "Doctor Communis" as a guarantor of Fr Raphael's view that compels me to enter the lists. The intellectual faculty is not a kind one; it registers what it sees irrespective of friends or foes. Criticism, if it is honest, should be a welcome aid to a philosopher and it is in this spirit that I offer the following remarks. It is surely essential that no wrong views about St Thomas in this vital question of understanding on which the structure of his system rests should be developed in circles that are zealous in the pursuit of his doctrine.

In the recently published essays "Faith and Evolution" of Bishop Hedley our revered Benedictine makes abundantly clear how instinctively, one may say, he seized upon the main points of the Angelical's outlook. His words regarding the questions of the Union of the Soul and body—the complete difference between sense cognition and intellectual and the reasons he gives for a Catholic's choice of Aristotle, rather than of Plato, are clear signs of his grasp as to what was at stake. And in the chapter on Fr Baker's *Sancta Sophia*, about Contemplative Prayer, the Bishop insists strongly on the laying aside of the sensible and imaginative image in prayer of a high degree—a hint very necessary surely for Benedictine spirituality. Is it not clear, to raise this matter a stage higher, that the Church herself has chosen the way of the Dominican Saint rather than that of the Platonists in this region of the mind's quest? Now let us examine Fr Raphael's grievance in his own words and see how the Common Doctor agrees with him.

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"The general effect of studying modern scholastic psychology is the belief that there are two kinds of knowledge running through the mind of man parallel—mutually influencing each other from *time to time*, but each of them in *other* respects a distinct and separate form of knowledge capable of being observed and studied by itself. Reasoning judgment and universal ideas belong exclusively to one of the two knowledges, the concrete and particular to the other . . . That in the human mind there was both the 'concrete particular image' and 'the universal idea—the two lying side by side simultaneously and easily to be distinguished.'" So much for the defective view. "Nevertheless I strenuously deny that we have these two different but parallel and simultaneous consciousnesses, that we find the idea and the image lying side by side distinct from one another in such a way that we can fix our gaze on either at will. To this binocular view of the mind I could never reconcile myself. . . . With the best will in the world I could not concentrate my gaze upon this spiritual universal idea. . . . I believe now that St Thomas taught no such binocular view of mind."

Has any philosopher held any such binocular view of mind? I can judge a school of thought which holds that Consciousness which is a whole—"it" sees something or it is as nothing—finds that something in the image, and another school holding that consciousness finds all the object in the idea; but—a duplicate consciousness in which one object is not the other and can be gazed at or not! And how could this latter be binocular? Binocular means seeing the same object with both eyes (the eyes too are alike), or seeing the same object with one eye. Did we know intellectually the image and know intellectually the idea—side by side—this would be some approach to a binocular view, two intellectual eyes but still seeing disparate things. I cannot get any sure meaning out of binocular as used above. M. Maritain is quoted as saying that "the things with which philosophy is primarily concerned belong to this second category (as contrasted with imagination), viz. the intellectual mind. They cannot be known either by the senses or the imagination, but solely by the intellect, . . . objects of pure thought which are entirely unimaginable; for instance essence, substance, accident, potency and act. . . . This we shall see is the pure milk of the word in Thomistic thought so far as intelligence itself extends."

Now I must set about a meticulous scrutiny of St Thomas's own sentences and let them speak for themselves. Of Kant too a minimum. This may be a weary process for the reader, but there is no help for it if we are seriously engaged in getting the Saint's attitude in true perspective. He was, immediately after his death, vigorously attacked for it by the Augustinian Franciscan School, and even condemned in Paris as savouring of heresy; but of these opponents and their objections more anon.

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St Thomas's theory of knowledge is a sequence of his dictum that the Intellectual Soul is of itself the substantial form of the body. The corollary drawn from this assumption is that man's consciousness is a unity: "Properly speaking neither the senses nor the intelligence know; but the man by one *and* the other" (de Verit. 9, 2 art. 6 ad 2 and 3). What does the Saint mean by one and the other? "Man knows singular things (this man) by imagination and sense and thus he can apply the universal knowledge which is in the intellect to the particular instance" (de Verit. 9, 2 art. 6 ad 3). In the body of the same article, he says, quite pointedly, "So that as the similitude (*species*) of the thing which is in our intellect is taken in as separate from matter and from all material conditions which are principles of individuation: it follows that our intellect, as to itself, does not know singular things but only universals."

Contrasting the angels' procedure with our own he continues "Now the forms that are in the speculative intellect (man's) come about in us somehow from the action of the things themselves. But all action is from a form and therefore so much as it is from the power of the agent, no form is produced in us from things other than a similitude of the form; but accidentally it happens that it may be also of material dispositions in so much as it informs in the material organ, because it informs materially and thus some conditions of matter are detained. Whence it happens that sense and imagination know singular instances. But because the intellect takes in utterly immaterially, therefore the forms that are in the speculative intellect are similitudes of things as to their forms only. These forms in the angel's mind are neither singular, as are the forms of the imagination or of sense: they are through and through immaterial; nor are they in that way universal, as are the forms of our intellect, in which *only* the universal nature is represented." (de Verit. 9, 8 art. 11 ad 13).

In which only the universal is represented! "Every form as such is universal" (de Verit. 9, 2, 6). "Whatever form—however material and base, if it is put into an abstract condition, either as to existence or as to becoming an object of knowledge, remains *one* only in its similitude" (de Spirit. Creat. a. 8c). In these passages—I could quote any number of the same import—we are shown the two powers in man's consciousness that we are precisely concerned with, *i.e.*, intellect *and* imagination.

The intellect's gaze then, to use Fr Raphael's expression, is of the universal only and it is one only. Why we need another faculty is explained by the Angelical in the body of the above art. 6 of the de Veritate.

"Imaginations" (he uses this word and "phantasms" synonymously) are to our intellect as the sensibles (qualities) are to sense, as colours that are outside the soul to sight: wherefore, as the similitude that is in the sense is abstracted from the things themselves

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and by this the sense-knowledge is carried through to the sensible objects themselves; so likewise our intellect abstracts the similitude from the imaginations and by this representation its knowing, *in a certain sense*, is carried on to the imagination. Nevertheless this is of special interest; the similitude which is in the sense is abstracted from the *thing* as from its object and therefore the *thing itself* is directly known; but the similitude that is in the intellect is *not* abstracted from the *imagination* as from the *object* to be known but as from a means of cognising. . . . Wherefore our intellect does not go out to know the imagination from the similitude that it takes in but to know the *thing* with which the imagination is concerned." Our intellect of itself does not know the imagination as such.

That we may make no mistake about the meaning of imagination or phantasm as thus used, let us take the Doctor's description of this faculty in his third book of his Commentary "On the Soul" (by the Philosopher) where he exactly follows Aristotle's sentences on the same, using his very words. Space forbids me quoting the Stagirite, but after a lengthy exposition, he sums up: "Neither can imagination be ranked with the faculties like knowledge or intellect, which always judge truly: it, imagination, may also be false." Our Christian teacher's words are "As then Aristotle asserts, imagination is a certain motion. For as the sentient is moved by the sensibles, so, in imagining, one is moved by certain apparitions which are called phantasms." Again he points out the affinity of imagination to sensation because imagination cannot be brought about without sense but exists only in those things that have sense, *viz.* in *animals*. "Imagination is a motion made actual by sense." A notable characteristic is brought out in this sentence of Aristotle: "Thirdly there is the perception of the common attributes, that is, the concomitants of the things to which the special attributes belong: I mean, *e.g.*, motion and magnitude, and it is concerning them that sense is apt to be deceived."

I should like to draw the reader's attention to this latter peculiarity. In the de Verit. 9, 15 art. 2 the question is asked "Whether the distinction of powers in the soul arises from a diversity of objects." The Saint replies that "an action exercised by a bodily organ cannot go beyond a corporeal nature. But as something is found in bodily nature in which all bodies agree, something in which diverse bodies are dissimilar, it will be possible to apply one power allied to body, to all bodies as to what they have in common: such as the imaginative power according as all bodies are alike in the notion of quantity, shape, and so enclose not only natural things but mathematical." (Sum. Theol. 3a p. 9, 77). "The first arrangement of matter is dimensive quantity; whence Plato also maintained, the first differences of matter were the great and small. And because the first subject of everything is matter, it follows that all the other accidents (qualities) are referred to the subject by means of dimensive quantity."

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Here we reach the underlying univocal note spread through all imagination—the idea of material extension, the corporeal continuum. “The organ of the imaginative power is in the anterior part of the brain” (ii. Sent. D. 22 q. 2 art. 2). This exposé is neatly put together in Quodlibet viii, art. 4. “The sense and imagination never attain the knowledge of the nature of a thing but merely the accidents which stand around the thing; and so the similitudes that are in the sense or imagination do not represent its nature but only its accidents; just as the sense presents a man as to his accidentals; but the intellect knows the nature itself and the substance of the thing. Whence the intelligible similitude is of the *essence* itself and is somehow the *quiddity* itself and the nature of the thing as to its *natural existence* as it exists in things: so that all things which do not fall under sense and imagination, but solely under the intellect, are understood by this fact, that their essences or quiddities are in the intellect in a certain manner.”

The contrast between the act of imagining and the act of intellectual conception is already sharply drawn, but we must further pursue the vital difference before we can get the solution of their conjunction in man's consciousness. To do this we must keep in mind (we cannot be too attentive to this trait) the fundamental ground of thought in this Aristotelian System.

The act of intellectual understanding is not like other acts. It is not an action that passes out from the faculty to reach or attain its object. The act of knowing is a quality. And this quality is not an intermediary between the subject thinking and the object that is known. Rather is it their common act in the immanence of the mind itself. The object must be *one* with the mind before it can ever be known and even in order that it can be known. The act of the mind's vision opens out from subject and object so closely united, as from one only and same principle; the intellect in this moment does no constructing, it does not alter by its action what it assimilates, giving it unity for instance as Kant requires. It does not imply a relation of origin. Nor does it suffer any impression of a sensible kind. Sense-consciousness on the other hand does so necessarily. The sensation inasmuch as related to the sense organ is corrupted by too strong a sensible impression. “This,” our Doctor declares, in the Third Book on the Soul, “cannot happen to the intellect as it has no organ and so neither of itself or accidentally it is possible.” The root of the difference is this. Sensation is not brought about without the body, but the intellect is separate—immaterial. “From what has been said,” he continues, “there appears the error of those who held that the *intellect is the imaginative power* or any preparation in human nature arising from the bodily complexion. Now it must not be said either that the intellect is separate, as a distinct substance. This is quite impossible. Clearly this particular man thinks. Evidently

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this latter position is against the intention of the Philosopher (Aristotle). He is inquiring about a part of the Soul. For this reason Aristotle here points out that the intellect needs the sense and again that imagination differs from the intellect but it also depends on the sense. For no one thing known by us is beyond *sensible magnitudes* as though divided off from them as to their existence, in the way that sensibles are seen distinct from each other; the intelligible ideas of our mind are necessarily about sensible similitudes as to their existence, viz. the sensibles, no less those that are treated of by abstraction as the mathematical, than those natural objects which are habits and passions of the sensibles. . . .” Then he asks in what particular these latter differ from the intellect, viz. the knowing of *indivisible* objects, as these are not imaginations. And he concludes: “They are not without imaginations, nevertheless they are not these latter because imaginations are the similitudes of particular instances; but objects that are understood are universals, abstracted from individuating conditions; whence imaginations are of indivisible objects in potency and not in actuality.” There is a transposition of the mode of consciousness from the imaginative to the intellectual sphere—a total transposition; the intelligible object belongs to another condition of life, it is completely immaterial, universal, but it is not subsisting. The imagination's object is univocal through the whole field of the sensible universe. All sensibles are *extensa*, magnitudes. On the other hand the intellect's object is strictly analogical and takes in all reality, all modes of existence: God, angel, man. It is not tied down to the kinds and species of reality but radically opposed to such limitations. One and simple, it is equally essentially various—all phases of reality are intrinsic to it, none fall outside it. It is impossible to conceive this first illumination of the intellectual object without thinking, most confusedly indeed, of the members in which it actualises itself by a relation of a certain ratio. This unity and simplicity are the most tenuous cognisable. They express the minimum that is common to all existence and this minimum is essentially varied. “The intellect gazes at its object according to the common reason of ‘being’ because the Possible Intellect is that power by which all reality is so actualised. And so the Possible Intellect is not diversified by any difference of beings,” declares our Doctor in the Sum. Theol. I. p. 9. 79. a. 7. And he also explains why; for a grave reason, because it thus has a capacity that enables the Sovereign Good to elevate it to the Supernatural order itself. It is segregated from all materiality. We are in a world of infinity.

Now do these two faculties of cognising, so contrasted, give us a binocular glance of the object known? Two similar consciousnesses of one and the same individual? What St Thomas offers us is a world of particular, individual, co-ordinated accidents, seen by a faculty proportioned to and adapted to that world and a universe of *noimena*

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transcending space and time, seen by a faculty relieved of all material conditions. Both faculties are rooted in the one spiritual Soul; one the imaginative, subordinate to and the instrument of the higher—the intellectual. Two total causes, each complete and distinct in its own order and together so acting as to effect an intelligible similitude in the Possible Intellect of the thinker.

"The imaginations, because they are similitudes of individuals and exist in bodily organs, have not the same way of existing as the human intellect has and therefore cannot stamp themselves upon the Possible Intellect. But by virtue of the Active Intellect a certain resemblance (similitude) is effected by the conversion of the Active Intellect on the imagination and this resemblance is nothing else than the special representation of the 'nature only' of the objects. It is in this sense that the intelligible idea—similitude—is abstracted from the imagination: not that the same numerical form which was previously in the imagination afterwards finds itself in the possible intellect, in the same fashion that a body received into one place is carried to another" (Sum. Theol. 9. 85. art. 1. ad 3).

In man's unity there is a hierarchy of faculties. The higher perceives a world beyond the lower which also includes the lower in its own way. The senses even do not perceive the "natures" of the accidents; only the intellect does this. "Although the intellectual operation arises from the senses nevertheless in the thing apprehended by sense the mind knows many things which the sense cannot perceive" (Sum. Theol. 1. 9. 7⁸ art. 4).

The imaginative faculty cannot possibly be raised to the intelligible outlook. Can we find anything in the nature of the intellectual act that would enable it to descend to the lower level of the imaginative world in the manner Fr Raphael proposes in the words he quotes of St Thomas, viz, that the intellect "speculates the idea in the image"? Can it be shown that our Master uses the word "in" to suit this rendering? A few of the principal dogmas conversant with the form—the universal, the mental idea—give us his answer.

"Any form whatsoever—let it be ever so material and base, if it be put into an abstract condition, either as to its existence or according as it is known, remains one only in its resemblance" (de Spirit. Creat. a. 8c.). "Every form as such is universal" (de Verit. 9t. art. ii 6).

The intellect in its object shows us formal unity, the unity of being, a transcendental: quite a different aspect, noumenal. The imagination portrays numerical unity—the unity of the material *extensa*; it is about the singular instance of the type.

"It must be maintained that the one that is convertible with being does not add anything beyond being, but the *one* which is the principle of number adds something beyond: it pertains to the kind *quantity*" (Sum. Theol. 9. 11. 1 ad 1). "Intelligible forms got from things are assimilated by a certain abstraction from the things: whence they

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do not lead to an understanding of them as to that (the imagination) from which the abstraction is brought about but *only* to that which is abstracted. . . . They do not lead to a knowledge of the singular instances but *only* of *universals*" (de Anima 3. 20).

Even God Himself cannot see the singular by means of any universal idea. Some said that God knew singular things by universal causes as an astronomer knowing the universal motions of the heavens could predict all future eclipses. Now this is insufficient because the singular things are got from universal causes in such a way that however such forms and powers *are* joined up together, they are only made individual by individual matter. So that according to the aforesaid mode, God would not know the singular thing in its particularity. We must put the matter otherwise. . . . As God's active power extends not only to the *forms* from which the notion of universality is taken but also even to the *matter* it needs must be that the Science of God reaches even to the singulars that are made individuals by matter (Sum. Theol. 1. 14. 11 c; Qu. disp. De Anima art. 20 etc.).

This is precisely the difficulty of Idealistic Rationalism, on which Professor Stout so ably discourses in his latest work "Matter and Mind." The individual instance, this Socrates, can never be got by descending through the utmost "species specialissima" in the fashion of Scotus. No modern "concrete universal" can perform this feat. This is the cul de sac of Idealism. Kant in the Critique of Pure Reason equally affirms the impossibility. The individual can only be seized in the relation of a concept "to" an *empirical intuition of sensibility* (Amphibology of the concept of Reflexion—Trans. Analysis—Appendix).

Kant remarks in the dissertation of 1770 that our concepts are rather "abstracting" than abstracted. They are regulators of our thought not of the objects of our thought. According to Kant the understanding has no singular object: its function is to give universality and necessity to the "given" sensible—to create spontaneously universality in the particular sensible phenomena. But, he adds, the "universality of the concept, even of the pure concept, does not extend in objective value beyond the field of the given sensibles, its necessary matter." The *categorical* unity rests then essentially relative to the *quantity*. And the objective unity of our understanding is none other than the reality of the principle of number: the spontaneity of our intelligence is a pure form of synthesis. Phenomenal, never noumenal, it never attains the "ens" of St Thomas. It remains phenomenal in this system.

The individual is a "limit" for our abstractive thinking. There is no science strictly speaking of this man Socrates, nor of any particular instance of the kinds of things. The idea of Socrates—his humanity—is capable of multiplicity as to its attribution: the individual Socrates is a numerical unit, unique, and this uniqueness is presented by the

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existence—"hoc ens." And this being is a true thing—"Verum." It is *this* object of understanding. He cites the text of St Augustine (already used by William of Mare) in the *de Civit. Dei* xxii 20, P.L. xli col. 800. "Euseus has in his mind a servant receiving a gift, he has then an intellectual knowledge of a singular reality." Pure Augustinianism! Continuing, he urges that when several powers are in a ratio the one to the other, all that the inferior power does, the higher can do equally and better. But the sense knows the singular, likewise the imagination. Then the intellect should have the power too of knowing the singular. This argument is clinched by a statement of Boethius (*de Cons. Philos.* 5 Prose xiv).

The opposite teaching is suspect—"vergat in errorem." He then adds that the manner of seeing through which the intellect knows singular things is difficult. This remark introduces two views on the disputed point. The first is easily verified, since it is a literal quotation of the greater part of the body of Art. 5. 9. 10 of the Saint's *de Veritate*. And the solution of this, which he cannot be accused of ignoring, does not satisfy the Franciscan Master. This way of putting it, he says, does not seem quite intelligible to many minds. The chief difficulty which he finds is peculiar to his own personal conception of the rôle of the imagination, which he wrongly thinks can be made intelligible actually, *in se*, by the fact of the Active Intellect. A second solution proposed by others does not satisfy the Cardinal either. He does not believe it is possible to admit the knowledge of the universal and of the singular by the one only and same intelligible similitude. He is probably alluding to Richard of Middleton. It is the latter's position in *11 Sent. D.* 24 a 3. 9. 4 (Brescia 1597). "Universale non differt re a Singularibus." Richard declares, "unum re bene est plura secundum rationem." Vital du Four is very much to our purpose, because although he comes near to the Dominican in his expressions he throws over, quite explicitly, St Thomas's solution in the Article (P. 1. 9. 86 art. 1 *Sum. Theol.*), after giving us an exact exposé of this same article. Vital du Four maintains the direct knowledge of the material singular thing by the mind. With the Cardinal and against Richard he distinguishes the universal similitude which enables us to obtain the universal, from and over against the particular resemblance which gives us emprise over the singular—the one doing it in one manner, the other in another; but he holds, with Richard of Middleton, that the intelligence reaches out to the actual existence of particular sensible objects and further with regard to the intuition of sensible realities Vital strongly and very aptly insists on the intermediary rôle of sensible cognition. The Dominican adversary of the time seems to think lightly of William of Mare's attack and replies with a touch of irony "how the intellect knows the quiddity of the material thing abstracted from its material conditions and consequently the universal itself—*per se* and directly, and material

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singulars indirectly," and that these objections are *derisory* is patent. Previously the Black Friar showed a certain irritability in his exposition of the Master Thomas. Frater Thomas plainly teaches the truth about the understanding in the matter of singular things in 9. 86 art. 1. "If they *could* understand it after careful inspection, they would not prattle so against him as from perchance a so blind acquaintance."

To return to Fr Raphael Williams. What then is meant by the phrase "intellectus inspicit in phantasma?" Quite evidently our Doctor does not mean in the sensible spatialised imagination. He forcibly denies this sense in his own answer to the objection in art. 6. 9. 10 of his *de Veritate*. The objector of the seventh objection holds that if the mind got its knowledge from the sensibles this could only happen if the similitude thus accepted moved the possible intellect. Now such a resemblance could not possibly move the possible intellect, because it does not move itself in the imagination, which is already actual. So existing therein it is never really intelligible but merely in potency. Likewise as existing in the active intellect it does not move the possible intellect. This intellect (the active) is never receptive to a similitude; otherwise it would not differ from the possible intellect, similarly neither could it have this existence in the possible intellect because a form already inhering in a subject does not move it but is somehow at rest in it; nor again could it exist of itself; intelligibles and resemblances are not substances but in the genus accident, as Avicenna teaches in his metaphysics (Book iii c. 8); therefore our mind can in no wise take in knowledge from sensible things. The reply is, that in its reception by which the possible intellect receives the similitudes of things *from* the imaginations, the imaginations are as the secondary and instrumental agent; the active intellect is the principal and first agent; so that the effect of the action is left in the possible intellect following on both conditions and not as to the condition of one merely. Whence the possible intellect takes up the forms as actually intelligible in virtue of the active intellect, but as resemblances of definite things from the cognising of the imaginations and thus the intelligible forms in actuality are *not* existing of themselves, *nor* are they in the imagination *nor* again in the active intellect but only in the possible intellect. Only in the intellectual act. There is no compounding or confusion of the mind and imagination here. Take objection five of the previous article. It runs as follows: "What an inferior power can do, so also can a higher," according to Boethius. Now the sensitive powers (imagination included) which are inferior to the mind know singulars. Therefore the mind knows these much better. "Yes," is the response, "a superior power can do what an inferior can but not in the same fashion . . ." and so the mind can conceive those things which the sense perceives but in a higher way—the sense as to their material conditions and exterior accidents; but the intellect penetrates to the intimate nature

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of the idea which is in the individuals themselves." This is true, because as he lays down in the body of article 6, "things that are outside the soul are intelligible in potency." What he calls in his Commentary on Aristotle's Physics "the material universal. . . Humanity is something in the Individual Socrates. . . The intellect gets to the bare quiddity. . . by separating it from *all* material conditions and. . . from the materials which sense apprehends the mind is led on to something beyond" (de Verit. 10. art. 6).

It would be a sheer contradiction for the quiddity to be seen *in* the material conditions. And remember, as the Saint declares previously: "The mind seizes the thing's quiddity and does not gaze at the imagination." The "in" then means in the condition, sine qua non, (inspici) of the assimilation of the quiddity; not an object but as a means of attaining it. Closely allied with this interpretation of the mind's working is the corollary that our thought is not intuitive. Intuitive I mean in the sense that Plato or, better still, Descartes, uses the term. In Plato's system the ideas are there in all their completeness and individuality to be directly contemplated; there is no difference, as St Thomas interprets him, between the form and its participation by the intellect—a full and open gaze: "all sciences are of ideas which are intelligible in actuality. . . we do not understand by abstracting but rather by a participation of the separated ideas" (he refers to Aristotle's criticism in the 12th Metaph.). "And because Plato did not consider what we have said about the double mode of abstraction, all the things that we have maintained to have been abstracted by the mind he asserted to be abstracted as to their existence" (Sum. Theol. 1 p. 85, 1 ad 2.). Descartes is rigorously committed to a clear idea of the object because it is of the mind itself. The mind directly attains not only ideas but the soul's individuality. St Thomas has also a doctrine of intuition which he describes as a knowledge "per essentiam" and which he ascribes to God and the angelic mind. The angel sees himself immediately. Again in the beatific vision this way of knowing is called "per essentiam"; but he never uses intuition in this sense of a man's knowing. As Père Rolland-Gosselin, O.P. has so well brought out in his article "St Thomas and Intuition" in the second volume of "Philosophia Perennis" the Saint never uses the word intuition in the technical modern fashion. In the Commentary on the Sentences (1 Sent. D. iii q. iv. 1. 5) we find him saying that "to understand means nothing else than a simple vision (intuition) of the mind on that which is intelligibly present to it. But as knowing only means an intuition, which is nothing else than the presence of the intelligible to the mind in *any degree*, so the soul always understands itself and God *indeterminately*." This act he usually names and, more precisely, *scientia visionis*. "We must attend to the fact that our intellect proceeds from potency to act. Now everything that proceeds thus comes rather to an incomplete act which holds the mean between potency and act rather than to a perfect

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act. But the perfect act at which the intellect arrives is the perfect science which makes things known in a distinct and perfect manner, and the incomplete act is the imperfect science which gives us indistinctly and in a confused way a knowledge of things. For what one knows thus is conceived only in part both in act and somehow in potency. This is why Aristotle says in the first book of the Physics (text 3) that first, immediately, we have merely a confused knowledge and certitude of things, and that later we know them in *distinguishing* their principles and their elements. Evidently to know an object which contains several things, is to know it confusedly, as one has not the knowledge of all the particular things which it encloses. . . . as to know an animal indistinctly, is to know 'animal' merely; to know it distinctly, is to know 'animal' in so far as it is rational or irrational: which is to know the man or the lion. Anteriority occurs then to our mind to know animal, then to know man. . . . But following either sense or intellect the knowledge of that which is more general is anterior to that which is less. . . . We first know a man by a certain indistinct confused cognition before we can distinguish all the parts pertaining to the notion of man" (Sum. Theol. 1. p. q. 85 art. 3 with answers). The human intellective soul is described "as possessing an intellectual power by participation, a sign of which is that it is not wholly intellective but only as to a certain part. For it comes to an understanding of the truth by a kind of discourse and by motion, by arguing. It has imperfect intelligence: on the one hand because it does not know everything, and on the other because about those objects that it knows it proceeds from potency to act" (Sum. Theol. 1 p. 12 a. 4.). "In so much as it proceeds towards particular things so much the more does it chase the infinite" (Prior Analyt. 1 Bk. 1, Tract xiv.).

For as the sense from which our cognition begins is engaged about the exterior accidents of a thing, which of themselves are sensibles, such as colour, smell, and the like, our intellect can hardly come to the interior idea by the help of these exterior qualities, even regarding those things whose accidents are perfectly comprehended by sense. Much less then can it attain to a comprehension of the natures of those things of which only a few accidents can by sense be sized up although an effect is got by certain ones falling short (Contra Gentes, Liber iv c. 1 prooemium).

We are far from an open view—far from a clear idea in the Cartesian modern sense of intuiting. I will end this already too lengthy excursion into St Thomas's view as contrasted with that of Fr Raphael Williams by a passage from the late Professor Adamson's work on Aristotle, which I feel sure would be endorsed by our common Catholic Doctor. "The other view regards syllogism as expressing formally, or in respect to its typical manifestation, what is essential in the real process of knowing. Now according to Aristotle that process of knowing is

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always the complex act in which a universal is apprehended as determining the character of the particulars in and through which it is realised. Explicitly stated the act of knowledge is *always* syllogistic in its structure; and therefore whatever be the nature of the matter within which our thinking moves, whether that matter be probable or necessary, the general structure will be the same and the probability of the premises in dialectical reasoning on this very account does not affect the reasoning itself. We proceed to reason about what is merely probable on the assumption that it contains the truth. Our conclusion is drawn as necessary; but in so far as the hypothesis does not correspond with fact our conclusion likewise requires qualification" (Development of Greek Philosophy, p. 187).

Yours, etc.,

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Dom Raphael writes:—

One part of my article was written to show the uselessness of dialectic dispute as a means of arriving at truth. In view of that I certainly cannot allow myself to be caught up into such a dispute about that very article, even though I have a high respect for Mr Raby's learning. One or two remarks however I feel called upon to make in self-justification.

The greater part of Mr Raby's letter is taken up with proving that in the opinion of St Thomas the direct object of the intellect cannot be the individual reality. I therefore must have been wrong in asserting the opposite. My reply to this can be very brief, I did not assert it. I did not even think it. On the contrary, ever since I cut my philosophic teeth, I have been convinced of the truth of St Thomas's doctrine that the direct object of the intellect is never the individual reality.

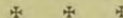
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We must also express our sympathy with Dom Philip Egerton in the loss of his brother, Rear-Admiral Wilfrid Egerton, C.M.G., who died on July 18th, after a short illness. He was fifty years of age, and had only just laid down the command of the *Queen Elizabeth* on the Mediterranean Station. Readers of the *JOURNAL* will remember an article he contributed a year ago on Sancta Sophia at Constantinople. May he rest in peace!



EDWARD F. C. FORSTER's death came as a shock to his friends. It is true that he had been ailing for some time and, indeed, two years ago it would have been scarcely a surprise to those who knew him to have learnt that the end had come. But, of late, he seemed to be getting the better of his ailments and his general condition gave hope of a longer span of life for him. The fact is that his constitution was undermined. It was only his courageous facing of difficulties, his determination to work till the very last ounce of his energies was expended, and his manly minimising of his impaired powers that enabled him to keep up a brave front to the very end. He himself had an inkling that something serious was wrong with him. To the congratulations of his friends on his improved appearance he listened quietly and he was grateful for the kindness behind the congratulations; but he confessed that he did not feel well and that he was prepared for the worst. In this spirit he met his last illness, and death did not come to him with tragic suddenness.

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Edward Forster—his friends all knew him as Tim, a name given to him, it is said, by his father—was a Yorkshireman born and bred. His home was at Driffield, where he spent practically the whole of his life. He came to school at Ampleforth at the age of thirteen, and from the first moment of his arrival he imbibed that deep affection for his Alma Mater that remained with him to the end and was a most marked feature of his whole career. Already in those early days he had a bright and cheerful nature, enjoying life to the full, making the best of the somewhat Spartan régime of those times, a trusty friend to all, both masters and boys. After leaving school he joined the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, working for a time in London and then returning to his beloved Yorkshire, where, ultimately, he became the manager of the Hull Office of the Company. He was eminently fitted for the work. His open straightforward manner, his bonhomie, his gifts as a raconteur, which he had inherited from his father, made him a well-known figure in Yorkshire circles and gained him the esteem and respect of a large body of friends. His personality, his business acumen, his unflinching energy, were the means of bringing to the firm a host of clients. He served the Company well. This, his chief work, did not, however, exhaust his energies. He worked hard for the Conservative cause in the district, he was a member of the Driffield Urban District Council for a number of years, serving some time as Chairman, and he was President of the local Catenians. By Amplefordians he will be chiefly remembered as a most successful Treasurer of the Old Boys' Society. It is due mainly to him that the Society is in its present flourishing condition. Thanks to his activity, the boys of the School have at their disposal two leaving scholarships to the University and a third is well on the way to being established. Any good work that was on hand could always claim his sympathy, and his active co-operation to ensure its success. At a gala, a concert, a sports festival, a sale of work, Tim was the prominent figure, charming the money out of the closest pockets and helping to spread happiness and cheerfulness amidst the gathering. Work for the Church particularly appealed to him. His religion was his choicest possession, his faith was beautifully simple, his piety

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deep and unaffected. Especially was he proud of being made a confrater of the Abbey, and in his coffin, by his own request, he wore the habit of the Order.

His last visit to the Abbey was to assist at the celebration of All Monks, and he attended Mass and Benediction on that day, the 13th. A visit to Helmsley in the afternoon on business affairs was more than his strength would allow. In the evening he complained of pain and on the following day was compelled to stay in bed. During the night of Saturday, the 14th, he had a heart attack but quickly recovered and with his usual thought for others protested against sending for the doctor. On Sunday morning he received Holy Communion and talked cheerfully to the Infirmarian when he paid his morning visit. Shortly after breakfast he suddenly became worse and relapsed into unconsciousness. The last rites were administered and towards the end of the prayers for the dying, he calmly breathed his last.

Unfortunately it was not possible to get into touch with his family before the final seizure, and Mrs. Forster and her son, Edward, arrived too late to see him alive. At their request his body was laid to rest in the monastic cemetery on the hill-side on Tuesday, November 17th. Father Abbot sang a Pontifical Requiem and spoke a few words of appreciation to the large body of sorrowing relatives and friends who had gathered to pay their respects to the dead on his last journey on earth.

To his wife and children we offer our deepest sympathy on their irreparable loss. May he rest in peace!

* * *

We offer our congratulations to the following, who were ordained by Bishop Vaughan on July 19th:—Priests: DD. George Forbes and Chad Bourke; Deacons: DD. David Ogilvie Forbes, Terence Wright and Edmund Fitzsimons; Subdeacons: DD. Gerard Sitwell, Henry King, Paschal Harrison, Columba Cary Elwes. On the same day Dom Francis Geldart was ordained priest by Bishop Cowgill at Leeds.

* * *

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DURING the summer, retreats were given in various parts of the country by DD. Placid Dolan, Lawrence Buggins, Dominic Willson, Dunstan Pozzi, Herbert Byrne, Stephen Marwood and Sylvester Fryer.

* * *
ON September 20th Fr Abbot received the temporary vows of eight novices, and on the following day gave the habit to ten postulants. The next day DD. Ninian Romanes, Richard Wright and Edward Croft made their solemn Profession.

* * *
DOM DOMINIC ALLEN, who was placed in the second class of the Honours School of Theology at Oxford last July, has gone to S. Anselmo's, in Rome, for a five years' course in Theology.

* * *
DOM PAULINUS MASSEY, in addition to his third class in Finals, was given a B.Sc. for his thesis on "The Action of Nitric Acid on Polycyclic Indole Derivatives." A copy of this thesis, which appeared in the Journal of the Chemical Society last August, has reached us, and to those of our readers who are capable of recognising such a substance as 11-nitro-10-hydroxy-9-benzoylhexahydrocarbazole we heartily and without prejudice recommend it.

* * *
ON Sunday, July 26th, centenary celebrations were held at Knaresborough, the present church in Bondend having had its foundations laid in 1831, some two years after Catholic Emancipation.

For forty years previous to this the remnant of adherents to the old faith had met for divine worship in the upper chamber of a large house, once a factory, still standing in Union Street, Briggate. Before that again for another forty years the priests generally lived at Follifoot or about Calcot; but it was the domestic chapel in Plompton Castle that carried the Catholic succession back through dim years of oppression to the first days of the reign of Elizabeth.

The new St Mary's in Bondend was a substantial stone building of no architectural pretensions, with a non-committal exterior that could easily pass for a Nonconformist chapel of the period, and with no distinctively Catholic emblems. It

Notes

remains an interesting survival of the nondescript style of the period—a light, cheerful, roomy hall without intruding columns or arches to impede the view of the altar. Later developments, if unable to change its character, have at least imparted a more Catholic air to the place—the canopied altar, some good pictures, the chapel of St Robert, and on the exterior, the War shrine crucifix, the narthex, and the statue of the Divine Mother and Child. The self-denying zeal of a succession of good pastors, together with faithful co-operation from their people, have provided the parish with an up-to-date school and a commodious priests' house; and though later developments have cut off the wealthier portions of its original bounds the present centenary finds St Mary's well equipped, unburdened by debt and with a hopeful future that a hundred years ago would have seemed Utopian.

* * *
We offer our felicitations to the parish and to its incumbent, the Abbot of York, who sang Pontifical Mass on the occasion of the celebrations with the assistance of a choir of his brethren from Ampleforth.

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The Christian Life and the Spiritual Life. From the French of Père V. E. Masson, O.P. (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d. net.

This is Volume XVI of the "Catholic Library of Religious Knowledge" which the enterprising—and sanguine—publisher proposes to give us, to the number of 100 volumes. We have perused the book carefully and would venture to recommend it to any reader who desires to have, in short compass, a comprehensive account of the spiritual life. The author is a Dominican, and his exposition is guided throughout by the teaching of St Thomas, which is very much to its advantage. On certain controverted points of spiritual theory he takes what may be called the Dominican view; but the reader who does not care for that view will not be offended by the author's moderate statement of it, while the ordinary person will have the comfort of knowing that he is in the hands of a very substantial tradition. The book is not a bare outline of the spiritual life, nor a mere description of its rather complicated machinery, for the author mingles instruction with his exposition, and is quietly but effectively inspiring. If the perusal of his first chapters might suggest the professorial and the academic, that impression would not survive the chapters of his Second Part. In particular it would not survive his chapter on our Blessed Lady, a chapter which should satisfy our Lady's devoutest client. Honesty compels us to admit that we did not care for the whole of this chapter, nor again did we care for its order in the sequence of chapters, an order which suggests that Our Lady takes precedence of the Holy Spirit. But of course, in spite of appearances, Père Masson is not guilty of any bad theology, and the worst that we can say of him is that he is fully abreast of the movement of Catholic piety. So we criticise him at our peril. On the whole we venture to say that this is an eminently reasonable book, in which the theory and practice of the spiritual life are set forth in a plain and orderly manner, and in accordance with the central Catholic tradition. We like it and recommend it.

Except for a very few minor blemishes, the translation is good and makes the book entirely accessible to the English reader. One odd circumstance—which is certainly an error—perhaps deserves mention here: this Dominican book, translated also by a Dominican, appears with the approbation of the Censor and President of the English Benedictines.

The Papacy. From the French of F. Mourret. (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d. net.

This is Volume XIX of the series mentioned in the previous review. The present volume, in little over 200 pages, surveys the history, character and achievements of the Papacy. The programme is obviously

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an ambitious one, and the reader will not expect this manual to be anything like a complete account of its subject. We think that the author, having undertaken an almost superhuman task, has acquitted himself very creditably in the circumstances. The historical survey, though very summary, seems to us well done, and there is some useful exposition of the nature of the Papacy. In general, perhaps, the tone inclines too much to panegyric; we should have preferred a more objective statement and a more precise documentation.

Several particular points might be raised by a critic; we mention only three. The author appears to us to exaggerate the recognition actually accorded to the Papacy in the earliest period. When he comes to speak of the Conciliar Movement, he reduces the functions of General Councils to nil. On the other hand, he denies that the Deposing Power is "an inherent right of Pontifical sovereignty," although Popes have in fact gone so far as "to free the subjects from their allegiance to loyalty."

Let the reader note the quality of that last piece of English and he will understand what he is to expect from the translation. Indeed, the thing which has impressed us most about this volume is the carelessness—and worse—of the translation. We could give a long list of blunders and incomprehensibilities. The work has been poorly done, so poorly as greatly to impair the value of what is otherwise a useful book.

J.M.

A Simple Method of raising the Soul to Contemplation. By François Malaval. Translated by Lucy Menzies, with an introduction by Evelyn Underhill. (J. M. Dent & Sons) 7s. 6d. net.

This is the first English translation—and a good one—of the *Pratique facile pour élever l'Âme à la Contemplation* of a devout gentleman of Marseilles, who, being blind practically from birth and precluded from an ecclesiastical career, devoted his long life (1627—1719) to the study of theology and to the practice of contemplative prayer. In course of time François Malaval became well-known to a wide circle of devout people and attained to the position of a recognised spiritual guide. The seventeenth century in France was especially interested in mystical matters and accorded a ready hearing to anyone who had a message to impart concerning the ways of prayer. Our author entered the arena with "simplification" as his motto, and offered his readers—first in 1664, and more fully in 1669—what may fairly be called a short cut to contemplation. What is that short cut? It may be summarised in two brief rules: (1) "Desire nothing but God in all things"; (2) "Be always in the presence of God." For, to François Malaval, "contemplation is nothing but a regard fixed on God present." He would therefore simplify the spiritual life and reduce its multiplicity to a single act of the will, an act of loving attention to God.

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The First Treatise (1664) is dedicated to Cardinal Bona, who was the author's special friend, and has the formal approbation of two doctors of the Faculty of Paris; the Second Treatise (1666) is similarly approved. And indeed the teaching of the two treatises can certainly be interpreted in a perfectly orthodox manner, provided the reader gives due weight to the author's reservations and presupposes also a proper background of standard Christian asceticism. But a careless reader, or an ignorant one, might easily be misled by him, and pursuing his "one act" neglect a considerable part of his Christian duty. M. Malaval's teaching was, in fact, for an *élite* and not for the generality.

Unfortunately for him, however, and for his book, the seventeenth century in its latter half saw the rise of Quietism. Molinos published his *Spiritual Guide* in 1675, and Madame Guyon her *Short Method* in 1685. It would be quite unfair to M. Malaval to class him with these writers and to accuse him of full-blooded Quietism. But undoubtedly there are points of similarity, and undoubtedly—when such error was rife—Malaval's book was not a safe guide for the uninstructed. Molinos was condemned in 1687, Madame Guyon imprisoned in 1688, and Malaval's book—in an Italian version—put on the Index in the April of that same year. And there, in the list of forbidden books, his work remains to this day.

For the Catholic reader that will be enough; he will not feel any desire to question the judgment of the Church. We have already expressed the opinion that Malaval's teaching, however orthodox in itself, was capable of being misunderstood and abused. We would add that we are not happy about his manner. He has something of the air of a quack venting an infallible nostrum; and then, when faced with some hostile criticism, evincing a querulousness and an irritation which one does not expect from a contemplative teacher.

J.M.

English Writings of Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole. Edited by Hope Emily Allen. (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1931) 7s. 6d.

Miss Allen has done a great service to students of Middle English literature and to those who are interested in the spiritual writings of the Middle Ages by bringing out this small edition of the English writings of Richard Rolle.

In a handy volume she gives us selections from all the English works certainly to be attributed to Rolle except two, the *Commentary on the Ten Commandments*, and *The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit*. The three important epistles, *Ego Dormio*, *The Commandment*, and *The Form of Living* are given in full. In addition to a General Introduction and Notes each piece is preceded by a short special introduction setting out the main facts as to date and authorship that are known about it.

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Miss Allen tells us that this book is the pendant to her large volume published by the Modern Language Association of America as their Monograph No. III (*Writings ascribed to Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole, and Materials for his Biography*, New York and London, 1927). Inevitably there are many points raised in the smaller volume which can only be elucidated by reference to the larger one.

In the Introduction (p. xx) Miss Allen refers to Rolle's probable stay at the Sorbonne. This was a point which seemed to call for further comment, as on its acceptance or interpretation depend two widely different views of Rolle's life.

The commoner view, that of Horstmann, accepts the Life given in the Nocturn lessons of the Office prepared in expectation of Rolle's canonization as an unquestioned authority. The central feature of this Life is that he left Oxford and became a hermit at the age of eighteen. There is no mention of the Sorbonne.

As opposed to this view Dom Noetinger (in 1928) brought forward evidence to show that Rolle had spent some time at the Sorbonne. Dom Noetinger supposed that this was immediately after he left Oxford; in other words, that having completed the Arts course at Oxford he went to the Sorbonne, and there studied theology. In all probability he was ordained there, and possibly he became a Fellow (see *Ascribed Writings*, pp. 490 ff). He became a hermit at some period subsequent to this.

Miss Allen adopts a compromise between these two theories which is not wholly satisfactory. She is willing to admit that he spent some time at the Sorbonne, but would limit this to a period of about eighteen months within a year or so of the time when he became a hermit (about 1320) and when he was passing through his most vivid mystical experiences (*Ascribed Writings*, p. 494). She considers it possible that he visited the Sorbonne again about 1326, perhaps fleeing from persecution in England.

This is substantially to accept Horstmann's view, while at the same time finding a place for his stay at the Sorbonne. But the considerable theological learning in his works makes it much more likely that he did a full course of theological studies. While if we suppose that he was a man of twenty-six or twenty-seven, a priest, and possibly a Master or Doctor, when he became a hermit, the inherent improbabilities of the story as given in the Office are much less. Admittedly this might prove difficult to reconcile with some of our present views about the dates of his works. Though it is well to remember that the evidence that the *Judica*, for example, was written before 1322 is slender (*Ascribed Writings*, p. 449).

Anything like a definitive life of Richard Rolle has yet to be written. Whoever undertakes the task will owe an immeasurable debt to Miss Allen's great work on the materials, but the digestion of so great

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a mass into coherent form will be no easy matter. In the meantime all interested in Rolle will be grateful for the present volume, and students of English literature will be especially grateful for having Rolle's English works presented to them in their original form.

F.G.S.

The Franciscan Adventure. A study in the First Hundred Years of the Order of St Francis of Assisi. By Vida Dutton Scudder. (J. M. Dent & Sons) 15s. net.

This reviewer has long been grateful to Miss Vida D. Scudder for her excellent *Letters of St Catherine of Siena* (Dent, 1905). In that book Miss Scudder applied her scholarship and her literary gifts to a patient interpretation of her subject, subduing herself to her work and intruding no alien matter. The result was an attractive and genuinely spiritual book, in which St Catherine herself spoke to us in excellent English and with the minimum of editorial interference. Far other, it seems to us, is the treatment which Miss Scudder as historian has accorded to the first century of Franciscanism. So far as literature and sources go, Miss Scudder is evidently well-equipped for her task and she tells her story in an able and interesting manner; but she does not approach it without certain preoccupations, and she is not content to give the reader an objective picture of the historical scene. For her mind is full of distraction of something else, of something which however important in itself is not really germane to the matter, she is worried by the urgent social and economic problems of our own day, and she judges everything—Franciscanism, the Church, Christianity itself—by an economic standard. She is a non-Catholic Christian with an uncertain doctrinal outlook, but with some very positive social views. Perhaps it would be a fair description to say that her outlook is not so much religious as humanitarian; or rather, that she regards social service as the primary function of religion. Now that is not a Catholic position, and a writer who starts from it in order to interpret that eminently Catholic thing, a Religious Order, is obviously riding for a fall. And that in brief is what is wrong with this book. We respect Miss Scudder's sincere and outspoken social views; but it seems to us that they spoil her history, for they are no real key to the understanding of Franciscanism. More than that, they lead the author to express herself not infrequently in an intemperate and unbalanced fashion which does her great discredit. But we prefer not to judge her harshly. She has been the victim of her generous sentiments, and her book is an example of what can be achieved by a passionate zeal divorced from understanding and judgment.

There are two particular points to which we should like to draw attention. The first is that Miss Scudder's picture of Franciscanism is vitiated further by another factor, viz. the predilection—which she shares with non-Catholic writers generally—for partisan sources

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of doubtful value. The intemperate criticisms of an extravagant "spiritual" get a better hearing than the moderate central teaching of St Bonaventure. In the acute controversies that have raged over the Franciscan Rule and its observance, involving questions of the greatest difficulty and of the most immediate ecclesiastical importance, Miss Scudder sides with the extremists and against the Church. It is greatly daring of her so to do. Moreover, she is so interested in these controversies and their economic import, that she gives a very inadequate picture of the general Franciscan achievement.

Our second point is of the nature of a personal complaint, for we have to accuse Miss Scudder of a number of unfair references to monks in general and to Benedictines in particular. We recognise, of course, that it is common form, in a history of the rise of the Friars, to paint their zeal against a background of monkish laxity. Even a Chesterton cannot write a life of St Francis without giving the impression that true Christian piety emerged only with his advent. Shades of St Bernard! So Miss Scudder is in very good and very numerous company. But we very much doubt whether she is really competent to judge the monks so summarily. She cites (p. 124) the old verses regarding the Orders:

Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat,
Oppida Franciscus, celebres Dominicus urbes.

On these verses she makes the astonishing comment: "It is certainly true that the followers of Bernard loved the valleys, as at Cluny, the Benedictines the mountains, as at the Grande Chartreuse, while the Franciscans loved the cities." Is Miss Scudder competent to criticise monasticism?

J.M.

The Golden Thurble. Poems by Wilfred Rowland Childe. (Cecil Palmer) 5s.

Mr Childe's latest volume of verse marks no new departure in his work. He is not stirred by winds of fashion. Nearly twenty years ago he found his vocation, and he has been content to labour in it patiently and quietly ever since. A *conversus*, turning away without regret from the market place and the tinsel in its stalls, he has found his peace in the tabernacles, *quam dilecta*, of Catholic devotion and his peace in imitation and conscious archaism, but in sympathy and consonance of aim. The sprays of illuminated initials, the close worked lustre of enamelled shrines, or the stitched stiff splendour of *opus anglicanum* are the symbols of his work. Like these he conventionalises the forms of leaf and flower, and sets the colours of strange transcendences side by side, because only thus can he set down the transcendences of his theme. It is otiose to complain of such a craftsman for practising

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that, his craft, and not another. The grave and passionate reason of the Romanesque is not his, and ivory with its reticence he leaves to others. What is to be praised is the success of these methods of his applied to his own chosen materials, to alabaster and amber curiously wrought into reliquaries and fragile caskets.

Not since the fifteenth century has there been the colour of his skies in verse, when

The swallows from their houses in the eaves
Dart in the evening's cool and swiftly fly
To all four corners of the fading sky.

or
The doves are flying like white-winged souls
Through heavens of rose and amber, gold and pearl.

The flowers crowd on the close wrought page, and butterflies with blue pearl-dusted wings go lightly across them. Woodsorrel and Maid Stitchwort, Veronica and the pale cerulean Harebell, the Alleluia of the Sunflowers and slim spires of the golden Agrimony are woven for a border. Fitly in such shot and blossomed tapestry unfolds the story of Saint Abgar, who was healed by the Mandylion, or the Meditation in Carmel sets forth the inexhaustible theme of Her beauty, who is

as a mountain of ambrosial cedars
And as a countless concourse of fair doves.

All these symbols are wrought into prayer and vision in "The Peacocks among the Graves" where

The great trees stood like clouds becalmed
Round Our Lady's church at Hildenby
At the green proud heart of Northern England,
Girdled with the pureness of long fields,
And the rich wheat bronzing unto harvest.
Underneath the shields upon the tower
Went the peacocks blazing like Archangels;
In the church the alabaster princes
Slept with crossed feet and cold closed eyes;
In the churchyard slept the rustic elders
Folded to the breasts of Hildenby;
And my heart cried out upon Our Lady:
"O thou calm Queen of the island people
Pray for us unto thy Son Our Lord,
Pray for England's princes and her people."

X.X.

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The Truth of Christianity. By Lt.-Col. W. H. Turton. (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.) 2s.

Although written by a non-Catholic, this book should be read and studied thoroughly by all Catholics who are interested in Apologetics. The author begins with the necessity for a Creator and the proofs for the existence of God, leads us through the possibility of revelation to the truth of the Jewish religion, and finally to his conclusion that the truth of the Christian religion is extremely probable. Throughout the book he touches on the kindred subjects of anthropology and archaeology, avoiding none of the difficulties involved, and arriving in most instances at a satisfactory conclusion. In the fundamental problems discussed here, this book needs very little supplementing.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(To be reviewed in our next issue).

Polytheism and Fetishism. By the Rev. M. Briault, C.S.Sp. (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

A Sheed & Ward Anthology. (Sheed & Ward) 5s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Beaumont Review, Oscotian, Sedburghian, R.M.C. Magazine and Record, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Coathamian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Novo, Priorian, Placidian, Denstonian, Dunsburnian, Ushaw Magazine, Stonyhurst Magazine, Cottonian, Edmundian, Georgian, Ralcliffian, and The Downsides Review.*

SCHOOL NOTES

The School Officials this term have been :

Head Monitor	J. C. Lockwood
School Monitors	P. H. J. Croft, F. D. Stanton, A. J. Morris, J. R. Bean, E. F. Ryan, C. W. J. Crocker, D. N. Kendall, J. F. Barton, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Waddilove, C. F. Grieve, T. H. Mee-Power, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart.
Captain of Games	C. F. Grieve
Games Committee	J. R. Bean, A. J. Morris, E. Y. Dobson
Master of Beagles	C. J. Maxwell-Stuart
Field Master	J. C. Lockwood
Hunt Committee	P. H. J. Croft, B. C. Mawson, J. P. Ryan
Whipper-in	J. P. Ryan
Captain of Boxing	C. W. Hime

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The following boys left the School in July :

P. Ainscough, J. R. Blaikie, M. Blair-McGuffie, J. W. Buxton, A. H. Cardwell, A. D. Cassidy, R. P. Cave, D. H. Clarke, P. A. Dawes, C. L. Forbes, F. H. V. Fowke, T. C. Gray, B. J. Hayes, H. R. Hodgkinson, G. St L. King, H. B. King, O. P. Lambert, R. P. Leeming, C. E. Macdonald, W. B. Murray, T. P. McKelvey, V. S. McNally, I. S. Nevill, I. H. Ogilvie, M. S. E. Petre, B. Rabnett, J. R. Radcliffe, R. H. Riddell, P. J. Scott, S. J. Scott, J. R. Stanton, S. Tempest, M. D. Thunder, M. S. Vanheems, E. R. Waugh, R. R. Witham, C. E. Wolseley.

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The following boys came to the School in September :

P. S. L. Sitwell, P. W. S. Gubbins, D. H. Munro, F. J. Riddell, T. P. Fooks, D. K. Wells, G. P. de Guingand, R. S. Richmond, H. E. J. Dorner, W. J. Craigen, J. S. Stuart-Douglas, C. O'M. Dunman, E. H. Webb, A. Dewsnap, A. J. Redfern, M. C. Bodley, Lord Rhidian Crichton-Stuart, M. F. Sedgwick, J. F. H. Kearney, H. C. Mounsey, J. V. Sippé, D. I. Fairhurst, M. Hay, P. Holloway, M. Fitzgerald, C. W. Fogarty, A. L. Potez, T. J. Buddle, R. Anne, R. M. Campbell, R. P. Townsend, J. D. Gillott, D. L. Nicoll, M. J. Ryan, J. A. Gardner, A. H. Willbourn, M. F. V. Cubitt, R. H. Brunner, E. P. McCarthy, A. J. Kevell, T. A. Pine-Coffin, A. G. F. Green, J. A. Yates, M. A. Birtwistle, P. A. F. Vidal, A. M. Macdonald, A. C. Cain, J. W. Ritchie, H. N. Neville, J. J. Buckley, B. B. Considine, M. M. Carvill, R. Ogilvie, E. A. Donovan, G. C. Stapleton, L. H. M. Carvill, G. B. U. Smith, W. J. Kelly, J. L. Macdonald, P. A. D. Lanktree, J. Ryan.

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School Notes

To say that never before M. Bratza's recital on October 21st have we heard such violin-playing at Ampleforth would be to belie the memories of those who can recall the palmy days when Mr John Dunn used to play to us ; but if M. Bratza and his brother are prevented from carrying out their generous intention of coming to us again before long, it will certainly be many a long day before we hear such playing again. We print a short notice of the recital and the programme.

* * *

RECITAL OF M. BRATZA

In writing a notice of the visit of M. Bratza and his brother to the School, it is difficult to avoid remarks which might be construed as mere flattery of so distinguished a violinist. There can be no doubt that the large attendance and enthusiastic applause was in part due to the name which the performers have made for themselves. But there was in addition a real appreciation of the fine playing and a real interest in the pieces played, and the School has reason to be very grateful to M. Bratza for his kindness in coming.

The brilliance of execution shown by the violinist filled everyone with admiration. Double stopping chords and running passages of great rapidity were all met with the same easy mastery, and the tone maintained throughout was of great beauty. The pianist in his sphere was equally good and had an excellent understanding with his partner, combining admirably in time and interpreting the music in perfect harmony.

The programme is appended below. It was a pity that the nature of the audience made it necessary to include a number of short pieces with not much interest in them, but the inclusion of works by César Franck, Tartini, Brahms and Bach was welcome.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Devil's Trill | | Tartini |
| II. Sonata | | César Franck |
| | <i>Allegretto ben moderato.</i> | <i>Allegro.</i> |
| | <i>Recitativo Fantasia.</i> | <i>Finale.</i> |
| III. (a) Slavonic Dance (E minor) | | Dvorak-Kreisler |
| (b) Rondo Capriccioso | | Saint-Saens |

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- IV. (a) Romance D. M. Stewart
 (b) Sérénade Basque T. F. Dunhill
 (c) Air et Danse Nègre Cyril Scott
- V. (a) Adagio (2nd movement from D Minor Sonata) Brahms
 (b) Gavotte J. S. Bach-Kreisler
 (c) From My Native Country Smelana

At the Piano:
 D. YOVANOVITCH.

* * *

It was not possible this year for us, on account of a few cases of chickenpox, to entertain the Stonyhurst XV on the appointed date; and so the performance of the play which was under rehearsal *ad hoc*, "The Man Who Stayed at Home," was postponed a week, to November 8th, when it was given with the following cast:

Christopher Brent, the man who stayed at home	A. M. F. WEBB
John Preston, J.P.	D. A. T. BROWN
Molly Preston, his daughter, Brent's fiancée	N. A. A. LOFTUS
Carl Sanderson	M. P. M. LOFTUS
Mrs Sanderson	B. H. CARSON
Fraülein Schroeder	D. H. SVKES
Fritz, a waiter	F. J. ANNE
Perceval Pennicuik, a recruit	F. D. STANTON
Miriam Leigh, member of British Intelligence Department	B. A. McIRVINE
Miss Myrtle, a maiden lady	G. P. DE GUINGAND
Corporal Atkins	J. P. BLACKLEDGE

* * *

We print two criticisms of the play. The first is by "G"; but the second calls for some explanation. Two of the younger generation undertook the office of critic in collaboration; but finding themselves immediately in disagreement, they were reduced to sending in as it were minority reports. These were nothing if not illuminating; but we cannot find room for them *in toto*, and so we have combined extracts from each, leaving it to our readers to solve the equation.

School Notes

I.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

In presenting this play the Dramatic Society seemed at first to have set itself a simple task. It is easy to stage, and makes no pretence to high artistic merits; the characters are easy to interpret. But it soon became clear that it would be by no means easy to provide entertainment with the materials at the actors' disposal. It is much to their credit that they succeeded in doing so.

The play "dates" and belongs more to a previous generation than to this. It is at once obvious that "The Man Who Stayed at Home" will be able to reveal his profession as an Intelligence Officer by capturing the German spies who are his fellow-guests at the "Wave Crest" Hotel, and so to clear himself from the stigma of cowardice in the eyes of his fiancée and her father. The action of the play, therefore, does not cause breathless interest, and the moves and counter-moves are not highly dramatic. Inevitably one's attention was concentrated upon the abilities of the actors, as it were in the abstract.

In general they realised the need for a spirited performance and succeeded in infusing life into an unconvincing play—no mean achievement—at the cost of some pardonable crudity. But they were inclined to slur over the passages which were capable of dramatic treatment by failing to give them a special emphasis. It remains to criticise them individually.

It was difficult for Webb to make much of his part as Christopher Brent, the chief character, but it was clear that he has abilities as an actor. He should have distinguished more clearly between his public rôle as a Wodehousian ass and his supposedly admirable character in ordinary life—as, for example, in his conversations with his female assistant in the Intelligence Department (McIrvine). McIrvine showed himself an actor of considerable promise, especially towards the end of the play when Molly Preston, Brent's fiancée, becomes persuaded that Brent and his colleague are really the spies. McIrvine seized on the opportunities thus presented with admirable bravado. N. A. A. Loftus as Molly Preston had a

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part with a few possibilities. As a rule he took his opportunities, and one regretted that there were not more of them.

Brown, as Molly's father, John Preston, J.P., had the most colourful part, and very properly put as much into it as he could. What would in other circumstances have appeared burlesque was welcomed by the audience with grateful appreciation. His rendering of the choleric Britisher undoubtedly provided the chief entertainment of the evening. It must be added that the finer points were sometimes lacking.

Anne, as Fritz the waiter, seconded Brown's efforts and was frequently amusing. He acted vigorously throughout, at times extravagantly; and he deserved his applause. But Sykes, as Fräulein Schroeder, also an amusing part, gave a performance which was in some ways more polished and attractive in spite of a recurrent shakiness. His voice was as a rule excellently controlled.

Carson as the proprietress and leader of the spies acted competently and, when seated, with some skill—but at other times he was too obviously masculine and, perhaps conscious of this, was wooden. M. P. M. Loftus as her son had the difficult task of appearing unpleasant without the saving grace of subtlety; with the almost inevitable result that he seemed merely surly. He made up for omissions by his vigorous handling of Fritz.

Stanton as a recruit had a vague part which he did not succeed in enlivening; yet he appeared quite at home on the stage. Blackledge as the Corporal produced a laugh which the author of the play had perhaps hardly intended; de Guingand as a maiden lady also caricatured an easy part, rather too emphatically but with considerable skill. It will be most interesting to see those actors in the more ambitious productions which will, we hope, become practicable in the future.

G.

II.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

A study of the programme was enough to show me the outlines of the plot; but it could not prepare me for such obvious slips in technique as the unrestrained wandering of the

School Notes

last Potsdam carrier—"my moost beautiful baird"—on the lodging-house lawn. This error is only one index to the general mediocrity of the play which indeed was not good enough for the players.

The most difficult part of producing a play for amateurs is the selection of a play, especially when one is hindered by considerations of sex. Apart altogether from the intrinsic merits of "The Man Who Stayed at Home" it suited its cast almost to perfection.

The acting was superb; it went a long way towards atoning for the faults of the play. Loftus's green stockings seemed to shake up the audience a little; but women did wear the things once, and the producers are to be congratulated on their boldness.

The whole of the female cast was disgracefully dressed; it is a disgrace to Ampleforth that it cannot turn out better girls.

The author's liberal allowance of German spies showed refreshing individuality in their accents: ranging as they did from Anne's traditional Italian-waiter 'Sair' to Sykes's overwhelming uvular R's. The Fräulein incidentally proved a serious stumbling-block to her compatriots; the two Englishmen mostly got her right, but I heard 'Frowlein' fall with distressing frequency from the lips of several.

The landlady (Carson) suffered a little from inaudibility, but this was more than counterbalanced by her son's truly Prussian bumptiousness. Brown wobbled his way through his part with great vigour and success: he had more scope for his form of talent in this play than he has ever had before, and he made the best use of it.

There is a great temptation to over-act the part of the peppery old retired colonel type. He is accepted by the

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audience and appreciated just as Punch and Judy are appreciated. Brown undoubtedly was appreciated—whether that is praise or disparagement is a matter of opinion.

Webb is an actor of considerable experience, which he brought to bear with good effect. He was obviously at home in his part.

Perhaps Webb's was the hardest part of all; yet from the effortless way in which he acted it, one's impression was certainly not of a difficult rôle.

For the acting of McIrvine there can be nothing but praise. Even though he looked a trifle young for a widow, he managed to convey the impression that he had been through the mill and looked back with horror on the past.

N. A. Loftus had the most difficult part to play, and did not entirely bring it off; but he was not assisted in his difficult exits by the unhappy tendency of the electric light switch by the door to tumble to the ground.

Two closing tributes to courage are due, to N. A. Loftus for his shameless declarations of love, and to certain "Sirs" uttered by Stanton—both *in facie scholae*.

H. I. & J. K. (VI FORM).

* * *

The following obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1931:

HIGHER CERTIFICATE.

GROUP I.—*Classical Studies*.—A. D. Cassidy, C. W. J. Crocker, P. H. J. Croft, R. W. Perceval, E. F. Ryan.

GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—J. F. Barton, R. P. Cave, R. W. L. Cumberbatch, G. St L. King, R. W. Leeming, C. E. Macdonald.

GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—M. G. M. Bell, D. N. Kendall, D. J. L. McDonnell, M. S. Petre.

GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—B. H. Alcazar, T. C. Gray, H. R. Hodgkinson, T. P. H. McKelvey (Distinction in Chemistry), B. Rabbitt, J. P. Rochford, F. D. Stanton, J. R. Stanton.

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SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

F. J. Anne— <i>b</i> .	B. C. Mawson— <i>b, d, e, f, g*, q*, s</i> .
P. C. Bell— <i>b, e, g, i, k, l</i> .	C. J. Maxwell-Stuart— <i>b, c, e, g*</i> .
J. R. Binns— <i>b, c, e, g</i> .	T. H. Mee-Power— <i>b, d, e, l</i> .
J. P. Blackledge— <i>b, e, g*, s</i> .	G. E. Moberly— <i>e, i, k</i> .
D. A. T. Brown— <i>b, d, g*</i> .	A. E. Mounsey— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i> .
B. H. Carson— <i>b, i, s</i> .	I. H. Ogilvie— <i>b, d, i, k</i> .
M. H. Davey— <i>b, e</i> .	R. S. Pine-Coffin— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i> .
E. Y. Dobson— <i>b, e, i</i> .	R. A. F. Rathbone— <i>b, c, e</i> .
M. Y. Dobson— <i>b, i</i> .	P. O. Riddell— <i>b, e, f, g, i</i> .
Hon. D. Erskine— <i>b, e, g*, i, s</i> .	C. L. Rosenvinge— <i>b, d, s</i> .
P. A. Ezechiel— <i>b, e, g, i, k, l</i> .	P. Ryan— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i> .
J. H. Fattorini— <i>b, e, i</i> .	J. F. Sweetman-Powell— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i> .
W. B. Feeny— <i>b, g</i> .	E. E. Tomkins— <i>b, e, g*, i, k, l</i> .
J. H. P. Gilbey— <i>g*, i</i> .	J. H. Tyrrell— <i>b, d, e, g, i</i> .
G. M. Gover— <i>b, e, g, k, l</i> .	M. S. Vanheems— <i>b, e, g</i> .
C. F. Grieve— <i>b, c, e, g</i> .	G. R. R. Wace— <i>b, i, j, k, l</i> .
J. J. Havenith— <i>b, g*, i, k, l</i> .	A. G. Welstead— <i>b, i</i> .
R. M. Horn— <i>b, e, f, g*, i, j</i> .	P. W. Wilberforce— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i> .
H. B. Hunter— <i>b, d, g*, i, j</i> .	R. R. Witham— <i>b, e, f, g*</i> .
O. P. Lambert— <i>b, d</i> .	H. St J. Yates— <i>h, i, j, k</i> .
J. E. Lynch— <i>b, e, f, i</i> .	M. F. Young— <i>b, e, g*</i> .
G. J. McCann— <i>e, i, s</i> .	

The letters after each name stand for credits in the following subjects:

<i>b</i> English	<i>h</i> German
<i>c</i> History	<i>i</i> Elementary Mathematics
<i>d</i> Geography	<i>j</i> Additional Mathematics
<i>e</i> Latin	<i>k</i> Physics
<i>f</i> Greek	<i>l</i> Chemistry
<i>g</i> French	<i>s</i> General Science
<i>q</i> Spanish	
<i>g*</i> Pass in Oral French	
<i>q*</i> Pass in Oral Spanish	

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

At a Business Meeting on October 3rd Mr J. P. Rochford was elected Secretary and twenty new members were admitted to the Club. On October 20th the Secretary read a paper on "Matches and Matchmaking," in which with the aid of slides he explained their history and manufacture; a number of home-made matches of various types were successfully ignited during the course of the paper. On October 29th Mr Erskine lectured on "Astronomy" and gave an admirably clear account of the Solar System and of the rationale of eclipses. Each of the Planets was dealt with in turn, and their relative sizes, motions and orbits illustrated by a series of mechanical slides.

At the next meeting of the Club on November 3rd, Mr R. W. Perceval gave a lecture on "The Making of the Underground," and displayed a thorough acquaintance with his subject. A set of slides, lent by the "Underground," showed the historical development of the tube system and illustrated the construction of the recent Morden extension. Mr Moberly, in his lecture on "Navigation" on November 9th, dealt with the difficulties of yacht sailing, and explained how they are overcome, and how a man in a small boat finds his way about at sea. The subject was technically treated, but was made interesting and intelligible by means of a series of slides which Mr Moberly had drawn himself.

When time permitted the lectures were followed by discussions and the lecturers answered their questioners competently and fully. Interest in the Club's activities has been well maintained, and a full programme of lectures has been promised for the rest of the Session.

J. P. ROCHFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the Society this term Mr Crocker was elected Secretary. Up to date three papers have been read to the Society. The President discussed some modern

School Societies

problems under the title of the "New Paganism," and this was followed by Mr Lockwood's "Old Paganism"—a thoughtful and convincing defence of the Greek and Roman mentality.

At the last meeting Mr Perceval read a paper on "The Modern French State"—its method of government and in particular its attitude to Catholicism.

MEDIEVALISTS.

Mr Shakespear was elected Secretary at the first meeting of the Society, when the President read a paper on Norman Architecture. In a lecture covering two meetings Mr Barry dealt in a convincing fashion with post-War Germany, showing a remarkable appreciation of the political problems with which that country is faced.

Mr O'Connor gave a very exact and critical survey of the two early naval battles in the late war, Coronel and the Falkland Islands, and this meeting also was adjourned.

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH V. LIVERPOOL C.C.

On June 29th Liverpool came to play the School, and were defeated by 128 runs. A week's fine weather had prepared the wicket for which the XI had been longing all the season, and they proceeded to make good use of it. Bean was not able to play owing to examinations, and McKelvey captained the side and won the toss. At lunch we had made 109 for four wickets in 75 minutes. Of these Waddilove had made 61 by very good batting indeed. On resuming, Petre played over a yorker, but Barton and McKelvey made such good use of their time with Ainscough that in another 80 minutes another 124 runs were added. The batting was good, and many fine drives and cuts were made. The XI continued their good work when they went out to field. McKelvey was in good form, and Ainscough bowled much better than his figures suggest. A little more care in the placing of the field, when G. Paton was batting, would have saved several fours, and the spectators would have been spared some anxiety, since the last wicket fell only five minutes before the time arranged for drawing stumps. The School fielding was excellent, several of the many catches being particularly good. For Liverpool G. Paton hit courageously when everything was going badly for his side, and his 48 not out included five 4's.

AMPLEFORTH		LIVERPOOL	
J. A. Waddilove, b Vaughan	51	C. A. Kinnear, c Waddilove, b McKelvey	5
R. E. Nelson, b Turner	4	W. Cafferata, c Bush, b McKelvey	2
C. F. Grieve, c Kinnear, b Leather	7	J. Bromfield, c Morris, b Ainscough	4
A. J. Morris, b Leather	1	L. Wethered, c McKelvey, b Stanton	12
P. Ainscough, c Tod, b Royden	47	J. G. Royden, c Ainscough, b McKelvey	11
M. S. Petre, b Vaughan	14	T. B. Tod, c McKelvey, b Stanton	0
J. F. Barton, c Bromfield, b Royden	32	G. Paton, not out	48
T. P. McKelvey, lbw., b Tod	29	J. A. Pattinson, c and b Ainscough	7
B. E. Bush, c Wethered, b Vaughan	8	A. Leather, c Barton, b Ainscough	6
G. St L. King, c Wethered, b Tod	16	P. Turner, lbw., b Stanton	0
J. R. Stanton, not out	0	A. Vaughan, b McKelvey	3
Wides 2, Byes 8, Leg-Byes 5	15	Byes 6, Leg-Byes 2	8
Total	234	Total	106

Cricket

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Vaughan	17	0	71	3	McKelvey	10	2	15	4
Turner	12	0	47	1	Ainscough	17	0	59	3
Leather	7	0	39	2	Stanton	7	2	10	3
Wethered	7	0	14	0	Morris	2	0	3	0
Kinnear	3	0	21	0	Grieve	3	0	11	0
Royden	5	0	19	2					
Tod	2.2	0	8	2					

AMPLEFORTH V. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on July 3rd.

This annual match was played in cricket weather; the wicket was fast and true, and the XI were seen at the top of their form, in batting, bowling and fielding: in fact the play was of a sufficiently high standard to beat the Club, for the first time, by nearly two hundred runs.

The strength of the M.C.C. was in their batting, yet their bowling, although mastered, never became a matter of form—a fact worth noticing by future school cricketers.

Bean made 131, his second century this season, Grieve 94 not out, and Ainscough and Bean shared the bowling honours.

Ampleforth won the toss and batted first. Early on Nelson was caught, and, after Waddilove and Barton were out, Bean called in Stanton to play out the last over before lunch, but cricket being cricket his orders were not fulfilled, and with the score 84 for four wickets the lunch bell sounded. Waddilove had played attractive cricket, and several times hit the ball past cover-point with the ease of a polished player.

After lunch Bean and Grieve started their memorable partnership, which put the team in a position to win the match. Both played very good cricket of a different style, for Bean is an aggressive batsman, of the sort who play impudent shots in their first over, while Grieve plays carefully throughout his stay, yet seldom does a loose ball fail to receive its due. To-day he never looked like getting out. Bean gave a possible chance soon after he had arrived, but afterwards played brilliantly and made 80 of his runs by boundary shots—chiefly by drives and well timed cuts.

In comparison with Bean's liveliness the runs came at a slower pace, and both Grieve and Ainscough were playing soundly when Bean declared the innings finished, for he could

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not afford the time to allow Grieve to get a hundred—his innings was worth more than many hundreds—but rightly the side had to come first.

McKelvey started the bowling at the Gilling end, and Ainscough, who was on at the School end, in his first over had J. K. Lane playing too late to one which "went" very quickly off the pitch, and soon afterwards Sellars was well caught by McKelvey. Two wickets for eleven runs; it was a good start. C. E. Anson and W. E. Harbord looked like making a lengthy stand, when Waddilove brought off a very fine stump from a well-pitched leg break, and with the addition of a few runs McKelvey made another good catch.

Ainscough was fighting the ball, and most of the batsmen, with the exception of S. M. Toyne and E. R. Sheepshanks, were mistaking a good length ball for a half volley. Their partnership, which put on 30 runs in about an hour, for by this time it was a question whether they could save the game, was broken up by a fine piece of fielding by Grieve at cover, who stopped a fast drive, and Waddilove had the bails off before one realised what had happened. However, S. M. Toyne was still batting soundly, and the game was not yet won, but it was another fielding feat which marked the turning point of the game. This time Petre, fielding in the gully, dived in the direction of mid off, and, although he appeared to turn several somersaults, held the catch. The total then stood still for several overs, and after a good effort by Capt. Brinckman the remaining batsmen gave little trouble.

AMPLEFORTH	
J. A. Waddilove, c and b Sheepshanks	29
R. E. Nelson, c Sheepshanks, b Holdsworth	1
J. R. Bean, c and b Sellars	131
J. F. Barton, b Sheepshanks	4
J. R. Stanton, c Lane, b Fowler	0
C. F. Grieve, not out	94
P. Ainscough, not out	40
M. S. Petre	
T. P. McKelvey	did not bat
A. J. Morris	
B. E. Bush	
Byes to Leg-Byes	16
Fowler, not out	
Total (for 5 wickets, declared)	315

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Cricket

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Harbord	14	2	60	0	McKelvey	7	0	29	0
Holdsworth	16	1	67	1	Ainscough	14.5	2	52	5
Fowler	14	5	43	1	Stanton	5	0	20	0
Sheepshanks	5	0	33	2	Bean	7	2	26	4
Toyne	3	0	38	0	Morris	2	0	6	0
Sellars	7	0	47	1					
Anson	2	0	11	0					

AMPLEFORTH V. SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI

Played at Ampleforth on July 5th.

The School XI, which two days before had made a big score against the M.C.C., failed completely against a strong side, which Sir Archibald so kindly brings each year.

The bowling was perhaps the most accurate the team had met, and the morning showers had made the hard wicket slightly treacherous when the School went in to bat, but, with the exception of Bean, Waddilove and McKelvey, they gave an unworthy display of their batting strength, particularly against Captain Walford's fast bowling. True he bowled fast and well, but he was encouraged by timid batting.

Criticism of individuals playing well is both easy and pleasing, the other sort is not so easy, and may be displeasing. However, those batsmen from whom one expects runs when things are going badly were seen nibbling at the off ball (but were often too slow to give a catch to one of the four eager slips) and Barton, standing firmly on both heels attempted to turn the fast bowler round to leg; luckily he had the benefit of two appeals for "leg before." Finally he was out to a ball which snicked the inside of his bat, presumably showing that his left leg was pointing straight up the wicket while his bat was swinging in the direction of mid-off. He must be more agile in playing his shots, and, with more determination to play an "innings" when things are wrong about him, he will be a good batsman.

The XI were all out for ninety runs, which does not seem such a poor total, for Sir Archibald's experienced team made but a few more. This was due to excellent bowling by Ainscough and Bean, who were backed up by sound wicket keeping and spasms of brilliant fielding.

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Ainscough kept a perfect length, and his eight wickets in twenty-three overs for fifty-one runs in no way flatters him, for he had the batsmen not infrequently nicking the ball between their legs or just clear of slip.

J. Elmhirst played a good innings for the visitors, which we venture to say won the match. We take the opportunity of thanking Sir Archibald and his team for a very interesting and instructive match.

AMPLEFORTH		SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI	
J. A. Waddilove, c Crawley, b Hankey	23	Major Foster, c Bean, b Ainscough	11
R. E. Nelson, b Hankey	11	Capt. J. E. Walford, b Ainscough	21
J. R. Bean, c Lupton, b Hankey	11	J. Elmhirst, c Waddilove, b Bean	36
J. F. Barton, b Walford	10	T. A. W. White, c Bean, b Ainscough	0
C. F. Grieve, b Walford	4	W. T. White, c and b Ainscough	8
P. Ainscough, c Lupton, b Walford	0	C. L. Crawley, c McKelvey, b Ainscough	0
M. S. Petre, b Walford	7	J. B. Hankey, st Waddilove, b Ainscough	20
T. P. McKelvey, c Hankey, b Walford	12	C. Stanger-Leathes, c and b Ainscough	14
A. J. Morris, c T. A. White, b Elmhirst	8	Sir A. W. White, c Nelson, b Bean	1
B. E. Bush, not out	3	Colonel Fortune, c and b Ainscough	10
J. R. Stanton, st W. T. White, b Elmhirst	0	Major Lupton not out	6
Byes 9, Leg-Byes 1, No Balls 1	11	Leg-Bye 1, No Ball 1	2
Total	90	Total	129

		BOWLING ANALYSIS								
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Walford	12	4	38	5	Ainscough	20	3	5	31	8
Hankey	12	1	38	3	McKelvey	8	1	20	0	
Elmhirst	2.5	1	3	2	Bean	16	3	43	2	
					Grieve	2	0	5	0	
					Morris	1	0	3	0	
					Stanton	1	0	4	0	

AMPLEFORTH V. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on July 19th.

After an early lunch, Major Lupton won the toss, and the Foresters went in to bat on what appeared to be a tricky wicket; it was in fact dead and easy. At first runs were difficult to get, but the wicket became faster as the game went on.

The Eleven fielded and bowled very well, and later the batsmen fought the clock sensibly to win the match ten minutes before time.

For our visitors, Flight-Lieut. A. J. Holmes played attractive cricket. The way he played the balls on the leg side was mas-

Cricket

terly, but he has all the strokes one expects from a county bat; his graceful style was particularly pleasing. He gave a catch to Petre in the gully soon after he had arrived; it was a difficult chance, and Petre, usually an excellent fielder, was too near the bat to judge it. This was the only mistake in his fine innings.

Bean opened the bowling with Ainscough, and he himself went on at the Gilling end. Both bowled well, and kept a good length. Ainscough was not quite so accurate as usual, but Bean was in good form. His duel with Holmes was worth watching, for now one was on top now the other, and he was unlucky in not getting him out with the googly.

With the score at 40, Barton came on in Ainscough's place and soon got a wicket. He bowled well and one wondered why he was taken off so soon. Pavilion critics must have their word! Usually Barton bowls too many balls on the leg side to be considered a good bowler, but to-day he was on form. Bean managed the side very well, and was well backed up by the bowlers. The fielding was excellent; Waddilove, Petre and Grieve were especially outstanding.

The Foresters were all out by tea time, and the prophets said that, with just over two hours play and such a slow outfield, the making of over 150 runs would not be an easy task. In the first quarter of an hour only one run was scored, but Waddilove and Nelson, having had a good look at the ball, put on 50 in the next forty minutes. Both hit the ball hard, and Waddilove, now in with Bean, soon scored his 50. He played good cricket. Bean stole a few short runs before he was well caught. The score was 84, and there was an hour left in which to get the runs, and then Petre was sent in to make some quickly. For seven minutes he hit 6's and 4's. Grieve and McKelvey played very well to get the required runs, for none were given away by slack fielding, and the Foresters' bowling was always dangerous.

After this match Petre and Nelson were given their Colours and Bush his Half-Colours. We have to thank Major Lupton and the Foresters for an enjoyable match, and congratulate the XI on a fine victory.

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FREE FORESTERS		AMPLEFORTH	
W. A. Lupton, c	Waddilove, b Barton	J. A. Waddilove, c	Ramsden, b Jeffreys
F. L. A. J. Holmes, c	Grieve, b McKelvey	R. E. Nelson, c	Holmes, b Wilson
R. W. Thompson, lbw.	b Ainscough	J. R. Bean, c	Holmes, b Jeffreys
E. J. Rudd-Clarke, c	and b Grieve	M. S. Petre, b	Jeffreys
P. J. Jeffreys, st	Waddilove, b Grieve	C. F. Grieve, not out	
Capt. H. B. Morkell, c	Petre, b Ainscough	T. P. McKelvey, not out	
Capt. W. A. Worsley, c	Petre, b McKelvey	J. F. Barton	} did not bat
Major B. Ramsden, b	Stanton	P. Ainscough	
C. E. Wilkinson, b	Ainscough	A. J. Morris	} Byes 3, No Balls 1
R. M. Wilson, c	Morris, b Stanton	B. E. Bush	
Major A. W. Lupton, not out		J. R. Stanton	
Extras			
Total	150	Total (for 4 wickets)	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Ainscough	17	4	58	3	Holmes	11	1	39	0
Bean	12	2	48	0	Jeffreys	17	1	68	3
Barton	6	0	13	1	Ramsden	5	0	16	0
Morris	2	0	7	0	Wilson	3	0	8	1
Grieve	3	0	7	2	W. A. Lupton	6	2	16	0
McKelvey	6	1	16	2					
Stanton	2-3	1	1	2					

RETROSPECT

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	For.	Against.
May 23	Emeriti	Home	Drawn	88 (2 wks.)	259
.. 30, 31	Yorkshire Gentlemen (12 a side)	Home	Drawn	149; 86 (9 wks.)	386; 102 (6 wks., dec.)
June 2, 3	Sedbergh School	Sedbergh	Drawn	144 (6 wks., dec.)	94; 53 (3 wks.)
.. 7	The Past	Home	Drawn	175 (5 wks., dec.)	81 (7 wks.)
.. 13	Durham School	Home	Won	169	140
.. 20, 21	Stonyhurst College	Home	Drawn	136; 207 (7 wks., dec.)	102; 120 (6 wks.)
.. 29	Liverpool	Home	Won	234	106
July 3	M.C.C.	Home	Won	315 (5 wks., dec.)	134
.. 5	Sir A. W. White's XI	Home	Lost	90	129
.. 19	Free Foresters	Home	Won	151 (4 wks.)	150
	Played 10.	Won 4.	Lost 1.	Drawn 5.	

The matches with the Royal Corps of Signals, Bootham School, St Peter's School, and The Rooks were scratched through sickness or rain.

Cricket

This year's XI was considered by many to be the best which has played for Ampleforth. Whether this is so or not—and who can tell?—it is certainly true that it was a very good XI, strong in all points of the game, and particularly strong in batting. It is true that only twice was a total of over 200 made, but this must be attributed to the wet summer, and to confirm this there is the fact that only once did their opponents reach 200 runs. Bean, Grieve, Waddilove, Ainscough, Nelson, Petre, McKelvey and Barton all showed that they could make runs, and in consequence Morris, Bush and Stanton were not often called upon. Among the spectators there was always a happy feeling born of confidence, even when the first batsmen failed.

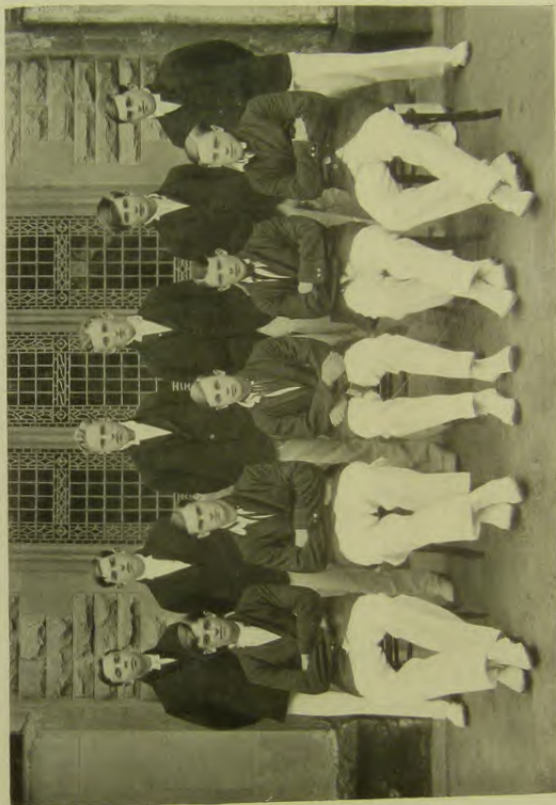
Bean, the Captain, made most runs, and twice scored a century. He was seen at his best when making 131 against M.C.C. He is an aggressive bat, and full of interest, for he has an attractive style. Waddilove, the most consistent scorer, played beautiful cricket throughout the season. Going in first he always had to meet the best of the bowling, and he finished the season with an average of close on 25—without the aid of a single "not out." Nelson opened the innings with Waddilove, and played several good innings. He was the only left-hander on the side, and especially during his 63 against Stonyhurst treated us to those beautiful strokes which only left-handers seem to be able to produce. Grieve was again a tower of strength, and his 49 against Sedbergh and 94 against M.C.C., both unfinished, were splendid examples of very sound batting. Ainscough was a much improved bat this year. He watches the ball carefully, and his quick footwork made his batting particularly valuable against slow bowling. McKelvey and Petre generally batted about numbers 7 and 8, and were ideal batsmen for these positions. Both could make runs quickly, and did so with discretion. McKelvey's 37 against Durham won the match, and Petre's 40 not out against Stonyhurst was a delightfully free effort, which gave us every chance of winning that game. Barton just missed being a good batsman, for he too often did something stupid, when apparently he was settling down to a good innings. Another season in the XI will no doubt develop his talent

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power. Morris, Bush and Stanton had little batting in matches. Stanton is primarily a bowler and a good fielder, and Morris and Bush, having both these qualifications, have also batted with some success.

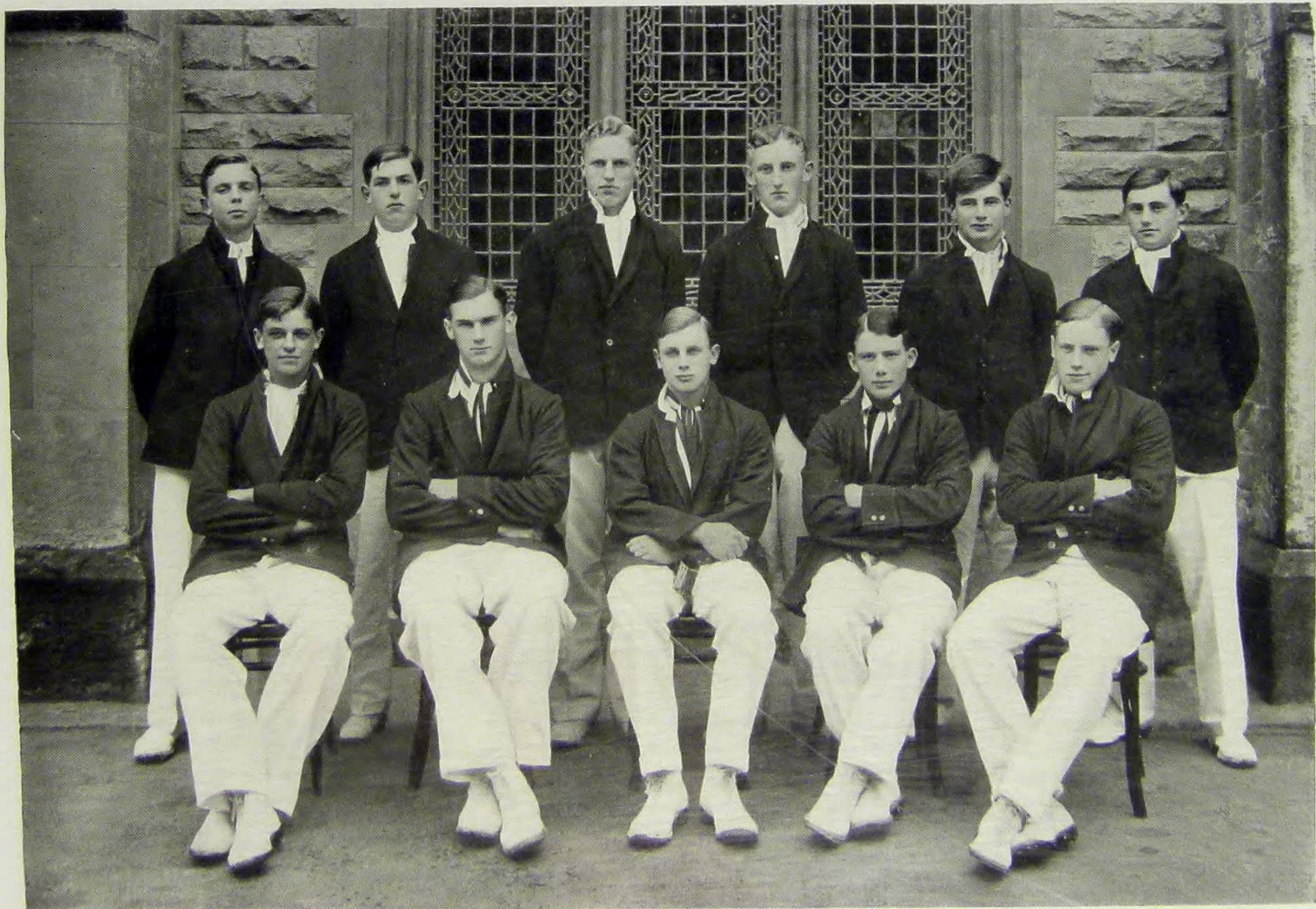
In these remarks last year the writer was rather doubtful about the prospects for this year's bowling. Happily the problem was taken seriously, and what threatened to be rather poor became reasonably good bowling. Regular practice produced a fairly strong attack, which was never mastered. Ainscough was by far the best bowler. He kept an almost perfect length, and his slower ball was well flighted. His bowling was the backbone of the attack, and generally his best work was done against strong sides—nine for 77 in the match with the Yorkshire Gentlemen, seven for 77 against Durham, five for 52 against M.C.C., and eight for 51 against Sir A. W. White's XI—and his total of 46 wickets at an average of 12.04 in no way flatters him. Bean improved on last year's form, and on occasions bowled in a masterly manner. His best performances were five for 47 against Sedbergh, and four for 26 against M.C.C. He also solved very successfully the problem of being a captain-bowler. It was a poor season for fast bowlers. Had we had more hard wickets, McKelvey and Stanton would probably have developed into more useful bowlers. Useful they always were, for they gave variety to the attack, and Stanton bowled consistently well, despite a rather laboured action. He rarely failed to break a troublesome partnership—a useful man on any side!—and McKelvey had his good days, though he was too erratic to succeed often against good batsmen. Barton and Bush were rarely needed, but they showed promise, and much will be expected from them next season.

Bean was a very keen fielder, and inspired his team with a like keenness. He also gave them a good example of the spirit in which the game should be played. He was very encouraging to the other bowlers, and managed them well. Throughout the XI the fielding was consistently good. This is expected of course from a school side, but at times they reached a standard seen only in more experienced players. Waddilove as wicket-keeper was always on form, quiet and efficient, and



THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1931

Standing—J. F. Barton, A. J. Morris, J. R. Stanton, M. S. E. Peto, R. E. H. Nelson, B. E. Bush,
Sitting—J. A. Waddilove, T. P. McKelvey, J. R. Bean, C. F. Grieve, P. Ainscough.



THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1931

Standing—J. F. Barton, A. J. Morris, J. R. Stanton, M. S. E. Petre, R. E. H. Nelson, B. E. Bush.

Sitting—J. A. Waddilove, T. P. McKelvey, J. R. Bean, C. F. Grieve, P. Ainscough.

Cricket

must be especially mentioned, for he was of the greatest assistance to the bowlers, for whom he got many wickets.

Grieve, Waddilove, Barton and Bush remain for next season. They are all bats, and three of them bowlers, so we can look forward to having a good side next year. If the XI works as enthusiastically as the 1931 team, they may even rival their success.

One would like to conclude by congratulating Dom Peter and Mr Ponsonby, and by thanking them and the XI for the very good cricket which we enjoyed this season.

At the end of term Fr Abbot distributed the prizes as follows:

Batting	.	.	.	J. A. Waddilove
Bowling	.	.	.	P. Ainscough
Fielding	.	.	.	J. A. Waddilove
Best All-Round	.	.	.	J. R. Bean
Highest Score (presented by Capt. A. F. M. Wright)	.	.	.	J. R. Bean

Colours were given to T. P. McKelvey, M. S. Petre, R. E. Nelson, and Half-Colours to A. J. Morris, J. R. Stanton, B. E. Bush.

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES.

BATTING.					
<i>Innings.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Highest Innings.</i>	<i>Times Not Out.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	
J. R. Bean	11	385	131	1	38.50
C. F. Grieve	12	277	94*	4	34.63
J. A. Waddilove	12	209	61	0	24.92
P. Ainscough	10	191	56*	1	21.22
T. P. McKelvey	9	142	37	2	20.29
M. S. Petre	10	152	40*	2	19.00
R. E. Nelson	12	187	63	0	15.58
J. F. Barton	10	89	32	2	11.13
A. J. Morris	7	44	21*	2	8.80
B. E. Bush	5	30	17	1	7.50
J. R. Stanton	7	7	4*	3	1.75
The following also batted.					
G. St L. King	1	16	16	0	16.00
B. H. Alcazar	1	4	4	0	4.00
A. I. James	1	1	1	0	1.00

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	BOWLING.				Average
	O.	M.	R.	W.	
J. R. Stanton	36.4	11	69	10	6.90
P. Ainscough	100.1	38	554	46	12.04
J. R. Bean	164.1	35	520	30	17.33
T. P. McKelvey	76.4	16	226	11	20.55

THE SECOND ELEVEN.

Like last year the 2nd XI were unfortunate this year also, as sickness and rain reduced their matches to two. Of these they won one and the other was drawn. One would have liked to see them in more matches, as they seemed to be the best 2nd XI we have had for some time. The scores in their matches were as follow:

- v. *Ripon School 1st XI, at Ripon.* Match drawn.
 Ripon School 185 (eight wickets, declared). Ampleforth 47 (four wickets).
 v. *Pocklington School, at Pocklington.* Match won.
 Pocklington 66; R. A. Rathbone 5 for 15, H. Coghlan 3 for 13. Ampleforth 147 (six wickets), B. H. Alcazar 62 not out, R. P. Cave 32. The Batting Prize was awarded to B. H. Alcazar, and the Bowling Prize to R. A. Rathbone.

THE OPTIMISTS.

The Optimists had a more successful season this year, winning two of the four matches played.

They were a rather more capable side than last year, and both the bowling and the fielding were quite good, but the efforts of the bowlers were as a rule cramped by the inability of the batsmen to make sufficient runs.

The prize presented for the boy who played best for his side, was awarded to A. Cardwell, who deserves the thanks of those who played with him, for his public spirit and willingness to do anything for the good of the side.

The results were as follow:—

- At Stillington on May 14th.* Lost.
 The Optimists 33. Stillington 55 for 8. Cary-Elwes 5 for 25.
At Ampleforth on June 27th. Won.
 West Yorks Depot 86. The Optimists 88 for 8. Lockwood 43. Lambert 24.
At Ampleforth on July 1st. Won.
 The Optimists 101 for 9 (declared). Duncombe Park 105. Campbell 44. Cardwell 44. Davey 6 for 42.
At Ampleforth on July 4th. Lost.
 The Optimists 85. Nawton Grange 86 for 4.

Cricket

THE COLTS.

The Colts were a disappointing side this year. Those who ought to have done well failed to do so consistently. Neeson made the highest score of the season—59 in the first match, and E. G. Waddilove and Platt did well in the last match, but the batting generally was wanting in grit, in fact at times it was distinctly flabby. This was particularly the case against Sedbergh, against whom they could manage to make only 19 in the first innings, and 59 in the second innings. The fielding was only moderate, but the bowling showed promise. J. A. Ryan was the best, chiefly because he bowled a length, and Waddilove could bowl well for a short time. Shakespear and Downey also bowled quite well. The XI had one good victory: Ashville College 2nd XI declared at 131 for nine wickets, and Ampleforth just got the runs on time, also for nine wickets. Waddilove and Platt gave the side a good start with 29 and 33 respectively, and Downey and R. E. Riddell made a good stand for the ninth wicket to win the match.

The scores in the matches were as follows:—

- v. *Royal Corps of Signals Boys at Ampleforth.* Match won.
 Ampleforth 116. Neeson 59. 38.
 Signals Boys 61. Waddilove 3 for 15. 78. Critchley 3 for 12.
 v. *Sedbergh Colts at Thorpe Perrowe.* Match lost.
 Ampleforth 19; 59.
 Sedbergh 133. Ryan 6 for 29.
 v. *Royal Corps of Signals Boys at Catterick.* Match won.
 Ampleforth 88.
 Signals Boys 46. Ryan 5 for 24. Neeson 3 for 5. 78 (four wickets).
 Waddilove 3 for 11.

SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

The first round of the House Matches was played on June 9th and 10th. St Oswald's, who were playing St Cuthbert's, lost the toss and went out to field on a slow wicket. Apart from a plucky innings of Morris, their Captain (28) and Davey (11), St Cuthbert's succeeded, with a total of 85. Waddilove (40) and McKelvey (26) were the chief scorers in St Oswald's total of 137, McKelvey making the winning hit with a six.

Meanwhile, St Aidan's, who on paper were decidedly weaker than St Bede's, were giving St Bede's a hard task. St Bede's lost the toss and were sent in to bat on a dead wicket; their total was 107, the chief scores of which were by Alcazar (64), Barton (40), and Grieve (20).

St Aidan's then batted, and their score of 164 was indeed creditable. Steady batting all through the side, together with St Bede's weak fielding enabled them to put up a good fight. G. King (19) and J. R. Stanton, the Captain (20) played two excellent innings. Grieve took six wickets for 41 runs.

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The Final was fought out on July 10th and 11th between St Oswald's and St Bede's. St Oswald's lost the toss, and Grieve sent in his side to bat on a perfect wicket. St Oswald's Captain, Bean, made several mistakes in this match. St Bede's put up a total of 249, Grieve's score of 71 not out was excellent, and Alcazar's 55, Ainscough's 32, and Barton's 34, were also made by good cricket. Yates was the only bowler of St Oswald's who bowled at all steadily.

He took four wickets for 17 runs. St Oswald's then went in on a wet wicket. Bean, opening the innings, decided to alter his usual aggressive tactics and to try a policy of patience; but it was a failure. The St Bede's bowling was definitely good and Ainscough took six wickets for 25. The St Oswald's total reached 82, and thus the cricket cup passed to St Bede's for the first time.

ST BEDE'S		ST OSWALD'S	
Alcazar, c and b Bean	55	Waddilove, c Grieve, b Macdonald	23
Nelson, c James, b Bean	12	Bean, c and b Ainscough	0
Ainscough, lbw., b McKelvey	32	Petre, lbw., b Macdonald	15
Grieve, not out	71	McKelvey, not out	23
Barton, b Yates	34	Cave, run out	0
Croft, b Bean	3	James, c Alcazar, b Ainscough	9
Cardwell, c Cave, b Yates	14	Lockwood, c Macdonald, b Ainscough	1
Rathbone, b Bean	4	Gilbey, c Alcazar, b Ainscough	0
Cumberbatch, b Yates	4	Oxford, st Alcazar, b Ainscough	9
Cary-Elwes, c Lockwood, b Yates	0	Rosenvinge, b Ainscough	0
Macdonald, st Waddilove, b McKelvey	9	Yates, run out	0
Extras	11	Extras	2
Total	249	Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McKelvey	14	1	49	2	Ainscough	18	2	26	6
Bean	18	1	105	4	Grieve	4	1	6	0
Waddilove	11	0	42	0	Rathbone	3	0	11	0
Yates	12	4	17	4	Macdonald	10	0	31	2

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

St Cuthbert's were the winners for the third time, beating St Wilfrid's in the final by 118 runs.

SWIMMING

THE summer of 1931 will long be remembered for the absence of sunshine and the fewness of its hot days.

In such summers open-air bathing is at a discount, and diving practice tends to become heroic. A display was arranged for the Exhibition, but only two practices were possible before it took place. As a result there was a lack of finish and timing, particularly in some of the fancy dives. A number of somersaults, both forward and backward, with back dives, hand balance and back front dives were performed from both the metre spring board, and the twelve foot platform, the programme ending with a spectacular double dive from the high board by Scott and Lovell. The team was made up of Waddilove, Scott, J. P. Rochford, Lovell, M. Ryan and Taylor. Later in the term Mr L. H. Barker paid us a visit and gave us much help and advice in diving. We owe him many thanks.

Two matches were held. Against Bootham we lost rather badly, our swimmers not being up to their standard in the 100 yards team race and the medley relay; but Waddilove, Scott and Lovell won the diving fairly easily, though Scott hit his head rather badly once through the water of their bath being shallower than our own. Nevill, Waddilove, James, Lovell, Scott, Waugh, Hickie, E. F. Ryan and Critchley made up the team.

The Pocklington match was held at Ampleforth and a very close contest ended in the visitors' favour by 22 points to 20. In the 100 yards Waddilove, though swimming well, was beaten into second place, and a similar fate befell Kendall in the breast stroke race. Waddilove and Lovell were very consistent in their diving and tied for first place. As Ampleforth had meanwhile won the plunge, in which Waugh reached 50 feet, the result of the match depended on the medley relay. In this E. F. Ryan was rather outclassed by his opponent Sheffield, and Lovell was left an impossible task in the last "leg," with the result that Pocklington won comfortably, to give them the match. The team was: Nevill, Waddilove, James, Lovell, Waugh, Hickie, Kendall and E. F. Ryan.

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The Inter-House Sports were held in the last week of term. St Oswald's, largely owing to the inspiration and personal success of Waddilove, won rather easily. They had a well-balanced team; the only event in which they did not come out first was the plunge. In the straight relay they returned the very good time for a House team of 2 minutes, 21 seconds for six single lengths.

In the individual events Waddilove won the A.D.A. bronze medal for plain diving, after a close struggle with Lovell, whom he beat by half a point. Scott, last year's winner, was third; but it is only fair to add that he was short of practice through sickness. In fancy diving Lovell, who combines grace with courage, won rather easily, with Witham and J. P. Rochford his nearest opponents. This was a considerable achievement for a boy still in the Junior House. It seems to be the fate of the 100 yards championship to be swum on a cold day but Waddilove put up his best performance of the term and in beating Kendall and J. P. Ryan was only 4/5 second outside Fellowes's record of last year.

The only new "Colour" this season was Nevill, and his together with those of P. Ryan, Witham, and Lovell were the only new names to be added to the Club list. On June 29th the Club went to Scarborough where a bathe in the pool was the prelude to an enjoyable day.

LAWN TENNIS

IT was decided this year that there would be no matches for the School VI. Only the non-cricketers had matches, and of the two arranged one was abandoned on account of rain. The other, against the York Catholic Club, proved a win for the School, and the standard of play of the non-cricketers was higher than last year. A. D. Cassidy and C. W. J. Crocker did not lose a set and only lost 13 games in 50. They combined well and the steadiness of Crocker made up for some of the erratic, though not always ineffective, outbursts of Cassidy. M. P. Loftus and G. R. Wace lost one event, 6-2, 3-6, 1-6, but won the other two without conceding a set. They suffered from inexperience and both lacked power in their back-hands and second serves, but showed promise with their fore-hand drives. M. H. Blair-McGuffie and D. A. T. Brown had an off-day and did not reach the standard of their practices. They returned to their proper form in one event and won it, 6-4, 6-1, but previously they lost two events by 2-6, 5-7, and 2-6, 6-8.

The full result was that Ampleforth won by six events to three; 13 sets to six, and by 99 games to 72.

J. R. Bean, in spite of a great scarcity of practice due to his duties as Cricket Captain, retained the Club Singles Championship. He met C. W. J. Crocker in the Final, when both showed good form. Crocker was weak with his back-hand, of which Bean took full advantage; but the driving of both if inaccurate in length was distinctly good.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL TANK CORPS

THE season was opened with a match against the Royal Tank Corps from Catterick Camp, which resulted in a win for the School by the odd point in twenty-one. The ground was dry and hard after the lack of rain during the past few weeks, and expectations of a fast open game were to some extent realised. But too many passing movements broke down with inaccurate giving and taking of passes to make the Rugger of a very high standard. The School team displayed enough skill and hard work to base the opinion that they will make into a useful side. The forwards worked really hard and got their fair share of the ball from the tight scrums against a heavier pack. Their line-out work was poor, both in attack and defence, but their backing-up of the three-quarters was of a high standard. J. F. Barton lacked that essential quickness of a scrum-half to which we have been used during the past three seasons, but Barton was not at his best and he will certainly improve with the season. Grieve was too well marked to penetrate himself, but he carried out his chief duty of getting his "threes" moving in excellent fashion. Bean did well and ran with some force until he was injured. His goal kicking was very good and actually won the game. Morris was not at his best, but has no reason to be disappointed. Kendall and Bush on the wings both did good things, and Campbell at full-back, though a bit slow and clumsy, was on the whole safe.

After a few minutes play Bean put the School ahead with a good penalty kick. Later, Bush gained some useful ground on the right, and after a scrum Grieve made an opening for Bean who scored and converted himself. From a line-out in the School "twenty-five" the Tanks broke away, and although some attempts were made to bring the man down, he succeeded in forcing his way over the line for a try which was converted.

In the second half Grieve made some ground and passed to some forwards who were backing up, and the ball eventually reached Kendall who touched down in the corner. Bean's kick failed. The School continued to press, but near the Tanks' line the visiting fly-half was allowed through. He ran too fast for Campbell, but he was well backed up when Kendall raced across and brought him down; but a good pass resulted in another try, which was converted.

This ended the scoring and the School had won by one goal, one penalty goal, and one try (11 points) to two goals (10 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. R. Bean, A. J. Morris, B. E. Bush; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; T. H. Mee-Power, D. L. McDonnell, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, L. R. H. Leach, J. C. Lockwood.

Rugby Football

AMPLEFORTH v. HEADINGLEY "A"

Headingley sent a strong side to Ampleforth on October 10th, and completely wiped out the defeat they sustained at the hands of the School last season. Their pack of forwards were heavy, but their chief asset, not often seen in "A" sides of Clubs, was that they played as a pack. They were well together and they pushed together at the right moment in the tight scrums, as also did the School pack, but the extra weight of the Club forwards told at this moment and they secured possession on most occasions. Their backs gave a very fine exhibition of fast open football, which was a fine lesson for the School XV and the whole School. The ball was given "plenty of air" and was well across the line of three-quarters before the Ampleforth defence had positioned itself.

The School scored first. From a loose scrum on the right Grieve worked the blind side and drew all opponents away from Gary-Elwes, to whom he then passed. The kick was a poor one by Grieve and it failed. From the kick-off Headingley rushed the ball to the School line where Campbell fell on it, but an opposing forward then picked it up and placed it over the line for a try. The kick at goal failed. It was not very long before Headingley were over the School line again. This time a centre was allowed through and he scored under the posts, the kick being successful. A good three-quarter movement ended with the Headingley wing over the line in the corner for another try, but the kick at goal failed as did all the following attempts at converting tries. A centre again broke through and scored, and this was followed by two tries by the scrum-half, who appeared to have mesmerised the School forwards before he started to run through them, for they all stood still and watched him go past. In the second half the School forwards improved somewhat, and although they gave their backs little chance to attack they were a little better in defence. Headingley scored only four tries in this half, which showed some improvement in the School play. Although the result of the game was a disappointment, the play of Headingley was interesting and instructive.

A criticism of the team must begin with the forwards, for it was really their failure which caused our defeat. They packed well in the tight, but so did Headingley, and the heavier side won the battle of the scrum on most occasions. They packed well in the tight, but here one must stop putting such adjectives as "good" against anything they did. In the loose they were sluggish and lethargic. They were not together, nor did any individual, with the exception of A. I. James, do anything to redeem this failure of cohesion. They allowed the opposition to run through them as they wished, and they seldom fell on the ball to stop the good rushes of the Headingley forwards. The result was that Barton had no chance to show us that his passing out had improved, and Grieve had no chance to make openings for his

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centres. To the backs fell the job of continual tackling. Grieve and Bush did theirs in a quite excellent manner, but there were rather poor efforts by the remainder. They were more inclined to try and make their opposite number pass the ball than to tackle him and prevent him continuing in that same movement. One bright spot on the Ampleforth side was the fielding of Campbell at full-back. He did this well, and although his actions after fielding the ball were slow, he generally managed to get a kick in, which was sometimes a good one. If he had tackled all the men he attempted to tackle, his defence would have been brilliant work, for most of the tackles which came his way were in mid-field and they are the hardest for a full-back to make.

The final score was Headingley "A" one goal, nine tries (32 points), Ampleforth one try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, C. W. Hime, B. E. Bush, O. A. J. Cary-Elwes; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; T. H. Mee-Power, D. L. McDonnell, R. E. H. Nelson, A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH v. LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

Under ideal conditions this match was played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, October 13th. Interest was added by the appearance for the Regiment of A. L. Novis and D. A. Kendrew, the English Internationals. The Committee made some changes in the School team. J. K. Bean and B. E. Bush were still away from centre three-quarter, while E. Y. Dobson and T. H. Mee-Power were absent from the pack. It was decided to remedy the trouble amongst the forwards at all costs. With this object A. J. Morris returned to forward and led the eight, and J. A. Ryan was given a place in the scrum. The Committee's efforts were rewarded, for the forwards were better together than they were in the past two matches, and the substitute three-quarters, J. A. Waddilove and F. J. Mahony, were as successful as expected in the three-quarter line. J. F. Barton at scrum-half got more of the ball than he has had this season, and therefore we saw more of him. Generally speaking he was good, but his mistakes included a lack of that quickness which is so essential to a scrum-half, and also he was inclined to lob his passes. This slows up movements and gives the opposition a chance to place themselves for defence. For the first quarter of an hour Ampleforth pressed, and the forwards were lively in the loose and got a fair share of the ball in the tight—a tribute to R. E. H. Nelson who was pitted against D. A. Kendrew, the International "hooker."

The School went ahead when Waddilove kicked a good penalty goal from the "twenty-five," and this lead was increased when C. F. Grieve cut through, and following a quick passing movement to the left D. N. Kendall scored in the corner. The kick at goal failed.

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A. L. Novis had already looked dangerous when he got the ball, for with a strong run he also used a good hand-off combined with an outward swerve. More than once however he was successfully shepherded into touch. However, before half time he ran through the side and scored, but failed to convert, and this was soon followed by a penalty goal which made the score six all at half-time.

On the resumption the Leicestershires kept the play in the School half for a long period. Some forward rushes, but better, the touch kicking drove them back to midfield. Ampleforth set up some attacking movements but they were unsuccessful. Grieve had been hurt and went to centre-three quarter while Waddilove went to the fly-half position. The School were driven back to their own line by a very long punt from his own half by Novis. It made touch by the corner flag. From the line-out Kendrew obtained and fell over the line for a try. This was not converted but a little later Novis again ran through the School side and touched down under the posts and added the goal points himself. Ampleforth returned to the attack and a very good movement ended in a try. Grieve had returned to his own position and now set his three-quarters going well. J. A. Waddilove performed a nice cut-through and gave a return pass to Grieve. Grieve drew the full-back and passed, another inward pass, to A. J. Morris who was backing up well. Morris ran for the line and was tackled as he reached it but managed to touch-down for a try. The kick failed and soon "no-side" was blown with the final score: Leicestershire Regiment, one goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (14 points), Ampleforth, one penalty goal and two tries (9 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. A. Waddilove, F. J. Mahony, B. H. Alcazar; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; A. J. Morris, D. L. McDonnell, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

This match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, October 17th. The School fielded the same team as played the last match, for the "crops" had not recovered sufficiently to allow them to play. A mist in the valley in the morning cleared late and left a very wet surface on a hard ground. The ball was soon moist and slippery, which took the passers and seemingly the kickers by surprise. Seldom could such bad place-kicking have been seen at Ampleforth. Ampleforth missed three conversions of tries from easy positions and two penalty kicks from similarly easy positions—two kicks at goal did not rise from off the ground. The Signals were nearly as bad, for they missed their only attempt to convert—from in front of the goal—and of their five kicks-off from the centre only two reached the ten yards line at the first attempt.

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The School forwards played well in the tight scrum and heeled with monotonous regularity. They took scrums instead of lines-out and obtained the ball on most occasions. Except for an upward tendency in the front row when the push came, the packing was quite good. J. F. Barton at scrum-half was throwing out a longer pass which enabled C. F. Grieve to run at a bigger angle. This was all very well when the ball was directed to Grieve, but Barton being unused to this run of Grieve's directed the ball badly on many occasions. The centres lacked thrust in attack and it was this which kept the Ampleforth score down. It should have been doubled, for the Signals had not a strong side out. B. H. Alcazar on the right wing ran quite well but would not run for the corner in the best wing fashion—in fact the only fashion by which tries are scored by wing three-quarters. D. N. Kendall on the left is missing the centre who spoon-fed him with perfect passes and wide openings last season. He has to do more himself and is inclined to return to an old habit of stopping when met by an opponent. W. M. Campbell showed improvement at full-back. He fielded well, kicked with more accuracy, and tried his hand at initiating attacks. Although these did not produce tries they were praiseworthy efforts.

Ampleforth kicked off and play was confined to the west touch-line for a long time. Passing movements by the Ampleforth backs broke down with fumbling and knocking-on the wet ball. At last however the ball went along the line to J. A. Waddilove who dummied two would-be tacklers and "walked" through to score himself. The kick at goal failed. Ampleforth kept up the attack and from a fumble by the Signals' forwards at a line-out A. J. Morris broke through, gained possession and scored. The kick again failed. Play remained in midfield for some time and the Signals' forwards played an important part in the loose in keeping play in this portion of the field. The Signals then pressed and from a heel from the loose Goldsmith ran through the Ampleforth side to score under the posts. The kick at goal failed.

Except for a short run by the Signals' speedy left wing it is true to say that play never came into the Ampleforth half of the field during the second 30 minutes of the game. The School forwards kept play in their opponents' territory with some sound but rather scrappy loose work. They kept on heeling from the tight scrums and gave their backs plenty of chances to attack. These were not driven home until C. F. Grieve beat his man and gave an inside scoring pass to A. I. James—incidentally the best forward on the field—who was backing up well. Again the kick at goal was unsuccessful. Before no-side Ampleforth scored again after Grieve had gone through and transferred to his centres, who in turn transferred to B. H. Alcazar on the right who cut-in and scored. This, the last kick of the match, went over the cross-bar and between the uprights. It was taken by

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J. A. Waddilove. The final score was: Ampleforth one goal, three tries (14 points), Royal Corps of Signals, one try (three points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. A. Waddilove; F. J. Mahony, B. H. Alcazar; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; A. J. Morris, D. L. McDonnell, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS.

The Yorkshire Wanderers brought one of the strongest sides that have visited Ampleforth. It included five County players and it was a pity that there were six absentees from the School side. Although the Fifteen did very well, until the last eight minutes when the Wanderers added eleven points, one could not help feeling that if the School had been fully represented a much better game would have resulted.

The School forwards did very well against a heavier pack. Thanks to the hooking of R. E. H. Nelson they got a fair share of the ball in the tight, but their greatest improvement was shown in the loose, where A. J. Morris and J. A. Ryan were often conspicuous. It is very hard to keep a dry ball close on a hard ground and some excellent wheels and dribbles were brought to an end by a "fly-kick" of two yards which was enough to allow the Wanderers' backs to pick up and set their fast and strong running three-quarters going at full speed. T. F. Roche substituted at scrum-half for J. F. Barton. Although Roche is a bit slow at initiating his pass, the ball travels well and fairly accurately. Considering his inexperience he did very well in this his first match. The centres were very poor both in attack and defence. The former deficiency made C. F. Grieve mistrustful and loath to pass the ball, and the latter made the majority of the Wanderers' tries. M. Rochford on the wing did his defence well, ran as hard as he could and showed some sense in difficult situations. W. M. Campbell had another difficult time at full-back with hard-running Wanderers' three-quarters (in the plural) coming through in the centre. His fielding was again good.

Ampleforth kicked off with the wind, which was blowing from the North, and the forwards kept play in the Wanderers' half for some time. Two attempts to kick penalty goals from far out were unsuccessful and from the drop-out from the second the Wanderers took play to midfield. A fumble by the Ampleforth halves let the opposing scrum-half through and he passed to G. Troop, who scored for the School to convert. Play returned to the Wanderers' half and the School forwards performed some good heels from the tight and loose. Passing by the Ampleforth backs repeatedly broke down but Grieve's kicking kept Ampleforth on the right side of the half-way line. However a heel from a loose scrum by the Wanderers' forwards on the right was followed by a break through in the centre and a good passing move-

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ment ended with an easy try for H. R. Chester in the corner which Robinson failed to convert. Ampleforth reduced the lead with a good penalty kick by J. A. Waddilove and there was no more scoring before half-time.

In the second half the Wanderers crossed the School line five times, to which Ampleforth replied with one try. N. Bullus ran through many defenders for the first Wanderers' try and soon the same player backed up a three-quarter movement to score again. Later G. Troop made an excellent opening for R. Robinson to score. From the kick-off a fumble by the Wanderers was well snapped up by D. N. Kendall who won a race for the corner and scored. The kick failed. Another good movement let A. R. Chester through again on the left wing and this was followed by a most disappointing try. Ampleforth had taken play to the Wanderers' line. Some passing amongst the Wanderers ended with the ball in the hands of E. M. Cummins who instead of kicking ran, and ran the whole length of the field to score under the posts. Only two of the Wanderers' tries in this half were converted, one by R. Robinson and one by N. Bullus. Final score: Yorkshire Wanderers, three goals and four tries (27 points), Ampleforth, a penalty goal and a try (6 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, F. J. Mahony, J. A. Waddilove, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and T. F. Roche; A. J. Morris, D. L. McDonnell, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, J. C. Lockwood, L. R. Leach.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Ampleforth played their first School match against Durham School at Ampleforth on Saturday, October 24th.

The day was not ideal; early on, a north wind blew straight down the field, and cold autumnal showers fell: the ball was accordingly wet and slimy, providing the team with an experience that they had previously avoided this season.

In the first half, Ampleforth had the benefit of the wind—it unfortunately and unfairly subsided at half time to some extent, but over this we had no control; and they used this advantage with some effect. The Durham half of the field was the scene of most of the play. The backs kicked well; the forwards strove manfully. After a quarter of an hour, Grieve passed to Hime, and Hime to Kendall, who ran well and got over near the flag. Grieve's kick failed. Later, the Durham left wing, S. P. Smith, intercepted a bad pass and ran half the field to score a try which was converted with a good kick.

In the second half, Ampleforth still kept the game in the Durham half of the field. Long kicks to touch by Grieve, followed by mauls and forward rushes, were conspicuous throughout; but Ampleforth could not score again and the game ended in the Durham twenty-five with Ampleforth still striving and still failing to finish.

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The forwards were fairly evenly matched, Durham having a slight advantage in the tight and Ampleforth being the better in the loose. The whole game, however, was marred by the offside play of the packs. Both sides were guilty, but we thought that Durham were more consistently at fault.

Outside, Grieve was outstanding; but he was well watched. With the score as it was, ought he not to have passed out even to centres in whom he had no confidence, rather than indulge in persistent (though lengthy) kicks? The three-quarters were good in defence; their attack, however, was tragic in its futility. It is true that Kendall ran well for his try, but it is also true that not a few chances to score were presented to backs who failed through sheer bad handling. The Durham outsiders were fierce and effective in defence but their attack also was weak. Perhaps the wet ball—to which all were unaccustomed—may provide the excuse. The final score was—Durham School, one goal (5 points), Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, C. W. Hime, A. I. James, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*) and J. P. Barton; A. J. Morris, T. H. Mee-Power, D. L. McDonnell, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH v. CLECKHEATON

The Secretary of the Cleckheaton Club very kindly brought a side to Ampleforth on Sunday, November 1st, to take the place of the Stonyhurst match which had to be cancelled. The side was made up from Cleckheaton 1st and "A" teams and the game although somewhat scrappy was very pleasant and well fought.

Ampleforth kicked off and kept play in the Cleckheaton half for some time. A good run by Kendall ended with the same player being forced into touch near the corner flag, and from the line-out A. J. Morris secured and fell over the line for a try which Grieve failed to convert. Ampleforth were then made to defend, but they gained ground again by a good forward rush led by Morris, J. A. Ryan, and R. C. M. Monteith. Soon, from a scrum on the left Grieve received from Barton and ran wide. C. W. Hime cut in behind Grieve, took the reverse pass, and then passed on *via* A. I. James to Monteith who scored. Grieve converted this try.

Ampleforth scored first in the second half. A dropped pass by a Cleckheaton centre was kicked through by C. W. Hime and the same player kicked the ball again, but this time over the goal line, and he won a race for the touch-down. Grieve kicked a very good goal to convert this try.

Cleckheaton now adopted the 3-4-1 method of packing their scrum—with great success. They obtained the ball on most occasions in the tight and gave their three-quarters plenty of attacking opportunities. From one of these their fly-half ran very wide and drew

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both Grieve and Bush. Bush managed to turn and get his own man, but too late to prevent Hime being undecided as to which man to take. Hime's opposite number went through, ran strongly and scored. This try was converted with an excellent kick as was also the next Cleckheaton try, which followed shortly. In exactly the same way the same centre went through, but a subsequent pass went wrong. A forward followed through well and dribbled over for a try. Cleckheaton were now only three points behind but before no-side Bush made the most of a passing mistake by the opposition and he dribbled through for D. N. Kendall to touch down for a try. Thus the scoring ended. The forwards were beaten in the tight scrum where they were pushed badly and backs often buckled, but in the loose they were superior. A. I. James, A. J. Morris, R. E. H. Nelson, and R. C. M. Monteith being often prominent. They made some excellent rushes, but the heel when stopped was delayed too long and nothing came of the ground thus gained. Greatest improvement was shown in the line-out where J. A. Ryan and A. I. James were often responsible for catching the ball and starting good movements therefrom.

Barton's passing was erratic and Grieve gave his centres plenty of opportunities which were made use of quite well. Considering the little he has played Bush showed great promise. Campbell was very safe at fielding and kicking but again his want of speed was very noticeable.

Final score: Ampleforth, two goals and two tries (16 points), Cleckheaton, two goals (10 points).

Ampleforth: W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, C. W. Hime, B. E. Bush, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; A. J. Morris, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, T. H. Mee-Power, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

The Fifteen travelled to Sedbergh on Friday November 13th, and played the match on the following morning. It was the most complete side we have fielded this year, E. Y. Dobson being the only absentee, but those who had only lately returned from "crockdom" were not in good condition, and their lack of combination with the others showed up badly, especially in defence.

Grieve won the toss and elected to play with a slight breeze. From an early scrum Ampleforth heeled slowly and gave Barton little chance of getting a clean pass out to Grieve. This was typical of most of the scrums. The hooking of R. E. H. Nelson often secured the ball for Ampleforth, but the ball was allowed to dribble out at the back. This was often due to the weight of the Sedbergh pack, which exceeded that of Ampleforth. Ampleforth kept territorial advantage for most of the first half but never looked like scoring a try—though J. R. Bean had more than one attempt at dropping a goal. Sedbergh's halves always looked dangerous when their forwards gave them the ball, which they did more from the line-out than from the scrums,

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though it was from the latter that they scored their first two tries. From a good heel in the middle of the field their fly-half went right, drew Grieve and Bush and passed to A. J. H. Stewart, their right centre, who drew Campbell and passed to L. R. Carter on the wing who scored. The kick failed as also did the next after a try initiated in the same way as the first, but scored by A. J. H. Stewart. Ampleforth then took the game into the Sedbergh territory with some excellent touch kicking by Grieve, Bush and Campbell, but no score resulted. Sedbergh made more attacks on the Ampleforth line and though dropped passes accounted for some checks, the tackling of Ampleforth, and in particular that of A. I. James, was responsible for there being no further score before half time.

The hopes of Ampleforth ran high after half time, for following what was perhaps the best passing movement of the game, D. N. Kendall scored in the corner. It was from a loose scrum on the left that Ampleforth heeled. Grieve took Barton's pass at full speed—about the only chance he had of doing so throughout the match—beat his man, and transferred to Bush. Bush was tackled but not before he got a pass in to J. R. Bean, who drew the full-back and passed to Kendall who scored in the corner. Bean's kick failed. At once Sedbergh returned to the attack and following a heel from the loose by their forwards, A. J. H. Stewart ran fifty yards to score under the posts for K. W. Reid to convert. Ampleforth started attacking again but the forwards were not only heeling slowly, but they often returned the ball to the Sedbergh pack after Nelson had successfully hooked it. Soon some bad passing by Ampleforth behind the scrum was intercepted by W. M. Robinson who scored another try, which was converted again by Reid. The Ampleforth forwards now did some good inter-passing, which gained ground but never came to anything profitable. It was at this point that the Ampleforth side seemed to crack. They seemed rattled, and before no-side Sedbergh added five tries, three of which were converted by K. W. Reid. L. R. Carter scored after receiving a pass from a forward who was backing up well, and he was soon followed in by M. J. C. Hutton-Wilson, who received a pass from P. Walton after the latter had broken through the line-out. A. J. H. Stewart kicked ahead nicely and, the bounce going well for him and badly for Campbell, he had an easy try. W. M. Robinson, the Sedbergh outside half, scored the last two tries. He, together with his partner who served him with excellent passes throughout, had made most of the tries and he was very well backed up by A. J. H. Stewart, a fast and strong-running centre three-quarter. To these Sedbergh owed a lot and their play deserved the victory it brought.

Final score: Sedbergh, five goals, four tries (37 points), Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. R. Bean, B. E. Bush, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), J. F. Barton; A. J.

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Morris, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, T. H. Mee-Power, J. P. Rochford.

Sedburgh.—M. Barnby; L. R. Carter, A. J. H. Stewart, R. M. Urie, J. F. Mackie; W. M. Robinson (*Captain*), P. Walton; J. T. Richardson, K. W. Reid, M. J. C. Hutton-Wilson, D. A. Sherriff, J. M. G. Brown, F. Tattersall, C. L. Melville, J. T. Hampson.

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. HEADINGLEY "B"

On Saturday, October 10th, the 2nd XV were narrowly beaten by Headingley "B." It was a fast open game in which the School backs handled very well and at times displayed considerable initiative in attack. Unfortunately they defended weakly against a line much less thrustful than their own. Waddilove at fly-half opened up the game very well and Croft at right-centre showed plenty of dash. The latter would be a very useful centre could he but improve his defence. The forwards were evenly matched in the tight but in the line-out Ampleforth were far better than their opponents. It was in the loose play that the School pack were seen to disadvantage. They rarely carried out the instructions of their leader; this was particularly noticeable when they were called upon to heel from a loose scrum. On the whole the 2nd XV were unlucky to lose. When at full strength they should be quite a good side provided that the backs improve in defence and that the forwards display considerably more dash and resourcefulness in the loose.

Final score: Headingley, two goals, two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, one goal, three tries (14 points).

Ampleforth.—R. L. Cumberbatch; B. H. Alcazar, P. H. Croft, F. J. Mahony, J. M. Cowper; J. A. Waddilove, E. F. Ryan; J. A. Ryan, G. E. Moberly, J. P. Ryan, D. V. S. Stewart, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, W. B. Feeny, C. W. J. Crocker, R. W. Perceval.

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE 2ND XV v. BOYS' COY. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The Boys of the Royal Corps of Signals, or, to give them their proper title, "F" Company, came to Ampleforth to play the Second Fifteen on Tuesday, October 27th. The conditions were ideal for an open game and it must be true that no such game at Ampleforth has been faster than this one was for the first twenty minutes.

A high standard was maintained by the Ampleforth back division for the remainder of the game but the pace was too much for some and this slowed things down slightly—but not very much.

The School forwards were against a disorganised but energetic pack and they performed some good rushes, heeled well to their backs, and backed up well. Amongst an all round eight, J. C. Lockwood, L. Leach, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, and J. H. P. Gilbey were often pro-

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minent. The backs received their inspiration from J. A. Waddilove, at fly-half, who got his three-quarters moving well, successfully made openings, generally by "selling" the dummy, and was not too selfish. In his turn Waddilove was dependent on T. F. Roche at scrum-half whose passing-out, especially in the first half, was of a high order. In the second half the pace began to tell on Roche and his passes were sometimes lobbed. In fact such a pass was intercepted and gave the Signals their second try. The centres showed more thrust than they have lately and their taking and giving of passes was very accurate. The wings ran well and that Cary-Elwes scored four tries to Hill's one was because the attack opened on that side more often. So far so good. The backs had not much defence to do but that little that came their way was not done well by everybody. The tackling of Croft and Waddilove was seldom whole-hearted and falling on the ball, by these, was merely absent. Mahony at full-back, tackled and fell on the ball very pluckily but had few chances of fielding and kicking.

Ampleforth scored four times in the first half. J. P. Ryan backed up Waddilove well after the latter had dummed his way through, and after Waddilove had gone through again O. A. J. Cary-Elwes scored after a good passing movement. A like passing movement ended with Cary-Elwes over the line again and before half time Croft scored after Hunter had made a good opening. Kick and rush tactics then produced a try for the Signals which was unconverted.

Cary-Elwes added a further try in the second half after Hunter had intercepted a bad pass and he was soon followed in by Hill after another good passing movement and a good run by the scorer. From a scrum on the Signals line Maxwell-Stuart secured and scored, and two more tries were made by Waddilove one of which he scored himself after working the blind side, and for the other he sent Cary-Elwes in. During this half the Signals scored an unconverted try after an interception already alluded to. For Ampleforth Waddilove converted four tries making the final score: Ampleforth, four goals, five tries (35 points); Signals, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth.—F. J. Mahony; O. A. J. Cary-Elwes, H. B. M. Hunter, P. H. J. Croft, J. R. D. Hill; J. A. Waddilove and T. F. Roche; J. C. Lockwood (*Captain*), J. P. Rochford, L. R. H. Leach, J. H. P. Gilbey, G. E. Moberly, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, J. P. Ryan, D. V. S. Stewart.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL 2ND XV

Ampleforth were beaten by Leeds Grammar School at Leeds on Tuesday, November 10th. The ground was in fairly good condition after the heavy rains. Ampleforth pressed from the start but the backs were slow to settle down and quite failed to make use of their opportunities. A long kick ahead by a Leeds half-back drove Ampleforth into their own twenty-five and an Ampleforth wing forward

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was penalised for off-side. The kick was successful. After this the School forwards dominated the play and two tries followed in quick succession. The first was scored by Stewart after Waddilove had given a successful dummy, and the second by Hime, who cut through the centre and forced his way over the line. Waddilove converted the second try. Almost immediately after half-time a heavy shower fell, which seriously affected the play of the school forwards. The opposing pack adapted themselves to the conditions and by good footwork kept Ampleforth on the defensive. Hime and Mahony were particularly good in defence at this period of the game. Shortly before the end Leeds scrambled over for two tries, which were not converted. Final score: Leeds Grammar School, one penalty goal, two tries (9 points); Ampleforth, one goal, one try (8 points).

Ampleforth.—F. J. Mahony; O. A. J. Cary-Elwes, B. G. Carroll, C. W. Hime, B. H. Alcazar; A. J. Waddilove, T. F. Roche; J. C. Lockwood (*Captain*), C. W. Crocker, J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, D. V. Stewart, G. E. Moberly, J. P. Ryan, J. H. Gilbey.

THE BEAGLES

A GOOD standard was indicated among the pack by the results achieved at the Peterborough Hound Show on July 2nd. We entered three hounds only, and each won a place in the classes, though none carried off a first prize. The results were as follow:—

Dalesman—2nd in Class 5 (Stallion hounds).

Deacon—3rd in Class 2 (unentered dogs).

Ghostly (walked by D. V. Stewart this year).—3rd in class 10 (Cup B for Champion Bitch).

Seven and a half couple of puppies have been sent out to walk.

Hounds were out for the first time on September 19th and had five mornings before meeting with a full field on September 30th at Ampleforth Moor. On the following Wednesday, October 7th, the official opening meet was held at the College, when a good field of boys and visitors turned out, and members had the usual opportunity of posing for the press camera, and being caught thereby unawares. This was followed by a good day's sport, with one kill. October 10th gave an excellent hunt at Saltersgate, where two hares were accounted for. On October 17th hounds were invited to Grosmont Priory, by Mr R. J. M. Rastall, Master of the Goathland Foxhounds, and enjoyed a very enthusiastic reception as well as a good day's sport. On the All Saints' holiday (this year October 28th) we went to Oulston, where there was plenty of running, but too many hares. A meet at Gilling Castle on November 10th was followed by hard running in the valley, but the hare was lost below Lowlands. The last hunt to date was at Harland Moor, on All Monks. There, under the most pleasant conditions, hounds hunted well on a moderate scent for over three hours. After several changes of hare, one was run round a big circle nearly over to Boon Hill, and killed on Harland Moor at 3 p.m.

Altogether, sport has been very good, and hounds have killed seven brace in 19 days, on two occasions killing two hares. Jack Welch is hunting his tenth season with us and going strongly still. The Master of Hounds is C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, and J. P. Ryan whips in, while J. C. Lockwood continues to keep the field back well (which is not the same—and not so easy—as "well back"!).

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL Major J. D. Maddox has resigned the command of the contingent. An appreciation of his services appears on another page. He has been succeeded in the command by Captain I. G. D. A. Forbes, Second Lieutenant T. M. Wright was gazetted to the contingent in October.

The following promotions were made in July:

To be C.Q.M.S. : Sergeant T. H. Mee-Power.

To be Sergeants : Lance-Corporals A. Morris, F. D. Stanton, P. H. Croft.

To be Corporal : Lance-Corporal J. Bean.

To be Lance-Corporals : Cadets C. J. Crocker, O. Cary-Elwes, C. Maxwell-Stuart, J. Barton, R. Nelson, R. Rathbone.

The following promotions were posted on 30/10/31:

To be Sergeants : Corporal J. Bean, Lance-Corporals J. Barton, O. Cary-Elwes, J. Waddilove.

To be Corporals : Lance-Corporals B. Alcazar, C. Crocker, C. Maxwell-Stuart, R. Nelson, Cadets R. Monteith, D. Stewart.

To be Lance-Corporals : Cadets A. James, D. Kendall, J. P. Ryan, E. Ryan, J. Cowper, J. Tyrrell, D. McDonnell, C. Grieve, W. Feeny.

To be Acting Lance-Corporals : Cadets G. Moberly, D. Brown.

The following joined the contingent in May : P. H. Blackiston, G. O. Rosenvingco, J. T. Price, the Hon. B. E. Feilding.

The following joined in September : I. M. Colquhoun, B. A. McIrvine, Lord Mauchline, H. N. Garbett, F. J. Riddell, G. P. de Guingand, J. R. Binns, Lord R. Crichton-Stuart, M. C. Bodley, P. W. Gubbins, J. A. Parker, W. Gillow, D. Sykes, G. Hickie, F. B. Lillis, J. J. Fattorini, F. A. O'Donovan, W. J. Graigen, D. K. Wells, H. E. Dormer, C. O'M. Dunman, T. P. Fooks, A. Dewsnap, G. E. Potts, J. S. Stuart-Douglas, M. H. Maxwell, P. C. Purdom, J. Ogilvie, L. J. Walter, E. K. Keogh, E. J. Walmesley, R. C. Hay, E. Dawes, A. F. Plowden, K. W. Bennett, S. J. Lovell, C. A. Prescott, W. J. Bunbury, P. M. Thornton, T. F. Roche, E. H. Grieve, T. G. Considine, O. B. Rooney, J. Donnellon, H. Stirling, the Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, the Hon. H. Fraser, L. Watson, D. Dalglish, B. Rochford, K. W. Stewart, S. M. Maude, A. G. Worcester, V. A. Simon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples.

Two shooting matches on the open range at Helmsley last term resulted as follows :

May 22nd.—Allhallows School, 448, Ampleforth 415.

June 4th.—Ampleforth 462, Denstone 444.

The VIII also shot at Bisley for the first time for five years. Stage fright, or rather range fright, may be some excuse for their lack of success there, but as they were a very young team we shall hope for better results next year.

Officers Training Corps

All O.T.C. camps were cancelled this year owing to spotted fever in the military centres.

On October 16th Major G. Surtees kindly brought over his instructors from the Northern Command Headquarter Gymnasium, York, and they gave a most enjoyable display of physical training and apparatus work. We hope to see them here again in the summer, when they have promised to give another display of a more advanced nature.

An innovation in training this year has been the introduction of short courses in physical and weapon training for selected cadets. A competition to cover all O.T.C. work, including shooting and P.T., has also been initiated.

Flight-Lieutenant D. Atcherley has been transferred to India and has been succeeded as liaison officer by Flight-Lieutenant L. B. M. Wallis. We take this opportunity of thanking Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley for all that he has done for us and for our Old Boys at Cranwell.

At the end of the summer term Father John Maddox resigned the command of the O.T.C. He was first commissioned in August 1914. Succeeding Father Adrian Mawson in 1921, he has during his tenure of command seen the contingent increase in strength by over fifty per cent. More than six hundred cadets served under him, and of these three hundred and seventy-five obtained Certificate A. This figure is impressive when it is remembered that the cadets who have served under him include those who were in the Corps at the end of last term and are not yet old enough to enter for the examination. But this is only an outward and visible sign of a success which was recognised by the Army Council in 1928 when they promoted him Brevet Major. One might say without fear of contradiction that "Father John"—as he was invariably called by every Regular officer who knew him—was one of the best known and best liked officers serving in the O.T.C., whether by officers of other contingents met in camp or by the many Regular officers who have come into contact with him in camp and in the Northern Command. Those who have served under him, officers, sergeant instructors and cadets, will long remember with gratitude all that he has done, and will wish him an equal success in his new work.

JUNIOR HOUSE

OUR cricket season was rather disappointing. The wet weather gave us soft pitches during the greater part of the term, and the concrete skating rink outside the house afforded excellent practice for hard wickets. We became a hard wicket side, and I think a very good one indeed; but as all our matches except one were played on mud patches or in rain, we failed to show our true form.

The one match we played on a hard wicket was full of interest, and we got the beating we deserved. Pride made us bite off more than we could chew. We thought we were so good that we challenged Richmond Grammar School's 1st XI. The challenge was accepted and we met our downfall. Losing the toss we took the field, and in this sphere met with as much as, or more, success than we had dared hope for. The bowling and fielding were very good. Dalglish made the new ball swing from the off, or to be more accurate, the new ball swung from the off both to the surprise of Dalglish and to the confusion of the batsmen. He met with immediate success and had the first batsman leg before wicket with his second ball. He bowled fourteen overs in the afternoon and took five wickets for 19 runs. Molyneux alone of their batsmen mastered the bowling and he gave the field plenty to do. His 79 was made very quickly, to a great extent by really hard driving. Grieve at mid-off sampled a considerable quantity of it and could testify to its hardness. There were four or five left-handers among the opponents, and the way in which Walter captained the field was admirable. Quick scoring and one left-handed batsman at the wicket is always a test of captaincy. Walter was in no way flurried, and the field seemed always in place. He changed his bowling wisely and finally made an excellent catch to dismiss Molyneux.

We thought we could win fairly easily with only 120 to make, but with the exception of Walter the team was unable to show any confidence against either the fast bowler or the left-hand one at the other end. The pitch was rather treacherous and the ball was getting up awkwardly. This

The Junior House

should not however have accounted for the melancholy procession to and from the pavilion. Frankly the bowling was too good for us, and we crumpled rather badly. We have to thank Richmond Town Council for lending their ground to us and apologise for giving the town such a poor batting display.

The other matches lend themselves to little comment. We were always the better team, but found the soft wickets difficult. The match against the "All Comers" at the end of the term was the greatest triumph of the season. The All Comers had a very strong bowling side to oppose the Lower House and 120 was a good score against it after the failure of the leading batsmen, but the worth of the side came out still more in the fielding and bowling. All the catches were taken and the bowling always needed careful playing. Walter's six wickets for 28 against the Masters was an excellent performance. The match was some consolation for a very keen side that had been greatly hampered by the rainy season.

We must congratulate Walter, our captain, on being chosen to play at Lord's for the M.C.C. side against Mr Tufnell's XI. He went in first and was rather unlucky to be stumped when he seemed to have played himself in. Rain spoilt this match also.

Walter is a good all-round cricketer. His slow bowling rather too often lacked length this year, but he will no doubt remedy this as he grows older and should be a good change bowler in the XI later on. His batting is sound, and when he becomes more aggressive, we can expect many good scores to his credit.

He is an excellent field and made a very good captain.

Grieve is a less sound but more aggressive bat who shows great promise. Baker bowled and batted consistently well. He is a typical left-hand bowler and managed to keep a fairly constant good length. He shows determination in his batting and was top of the averages. We shall be disappointed if he does not play for the School in a couple of years' time. Ogilvie was our "Larwood," and a very good one for his years. He has the action of a really fast bowler. Walter, wisely, never allowed him to bowl more than three overs at a stretch, but these overs generally rather surprised the opposition. It is

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difficult to say how he will develop; we hope he will become a really good fast bowler for the XI later on. Incidentally his batting has improved a great deal. Dalglish, who won the bowling average, was a medium-paced bowler with a good action and that little bit of extra pace off the wicket that is so telling and which may mean he can be made into a first class bowler. He was rather lazy at his cricket and a poor fielder. Gillow is another good bat. His chief fault is that he is over anxious and nervous at the wicket. In the nets he can be excellent, but in a match his respect for the bowling or his lack of confidence in himself cramps his scoring power. With more confidence he should do very well. Considine showed great improvement in his batting as the season advanced.

The rest of the team all had some idea of batting, and on a hard wicket we presented little more tail than a Manx cat. Our weakest spot was the wicket-keeping. Roche tried hard but was not very good. However, he made improvement and did not give too many extras away, and now and again accounted for a wicket.

We would once more like to thank Mr Bamford, Mr Nash, and Mr Harrold for the interest they showed in our cricket and for joining in the set games with us. It gave a stimulus to the games and enabled the XI often to play together; and when they did we masters were not always successful.

The details of the matches follow :

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE V. BRAMCOTE SCHOOL	
BRAMCOTE—1ST INNINGS	AMPLEFORTH—1ST INNINGS
H. Cains-Terry, c Walter, b Dalglish 2	L. J. Walter, not out 5
A. Taylor, b Ogilvie 0	W. Gillow, not out 7
G. Hunter, b Considine 20	T. Considine }
J. F. Turton, b Dalglish 0	T. Roche }
E. Wright, c Gillow, b Dalglish 3	D. R. Dalglish } did not bat
G. Darling, b Dalglish 0	S. Lovell }
G. Grier, b Walter 1	J. T. Ogilvie }
V. Paul, c Gillow, b Considine 7	M. Howard }
P. Terry, b Considine 0	N. Barry }
R. Cairns-Terry, ht. wkt., b Considine 2	O. B. Rooney }
S. Dennis, not out 0	Extras 1
Extras 8	
Total 43	Total (for no wickets) 13

The Junior House

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE V. RICHMOND SCHOOL (AGED 14 OR UNDER)

RICHMOND—1ST INNINGS	AMPLEFORTH—1ST INNINGS
D. Wright, st Roche, b Baker 1	L. Walter, run out 31
C. R. Robinson, run out 3	E. Grieve, c Molyneux, b Percival 5
D. Molyneux, c Walter, b Baker 0	W. Gillow, b Hutchinson 7
W. Bolton, c Grieve, b Walter 5	T. P. Baker, not out 33
R. Hammond, b Ogilvie 0	T. Roche, b Hutchinson 0
T. W. Anderson, run out 2	T. Considine, c Anderson, b Hutchinson 0
H. N. Wilson, run out 1	Hutchinson 0
G. Blagdon, not out 2	D. R. Dalglish, c Molyneux, b Hutchinson 0
W. Hutchinson, b Walter 2	Hutchinson 0
L. Percival, c and b Walter 2	S. Lovell, lbw., b Eyles 5
D. Eyles, b Dalglish 1	J. T. Ogilvie, c Molyneux, b Hammond 4
Extras 0	J. Donnellon, c Molyneux, b Percival 0
	P. Thornton, c Anderson, b Molyneux 0
	Extras 1
Total 19	Total 86

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE V. RICHMOND SCHOOL	
RICHMOND—1ST INNINGS	AMPLEFORTH—1ST INNINGS
C. P. Pedley, lbw., b Dalglish 3	L. J. Walter, c Hammond, b Chance 23
F. D. Sweetman, lbw., b Dalglish 0	E. Grieve, c Molyneux, b Chance 9
P. Hirst le Waite, b Walter 8	W. Gillow, b H. le Waite 1
H. Molyneux, c Walter, b Dalglish 79	T. P. Baker, c Ryder, b Molyneux 5
C. Chance, lbw., b Considine 3	T. Roche, lbw., b Chance 3
T. Foster, b Dalglish 3	D. R. Dalglish, b Molyneux 4
I. Ride, b Dalglish 8	T. Considine, c and b Molyneux 1
D. Molyneux, c Grieve, b Dalglish 1	J. T. Ogilvie, b Chance 3
J. Horner, b Walter 1	J. D. Donnellon, lbw., b Molyneux 1
W. Bolton, c Grieve, b Walter 0	P. M. Thornton, b Chance 0
R. Hammond, not out 0	M. E. Staples, not out 0
Extras 14	Extras 7
Total 120	Total 57

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE V. AYSGARTh SCHOOL	
AMPLEFORTH—1ST INNINGS	AysGARTh—1ST INNINGS
L. J. Walter, lbw., b Coverdale 25	H. D. Atkinson, c Dalglish, b Walter 15
E. Grieve, b Atkinson 64	N. E. C. Price, b Dalglish 1
W. Gillow, c Grover, b Coverdale 8	T. G. Coverdale, c Grieve, b Walter 1
T. P. Baker, b Muir 18	R. B. Proud, b Walter 7
D. R. Dalglish, b Richardson 32	C. A. M. Grover, b Baker 2
T. Considine, run out 2	J. S. Fisher, c and b Walter 6
T. Roche, not out 8	V. W. Lipscomb, b Ogilvie 0
J. T. Ogilvie }	J. G. Muir, b Dalglish 8
J. D. Donnellon } did not bat	J. F. Hulton, b Gillow 6
P. M. Thornton } did not bat	D. B. Richardson, b Baker 1
M. E. Staples 16	R. E. B. Burgess, not out 1
Extras 10	Extras 7
Total (for 6 wickets) 173	Total 59

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AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE *v.* GROSVENOR HOUSE SCHOOL

AMPLEFORTH		GROSVENOR HOUSE	
W. Gillow, c Baly, b Glasson	25	Ward, c and b Gillow	1
C. Ryan, c King, b Ward	11	Dunbar, b Selby	6
M. Howard, b Baly	33	Baly, b Gillow	6
M. Staples, run out	0	Ayre, b Gillow	0
B. Rochford, b King	13	Roberts, not out	7
N. Barry, lbw, b Ayre	2	Glasson, b Selby	0
H. Garbutt, b Ward	19	King, run out	0
G. Potts, c and b Ward	16	Bennett, b Selby	0
P. Selby, c and b Ayre	12	Sennin, b Selby	0
P. Hay, b Ayre	0	H. Jones, b Staples	3
J. Parker, not out	1	Albrecht, b Parker	0
Extras	10	Extras	6
Total	140	Total	23

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE *v.* BRAMCOTE SCHOOL

BRAMCOTE		AMPLEFORTH	
G. Hunter, b Baker	7	L. Walter, c Darling, b Hunter	26
A. Taylor, b Ogilvie	33	E. Grieve, c Hunter, b Darling	44
E. Wright, b DalGLISH	4	T. Baker, b Hunter	2
E. Camis-Turry, c Roche, b DalGLISH	0	T. Considine, lbw, b Hunter	14
G. Grier, c and b DalGLISH	0	M. Staples, c Swinnerton, b Hunter	8
G. Darling, b Walter	0	D. DalGLISH, c Penny, b Hunter	9
D. Swinnerton, c Donnellon, b Gillow	32	J. Ogilvie, st Dennis, b Darling	5
P. Terry, c Staples, b Walter	1	W. Gillow, run out	0
P. Dennis, b Ogilvie	8	T. Roche, lbw, b Hunter	0
J. Hansly, b Ogilvie	0	J. Donnellon, not out	1
Extras	0	P. Thornton, b Hunter	10
Total	85	Extras	7
Total	85	Total	126

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE *v.* ALL COMERS

AMPLEFORTH		ALL COMERS	
L. Walter, b Harrold	0	Mr Whitfield, c Thornton, b Walter	1
E. Grieve, lbw, b Harrold	1	Mr Eyles, c Thornton, b Walter	2
T. Baker, lbw, b Br Paschal	17	Mr Drummond, b Walter	0
T. Considine, b Br Anthony	32	Mr Goodman, c Rooney, b Walter	3
J. Ogilvie, b Br Paschal	15	Br Anthony, b Baker	11
W. Gillow, not out	34	Mr Archer, lbw, b Walter	0
T. Roche, b Br Paschal	5	Mr Nash, b Baker	0
D. DalGLISH, lbw, b Br Paschal	0	Br Paschal, b DalGLISH	29
J. Donnellon, b Br Anthony	7	Mr Bamford, not out	6
P. Thornton, b Br Anthony	0	Mr Harrold, b Walter	0
Mr Rooney did not bat	0	Fr Iltyd, c Considine, b Baker	16
Extras	16	Extras	2
Total (for 8 wickets)	127	Total	70

OLD BOYS' NEWS

We have five marriages to record :

On July 7th, Florent Van de Walle to Mademoiselle Paule Storms at the Church of Saint Laurent at Antwerp.

On July 9th, Andrew Macdonald to Miss Hilda Taplin at the London Oratory. Archbishop Macdonald, the bridegroom's uncle, was the celebrant, and David Walker best man.

On September 9th, Vincent Milburn to Miss Elfreda Gartland at St George's Church, York. Dom Benedict Milburn was the celebrant.

On October 14th, William Roach to Miss Betty Fattorini at the Church of Our Lady, St John's Wood. Father Abbot was the celebrant, and Edward Fattorini was best man.

Also on March 28th (we offer our sincere apologies for our careless oversight in omitting this from our last issue), Thomas M. O'C. Robinson to Miss Barbara Cutler, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. N. E. Cutler, of Croydon, at St Gertrude's, Croydon.

To all we offer our best wishes for their future happiness.

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We ask the prayers of our readers for the following Old Boys who have died recently :—Thomas Greaves Thompson (1875) in April ; John Harrison (1878) ; Patrick Kelly on September 8th, and Michael Walsh (1900) on September 29th.

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OXFORD NOTES.

F. E. BURGE took a Second in Mathematical Honour Moderations. He kept wicket in the Freshmen's Trial and was elected an Authentic at the end of term. In the Final Schools, J. P. Dewsbury took a Second in Physiology, and Dom Dominic Allen a Second in Theology. K. V. Lander took a Third in Modern Languages and Dom Paulinus Massey a Third in Chemistry. He was awarded a B.Sc. for his fourth year's thesis. H. A. M. Lyons did his Chemistry Finals, but his class will not be known until he has done a year's further work in the laboratory. A. Blake rowed in St John's second boat in Eights.

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Michael Anne is Secretary of the Christ Church Beagles.

The Freshmen in October were A. Colquhoun and M. Petre (Ch. Ch.); J. M. Foley and P. J. Stirling (Magdalen); C. R. Braybrooke (Trinity); P. Ainscough (Queen's); H. G. Watson (Pembroke); DD. Antony Ainscough, Peter Utley and Bernard Boyan (St Benet's).

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CAMBRIDGE NOTES

We offer our warm congratulations to Jerome Rabnett on his First (or Wranglership) in the Mathematical Tripos.

The four freshmen this October increase our numbers in residence at Cambridge to eight, a number in more reasonable proportion to that of our Oxford undergraduates. The freshmen are T. P. McKelvey (Christ's), R. P. Cave and J. W. Buxton and K. W. Sinclair-Loutit (Trinity).

William Stirling is now Master of the Trinity Foot Beagles.

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PETER WHITFIELD was successful in his Law Finals in July, and G. W. Bagshawe in his first examination for the Bar in October.

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R. H. RIDDELL and J. R. Gladwin have passed into Sandhurst, W. B. Murray and M. D. Thunder into Cranwell, and F. H. V. Fowke into Dartmouth.

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M. BLAIR-MCGUFFIE, A. H. Cardwell, B. Rabnett, D. Farrell and C. E. Macdonald have all entered McGill University in Canada. We offer our sincere congratulations to Blair-McGuffie who has been elected to a Robert Bruce Bursarship on the results of his entrance examination. J. R. Macdonald is at Queen's University, Kingston.

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A. D. CASSIDY is now at the National University of Ireland, and M. W. Spacek at Trinity College, Dublin.

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THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Ampleforth on Sunday, July 26th, 1931. There were present: Fr Abbot in the Chair, the Hon. Treasurer (Mr E. F. C.

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Forster), the Hon. Secretary (Mr G. B. King), Revv. H. A. Chamberlain, J. I. Miller, I. G. Forbes, and Messrs. J. P. Raby, O. L. Chamberlain, A. G. Quirk, B. Bradley, A. Browne, J. Martin, Junr., T. M. Robinson, P. H. Whitfield, P. P. Perry, J. Blackledge, L. Rochford, G. McDermott, C. Porri, H. Carter, A. F. M. Wright, H. V. Dees, and C. R. Simpson. The following boys leaving school were elected members: P. A. Dawes, M. Petre, M. H. A. Blair-McGuffie, S. J. Scott, I. S. Nevill, A. H. Cardwell, J. H. Ogilvie, E. R. Waugh, J. R. Stanton, D. H. Clarke, R. W. Leeming, S. Tempest, P. Ainscough, A. D. Cassidy, J. R. Blaikie, G. St L. King, R. Cave, and, in addition to these, C. B. Ponsonby, W. M. Kerr, R. E. Chichester and the Rev. R. Fuller.

The matter of the allocation of funds was discussed. It was decided to offer to the School authorities a board on which should be inscribed the School Roll of Honour in the War 1914—1918. This would be fixed in a public place within the School buildings.

In recognition of his great and untiring energy in the interests of the Society, it was proposed and carried unanimously that Mr E. F. C. Forster, the Hon General Treasurer, be elected a Vice-President and Honorary Life Member.

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L. FALKINER, W. Fawcett, and A. A. J. Danvers were all in Burma during the disturbances last summer.

Danvers, who is with the 2/15 Punjab Regiment, writes: "I've had quite a bit of fun out of the rebellion, for I've been in about a dozen different places. I've been in command of the Tharrawaddy garrison for several weeks, run an armoured train for ten days, been out on motor-patrol, spent a week miles out in the blue, living in the middle of a tobacco field surrounded by hostile villages, with my own hands burnt several villages to the ground, and finally been in four or five scraps." On one occasion, when he was in command of twenty-three men, he met a party of two hundred rebels, who were driven back to the jungle after some close fighting.

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We have received from G. J. Crean the following interesting account of the recent earthquake in New Zealand. He writes :

The morning of the disaster broke a perfect summer's day ; there was a lightness in the air, all the birds sang ; on such a day one felt it was good to be alive, to walk and breathe and look up at the blue skies giving thanks for such benefits as one had—a day on which one is hopeful, trusting and neighbourly, putting aside small enmities and grievances.

People were leisurely shopping, chatting a little longer than usual when making their purchases, small shop-keepers were sunning themselves on the pavement edge and those in offices found their thoughts straying to tennis or their gardens—a day of days. Then without any warning the upheaval bringing death, agony and despair.

I was on the second floor of a large building in Wellington, when we experienced a rocking sensation of about 30 seconds duration, which I could compare to the motion felt in a small boat when a larger one passes, causing it to rock and sway, then subside as the temporary swell passes. Almost simultaneously at Hawkes Bay, 200 miles away, the earthquake took place with great severity, causing in the space of a few minutes indescribable damage and confusion.

Captain Morgan of *H.M.S. Veronica*, who arrived at Napier the morning of the earthquake and had just berthed his ship, described it as follows :—

"It was a terrible experience. I was leaving my cabin when I heard a frightful roar. The ship heaved and tossed—for ten seconds I stood still and then from the boat deck could see houses falling and roads opening. Everything seemed to disappear in clouds of dust, there was another terrific shake and the stern wires of the ship gave way. The first shock lasted for about three minutes and was so severe as to make it apparent that there would be a heavy casualty list ashore. As a result of the earthquake the bed of the ocean rose several feet, and in the inner harbour where the *Veronica* was berthed, the sloop was aground hard and fast ; however she floated off when the land subsided. For some time the tremors followed one another in quick succession and it was not long before flames broke

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out, which spread quickly, rendering practically impossible the work of rescuing people trapped inside falling buildings."

A working party went ashore immediately from *H.M.S. Veronica* and rendered invaluable and timely assistance to a panic-stricken and terrified population. The captain of a larger vessel anchored some way out said his ship "was shaken from stem to stern as if in the grip of some enormous monster. Looking shorewards he saw the town of Napier rise in the air several feet and then disappear in a cloud of smoke and dust."

The first shock occurred with startling suddenness at 10.45 in the morning. It was preceded by sudden roaring sounds, the earth heaved convulsively, rose about three feet, subsided, then rose again, then vibrated diagonally so that very few edifices could stand the strain. Large buildings groaned and bent, then crashed to the ground in clouds of dust. People rushing from collapsing buildings were overtaken by falling masonry and bricks and crushed to death, others were trapped within, and if not wholly buried must have perished in the fire that followed. Hardly a chimney in the district was left standing—roads opened up and partially swallowed cars ; in some cases only the top half of a closed car could be seen protruding. Bridges fell, railway lines were distorted.

Shortly after the earthquake, fire broke out, aided by a breeze from the sea ; soon the main parts of Napier and Hastings were blazing from end to end. Some said it was like a glimpse of the end of the world ; the sky was black and all around were fire and destruction, despair and desolation. A friend of mine was driving his car along the main street of Napier, when the road rose up in front of him and burst ; a telegraph pole fell down and just missed his car ; he was then jolted to the side of the road against another pole, which held him stationary for a time. He saw two people fall in the roadway and, when he could, went and helped them into his car, but before he had taken them any distance they both expired, no doubt from shock. Another, who was walking at the time, said it was quite impossible to stand up ; the earth rose and fell twice, then vibrated from east to west, and north to south, causing a feeling of uncontrollable helplessness, followed by mental chaos and nausea.

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All were stunned for an hour or so and were hardly responsible for their actions. A lawyer collected what he thought were some of his valuable documents only to find an hour later that he had been wandering about with some old newspapers under his arm. A lady having her hair permanently waved was found dead with the electric apparatus attached, from which she had been unable to extricate herself. Another living in a bungalow on the side of a hill found herself out on the lawn, still in her bath.

After a week the tremors quietened down considerably and some of the population started to trickle in again, as anything they possessed was there, even if only a wrecked house. A month later temporary shops and banks were being built and there is a feeling growing that as a bad earthquake took place, there is not likely to be another there for some time at any rate, although there are no sure grounds for this supposition. So much for hope, which, combined with custom, is apparently stronger than reason; this is, I suppose, why the slopes of Vesuvius are always inhabited!

Seismographers report that this latest earthquake was caused through the sinking of the ocean bed in the Pacific, the pressure from which affected weak parts of the earth's crust. The last earthquake took place two years ago in the South Island. Part of a hill was seen to move some distance, roads opened up and the landscape underwent a complete change in appearance. Fortunately the district was thinly populated, and so the casualties were small.

In addition to these serious disorders there are frequent earth tremors of a few seconds duration which one becomes quite accustomed to and takes slight notice of. They are not unlike the sensation experienced inside a jerry-built structure when a heavily-laden vehicle passes on the road near by.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were:

T. B. Kelly, A. P. P. Meldon, A. W. H. Gooden Chisolm, R. I. L. Gooden Chisolm, R. E. de Blaby, B. A. McSwiney, D. J. M. Carvill, P. B. Costelloe, R. F. A. Wood, P. M. Mansel-Pleydell, J. C. C. Young, G. M. Roberts, A. Clarke, J. M. S. Ciechanowski, C. C. Hare, C. E. Stourton, A. J. Gills, A. T. A. Macdonald, the Hon. Martin Fitzalan Howard, M. G. Leatham, D. M. Gaynor, H. E. Howard, R. A. Coghlan, P. S. Reid.

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The Captains of the School were: R. Anne, R. M. Campbell, M. A. Birtwistle, and T. J. Buddle; and the Captains of Games were: R. M. Campbell and M. A. Birtwistle.

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A. P. CUMMING, H. St J. Weissenberg, T. A. C. Crimmins, C. L. H. Lochrane, and A. B. Nihill made their First Holy Communion on July 11th, the Feast of Our Holy Father St Benedict.

* * *

LATER in the term the following received the Sacrament of Confirmation:

T. A. Pine-Coffin, R. Ogilvie, M. M. Carvill, A. J. Kevill, A. G. F. Green, H. N. Nevile, J. M. Howe, A. M. Macdonald, L. H. M. Carvill, T. J. Buddle, B. B. Considine, P. A. Buddle, T. H. Hornyold, B. B. Howard, P. B. Dowling, M. J. Hodsman, P. J. Kelly, R. H. Hodsman, J. G. C. Ryan, G. V. Garbett, E. A. M. Smith, J. H. Nihill, R. Lambert, I. J. Monteith, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, S. D. Wenckheim, G. C. D. Green, D. J. Hodsman, J. H. Barry, J. F. C. Vidal, I. B. Hankey, J. N. Gilbey.

* * *

THE following played for the 1st XI at cricket:

R. M. Campbell, M. A. Birtwistle, R. Anne, T. J. Buddle, B. B. Considine, A. C. Cain, R. P. Townsend, P. S. Gardner, J. J. Buckley, A. H. F. Cochrane, R. N. Cardwell.

All of these were given their Cricket Colours.

* * *

THE new cricket field, on which Donald and his helpers are still working with their usual energy, was opened by Father Abbot at the beginning of term, the turf being in extraordinarily good condition for a first season.

The Ampleforth Journal

Matches were played as follows :

v. Red House	.	.	.	Won	28—27
v. Aysgarth	.	.	.	Won	78—23
v. Bramcote	.	.	.	Won	135—33
v. Aysgarth	.	.	.	Won	55—51
v. Bramcote	.	.	.	Won	63—29
v. Red House	.	.	.	Lost	43—53

The most exciting of the matches was played against Aysgarth; the School won by three wickets in the last few minutes of the game.

The most successful and consistent batsmen were R. M. Campbell and R. N. Cardwell. In the second Bramcote match Considine distinguished himself by making 66 not out. Our chief bowlers were R. M. Campbell, R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane and B. B. Considine. Cochrane in the first Bramcote match did the "hat trick"



CONSIDERABLE keenness was shown over the sports which were held in the early part of the term, and resulted as follows :

DIVISION I.

HUNDRED YARDS—

1. A. G. F. Green.
2. M. M. Carvill.
3. A. C. Cain.

HIGH JUMP—

1. R. N. Cardwell (4ft. 1in.)
2. E. F. McCarthy.
3. G. C. Stapleton.

LONG JUMP—

1. M. M. Carvill (11 ft.)
2. J. W. Ritchie.
3. A. J. Kevill.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL—

1. A. H. F. Cochrane (60 yards).
2. R. N. Cardwell.
3. R. M. Campbell.

The Preparatory School

DIVISION II.

HUNDRED YARDS—

1. T. H. Hornyold.
2. E. A. U. Smith.
3. J. G. C. Ryan.

HIGH JUMP—

1. R. Lambert.
2. A. G. F. Green.
3. J. H. Nihill.

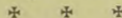
LONG JUMP—

1. I. B. Hankey (10ft. 4in.)
2. J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell.
3. D. K. Maclaren.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL—

1. R. Lambert.
2. H. St J. Weissenberg.
3. E. A. U. Smith.

The Athletic Sports Cup was won by M. M. Carvill.



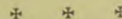
THE Boxing resulted as follows :—

Boxing Cup—P. A. F. Vidal.

Junior Boxing Prize.—J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell.

P. A. F. Vidal won against A. J. Kevill, a heavier weight, after a very close fight. The winner showed a straighter punch, and better condition, and fought pluckily throughout.

R. F. Grieve was outclassed by the winner of the Junior Prize, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, but put up a clever and spirited fight.



Our thanks are due to Dom Laurence Bévenot, Dom Stephen Marwood, Miss Groves, Mr H. G. Perry, and Mr W. H. Cass, for an enjoyable concert which they gave to us with the object of stimulating our interest in music.

PROGRAMME.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. PIANO TRIO, Valse Russe | <i>Frank Bridge</i> |
| W. H. CASS, MISS GROVES, H. G. PERRY. | |
| 2. PIANO SOLO, Sonata in G | <i>Scarlatti</i> |
| H. G. PERRY. | |
| 3. VIOLIN SOLO, Kreutzer Sonata, 3rd Movement | <i>Beethoven</i> |
| W. H. CASS. | |

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4. SONGS, (a) "Brittany" *Farrar*
 (b) "Old Man River" (from *The Show Boat*)
 DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD.
 5. CELLO SOLO, Italian Love Song *Sammartini*
 MISS GROVES.
 6. PIANO TRIO, Marche Militaire *Frank Bridge*
 W. H. CASS, MISS GROVES, H. G. PERRY.

* * *

We thank the Ampleforth Society for their presentation of a flag with the Arms of Ampleforth on it.

* * *

ON the whole the clerk of the weather was kind to us on Cubbing days, and we made full use of the Avenue and Rookery Woods for games of all sorts. Cooking at Fosse Lakes, which we visited on three whole-holidays, was much patronised this year.

* * *

THE new skating rink is now complete; and skating, the sound of which can be heard across the valley, is in full swing.

* * *

FATHER ABBOT kindly presided at the programme of music and recitations on July 26th, and distributed prizes.

PROGRAMME.

- DUET, "Kleiner Schmeichler" *Lenecke*
 A. G. F. GREEN, J. M. HOWE.
 RECITATION, "A Boy's Aspirations"
 A. B. NIHILL, D. K. MACLAREN.
 PIANO SOLO, "The Swing" *Evans*
 A. B. NIHILL.
 RECITATIONS, (i) History as learnt in the Preparatory School.
 FIRST FORM.
 (ii) The true story of George Washington.
 FIRST FORM.
 SONG, "The Shan Van Vocht"
 FIRST FORM PREPARATORY.
 TRIO, "Biem Tanzmeister" *Forster*
 J. J. BUCKLEY, A. H. WILLBOURN, R. OGLIVIE.
 ENGLISH SPEECH, "The Old Navy" *Captain Marryat*
 B. B. CONSIDINE, A. H. F. COCHRANE.
 SONG, "Donkey Riding"

The Preparatory School

SECOND FORM.
 FRENCH SPEECH, "La Récréation Perdue"

SECOND FORM.

- M. le Professeur . . . J. D. GILLOTT.
 R. ANNE.
 A. L. POTEZ.
 T. G. BUDDLE.
 R. P. TOWNSEND.
 R. M. CAMPBELL.
 P. S. GARDNER.
 T. A. PINE-COFFIN.
 J. W. RITCHIE.

SONG, "The Mermaid" SECOND FORM.

VIOLIN SOLO, "Rosemunde" *Schubert*
 A. M. MACDONALD.

ENGLISH SPEECH: "The Doctor" *A. P. Herbert*
 R. M. CAMPBELL, J. D. GILLOTT, J. M. HOWE.

SONG, "Green Grow the Rushes-ho"
 THE SCHOOL.

* * *

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS were awarded by the Headmaster of the College to C. W. Fogarty and A. L. Potez.

* * *

PRIZE LIST.

SECOND FORM A.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Religious Knowledge | C. W. Fogarty |
| English | A. L. Potez |
| Latin | C. W. Fogarty |
| French | C. W. Fogarty |
| Mathematics | T. J. Buddle |
| History | T. J. Buddle |
| Geography | R. Anne |
| The Hubert Carter Prize for improvement in French | R. M. Campbell |

SECOND FORM B.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Form Prizes | E. P. McCarthy |
| | A. G. F. Green |
| | J. A. Yates |

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FIRST FORM A.

Religious Knowledge	A. H. James
English	T. H. Hornyold
Latin	T. H. Hornyold
French	T. H. Hornyold
Mathematics	P. A. Buddle
History	B. B. Howard
Geography	B. B. Howard

FIRST FORM B.

Form Prizes	F. J. Jefferson
	G. V. Garbett

PREPARATORY FORM.

Form Prizes	G. C. P. Green
	H. St J. Weissenberg

EXTRA PRIZES.

Music	A. M. Macdonald
	J. J. Buckley
Drawing	H. M. Carvill
Carpentry	R. H. H. Brunner

SPORTS PRIZES.

Boxing Cup	P. A. F. Vidal
Shooting Cup	S. S. Gardner
Athletic Sports Cup	M. M. Carvill

CRICKET PRIZES.

Batting	R. M. Campbell
Fielding	A. H. F. Cochrane
Scoring 66 in a match	B. B. Considine

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Vol. XXXVII

Spring, 1932

Part II

THE EIGHTH CENTENARY OF RIEVAULX ABBEY

THE eighth centenary of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey, which is to be kept with a gathering of clergy and laity for pontifical High Mass in the ruined sanctuary next June, is an event which, while it cannot fail to interest Catholics generally, will have a special interest for the diocese in which it stands, but most of all for the *familia* of Ampleforth Abbey which may justly be called its local successor if not its heir. It may help our readers, many of whom will be taking part in the celebration, to a fuller understanding and appreciation of its meaning and purpose if we put before them a brief sketch of the Abbey buildings and of St Aelred its third Abbot whose name is indissolubly linked with Rievaulx.

The pages of the JOURNAL have already been enriched with several articles dealing with Rievaulx and St Aelred, from which we intend to glean. The other sources of our story will be, for St Aelred, the admirable "Life" by Rev J. B. Dalgairns in the Oxford *Lives of the English Saints*, edited by Dr Newman, and the two scholarly papers in the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester*, Vol. VI, No. 3, July 1921, and Vol. VI, No. 4, Jan. 1923, by F. M. Powicke, M.A., Litt.D., entitled *Aelred of Rievaulx and his Biographer Walter Daniel*. For the facts and dates in the historical and archaeological portion of our sketch we are indebted apart from the articles in the JOURNAL of 1921 and 1923, to the latest issue of the *Official Guide to Rievaulx Abbey, York*, by Sir Charles R. Peers, C.B.E., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Our endeavour has been by conducting our readers in imagination on a tour of inspection through the ruins, first of the church and then of the monastic buildings, to make them tell their own story in language as far as possible stripped of

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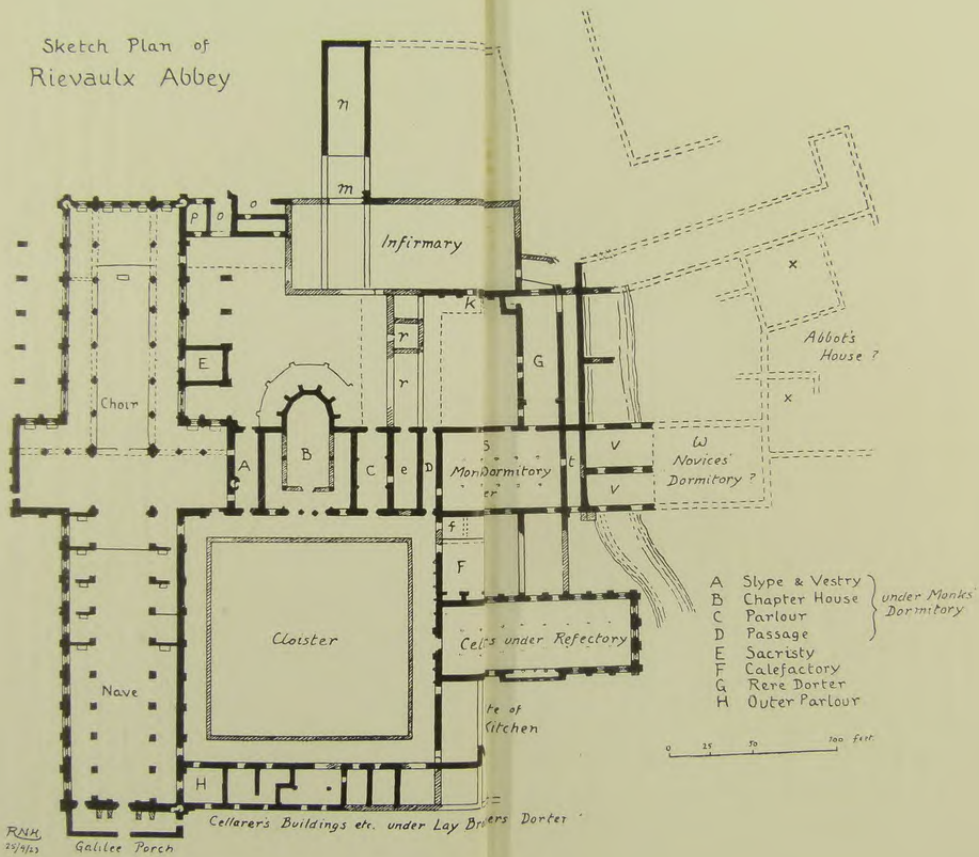
technical terms, yet detailed and clear enough to give a vivid picture.

The Cistercian Order already well established in Burgundy and other parts of France made its first English foundation at Waverley in Surrey in the year 1128. Three years later at the invitation of Walter l'Espece, Lord of Helmsley, St Bernard sent a colony of twelve monks, with William his personal friend and secretary as Abbot, to found a monastery in the secluded valley of the Rye on land given to them by the Norman knight. A quarry still to be seen about half a mile upstream provided the stone, the overhanging woods furnished the timber and the hands of the monks themselves, aided no doubt by peasants of the neighbourhood, made it possible within the space of twenty years, 1132—1150, to build a church and monastery, simple and severe, as the Cistercian Rule required, but of extent sufficient to house a goodly community of monks.¹

Entering the enclosure of the ruins from the gate near the custodian's cottage, we find ourselves faced by the Galilee, a covered porch, overhanging the great doorway, which led into the nave of the church. This is a feature common to Cistercian churches which we find again at Byland. Outdoor processions started from this spot, and from the words "Behold I go before you into Galilee" the name is said to be derived. Originally built about the middle of the twelfth century, it was rebuilt with additions at a later date. The style of the nave as it was when St Aelred became Abbot in 1147, soon after its completion, must be gathered, not from the elaborate features of the Gothic choir and presbytery into which it leads, added about 1230, 14 Henry III, but from those of the Norman transepts, right and left, erected in King Stephen's reign. Imagine therefore a nave one hundred and sixty-six feet in length with aisles on either side of nine bays divided by solid and but slightly ornamented columns,

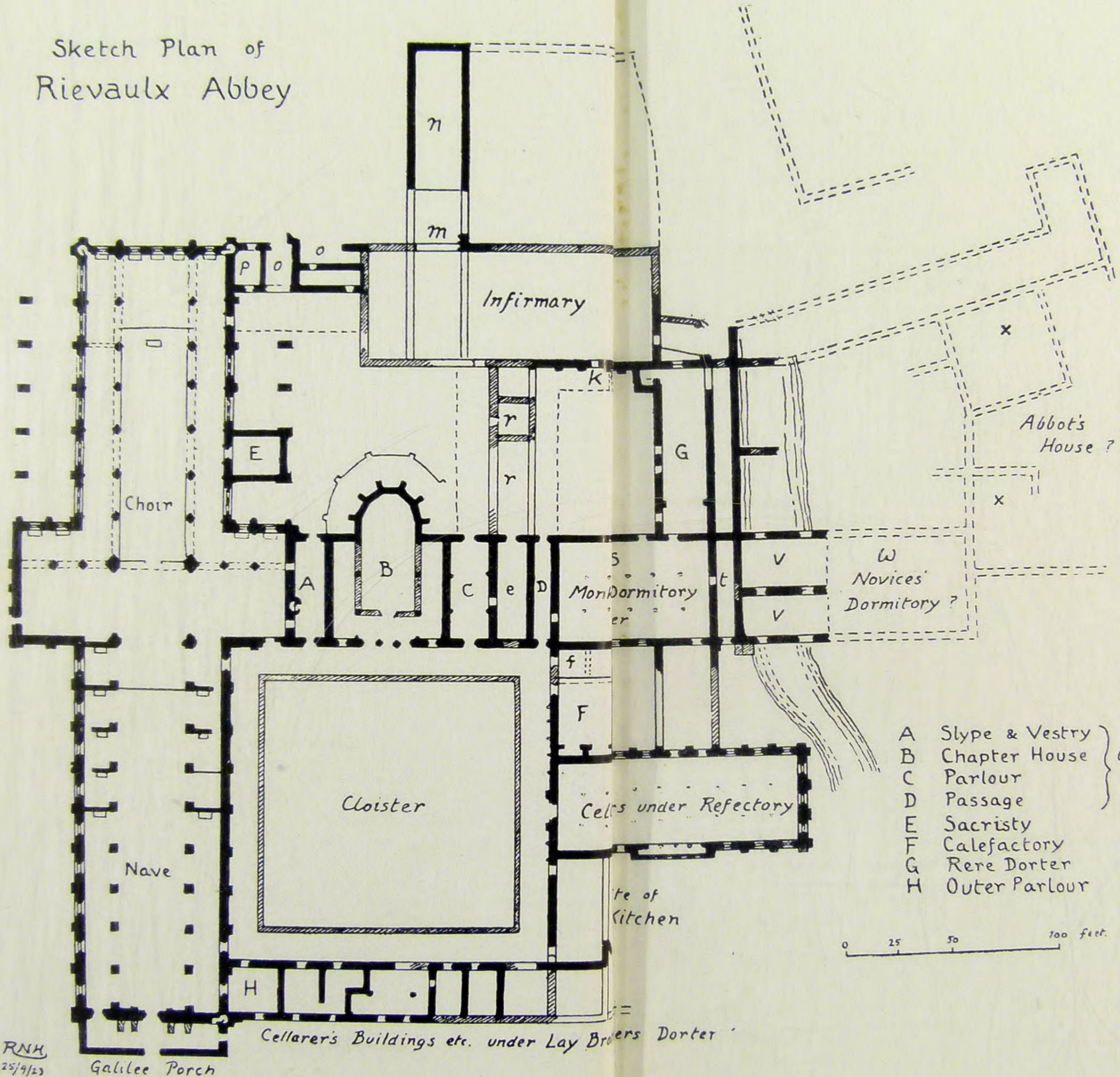
¹ It is as well to state at once that owing to the narrowness of the strip of ground given them between the wooded slopes of the hill and the bed of the river Rye as it then flowed, the monks were obliged to depart from the usual custom and to "orientate" their church south and north instead of east and west. This necessitated a similar departure in the lay-out of all the principal buildings, Chapter House, Refectory, and Lay-brothers' Range.

Sketch Plan of
Rievaulx Abbey



RNH
23/4/23

Sketch Plan of Rievaulx Abbey



- A Slype & Vestry
 - B Chapter House
 - C Parlour
 - D Passage
 - E Sacristy
 - F Calefactory
 - G Rere Dorter
 - H Outer Parlour
- } under Monks' Dormitory

0 25 50 100 feet.

RNH
25/9/23

Galilee Porch

Cellarer's Buildings etc. under Lay Brothers Dorter

The Eighth Centenary of Rievaulx Abbey

the space between each filled with a low screen, the outer walls pierced by as many round-headed windows similar to those remaining in the lower stage of the transepts; the side aisles barrel-vaulted in stone, the central aisle more likely surmounted by a flat ceiling of wood beneath a low pitched roof. At the upper end of either aisle were chapels with their altars, some of which remain to-day. There were five chapels on the Gospel side but only four on the Epistle side, the top-most bay here being occupied by an entrance doorway. Between the second pair of columns at this point the Rood Screen stood, dividing the Monks' Choir, which extended beneath the central tower and somewhat beyond it, from the retro-choir¹ in the space between the chapels. Fronting this was another screen below which was the altar at which the Lay-brethren had their Mass. The whole of the lower portion of the nave was occupied by them, seculars being excluded from Cistercian churches. The doorway leading from the lowermost bay into their day-quarters, at right angles always to the nave, is still visible, where it passes through the outer parlour, and above it was the stairway by which they came down from their dormitory for the night office at which they were present.

Before St Aelred's death in 1167, only thirty-five years from the foundation of the Abbey, his biographer, Walter Daniel² tells us that the Choir monks numbered one hundred and forty and the Lay-brethren as many as six hundred, though, when the Saint was Master of Novices, in 1142, the total number did not exceed three hundred. "On feast days," he continues (when the Lay Brothers would all be gathered in church), "you might have seen the brethren crowded in the oratory like bees in a hive so thick upon one another that they could scarcely move." Their Office consisted mostly of Paters, Aves and Glorias in the vernacular. Returning to the transept we must picture to ourselves a Presbytery, or Sanctuary as we call it nowadays, extending two bays beyond the present choir arch. Like all Cistercian

¹ With the Cistercians the Retro-choir was not placed eastward and so behind the Monks' Choir, but in front of it below the Rood.

² *Aelred of Rievaulx and his biographer*. App. B. p. 507.

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presbyteries of the first half of the eleventh century it was rectangular and had no aisles or ambulatory. Byland built in 1177 is the first instance of an aisled Cistercian presbytery. There is no evidence of chapels in the transept at this date; the two we now see on either side belong to a later period, thirteenth century, as does the upper stage of the transept walls and the whole of the glorious Gothic choir and presbytery completed about 1230. The details of this elaborate work are easy to trace and will repay a careful study. To complete our survey of the original structure, beyond the outer wall of the Epistle side of the transept we pass by a central doorway into a narrow chamber at a slightly lower level. The ground floor space was divided between a vestry for the choir monks, or cowl room, as we might term it, and a receptacle for books adjoining the southern arm of the cloister garth. Above this was the original sacristy, replaced later by a larger one on the right hand of the Gothic choir and presbytery, and above this again the Sacrist's chamber with a quatrefoil aperture through which he could keep watch upon the church below.

Retracing our steps into the transept and passing out by the door in the first bay below it, we descend by a flight of steps into the Cloister Garth, a wide area, one hundred and forty feet each way, enclosed by four walks which were covered by a pent-house or lean-to roof, so forming a protected ambulatory. The sockets for the beams supporting this roof may be seen in the wall of the western walk.

The Chapter-house lying on our left now claims our attention. It is fronted by a vestibule which is continued as an aisle on either side of the actual chapter-house. There are indications that this was originally intended to be rectangular, as we find it at Byland, but eventually it was given an apsidal ending. Again, instead of being longitudinally divided by a single or a double row of columns, it was one open room, not vaulted, like the vestibule and the aisle, but roofed in by a flat ceiling of wood, as the dormitory over it allowed no space for a vaulted roof. The walls were arcaded within, and the seats for the monks were ranged in front of them and round the apse. One purpose of the chapter-house was to serve as a burial place for the abbots, and the inscribed gravestones

The Eighth Centenary of Rievaulx Abbey

of three of them remain, besides one empty stone coffin still in position. Another purpose, and that which gave the room its name, was for the recitation of the second portion of the Office of Prime, at which a chapter of the Holy Rule was read, as it is to this day. Following upon this the abbot held his "Chapter," a discourse upon the passage of the Holy Rule just read, a conference upon some spiritual subject, or, in Advent, Lent and on the greater festivals, a sermon on the Gospel of the day. This again was followed by public confession, or as we style it "Chapter," of faults, the reading of the "Obits" or list of monks whose anniversary fell upon the day, with the recitation or chanting of the *De profundis* which brought this office to a close. At other times a "Chapter" of another type was held, when matters concerning the moral or material well-being of the Community had to be discussed in open Council, appointments to be made or elections to be held. It was here that Abbot Aelred, like his counterpart St Bernard at Cîteaux, delivered those sermons and discourses on the monastic and the spiritual life which reveal the inmost depths of his character and spirit. One further feature of the chapter-house deserves our notice, the remains of a shrine of mid thirteenth century date to the left of the entrance to the vestibule. From two inscriptions found near it, bearing the words, "St William the Abbot," and "William first Abbot of Rievaulx," it is conjectured that it was the shrine of the first abbot of the house, who died 2nd August, 1145, and was buried in the chapter-house. When the excavations were carried out it was hoped that the burial place of St Aelred, the third abbot, would have come to light, but no discovery was made. Writing of his funeral, Daniel relates that he was buried near to Abbot William, so that the empty coffin found hard by may have been his and his relics have been removed elsewhere.

Leaving this, the most hallowed portion of the abbey after the church, we come next to the Locutorium, the Parlour or Speak Room, the only place where conversation, forbidden in the cloister, was allowed. Next to this was the Strong Room, or Treasury, a barrel-vaulted chamber with recesses in the wall. Fronting it are the remains of the earlier Day Stair

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leading to the dormitory, replaced later by another stairway further west. A slype, or passage, at the north west angle of the cloister leads us by a doorway in the right hand wall to a noble chamber which had a row of columns down the centre and a vaulted roof. The remains of fire-places on either side tell us that this was the original Warming House, or Calefactory, the only room except the kitchen and the infirmary in which a fire was allowed. When, about the year 1200, the later warming-house was built somewhat further to the north, this room is thought to have become the Probatorium or Day Room of the Novices.

Above this, extending eastward over the treasury and chapter-house to the west wall of the transept where the gable end of the roof has left its mark and a portion of the night staircase is discernible, was the *Dorter*¹ or dormitory of the choir monks. Continuous there in a westerly direction was the dormitory for the Novices built between 1170 and 1180, further westward still a third dormitory, possibly for such of the lay-brethren as could not be accommodated in their usual quarters when their number was at its highest. The total length of this range was 320 feet, a space considerably in excess of that required for the 300 choir monks and novices. Owing to the fall of the ground westward the building at that end for the last one hundred feet was in three stories instead of two, the lowest being a sort of undercroft. This is supported partly upon two great arches spanning a ditch of about thirty feet in breadth running north and south. A singular feature here is a series of brick-lined tanks about eight feet by four. Sir Charles Peers is of opinion that they were part of a tannery which occupied this portion of the ground-story after the Suppression, and very possibly before it, though of that there is no actual proof.

A spot somewhere near here must have been the site of a penitential bath made for himself by St Aelred when he was Novice Master as narrated by his biographer. "Nor must I omit to tell how below the probatorium he had constructed a little cabin lined with tiles, like a small cistern, below ground,

¹ *Dorter*, the Norman French equivalent of *dortoir*, the French for dormitory as *frater*, for *Refractoire*, our refectory or dining room.

The Eighth Centenary of Rievaulx Abbey

into which water ran from a hidden spring. The top of it he so covered with a broad flag that it was not noticeable to any one. When the secret silence favoured him, Aelred would betake himself to this bath (*machinam*) and immersing his whole body in the icy water (*aqua frigidissima*) he quelled the fires of his rebellious flesh."¹

The bases on six flying buttresses, three on either side, at the furthest end of this three-storied building, show that it was at one time insecure, and it is not surprising that in the fifteenth century the two upper stories were taken down. By this date, owing to the loss of life during the Wars of the Roses and the ravages of the Black Death, the numbers of both monks and brothers had fallen so low that the long dormitory had become inconveniently large.

At right angles to the *dorter* southwards was the *reredorter*, so called from its being entered from the *dorter*. Here were the latrines over an open drain flushed by a running stream. The room below this, narrower by some feet to allow for the drain, was a barrel-vaulted chamber with a fire-place, indicating that it was used as an infirmary, probably for the novices whose quarters were close by. It seems at some time in the thirteenth century to have been burnt out, for there are evidences of fire and of repairs of that date.

A door midway in the eastern wall gives on to the Lesser or Infirmary Cloister, a garth about fifty feet each way without walks. On the south side lay the Infirmary, or Farmery, as it is sometimes called. When erected in the simple Norman style of the twelfth century it must have been an imposing building. The main hall, of 100 feet by 50, ran east and west with rooms at either end and a chapel at the south-east corner. Here the aged and the sick were cared for. They were allowed the comfort of a fire and had a chapel of their own. There was a kitchen and a dining room, called the *Misericord*, the house of compassion, where meat, forbidden elsewhere, might be eaten. The northern wall nearest the court is the only one left standing. Its original Norman windows have been divided into two-light Gothic windows, and its Norman door-

¹ *Bulletin of John Rylands Library*, Vol. VI, No. 4, January, 1922; *Aelred of Rievaulx*. Appendix B xvi, p. 500.

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way replaced by one of ogee shape. Above this on the outer side of the wall is a relief of the Annunciation, and below a flight of steps leading down into the court. At some date in the fifteenth century, when so large an infirmary was no longer needed, it became a part of the Abbot's Lodgings, the rest of which stretched eastwards to the south-east corner of the presbytery. By laying a wooden floor some ten feet above the level of the older one a spacious dining-hall for the Abbot's guests was provided, with an ample cellar below. The alteration of the windows and the northern doorway were probably made at the same date. A building to the east of the court, lying between the infirmary and the treasury, given as the Long House in the inventory taken at the Suppression, in all probability now became the infirmary. Built as one long room of thirteenth century date it was divided into three by two cross walls in the fifteenth century. Originally it may have been the Infirmary's Lodge and Dispensary, being contiguous to the infirmary.

Leaving the Lesser Cloister we must now retrace our steps to the Great Cloister by the passage dividing the treasury from the earlier warming room. We are now at the south-west angle of the Cloister Garth from which a doorway in the western wall invites us into the first of a series of additions made on a costly scale in the closing years of the twelfth century. These St Aelred never saw for he had passed to his reward some thirty years earlier. The spacious room in which we find ourselves was the kitchen of the original lay out, with the old frater beyond it running north and south across the lower end of the later frater and linking up at its further end with the laybrothers' range. It now became the Warming Room, as the great double chimney at the northern end makes clear. It had an aisle on the south side and a small court below it. Beyond through an arched subway ran the great drain from the new kitchen and a stream conveyed in a culvert beneath the frater and the cellar range.

The frater which is entered by a doorway in the west wall of the cloister, with traces of lead-lined water troughs beneath an arcade on either side, is a noble hall, 128 feet by 38, built over a vaulted basement which served for cellars and store-

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rooms. The floor above these has been entirely removed which prevents one from realising the proportions and dignity of the hall in bygone days. Its tall Early English lancet windows, and the pulpit for the reader at meals with the stairway leading up to it, are the only features left to tell of its sometime beauty. A newell staircase below the pulpit led to the rooms below. The hatch by which food was passed from the kitchen may be seen in the northern wall and near it the walls of a cupboard for crockery, etc. The kitchen, on the outer side of this wall at its eastern end, filled the space between the frater and the laybrothers' range. It was divided by a cross wall into kitchen proper and scullery with a vaulted roof over the whole. Besides a central hearth, there was a large fire-place in the west wall, parts of which remain. It was entered by a door from the cloister and another from the laybrothers' range and a third door in the west wall gave access by a stairway and a passage to the vaults below the frater.

Our tour has now brought us to the northern arm of the cloister. Here, in Cistercian abbeys, the quarters of the Conversi or Lay-brothers were invariably placed abutting on the lower end of the nave of the church. The range consisted always of two stories, the lower a long undivided hall or cloister as we see it at Fountains to-day, the upper a dormitory with a staircase leading down into the church and a day-stair at some other point. As a rule the building extended beyond the cloister garth about as far as the frater did to which it was always parallel. This was the case at Byland, built only a few years later. At Rievaulx though the number of the lay-brothers was exceptionally great, as many as six hundred in St Aelred's day, so his biographer asserts, their quarters, strange to say, were of little more than half the usual extent. They apparently stopped short where their ruins do at their junction with the kitchen range. The reason for this presumably was the fall of the ground here which would have necessitated an undercroft similar to that below the frater, a costly feature however serviceable. If, as is very unlikely, the range did go further, the extension must have been entirely demolished at the Suppression and all traces obliterated by the cottages and out-buildings now covering the site. When the number of

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lay-brothers fell, as it did so seriously, even by the fourteenth century, the inconvenience would have remedied itself. The building, of late twelfth century work, will have had plain round-headed Norman windows, and from the bases of several pillars still in position we may conclude that the lower floor was divided longitudinally, which would give an effect of greater length and solemnity. Sir Charles Peers says it was not vaulted like some of the buildings on the south, so that the ceiling would be of wood and the roof of the dormitory above of open timber work. When in the fourteenth century the few lay-brethren were replaced by lay servants, the lower floor was divided at various points by cross walls and some fire-places introduced. After the Suppression it seems to have served the purpose of a garner.

Before we leave the abbey to visit some of the outside works, the mill, the forge and the ovens where the encaustic tiles were baked, a word must be said of the water supply. This came, not from the river, but chiefly from a very ample spring on the east side of the road as we approach the abbey, within the boundary of the enclosure. Augmented probably by other springs on the hillside, it was brought to a cistern near the Galilee, and carried thence by pipes to the various buildings. Another spring as we have seen supplied St Aelred's bath somewhere below the Noviciate. Parts of the original mill-building stand to-day above a field and farmstead north of the road. The wheel is driven by the stream flowing down the hill-side. Stone corbel-heads and pointed windows yet survive and the mill is still in use. But a short distance from this, on the right side of the road just where it turns from west to south, is a strongly built and ancient looking structure, used to-day as a shoeing forge and shed. This was a part of the glass and tile works, as is clear from a heap of slag lying behind the building and from the remains of an oven or furnace in the western wall. The encaustic tiles with which the church was floored, and perhaps those we see at Byland also, were manufactured here. Taking the road from here and walking south we have the river in its new bed to our right, and on our left the meadows, then free of any buildings, through which the river used to run close by the abbey's

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western walls. We cross a point at which a ditch or culvert brought the drainage westward to the Rye, after it ceased to flow by its earlier channel to the east. Arrived at the bridge where the road goes west for Scawton and Old Byland, we take the eastern turn making for Helmsley. Some fifty years ago this road was regularly surfaced for half a mile or more with cinders and black ashes. These were the output of the abbey forge and ironworks, which stood on the right hand where "Forge Cottage" bears them witness to this day. One of the earliest charters given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol. V, tells how "Adam fitz-Peter gave the monks his iron mines in Rumblesmore, near Barnsley, by the river Dearne, with right of cutting wood for charcoal for smelting purposes."

Such were a few of the occupations of the monks as early as St Aelred's day. For the most part, it is true, these heavier tasks fell to the lot of lay-brethren, though, like St Dunstan at an earlier date, those whose chief work was the 'Opus Dei,' the Praises of God by night and day, the choir monks, as they were called, would take their part in every art and craft and could excel in it. The copying of manuscripts in the Scriptorium, the making of vestments and the ornaments of the altar, the care of church and sacristy, the service of the sick, the guests, the poor, the training of the novices and junior brethren, these, and other duties to which all were bound to in the kitchen, the refectory and other offices, claimed most of the time of choir monks, though all were put to outside work at times.

Until St Bernard's time, and the rise of the Cistercian Order in the eleventh century, the distinction of lay-brothers and choir monks was quite unknown. The new departure, as we see, brought many of the peasant class within the cloister walls. To them fell naturally the care of garden, farm and mill and the crafts we have alluded to, though all gave place to prayer at certain hours both of day and night. William of Newburgh in his *Chronicle*, borrowing St Bernard's words concerning his own monastery of Cîteaux, says of the vale of Rievaulx when the monks first made it their home that it was "a place of horror and waste solitude." They found a place of horror and they made a paradise, they came into a waste solitude and

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they made it a hive of thriving industries, where in the "School of Christ" unlettered men joined work to prayer and prayer to work. So was the life of Nazareth renewed, so was the serf made one in Christ with those who vowed themselves as monks to the service of their common Lord in humility, obedience, silence, in poverty and mutual charity. Beloved and guided by the one whose title was Abbot, father and ruler of the flock, they fed and thrived within the pastures of the Lord until a ruthless monarch and his minions tore down their walls and laid their home a heap of ruins, as we see it at this day. "Defuncta adhuc loquitur." The vale of Rievaulx and its ruined abbey live still to tell their tale and give their message to a care-worn world—the message of peace and happiness which come to all who work and pray and live at peace with one another, doing all things for God's glory.

E. H. WILLSON.

ST. AELRED, ABBOT OF RIEVAULX

A COMMEMORATION of the material foundation of the famous Abbey of Rievaulx would be sadly incomplete and unsatisfying without some account of the saint who shed an undying lustre on his monastic home. St Aelred entered it within two years of its beginning in 1132; he ruled it as abbot for twenty years; and to Catholics his name connotes a union of austere holiness with the sweetest love of God and of his fellow-men. He is a canonised English Abbot—a perfect example of the true meaning of the word—a Father.

He was born about the year 1110, of a good old family of Saxon stock, at Hexham. The monastery founded there by St Wilfrid lay in ruins, the Danes having so terribly ravaged the north country, but by this time some canons had been sent from York, and most probably Aelred received from them his early teaching.

When about twelve years old, the Saxon boy attracted the notice of David, the heir to the Scottish throne, who happened to visit Hexham. He was a son of St Margaret of Scotland, and as two older brothers preceded him on the throne of that turbulent kingdom, he lived for some time in England at the court of Henry I, who had married his sister, the "good queen Maud." His own wife was the daughter of Waltheof, one of the old Saxon earls of Northumberland, which gave him a claim to that part of the country. He had but one son, Henry, and he had now arrived at the age when he needed a companion of his years. Their Saxon affinity induced David to make this request of the canons of Hexham that Aelred might go back with him to Scotland and be brought up with his son at court. Leave was given, and in the royal home Aelred passed several happy years, beloved by all. As time went on he proved himself so capable in practical matters, as well as in knightly accomplishments, that David made him his seneschal, an office known better as that of high steward of the royal household. This was of course after David had become king of the Scots. A third noble youth, probably older than Aelred, may be mentioned in passing. He was a son of David's wife by a former marriage with the Earl of

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Huntingdon—Waltheof by name, of whom we shall hear later as first Abbot of Melrose.

Space allows a record of but one incident in Aelred's life at court, and it is one that testifies to his virtue even at that age. We quote the words of the Rev J. B. Dalgairns: "One of the king's knights, an envious man, hated him for his good fortune, as he deemed it, and one day his hatred broke out, even in the King's presence, and he loaded him with reproaches and insulting words. But Aelred remained unmoved and said: 'Thou art right, Sir Knight, and hast spoken well; what thou sayest is truth, and I see thou art a true friend of mine.' The rude soldier immediately begged his pardon and swore to do his best to serve him. 'I am glad of thy penitence,' said Aelred, 'and I love thee the more because by thy hatred I have advanced in love to God.'"

In 1124 Alexander of Scotland died and his brother David succeeded him. He ruled well, and we can picture Aelred's pleasant life during the next ten years in the service of so good a master. And yet he was not entirely happy; an inward voice called him, as the young man in the Gospel was called, to follow his Lord closely. The struggle to obey was hard, and years later he wrote of it in words like those of St Augustine: and it was indeed "a parting of friends." But the victory was won, and his court dress was soon exchanged for the rough habit of a Cistercian monk.

The circumstances of his going to Rievaulx are almost amusing. He seems to have been sent by the king on a matter of business to Thurstan, Archbishop of York. On his return journey he spent a night at Helmsley Castle with its owner, Walter d'Espeç. From him he learned more of the foundation so lately made by this good man, and the next day he went down to the valley and "called," as we might say, at the abbey. He was well received but did not feel obliged to remain, so he spent a second night at Helmsley, and set out for Scotland on the following day by the moorland road leading to the north. Presently, as the Latin chronicler, Walter Daniel, tells us, "When he came to the pathway leading down to the abbey he burned with the heat of the Holy Spirit, that is with love of the Lord Jesus, and asked one of his companions, a friend,

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whether he would like to go there again and see it more fully than they had done on the previous day." The friend agreed; they went, and being accepted they appear to have been admitted as postulants together. The usual term of first probation followed; in due course Aelred's clothing as a Novice took place, and in a year's time he was professed, 1134, two years after the arrival of the monks at Rievaulx.

The Abbot, William by name, a personal friend of St Bernard, quickly discovered the capabilities of Aelred and took him as companion on a journey to Rome. On his return he made him Novice-master, but he did not hold the office long, only two years at most. A foundation was desired at Revesby, in Lincolnshire, and he was sent there as Abbot in 1142. Here he remained until recalled to Rievaulx by the resignation of Abbot Maurice who had succeeded on the death of Abbot William. Aelred was elected in his stead, 1147, and ruled for twenty years.

And now we may leave for a short time the record of this third period of his life, and take a mental view of his beautiful character as revealed in some of his writings—notably his *Dialogue on Friendship* and *The Mirror of Charity*. His love for the monk Simon, for whom his admiration began with his monastic life, is one of the most beautiful episodes in the records of religious friendships. We have no certain knowledge as to the identity of this monk, but evidently he was remarkably holy, and his death was the cause of intense grief to Aelred. He knew how to love in God and for God's sake, and the remembrance of our Lord's tears at the grave of Lazarus called forth these tender words: "Thy tears, O Lord Jesus, are the excuse for ours; how sweet are they, how they console me!"

The story of the novice who insisted on leaving the monastery is probably well known to many. Weary of the hard life he told St Aelred that he meant to run away. The saint coolly replied: "Ruin not thyself, brother; nevertheless thou canst not if thou wouldst." The young man went, and wandered up hill and down dale, until at sunset he found himself close to a building wonderfully like the one he had left in the morning. And so it was; he had travelled in a circle, and

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happily he realised that God willed him to remain. So he entered and the first person he met was the Abbot, who kissed him with tears and said: "Son, why hast thou done so to me? Lo! I have wept for thee with many tears; and I trust in God that as I have asked of the Lord, and as I told thee, thou shalt not perish."

The *Speculum Charitatis* is a very beautiful treatise on the love of God and of one's neighbour. In it he compares the monastic life to a castle with its ditch, wall and keep. But no castle is strong if ditch or wall has to stand alone, or if the keep is not higher than the rest. In this castle humility is the ditch, chastity the wall and charity the keep. Abbot William had called Aelred "a second Bernard," and truly there are many points of likeness between the two. The most beautiful, perhaps, of all his works was his treatise on the Child Jesus in the Temple when twelve years old. It was probably written for a youthful monk named Ivo whom he loved very dearly. But he was not to keep him long, for Ivo died while still young. Like St Bernard, St Aelred loved to preach about our Blessed Lady. His favourite saint was St Cuthbert, and he put himself under his protection in his journeys to Citeaux and Scotland.

To return to the activities of Aelred as Abbot we learn, perhaps with some surprise, of the large part he was called upon to take in public affairs. All had of course a spiritual side or he would not have entered into them, and some were closely concerned with his Order. We will begin by a brief account of one which has a topical interest at this day to all who know the locality referred to. A colony of Cistercians from Furness Abbey had been forced to leave their first settlement, and had made one a mile or more from Rievaulx at *Old Byland*. By the constant ringing of bells from both houses distractions and trouble arose, so they removed to the present site of Byland and throve there. They not only built a church, the remains of which are so beautiful as to delight all beholders, but also a parochial chapel in an out-lying valley. This was at Scatton, now Scavton, about four miles from Byland, which stands to-day. Matters were thus going prosperously when the Abbot of Furness, who had refused

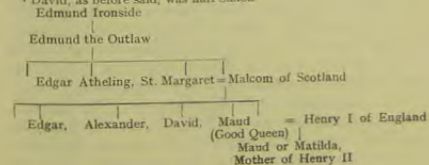
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to help them in some of their earlier difficulties, now claimed jurisdiction. Aelred, as Abbot of Rievaulx, was head of the Cistercian abbots in England, so the Byland monks appealed to him, and he decided the cause in their favour.

This was in 1151. In the following year he attended an important General Chapter at Citeaux. In 1153 he went to Scotland where King David had founded four Cistercian abbeys, and he saw his beloved former master for the last time. Sorrow mingled with his joy, for Prince Henry, the companion of his youth and the heir to the throne, had died in the previous year. He had proved himself not only a brave soldier and an accomplished knight, but good and devout, and had given every promise of ruling well. But God had taken him, and his poor father was bowed in grief. Here we must make a digression and say a few words about one of whom a very mistaken impression may have been formed because of the horrors which preceded the Battle of the Standard. We again quote Father Dalgairns.

After speaking of the ravages going on in southern England between the partisans of Stephen and those of the Empress Maud, he says: "All this took place south of the Tees, but the north of England was exposed to the inroads of a terrible enemy, and the ravages inflicted by these savages must have been the more painful to Aelred because they were let loose upon England by his best friend, David, King of Scotland. The succession of the Empress Maud to the English throne was looked upon as the restoration of the line of St Edward, and King David, with all the barons of England, had sworn to Henry I that he would uphold his daughter. Therefore

¹ David, as before said, was half Saxon



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he would not perjure himself as others had done. Besides which, he claimed the earldom of Northumberland for his son Henry, as already said. These motives might be enough to call for his invasion, but still it involved an awful responsibility to let loose upon the north the savage Picts. In 1136 the news of the invasion reached Rievaulx. A terrible time followed, and lasted until brought to an end, in 1138, by the battle of the Standard at Northallerton. Peace came to the North; Northumberland and Durham were ceded to David, and he ruled justly, as indeed he had ever done. He has been called "the King of the Church and of the poor." Like St Louis of France he would give up a hunting expedition, even when his foot was in the stirrup, at the petition of a poor man, and he was known to weep when obliged to order an execution. No doubt, in expiation for the share he had taken in the War, he strove to make amends by self-sacrifice and alms-deeds. St Aelred found him, a few months before his death, in deepest mourning, but entirely resigned. He said God had fittingly punished him, by his son's death, for having let loose the savage men of Galloway, and so poignant was his grief that but for the entreaties of all his subjects he would have given up his crown and retired to a monastery. He died a holy death just before the Feast of the Ascension, on May 24th, 1153.

The Abbot's loving heart grieved intensely at the loss of his friend, and he wrote a sketch of the good king's character which he sent to David's great-nephew, when, as Henry II, he became King of England.

St. Aelred's solicitude for this young monarch, so highly gifted, materially and mentally, is full of interest, and it is a joy to know that when the great schism broke out it was partly through his influence that Henry acknowledged the lawful Pope, Alexander III. This was in 1160. Two years later the translation of the relics of St Edward the Confessor took place at Westminster, and St Aelred wrote his *Vita Confessoris*, for he loved the Saint with his whole heart.

We have already spoken of St Waltheof, one of St Aelred's early companions and step-son to King David. He began as an Augustinian canon at Kirkham Priory, but later he transferred to the Cistercians. In 1148 he was made Abbot of

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Melrose, and he several times visited Rievaulx, its mother house. In 1159 St Aelred paid a visit to Melrose and found his friend in deep grief because the bishopric of St Andrew's had been offered to him. At first the saint urged him to accept, but overcome by the tears and entreaties of St Waltheof, who pleaded age and infirmity, he desisted. St Waltheof's presentiment of his approaching death was soon verified, for he died three months later, on August 3rd, 1159.

Another saint, a contemporary of St Aelred, was St Gilbert of Sempringham, founder of the only religious Order of English origin. They probably met while St Aelred was at Revesby, for Sempringham is in the fen country of Lincolnshire, and his name occurs as a witness to a charter belonging to the Abbey.

Ten years before St Aelred's death some special exemptions were granted to him because of a painful internal malady from which he suffered. He was allowed to spend the day and to sleep in a small room near the infirmary, to take hot baths, and in his latter days as his chronicler relates of him, he often crouched over the fire doubled up with pain. In his cell, which contained a little oratory, he kept his psalter, the Confessions of St Augustine, the text of St John's Gospel, and some relics of saints, and when near his end he would talk with his monks, sometimes twenty or more together. This was also a dispensation from the rule.

St Aelred's last journey seems to have been in 1165, when he went to visit the abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, and spent the feast of St Cuthbert, March 20th, at Kirkcudbright. His end was drawing near and he knew it. He spent more and more time in prayer and meditation on the holy Scriptures. In the early days of his illness he had said: "Brethren, I tell you, no misfortune can I suffer, nothing sad or bitter arise, which by the opening of the holy Scriptures cannot be made to vanish, or be borne with greater ease. How often, sweet Jesus, does my day turn into evening; how often does intolerable pain, like the darkness of night, succeed to the feeble light of consolation. All things become tasteless; all that I see is a burden to me. But I betake myself to meditation in Thy fields, I turn over the sacred page, then does Thy grace,

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sweet Jesus, drive away the darkness with its light, do away with weariness, and then do tears succeed to groans, and heavenly joys follow tears." He seems to have been able to say Mass almost to the end, but at the cost of much pain and exhaustion.

What follows is from the account given by the monk, Walter Daniel:

"On Christmas Eve he was present at Vespers and at the Night Office, and in the morning in the Chapter House he addressed his brethren in words of deepest humility, uttered with all the love of his heart but with much bodily fatigue. He was present also at Mass, and at Vespers he sat near the sanctuary steps. When Compline was finished he went back to his cell and was helped to bed by his infirmarians. For nearly two hours he lay as one half dead, and evidently in such intense pain that I said to one of the brothers: 'Verily, our Father Abbot is suffering terribly.' And he, looking sweetly upon me, for he was indeed most sweet, said: 'Yea, my son, yea, yea, it is as thou sayest, for I am grievously tormented by these pains, but by the will of our Lord Jesus they will soon end.' Presently some of the brethren came round his bed wishing to speak about some domestic matters, but he begged me to tell them he was too weak to talk, and this I did with tears.

"So he continued till January 3rd, 1167, when he sent for all his monks and spoke as follows: 'I have many times asked your leave when I had to cross the sea, or journey into distant parts, or go to the king's court, and now, together with your leave for this my last journey, I beg the help of your prayers, for I go from this land of exile to our true country, from darkness to light, from this wicked world to God, the time having come when He will take me to Himself—He Who redeemed me solely by His own will, and has vouchsafed by His grace to bind me more closely to Himself by the bond of the better life we have lived with one another. It has been long enough,' said he, 'for we have a good Lord and it rejoiceth me to go to see Him face to face. But may He keep you always in good and deliver you from all evil, and may He who never abandons His holy ones keep you always in mind,

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who is blessed for ever and ever.' To which we all answered, 'Amen.'

"Then the holy father spoke of his love for them all and how, if any dispute or disturbance had occurred during the day, he had never, by the grace of Christ, allowed 'the sun to go down upon his wrath.'" Daniel continues: "At these words we all wept, and for tears no one could clearly see who was next to him; and most of all when he, weeping, said: 'God who knows all, knows that I love you as myself, and like a mother for her sons, I long after you all in Jesus Christ.'

"On January 5th, he was anointed by Roger, Abbot of Byland, and he received the Body and Blood of the Lord, crying out with tears, 'Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter under my roof.' All that day and the next he looked much better, but he took no solid food for ten days before his death. After this seeming revival he grew much weaker and could scarcely speak, though he retained his senses to the end.

"And now we all came together and each one eagerly tried to minister to our dying father. Sometimes there were twelve or twenty or forty or even a hundred round about him, for this lover of us was deeply loved by us all. And this blessed father deserved to be thus loved by his children.

"And I now declare that it was awe-inspiring and yet most sweet to be at his bedside. For angels, I am certain, held converse with him, and though he alone heard them, I failed not to hear his replies. He constantly said, 'Make haste, make haste.' And he said Christ's name in English for in that tongue it is one syllable and sounds sweeter, and he used these very words: '*Festinate*, for the love of Christ.' When I said to him, 'What, Father?' he lifted his hands towards heaven and with eyes shining like lamps looked at the crucifix in front of him saying: 'To Him Whom I see before me, to the King of glory; let me go to Him as fast as I can. Why delay? What do you? for what wait you? make haste for the love of Christ, make haste.' For three days he continually spoke thus, for though frail in body, his spirit was very strong, and it seemed as though he could not die.

"On the day before his death the Abbots of Fountains and of Byland were with him, and nearly all the monks and some

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of the lay brothers. The Passion of our Lord was read to him, and though he was unable to speak, we clearly saw that he heard and understood it all.

"As I sat beside him and supported his head in my hands, others sitting further off, I said in a low voice, unheard by them, 'Father, look at the cross and let thine eyes rest where thy heart is.' At once he looked at the figure of Him Who died for us, and said: 'Thou art my God and my Lord, my refuge and my Saviour, my glory and my hope for ever. Into Thy hands I commend my spirit.' These words were quite distinct though for three days he had not spoken, and after that he did not utter three words together. He lay quietly breathing until nearly the fourth watch of the night, and then knowing death to be close at hand we laid him on sackcloth and ashes as is the custom for monks. All his sons were around him and four abbots were also present as his spotless soul went forth into his Father's hands, and he fell asleep in Christ. This was on January 12th, in the year of our Lord eleven hundred and sixty seven, in the fifty seventh year of his life.

"His body was placed in the church, and on the morrow, after many Masses, it was buried in the Chapter House, close to his holy predecessor, Abbot William. Surely with him, through the grace and merits of our Saviour, he will rejoice and exult before God and the Lord Jesus Christ to Whom be glory for ever. Amen."

We have only room for a mention of one of the many miracles attributed to St Aelred. A very skilful laybrother lost all use of one hand and arm, and it was feared that death might follow. The whole limb was so terribly twisted that it looked like a ram's horn, and the pain prevented any lying with ease. He was a good, simple religious, full of faith, and one day seeing the Abbot's staff near his stall, he felt confident that by means of it our Lord Jesus Christ would restore life to his arm. So he took it and made three circles round the dead member and three times the sign of the cross and at the third his arm sprang back to its usual length, his hand moved freely, and complete health returned to him. St Aelred loved all his sons so dearly that we can imagine his smile when the brother thanked him, as he must have done, for his cure. Every history

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and every tradition presents the same idea and marks him as the holy and loving Abbot. Father Dalgairns says: "Others come down to us as holy bishops, martyrs, or confessors, but St Aelred was pre-eminently the Abbot of England."

E.M.W.

GARDEN IN MARCH TWILIGHT

O lovely softness of orange sunset, lapped
Round the gray orchard, where the evening mist
Trembles like shoaling water, waning colour
Flooding away from the world on virgin wings.

The bright sky pales with a pure fainting light
Of floral gold, and in the keen hushed air
One thrush with sweet flute-notes divides the hour,
And with huge lichened boles the grave trees dream.

This is the mist of fruitfulness descending,
Kindly and moist, upon the frost-starved garden ;
Lulled by its healing, tranquillising music
The burning crocuses close their cups and dream.

Now the blue radiant day has furled her wings
And passed away, to come again more lovely ;
Deep in the conscious bosom of the earth
Stirreth like flame many an unborn rose.

WILFRED CHILDE.

THE RIVERS OF RIEVAULX

THE face of the Rye valley at Rievaulx is scarred with ancient waterways. It seems as though some great system of irrigation had once been practised there. A little way below Bow Bridge an old watercourse leaves the river and runs past the Abbey buildings to rejoin the Rye about a mile and a half from where it left it. While the river keeps very close to Ashberry Hill on the west, the old watercourse keeps just as close in to the high ground on the east. The two channels seem to shun each other's company. The dry channel, where it reaches the Abbey, comes in almost to the centre of the valley, but it returns at once to the hill foot. There it remains until it finally crosses to rejoin the river about three hundred yards below Rievaulx Bridge. There are also two clearly marked channels joining these two, one opposite the Abbey and the other just above Rievaulx Bridge. What are these ancient waterways and why are they there at all? They tell of an old encounter between Nature and Man. But the story has been variously told. The purpose of this essay is to show which is the correct version and why. One version has it that the ancient waterway was a canal, but St John Hope contended that it was the original course of the Rye. The monks, he said, dug a new bed for the river on the west side of the valley and deflected the whole river to that side. It is this thesis that this essay seeks to prove, and for the sake of clearness it has been assumed in the map. There the channel on the east has been called at once "the former river bed."

Until fairly recently, that is towards the end of the last century, no one was able to explain the existence of these ancient waterways. The clue to them lay hidden in the Chartulary of Rievaulx. No one realised this until the Rev J. C. Atkinson edited the Chartulary for the Surtees Society in 1887 (Vol. 83). He realised that he had the clue, but unfortunately he applied it wrongly.

Four of the documents in the Chartulary refer to the making of certain "fossata" or "dykes" to the west of the Rye. They also make over to the monks any land they may encircle by their "fossata" or dykes. The first of these charters

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(No. cxxliv in the Chartulary) is the record of an agreement between the monks of Byland and Rievaulx. It runs thus: "Rogerus Abbas, et totus Conventus Ecclesie Sanctissimae Virginis Mariae de Beghland, salutem et orationes. Notum sit caritati vestrae nos in perpetuum concessisse Deo et Domino Abbati, Willelmo, et fratribus Ecclesie Sanctissimae Virginis Mariae de Rievalle, ut faciant fossatum per terram nostram ad pedem Montis Exheberch, sicut eis expedire cognoverint, et ut habeant in suos usus terram quam ex eorum parte eodem fossato includunt ita quiete et libere sicut quietius et liberius usque in hodiernum diem tenuimus. Valet." This we venture to translate: "Be it known to your charity that we (the Abbot and Conventus of Byland) have conceded for ever to God and to the Lord Abbot William and the brethren of the Church of the Most Holy Virgin Mary of Rievaulx, that they may make a dyke through our land at the foot of Ashberry Hill, as they shall see fit and that they may have for their own uses the land which they include on their own side," etc.

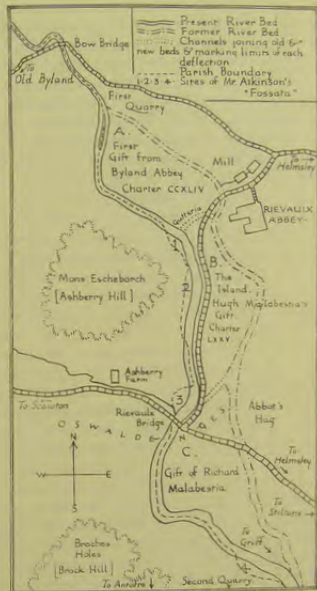
But this charter can bear two very opposite meanings and these depend on how we translate "fossatum." Unfortunately dictionaries will not help us here, because Ducange says that "fossatum" may mean either ditch or dyke, the "fossa" or its accompanying "vallum." As a matter of fact the English word "dyke" is an exact equivalent, for it may mean either a "ditch" or a "raised bank" such as the dykes of Holland.

The point to be decided in this context is whether the "fossatum" made by the monks of Rievaulx was a raised bank or a ditch. If the monks made a raised bank, then the course of the Rye was never changed; if they made a ditch, the Rye now flows along that ditch. For no one either now or then could dig a ditch between the river and Ashberry Hill: it flows too close to those steep slopes. Since dictionaries will not decide the problem, recourse must be had to the context of the various charters. This, we hold, will show that "fossatum" was used by the monks to mean "ditch" and that therefore they altered the course of the Rye.

In the accompanying map, the channel on the east of the valley has been called the "former river bed." Mr Atkinson,

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the editor of the Chartulary, would not have countenanced this, as it never occurred to him that the Rye ever flowed otherwise than as it does now. The channel to the east of the present river was to him the remains of a canal, dug by



Map to show how the monks moved the Rye at Rievaulx.

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the monks to convey the building stone from the quarries. It is interesting to see how he arrived at this conclusion, and so his theory shall be given first.

Mr Atkinson understood "fossatum" to mean a "raised bank" and he wondered why the monks wished to build such things to the west of the Rye. He studied the six inch map and noticed something rather curious about the boundary line between the parishes of Rievaulx and Old Byland: for most of its course it followed the river, the natural line of demarcation. Then in three or four places it left the river for a few hundred yards and ran parallel to it at a distance of about fifteen yards inland (see map). These deflections were all on the Byland side and so included land across the river in the parish of Rievaulx. Mr Atkinson considered that these deflections must mark the sites of the "fossata" or "raised banks" of the charters. He inspected the area under the guidance of Mr Henry Rye, the clerk of the works at Duncombe Park, and together they evolved a theory: local tradition had it that the monks had carried stones for their church from the quarries by water. Obviously the dried-up channel on the east of the valley was a canal dug by the monks for that purpose. But to fill it, the main stream would have to be dammed back and its level raised. This would cause flooding where the banks were low, so at these points the banks would have to be strengthened by dykes. The monks had to get permission to raise the dykes on the far bank. It would save time and labour to build them straight instead of following the curves of the stream, so the monks obtained permission to include pieces of land where necessary. When they had obtained the necessary permissions they dug their canal on the east of the valley, built their "fossata" on the west of the stream (1, 2, 3 and 4 on the map) and carried their stone from the quarries to the Abbey in barges.

This theory is very ingenious, but a close inspection of the charters shows that "fossatum" cannot be made to mean "a raised bank" without altering their plain meaning.

It is time, then, to study the word "fossatum" in its proper context. Once it has been established that "fossatum" means "a ditch," it will be quite easy to show that the ditch in

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question is the present course of the Rye. The first charter, as we have seen, gives us no clue how to render fossatum. But the second charter (No. lxxv in the Chartulary) has some enlightening sentences. It records a grant of land to the Abbey by Hugh Malabestia, the owner of the territory on the far bank opposite the Abbey. If one eye is kept on the map, the place-names in the Charter will present no difficulty. It runs thus: "Hugo de Malabestia, saltem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiae S. Mariae . . . Rievallis, . . . totam terram quae iacet inter montem qui vocatur Brochesholes et aquam Riae ab Oswaldeshenges usque ad gutteriam et totam proximam insulam subtus gutteriam versus Helmesleiam, ut monachi praedicti fossatum faciant per terram illam quam propius montem poterint et flumen Riam per illud ducant; terraque quae ex parte eorum deinde contigerit illis perpetuo remanebit." In English this would run: "Hugh Malabestia, greets you. Know you that I have given to the Church of Saint Mary of Rievaulx all the land that lies between the hill that is called Brockhill and the water of the Rye, from Oswaldenges up to the channel and all the nearest island below the channel towards Helmsley, that the aforesaid monks may make a dyke through that land as near the mountain as they can and may lead the river Rye through it; and the land that shall then come to their side shall be theirs for ever."

The all important words are "et flumen Riam per illud ducant." That can refer to nothing else but a ditch, and as the "illud" stands for "fossatum," fossatum must mean "a ditch." No one in his senses would build a dyke on a river bank with a view to leading the waters of the river through it. They might lead them "by it" (praeter illud) or between two such dykes (inter illa) but never surely "through" such a raised bank. The very purpose of a dyke in that sense is to stop water and not to let it through. But if the monks built a fossatum, meaning a ditch, then they could easily lead water through it, and the charter makes sense.

The "fossata" made by the monks, then, were ditches and not raised banks. Now that this has been ascertained, the story of their construction may be told in more detail. It forms an interesting chapter in the history of Rievaulx. The monks

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dug their ditches to the west of the Rye, yet nowadays there is positively no room to dig a ditch between much of the Rye and Ashberry Hill. Certainly one could not be made on the same level as the river. Yet we know that the very purpose of the ditch was to take the waters of the Rye. If the words "et flumen Riam per illud ducant" are taken at their face value, they mean that the monks intended to deflect the river through their ditch.

If the Rye at Rievaulx now flows in an artificial channel, where used it to flow? No one will accuse us of rashness if we say that the dried up channel on the other side of the valley is the old river bed. It used to flow along that course when Abbot William and his monks first settled there in 1131 or 1132. The new community had not much room between the river and the hill and they found themselves cramped and uncomfortable. Their two farms Grif and Stilton were on top of the steep eastern slopes, and in the valley there was no room for a home farm. On the other side of the river there was a fine meadow, but it belonged to Byland Abbey. As we have seen, Charter cxxlv records the grant of this to Abbot William of Rievaulx. To avoid all confusion about boundaries and to ensure easy communication, the Rievaulx monks decided to deflect the Rye on to the far side of their new property. The permission to dig the new channel and to own the land it circumvented is recorded in the charter. The land thus acquired is shown on the map.

That was before the year 1145, for in that year Abbot William died. Sometime between 1154 and 1163 the monks wished to deflect another portion of the Rye to the west side of the valley. It is probable that the reason was that they had not sufficient room to build. For at that time the Rye ran just below the refectory wall. St Aelred was Abbot, and negotiations were opened with Hugh Malabestia, the owner of the land across the river. Hugh gave the monks permission to dig a ditch as near Ashberry Hill as possible and to lead the Rye through it. He also gave them all the land they might include on their side of the ditch. The boundary to the north was a certain "gutteria." This was presumably the channel joining the first fossatum to the original bed: Hugh's owner-

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ship certainly stopped there, and there is a wide channel there to this day. The southern boundary was the stream that joins the Rye at Rievaulx Bridge. In those days, of course, it joined it at the other side of the valley, probably as shown by the dotted lines on the map. There are still marked traces of a channel there. Thus this stream, the "gutteria," the monks' ditch and the river bed completely surround a piece of land. In the charter this gift of Hugh Malabestia is called the "Island," "et totam proximam insulam," and at the present day the field in the centre of it is still called by that name. It is a curious use of the term because at the time the charter was drawn up the island existed only on the plans of the monks.

The final grant was not made until after 1193, Abbot Aelred and Hugh Malabestia were both dead. The ruling abbot was either Ernald (1192—1199) or William Punchard (1199?—1203), and Richard Malabestia, the son of Hugh, had succeeded his father. The monks wanted more meadowland and they sought permission to deflect the Rye altogether to the other side of the valley. Richard gave the required permission: "ut faciant fossatum et ducant Riam quam propius montem voluerint, et habeant totam terram quae devenit versus terram eorum de Grif ad orientalem partem aquae ipsius." That is: "that they should make a ditch and lead the Rye as near the mountain as they wish and that they may have all the land which comes towards their land of Grif to the east side of that water." Now Mr Atkinson in this context keeps to his rendering of "fossatum" and it leads him into a very serious difficulty. This is how he understands this passage: "that they should make a raised mound (No. 4 on the map) and should lead the Rye as near the mountain as they wish" (the mountain in this case is Abbot's Hag and the Rye is led along the channel marked by dots and dashes). So far all is well: fossatum No. 4 is to prevent flooding in the direction of Brock Hill and the purpose of the channel is to convey stone from the second quarry to the Abbey buildings. But the last sentence becomes unintelligible: "that they may have all the land which comes towards their land of Grif to the east side of that water." "That water," according to Mr Atkinson,

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is the canal, and the land through which this was dug, as it lay to the east of the river was already in the possession of the monks. According to this rendering, therefore, Richard Malabestia is solemnly granting to the monks land that is already their own. Mr Atkinson frankly admits the difficulty, for in a footnote he says "this sentence is obscure, but it is so copied in Dodsworth." If "fossatum" is taken to mean a ditch the whole passage is plain. The Rye used to flow close under Abbot's Hag, but the monks dug a new channel (fossatum) close under Brock Hill. This deflection cut a piece out of Richard's land and brought it to the east of the river. That piece of land Richard gave to the monks as stated in this charter

This deflection of the Rye was a great triumph of man over nature and shows something of the spirit of those early Cistercians. But it was only the daily manual labour of the monks and one of the lesser achievements of the community of Rievaulx. Founded in 1131, by 1230 they had built their wonderful church; they had founded four other abbeys; they were famed far and wide as the "Domus Charitatis," and they had produced a great saint in Abbot Aelred. Even at the Reformation the monks showed the same spirit. They absolutely refused to recognize the king's alleged right to depose their Abbot and would not proceed to a new election. Eventually a king's man was thrust upon them and he surrendered the Abbey to his master. The roof was then pulled down and the rest was left to the mercy of the weather and the people of the countryside.

D.O-F.

THE HUNTER ASKS OF SAINT FRANCIS OF THE BIRDS

Saint Francis, it is very odd
That in this world of ours to-day
Where men have mostly turned from God
There should be still some men who say,
"Saint Francis taught the Birds that we
From them might learn humility.

"For Francis at Assisi, when
They crowded round his feet each day,
In simple words within their ken
He taught those fluttering hosts to pray.
And now the Birds he loved will bear
A poor Saint's message through the air."

Francis, friend of the Birds, to thee
In thankfulness I make my prayer
That thou hast given unto me
Of love for Birds abundant share.

But, O Saint Francis, with what words
Wilt thou me greet who slew thy Birds?

MURROUGH LOFTUS.

NOTES

WITH the death of Joseph Stanislaus Hansom on November 7th last year at the ripe age of 86 years, Ampleforth lost the oldest but one of her sons. His life's work was a credit to his Alma Mater, and in the active years of middle life he was both zealous and successful in promoting her welfare both within her walls and beyond them.

He was born in 1845 and was the only son of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the architect, whose family belonged to York. As the inventor of the "Hansom Cab" and the founder of the *Builder*, as well as by such notable works as the Town Hall of Birmingham, and at a later date, our own new College, his father made a name for himself and set a high example to his son. His education began at Mount St Mary's, and after being continued at Boulogne and at the Catholic Grammar School at Clifton was brought to its completion at Ampleforth while his father was engaged there. This was in the early sixties, when he was already fifteen years of age, tall and muscular with something of the strong will and determination in his character which marked his later life. One who was at college with him tells how he improved the football of his day by routing in personal encounter the stalwarts who held the field rather by methods of violence than of skill. One of a younger generation recalls the interest he showed in the development of cricket in the eighties, when he came regularly to the Exhibitions, and, as Secretary for the lately founded Ampleforth Society, had opportunities in committee meetings of promoting the advance of sport along with material and educational projects.

On leaving Ampleforth he took up the study of Architecture under his father's guidance; but in this a break occurred, when, shortly after he came of age, the attack of Italy upon the Papal States called many of the Catholic youth of Europe to the defence of the patrimony of St Peter. Enlisting as a Zouave just before the battle of Mentana he played his part. At the conclusion of the campaign, when at the breach of the Porta Pia in September 1869 Pope Pius IX forbade his forces to make further resistance, he received from His Holiness

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the silver cross of the campaign, and later the bronze medal conferred by Pope Leo XIII.

Returning to England he resumed his studies under his father and began to take an active part. His earliest work, it is said, was the High Altar of the church at Easingwold unveiled by Prior Prest in the May of 1870. It was the gift of Mrs Stapleton of Myton Hall, who as a Catholic attended Easingwold. The transfer of the altar stone of Byland Abbey to Ampleforth in or about that year by Major Stapleton, her husband, is thought to have been made at her suggestion, and the fact deserves to be put on record, now that the stone is again in use in the new church.

In the same year or a little later Mr Hansom was married to Miss Anne Roskell of the family of noted watchmakers in Liverpool. Of his five sons the three eldest were educated at Ampleforth, and another, though he was not there himself, is known to-day as one of the most energetic and self-sacrificing friends she boasts. In this he follows in his father's steps, for the seven years during which he was Hon. Secretary of the Ampleforth Society were years of devoted work for its success, especially by the promotion of the holding of Ampleforth Dinners and Reunions in London, where he resided.

In 1880 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was an acting member till he resigned in 1896. In local public life he did good work as a member of the Kensington Board of Guardians (1871-76) and as a Vestryman (1873-76).

His chief works as an architect were the churches of St Aloysius, Oxford; the Holy Name, Manchester; St Philip's, Arundel; Our Lady and St Patrick, Teignmouth; the Servite churches at Fulham and Bognor; portions of St John's Cathedral, Portsmouth. At Fort Augustus the college and hospice were partly an adaptation of the Fort of 1745, and partly a new construction, the most notable feature of which is the tower of the college, built in the baronial style and dominating the western shores of Loch Ness. The stalls of the monks' choir in our earlier church were from his design, and he acted as architectural adviser to Prior Prest in the repairs and improvements, for which he was responsible between 1870 and 1874.

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His interest in antiquarian studies again showed itself when in 1904 he brought into being the Catholic Record Society, which, chiefly due to his zeal and energy, takes to-day a high place among such societies for its standard in production. He himself gathered together much of the material for the earlier volumes. For years he managed the Society's business affairs, and from 1912 to 1926 he was its Honorary Secretary.

He was buried on Wednesday, November 11th after a Requiem Mass by Fr Bertrand Pike, O.P.; and we again recommend his soul to the prayers of all Amplefordians, and especially to the members of the Society for which he did so much.

E.H.W.

* * *

We owe to the kindness of Mr J. A. Knowles, of York, whom Old Boys of the early war years will remember as their Art-master, the handsome gift of a steel-engraving by Lewis of Selous' Crucifixion, with an engraved surface of twenty-seven by forty-six inches.

* * *

WHEN one of our Sarum Missals was in the hands of an early owner it lost its covers, and to preserve the title page he attached in front of it two leaves of a Latin Grammar which are transcribed below. They are a fragment of "The long accydenne newly correcte" by John Stanbridge, printed by either Pynson or Wynkyn de Worde about the year 1520. Only one edition of this work is known, and this fragment belongs to another edition which has otherwise totally disappeared.

John Stanbridge was born in 1463 and at the age of twelve was a scholar at Winchester. Thence he passed to New College, Oxford, and in 1487, succeeding John Anwykyll, he became the second head master of Magdalen College School. In 1494 he resigned, and later became master of St John's Hospital at Banbury, where he wrote the numerous Latin grammars which gained such a wide reputation that even in the beginning of the next century various school statutes laid down rules for their imitation. He published about eight grammars,

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bearing such names as "Lac puerorum," "Sum, es, fui," "Institutio parvulorum," and "Gradus comparationum."

Whilst some of his rules and examples are precise, others offer too many loopholes to the sophisticated youth of to-day, as the following examples from "Institutio parvulorum" shew. This small book, intended for beginners, starts thus:

"What is to be done when an englysshe is gyven to be made in latyn? First the verbe must be loked out, and yf there be more verbs than one in a reason, I must loke out the pryncypall verbe and ask ye questyon who or what, and that worde that answereth to ye questyon shall be the nominatyve case to the verbe, except it be a verbe impersonall the whyche wyl have no nominatyve case."

His rule for impersonal verbs is delightfully naive:

"How many maner of verbes impersonalles be there? Two: a verbe impersonall of the actyve voyce and a verbe impersonall of the passyve voyce. A verbe impersonall of the actyve voyce endeth in 't,' as penitet, tedit. A verbe impersonall of the passyve voyce endeth in 'r' as placetur, placebatur." And with the solemnity of a rubric he adds:

"Here it is to be noted that every infinityve mode is taken impersonally."

I will quote one more of these rudimentary rules, for which his example might have been topical:

"The 'The' before the parte of a thyng is the sygne of the accusatyve case, by this figure, Synecdoche; the whiche figure is not to be used in prose. Wherfor in such englysshe: he is lene of ye face, I shall not say, est macilentus faciem, by ye accusatyve case, but macilentus facie, or macilenta facie by ye ablatyve case, making the properte of ye parte to agre somtyme with ye hole and somtyme with ye parte." The following is a transcription of the fragment inboud in the Sarum Missal in the monastery library.

Q. With what case wyl the posityf degre be construed?

A. Wyth all cases by the strenghte of his degre, but by the vertue of his significacyon he may be construed with all cases outake nominatyf and the vocatyf, with a genityf, as magister est dignus laudis. with a datyf, as sum similis patri meo. with an accusatyf, as sum albus faciem. with an ablatyf, as sum dignus laude.

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- Q. with what case shall the comparatyf degre be construed ?
 A. by the strenght of his degre he may be construed wyth an ablatyfe case of eythur number as sum doctior illo vel illis. or with a nominatyf case with this coniuccion quam commynge bytwene as ego sum doctior quam ille. or with an other oblique case as mihi opponitur difficilius quam tibi.
- Q. with what case wyll the superlatyf degre be construed ?
 A. with a genityf case that betokenethe but ii. thynges, as ego sum sapientissimus sociorum meorum. Then the superlatyf degre maye be chaunged in to the comparatyf as in this reason. I am wysted of these ii. ego sum sapientissimus istorum duorum. Also the superlatyfe degre shall acorde in gender with the genityf case that folowethe, Unde versus.

Omne superlatiuum genitio sit sociatum
 Atque suo genere conforme cupit retinere
 Ut pateat verum sic 'est Deus optima rerum.'

Also the superlatyf degre may be construed with a genityf case singuler of a nowne collectif, as Salomon fuit sapientissimus populi. a nowne collectyf is a nowne that in the singuler number signifieth a multitude and these nownes folowyng be nownes collectives. Versus.

Sunt collectiua populus gens plebs quoque turba
 Turma phalanx legeo cuneus sociare memento.

Also the comparatyf degre may be construed by the vertue of his significacion with all cases that his postyfe maye whyle they be of one parte of reason. Unde versus.

Quam vult structuram gradus offerri sibi primus
 Illam naturam vult quisque secundus et imus
 Quod sapias verum dum parte manet in eadem
 Tu prope siste forum recto sermone feretur
 Sta propiusque thorum nulla ratione tuetur.

Also nownes of the comparatyfe degre ben the comon gender of two, outtake senior and senex that ben only the masculine gender in voyce and comon in significacyon. Unde versus.

Comparatiuus in 'or' semper communis habetur.
 Mas tantum senior cui femineum prohibetur.
 Adiectiua senex seniorque simul recitatur.
 Hic tantum sumunt, generis tamen omnis habentur.
 I vel E postulat 'or,' sed hic tantum seniori.

- Q. How many genders be there in a nowne ?
 A. vii.
 Q. whiche vii ?
 A. the masculyne, the femynne, the neuter, the comon of ii, the comon of iii, the epycene, and the dubyn gender.

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- Q. Howe knowest the masculyne gender ?
 A. for he is declyned wyth hic, as nominatiuo hic magister.
 Q. Howe knowest the femynne gender ?
 A. for he is declyned wyth hec, as nominatiuo hec musa.

**Sic collectiua populus gens plebs quoque turba
 Turma phalanx legeo cuneus sociare memento**
 Also the comparatyf degre may be construed by the vertue of his significacion with all cases that his postyfe maye whyle they be of one parte of reason.

Unde versus.

Quam vult structuram gradus offerri sibi primus
 Illam naturam vult quisque secundus et imus
 Quod sapias verum dum parte manet in eadem
 Tu prope siste forum recto sermone feretur
 Sta propiusque thorum nulla ratione tuetur.

Also nownes of the comparatyfe degre ben the comon gender of two / outtake senior and senex that ben only the masculine gender in voyce and comon in significacyon.

Unde versus.

Comparatiuus in 'or' semper communis habetur
 Mas tantum senior cui femineum prohibetur
 Adiectiua senex seniorque simul recitatur.
 Hic tantum sumunt generis tamen omnis habetur
 I vel postulat 'or' sed hic tantum seniori.

How many genders be there in a nowne? vii. whiche vii, the masculyne, the femynne, the neuter, the comon of ii, the comon of iii, the epycene, and the dubyn gender. Howe knowest the masculyne gender? for he is declyned wyth hic/as nominatiuo hic magister. Howe knowest the femynne gender. for he is declyned wyth hec/as nominatiuo hec musa. Howe knowest the neuter gender? for he is declyned wyth hoc/as nominatiuo hoc scammum. Howe knowest the comon gender of. ii. for he is declyned

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- Q. Howe knowe the neuter gender ?
 A. for he is declyned with hoc, as nominatiuo hoc scammum.
 Q. Howe knowest the comon gender of ii ?
 A. for he is declyned with hic and hec, as nominatiuo hic et hec sacerdos.
 Q. Howe knowest the comon gender of iii ?
 A. for he is declyned with hic hec and hoc, as nominatiuo hic et hec et hoc felix.
 Q. Howe knowest the dubyn gender ?
 A. For he is declyned with hic and hec and a vel comynge bytwene ; as hic vel hec dies for a daye. And the nownes in these verses folowynge be of the dubyn gender. Unde versus.

Margo diesque senex finis clunis quoque cortex
 Hec veteres vere dubii generis posuere
 Damaque panthera dicas epycena manere.

- Q. Howe knowest the epycen gender ?
 A. for under one voyce and under one artycle he comprehendeth both male and female ; as hic passer a sparowe, hec aquila an Egle.
 Q. What nownes be of the epycen gender ?
 A. nownes of smale byrdes whose dyscrecyon of kynde maye not lyghtly be knownen, and these nownes folowynge ben of the epycen gender. Unde versus.

Passer mustela miluus dicas epicena.
 Talpaque dama iungitur his aquila.

- Q. Howe many numbers be there ?
 A. two.
 Q. whiche two ?
 A. the singuler and the plurell.
 Q. Howe knowest the singuler number ?
 A. for he speketh but of one thyng, as a man.
 Q. Howe knowest the plurell nombre ?
 A. for he speketh of many thynges as men.
 Q. Howe many figures be there ?
 A. thre.
 Q. whiche thre ?
 A. symple compounde and decompounde. Symple as magnus, compounde as magnanimus, decompounde as magnanimitas.
 Q. Howe many cases be there ?
 A. vi.
 Q. whiche vi ?
 A. the nominatyfe genityfe datyfe accusatyfe vocatyfe and the ablatyfe.

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- Q. Howe knowest the nominatyfe case ?
 A. for he cometh before the verbe and answereth to the question who or what.
 Q. Howe knowest the genityf case ?
 A. for ' of ' after a nowne substanytfe or a verbe substanytfe nowne partityf distributyf comparatyf or superlatyf degre is sygne of the genityf case. Also when there cometh ii substantives to gyder, yf one be haver of the other, the haver shall be put in the genityf case ' John's broder ' the broder of John ; ' of ' after a verbe adiectyf participle gerundyf or supyne, and ' of ' after a proper name is the sygne of the ablatyf case with a preposicion. Unde versus.

Post proprius nomen post mobile post quoque verbum
 Post gerundium post participansque supinum
 Si veniat sensus genitiuo iugito sexto.
 Cum reliquis sextum non iungas sed genitium.

- Q. Howe knowest the datyf case ?
 A. for ' to ' before a nowne or pronowne is sygne of the datyf case.
 Q. Howe knowest the accusatyf case ?
 A. for he cometh after the verbe and answereth to this question ' who ' or ' what. ' Also ' to ' before a proper name of a towne or cyte and ' in ' with a ' to ' before a parte of a manns body is the sygne of the accusatyf case.
 Q. Howe knowest the vocatyf case ?
 A. for he clepeth calleth or speketh to.
 Q. Howe knowest the ablatyfe case ?
 A. by my sygnes ' in ' ' wyth ' ' through ' ' before ' or ' fro, ' than ' after a comparatif degre is sygne of the ablatyfe case, and when this worde ' in ' without a ' to ' cometh, it wyll serve to the ablatyf case as is shewed in this verse.
 ' In to ' vult quartum sine ' to ' vult iungere sextum.
 Q. Howe many declensions ben there ?
 A. Fyve.
 Q. Why-(che) ? Here the fragment ends.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Talks on Philosophy. By K. I. Spalding. (Blackwell), 5s.

Metaphysics in this country is recovering from one general discredit which at one time threatened to overwhelm it, but every contribution to the cause of reason is still of great importance. Mr Spalding's book, with its insistence on the absolute character of thought, is particularly valuable as an antidote to the irrational presuppositions of our popular scientists.

It is of special interest to notice how closely Mr Spalding's conclusions, although reached from a non-Catholic point of view, fall into line with Catholic thought. The main argument, taking as a basis our "rational desires," advances from the world of sense to the world of thought and resolves the incompleteness from which both suffer into "that self-complete being in which the whole want of man's nature is fulfilled completely." It is in fact the argument of the "Republic" and the "Confessions" in modern dress; and the methods of proof, which draw largely on modern science and are illustrated by frequent literary allusions, deserve our attention. God is not discussed as "the genuine object of reason" until the last chapter, and for that reason the discussion of "ethical science" which precedes seems incomplete. But Mr Spalding is perhaps aware of this and we may hope for a supplement.

Some of his general conclusions deserve special welcome. "If we begin with sense we end in doubt; but if we begin with mind we end in the clouds"—the first sentence may seem dangerously un-Aristotelian, but taken in conjunction with the second it indicates the Thomist synthesis. The language of "matter" and "form" is employed to bring our "inevitable thoughts" into relation with experience. And the "want" that moves the mind is described as "being." The principle of species and genera is vindicated and the irrationality of the Nominalists is shown by reference to the condition of "apraxia" in which the "necessary connection between the attributes of things" is not recognised and the mind cannot perform its functions. The principle of cause and effect is also accepted, but all such principles must be as "disconnected" as the objects to which they refer and must be unified by a more far-reaching law. This must be sought in "some spiritual agency." Spirit is also incomplete; it is a subject, but it requires an object, an eternal and infinite being, to complete it. Finally, the thought of this being, God, includes our temporal and finite being which finds in Him its ultimate satisfaction.

W.K.T.

Notices of Books

Polytheism and Fetishism. By the Rev. M. Briault, C.S.Sp. (Sands). 3s. 6d.

When the history of religious thought in this generation of ours comes to be written, it will contain no chapter more striking than that on the birth and development of the scientific study of "comparative religion." Initiated by the enemies of Christianity as a sure and rapid solvent of all belief in the supernatural, it soon proved, to change the metaphor, a two-edged blade of the most disconcerting kind; Catholic missionaries, men of trained intelligence and in close touch with facts, took it up with enthusiasm, and already, by the universal consent of Catholic and non-Catholic alike, in this field of scientific investigation, the leading authority is Père Schmidt, a priest. His name is not to be found in the *Catholic Cyclopadia*, but it is known to every serious anthropologist, and no doubt in the end he will come to his own among his own people.

Such a book as this of Père Briault's, translated by Dr Patrick Browne, of Maynooth, may well make inroads upon our ignorance and apathy. Like Mgr. Le Roy (who has written an introduction to the book) he writes of what he knows well at first hand, continually quoting his facts and drawing his conclusions with the utmost caution and sympathetic insight. While no rash theorist he is at the same time no mere colligator of facts; his later summarising chapters contain many sentences that are models of thoughtful and concise statement. What could be neater as a summary of the Catholic view of Darwinism (in the strict sense) than this?

"The Darwinian theory of evolution borrows on credit with no guarantees save certain possibilities, of which it exaggerates the attractiveness."

Above all, the controversial style of the book is unexceptionable. We all know the writers who, whenever they see a head, hit it. Père Briault instead of hitting, pats it, but with considerably more devastating results. We recommend the book as a model of how to argue with non-Catholics.

The translation is skilfully done; the clarity of the French is to a great extent retained while the idiom is (as so often not) digested into English. One phrase looks like a misunderstanding: "A negro," we read, "of Central Africa, seeing a band of prisoners working in one of our chief houses, would inevitably take them for slaves." *Maisons centrales* are convict prisons.

N.F.H.

A Sheed & Ward Anthology. (Sheed & Ward). 5s.

This is, as the publishers frankly admit, a bit of "window-dressing," justified, we feel, by its skilfulness and ingenuity. It may be asked what is their justification for charging as much as five shillings for what is in a sense not much more than a *catalogue raisonné* of their

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recent publications; for the book consists of extracts (some of three pages, others of as many as fifteen) from the works of fifty authors—extracts evidently designed to whet the appetite for more, and so no doubt to stimulate sales. But it would be fairer to put aside the publisher's point of view, and to turn to that of the reader. Supposing that one was told that a Catholic firm was publishing a new magazine with the usual galaxy in the first number, and that this galactic effect was maintained for at least three issues; further, that these three were to be had, pleasantly bound up in one and well printed in monotype Baskerville for five shillings: would it not seem an attractive bargain? We all know the strength of the Sheed and Ward list of authors, and they need not be rehearsed here; they all make their appearance in what a film goer would call "Sheed and Ward on Parade."

One final comment; this is beyond dispute the best bed-side book that has been issued recently by any publisher.

N.F.H.

Those who know Father Roche's "A Child's Prayers to Jesus," will be glad to hear that Longmans Green & Co. have issued a second "Selection," like the first, a penny pamphlet of sixteen pages. Those who do not, should, especially if they are priests preparing children for their First Communion, acquaint themselves with it.

BOOKS RECEIVED

(To be reviewed in our next issue).

The Seven Niches, by Egerton Clarke. (Cecil Palmer). 2s. 6d.

St Anthony of Padua, by Alice Curtayne. (Father Mathew Record Office). 2s. 6d.

Nine Martyr Monks, by Dom Bede Camm. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 15s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Ushaw Magazine*, *Seabeyghian*, *Beaumont Review*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Coathamian*, *R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine*, *Journal of the H.A.C.*, *R.M.A. Magazine*, *R.M.C. Magazine and Record*, *St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine*, *Novo*, *Dunelmian*, *Raven*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Placidian*, *Edmundian*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Priorian*, *Denstonian*, *Pauline*, *Georgian* and the *Downside Review*.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:

Head Monitor	J. C. Lockwood
School Monitors	P. H. Croft, F. D. Stanton, E. F. Ryan, C. J. Crocker, D. N. Kendall, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Waddilove, C. F. Grieve, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, R. W. Perceval, D. L. McDonnell, D. V. S. Stewart, D. A. T. Brown.
Captain of Games	C. F. Grieve
Games Committee	A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith
Master of Beagles	C. J. Maxwell-Stuart
Field Master	J. C. Lockwood
Hunt Committee	P. H. Croft, B. C. Mawson, J. P. Ryan
Whipper-in	J. P. Ryan
Captain of Boxing	C. F. Grieve
Captain of Sports	C. F. Grieve

* * *

ONE new boy, J. M. M. Allison, joined the School this term.

* * *

THE following left the School in December:

J. F. Barton, J. R. Bean, O. A. Cary Elwes, R. L. Cumberbatch, E. Y. Dobson, C. W. Hime, M. P. M. Loftus, F. J. Mahony, T. H. Mee-Power, A. J. Morris, R. E. H. Nelson, R. A. F. Rathbone, C. L. Rosenvinge, H. St J. Yates.

* * *

IN December E. F. Ryan was elected to a Minor Scholarship in Classics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and J. C. Lockwood to an Exhibition in Ancient History and Classics at Worcester College, Oxford. To both we offer our warm congratulations.

* * *

THE following obtained a School Certificate or additional subjects to a School Certificate previously gained.

<i>Certificates—</i>			
M. P. M. Loftus	b, g.	C. L. Rosenvinge	g, i.
J. P. Ryan	b, c, g.		
<i>Additional Subjects—</i>			
F. J. Anne	e, g.	J. H. Gilbey	e.
D. A. T. Brown	e.	H. B. Hunter	e.
B. H. Carson	g.	R. A. F. Rathbone	g.
M. H. Davey	g.	A. G. Welstead	e.

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The letters stand for "credits" in the following subjects:—

b	English	g	French
c	History	i	Elementary Mathematics.
e	Latin		

* * *

THE concert which the School musicians gave on November 23rd was interesting for a number of reasons. In the first place, some songs were sung of which the settings had been written by members of the community, and we had the honour of being the first audience to hear the second *Divertimento* of M. G. Bell. The opening chord of this work was certainly arresting, being a diminished octave played on brass and wood-wind instruments, and it was not until the second hearing that we were satisfied that it was intended. There was much cacophony of this sort, though interspersed with passages of striking beauty, and the performers well deserved their encore for their accuracy and skill in dealing with so difficult a work. Secondly, the wind department of the orchestra had acquired a much improved technique, there being much greater certainty of note and less tendency to wobble. Thirdly, we had occasion to admire the versatility of Dom Laurence Bévenot, who has added the mastery of the trombone to his other accomplishments, and to welcome the appearance of J. A. Waddilove at the piano. His rendering of Palmgren's *Prelude* showed him to be inexperienced in concert playing, but his accuracy of note and delicacy of touch was such that we should like to hear him again in larger works. Finally the playing of the orchestra in the first item was very good indeed, though unfortunately few of the audience seemed to appreciate it. There was a crispness and a vigour about the performance which, supported by correctness of tone and note, made it one of the best pieces of work done in recent years.

The programme was the following:

1. CONCERTO from Cantata 142 J. S. Bach
THE ORCHESTRA.
2. SONGS (a) "Sea-Dirge" (Darley) Dom Laurence Bévenot
(b) "Come unto these Yellow Sands" Henry Purcell
DOM MARTIN ROCHFORD.
3. MENUETTO AND TRIO from Symphony I Beethoven
THE ORCHESTRA.

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4. PIANO SOLO, *Prelude* in D. Palmgren
J. A. WADDILOVE.
5. DIVERTIMENTO No. 2, for Piano, Wind and Percussion M. G. Bell
(First Performance).
- M. G. BELL, LORD OXFORD, P. H. GILBEY, G. M. GOVER, A. M. F. WEBB.
6. SONGS (a) "Time, you old Gipsy-man" (Hodgson) Dom Felix
(b) "Forget not yet" (Wyat) Hardy
DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD.
7. INTRODUZIONE AND ALLEGRO from "Prince Igor" Borodin
THE ORCHESTRA.
8. MARCH from "Dramma Per Musica" J. S. Bach
(Arranged for Piano and Brass).
- M. G. BELL, P. H. GILBEY, G. M. GOVER, DOM LAURENCE BÉVENOT.

* * *

THE *Aspidistra* reappeared in December last "under new management," the youth and energy of which gives hope of unusual continuity for some time to come. We congratulate the composers on their work, which was noticeably better than that of their predecessors, though the proof-correcting stage still seems to have been hurried. The page could be made much more attractive-looking if they would use a narrower measure and consider carefully the proportions of head and tail margins.

As the editors accumulate experience, they will begin to wonder whether it is wise to accept pert articles on economics commenting on ideas that are not likely to be familiar to the bulk of their readers, or studies in the style of Mr P. G. Wodehouse written by anyone other than Mr Wodehouse himself. The two blocks and Lyons's parody ("The Retirement of Sir John Maddox," after Charles Wolfe) are well above the standard usual in such periodicals, as also is the "Triolet" by M.L. (which by the way is *not* a triolet; but still, Leigh Hunt's rondeau "Jenny kissed me" is not a rondeau). The two lines

"O fickle in your fashion,
O heart too cold to move"

would have a better chance if the first letter of "fickle" had not been a little battered. The rapid reader will certainly have read "O tickle," which is disconcerting.

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'THE VICTORIANS AT HOME'

As a final burst of joy before Lent took us, the School were set before a Victorian drawing room, to hear the songs of the days when fathers and grandfathers were at Ampleforth. We hope none of the Junior School will believe that his grandparents behaved precisely in this fashion, that they were so uproarious, or that as guests they



stuck to their hats with the grim determination of those who frequent the places where to leave one's hat is to have it stolen. The truth is that fully half the programme one would never have dared to whistle, hum, or acknowledge as a passing acquaintance whilst in the presence of the piano with the silk front, under the shade of the aspidistra, or supported by the horse-hair stuffed furniture garnished with anti-macassars. The very young would never guess from the programme how reserved or, as modern young people allege, how sad we were, or how inspection of the family album by visitors gave the pitch of an evening's entertainment. The joyful programme however had to be given a connection and a setting, and the drawing room scene, with Brown to introduce the guests, usher them to the footlights, and insist on the many encores demanded by an audience who would not be denied, was rather an inspiration.

The costumes were amusing, but with the exception of a hint here and there were hardly Victorian. Gover's and Mawson's were a near approach, and Blackledge as a specimen of the upholstered matron of the period was very intriguing. Barry was uncompromisingly Dutch. Brown, considering the part he played, might have taken more thought for his

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smoking-cap and the type of his whiskers; as it was he favoured the Cossack with a smack of a student of Old Heidelberg. Gladwin was a good Edwardian fashion plate, and Henrys can be seen even to-day in any Cathedral town. Of course the adaptation of material at hand is some excuse, but a look at the pages of *Punch* would have helped to use the material with more accuracy and better effect.

The songs and dances were all pure joy. The harmony and quiet rendering of 'Sweet and Low' was incredibly—almost suspiciously—good, and 'Ta ra Boom de ay' had the singers only appreciated the importance of the 'Boom,' reminded one of the days when the famous Lottie Collins made a country ring with it, and 'boomed' herself in a single night on to the very summit of music hall salaries of £300 a week. Anne's low comic 'Where did you get that hat?' would make Alec Hurley turn again both with the quality of dialect and sprightly step-dancing. It is unbelievable that the over-larded banal sentiment of 'For Old Times' Sake' could ever have moved anyone at any time, but it must be admitted there was a thrill in it when Barry did the peace-making between the

irreconcilable Mawson and Davey. 'Auntie' we do not remember; it can never have been very popular. A wider known and perhaps more typical song for the setting of Gladwin's 'Auntie' and Henry's screamingly funny child would have been Auntie's response to the inquisitive baby's 'whether you're rich or whether you're poor'?



How can I be poo-er, when there's gold in your darling curls?
How can I be poo-er, when your dear little teeth are so many pearls?
When your lips to me are rubies,
Your eyes like diamonds rare?
Then while I have you, my Baby Loo, I'm as rich as a millionaire.

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Ryan went down well in more senses than one in the Naval Ballad. Webb sang 'Farewell my Little Yo-San' with just the right style and verve, and Barry was amusing as the Japanese minx. Davey has a really tuneful light baritone voice and came very near to greatness in the 'Soldiers in the Park' but it was his misfortune that he was born a Georgian and had never seen Lady de Freece (Vesta Tilley) walk across the stage as a perky dapper little Corporal; the extra shrug of the shoulders, the curve of the arm, the little twitch of the swagger cane, and she was famous, with the salary of three Prime Ministers—genius! Among many bright ones there is a temptation to say that the star turn of the evening was Ryan and Barry in 'A bicycle made for two.' 'Made' you will notice, not 'built'; the good Victorian song writer had no need of a weak alliteration. Gladwin's rendering of 'Dolly Gray,' the song of the South African War, was cheered again and again, and singer and chorus played together with abandon. Blackledge and Gilbey made a decided hit with Sullivan's 'Lost Chord,' and the School rose when Blackledge took a call and gathered in her cabbage trophy, full, like the song and the singer, of heart.

The dances, the Lancers and the Barn Dance, would tell the sad dancers of to-day how necessary it was to be something of an athlete in the ballroom of 'those dear dead days beyond recall.' These were exceptionally well done. Brown had a difficult part to play in his constant announcements and congratulations, but he did it very well and any tedium he threatened was dispelled by the way he spoke the lines of 'The green eye of the Little Yellow God.' This strange strong verse persisted quite until the end of the War, and there was no escaping Mad Carew at any Sergeants' Mess Concert or Battalion sing-song; that Brown was able to make these well-gnawed bones live is real praise. The final item, a concerted piece, is of a later date. The time was going when personalities could hold an audience for the better part of an hour with only the aid of a back-cloth. It was exceedingly well done, Anne showing versatility in abandoning his low comic for the Victorian Nurse, and the pyjamaed Chorus was finished and full. Henry's childlike response when the spot light found him was perfect, and so too was Brown's

School Notes

unexpected appearance when he got the illumination in his turn.

Gover of course was the unobtrusive, gentle, matronly soul of the party. He never accompanied any chorus in the same way twice, and supporting old friends one recognised a new and charming accompaniment, spontaneous, clever and unwittingly compelling attention. Barry's dancing was graceful and surprisingly finished. The crowded theatre was amused and laughed immoderately.

There must have been strong meat in these airs of last century if they can be found so appetising to-day, even when the full allowance is made for the large element of parody in this resurrection of them. In all parody there must be something to lampoon. In every subject of caricature there must be character. One wonders what appetite there will be a quarter of a century hence for the modern stuff. At any rate if the Victorian banality palled, it could always be evaded. Refuge could always be found in the drawing room where the piano was largely an ornament and Aunt Priscilla would only demand a very little attention; on the horsehair against the antimaccassar there was peace; sanctuary could always be found under the aspidistra. Nowadays a voice, a tired voice, that does not even have the politeness to feign an interest in its own effort informs us



You forgot your gloves

When you kissed me and said good-night.
I've brought them, you see—oh, don't thank me;
It's quite alright.

Will anyone trouble to remember this?
Will anyone try to parody it, remembering
that parody abhors a vacuum? This is the
diet on which we are being forcibly fed; it
comes to us on the ether, the all pervading
and penetrating ether, and to-day
there is no escape.

ALBERT HALL.

The Ampleforth Journal

Last year's untoward weather seems to have had no effect on Mr Perry and his roots. Both swedes and potatoes were all that swedes and potatoes should be, and for the first time he won two first prizes for "ware" potatoes—that is, a sack-full from the ordinary field crop—in competition with the best potato-growing districts in the country. At Birmingham Cattle Show Mr Perry took five firsts for "specimens" and two for "ware" potatoes, and at York he swept the board with firsts in all the three potato classes, and nine firsts for roots. At Harrogate he won a silver cup for the best collection of roots in August, but other cups were dashed from his lips by the General Election, which caused the cancellation of the Yorkshire Potato Show. We omit seconds, thirds and commendations innumerable. Mr Perry has fully earned our annual congratulations.

HOUSE SINGING COMPETITION

THE first part of the 1931—32 Inter-house Musical Competition was held on December 3rd, Dr C. H. Moody kindly acting at very short notice as adjudicator. The real advance in the School's ideas about singing that is being brought about by this competition was again manifest; as for those who last summer thought only in terms of (to put it gently) robustness—well, in December "out of the strong came forth sweetness."

A word of congratulation is due to St Wilfrid's first attempt from still undeveloped resources; a whispered quotation from a classical source reached our ears when the St Wilfrid's team appeared: "Tres illi tota fuere domus!" In a year's time this house will find itself in a much stronger position.

We add the evening's programme and the report of the adjudicator.

St Bede's House.

- (1) "Drinking Song" (The Old Bold Mate of Henry Morgan).
(Masfield) *Peter Warlock*
- (2) Air: "The Lass of Richmond Hill" *James Hook*
- (3) Unison Song: "Charlie is my darling" *Scotch Air*
- (4) Air: "Loch Lomond" *Scotch Air*
- (5) Unison Song: "The Lover's Revenge" *Hungarian Folk Song (arr. Korbay)*

St Wilfrid's House.

- (1) Unison Song: "Tit-willow" (The Mikado) *Sullivan*
- (2) Air: "Nymphs and Shepherds" *H. Purcell*
- (3) Carol: "Up good Christian Folk and listen" *Traditional*

St Cuthbert's House.

- (1) Plantation Song: "Poor Old Joe" *S. C. Foster*
- (2) Baritone Solo and Chorus: "The Little Brown Jug" *R. A. Eastburn*
- (3) Air (with descant by Geoffrey Shaw) "Caller Herrin" *Scotch*
- (4) Bass Aria with Chorus of Priests: "O Isis and Osiris" *Mozart*
(The Magic Flute)

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St Oswald's House.

- (1) Unison Song: "The Road to the Isles" *Hebridean Folk-Song*
arr. Terry
- (2) Shanty: "Haul away Joe" arr. Terry
- (3) Part Song, (TTBB): "Down among the Dead Men"
arr. R. V. Williams
- (4) Unison Song: "Linden Lea" R. V. Williams
- (5) Two-part Canon: "Boot, saddle, to horse and away"
(Browning). G. M. Gover (*St Oswald's*)

St Aidan's House.

- (1) Unison Song: "Plantation-song Medley" *Traditional*
- (2) Treble Solo: "Passing by" A. H. Purcell
H. MUNRO.
- (3) Unison Song: "The Volga Boatmen" *Russian Folk-song*

ADJUDICATOR'S REPORT

The general standard was distinctly good, and showed promise of still better work. Opportunities for great variety of expression were only partially realised, and conductors of House teams might do well to look at the words of the selected tests from every possible angle before putting the tests into rehearsal.

The tone, often very good indeed was at times rather angular, and the attack and release sometimes called for a general "tidying up."

St Bede's.

Gave lusty examples of unison singing. Needed more in the way of contrasted expression. Words not always as clear as they might have been. Not enough warmth in their reading of "The Lass of Richmond Hill." At their best in "Loch Lomond," and showed declamatory gifts in "The lover's revenge."

St Wilfrid's.

Represented by three boys only. A very plucky combination. Too serious in "Tit-Willow," and rather self-conscious in "Nymphs and Shepherds." Sang well in the Carol, "Up good Christian Folk." A promising start.

St Cuthbert's.

Pace rather slow in "Poor old Joe." More contrast needed in their interpretation. Tone good, but deficient in "bite." Did not catch the convivial mood of "Little brown jug," though the last verse was very well done. The invitation to buy "Caller Herrin" was not very cordial, and suggested that the vendors were a little doubtful about

House Singing Competition

the "Caller"! Descant good on the whole, but the higher notes were not always accurately focussed. "O Isis and Osiris."—A good effort, though the attack might have been more confident in places.

St Oswald's House.

"The Road to the Isles" was sung with a fine rhythmic swing. Life and vigour in this singing. Some very effective contrasts. No dullness. Splendidly accompanied by a member of the team.

The Shanty was rather drowsy, but the words came over with clearness. "Down among the Dead Men" was not consistently well sung, though the concerted work at times was excellent. "Linden Lea" needed "screwing up." There was a suspicion of flatness, and the rhythm sagged occasionally. Gover's Canon, "Boot, saddle" showed musical craftsmanship, and was exceedingly well sung.

St Aidan's.

Showed uniformity in their tone qualities. The singers put real life into the Plantation-song medley. In "The Volga Boatmen" they had not sufficient reserve power to put an apex to their well-intentioned crescendo. Their artistry was always apparent and their unanimity was rarely in question.

St Oswald's	. . . . .	85%
St Aidan's	. . . . .	83%
St Cuthbert's	. . . . .	82%
St Bede's	. . . . .	80%
St Wilfrid's	. . . . .	78%

Altogether this was an enjoyable experience.

CHARLES H. MOODY,
C.B.E., D.Mus., F.S.A., F.R.C.O.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

DEBATING SOCIETY

THE eight meetings of the Michaelmas session revealed a pleasing variety of subjects and rhetorical style. Five formal motions were discussed and one paper was read to the Society. Mr J. C. Lockwood opened the debates for the Government, and Mr D. A. T. Brown led the opposition.

Mr Lockwood's first proposal, in favour of Dominion Status for India, was rejected by a large majority; both sides seemed a trifle careless of the Indian point of view in their anxiety to benefit England. The tables were turned on Mr Brown the following week by a motion that, "A General Election is essential for the economic recovery of the country." Fortunately for the Government an election had been definitely fixed in the course of the past few days, and although the Opposition argued that the existing National Ministry should first finish the good work it was doing, they failed to convince the Society.

On October 18th Mr Lockwood moved that, "This House considers that the Public School boy has more chance of success to-day than the boy educated at a Grammar or Elementary School." In the debate which followed, the catchwords "leadership," "public spirit" and "home life" were too frequently heard before the motion was finally won by 27 votes to 6. Mr Lockwood's motion advocating a Free Trade policy for Britain was carried to an adjournment. The discussion, which dealt both with general principles and particular industries, centred largely on the practicability of what was generally accepted as a laudable theory. The Opposition were eventually successful by 18 votes.

The seventh meeting of the session was occupied with a less political question and the Society turned to the popular notion that, "Woman has been, is, and always must be, the weaker sex." The first two clauses were for the most part neglected and members preferred to deal with the future. The fields of science, politics, literature, nursing and athletics all received due attention before a masculine jury decided

School Societies

against the fairer sex by 26 votes to 14. The last meeting of the term was filled by a paper on "The Future of India," given by Mr O. Cary Elwes. In spite of the previous debate on Dominion Status, he provoked an interesting discussion by his whole-hearted contempt for anything like Home Rule.

On the whole the attendance was smaller than last year, and an inordinately large number of members remained silent throughout the session; governed perhaps by some herd instinct they almost invariably voted in a body for one or other of the two parties. The distinct majorities by which motions were won or lost are therefore no sure indication of the actual course of the debates.

Such speeches as were made were more full of material than usual and there were far fewer petty disputes. The style of the speakers themselves was varied. Mr Lockwood's comparatively quiet, matter-of-fact impressiveness was met by the fervid, almost florid oratory of his opponent, Mr Brown. The slow, unhurried historical facts of Mr F. D. Stanton were strongly contrasted with Mr D. N. Kendall's more rapid and spasmodic sentences. Mr C. J. Crocker made effective use of a scathing tongue and perhaps showed more natural talent than any other member. Mr T. H. Mee Power generally displayed some knowledge of his subject and Mr N. B. McElligott always spoke with conviction, especially where a horse was concerned. Messrs A. J. Morris and R. W. Perceval were staunch supporters of their respective parties, and Mr R. C. Monteith often argued with authority on agricultural topics. Other regular speakers were Messrs Bean, Stewart, Croft, James, McDonnell and E. Ryan. Humour was provided by Messrs Brown and Kendall, and occasionally by other members with greater or less intention.

E. F. RYAN, *Hon. Sec.*

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society held its first meeting rather late in the Autumn Term owing to the President's illness. Mr D. A. T. Brown was elected Secretary and Messrs. E. F. Ryan, D. N. Kendall, and C. F. Grieve members of the Committee.

Mr Leach lectured on Burma, and in the President's words gave a picture of the East as seen through the eyes of the Western European. The slides were well chosen and Mr Leach showed an intimate knowledge of the country.

Mr Kendall spoke on Portugal: the slides were poor and decidedly antiquated, but the lecture amply compensated for this illustrative weakness.

Mr Moberly dealt with East Anglia, and the Society owes a debt to the London and North Eastern Railway which provided the excellent slides then used.

Mr Tyrrell lectured on Greenland; he was not at home in that country but his native eloquence partly compensated for his unfamiliarity with his subject.

The last meeting of the term was novel in as much as we had three short lectures followed by brief discussions. Mr Kendall gave his views on the possibility of Life on Mars. His original slides of suggested Martian life were somewhat grotesque but fresh and thoughtful. Neither his slides nor his arguments, however, carried strong conviction.

Mr J. P. Rochford discussed Jeans' Theory of the Nebulae. His matter was good but somewhat too technical for the members of this Society.

Mr E. Y. Dobson talked of Folds, Rifts and Earthquakes. He was amusing, but scarcely satisfying. He sometimes stumbled on to the truth.

The Secretary hopes to celebrate the Centenary Meeting of the Society in the course of next term. He wishes to thank the Committee and the members for their support, and the President, Dom Felix, and Dom Terence for their unflinching interest in the Society's activities and welfare.

D. A. T. BROWN *Hon. Sec.*

School Societies

MUSICAL SOCIETY

Five meetings of the Society were held in the Michaelmas term. The first two served as a preparation for the Festival Concert at Leeds which several members went to hear. Dom Laurence and Mr Perry read papers on the chief items, which included Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto and Mozart's Sinfonie Concertante for Violin and Viola. In the latter part of the term a series of three concerts was held, each containing representative works from three respective periods. The first was given to early composers from Purcell to Mozart, the second to the first part of the nineteenth century and the last to more modern works. Our thanks are due to all who helped in their organization, and especially to Mr Nash for Bach's C major Concerto for two pianos, which he played with G. M. Gover, and to Dom Stephen and Dom Oswald for some beautiful songs.

In the Lent term three meetings have, so far, been held. At the first the President read a paper on "Form in Music," with illustrations on the piano and gramophone from songs and quartets.

On February 15th Miss E. Groves very kindly gave a recital of songs, open to all members of the Upper School, and in spite of a cold sang some seventeen songs, ranging over four centuries, with much beauty of tone. Mr Perry kindly played the accompaniments.

At the third meeting of the term Mr Perry revealed to us some of the forgotten riches of Mendelssohn, a composer who is not taken seriously enough to-day. It is a pity that his music stands, to so many, for the quintessence of Victorian respectability, and we were glad to hear him defended and interpreted in the right way.

Two notable additions to the library of records should be acknowledged. We wish to thank Mr J. M. B. Kelly, a past member, for his generous gift of César Franck's Violin Sonata in A major, played by Thibaud and Cortot. We have also joined the Hugo Wolf Society, an organisation started this winter by H.M.V. for the recording of Wolf's songs. Certainly Elena Gerhardt's rendering of those contained in Volume I

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has given the scheme a fine start and we hope it will continue next year. Every music-lover should know of this enterprising work. By subscribing 30s. you get about eighteen songs of this master, sung and recorded to perfection.

OXFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Michaelmas session was brought to a close by a paper read by Mr Charles-Edwards entitled, "The internal development of the U.S.A. in the XIXth century." The great westward colonisation movement of that century was surveyed and the rapid growth of the United States critically analysed.

Two papers in the Lent session have, up to date, been read. The President traced for the Society the history of "Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros" and gave an interesting synopsis of the difficulties confronting XVth century Spain. This was followed by a paper read by Mr Lockwood entitled, "Post-War Europe." He outlined with perspicacity the problems which have been growing in the years since the war, and treated an enormous subject with the greatest comprehension.

The membership of the Society has now been increased to six. One member only is an historian *ex professo*. Hence there is a tendency for the discussions to centre round economic and political problems of the present day rather than points of general historical interest. But has not Menander said: "What is life without politics?"

C. W. J. CROCKER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE MEDIEVALISTS

In the last month of the Michaelmas term four meetings were held. Mr Murphy gave the Society a brief account of the development of Newfoundland and Labrador, and this was followed by an adjourned paper on the Campaign of the Dardanelles. Mr O'Connor is to be congratulated on the careful and thorough manner in which this paper was prepared and delivered. The history of the Royal Air Force was treated in an interesting fashion by Mr Young.

School Societies

At the beginning of this term Mr. Shakespear found it impossible to continue his excellent work as Secretary, and Mr O'Connor was elected to take his place.

Mr Gladwin described his adventures during the English schools Empire tour to Australia, not omitting to give us his views on Australian politics and railways; he spoke of the bush and butter factories, and of the official welcomes they received, and he gave us a vivid idea of life in that country. Mr Coghlan followed at the next meeting with a study of Colonel Lawrence, the organiser of the Arab forces during the Great War. Mr Murphy then gave some account of the chief founders of Canada, covering the period between the early Norsemen and the conquests of the eighteenth century.

On the whole the papers read this term have reached a respectable standard and been listened to with interest; but all must realise that to hold the attention of any society, care in preparation and presentment of papers is indispensable. Generally this has been done, but one or two members of the Society over-estimate their powers of oratory, with the result that a good paper or subject is spoilt by its second-rate presentation.

A. O'CONNOR, *Hon. Sec.*

SCIENTIFIC CLUB

Since the last appearance of our notes in the JOURNAL the following papers, with accompanying slides or films, have been read to the Club:

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|---|---------------------|
| Nov. 17—"The Construction of a Motor-Car" | Mr. O. Cary Elwes |
| Nov. 27—"Cyphers" | Mr. F. D. Stanton |
| Dec. 8—"The Manufacture of Paper" | Mr. D. N. Kendall |
| Feb. 22—"How the Coin of the Realm is made" | Mr. D. L. McDonnell |
| Mar. 1—"The Construction of the Panama Canal" | The Secretary |

On March 1st ten new members were admitted to the Club.

J. P. ROCHFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH V. BIRKENHEAD PARK 'A'

Herbert Green got together a very good Birkenhead Park 'A' side and came with it to Ampleforth on Saturday, 5th December. It included J. V. Richardson, the English International centre three-quarter, and several County players besides Green himself. Recent winds had helped considerably to dry the match ground, which was in very good condition, not having been used for more than a month. The wind continued from the south-west and Grieve winning the toss decided to play with it. Birkenhead Park kicked off and the ball went full pitch into touch. The School elected to have a scrum and this first one showed two things—the Park were heavier, and Green had lost none of his art of hooking. Except for a period in the second half the Park got it regularly from the tight scrums, but in loose play the School forwards more than held their own. They hustled the heavier Park forwards and performed some excellent rushes, sweeping all before them. In every sense they were alive and their heeling from the loose when necessary was good and consistent. Ampleforth drove the Park into their own territory with forward rushes and good kicks to touch down wind. At a loose scrum in the Park 'twenty-five' and in the middle of the field, over-anxious Park wingers got off-side and J. R. Bean opened the scoring from a penalty kick.

Birkenhead Park then pressed and when their scrum-half managed to get a pass out to his partner, the centres and wings looked very dangerous. However, the tackling of Bean and C. W. Hime was excellent and it checked many movements in their initial stages. One Park player actually got over the Ampleforth line, but on his way to the middle he met M. Rochford who clasped man and ball firmly. The ball fell to the ground and Rochford touched it down. Ampleforth survived what should have been an easy penalty goal, and then started to press once more. From a good heel from the loose on the left Barton got a long pass out to Grieve, who did a clever run-through past his opposite number and some others. He drew the full-back and passed to Bean, who scored and converted the try himself.

Grieve got through again by himself, but he was unsupported and was stopped by the full-back. This brought play to the Park line where someone feigned going to the blind side and then opened out. The Park centres ran strongly. Richardson drew Campbell and passed to Fawcett on the wing, who scored. The kick failed and there was no more scoring before the interval.

The second half was very even. Ampleforth won the battle between the packs but except for one or two runs by the three-quarters which gained ground, but no more, the backs never looked like scoring. On the other hand when the Park did get the ball, and the scrum-half got a pass out, the centres and wings always looked dangerous.

Rugby Football

The tackling of the School was of a very high standard and it was not until five minutes before no-side that the Park full-back ran hard from near touch towards the Ampleforth goal, managed to draw the School three-quarters out of position and then passed on *via* Richardson to Lane, who scored. Richardson made no mistake with the goal kick, and thus drew the match.

The Fifteen played better than on any other occasion and strengthened the impression that if it had not been for crocks and illness they would have a good record in School matches. Most credit must be given to the forwards who, in the loose and line-out, were lively and whole-hearted. They played as a pack and all played well, but chief honours went to R. E. H. Nelson, A. J. Morris, R. C. M. Monteith, and A. I. James. They were never very far from the ball and they went really hard. Most encouraging was the work in the line out, which was so poor in October. J. A. Ryan and G. E. Moberly were often prominent here. The heeling was quicker, which gave J. F. Barton a chance to show himself as a scrum-half. He got out some really long and accurate passes. Some certainly went astray, but on the whole they were good and they gave Grieve a chance to set his three-quarters going fast, and to make an occasional burst through himself. Grieve was the brains of the attack and he was well supported by J. R. Bean and C. W. Hime who, besides doing excellent work in defence, carried on attacking movements initiated by him. W. M. Campbell was as safe as usual at full-back. He would be a first class full-back if he were faster.

Final score: Ampleforth one goal and one penalty goal (8 points); Birkenhead Park 'A' one goal and one try (8 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. R. Bean, C. W. Hime, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), and J. F. Barton; A. J. Morris, A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly.

AMPLEFORTH V. ST PETER'S

At York on Saturday, 12th December, Ampleforth defeated St. Peter's literally by a few millimetres! When St Peter's attempted to convert their try, if Yardley for the scorers had kicked a fraction higher or if Morris for the defenders had jumped a fraction lower than he did, the ball would have sailed over the bar unimpeded and the result would have been a draw. Ampleforth won, but to give the St Peter's forwards full credit, the result of a draw would have better reflected the run of the game.

Ampleforth kicked off and much mid-field play took place. St Peter's were seeing more of the ball, but their backs did little but kick—generally a short one ahead—from which no great advantage was gained. When Ampleforth did heel the ball Barton generally got a long pass out to Grieve, but the latter was too well marked to cut

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through and with stereotyped passing movements the ball often reached Kendall on the wing with the full-back and generally a forward or two up against him. He was always collared and his inside pass—frequently to C. W. Hime—was too late and the backer-up was then collared too. Grieve sometimes tried to work the blind side but this failed too. Play was confined a good deal to the west touch-line and a sinking sun flickering through leafless trees made visibility poor for all. After fifteen minutes' play Ampleforth were awarded a penalty near the twenty-five, and J. R. Bean made no mistake with a good place-kick. In a similar position at the other end of the field St Peter's were shortly awarded a penalty kick, and likewise Yardley made no mistake. Three points all, therefore, was the score at half-time.

St Peter's had the better of the game territorially in the second half. This was entirely due to their forwards who kept play in the Ampleforth twenty-five for most of the time. If St Peter's had not halves and threequarters to thrust through and cross the Ampleforth line, they surely had somebody who could drop goals. They had many opportunities of doing so, but no one tried. The defence of Ampleforth, very good throughout, stopped any attempts at cutting through and scoring. Occasionally Ampleforth raided the St Peter's territory but no score resulted. At last after fifteen minutes Ampleforth heeled on their own twenty-five, Barton sent out another nice pass to Grieve, and this time the latter's run through was successful. Grieve was tackled but got a pass in to J. R. Bean, who drew the full-back and passed to D. N. Kendall who grounded the ball in the St Peter's in-goal half way between the goal posts and the corner flag. With a good kick Bean added the goal points.

St Peter's returned to the attack and were consistently on the Ampleforth line. Their forwards decided to try scoring on their own and a good break-away from a loose scrum was touched down by Allport. The St Peter's forwards thoroughly deserved the try which was scored just outside the posts. The kicker took too long a run and allowed Ampleforth too long to charge. The ball went straight but low, and with a jump Morris touched the ball and sent it higher over the bar than it would have gone if it had not been touched. During the few minutes that remained the Ampleforth forwards improved and the side pressed, but there was no more score.

Ampleforth won, but their forwards did not deserve to win; St Peter's lost, and their forwards did not deserve to lose. That about sums up the forward play, for the hard work and cohesion of the York pack showed up in contradistinction to the work of the Ampleforth pack, which was hard enough when defending their own line, but it was slovenly and too much the work of individuals.

The Ampleforth back division was the better in attack. Thanks mainly to C. F. Grieve their methods were varied, an occasional kick-ahead being mixed up with the well-timed pass or cut through,

Rugby Football

and the blind side was worked occasionally, all of which kept the defence guessing. St Peter's chief method of attack was the short kick-ahead, which was over-done and seldom gained much advantage. Both full-backs were good at fielding the ball, but W. M. Campbell kicked better. Campbell damaged himself the first time he fell on the ball and thereafter stopped rushes with an accurate fly-kick into touch which, luckily for Ampleforth, came off each time.

The final score was: Ampleforth one goal and one penalty goal (8 points); St Peter's one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. R. Bean, C. W. Hime, B. H. Alcazar; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), J. F. Barton; A. J. Morris, A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, G. E. Moberly, L. R. Leach.

AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The Fifteen travelled to Catterick on Wednesday, 3rd February, and under ideal conditions played the Royal Corps of Signals. Last term on our own ground we had managed to win fairly comfortably, but at Catterick the Signals were able to put out a better side, and the many members of the School who left at Christmas made a difference, so that the Signals won by two points.

The Signals opened the scoring with a converted try under the posts. Campbell misfielded a fly-kick by the Signals, and they managed to dribble the ball over and secure the touch-down. Ampleforth then attacked and the forwards gave the backs plenty of opportunities. These worked well as far as Grieve, but their thrust and speed seemed to fade away as the ball reached the wing, which oddly enough seemed to be always on the left. Soon Ampleforth were awarded a penalty kick, with which B. G. Carroll made sure of three points with a good kick. Ampleforth kept up the attack and soon Carroll cut through nicely on the left and passed inwards to some forwards who were backing up well. The ball passed through the hands of four forwards and eventually reached the hands of L. Leach who scored under the posts for Carroll to kick the goal. There was no more scoring before half-time.

In the second half the Signals seemed to get more together and were more successful, and this was in spite of losing one of their forwards who went off injured. They soon went ahead with a converted try and later their fly-half went through all the School forwards to score in the corner. This try was not converted. Towards the end Grieve made valiant efforts to pull the game out of the fire, once almost successfully when he worked the blind side and jerked and dummed his way past most of the opposition to score under the posts. However Carroll did not rise to the occasion and his kick hit the cross-bar.

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Most credit must go to the School forwards, who played good football. They completely beat their opponents in the tight scrums and in the line-out. The packing and the hooking of Leach were responsible for the former and Moberly and Maxwell-Stuart for the latter. They got a good share of the ball in the loose scrums, too, but their greatest improvement was in their handling and backing up. T. F. Roche played well at scrum-half but was on the slow side at initiating his pass. Grieve was in very good form indeed, but it looked as though we would have won if he had been a little more unselfish. Carroll was the best of the three-quarters, who lacked the power to finish off the movements which were so well started.

Final score: Royal Corps of Signals two goals and one try (13 points); Ampleforth one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, B. G. Carroll, P. H. Croft, M. Rochford; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), T. F. Roche; A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, L. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford, G. E. Moberly, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, J. C. Lockwood.

AMPLEFORTH V. 4TH BATTALION ROYAL TANK CORPS

In this match, played at Catterick on February 8th, the Tank Corps were successful by two goals to two tries. Having lost the toss, Ampleforth had to face a biting north wind during the first half. The forwards, though the lighter pack, were able to secure the ball in eight scrums out of ten, but a slowness at the base of the scrum and the quick marking of the Tanks backs and wing forwards prevented much use being made of this. The Tanks were the first to score from a kick ahead and quick follow up, and the goal kick was successful. Ampleforth replied with a good movement which enabled Kendall to score in the corner. The kick at goal failed. Soon afterwards two promising attacks were spoiled by attempts to drop goals which failed to rise, and the remainder of the first half was fought out in mid-field.

At the beginning of the second half the Tanks continued to press till a long kick by Grieve brought relief. A period of mid-field play ended in the Tanks breaking away and scoring under the posts. This try was converted. Ampleforth then pressed and the Tanks were forced to touch down. The attack at last yielded a try after good work by Carroll and Waddilove, the latter scoring. This was the end of the scoring, but Ampleforth continued to press, and Bush was nearly on the left when the game ended.

Campbell did well at full back, especially with long kicks to touch. Kendall ran well on the wing, but did not get many chances. The remainder of the backs were adequate, but were not given much chance to get moving. The forwards did very well against a strong and bustling pack and were particularly good in the loose scrums.

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Final score: Royal Tank Corps two goals (10 points); Ampleforth two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. A. Waddilove, B. G. Carroll, B. E. Bush; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), T. F. Roche; A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly, J. P. Rochford, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart.

AMPLEFORTH V. EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

The match against the East Yorkshire Regiment was played at Ampleforth on Sunday, February 14th. The snow which had fallen in the middle of the week left the field rather soft on top, and after the interval large sticky patches appeared, which made the ball heavy and unpleasant to handle. Ampleforth kicked off behind a steady north wind; the Army forwards, who were a bustling pack, though lacking cohesion, brought the ball back and the play settled down in mid-field. Grieve, using the wind, found a long touch in the opposing twenty-five, and cutting through scored a neat try on his own under the posts, which Bush converted. The East Yorks immediately set up an attack and a short bout of passing, followed by a kick ahead, was nearly rewarded with a try; but Campbell was just in time to touch down. A good deal of scrappy forward play ensued, but finally the Army threes got possession and a splendid kick brought the ball to within three yards of the home line. From the throw-in, Lieut. Heyman threw himself over for a try, but the attempt to convert just failed.

At this stage the Ampleforth forwards began to play as a pack. They were kept well together by Monteith, and, though most of his directions were inaudible on the touch-line, the pack generally seemed to know where to go. For the rest of the game the heeling was good—on one occasion at least when to all appearances they were being pushed off the ball. Grieve, therefore, tried to get his threes going, but the passing of the insides left much to be desired. Carroll has not yet acquired that swing of the arms and turn of the shoulders which alone will make a pass invariably go in the right direction, and Croft seemed to be a trifle slow. After successive heels and repeated knock-ons, Grieve went through himself from a scrum in the Army twenty-five, and Bush placed an easy goal.

The next try was perhaps the neatest of the match, though in no way spectacular. Moberly got the ball back to Grieve from the kick-off—it was a slow lob, but in the event sufficed—and Carroll, taking his pass, found a good touch well in the Army twenty-five. From a scrum which followed, the forwards heeled quickly and Roche slipped round the blind side, dummied an opponent and handed on to Grieve, who had come up, to score well out. The same player converted with an excellent kick. Soon afterwards, an infringement under the Army posts gave Grieve an easy penalty, to bring the score at half-time to 16 points to 3.

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Immediately after the resumption, the Ampleforth line was threatened for some time, but at last a glorious, irresistible forward rush, in which the pack kept well together with the ball close at their feet, swept away all opposition and brought the play to the middle of the field. Shortly afterwards the East Yorks were awarded a penalty, and there was never any doubt that the kick would succeed; it was almost an ideal one, with the eyes kept well on the ball and a long follow through with the foot. Grieve replied with a spectacular try on his own—one soon lost count of the number of players he eluded—and grounded the ball half way between the goal posts and the corner flag. Carroll's kick, as a kick, was a good one, but it went in the wrong direction.

The East Yorks now began to take scrums as Moberly and Maxwell-Stuart monopolised the ball at the line-out, rather by their inches than by jumping, and their three relied less on their passing, which was poor, than on kick-and-run tactics. These almost brought success, but James, coming back quickly, touched down a second before his opponent. At this stage, Bush injured his shoulder in a tackle and had to leave the field; James was brought out and Carroll went on the wing. Following an infringement, the latter player took a careful kick, which, however, glanced off an opponent and rolled on to the ground; undismayed, Carroll followed up quickly and scrambled over for a try, which Grieve converted.

A prolonged counter-attack by the Army followed, during which the home forwards allowed one of the opposing threes to run right through them, and though this player was at last brought down, the attack finally succeeded when the left wing got over near the corner flag. A good kick went just wide of the posts. This closed the scoring and left Ampleforth the victors by three goals, a penalty goal and two tries (24 points) to a goal, a penalty goal, and one try (11 points).

There is a well-established custom, which the School seems to have forgotten, of cheering during the matches. At present all that is heard is a torrent of School gossip from many sections of the crowd, interrupted only by an occasional languid cry of "Ampleforth" and listless contact of one hand with the other when our opponents do something particularly brilliant.

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, P. H. Croft, B. G. Carroll, B. E. Bush; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), T. F. Roche; A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart.

AMPLEFORTH v. WATERLOO "A"

Ideal conditions favoured the Waterloo match, played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 20th February. For the first fifteen minutes Ampleforth kept territorial advantage and the forwards gave their backs plenty of opportunities. Ordinary passing movements, even after

Rugby Football

C. F. Grieve had drawn two men, never looked like succeeding against a resolute defence. Once Grieve cut through and paved the way to a certain try, but the final pass was badly given and although no try was scored, it is worthy of record as the best movement of the match. From a scrum in the middle Grieve cut through and passed in to Maxwell-Stuart who transferred to James on his right. James returned the ball to Maxwell-Stuart and thence it went to the left through the hands of three forwards who were backing up well. It was the ultimate pass from Ryan to Hill, who had a clear run in of a few yards, which went wrong, and Waterloo retrieved the situation. A little later Taylor slipped away round the scrum on his own, but had not the speed to reach the line and failed to pass to James, who was well placed on his right. Waddilove failed to make use of three penalty kicks awarded during this period, one at least of which he should have kicked.

Waterloo were now settling down and they kept up pressure on the School line. One of their threequarter movements ended with a dropped pass, but J. Pinnington, the fly-half, was there to pick up the ball and place it over the line in the corner. The kick, taken by L. Purcell, who played a very steady game throughout at full-back, was unsuccessful. And so the score stood at half-time.

After the interval both packs of forwards went at it hammer and tongs. The School pack were slightly the better and they worked very hard under the inspiring leadership of Monteith. Soon there was a series of injuries. The Waterloo captain retired with concussion, but returned later to be no more than a passenger. A little later the Ampleforth captain, C. F. Grieve, retired with a sprained ankle which was too bad to allow of his returning. Waddilove went fly-half and A. I. James centre threequarter. Those who have followed Ampleforth Rugby closely this season will realise what a loss to the side Grieve is. One half expected a collapse, but instead the fourteen remaining members of the team went at it harder than ever. Waddilove did well at fly-half, varying his methods of attack, and James carried on the brilliant defensive work which we have learnt to expect from him as a matter of course. The seven forwards gave nothing away, and after withstanding many attacks on their line they finally lodged play in the Waterloo half. But try as they might no score came. Passing movements were no good against the strong defence. Waddilove's kicks ahead and Kendall's kicks up-field were all praiseworthy efforts, but no try came. Taylor again slipped round the scrum near the Waterloo line, but again lack of speed prevented him reaching the desired object and the ball was kicked dead by a Waterloo forward. There was no more score by either side and although one might say that the School were unlucky to lose, it would be truer to say that they failed to take their opportunities.

The forwards are to be congratulated on a really fine game. Monteith led them well and was always in a position to shout "come on." James,

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until he went threequarter, played as hard as ever and although Leach and Moberly were outstanding, the rest played well as a whole. Taylor did well at the base of the scrum, but a longer pass is essential for him before he can proceed to a higher class. Grieve did an enormous amount of work until he went off, and it was not his fault that tries were not scored. The threequarters took and gave passes quite nicely, but except for an occasional dummy by Waddilove they lacked *finesse* or cleverness of any sort. In defence they were on the whole good.

Final score.—Waterloo "A," one try (3 points). Ampleforth nil.

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, J. A. Waddilove, B. G. Carroll, J. R. D. Hill; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), J. A. Taylor; A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart.

AMPLEFORTH V. LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

Last term the Leicestershire Regiment beat us by 14 points to 9 in an interesting game. On Tuesday, 23rd February, they again beat us but again they entertained us to some very interesting and instructive Rugby. Lieut. A. L. Novis and Lieut. D. A. Kendrew again came with their side, which had worked itself into the final of the Army Cup, and it was a pity that C. F. Grieve was still unfit, and that R. C. M. Monteith, G. E. Moberly and A. I. James were out of the School pack. James was playing centre three-quarter, instead of J. A. Waddilove, who was moved to Grieve's position at stand-off half.

The Regiment was superior to the School outside the scrum, and it was up to the School forwards to prevent their opponents getting the ball. This they did very successfully for the first twenty minutes, but after that, as was to be expected, the weight of the Regiment told and their forwards gave their backs sufficient opportunities to run up a considerable score. The tackling of Novis by James prevented many tries, and their first try came from a kick ahead by Novis, which was followed up and dribbled over by Corpl. Hipsley on the right wing. Following this there was some good play by the School forwards, in which Leach and Ryan were prominent among a hard-working eight. When the regiment did get the ball the tackling was too good to let them through, and it was only by an excellent dropped goal by Sergt. Haynes that they added to their score. Before half-time Novis scored the try of the match, and a finer individual effort has not been seen at Ampleforth for a long time. A kick up-field by Ampleforth was fielded by the opposing full-back, who decided to open up. He ran towards the centre of the field where Novis ran back behind him to call for a pass (he it noted that Novis did not wait for the full-back to get in front of him). James came up and dived where Novis had been, but Novis was running straight on two yards to the left. An exactly similar side-step eluded W. M. Campbell who was left clutching air, and Novis was under the posts. He converted this try himself, and

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since Kendrew had converted their first try, the Regiment led by 14 points at half-time.

Again in the second half the School forwards began well, and besides doing some excellent rushes they held their own in the line-out and in the set scrums, where Leach was hooking very well. Lieut. J. C. Beatty-Pownall scored a try following a blind side movement, and later the same player gave Novis a return pass to score in the corner. Neither of these tries was converted. A little later there followed a great struggle on the School line and Kendrew got over, but was held up by Leach. From the scrum which followed L.-Corpl. Kirk went over from the base of the scrum. Sergt.-Maj. Morson, the Leicesters' full-back, who had played a very steady game throughout, converted this try. The Regiment's next try followed a good combined movement. It was heeled by their forwards on the right and passed in an orthodox manner to the left wing. Good tackling stopped a try, but the Regiment's forwards now heeled quickly from the loose scrum and at once the ball was passed quickly along to the right of their threequarter line, who faced a disorganised defence, and Corpl. Hipsley scored in the corner. The kick failed. This try provided an excellent example of the value of a quick heel to a quickly re-positioned threequarter line. Good kicks by Waddilove brought play back to mid-field and the Leicesters started another passing movement. A dropped pass was snapped up by Kendall, who ran well down the touch-line and scored in the corner. The kick by Waddilove was a difficult one and it failed, but it was not impossible, as was demonstrated by D. A. Kendrew the next minute, after Novis had scored in the corner. From within a yard of the touch-line Kendrew sent the ball over the cross-bar and between the uprights. After the kick the whistle blew for no-side, leaving the final score: The Leicestershire Regiment four goals, one dropped goal, and three tries (33 points); Ampleforth one try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, B. G. Carroll, A. I. James (*Captain*), J. R. D. Hill; J. A. Waddilove, J. A. Taylor; L. R. Leach, J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, J. C. Lockwood, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey.

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV

This match was played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 24th November. Recent rain had left puddles of water on all the fields, and the "Jungle" field soon churned up into very liquid mud. Wakefield adapted themselves better to the conditions. Kick-and-run tactics are the only ones for such a state of affairs, for dainty dribbling and frequent attempts to pick the ball off the ground are useless. Speaking generally for such conditions, the only person who should pick the ball off the ground is the scrum-half.

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In the first half Wakefield did most of the pressing. More than once they kicked the ball over the Ampleforth line but generally Mahony won the race for the touch-down. Once however H. Park won it for Wakefield, but the attempt to convert failed. In the second half the game was more even and after Hargrave had scored an unconverted try for Wakefield, Ampleforth came into their own and pressed continually. It was now Wakefield's turn to touch-down and drop-out but just before time Ampleforth succeeded. A. J. Waddilove kicked a penalty goal and this was immediately followed by a try in the corner by M. Rochford after the only complete passing movement of the match. Waddilove's attempt to win the match with a place-kick from the touch line was a good effort with the soaked ball, but it failed and the game was left drawn.

The Ampleforth forwards were superior in the tight, but they failed in the loose because they tried to keep the ball too close. In the line-out C. J. Maxwell-Stuart and G. Moberly were often prominent while J. P. Rochford and J. H. Gilbey did sound work in the loose mauls. Behind the scrum E. F. Ryan failed to cope with the wet ball, but his falling on the ball was good. This latter remark could not be applied to J. A. Waddilove, but his attack was praiseworthy except that he failed to go "full-out" when he had dummied away one opponent. He seemed to slow up and look for others to whom to sell a dummy. C. W. Hime was the most thrustful in attack and put in a lot of defensive work. B. G. Carroll found some good touches but his passing left much to be desired. The wings ran well when they got the chance but the ball seldom came their way. At full-back J. F. Mahony put in an enormous amount of work. He fell on the ball heroically and must have saved many tries by so doing, and his kicking though not lengthy was sure of finding touch.

The final score was: Ampleforth one penalty goal and one try (6 points); Wakefield two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth.—J. F. Mahony; M. Rochford, C. W. Hime, B. G. Carroll, J. R. D. Hill; J. A. Waddilove (*Captain*), E. F. Ryan; J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly, J. H. P. Gilbey, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, D. V. Stewart, J. P. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson.

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

In spite of the fact that several regular members of the 2nd XV were either assisting the 1st XV or on the injured list, Ampleforth easily beat St Peter's. The standard of play was low. Both packs were slow and clumsy, and, with the exception of Mahony, the Ampleforth full-back and the St Peter's right wing, the tackling of the outsiders was weak. Ampleforth owed their success chiefly to the strong running of Feilding, who handed off high tacklers, and to Waddilove, who sold the dummy to ready buyers. For Ampleforth, tries were scored by Waddilove (3), Feilding (2), Taylor, Carroll, and Ryan.

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Final score.—Ampleforth, 3 goals, 5 tries (30 points); St Peter's, 1 goal, 2 tries (11 points).

Ampleforth.—F. J. Mahony; Hon. B. Feilding, W. B. Hunter, B. J. Carroll, M. Rochford; J. A. Waddilove, J. A. Taylor; C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, J. H. Gilbey, D. V. Stewart, G. M. Gover, M. Y. Dobson, J. P. Ryan, W. B. Feeny, R. J. Deasy.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. "F" COY. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

This game was played in the mud at Ampleforth on Saturday, 13th February. Although only one try was scored by a forward, it was in every sense of the word a forward game. Although the Ampleforth pack gathered round at necessary moments and used their weight together, the opposing forwards adapted themselves better to the conditions, kicking the ball hard and rushing after it. Ampleforth were more inclined to try and dribble in an orthodox fashion, which does not pay in such conditions. Kick hard and rush are the only tactics. Considering the conditions the Ampleforth backs handled well, but they did not go forward hard or fast enough to make ground. Croft, if a little selfish, played well throughout; Ryan found the conditions poor for sending passes from the base of the scrum, but any deficiency in this was made up for by stout defence work. Hill was the best of the back division, and M. Rochford fought hard but seldom made much ground. Amongst the forwards Lockwood, Gilbey, M. Y. Dobson, and R. J. Deasy were the best.

Ampleforth scored one try in the first half, through Croft, who broke through many of the opposition after receiving the ball from the line-out. In the second half Hill scored after a very good run, and Rochford followed him in on the left, kicking the ball down field and following it. Towards the end Stewart scored after a good forward rush. None of the tries was converted.

Final score: Ampleforth, four tries (12 points).

Royal Corps of Signals, nil.

Ampleforth.—H. St. J. Coghlan; J. R. D. Hill, A. E. Apponvil, J. M. Cowper, M. Rochford; P. H. Croft, E. F. Ryan; J. C. Lockwood (*Captain*), J. H. Gilbey, M. Y. Dobson, R. J. Deasy, G. M. Gover, D. V. Stewart, W. B. Feeny, J. P. Ryan.

'A' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. CLECKHEATON 'A'

This match, which was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 30th January, was more of a trial for this term's 1st XV than for next year's School team. It was a good trial, for Cleckheaton played spirited football and if the passing of their backs was poor their forwards made up for it with some good scrummaging, and especially in quick breaking up and stopping the efforts of the Ampleforth back division.

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It was a hard struggle throughout, each side gaining territorial advantage in turn. Cleckheaton heeled more often from the tight scrums, but their threequarters made little headway against good defence. Before half-time Waddilove worked the blind side and sent Kendall in for a try following a good run by the latter. The kick failed. In the second half Cleckheaton scored a try through their scrum half who dashed over from a scramble near the line. This kick also failed. There was no more scoring.

T. F. Roche and J. A. Waddilove at half-back combined well, and although Roche's passes were a bit slow, they were accurate. Waddilove did some good work in attack but sometimes over-did the "dummy." Grieve was too well marked to do much that would produce tries, but nevertheless he did a great deal of work. Kendall ran much better and B. G. Carroll ran with determination, too. The forwards were beaten in the tight scrums but were very good—especially in the first half—at getting the ball back from the loose. James, Monteith, and Leach were often prominent for good work in the loose, and Moberly and Maxwell-Stuart often obtained possession at the line-out.

Ampleforth 'A'.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), P. H. Croft, B. G. Carroll; J. A. Waddilove, T. F. Roche; A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, G. E. Moberly, L. R. Leach, J. C. Lockwood, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, J. H. Gilbey.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. YORK 'A'

This match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 6th February. It does not call for much description. Ampleforth were better in all departments and in the first half B. G. Carroll, T. F. Roche, B. H. Alcazar, and D. N. Kendall scored tries, the first two of which J. A. Waddilove converted. To this York replied with an unconverted try. In the second half Ampleforth added four unconverted tries by Campbell, Waddilove, Roche, and McDonnell.

Although the game did not call for description, the play of Ampleforth deserves heavy criticism. The forwards found things fairly easy and each seemed to imagine he was a threequarter with a missed vocation. This was in evidence when instead of heeling to threequarters to handle the ball they would insist on trying to pick the ball up themselves. Everybody wants to see forwards handle the ball, but in the right place and at the right time. Their *first* duty is to break down the opposing forwards and give the ball to their own backs, and *then* back up and take and give passes. Roche was a bit slow but generally found J. A. Taylor, who was not fast enough to set his threequarters going properly. The threequarters had some terrible epidemics of mis-handling the ball. Although they did some good things they would have scored more tries if they had not dropped so many passes. Campbell played rather an extraordinary game at full-back. One

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supposes he had not enough to do and he was trying to make work. If he wanted to start attacking movements, why not make for the open side instead of going literally head-first into the first man he could see? His try only encouraged some really bad play.

Final score: Ampleforth two goals and six tries (28 points); York one try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall (*Captain*), B. G. Carroll, J. A. Waddilove, B. H. Alcazar; J. A. Taylor, T. F. Roche; J. A. Ryan, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, G. E. Moberly, L. R. Leach, J. H. Gilbey, G. M. Gover, J. P. Ryan.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. BRADFORD 'A'

The "A" team was supposed to be playing Bradford "B" on Saturday, 27th February, but actually, by some misunderstanding, Bradford sent their "A" team. As might be expected, the game was in the nature of a farce. The heavier Bradford forwards obtained the ball on most occasions and their faster and well combined threequarters scored many tries.

The ground after the recent lack of rain was hard, which might just excuse some half-hearted tackling in midfield; but when it came to watching the opposition dribble over the School line without attempt to fall on the ball, there can be no excuse, however hard the ground was. Unfortunately some members of the School side did act in this way, which seemed hard on the others, who tackled hard and fell on the ball in the proper way.

The final score was: Bradford "A," two goals and eight tries (34 points); Ampleforth "A," nil.

Ampleforth.—W. M. Campbell; D. N. Kendall, P. H. Croft, A. E. Apponyi, J. R. D. Hill; J. A. Waddilove and J. A. Taylor; A. I. James (*Captain*), L. R. Leach, G. E. Moberly, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, R. J. Deasy.

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS BOYS XV—WON.

Ampleforth 5 goals, 5 tries (40 points); Royal Signals nil.

Ampleforth.—S. J. Lovell; B. Rooke-Ley, P. M. Thornton, J. T. Price, M. Rochford; W. B. Hunter, T. F. Roche; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), R. J. Deasy, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Welstead, T. Considine, D. A. Stirling.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL—LOST

Ampleforth 1 try (3 points); St Peter's 1 goal, 1 try (8 points).

Ampleforth.—S. J. Lovell; B. Rooke-Ley, P. M. Thornton, J. T. Price, M. Rochford; E. E. Tomkins, T. F. Roche; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), R. J. Deasy, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Welstead, T. Considine, J. D. Donnellon.

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AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL—LOST

Ampleforth 1 goal, 1 penalty goal (8 points) ; St Peter's 1 goal, 2 tries (11 points).

Ampleforth.—J. R. Binns ; M. Rochford, P. M. Thornton, J. T. Price, Hon. B. Feilding ; E. E. Tomkins, T. F. Roche ; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), R. J. Deasy, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Welstead, T. Considine, J. D. Donnellon.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS BOYS XV—WON

Ampleforth 6 tries (18 points) ; Royal Signals 1 try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—S. J. Lovell ; M. Rochford, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. Price, Hon. B. Feilding ; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding ; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), R. J. Deasy, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Welstead, J. Platt, D. A. Stirling.

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL—WON.

Ampleforth 5 goals, 7 tries (46 points) ; Pocklington School 1 try (3 points).

Ampleforth.—S. J. Lovell ; M. Rochford, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. Price, Hon. B. Feilding ; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Golding ; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), R. J. Deasy, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Welstead, J. Platt, D. A. Stirling.

HOUSE MATCHES

First Round.—St Bede's, three tries (9 points), St Aidan's nil. St Oswald's, two goals (10 points) ; St Cuthbert's, three tries (9 points).

In the first round St Oswald's beat St Cuthbert's but they may consider themselves lucky to have done so. The muddy conditions suited St Cuthbert's, who, once again, were stronger forward than behind. St Oswald's were seldom allowed to heel to their better outside but when they did so they always looked more dangerous. Kendall scored their two tries, which Bean converted. The St Cuthbert's threequarters, though not strong in attack, defended very pluckily. Morris, Price, and Considine did not spare themselves when tackling. Amongst their forwards Monteith, J. A. Ryan, and Maxwell-Stuart were often prominent, and in their own lesser way Henry and McElligott supported them well. It was the forwards who took the ball to the St Oswald's line and a timely heel on two occasions enabled Roche to slip away from the scrum and score tries. These were unconverted, as was a third try by Hill which followed a good blind side movement.

In their match with St Bede's, St Aidan's played a defensive game and did it very well. A five-eighths was used to mark the opposing halves. Their seven forwards, who were heavier and stronger than

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those of St Bede's, kept the ball close and brought off some very good rushes. Bush at outside-half gained a lot of ground by judicious kicking, and might have burst through near the line had he not been handicapped by the slowness of his partner in getting the ball away. St Bede's with their fast outside-ends could only score three tries, though it must be admitted that a wet ball made handling difficult.

Final.—St Bede's, two goals, one penalty goal, eight tries (37 points) ; St Oswald's, nil.

St Bede's won the House Rucker Cup. This is the fourth year in succession in which they have done so, and C. F. Grieve and his team are to be congratulated on their convincing score of 37 points—a record for House Matches. As the score suggests, St Bede's had things much their own way. Their forwards got more of the ball, which in the tight scrums was almost entirely due to the hooking of R. E. H. Nelson. In the loose, too, they were slightly the better pack, amongst whom McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, Rathbone and Nelson stood out. But it was their halves and threequarters who held the whip hand. Barton and Grieve have never played better together. Barton's long passes gave Grieve plenty of room in which to work, and besides scoring four tries himself he gave his threequarters plenty of attacking work.

The encouraging thing about the back play was that it was seldom orthodox. There was no fear of trying "stunt" movements and they often came off. C. W. Hime and Croft were prominent amongst an even lot of threequarters and B. H. Alcazar ran very well on the wing.

St Oswald's forwards worked very hard and had a heart-breaking time. A. I. James, Leach, and J. H. Gilbey were the best, and James's tackling in the open was very good. Amongst the backs Bean did some good things, and J. A. Waddilove put in some very useful kicking, but there were too many weaknesses in the line to make it effective either in attack or defence.

St Bede's team was the following:—R. L. Cumberbatch ; M. Rochford, C. W. Hime, P. H. Croft, B. H. Alcazar ; J. F. Barton, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*) ; R. E. H. Nelson, D. L. McDonnell, J. P. Rochford, R. A. F. Rathbone, H. B. Hunter, P. S. Thunder, P. M. Thornton, K. W. Bennett.

St Bede's also won the Cup for House 2nd Fifteens at the end of February.

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RETROSPECT

FIRST FIFTEEN

*Played 15, Won 5, Drawn 1, Lost 9. Points for 123, against 220.
(The Old Amplefordians' match due at Easter is not included).*

Sickness and an extraordinary number of 'crocks' tended to spoil the Rugger of the first term. Sickness prevented the Stonyhurst, Giggleswick, Denstone, and Mount St Mary's matches, and in the matches that were played the Fifteen was very seldom at full strength.

In the School matches which were played we beat St Peter's by the goal kick, by the same margin we were beaten by Durham, and we were routed by Sedbergh. The defeats were disappointing because with a weak side out against Durham we had most of the play and should have won, and against Sedbergh thirty of their points were scored in the last twenty minutes—a lamentable collapse. C. F. Grieve has captained the side well, and off the field he has been energetic and effective in the organisation of the games. This has meant no little sacrifice from his many other interests, and it has been made with an ungrudging spirit. In criticising his play it would be well to start by saying that he is the best outside-half Ampleforth has had. This year his attack has suffered from two factors. It was hard to find a partner as good as the one he had been used to for many seasons—C. E. Macdonald—and his three previous seasons in the Fifteen have advertised him too much to opponents; he has been well watched. In spite of these drawbacks it is true to say that nearly every try scored this season may be traced back to his play. In defence he has been indefatigable, often covering up others' mistakes after doing his own work.

J. F. Barton at scrum-half has been good. He was not so good as his predecessor, and his improvement at giving passes though quite apparent was too late, especially as he left at Christmas. If the threequarter line had played constantly together they would have developed into a good line, but J. R. Bean and B. E. Bush were for long periods on the injured list, and their substitutes were poor, especially in defence. Their rare appearances showed that Bean had kept his thrust-



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1931—32

*Standing—B. E. Bush, C. W. Hines, D. L. McDermott, I. A. Ryan, W. M. Campbell, D. N. Kendall, J. F. Ræchloak, J. F. Barton.
Sitting—R. E. H. Nelson, E. Y. Dalson, J. R. Bean, C. F. Grieve, A. J. Morris, A. J. James, R. C. M. Mountbatten.*



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1931—32

Standing—B. E. Bush, C. W. Hime, D. L. McDonnell, J. A. Ryan, W. M. Campbell, D. N. Kendall, J. P. Rochford, J. F. Barton.

Sitting—R. E. H. Nelson, E. Y. Dobson, J. R. Bean, C. F. Grieve, A. J. Morris, A. I. James, R. C. M. Monteith.

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ful, if somewhat slow, run and his good quality as a place-kicker, and that Bush ran strongly in attack and defended in excellent style. D. N. Kendall is rather dependent on a good centre, which he seldom had with him. At making opportunities for himself he is poor, but having been given one he makes use of it. C. W. Hime has shown sound defence throughout and an all too occasional flash of brilliance in attack.

W. M. Campbell has the qualities necessary for a full-back, except for one valuable one—speed. His fielding is uncanny, kicking good if sometimes erratic, and falling on the ball adequate. His tackling—if he gets to the man—is sound; but lack of the necessary speed in running and general quickness of movement prevented him being anything above the average.

The forwards have been very patchy. They never seemed to settle down before Christmas except against Birkenhead Park, when they did splendidly. With three newcomers after Christmas they have played consistently well. A. I. James was the best forward. With plenty of "fight" in the loose mauls he combined quick breaking, which enabled him to do much hard tackling and some good passing. In this latter respect he was well supported by A. J. Morris, who joined good dribbling to his repertoire. R. E. H. Nelson became a very good hooker and was tireless in loose scrum work and falling on the ball. R. C. M. Monteith was in the back row with Morris and James, and while not quite so good as his colleagues at the open work, he was a hard man to stop when he got his arms round the ball. Since Christmas he has led the pack with a certain success. J. A. Ryan was the best of the remainder, but he fell off after Christmas. In another year he ought to be a tower of strength. J. P. Rochford always worked hard and silently, and D. L. McDonnell was as energetic, if not always so silent. Though T. H. Mee Power often did useful work, he did not show the improvement one expected from one of last season's forwards.

E. Y. Dobson, one of last year's Colours, would have added much strength to the pack had he not been kept out of all games by an early injury.

Grieve gave Colours to A. I. James, R. E. H. Nelson, and R. C. M. Monteith, and after Christmas to L. R. Leach.

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Leach was not a regular member of the side before Christmas, but this action reflects a quick improvement in play rather than an oversight by the committee. He developed into a good hooker and a bustling forward, never far from the ball and always in the van of rushes.

SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 6, Won 3, Drawn 1, Lost 2. Points for 105, against 48.

The Second Fifteen have been a good side with a bustling but slow pack of forwards. The best among them were G. E. Moberly, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, and J. C. Lockwood, all of whom have often played in the First Fifteen. J. H. Gilbey has also shown promise, while J. P. Ryan, although he has hooked well, has otherwise seldom displayed any excess of energy. The back division have been better in attack than defence. E. F. Ryan is slow at the base of the scrum, but defends well. J. A. Waddilove often sent his threequarters away well and sometimes brought off a good dummy. B. G. Carroll and P. H. J. Croft have both shown considerable improvement in the centre, although in Carroll's passing there is room for much more. M. Rochford and O. Cary-Elwes have run well on the wing, if and when an opening has been made for them. At full-back F. J. Mahony tackled and fell on the ball in a fearless fashion and by so doing saved tries, and his kicking though erratic improved greatly in length.

THE COLTS

Played 5, Won 3, Lost 2. Points for 115, against 25.

There has been more talent in the Colts set this year than in any previous year, and consequently there has never been any difficulty in finding efficient substitutes for regular members of the Colts XV absent through injuries. The Colts XV did not maintain their unbeaten record of last year. They were distinctly unlucky to lose their two matches with St Peter's by the narrow margin of three points, for they had most of the game territorially and played better football.

Neeson, the Colts' Captain, is to be congratulated on his excellence as a leader of forwards. The pack was always good in the tight and generously gave their backs opportunities of showing their skill in attack. In the loose, and particularly on a wet day, their footwork was too slow. For a time the weakness in the back division was in that all-important position of fly-half. This weakness was remedied to a certain extent, and then we had the pleasure of witnessing some really fast running and quick passing in the matches against Pocklington and the Royal Signals Boys. Price, Thornton and Tomkins should make good centres. The last-mentioned is a temperamental player, but with more serious training should do well. Lovell was a very good full-back, who revelled in tackling and going down on the ball and was quick to join in a threequarter movement.

Colts' Stockings were awarded to Neeson, Deasy, Walter, B. B. James, Bennett, M. Rochford, Lovell, Feilding, Price, Roche and Golding.

THE BEAGLES

THE promise of sport which the early season gave has not been entirely maintained. This has been due mainly to weather conditions, which have been more changeable than before Christmas. But besides this, our Kennel, like many another, has suffered from that mysterious scourge, hysteria, and several hounds have had to be rested for long periods. The condition of the pack is however, improving, thanks to the anxious care of the huntsman and kennelman. Nor has good sport been lacking, even in this difficult period. The general report of the season up to February 13th is that in 40 days twelve brace of hares have been accounted for. This does not take us to the end of the season, of which more than a month remains; but it represents already an improvement on last year.

It has unfortunately become quite impossible to hunt Oswaldkirk Bank Top, on account of the frequency with which hares are found there. We very much regret the loss of the variety which this meet used to provide on Wednesdays, and hope that it may be possible to revive both it and the Byland meet in future years. Two excellent new meets have been added this season, and for both of them we are largely indebted to Captain Frank Adams of Hawby. The first of these was at Murton, Mr Appleby's farm near Hawby, on December 5th, and though on a very rough day for such high, exposed country, hounds ran very well and killed a hare. The other new meet is in Bilsdale, which hounds have hunted twice, through the kindness of the Bilsdale Hunt and of the Earl of Feversham who owns the land. This is a splendid piece of country, a ridge of moor facing Chop Gate. Both days proved highly successful.

We have also broken new country by two visits to the Priory, Grosmont. This lies somewhat far afield, but the pressing invitation of Mr R. J. M. Rastall, and the enthusiasm of a very large field on both days have drawn us to this meet in Eskdale, and both days were good ones. Mr Rastall is the Master of the Goathland Foxhounds.

The Ampleforth Journal

"Green Sweaters" have been awarded by the Master of Hounds to McElligott, Sedgwick, Mackenzie, S. C. Rochford, and Bodley.

We wish, at the end of the season, to thank all the land owners, shooting tenants, and farmers for their generous enthusiasm towards the hunt. Many farmers attended a meet at the Cricket pavilion on Boxing Day, and followed a good run in the valley afterwards.

We take this opportunity of thanking in particular Major Gordon Foster for the interest he has taken in our pack during the years of his Mastership of the Sinnington Hunt. We share in the general regret at his threatened absence, and hope to see him back at Leysthorpe again before long.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

The following joined the Contingent in January :—D. H. Munro, S. R. Richmond, and J. M. M. Allison.

The following promotions were made with effect from 21-1-32 :—

Cpl. Monteith to be Sergeant.
Cpl. Stewart to be Sergeant.
Lee-Cpl. J. P. Ryan to be Corporal.
Lee-Cpl. McDonnell to be Corporal.
Cadet R. W. Perceval to be Lance Corporal.
Cadet Davey to be Lance Corporal.
Cadet Campbell to be Acting Lance Corporal.

At the end of the Christmas term the marks gained for the inter-House Competition were as follows :—

St Bede's, 357 points; St Aidan's, 339; St Wilfrid's, 331;
St Oswald's, 318; St Cuthbert's, 262.

In Physical Training the House marks were as follows :—

St Aidan's, 662 points; St Wilfrid's, 622; St Bede's, 598;
St Oswald's, 553; St Cuthbert's, 508.

Shooting matches on the Miniature range with Alleyn's School and Exeter School resulted as follows :—

Ampleforth—582 points.
Alleyn's School—572 points.
Exeter School—498 points.

The Certificate "A" candidates visited Catterick on Monday, February 8th, at the invitation of the 4th Battalion Royal Tank Corps. Unfortunately our hosts were preparing for an important inspection and could not carry out the intended demonstration, but they showed us many tanks in various stages of dismemberment, and we are very grateful to them for their hospitality.

Flight-Lieutenant Wallis, our new liaison officer from Cranwell, paid us a visit at the end of last term. We hope it will be the first of many.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH V. TRAINING BATTALION, ROYAL SIGNALS

THIS very successful meeting was held at Ampleforth on November 30th. All eight fights were well matched and the boxing was good. J. H. P. Gilbey led off. He boxed well and steadily in all three rounds. His opponent was a last minute substitute and gave a good deal in weight; he is to be congratulated on the plucky fight he put up. B. C. D. Rochford followed and won a good fight, showing plenty of initiative in the attack. J. A. Ryan lost his fight through not attacking vigorously enough. His occasional attacks seldom got past his opponent's guard. A. E. Apponyi got in many good body hits but failed to vary his attack. In the next fight, C. F. Grieve boxed Signalman Zimmer, an ex Boy-Champion. It was not to be expected that Grieve would win against a boxer of such skill and experience, but he fought extremely well and the fight was by no means one sided. He scored several good points and, by his quickness, avoided many of Zimmer's attacks. P. W. Wilberforce followed and won a good fight, in which he showed good style and steadiness. S. J. Lovell boxed next and won in very good style, but showed want of training. The last fight was won by C. W. Hime (*Captain*). A painful blow in the first round prevented Hime from showing his best style until the last round, and then he boxed well and won with ease, giving the School its fifth victory as against the Signals' three.

We congratulate J. H. P. Gilbey and P. W. Wilberforce on receiving their boxing colours.

We sincerely regret the loss of C. W. Hime who left the School at the end of the term. He has been Captain of Boxing since September 1930, and has done much for the benefit of School Boxing. He unselfishly worked hard at the training of others, and many owe much to his energetic tuition.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask the prayers of our readers for the soul of Dr W. C. Magoris, M.D., of Great Shelford, near Cambridge, who died on February 14th. He had been a member of the Ampleforth Society since 1888.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to F. L. le Fèvre on his marriage with Miss Edith Hesp, daughter of Mrs Hesp and the late Mr R. Hesp, of Bradford. The marriage was celebrated at St Mary's, Bradford, by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. F. W. le Fèvre, who, having been up to seven years ago Postmaster of Bradford, was ordained priest last May after a course at the Beda College in Rome.

* * *

M. C. WADDILOVE and J. C. le Mee Power were gazetted to the Indian Army in January, and D. A. Silvertop to the Supplementary Reserve of Officers (9th Lancers).

* * *

A. R. NOLAN has earned our sincerest congratulations by following in J. Dalglish's footsteps. He passed out of Dartmouth second, having been in the "alpha class" of his term, with the particular achievement of the prize for mathematics. He has our best wishes for a successful career, which he has begun by joining *H.M.S. Revenge* in the Mediterranean.

* * *

G. W. S. BAGSHAWE, who has turned from the Tank Corps to the Law, obtained a third in his Bar Examination in Constitutional Law and Legal History.

Old Boys' News

EDMUND KING has been again playing at outside-right for the Midlands at hockey.

* * *

J. E. CHENEY has been excavating a Neolithic village-site in Sussex, and has made some interesting discoveries. We reprint with acknowledgements to *The Listener* a paragraph from Mr S. E. Winbolt's article (May 20th, 1931) on the archaeological discoveries of the year:

"More thrilling was the discovery of the site of a Neolithic village at Playden, near Rye, in Sussex. Its discoverer and excavator, Mr Cheney, wondered what might be the meaning of a slight protuberance which showed up against the skyline at the top of a field. This turned out to be yet another of those Wealden Neolithic sites which are gradually being proved to have been far more common than was supposed a generation ago. These folk of some 4,000 years ago surrounded their dwelling site with a ditch, lived in snug pit dwellings, the sides of which were shored up with big sandstones, fetched water-worn flint boulders from the beach, worked them up into flint implements—scrappers, arrowheads, both triangular and leaf-shaped, etc.—for home use and for sale, and made coarse pots with upright rims and lug handles. But the point about Playden is the possibility that after all the Neolith worked iron; if so, some of our cherished Early Iron Age theories will have to go by the board. Whereon does the likelihood depend? The sub-soil here is that Wadhurst clay, from the lower stratum of which our ancestors from pre-Roman times till about 1820 got their ore for smelting. Lumps of burnt sandstone suggest the iron hearths, and fragments of iron slag of what is known as the bloomery type, and pigmy flints in association complete the evidence at present available. It is to be hoped that Mr Cheney will find yet more."

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The Captains of the School were J. M. Howe, R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, and J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell; and the Captains of Games were R. N. Cardwell and A. H. F. Cochrane.

The following played for the 1st XV: R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, A. H. James, P. A. Buddle, P. B. Dowling, R. Lambert, J. G. C. Ryan, B. B. Howard, G. V. Garbett, R. F. Grieve, E. A. M. Smith, G. P. Gallwey, A. P. Cumming, J. M. Gillow.

* * *

Two matches were played against Oatlands School. In the first match at Oatlands, our opponents had to face a determined defence to the last moment of the game, and several "certain" tries were saved by excellent tackling. We lost 12-0 in that game, but beat the same team on our own ground, later in the term. The forwards played well together and profited by their experience of Oatlands' scrum in the first game, so that the backs were working hard throughout, and achieved some good passes and successful movements which resulted in a victory 9-3 for Ampleforth.

* * *

P. B. COSTELLOE, C. E. Stourton and M. G. Leatham made their first Holy Communion on December 15th.

* * *

WE welcomed an old friend of the Preparatory School this term, Dom Lawrence Powell, who came to give the Retreat.

* * *

FATHER ABBOT has kindly given to us an old painting presented to the Abbot by Mrs Barnes. It was at one time the Altar piece of the Castle Chapel in the North Wing. The subject is a Madonna and Saints.

Our thanks are due to Dom Sylvester who has taken great care over the renovation of the picture and frame which now hangs on the main staircase.

The Preparatory School

We are very grateful to Mrs Christopher Murphy for the gift of an artistic set of Stations of the Cross suitable to the rough walls of our chapel; also to Mrs Spiller for some antique brass candlesticks, and to Mr Harold Boulton for an old copper vessel which has provided us with a handsome piscina.

* * *

At the speeches on the last day of the Christmas term, with Father Abbot presiding, the programme was the following :

1. PIANO, "Three Nursery Rhymes"
R. E. A. HANSEN, J. B. BEVAN, G. C. D. GREEN, A. B. NIHILL.
2. RECITATIONS from "Alice"
 1. THE PREPARATORY FORM.
 2. J. M. GILLOW, A. B. NIHILL, D. K. MACLAREN.
3. SONGS, 1. "Simple Simon"; 2. Carol.
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY FORM.
4. FRENCH SPEECH, "Le Chat et un vieux Rat" (La Fontaine)
J. A. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, A. M. B. PALAIRET, P. J. KELLY,
B. B. HOWARD, P. B. DOWLING.
5. PIANO, "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep"
B. H. DEES.
6. RECITATION, "Ducks" (F. W. Harvey)
J. H. NIHILL, R. E. DE BLABY.
7. SONG, "Let the Bullgine run" (Shanty)
SECOND FORM.
8. PIANO, "Little Soldiers" (Trio)
A. M. B. PALAIRET, P. B. DOWLING, J. B. BEVAN.
9. RECITATION, "The Glow-worms" (A. P. Herbert)
T. H. HORNVOLD, F. J. JEFFERSON, J. G. RYAN.
10. SONG, "To us is born a little Child" (Carol)
SECOND FORM.

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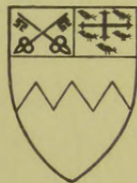
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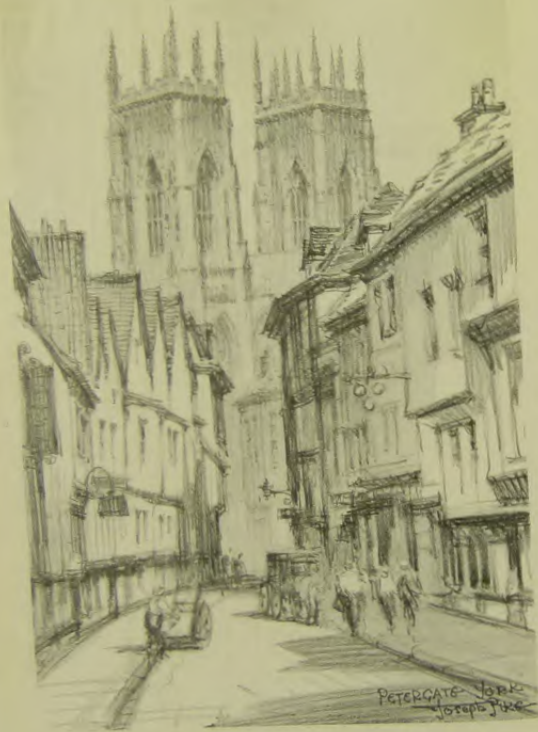


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Frontispiece

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Vol. XXXVII

Summer, 1932

Part III

BISHOP SLATER, O.S.B.

1774—1832.

THE nineteenth century in its opening years almost witnessed the extinction of the Benedictines of England, for all their monasteries on the continent had been swamped in the flood of Revolution, and only two communities of men survived, with scanty means and members, to make permanent settlements, after many failures, at home. Yet some remarkable men were thrown up in those critical times, themselves children of the revolution and used to change and danger, enterprising, even audacious, seizing opportunities when they came or making them if they did not. Marsh, Baines, Brown, Polding, Ullathorne, Burgess, they were all men of mark who left lasting monuments of their labour; and not the least notable among them was Bishop Slater, whose centenary falls in this year. His portrait hangs in the refectory at Ampleforth where he lived as a young monk, but his strange, romantic career and his enduring achievements are forgotten. Bishop Slater had not a "good press" either in his lifetime or later; he was not popular, he made mistakes and had conspicuous faults, and he failed on a grand scale. The centenary of his untimely death affords an opportunity of recalling the story of this lowly Laurentian monk who started a line of colonial bishops that lasted for a century, and presided over the most extensive district ever entrusted by the Holy See to a Vicar Apostolic.

Edward Slater, born in Liverpool in 1774, was nephew to Dom Bede Brewer, whose name he took in religion, and cousin of Bede Polding, afterwards archbishop,—a good Lancashire connection with the English Benedictines. He was educated partly at Lamspring and then at St Laurence's, Dieulouard, where he received the monastic habit in 1791 though prevented

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by French law from being professed till he was twenty-one. His youth was passed in stormy times. Caught in the turmoil of Revolution he saw his monastery suppressed, barely escaped imprisonment himself, came with his brethren to Acton Burnell where the community was being entertained, and free now from French trammels was professed in 1794 under Prior Marsh, and priested in 1799. When the Laurentian monks made way at Acton Burnell for the Gregorians, Fr Bede followed his community's fortunes to Birkenhead, Scoles, Vernon Hall and Parbold and finally to Ampleforth, where they settled in 1802. Here he was for a time master of novices, but after some difference with the Prior over their training he went on the apostolic mission to Croston in Lancashire and remained there for fourteen years.

Fr Bede was now in the prime of life, a man of good appearance and bearing, a pretty preacher, conversant with foreign tongues, able with his pen; he had considerable talents, literary and other, and was to have been annalist of his Congregation had he not turned to making history instead of writing it. Continental education and travel gave men of those days experience and confidence as well as a certain power of dealing with difficult affairs. But Fr Slater was already extravagant and somewhat irresponsible in money matters, and he left Croston in debt. Conscious of energies and ability, not to say of legitimate ambitions, he probably found his country mission dull and his powers cramped till an opportunity came for wider spheres of work.

The English abbey at Lamspring, meeting at last the fate of the other Houses, had been suppressed by the invading French, but when the Hanoverians entered after Napoleon's defeat a prospect opened of saving something from the wreck or even of restoring the community; and it was to the energetic, able monk who knew both the language and the country that the negotiations were entrusted. By this time a member of General Chapter, Fr Bede remained in Germany during 1814-17 and was at least successful in getting pensions for all the Lamspring monks and incidentally one for himself. For this he received the Chapter's thanks. Being however somewhat crippled at this time with rheumatism as well as

Bishop Slater, O.S.B.

debt, he was allowed to accompany Mr Fairfax of Gilling Castle to Rome, and as he had done well in Germany and the Lamspring business was not quite concluded, he was commissioned to attend to this and other matters before the Roman Courts, though he was not given the formal position of *Procurator in Curia*.

In those eventful years the Roman Courts must have been crowded with important business of every kind. Peace had returned after twenty years of war and with it free access to the Holy See; the Pope's long exile had ended; new countries were being opened up and new colonies formed under the British Crown; Pius VII, the Pope, was a Benedictine enjoying special favour with the English government. What opportunities for an ambitious and presentable person like Fr Bede, evidently able and not unconscious of it! In those stirring days a mitre might be found in almost any monk's cowl.

In dealing however with Roman officials Fr Bede found, or believed he found, that a simple, untitled person had no proper standing and no easy *entrée* to Courts and Cardinals; so he wrote home suggesting that a vacant Cathedral-Priory should be conferred on him, to give him official status and facilitate his business. Not an unreasonable request, for in many Congregations the Roman Procurator is usually an abbot or invested with some title; apparently also Dr Gradwell, the English bishop's agent, had already presented the monk as a prelate and persuaded him to put on a ring. The expected permission was however delayed, indeed the request was not at all taken in good part in England. Dr Brewer, who had been President-General for many years, gave him indeed a grudging leave to wear a ring, but he never took his clever nephew seriously, he was perhaps afraid of nepotism; he only chaffed him about hobbling to the Papal Court on a crutch and reminded him that on returning home he might be arrested for debt.

In Rome, however, taking the permission for granted, Fr Slater had already assumed the title, presumably with its full insignia, and then discovered, as others have since discovered, that no one in Rome understood in the least what a Cathedral-

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Prior meant, the title being exclusively English and long fallen into disuse. But a prelate of such position is virtually an abbot; so he exchanged the expected Cathedral-Priorship for the more intelligible title; and to put things more in order he petitioned the Holy See to revive some of the ancient abbatial dignities of the English Benedictines. This was heaping coals of fire on his critics' heads, if not pouring oil on a smouldering fire. But while he carried all before him in Rome there was distrust of him and dislike at home. The Regimen disapproved of its agent's activities; the Procurator must be recalled before he could do further harm. Altogether a pretty *impasse*—the case of a far-off envoy, enterprising and ambitious, but exceeding instructions, seeing and seizing opportunities against the policy of people at home! Before the storm burst, however, and the full force of displeasure fell on his devoted head, lo! it turned out that he had been made a bishop. The crutch changed into a crozier! The ugly duckling turned out to be a swan, and there was surprise, perhaps envy, in the duck-pond!

A bishop was badly needed at this time for the island of Mauritius and other southern colonies that had lately come under the British crown; and at Dr Gradwell's suggestion, but judging him more favourably than his own brethren, the Holy See nominated the English monk to the office with the intention no doubt that his Order would back up his missionary efforts. Mauritius was not to be his only charge, though it would be the main source of material support; neighbouring Madagascar and the Seychelles islands were added as well; and as the new bishop would have to pass the Cape on his way out, that colony was put in his charge, with its dependency St Helena and its imperial captive. Moreover, as the Mauritius was half way to Hindustan, they added British India and Ceylon, and whilst about it threw in Australia and New Zealand as well! He seems to have been put in charge of all British colonies in the southern hemisphere, and might be styled Bishop of Ruspa *i.p.inf.* and Vicar Apostolic of Mauritius and the adjacent continents! Has any bishop, short of the Pope, ever had a more extensive diocese?

But what a field for apostolic enterprise! The mind reels

Bishop Slater, O.S.B.

before potentialities beyond the wildest dreams of ambition. Ancient India holding the gorgeous Orient in fee, the new-found continent of Australia with the countless islands in the southern seas, the Cape well-called of Good Hope and all unknown Africa as its hinterland. A monastic Rhodes was needed who could think in continents, or some heroic superman very clear as to objectives, not over-scrupulous as to methods. One imagines Bishop Slater as own brother to his colleague Bishop Baines, not unlike in character and career, in brilliant enterprise, in gigantic failure.

If Bishop Slater's promotion was not altogether welcome at home and still less the invitation to take up colonial expansion, he stood well with Pius VII and he used his influence to obtain favours for his Congregation. His own appointment led on to that of others. Besides the right to elect titular abbots he got for General Chapter a similar right to confer two Doctor's caps on deserving subjects, and a special privilege that Benedictine bishops might act as monastic superiors if so elected. These favours his brethren found to be only an embarrassment. Their many titular honours had ever been borne with becoming modesty that they were loth to have impaired; after its Lambspring experiences the Congregation was infected with a kind of *abbaphobia* that persisted for generations; the new titles were neither welcomed nor used, the Doctorates have hardly ever been conferred—not surely for lack of suitable recipients, and the privilege of having bishops for monastic superiors has never been used at all. In fact Dr Slater was himself the first Benedictine bishop to be refused a seat in General Chapter—at the urgent instance of the future Bishop Baines!

More pressing was the call of the mission field, and however ill-timed to diminished communities, immediate response to it was made. There could of course be no effective occupation of the vast territories under the new Bishop's sway; but claims could be staked out in unexplored hinterlands and a flag planted here and there to be followed up later by colonists. Bishops could be spared, if not a constant supply of priests; it had been a worthy work for monasteries to train priests for the mission, it were still more worthy to train bishops. *Pro*

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patribus nati sunt tibi filii ; fathers should be sacrificed in the hope that sons should replace them.

However imperfect the instruments and limited the achievement, this new *Apostolatus Benedictinorum* was not merely a dream or a scheme. Bishop Slater's appointment began an era of monastic colonisation that was fruitful if not permanent, as well as a new series of monk bishops that has not yet ended. Dr Ullathorne was sent out under Slater's successor to organise the infant church in Australia. Bishop Polding was originally destined for Madras ; his Prior prevented his acceptance but later on he went out to Sydney. President Barber declined the colonial mitre that was afterwards accepted by Bishop Morris. Our line of Australian bishops continued for fifty years, that of Port Louis for a century ; and of this missionary enterprise that makes so notable an epoch in Benedictine annals Bishop Slater was the pioneer ; he was the first that ever burst into a southern See.

Liberal provision had been made by the English Government for the new Vicariate ; to the bishop was assigned some twelve hundred a year with a town house, and a country residence and fifty acres that would accommodate a small community, and for each monk up to six two or three hundred a year. The offer was tempting, or rather tantalising, to the Congregation crippled as it was in 1818 in men and means, still cramped by penal laws and hardly yet settled in England. St Gregory's had been only four years at Downside, St. Laurence's but fifteen at Ampleforth, the few survivors of Paris and Lamspring had no home at all ; yet Bishop Slater took out some half-dozen monks to Port Louis, and Bishop Polding nine to Sydney.

It was no easy task to be the first English bishop of a French colony only recently annexed to the Empire and still clinging to traditions of the *ancien régime* ; and it is hardly surprising if the new bishop was not a brilliant success, or even if he proved to be a failure. For financial difficulties palliation may be found in the vastness of the districts under his supervision, in distance and slowness of communication, in paucity of priests. Perhaps he was too ready to exchange the simplicity of an English Vicar Apostolic for the state of *Sa Grandeur* the French

Bishop Slater, O.S.B.

bishop ; yet he had to satisfy local expectations that required even regular bishops to wear purple. These were hardly valid excuses ; after all it was only a small island that really occupied his attention, and he enjoyed a generous income from the Colonial Office. The truth is that Bishop Slater as before was extravagant, taken up with grandiose schemes and irresponsible in money matters. He shirked such disagreeable duties as keeping accounts and paying bills. His attempt to form a monastic community was not successful ; he became unpopular with the islanders, who carried their complaints to Rome ; but the Mauritius was never a pacific See and they did the same against his successor, Dr Morris, whom they finally drove from the island. Bishop Slater stood his ground, but after a difficult reign of twelve years dissatisfaction and complaints continued and there was a talk of sending out an Apostolic Visitor. Before recall came the bishop recoiled before the gathering storm and the burthen of bloated debts. To avoid popular resentment he escaped furtively from Port Louis, and actually swam off to a ship just leaving for England. For strength exhausted by uninterrupted tropical service the exposure or exertion was too much ; he died on board a few days later and was buried in the Indian Ocean—perhaps a fitting resting-place for his restless spirit.

In character as well as career Bishop Slater bears a curious resemblance to his brother-monk, Bishop Baines, the founder of Prior Park, who was also a Lamspring boy professed at Ampleforth. They were both pioneers, bold and enterprising, their critics would say rash ; they attempted grandiose projects that mostly failed, they were not over-scrupulous nor unduly hampered by legality ; they were before their time. Neither of them stood well with their Order nor were backed up by it, though they were lovers of their brethren, whom they meant to benefit. Useless to speculate now on what might have been had they won, or deserved, their brethren's support. As it turned out they were both failures, brilliant failures ; yet more lasting results come from such failures than from many men's successes.

J.I.C.

TRAVEL

You bid me travel, you who leave no land
Unravaged, towns and cities laying waste
By hundreds, daily till the desert sand
Can hardly curb awhile your ravening haste.

The very roads you have destroyed and made
A scene of gladiatorial slaughter new,
Your reckless frenzy blindly low has laid
Each bourne of wayfare and each way thereto.

Avaunt, and leave me what you cannot steal,
My memories of days before your birth.
The wounds you give you have no power to heal,
The past eludes you, lords of all the earth.

The past is mine, all history, all grace
Of man's achievement through believing ages,
The long life-story of the human race
I envy not your speedways and steel cages.

Still memory hears through streets of London town
The joyous ringing of the harness bells,
Sees horse and horseman gallop o'er the down,
Beholds the huntsman cross the lofty fells ;

The strings of straining horses hauling wood
Through autumn copses, towering wains of hay,
The carrier's cart with wide protecting hood,
The endless forms of waggon, carriage, dray ;

The swinging, swaying coach on summer eves
Rolling in majesty through Minehead street.
Of all my store of memory-garnered sheaves
Few with that noble music may compete.

Travel

High on the pass of Furka I have seen
And heard the gallant coach go thundering by,
All grace of sound and motion, all serene
Blithe joyance, heart-uplifting harmony.

Those noble steeds to noble service set,
That golden galleon of the mountain road,
That summer noon I never may forget,
Nor how my heart with glad thanksgiving glowed.

The chime of hoof and chariot I have heard
Too oft for all your blaring discords loud
To deaden ; nay, it wakens at a word.
Content you with the moment and the crowd.

Leave me my memories whereunto I turn
For solace, when your triumphs weigh me down.
Leave me my dreams, who see the day return
That shall once more God-given beauty crown.

Those gifts of God you spurned shall once again
Be held in honour through the world, I ween.
Dreamer of dreams, mine is the double gain,
The past recalled, the future hope foreseen.

H. E. G. ROPE.

THE MYSTICISM OF THE ANCREN RIWLE

THE appearance of the word "mysticism" in the title of an article is perhaps enough to excite suspicion. The word has unfortunately become popular of late years, with the result that to most minds it conveys an impression of incalculable vagueness. Without going into the origin of the word, or examining all the uses that have been made of it, it is clearly both possible and necessary to attach to it a definite meaning.

Mysticism here may be taken to mean simply the highest religious experience of which the soul is capable. The classic expression of this experience is St Augustine's: "My mind in the flash of a trembling glance came to Absolute Being—that which is."¹ The same idea has been expressed by modern writers. Miss Evelyn Underhill's phrase,² "The establishing conscious relation with the Absolute," will serve as an example. This is expressed in terms of metaphysics. For the Catholic theologian the Absolute is God, and the mystic act becomes an act of union with God, or the highest point of contemplative prayer. Contemplation was indeed the term commonly used for what is now loosely called mysticism until the later Middle Ages.

It is to be understood that the definition given above applies only to the complete realisation of the contemplative state. It may be taken as the crowning experience of those who give themselves to a life of prayer. But it is certain that it is a gratuitous gift of God, and it is possible to attain perfection without it.

With regard to the mysticism of the Ancren Riwle many may feel inclined to say quite simply that there is none. Such is certainly likely to be the impression gained from a first reading; but I believe on a closer examination it will be found that the author takes for granted the theory of contemplative prayer which was generally accepted before his time.

¹ Confessions vii, 23

² Mysticism, p. 97

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The Ancren Riwle was written as a rule of life for three young women who were giving themselves to God and were strictly enclosed. The author's manner of treating his subject is at first sight rather surprising. The fact that it is more important to control the passions and feelings than to follow this or that rule of external conduct is rightly stressed. Then, after a section on monastic life in general, there follows a section on temptations, and individual sins are discussed with a thoroughness that we should hardly have expected in a work for religious women. There follows an equally thorough treatment of Confession and Penance; once more the emphasis is a little surprising in such a work.

These peculiarities of treatment cannot but strike one at a first reading, but it is important not to let them blind us to the fact that the author is still completely in line with the traditional treatment of his subject. How completely this is so can best be seen from a passage in the last part of the work, dealing with domestic matters (Morton, Camden Soc., 1853, p. 416):

"It is not fit that an anchoress should be liberal of other men's alms. Would we not laugh loud to scorn a beggar who would invite men to a feast? Mary and Martha were two sisters but their lives were different. Ye anchorites have taken to yourselves Mary's part, whom Our Lord himself commended. *Maria optimam partem elegit*. 'Martha, Martha,' said he, 'thou art much cumbered. Mary hath chosen better and nothing shall take her part from her.' Housewifery is Martha's part, and Mary's part is quietness and rest from all the world's din, that nothing may hinder her from hearing the voice of God. And observe what God saith, 'that nothing shall take this part away from you.' Martha hath her office, let her alone, and sit ye with Mary stone-still at God's feet, and listen to Him alone. Martha's office is to feed and clothe poor men. Mary ought not to inter-meddle in it, and if any one blame her, God himself supreme defendeth her for it, as Holy Writ beareth witness."

This is a notable exposition of the classic text on the active and contemplative lives, and it is to be observed how completely the author is in accord with the traditional inter-

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pretation. Three other passages may be taken to show the theory in practice, and the fact that they all precede this one in the Riwle only shows how completely it was taken for granted.

The author is developing the text from the Canticle of Canticles, ii. 14 (Morton, p. 91), *Ostende mihi faciem*. "Shew thy face to me," he saith, "but to no other. Look upon me, if thou wilt have clear sight, with the eyes of thy heart. Look within, where I am, and seek me not without thy heart. I am a bashful wooer. I will embrace my beloved nowhere but in a retired place." In such wise our Lord speaketh to his spouse. Let her never wonder therefore though he shun her, if she is not much alone; and so alone that she exclude every worldly thing and every worldly joy from her heart, for it is God's chamber, where disquiet cometh not into the heart, except of something that hath been either seen or heard, tasted or smelled, and felt outwardly. "And know thou for a truth, that always the more the senses are dispersed outward, the less she turns [her thoughts] inward; and the more recluses look outward they have less love of our Lord inwardly; and it is the same with the other senses."

He drives his argument home with a quotation from the *Morals of St Gregory* (ii. 197): *Qui exteriori oculo negligenter utitur, justo Dei judicio interiori caecatur*.

In the section which deals with Penance (Morton, p. 349) he says, "The elect of God on earth are of three kinds; one kind may be compared to good pilgrims, another to the dead, the third to men suspended voluntarily upon the cross of Jesus Christ. The first are good, the second better, the third are best of all."¹

¹ The author introduces this passage by saying "Now pay good attention, for it is nearly all from the sentences of St Bernard." In fact it is not from the *Liber Sententiarum*, but from *Sermo vii in capite iohannis* P.L. clxxxiii, coll. 185-4. From p. 348 to p. 354 it is more or less closely based on the first half of the sermon above mentioned.

And later, developing this: "Who are better than they [pilgrims]? God knoweth they are better to whom the Apostle says in his epistle, *Mortui estis, et vestra vita abscondita cum Christo in Deo; cum apparuerit vita vestra, tunc et vos apparebitis cum eo in gloria* (Col. iii, 3, 4). Ye are dead

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and your life is hid with Christ. When He that is your life appeareth and springeth as the dawn after the darkness of the night, ye also shall spring with Him, brighter than the sun, into eternal blessedness, who now are dead."

Incidentally from a purely literary point of view I would suggest that there can be few pieces of exegesis to surpass this passage.

The most striking reference however occurs early on in the section dealing with Divine Service (Morton, p. 35):

"After the kiss of peace (*messecos*) in the Mass, when the priest consecrates, forget there all the world, and there be entirely out of the body; there in glowing love embrace your beloved who is come down from heaven into your breast's bower, and hold him fast until he shall have granted whatever you wish for."

The obvious and immediate deduction to be drawn from these passages is that the author of the Ancren Riwle took it for granted that the anchoresses were going to lead a contemplative life. That is to say that they were not to be concerned with active good works but were to seek their holiness by intercourse with God in prayer.

It is here precisely, it seems to me, lies the characteristic peculiarity of the mysticism of the Ancren Riwle.

The author considered the anchoresses as Contemplatives, and expected them on occasion to reach considerable heights of contemplative prayer. Yet he mentions this only incidentally. One has to hunt about for references to it.

The contrast with all the later mystical writers is marked. For them the attainment of a certain state of contemplative prayer was the whole object of the spiritual life. They recognised that this prayer would not always culminate in the mystic act of union with God, but they considered that, even though this highest state of union was not achieved, the cultivation of a prayer that was definitely contemplative was the highest means of sanctification. All that they had to say centred round this thought. The author of the Ancren Riwle, we have seen, was at one with them in believing in the possibility and desirability of a state of contemplative prayer, which might even culminate in the highest mystic

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act, yet in no sense could the attainment of such a state be said to be the central point of his work.

The explanation of this fact is, I believe, to be found in the theory of contemplative prayer which Abbot Butler attributes to SS Augustine, Gregory, and Bernard, and which was most notably expounded by St Gregory.¹ His most striking and compendious exposition of it is in the *Morals* (x. 31):

"When the minds of the elect, through the grace of an active life being vouchsafed them, abandon the paths of error, they never return to the evil courses of the world which they have forsaken; but when through the gaze of contemplation they are led to stay themselves from this same active life, they 'go and return,' in that because they are never able to continue for long in contemplation, they again let themselves out in action, that by busying themselves in such things as are immediately near them they may recruit their strength, and may be enabled by contemplation again to soar above themselves. But while this practice of contemplation is in due method resumed at intervals of time, we hold on assuredly without failing to all its entirety (*soliditas*); for though the mind being overcome by the weight of its infirmity falls short, yet being restored again by continual efforts it lays hold thereof. Nor should it be said to have lost its stability, in that which, though it be ever falling in, it is ever pursuing, even when it has lost the same."²

All the teaching of this passage can be found in many other places throughout the *Morals* and *Homilies* on Ezechiel. It will suffice here to augment it by one other short quotation from the *Morals*:

"Whoever has already subdued the insolencies of the flesh in himself, has this task left him to discipline his mind by the exercises of holy working; and whosoever opens his mind in holy works, has over and above to extend it to the secret pursuits of inward contemplation" (*Morals*, vi, 56). The theory of contemplative prayer expounded in these two passages may be summarized thus: starting with a foundation of self-discipline and mortification, a soul which earnestly seeks God will certainly rise to contemplation of some sort.

¹ *Western Mysticism* *passim*, and *Benedictine Monachism*, cc. vii and viii

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This state cannot be permanent, and in the interval between bouts of contemplation the soul will fall back on active good works.

One point in this calls for further elucidation. It is assumed that a soul duly mortified, giving itself to prayer, will achieve some measure at least of contemplation. Clearly it is necessary to define what we mean by contemplation.

In this connection Abbot Butler¹ quotes a perfectly clear and succinct definition of contemplative prayer from Father Baker: "A soul that by a divine call, as being in a state of maturity for it, relinquisheth meditation to the end to betake herself to a more sublime exercise, which is that of immediate acts or affections of the will, only then begins to enter into the ways of contemplation; for the exercises of the will are the sublimest that any soul can practise, and all the difference that hereafter follows is only in regard of the greater or lesser promptitude, or in regard of the degrees of purity wherewith a soul produces such acts. The whole latitude of internal prayer of the will, which is contemplative prayer, may be comprehended under these two distinct exercises (1) forced acts or affections of the will; (2) aspirations."²

As soon, then, as a soul has given up discursive meditation and the use of the imagination, and has begun to make acts of the will, even if they are only forced, she has begun quite truly to practise contemplative prayer. After that it is simply a question of degree, but the kind of prayer remains the same. Any soul with the right dispositions and giving itself to prayer can achieve at least this beginning of contemplation.

The author of the *Ancren Riwele*, it may be argued, clearly expected more than this; that St Gregory also expected that in many cases the soul would rise to greater heights may easily be seen from other places in his writings. For example in the *Homilies* on Ezechiel he writes: "There is in contemplation a great effort of the mind when it raises itself up to heavenly things, when it fixes its attention on spiritual things, when it tries to pass over all that is outwardly seen, when it narrows

¹ *Benedictine Monachism*, p. 167

² *Holy Wisdom*, p. 431 (Ed. Sweeney; Burns & Oates, 1905).

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itself that it may be enlarged. And sometimes indeed it pre-
vails and soars above the resisting darkness of its blindness,
so that it attains to somewhat of the unencompassed Light
by stealth, and scantily" (II. ii. 12).

This then would appear to be the explanation of what we
might almost call the nonchalance of the author of the Ancrens
Riwle in his treatment of contemplative prayer, and conse-
quently the explanation of why it is possible altogether to
overlook the fact that there is any mysticism in his work,
namely, that he regarded at least some beginnings of contem-
plation as the natural outcome of a life of prayer.

With regard to what may be called the concomitants of
contemplative prayer—what is often, though erroneously,
thought of as the essence of mysticism, visions, locutions and
other psychical experiences—an examination of the Ancrens
Riwle seems to bear out the theory that these things were
conspicuously absent in this earlier school of mysticism.

For incidental as are the references to mysticism in the
Ancrens Riwle still, if visions and psychical experiences of one
sort or another had formed an essential feature of it, some
references to them could hardly have been avoided. In
fact there are no references to anything of the kind, unless
we take the passage on p. 34 already quoted, "and then be
entirely out of the body, and then in glowing love embrace
your beloved," as a reference to a trance of some sort.

We have defined mysticism as a certain union with God
in the higher stages of contemplative prayer. In the later
mystical writers this union was to be achieved almost entirely
by the cultivation of mental prayer.

In the Ancrens Riwle there is, it is curious to note, very
little explicit reference to prayer. This statement as it stands
requires some qualification. There are lengthy and detailed
descriptions of the vocal prayers the anchoresses are to say
daily. Their number may surprise us. The Little Office of
our Lady, Office of the Dead, Seven Penitential Psalms,
Fifteen Gradual Psalms, Litanies, Hours of the Holy Ghost,
all formed part of their daily routine. This to us somewhat
alarming list is, of course, a legacy of that intensive culture
of vocal prayer started by St. Benedict Aniane at the be-

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ginning of the ninth century, and often attributed to Cluny.
In reality Cluny did no more than go with the tide, which
had already set in before it was founded.

It is indicative of at any rate a changed mental attitude,
that when spiritual writers of to-day (or, for that matter, of
the last three hundred years) speak of prayer, they always
mean private mental prayer. Their treatment of vocal prayer
is incidental.

The author of the Ancrens Riwle certainly assumed that the
anchoresses would make use of private prayers. His most
explicit reference to this is worth noting (p. 45): "Whatever
other devotions you use in private, as Paternosters, Hail
Maries, psalms, and prayers, I am quite satisfied that everyone
should say that which her heart most inclines her to; a verse
of her psalter, reading of English or French, holy meditations.¹
As to your kneeling, whenever you have time, before or after
meat, the more you do so the more doth God add and increase
towards you his precious grace; and see also, I pray you,
that you be never idle, but work or read or be at beads, and
in prayer, and thus be always doing something from which
good may come."

Clearly the author expects that the majority of the anch-
oresses' private devotions will consist of vocal prayers. Never-
theless he allows for "holy meditations." The cryptic reference
to "your kneeling" is a little puzzling. It seems to be thought
of as something valuable in itself and distinct from prayer.
This can hardly be. But whether it is supposed to accompany
mental prayer or vocal, we have no means of telling.

There are other passages in the Ancrens Riwle where refer-
ence is made to the private prayer of the anchoresses. This
on p. 241 we are told: "against all and especially against
carnal temptations, the medicines and remedies are, under
God's grace, holy meditations, inward, incessant and anxious
prayers and strong faith. . . ."

¹ What the author meant by "holy meditations" appears clearly enough from
a passage in the section on Temptations (p. 241). They are comprised, he says,
in a verse long familiar to the sisters:

*Mors tua, mors Domini, nota culpae, gaudia coeli,
Iudicii terror, figantur mente fidelis.*

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Private prayer, mental or vocal, is, as we should expect, taken for granted. But the references to it, casual and cursory in the extreme, reinforce the contrast between the spirituality of the Ancren Riwle and that of most later mystics, which we have already noticed.

These somewhat scattered observations on the teaching on prayer to be found in the Ancren Riwle may help to show the place of this treatise with regard to other mediaeval spiritual writings, though they make no claim to have exhausted the subject.

F.G.S.

THE STRANGER OF THE ULYSSES

There was no sound in all the dripping dusk,
Only the small waves lapping at the sides,
And distant sirens hooting in the mist,
And through the mist the good ship *Ulysses*
Moved like a ghost and kept an even course.
Then as I listened to the backward surge
Of surf beneath the bows, a grey sea-bird
Sped past, and brushed its wing against my cheek.
As swiftly did it vanish in the gloom.
And suddenly a light wind rose that tore
The mist to shreds and scattered it abroad
Like gossamer. The ship serenely rode
Along the silvern valleys of the sea,
Accompanied on her journeying by the moon.
Above her starboard-side the North Star hung
And Toulon's lights along the water shone.

The Lounge was empty, only a black cat,
The good ship's mascot, purred within a chair,
Licking her chops in memory of tea.
Upon the table lay a little book
Most beautifully bound in leather soft.
I picked it up. It was the *Odyssey*.
Then idly turned the pages till my eye
By merest chance upon this sentence lit:
*Tell me thy name, that very name by which
Thy mother and thy father called thee;
Tell me thy land, thy people, and thy city.*

Within the magic circle of the lamp
Dressed in some sailor-stuff the Stranger stood.
The light lay on his hair, that crept in curls
Of darkest chestnut on to a broad brow,
And ran in tributaries to the stream
Of a full beard that rippled on his chest.
I never saw a nobler face than his!

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He might have been a myth-King of the Rhine,
The hero of some legendary lore.
And as I gazed and wondered who he was
And why I had not seen him with the rest,
And when and where he came on board, he spoke.
It was a roaring in the forest trees,
Or the deep rumble of the approaching storm
Or sound of surf upon some distant shore.
He spoke; the great voice rolled around the room.
*I am Laertes' son, Odysseus, known
To all the world for every cunning wile
And famous unto the wide heaven above.*

The door flew open, and a bitter blast
Of wind blew through. The light went out. A beam
Of softest moonshine fell upon the place
Where he had stood. I heard the sea beyond,
The moaning of the wind between the spars,
The rattling of the ropes upon a mast,
And those small waves low-lapping at the sides,
And silences made greater by the pause.
I called, and no one answered. Then I went
Upon the moonlit terrace of the deck.

In the full glory of the moon I stood
Alone, revolving in my mind the strange
Thing I had seen, wondering even then
Whether the man, the Stranger, Ulysses,
Was but the false deception of a dream.
But as I turned to go below, the moon
Slid through a cloud and there was sudden dark,
And something soft, unseen, did brush my cheek,
And a sad sea-bird's cry came through the night.

MURROUGH LOFTUS.

SALLEY ABBEY IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

CLOSE by the Lancashire border and near the left bank of the River Ribble there stand to-day the sparse remains of the old Cistercian Abbey of Salley. From the commanding heights of the old Norman keep of Clitheroë Castle, built by Robert de Lacy, Lord of the Honour of Pontefract, in the reign of Henry II, a wide expanse of picturesque Ribblesdale can be seen, with the Sawley district—for Sawley is the modern rendering of Salley—four miles away to the north-east, whilst four miles due south lies the Whalley district. At both the villages of Sawley and Whalley there stand the remains of old Cistercian abbeys, and whilst Whalley Abbey in Lancashire is the better known of the two and is in a far better state of preservation, it is of the old Yorkshire abbey we shall speak in this article. Musingly, one might wonder how many of the thousands of motorists who make the stiff climb at Sawley Brow on the main Skipton—Clitheroë road during the summer are even aware that almost within a stone's throw stands the hallowed pile, rapidly crumbling to decay, of this old Yorkshire abbey; that amongst its ruins lie at least two of the great Percy barons; and that in the south transept reposes the famous Prior William of Rymyngton, a great antagonist of Wycliffe. Dom William of Rymyngton, native of Ribblesdale, was a great man in the fourteenth century, being Chancellor of Oxford University, and twice preaching in his melodious Latin to the Northern clergy. His two sermons may still be read; whilst his defence and exposition of the Real Presence form a treatise not only of scholarly erudition but read clear and illuminating with the spring-like freshness of the true Faith.

Salley Abbey was founded by William de Percy II, son of Alan de Percy the Great, on the 6th of January, 1147—8. It was an offshoot of Newminster in Northumberland from where Dom Benedict, its first abbot, and ten monks came. The foundation charter recites that William de Percy had given to God and the church of St Mary, and to Benedict



BOOK-PLATE CUT BY N. MACKENZIE.

Salley Abbey

the abbot and the monks of the abbey of Mount St Andrew, which he has built, Salley and Dudelant and Kelwinesthorp and all their appurtenances, as well as a carucate in Rimington, which Norman Fitz-Huctred had given them, and two bovates in Hilleclai, given by Robert his steward, which two latter gifts he confirmed. The Cistercian monks were then as now great agriculturists, but notwithstanding their early efforts the question arose forty years later whether they would not have to abandon Salley owing to their inability to obtain the necessary sustenance from the land, for the climate was so cloudy and wet that the crops, white unto the harvest, rotted on the stalk. Whilst the Abbot of Clairvaux and the Abbot's Visitors of the house had this state of affairs under consideration, Matilda de Percy, Countess of Warwick, and daughter of the founder, in order to save Salley from demolition or removal, granted to the monks the church of St Mary of Tadcaster with the chapel of Hazelwood, and an annual pension from the chapel of Newton, and a carucate of land at Cotton. In the course of time several other grants were made to the abbey and several of the deeds relating to them are printed in Dugdale's Monasticon.

Unlike other houses of the Cistercian Order, Salley Abbey was not off the beaten track; and being adjacent to the highway passing north to south it not only had to offer much hospitality to travellers, but it was especially exposed to raids made by the Scots. In course of time another difficulty arose, this time from an unlikely quarter. Owing to the erosion of the coast and the consequent frequent flooding of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlaw, near the mouth of the Mersey, the abbot of Stanlaw and his monks in the year 1296 migrated to Whalley and erected a new abbey on the right bank of the River Calder. This afterwards led to a complaint that the new abbey was prejudicial to Salley and was, moreover, from its close proximity to Salley, the distance being barely eight miles away, a contravention of the customs of the Cistercian Order. The Salley monks further complained that the monks of Whalley had obtained a lease of the tithes of Whalley Church; and also, as we might put it nowadays, that the close proximity of the two abbeys caused competition and upset

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the customary markets and prices in the buying and selling of commodities. This complaint was dealt with in a general Chapter of the Order held in 1305 and an amicable settlement resulted. It is interesting to recall that the Abbot of Salley was summoned to Parliament on nine occasions from 1294 to 1307. In 1412 the abbey and convent of Salley obtained an indulgence from Pope John XXIII to eat flesh meat on lawful days whenever they left their monastery for reasonable cause.

One peculiarity of Salley Abbey is to be found in the ruins of the church, which indicate that the choir was much larger than the nave, this being unknown in any other church of the Order in England. At the present day the nave, which is quite small, and the north transept are in the best state of preservation; but whilst the crumbling ivy-covered walls are fast decaying, a ground plan of the old abbey, together with a little knowledge and imagination will still help the visitor to re-erect the sacred pile and re-create the busy life of long ago.

In the middle of last century excavations at Salley Abbey laid bare the floor of the abbey church and revealed several tombstones in the transepts and their chapels. In front of the most southerly chapel of the south transept and close to the sacristy door lay a large slab of freestone, a parallelogram, with a cross carved thereon with an incised circle at the top. When the stone was repaired and adjusted a skeleton was found perfect below; the occupant, like many other dignified ecclesiastics of old, had clearly been endowed with a tall and athletic frame. Here it was that the scholarly Prior, Dom William of Rymyngton, lay buried, for on the double border of the stone, in fourteenth century Black Letter script, appeared the following inscription: *Hic iacet Magister Willelmus de Rymyngton sacre pagine professor et prior huius domus ac quondam cancellarius Oxonie, cuius anime propicietur deus.* (Here lies Master William of Rymyngton, Professor of the Sacred Page, Prior of this House, and, formerly Chancellor of Oxford, on whose soul may God have mercy). The discovery of this tomb led Mr. John Harland to make certain enquiries, and in 1853 he published a short history of Salley Abbey. This book contains numerous sketches and woodcuts, one

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illustration being a print of the tomb of William of Rymyngton. There is also a ground plan of the abbey. Mr Harland makes interesting reference to Salley's famous Prior; but the abbey in general and Prior William in particular have more recently been the special study of Mr J. B. McNulty, B.A., formerly of Clitheroe and now at the Beda College in Rome. About five years ago Mr McNulty published an interesting booklet entitled "The Last Days of Sawley and Whalley Abbeys," and in 1931 he contributed a valuable and erudite article to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's Journal (Vol. XXX, 1931) entitled "William of Rymyngton, Prior of Salley Abbey, Chancellor of Oxford 1372-3." This essay will be of special interest to those who study mediaeval writings. Mr McNulty has also made transcripts of the Conclusions, the Dialogue, the Meditation and the Sermons of Dom William of Rymyngton, which will be available for publication when the time arrives. These works cover an exceedingly wide range and afford first-hand information on a variety of topics, not always necessarily in accord with the accepted verdicts of history.

As has been said, little of Salley Abbey remains at this day. Before the dissolution of the monasteries, however, Salley Abbey was surrounded by a close or park of about fifty acres, entered by two gates, traditionally the North and South Port. The transept of the church was 122 feet long and 30 feet wide. The refectory was 102 feet by 28 feet and had an early English doorway. To-day, many fragments lie about the ruins, quite a number having armorial bearings. A large stone coffin rests in the garden, and there are what appear to be one or two tombstones slightly below the present ground-level of earth and crumbling stones, apparently *in situ* in the north transept.

One of the curious relics of Salley Abbey is a monumental slab without a cross, but with marks to show that it had the brass effigy of an ecclesiastic. The inscription relates that it covers the tomb of Sir Robert de Clyderhow, "Parson of Wigan," who was a monk of Salley and who founded the chantry at Bayley near Stonyhurst. The north gatehouse stood 270 feet from the abbey in the line of the road. When the Tudor Arch gateway was repaired several carved stones

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were inserted, some upside down. A headless statue of the Virgin and Child, found in the old mill (once the abbey corn mill, but adapted for a cotton mill about 1790 by the father of Sir Robert Peel, and with the addition of two stories so used for twenty years) was placed in its niche, under which was inscribed: *Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis.*

At the time of the Reformation we find that amongst those implicated in the great rising of the North called the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the reign of Henry VIII, were the abbots of Salley, Whalley, Fountains, Jervaulx and Barlings, all of whom were executed. We who reside in the Ribble Valley are well acquainted with the name of Abbot Paslew, the last abbot of Whalley, and discussion still crops up as to whether he was hanged on Whalley Nab, an eminence hard by the abbey and just across the River Calder, or at Lancaster. As regards Salley it appears to have been long thought that William Trafford was the last abbot and the one who incurred the extreme penalty of Tudor vengeance. Recent research, however, has disclosed that Thomas Bolton was this last and unfortunate abbot, though it is not yet definitely decided where he was hanged.

A twelfth-century seal of Salley Abbey is a small vesica, one and five-eighths inches by one inch showing a figure at full length holding a crozier and a book. The inscription is:—

✠*Sigillum Abbatis de Sallaia,*

the last two words being reversed.

R. T. INGHAM.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

An Outline of the History of Philosophy. By G. Stebbing, C.S.S.R. (Sands & Co.) 2s. 6d.

An outline of the history of philosophy may mean anything from a pamphlet to a work of several volumes. Fr Stebbing has written one of 155 pages, and of these pages twenty-five are given to a general introduction. Obviously the book is intended only to be a help to those who are just beginning a course of philosophy and might be inclined to imagine that Alexander of Hales and Anaximander of Miletus were contemporaries. It will serve its purpose well. It is clearly and simply written, and makes no pretensions to be what it is not. There is, however, no index in it. One would have thought that an index was essential to the purpose of such a book. In fact it is a question whether Fr Stebbing's work might not have been more useful to beginners as a book of reference if it had taken the form of a *Dictionary of Philosophers*. But even as it stands it will prove useful to them.

The type is clear and easy to read; but the publisher has followed the very undesirable practice of not putting the date of publication at the beginning of the book. One finds it by chance from the date of the *imprimatur*. Would that all reviewers would call attention to it every time the publishers fail to give the date of publication! On p. 139 the word 'idol' is surely a misprint for 'ideal.'

The Books of the Latin Liturgy. By Abbot Cabrol, O.S.B. Translated by the Benedictines of Stanbrook. (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

"Mere admiration is not enough, but scientific study is needed." This is perhaps more true to-day than ever before in the study of liturgical things. We are passing, in many respects, out of a period of convention and vague sentiment to something more real and full of meaning. In the liturgy it is not anything new that we need, but a better understanding of the very old possessions that are ours. For that right understanding, the study of origins and development is most necessary, and in this quite small volume Abbot Cabrol gives the general reader as well as the student a vast amount of valuable and suggestive information on almost every point of liturgical interest. The book is necessarily encyclopedic in style, but the author has managed to make it very readable, though crammed with facts. But it is a book of reference mainly, and as such it certainly requires an index. Some reference is made to the occurrence of one " on p. 167," but p. 167 itself does not occur. We presume that this is an error which will be rectified in another edition. There is an abundance of suggestions for further study at the end of each chapter, and with these the book could well serve as a basis for the study of any of the many subjects dealt with.

D.M.R.

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My Missal. Edited by Abbot Cabrol, O.S.B. (Herder). Congress Edition. 1s. 6d.

This missal is already well known enough not to need our recommendation. At the price of 1s. 6d. its use will no doubt be very widespread, and the revived habit of following the liturgy in the words actually being used by the priest and with some knowledge of its historical background will gain fresh impetus.

The book is well and clearly printed; but an English book printed in France needs very careful watching through the press, and the vigilance of the proof-reader seems to have flagged towards the end of his heavy task, when he began to let pass such words as *grecious*, *Elizabeth*, and (in the translation of *liber scriptus profertur*) with very unhappy effect, *cook* instead of *book*.

N.F.H.

The Devout Mass Server. By Dom A. G. Green, O.S.B. (Catholic Records Press, Exeter). 8d.

The book in the hands of a boy serving Mass should provide him first with what he has to say, printed in unmistakable contradistinction to the words used by the priest, and secondly with simple and suitable prayers to occupy the gaps during which he has nothing to say or do in connexion with the Mass. We strongly recommend this sensible little book as aptly fulfilling both these purposes. The server's responses are printed in large and bold capitals, and the prayers are simple and suitable. Our only criticism is typographical. The printing is eminently practical; but with a little consideration it might easily have been beautiful as well, without loss, but rather with increase, of clearness and legibility; and the cost would have been no greater. We hope that when another printing is called for, Father Green and the publishers will bear this in mind.

N.F.H.

St Anthony of Padua. By Alice Curtayne. (Father Mathew Record Office, Dublin). 2s. 6d.

The clarity with which the salient features of this great figure of the Middle Ages are brought out—his life's work, the sterling qualities of his character, courage, brilliance of intellect and forcefulness blended with striking humility and a love of solitude—makes this compact little study of St Anthony of Padua of considerable interest.

The "Cid Campeador" stands out in his true setting. Much is attempted in a small space: though evidently implied, perhaps more emphasis might have been laid on the detached attitude and personal sanctity of the saint, as the causes of such a fruitful life.

The book, though at so low a price, is tastefully bound and well printed, with attractive pen drawings.

L.A.S.

Notices of Books

The Quest of Solitude. By Peter F. Anson, (J. M. Dent & Sons). 7s. 6d.

Mr Peter Anson is rather weighed down by his bibliography, and this has perhaps decided his style in writing. The drawings too are in keeping with the text. 'A front or side elevation of solitude' may seem to be a criticism a little unkind if taken too literally. The particular convention adopted in the treatment of trees gives a nervous restless look to many of his illustrated pages, and, considering their object, this is unfortunate. The drawings of the many different habits of the monks and solitaries are, however, well done and full of information.

From John the Baptist to Thoreau is a giant's stride, but Mr Anson covers it. In this very wide field he has managed to include most things of importance, and has not considered the religious purpose of solitude to be exclusive of any other motive. The chapter on the Benedictine solitaries is particularly well done, with full details of the many branches of the Order, dealing with solitude quite rightly as something extra and not intrinsic in the Benedictine life.

As a short and concise history of eremitical life in the East, of individual hermits and anchorites, the book can certainly be recommended.

The Seven Niches. A Legend. By Egerton Clarke. (Cecil Palmer). 2s. 6d.

This poem has a pre-Raphaelite flavour as to style and considerable beauty in the descriptive passages. Each niche is filled with a phase of Our Lord's life on earth, beginning with the Infant—"His calm feet gravely set on Mary's knees," and ending with the Blessed Sacrament—

"In the last and seventh niche there hung
A pyx that faintly swayed on whispering chains."

Interwoven and parallel with the main theme is a sort of allegory of the history of the Catholic Faith in England, its youth, growth, death as typified in the English Martyrs, and resurrection in the Catholic revival of to-day. There are many felicitous passages and phrases, as:

"The courage of woods that have no fault,
Despite enormous gales burdened with salt,
Of barrenness, but flow in fearless green
Most pertinent and faithful to the clean
Importance of the sun."

and:

"The phoenix of your Faith shall rise one morn
From dying ashes and neglected walls."

There are also certain verbal obscurities and one very bad rhyme. Those who do not like the Pre-Raphaelite poets will probably not like this poem. The present reviewer considers it, though not a great poem, certainly a pleasing addition to Catholic English poetry.

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BOOK RECEIVED

(To be reviewed in our next issue).

Dom Columba Marmion. By Dom Raymond Thibaut. (Sands & Co.) 15s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines : *Sedberghian, Pauline, Stonyhurst Magazine, Cottonian, R.M.A. Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, R.M.C. Magazine and Record, St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine, Coathamian, Ushaw Magazine, Beaumont Review, Priorian, Placidian, Edmundian, Oratory Parish Magazine, Novo* and the *Downside Review.*



BOOK-PLATE CUT BY R. M. H. HORN.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been :

Head Monitor	J. C. Lockwood
School Monitors	P. H. Croft, F. D. Stanton, E. F. Ryan, C. J. Crocker, D. N. Kendall, R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Waddilove, C. F. Grieve, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, R. W. Perceval, D. L. McDonnell, D. V. Stewart, D. A. T. Brown.

Captain of Cricket	C. F. Grieve
Cricket Committee	J. A. Waddilove, J. F. Barton
Master of Hounds	C. J. Maxwell-Stuart
Captain of Shooting	F. D. Stanton
Captain of Swimming	J. A. Waddilove

* * *

THE following boys left the School at Easter :

W. M. Campbell, G. E. Moberly, V. A. Simon.

* * *

THERE came to the School at Easter :

A. J. C. Bartlett, the Hon. R. W. F. A. Gerard, C. P. E. Spender,
S. P. M. Sutton, R. A. Speakman, A. H. R. Vollmar.

* * *

THE following boys passed into the R.M.A. and R.M.C. last Christmas. It is regretted that by an error their names were omitted from our Spring Number.

Woolwich : J. R. Bean. *Sandhurst* : A. J. Morris, H. St J. Yates,
O. A. J. Cary-Elwes, E. Y. Dobson, R. A. F. Rathbone.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to J. C. Lockwood, who in addition to his Exhibition at Worcester College, Oxford, is among the successful candidates for the Kitchener Scholarships.

School Notes

THE instrumental contest forming the second part of the House Musical Competition took place on March 21st, the adjudicator being Mr Edward Allam, lecturer in music at the University of Leeds. We print below his report and the programme. St Oswald's are to be warmly congratulated on so long retaining their pre-eminence, and also the other houses on the steady advance in musicianship which makes the St Oswald's achievement so commendable.

"The most outstanding impression which this contest made on an outside observer was the general seriousness with which the art of music is taken by the performers. Even the least expert players seemed to be exerting their powers to the utmost in the competition, and this they presumably did in preliminary practice as well.

Between them the four houses provided as many as fifteen pianists, whether as soloists or accompanists, and the general standard of playing was remarkably consistent. Among the pianists G. M. Gover was distinctly pre-eminent. His performance from memory of Brahms's *Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel* was a noteworthy feat: the player proved himself equal to the technical difficulties of the piece, and he was able easily to produce the sharp contrasts of mood which the different variations require. All that could be said against the performance is that a rather warmer tone-quality was sometimes desirable. R. M. Horn played a Chopin waltz neatly, if a little inflexibly, and P. S. Thunder's performance of the first movement of Beethoven's C sharp minor Sonata was sensitive, although it could have been improved by a less mechanical interpretation of the triplet-figure. N. Barry also played with a pleasing sense of style. There were two pianoforte duet combinations, each of which had selected the same piece—a Serenade by Alec Rowley. The Hon. D. St C. Erskine and M. G. Hime got the better of this contest by their easier rhythm and a judicious use of the sustaining-pedal, although they might have played the last few bars with a greater air of finality.

Of the other instrumental solos, the most distinguished was D. H. Sykes's playing of Mozart's *Ave Verum* arranged for the violoncello. This serene melody is difficult to interpret by

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reason of its extreme simplicity, and the player not only displayed good intonation even in the higher registers but also showed an appreciation of Mozart's musical curve. J. Stuart-Douglas and T. F. Roche courageously faced the technical difficulties of the violin and clarinet respectively; the former could improve his playing greatly by a more exact consideration of the length of his bow-strokes and the latter, although rhythmically inaccurate, was able to produce a pleasing quality of tone. Perhaps the most exciting event of the evening came from St Oswald's House, which was able to provide a combination of players which belongs to orchestral rather than chamber music. A band consisting of flute, oboe, cornet, horn, violin, doublebass, and pianoforte looks odd on paper, but the house orchestrator—G. M. Gover—showed not only a practical musical sense in his arrangement of Ravel's charming Pavane, but also an intimate knowledge of the capabilities of each individual performer. The arrangement kept the listener continuously interested, and the very enjoyable performance was an ample reward for Gover's considerate treatment of the different instruments."

The complete programme was as follows:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| ST WILFRID'S. | | |
| 1. SENIOR PIANO SOLO | . Erinnerung | Schumann |
| 2. JUNIOR PIANO SOLO | . Solfeggetto | C. E. Bach |
| | N. BARRY. | |
| 3. PIANO DUET | . Serenade | Rowley |
| | P. A. O'DONOVAN AND N. BARRY. | |
| ST OSWALD'S. | | |
| 1. JUNIOR PIANO SOLO | . Waltz in G | Rabikov |
| | P. H. WALKER. | |
| 2. SEPTET | . Pavane pour une Infante defunte | Ravel
(arr. G. Gover) |
| | Flute: LORD OXFORD. Oboe: P. H. WALKER. | |
| | Cornet: P. H. GILBEY. Horn: G. M. GOVER. | |
| | Violin: A. I. JAMES. Bass: T. P. BAKER. | |
| | Piano: J. A. WADDILOVE. | |
| 3. SENIOR PIANO SOLO | Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel | Brahms |
| | G. M. GOVER. | |

School Notes

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| ST BEDE'S. | | |
| 1. SENIOR PIANO SOLO | . Valse in B minor | Chopin |
| | R. M. HORN. | |
| 2. JUNIOR PIANO SOLO | . Sonata in C minor (first movement) | Beethoven |
| | P. S. THUNDER. | Rowley |
| 3. PIANO DUET | . Serenade | Rowley |
| | HON. D. ST C. ERSKINE AND M. G. HIME. | |
| ST AIDAN'S. | | |
| 1. SENIOR PIANO SOLO | . Le Printemps | A. Somervell |
| | W. J. CRAIGEN. | |
| 2. VIOLIN SOLO | . Walthers Preislied Wagner (arr. Reeves) | |
| | J. STUART DOUGLAS AND W. J. CRAIGEN. | |
| 3. JUNIOR PIANO SOLO | . Study (Op. 47, No. 19) | Heller |
| | D. H. MUNRO. | |
| 4. CELLO SOLO | . Ave Verum | Mozart |
| | D. H. SYKES. | |
| ST CUTHBERT'S. | | |
| 1. SENIOR PIANO SOLO | . (a) Die kranke Puppe | Tschairowsky |
| | (b) Deutsche Weise | |
| | A. M. WEBB. | |
| 2. JUNIOR PIANO SOLO | . Cradle Song (Op. 47, No. 19) | Heller |
| | T. F. ROCHE. | |
| 3. CLARINET SOLO | . From Violin Sonata XII | Corelli |
| | T. F. ROCHE AND M. H. DAVEY. | |

The following are the results of the vocal and instrumental contests:—

	Vocal.	Instrumental.	Total (out of 200).
St Oswald's	85	88	173
St Bede's	80	80	160
St Aidan's	83	72	155
St Cuthbert's	82	71	153
St Wilfrid's	78	70	148

✦ ✦ ✦

THE Junior School now enjoying a Chapel and a choir of its own, the Church choir no longer draws its material save from a strictly limited section of the Upper School. This was part

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of the problem that faced the choir at the beginning of the Lent term this year. Numbers were low, and leaders were few and inexperienced. D. A. Bailey's valued primacy among the trebles had come definitely to an end in January. Four trebles, or at most five, had any previous experience of Holy Week, and already Holy Week was imminent.

By sheer industry, the new leaders (notably G. Potts, D. Munro and G. de Guingand) overcame all the odds. Their achievement of the Palm Sunday Office was a finished piece of work, and this standard was maintained throughout the week.

The part taken by the boys' voices in the plainsong Improperia, in the *Christus Factus est*, and in the Verse and Sequence of the Easter Mass, was substantial and pleasing.

The list of music was as follows:—

PALM SUNDAY.

	Hosanna Filio David	Plainsong
	In monte Oliveti	Ingegneri
	Pueri Hebraeorum	Vittoria
	Procession Music	Traditional
MASS	Mass for Five Voices	Byrd
PASSION	Chant of St Mary's, York	
	Turbarum Voces	Vittoria
VESPERS	Magnificat	Falsobordone
BENEDICTION	Ave verum Corpus	Byrd
	Tantum ergo	Chorales from the St. Matthew
	O Wondrous Love }	Passion

WEDNESDAY.

TENEBRAE.

First Nocturn

Lamentation 1	Plainsong
Jerusalem convertere	Tallis
In monte Oliveti	Ingegneri
Lamentation 2	Plainsong
Jerusalem convertere	Traditional
Tristis est anima mea	Traditional
Lamentation 3	Lombardic Chant
Jerusalem convertere	Tallis
Ecce vidimus eum	Ingegneri

School Notes

Lauds

Psalms and Antiphons	Plainsong
Benedictus	Falsobordone
Christus factus est	Plainsong

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

TENEBRAE

Lamentation 1	Plainsong
Jerusalem convertere	Traditional
Omnes amici mei	Viadana
Lamentation 2	Lombardic Chant
Jerusalem convertere	Tallis
Velum templi	Giovanni Croce
Lamentation 3	Plainsong
Jerusalem convertere	Traditional
Vinea mea	Traditional

GOOD FRIDAY.

PASSION

Chant of St Mary's, York	
Turbarum Voces	Byrd
IMPROPERIA (for double Chorus)	Palestrina
Crux fidelis	Palestrina

TENEBRAE

Lamentation 1	Lombardic Chant
Jerusalem convertere	Tallis
Sicut ovis	Ingegneri
Lamentation 2	Plainsong
Jerusalem convertere	Traditional
Jerusalem surge	Ingegneri
Prayer of Jeremy	Traditional
Jerusalem convertere	Traditional
Plange quasi virgo	Traditional

EASTER SUNDAY.

MASS

Missa Primi Toni	Dom Gregory Murray	
Epistola Paschalis	Ambrosian	
VESPERS	Magnificat	Falsobordone
BENEDICTION	O salutaris Hostia	Bach Chorale
	Regina cœli	Plainsong
	Tantum ergo	Bach Chorale
	Jesus, my Lord	Bach Chorale

EASTER HYMN

"Glorious the Light of Life appears"	Cologne Tune (1623)
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For the Mass of Thanksgiving at the Exhibition on June 5th, the Choir did good work with the *Missa Papae Marcelli*, and gave a convincing rendering of a new 5-part motet by Byrd, *Non vos relinquam orphanos*.

G. M. Gover has acted as assistant organist throughout the past year. His wide use of Bach and Brahms has been as judicious as it has been musically.

* * *

The following is the account of the Cranwell visit alluded to in the O.T.C. Notes:

"On March 10th Flight-Lieutenant Wallis very kindly arranged a visit of the O.T.C. to Cranwell. As it was rather far away we were obliged to leave in the early hours of the morning; however, all sleepiness was shaken out of us by the ride down to Gilling in the conveyances provided by the school (*i.e.* beagle-van, fish-cart, etc.). The remainder of the journey was uneventful, except for an excellent breakfast by the L.N.E.R.

After another bus-ride, this time in real buses, we finally reached the R.A.F. College, where we immediately started on a tour of inspection. We had a look over some of the cadets' quarters, which, we learnt, were only temporary; then we went to see the imposing-looking new buildings now under construction. Unfortunately, owing to the financial crisis, only half the original scheme is being carried out.

After this we were treated to another meal, this time in the R.A.F. cadets' mess, following which we went for a tour of the hangars. We saw many types of aeroplanes, including one which needed two miles to take off, and others which needed only a hundred yards. The thing which impressed me most was the repairing of crashed aeroplanes.

The climax of the day was reached when we found that some thirty odd aeroplanes were out to take us up. We were all up about twenty minutes, and though no stunting was done, they did their best to give us a thrill, incidentally succeeding in my case. Banking steeply gave me the uncomfortable impression that I was being tipped out; in fact I gripped the

School Notes

sides like grim death. Then again, side-slipping two thousand feet is no joke, and is apt to lead to some embarrassing internal moments. Details are uncalled for!

After this we were given tea to revive us and, after another shaking up in the morning's conveyances, we once more returned to the bosom of our Alma Mater, like sparrows returning to the nest after their first flight."

CADET.

* * *

The Curator of the Museum wishes to express his thanks to C. J. Crocker for the gift of a stamp collection, much appreciated as a great help to the School Collection.

* * *

Two more leaves have been put forth with commendable industry by the *Aspidistra* since the last issue of the JOURNAL, one at Easter and the other for the Exhibition. With growing experience the printing is steadily improving; the size and proportions of printed area and margins are more carefully considered and the result is much more pleasing.

Mr Belloc with characteristic kindness gave the editors a short story of his to print—an admirable fable of the business world, under the title of "The Unjust Stewards." C.J.C. writes a really Tennysonian and well sustained parody of "Shalott," and the willows and the aspidistras green are, of course, once more seen fanning their joyous leaves to the soft lays of C.F.L.

The Exhibition number is on the whole, to use an ancient though illogical idiom, the best of its predecessors. The balance between poetry and prose has at last been allowed to swing over; and both printers and readers are probably in equal measure relieved. Surprising as the fact always is to the young, verse is easier to write, and a much more primitive form of self-expression, than prose; and it is to be hoped that the *Aspidistra* will do the School a valuable service in encouraging, and giving an outlet for, the production of light verse. There are few better methods of literary self-education.

THE EXHIBITION

THE programme of the Exhibition speeches and music—the Exhibition was held on June 6th this year—was the following:—

1. PIANO SOLO, Rhapsody in G minor (Op. 79, No. 2) *Brahms*
G. M. GOVER.
2. GREEK SPEECH, Fragment of a 'Telephoniazusae'
The Rev. R. A. Knox
Snooks A. M. F. WEBB Bink's Maid P. RYAN
Telephone Girl R. S. PINE-COFFIN Binks A. E. MOUNSEY
Paddington 5439 P. O. RIDDELL
3. ENGLISH SPEECH, Parliamentary Reform *George Canning*
J. C. LOCKWOOD.
4. VIOLIN SOLO, Bolero *Tenhave*
A. M. MACDONALD.
5. ENGLISH SPEECH, The Mad Tea-party *Lewis Carroll*
(Lower School)
Alice A. G. V. GREEN Hatter J. L. MACDONALD
Dormouse H. N. NEVILLE March Hare B. B. CONSIDINE
6. FRENCH SPEECH, Ali Baba
(Lower School)
Ali Baba G. V. READ-DAVIS
Sa femme P. HOLLOWAY
Cassin A. BUXTON
Le capitaine des voleurs J. V. SIPPÉ
Les voleurs A. H. FRASER,
M. A. WILBERFORCE,
C. O'M. FARRELL,
J. A. GARDNER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lockwood delivered a substantial fragment of George Canning's peroration with admirable orotundity. The Greek speech, a delightful mixture of the old and new worlds, by Father Ronald Knox, went with a swing and combined point with an excellent brevity. In the interests of those among the audience whose Greek was rusty a translation (anonymous and, we fear, entirely unauthorised) was printed on the back of the programme.

The Exhibition

The music was above the usual Exhibition level. Gower played for the last time as it is not likely we shall hear a boy play again for some time to come. Macdonald, for a little boy in the bottom form of the Lower School making his first appearance before an audience, played surprisingly well, and we shall look forward to following his development in the concerts that lie before him.

Of the Lower School speeches the English was, contrary to the usual custom, the better. Lewis Carroll's centenary was rightly celebrated by the staging of the "Alice" Tea-party, which was done very simply and pleasantly; the way the old jokes "carried" themselves made us wonder why Lewis Carroll never tried his hand at a play for children.

The French speech has reached a high level in recent years, and especially last time; so that a decline was perhaps inevitable. Read-Davis and Buxton deserve commendation, and none of the cast failed to do his best; but the Lower Fourth is not at the moment the haunt of Thalia that it was.



THE GUARD OF HONOUR.

These take as your model and judging happiness to be the fruit of freedom and freedom of valour, never decline the dangers of war.

Thucydides ii, 43.

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The Head Master in his speech, after alluding to the steady increase in the numbers of the School, mentioned some of the achievements of the past year—a scholarship for Classics at Trinity College, Cambridge, an exhibition for History at Worcester College, Oxford, the Robert Bruce Bursarship at McGill University in Canada, and twenty-three Higher and forty-seven School Certificates. Among Old Boys' distinctions he mentioned Jerome Rabnett's First in Mathematics at Cambridge and William Bayliff's First in the Law Intermediate Examination. It was interesting to note that during the last year we had sent seven boys to Oxford, four to Cambridge, five to McGill, three to other universities, one to Woolwich, seven to Sandhurst, three to Cranwell and one to Dartmouth. He went on to give some account of the athletics of the School, congratulating last year's Cricket Eleven and commiserating the Rugby Fifteen on the absence of school matches, due to a minor epidemic. He singled out as of interest Alcazar's long jump of twenty-two feet and, among Old Boys, Bean's Woolwich cricket "blue." He concluded with the assurance that every effort was being made in these difficult times to keep financial demands down to what was essential to the efficient maintenance of the School as an instrument of education.

Father Abbot expressed his satisfaction with what the Head Master had been able to tell them of the School, and went on for a few minutes to discuss wider issues—the future of education if civilization was not to crumble away; the problems raised by the great Russian experiment in bringing up the rising generation without the knowledge of God; and the shallowness of the supposition that a modern, "non-classical" culture could have a future, lacking as it did any roots in the past.

The following was the Prize List :—

LOWER THIRD.

Latin	A. H. Willbourn
French	A. H. Willbourn
English	R. H. H. Brunner
Mathematics	A. H. Willbourn
History	A. H. Willbourn
Geography	A. H. Willbourn

The Exhibition

UPPER THIRD.

Latin	C. W. Fogarty
Greek	C. W. Fogarty
French	C. W. Fogarty
English	F. H. A. J. Lochrane
Geography	C. W. Fogarty
History	C. O'M. Farrell
Mathematics	C. W. Fogarty

LOWER FOURTH.

Latin	A. H. Fraser
Greek	H. G. P. Weissenberg
French	J. V. Sippé
English	P. M. Young
History	S. F. Hodsman
Mathematics	A. H. Fraser
General Science	P. F. Clayton

UPPER AND MIDDLE FOURTH.

Latin	P. S. L. Sitwell
Greek	F. J. Riddell
French	P. W. S. Gubbins
Spanish	G. C. Hickie
German	Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard
English	K. W. H. C. Stewart
Geography	G. O. Rosenvinge
Mathematics	Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard
Physics	W. J. de St P. Bunbury
Chemistry	L. J. J. Walter

FIFTH FORM.

Latin	R. J. G. Deasy
French	H. B. de M. Hunter
Spanish	T. D. Cronin-Coltsman
German	T. St J. Barry
English	R. J. G. Deasy
History	D. A. S. Bailey
Geography	P. S. Thunder
Elementary Mathematics	J. P. W. Perceval
Additional Mathematics	J. P. W. Perceval
Physics	R. St J. Coghlan
Chemistry	F. M. Critchley
General Science	M. G. Hime

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SIXTH FORM.

Latin	E. F. Ryan
Greek	E. F. Ryan
Ancient History	J. C. Lockwood
French	J. P. Blackledge
Spanish	B. C. Mawson
English	R. W. Perceval, J. C. Lockwood
Modern History	R. C. M. Monteith
Mathematics	D. L. McDonnell
Physics	F. D. Stanton
Chemistry	J. P. Rochford
Latin, 1st year	P. O. Riddell
Greek, 1st year	P. Ryan
Science, 1st year	E. E. Tomkins

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Upper Sixth	C. W. J. Crocker
Middle Sixth	M. P. Fogarty
Lower Sixth	G. R. R. Wace
Upper Fifth A	Hon. D. St. C. Erskine
Upper Fifth B	W. M. Shakespear
Middle Fifth	J. F. Hickie
Lower Fifth	F. M. Critchley
Upper Fourth	K. H. R. Leese, F. J. Riddell
Middle Fourth	N. Barry
Lower Fourth	J. E. Hare
Upper Third	F. H. A. J. Lochrane
Lower Third	P. S. Gardner

Headmaster's Literary Prizes:—

Sixth Form	J. Lockwood (<i>proxime accessit</i> , the Earl of Oxford)
Fifth Form	D. A. S. Bailey
Fourth Form	H. E. J. Dormer (<i>proxime accessit</i> , Hon. H. Fraser)
Lower School	R. Anne

Mathematics—Milburn Prizes:—

1st	N. M. Mackenzie
2nd	R. S. Richmond

Music:—

Piano, 1st	G. M. Gover
2nd	N. Barry
Cello	D. H. G. Sykes

The Exhibition

Violin	A. M. Macdonald
Theory (Turner Prize)	The Earl of Oxford
Orchestra (Special Prize)	P. F. Walker
Choir Prize	D. A. S. Bailey

Art:—

Class I	T. St. J. Barry
Class II	A. Buxton
Extra Prize	A. H. Webb

Chemistry:—

Lancaster Prize	Hon. D. St. C. Erskine
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Classics:—

Sixth Form	The Earl of Oxford
	M. P. Fogarty } equal

Special Prize:—

Best Work of the Year (Lower School)	J. F. H. Kearney
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The cups went to the following:—

"Lambert" Cup (100 yards)	B. H. Alcazar
220 Yards Cup	B. H. Alcazar
"Farmer" Cup (440 Yards)	J. A. Waddilove
Half-Mile Cup	L. R. Leach
Mile Cup	J. C. Lockwood
High Jump Cup	B. H. Alcazar
Long Jump Cup	B. H. Alcazar
"Stowe Sharp" Cup (Hurdles)	B. H. Alcazar
"Gerrard" Cup (Cross-country)	J. C. Lockwood
Victor Ludorum Cup	B. H. Alcazar
Golf Cup	C. F. Grieve

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

The Duke of Venice	P. F. GLADWIN
Antonio	A. M. F. WEBB
Bassanio	T. ST. J. BARRY
Gratiano	F. J. ANNE
Lorenzo	J. P. BLACKLEDGE
Salerio	M. H. DAVEY
Shylock	D. A. T. BROWN
Launcelot Gobbo	D. H. SYKES
Old Gobbo	J. A. RYAN
Leonardo	R. J. G. DEASY
Balthazar	B. C. MAWSON
Portia	B. A. McIRVINE
Nerissa	HON. D. ST. C. ERSKINE
Jessica	J. A. PARKER

Officers, Citizens, Attendants:

J. F. HICKIE, T. D. CRONIN-COLTSMAN, W. D. FARRELL, J. E. NICOLL,
D. A. S. BAILEY, P. W. F. COCHRANE, H. E. J. DORMER, LORD
MAUCHLINE.

Scene I	A Square in Venice
Scene II	The same
Scene III	The same. Evening
Scene IV	Portia's House at Belmont.
Scene V	The same. A few days later.
Scene VI	A Court of Justice.
Scene VII	Portia's Garden at Belmont.

THE MUSIC.

Before Scene I	From the Piano Quintet	Schumann
Before Scene IV	'La fille aux cheveux de lin'	Debussy
Before Scene VI	From the D minor Quartet	Mozart
Before Scene VII	'La fille aux cheveux de lin'	Debussy

The setting of the song 'Tell me where is fancy bred' in Scene V.
for a quartet of men's voices, was composed by G. M. Gover.

I.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

The Exhibition production of "The Merchant of Venice" contained at least two original features: the nature of the cuts which lack of time made obligatory, and the introduction of dialect into the parts of Gobbo and Shylock.

The Merchant of Venice

The cutting of the casket scene was on the whole fairly successful. The Princes of Morocco and Arragon are fantastic and pleasantly familiar figures whose long speeches one is sorry to miss, but it is precisely their familiarity which enables us the more easily to "take them as said" without too great a sense of disappointment.

But the omission of the scene in which Shylock bewails his daughter's elopement was less fortunate, for we lost thereby an important element in the portrayal of Shylock's character. It is in this scene that he touches the highwater mark at once of villainy and of tragedy; and although it was easy enough to emphasise his wickedness in the subsequent trial scene, the tragic aspect of the Jew seemed to me, in spite of his admirable exit at the end of the trial, to be a little overlaid amid the vigorous and resolute high spirits of the other actors throughout the play.

Nor was I altogether satisfied by the excursion of Shylock and Gobbo into dialect, though in saying this I intend no reflection on the *execution* of the actors, which seemed to me almost faultless—except that, to one sitting at the back of the hall, Shylock was not always perfectly comprehensible. But I wish merely to question their *conception*. The amount of realistic dialect which should be introduced into Shakespeare is of course purely a matter of taste; it is no criticism to object that Yorkshire clowns and German Jews are anomalies in sixteenth century Venice, and there is a good deal to be said for a robust and free treatment of Shakespearean comedy. But on the whole it seems to me that the parts in question lose rather than gain by this particular kind of realism. Would they not come through more clearly and forcibly without any such embroidery? And do not the Yorkshire dialect and the German accent, amusing as they are, distract our attention from the very qualities which they are intended to emphasise? I am inclined to think that they do, and that it is wiser to discard such adventitious short cuts to comedy as modern taste has already discarded in tragedy the elaborate staging and scenery of the Tree convention.

One is easily betrayed into writing this sort of serious

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criticism of an Ampleforth play because one so easily forgets that it is an amateur performance. Various qualities contribute to this, and not least the speed and smoothness with which the action always moves and the invariable excellence of the grouping. This last was particularly good in the Merchant of Venice. It was always effective and yet so effortless as to appear unconscious. The scene near the beginning between Antonio, Shylock and Bassanio, and the scene in Portia's house when Bassanio receives Antonio's letter, I thought especially beautifully grouped.

The scenery, too, was delightful. I did not much like the purple globe in Portia's room: it seemed out of harmony with the other colours; but the moonlight scene at the end was pretty, and I thought Jessica's elopement under the Chinese lanterns the loveliest moment in the play.

Of the characters, Shylock and Gobbo both acted very well indeed. Shylock was convincing and his exit after the trial remarkably well done. Portia was a charmingly natural woman and she said her 'famous' lines with a dignity and absence of affectation which is not easy to achieve. Nerissa seemed to me to overact rather too restlessly, but that is perhaps a matter of taste. Bassanio was agreeable and always perfectly audible, which could not be said of every member of the cast. He read Antonio's letter beautifully. Gratiano was a little disappointing. He was gay and high-spirited but a trifle hearty, and he lacked that lighter whimsicality which Shakespeare's 'fantastic' characters (Mercutio is another) seem to require: one is tempted to suggest that Gobbo might have given a more subtle rendering of this difficult part.

But when all is said, the play remains a delightful performance—fresh, vivid, flowing—and one of which players and producers alike may well be proud.

Y.

II.

THE EXHIBITION PLAY

The play acted at the Exhibition this year was "The Merchant of Venice." The producers of plays at Ampleforth have set such a high standard that it is hard to enter the

The Merchant of Venice

theatre with unbiassed feelings. One is expectant of full enjoyment, and the thought that one is not going to enjoy or approve does not enter the mind. One is carried away before the curtain rises. This year the writer entered with these feelings, and throughout the play he enjoyed it and approved of it and not until afterwards did he sit back and wonder. He thought of past plays at Ampleforth and he thought of "The Merchant of Venice" of 1919, at which he had the pleasure of being present. Gradually and gently the thought entered his mind that in a few respects it was not so good then as it had been in 1919. "Yes," he thinks, "that wasn't perhaps as good as it might have been, and *this* could have been a little better." But his musings always ended with "But I did enjoy it, and on the whole it was good."

The play centres around Shylock; and Brown, who acted the part, seemed fully aware of this. He had some brilliant moments, which were contrasted with some minutes spoilt by muffled words unheard by some. One ventures to say that his "Most rightful judge . . . most learned judge" were better done than his soliloquies, his "How like a fawning publican he looks," for example. His Yiddish accent brought forth much criticism. Whether it ought to be done or not is a matter of opinion; but that Brown kept it up throughout the play without dropping it for a moment calls for high praise.

The character of Portia has two sides. She is in love to the extent of crying: "O Love, be moderate; allay thy ecstasy . . . for fear I surfeit," and she is the learned Doctor of Laws able to pronounce with no little certainty that "The court awards it, and the law doth give it." These two sides call for the best acting; there is a masculinity in one and a femininity in the other which are hard to portray, especially for a boy. McIrvine was excellent, and he made one wonder if it could really be a boy who was acting the part. This was especially true of his movements of feet and hands, and most noticeably of his fingers.

Webb as Antonio, who is certainly a bore and probably a prig, had perhaps the most difficult task; but he accomplished it well. He was perhaps a little weak at times in the Court

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scene, saying his lines without suitable acting, and failing to convince us that he really was about to lose 'a pound of flesh.' But he managed a hard part with credit.

Barry as Bassanio, except that the debonair side of his character seemed unnaturally forced, was good. He maintained a good carriage on the stage and spoke his words distinctly.

With Portia as the best of the night I would like to couple Gratiano. Anne carried this part very well. He entered into the part—a fairly easy one, it is true—with all his might, but did not overdo it as many might have done. He was at his best with the teasing interruptions in the Court scene, and seemed to get much pleasure from such lines as:

"A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew!
Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip."

Of the rest, the Gobbos—even if one could not hear all Lancelot said—the bright and lively Nerissa, and Lorenzo were the best. The latter deserves particular credit, for his 'opposite' was not very inspiring. But we cannot finish here. Perhaps the success of the evening in comparison to other Ampleforth stage productions was the crowd. When they had to laugh and talk amongst themselves, they did so with verve unprecedented, which speaks well for the producers, because it is such a hard effect to produce with an untrained crowd.

May one be allowed two requests to the producers? When the theatre is so full and it is necessary to have a couple of characters saying important lines up-stage, would they be kind enough to keep them nearer the centre of the stage? On one or two occasions the audience on the sides of the gallery could not see at all; and once, in their efforts to see, some of the more lively amongst them upset benches and chairs as they strained over the rails.

Secondly, we would be grateful if they would stop the horse-shoe-on-cobbles effect off-stage. I grant that it does sound like horses on cobble stones; but it is not necessary that the audience should be reminded so constantly and with such a sudden and loud interruption that the actors are arriving or departing on horse-back. At the same time we give full marks for the distant and yet audible "tucket."

O.

SCHOOL CONCERT

The following is the programme of the School Concert, to which we add two appraisals.

1. Symphony . No. 40, in G minor: First Movement Mozart
THE ORCHESTRA.
 2. PIANO SOLI (a) Allegro C. P. E. Bach
(b) Solfeggietto
N. BARRY.
 3. TREBLE SONGS (a) "Nymphs and Shepherds" Henry Purcell
(b) "Now is the Month of Maying" Thomas Morley
S. F. HODSMAN, F. H. LOCHRANE, M. S. BENTLEY.
 4. PIANO CONCERTO . No. 4, in G major: First Movement Beethoven
THE ORCHESTRA.
Solo Piano: G. M. GOVER.
- SHORT INTERVAL.
5. BASS ARIA . . . "Awake, my powers" J. S. Bach
UPPER SCHOOL CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA.
 6. Introduzione and Allegro . . "From "Prince Igor" Borodin
THE ORCHESTRA.
 7. SEPTET "Seguidillas" Dom Laurence Bévenot
THE EARL OF OXFORD, G. M. GOVER, P. H. GILBEY, D. SYKES,
A. M. WEBB, N. F. MURPHY, DOM LAURENCE.
 8. VIOLIN SOLI (a) Grave Friedemann Bach
(b) Rondo Mozart-Kreisler
BRATZA. (At the Piano: D. YOVANOVITCH).
 9. CHORUSES (a) Two-part Canon "Boot, saddle, to horse and
away!" G. M. Gover
ST. OSWALD'S HOUSE CHOIR.
(b) "Drinking Song" R. Vaughan Williams
UPPER SCHOOL TENORS AND BASSES AND ORCHESTRA.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

I.

A more interesting and delightful concert programme could hardly have been devised and I believe the Ampleforth performers really succeeded in enchanting their audience. It was grave and gay, but never ponderous and never trivial. Father Laurence Bévenot made great demands on orchestra,

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soloist, and singer, but they all responded enthusiastically. He gave the orchestra no less a task than a Beethoven concerto, an overture by Borodin and the first movement of a Mozart symphony. Was it owing to the stranger within their gates that they played as no one had ever heard them play before? One hearer was commissioned to pick holes, or at least to criticise, when he would rather have forgotten everything else in trying to follow and appreciate those beautiful works.

When constrained to adopt that uncomfortable rôle of critic he became aware of certain defects. He would have preferred a greater volume of sound from the strings, a sweeter tone from the oboe. I think, curiously enough, the orchestra was at its best in the Mozart. In the Borodin they lacked fire and in the Beethoven they sounded a trifle laboured, too conscious of difficulty to be overcome, too little carried away by the joy and mystery of the music. But to have performed the G major pianoforte concerto is in itself a feat, and much gratitude was due to Gover, the soloist, who made it possible for them to give it. It seems as if nothing were too difficult for Gover. There were moments when I felt a certain harshness in his tone and I think as his technique develops he should guard against this as a possible danger, but he played with ease and mastery and it was a most remarkable performance.

The programme was a full one and I have not space or power to do justice to each item. The younger pianist, N. Barry, showed great promise. Father Laurence Bévenot's burlesque of Spanish dances brought down the house. It could hardly have been performed with greater verve. The 'cellist acted as well as he played and the drum was irresistible.

The choruses, too, were delightful. "Boot, saddle, to horse and away," is a spirited two-part canon and it was sung with a light swing which pleased the hearers immensely.

Two other features of the programme deserve special mention. The early English music sung in unison by three treble voices from the Lower School had great success. It was an enchanting interlude. And last but not most important of all the audience had to thank Mr Bratza for two most beautiful solos (or should I follow the programme by writing

School Concert

solis) on the violin: a Mozart rondo, light and gracious, and the mysterious "Grave" of Friedemann Bach.

Mr Bratza was accompanied by his brother, D. Yovanovitch, and the harmony between them was so perfect that it seemed as if one brain were controlling both instruments.

It has been said that the applause which so often resounds at the end of concert is generally inspired by relief. On this occasion there was no mistaking the appreciation earned and the pleasure given.

II.

There will be little disagreement with the judgment that the concert given this year at the Exhibition was the best that has been heard for some years. The programme contained some works which the musicians of any school might be proud to undertake, and the whole of it was of interest. The orchestra for the most part surpassed itself, particularly in those items which might well have been thought too ambitious, and the general level of performance by the members of the School was higher than before.

The presence of M. Bratza, who with great kindness offered to lead the orchestra, must be regarded as the prime cause of this excellence. Not only did he play exquisitely, both as leader and as soloist, but he gave added power and smoothness to the violins, so that there was much better balance between the strings and wind, and the raggedness which has so often marred the strings disappeared. His mere coming would seem to have inspired the rest of the players, so that an all-round improvement could be noted, especially in the wind instruments.

The concert started admirably with the first movement of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, in which M. Bratza and Mr Cass, playing perfectly together, secured exactly the right smoothness and variation of light and shade. The rhythm, too, was delightful, the movement being taken a little slower than is usual with fine effect. The wind instruments did their part with commendable accuracy in every piece, though they lacked the variety of tone which the violins possessed; and in the Borodin the oboe was badly out of tune. Those who

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made up the Septet distinguished themselves, some by their playing of parts by no means easy, others, notably the timpanist, by their vigour and enthusiasm. As a whole the orchestra was much more graceful, better balanced, in better time, and much more effective in working up to a climax.

The singing of the Upper School singers was good, their tone being very pleasant and not forced at all; but they had surprisingly little power in the lower register. The two-part canon was ragged and uneven, and should have been sung by more voices. The three Lower School singers sang agreeably, but their unison was not perfect; it should be possible to find among the boys a soloist able to face an audience.

Of the instrumental soloists, Barry had a pleasing accuracy and energy, but was not very clear in his rhythm. The great performances were of course those of M. Bratza and Gover. It is difficult to know what to admire most in M. Bratza. His first selection showed wonderful richness of tone, his second amazing agility and control, and in a later piece he sounded harmonics with the sure ease and purity of a master. The understanding between him and his brother was remarkable, especially in the Mozart Rondo, in which the two played running passages note for note together at great speed; and the perfect synchronization of all variations in tempo and of the final cadences was a delight to hear.

Gover played as well as he usually does, with perhaps a slight tendency to anticipate the beat of the conductor, but with his accustomed agility and precision, delicacy of touch and complete mastery of the matter of the work. He did not do so well in the piece he chose for an encore, possibly because he took it too fast.

Finally our best thanks are due to Dom Laurence Bévenot for the hard work he put in, and our hearty congratulations on the result of it; and we should not like M. Bratza and his brother to be unaware of our very great gratitude to them and our appreciation of their qualities as musicians and as men.

B.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Lent session of the Society was inaugurated under the auspices of the same officials as in the previous term. Unfortunately a large number of members seemed still to be of a naturally bashful and self-conscious disposition; only a few, besides those who had already spoken, threw off their innate shyness and had the courage to express their feelings. In consequence the Society heard to the full the particular foibles and opinions of those who did address it. It was well versed in the socialism of Messrs. Crocker and Barry and in the learning of Mr Stanton. It had full experience of the bombast of Mr Brown and of Mr Lockwood's conservative internationalism. Mr Perceval adopted a cold and logical manner, whereas Mr McElligott was more inclined to be heated. Mr Kendall continued to enliven the debates with the delicate titbits of his humorous repertoire. Other speakers were Messrs. James, Monteith, Tyrrell, Stewart, Croft, Alcazar and McDonnell.

In the first meeting of the session Mr Lockwood moved that "Too much attention is paid to sport in England." The opposition, who preferred the people to watch, even if they did not themselves play, games, rather than ruin their constitutions in the unhealthy atmosphere of the cinema, gained the approbation of the Society to the tune of 14 votes to 10.

On February 7th Mr E. F. Ryan roused national enthusiasms with a paper on "Ten Years of the Irish Free State." In the evening discussion the Irish interest prevailed against its more downright Sassenach opponents, thanks largely to the sympathy of the Scots and the generous if patronizing tolerance of some Englishmen.

The debate on Disarmament extended over two meetings. The opposition met the optimism of the government with retrospective warnings. But their militarist doctrine that force is essential for the preservation of peace failed to convince the Society, which showed its pacifism by 15 votes to 11.

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The following Sunday heard the merits and demerits of dictatorship on the pretext that "Personal Autocracy is the only solution to the problems of modern Europe." History, past and present, was quoted on either side before the House rejected the motion by a majority of five.

On March 6th the Society abandoned the political questions of the day for the lighter topic of Fashion. The proposal that "This House deprecates the subservience of the modern world to the tyranny of Fashion," was defeated by 16 votes to 14. Humorous members found full scope for their talent, and popular opinion preferred comedy to serious argument. By this his second successive victory Mr Brown became leader of the Government. He opened a brief term of office with a motion supporting the "Socialist theory of Nationalization." The Society dealt chiefly with the favourable or pernicious effects of Nationalization on industrial enterprises, and eventually decided against it by ten votes. In the last meeting of the year Mr Brown expressed "Satisfaction at the condition of the Cinema." The debate, composed of a number of immaterial digressions, was unworthy to complete what was otherwise a very successful series; few speakers justified their own reputations or reached a standard befitting the Society. The motion was lost by nine votes to eighteen. Mr Lockwood thus regained the leadership of the Government without having any practical opportunity to enjoy his theoretical position.

E. F. RYAN, *Hon. Sec.*

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society resumed its meetings somewhat late in the term with a lecture by D. Stewart entitled "Austria." Mr Stewart dealt, in an entertaining way, with matters which interest a tourist in the Tyrol, and his slides gave those who have not been there a good idea of the "Land of the White Horse Inn." The second lecture was given by Dom Edward Croft and was entitled "David Livingstone." The life of this explorer was one calculated to arouse the interest of the Society, and Dom Edward made good use of the many adventures in "Darkest Africa" of a great pioneer. The third

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lecture, on "Turkey," was given by Mr E. F. Ryan who displayed an intimate knowledge of his subject and had some very interesting slides. The 99th meeting of the Society was the crowning success of the session, for Dom Felix Hardy honoured us with a lecture "On Local Place Names." The lecturer opened by saying that some of his theories would arouse some incredulity amongst the Society and then proceeded in no wise to belie those words; but the lecture proved to be one of the most interesting and entertaining that the Society has had.

The Secretary had hoped to celebrate the Centenary meeting of the Society, but time and the economic crisis defeated him. He again wishes to thank all those who have helped to make the session a successful one.

D. A. T. BROWN, *Hon. Sec.*

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

A short concert was given by members of the Society on Low Sunday, the programme being as follows:—

- (a) Du bist die Ruh
(b) Litanei
DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD. *Schubert*
- Andante from Brandenburg Concerto *Bach*
DOM LAURENCE, LORD OXFORD, G. M. GOVER, DOM MARTIN.
- PIANO SOLO, Volksweise *Grieg*
P. S. THUNDER.
- (a) Largo *Bach*
(b) Adagio
G. M. GOVER, LORD OXFORD, DOM MARTIN.
- (a) Ich liebe dich *Beethoven*
(b) Lift up your heads on high *Bach*
DOM MARTIN ROCHFORD.
- Piano Sonata in C minor (1st movement) *Beethoven*
G. M. GOVER.

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Regular meetings are not held in the summer term, but we hope to present a programme at the end. Some informal "Gramophone" evenings have been arranged.

The second volume of the Columbia History of Music has been added to the library, and also some other single records. We wish to thank the donors of them.

OXFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Continuing the Lent session a paper was read to the Society by Mr D. A. Brown on Disraeli. Mr Brown evidently had an intimate knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of that interesting character and was clearly prostrate at the feet of Israel. His paper was of the greatest interest and closed with the recitation of certain dramatic passages from "Sybil."

This was followed by a paper read by the Secretary, entitled "Is Socialism the solution?" The paper was abusively derided by almost all the members of the Society, who were of opinion that Socialism was certainly not the solution and that a Socialist Government was *per se* corrupt. The occasion is historic as being the only one on which the spirit of cheerful debate and friendly banter was superseded by acrimonious discussion and at times unqualified contradiction.

The session was brought to a close by an interesting narration of reminiscences by Dom Felix. A vivid picture of late Victorian and Edwardian life was laid before the Society; and topics ranging from the wardrobe of Queen Victoria to the first occasion on which a covered top omnibus was seen in London. Dom Felix is to be congratulated on the all-embracing scope of his memory.

It has hitherto been the invariable custom that every member of the Historical Society shall leave the School at the end of the year, thus causing the existence of the Society for the ensuing years to be held in jeopardy. Such, however, is not the case this year. The President will have the advantage of the presence next year of one member of the present Society upon whom to lay his foundations. There will be a definite and visible rock upon which he may re-build the

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fabric of his ecclesia, instead of the unbroken desert of sand with which he has hitherto been confronted. It is with confidence then that the Secretary entrusts the "lampas" of the Society to the care of the sole remaining member, admonishing him in the words of Sir Henry Newbolt to:

"Bear it through life like a torch in flame,
And, falling, fling to the host behind."

THE MEDIEVALISTS

On February 25th, the Medievalists met for the 200th time, and were honoured by the presence of Dom Louis d'Andria, who founded the Society fourteen years ago and very kindly consented to address the Society on this occasion. Compliments flew backwards and forwards, and a very pleasant evening was passed listening to a lecture which was called "Ways and Means," being a ramble through things historical and embracing astronomy, the Crusades, algebraical signs, the fall of Constantinople, and local traditions and history. The President followed at the next meeting with a paper on Justinian, the Emperor, and at the final meeting of the term the Secretary gave an account of the War on the Eastern Front.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB

On March 15th, Mr F. J. Havenith gave a lecture to the Club on Gramophones; his slides elucidated the scientific principles involved, and a film lent by the H.M.V. Company showed the way in which records are manufactured. Three days later Mr B. H. Alcazar explained very fully the art of brewing. The lecturer had thoughtfully provided some of the produce of a local firm, which was submitted to scientific tests by a select committee of the Club. Mr S. C. Rochford's lecture on "Television" on March 23rd was, in the absence of apparatus, an ambitious undertaking, but he explained successfully the action of the essential photo-electric cell, and showed how the scanning discs analyse the moving object and build up the final image. The Lent session ended on

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March 31st with a paper by Mr D. K. Rogerson on "Locomotive Construction." The lecturer had prepared a set of slides of professional excellence, and held the attention of the Club for over an hour while he explained the constructional details of chassis, firebox, boiler and various forms of reversing gear.

For the Exhibition, a *Conversazione* was held in the Science Rooms after High Mass on June 5th. We give below a list of the demonstrations.

1. Liquid Air. E. F. Ryan and D. L. McDonnell.
2. Gyroscopes. N. F. Murphy.
3. Kodascope film, "Glass-blowing Technique." H. L. Haines.
4. Microprojection of Growing Crystals. G. J. McCann and W. B. Hunter.
5. Projection of Gramophone Wave-Trace. F. J. Havenith and B. H. Carson.
6. Artificial Sunset. J. Nicoll and M. Ryan.
7. Monochromatic Light. G. F. Henry.
8. "Raycraft" Burglar Alarm. F. D. Stanton and S. C. Rochford.
9. Thermomagnet. A. M. F. Webb.
10. Resonance Phenomena. J. F. Hickie and W. D. Farrell.
11. Twin-pendulum Harmonograph. A. J. Young and D. K. Rogerson.
12. Apparatus for testing Reaction-time. M. Young and P. Walker.
13. Apparatus for measuring Lung Pressure and Capacity. R. E. Riddell and B. Rooke-Ley.
14. High Voltage Discharges. The Secretary.
15. Universal Indicator. D. A. Brown and H. Coghlan.

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16. Artificial Silk. J. H. Jefferson.
17. Electrified Water Jets. P. Wilberforce.
18. Indigo Dyeing and Bleaching. P. Ezechiel and P. Bell.
19. Electrolysis of Baryta. A. O'Connor.

A feature of Murphy's demonstration was an interesting model illustrating the gyroscopic control of aeroplanes. Havenith and Carson had a difficult apparatus to set up, but their patient efforts were rewarded with success. Messrs. Audiovisor, Ltd., kindly lent a set of parts for constructing the "Raycraft" alarm, which was assembled by S. C. Rochford, and which demonstrated an important application of the modern selenium cell. Young and Rogerson's harmonograph was a great improvement on the Blackburn compound pendulum, which has been shown at previous *conversazioni*. M. Young's apparatus for testing reaction-time attracted much attention, and many were found ready to submit themselves to the preliminary electrical stimulus.

J. P. ROCHFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The session has been remarkable for the consistent excellence of the opening speeches; for these the matter was carefully prepared and was well expressed. This high standard, however, was not maintained on many occasions by the rest of the Society in the following debate. Members seemed to depend entirely for matter on the inspiration of the moment, and this often led to fragmentary and disjointed discussion.

The following is the list of the subjects of debate, with the names of the mover and opposer:

Modern Warfare requires more courage than ancient (won).

Michael Fitzalan-Howard, D. H. Sykes.

Science destroys the pleasure of life (won).

B. C. Rochford, P. M. Thornton.

The English Railways should be nationalized (lost).

P. O'Donovan, E. F. Plowden.

Esperanto should be adopted as the universal language

(equal votes). P. S. Sitwell, P. W. Gubbins.

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Vivisection is justified (won).

M. E. Staples, R. S. Richmond.

The future of aerial transport lies with the air-ship (lost).

L. G. Watson, C. A. Prescott.

The gift, so useful at least in debates, of arousing opposition is possessed by P. S. Sitwell, P. W. Gubbins, and P. O'Donovan, and the last named used a style truly oratorical in driving home his points. A most successful gadfly was found in J. P. Perceval. Miles Fitzalan-Howard speaks well, but he would have been more helpful if he had found more important aspects of the question to put before the House. H. C. Fraser showed much promise; his speeches contained good points, and he has the valuable asset of being able to think on his feet.

E. H. Grieve and Michael Fitzalan-Howard were not frequent speakers, but what they had to say was to the point and well expressed. Boldness in attack was shown by N. Barry and B. E. Dawes, who both show signs of effective debaters.

As a good speaker and an energetic and very successful Secretary, F. N. St. J. Fairhurst did a great deal to make the session a success.

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH *v.* EMERITI

THE season opened on Whit Sunday with a match against the Emeriti. We were eager to see the XI, mainly a new one, especially as the visitors had come straight from a victory at Stonyhurst. There had been rain recently, but the absence of sun left the wicket easy-paced, and only an occasional ball behaved badly. The Emeriti put the School in, and J. A. Waddilove opened with L. J. Walter. Waddilove played in his usual confident and good style, and made 41 before he failed to get hold of an off drive, and was well caught at mid-off. Walter made only a few runs, but he stayed long enough to suggest that with experience he will become a useful batsman. Barton succeeded Walter, and, though some of his timing was faulty, he played a determined innings, and his 52 proved to be the highest score of the day. C. F. Grieve was next, and played a very sound innings of 51. He showed rather more aggression than usual, hit one 6 and altogether gave the impression of many good scores to come. He was caught behind the wicket off a ball which kicked viciously. E. G. Waddilove made a very successful first appearance in the XI. He was slow and cramped at first, but soon gained confidence, and his 36 not out contained several 4's. Bush hit a couple of 4's before being caught by the bowler, and Neeson got a few runs before Grieve declared at 211 for five. The Emeriti were to have had nearly two hours' batting, but rain held up play for about twenty minutes towards the end of the day, and saved them from almost certain defeat. Baker was mainly responsible for their failure. Using a cross-wind he bowled in-swingers very successfully, and in his first spell of 12 overs took four wickets for 22. E. G. Waddilove and Barton also bowled steadily, and a victory for the School seemed assured before the rain came. In the last quarter of an hour two more wickets fell, but the wet ball made it impossible to finish in such a short time. The bowling was supported by keen fielding, and the XI showed every promise of becoming a good side.

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AMPLEFORTH		EMERITI	
J. A. Waddilove, c Leeming, b Carter	41	H. B. Leeming, c Baker, b E. Waddilove	3
L. J. Walter, b Leeming	2	A. T. Horton, b Baker	12
J. F. Barton, c Trappes-Lomax, b Radcliffe	52	Capt. A. F. M. Wright, c E. Waddilove, b Baker	1
C. F. Grieve, c Trappes-Lomax, b Dean	51	B. R. Bradley, b Baker	7
E. G. Waddilove, not out	36	G. R. Finlow, b Baker	7
B. E. Bush, c and b Dean	9	S. R. Dean, run out	3
C. P. Neeson, not out	5	H. J. Radcliffe, not out	14
E. H. Grieve		F. A. d'Abreu, b Barton	5
B. G. Carroll	did not bat	M. R. Trappes-Lomax, b Baker	1
T. P. Baker		E. G. Musworth, not out	2
A. I. James		H. Carter did not bat	
Byes 13, No Balls 2	15		
Total (for 3 wickets, dec.)	211	Total (for 8 wickets)	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Radcliffe	13	1	42	1	Baker	14	4	30	5
Leeming	15	2	37	1	E. Waddilove	5	2	3	1
Horton	13	1	50	1	Walter	5	0	13	0
Carter	6	2	18	0	Barton	6	1	6	1
d'Abreu	5	0	19	0	C. F. Grieve	1	0	3	0
Dean	6	0	15	0					
Finlow	2	0	9	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

After having had the Bootham match cancelled owing to rain, it was a great disappointment to have this match spoilt, and to have play limited to two-and-a-half hours on the first day. On the Saturday it was not possible to begin until after lunch, and even then the ground was barely fit for play. Grieve lost the toss, but this time the School were not invited to have first use of the wicket. The bowlers found it difficult to get a foothold, and only E. G. Waddilove and Walter were able to bowl at all well. Waddilove in fact bowled extremely well, and the way in which he made a few balls 'lift' made one sigh for a wicket which would give him at least a little assistance. The ball with which he bowled W. E. Harbord was a beautiful one, which turned from the leg and beat the bat by its pace off the wicket. Walter varied his pace and break cleverly, and did not seem to be unduly disturbed by the poor conditions. With the other bowlers unable to do much the Yorkshire Gentlemen found plenty of loose balls off which to score, but the School stuck manfully to their difficult task,

Cricket

and when they had captured nine wickets for 130, one felt that they had done well. Only one catch had been missed, and several good ones had been made. However, J. Elmhirst proved a strong No. 11, and with J. P. Kitching put on another 54 runs. Ultimately C. F. Grieve had him lbw. During the interval the rain came again, and no further play was possible on either that day or the next. It was a sad ending to what might have proved an interesting game, and the XI deserve sympathy for their inability to get early match practice, which is so essential when a young and inexperienced side has to be moulded into a good side.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

E. M. Smeeth, c A. Waddilove, b E. Waddilove	9
A. O. Elmhirst, c Baker, b Carroll	50
S. S. M. Deltis, lbw, b Walter	32
R. E. Yates, c Carroll, b E. Waddilove	6
W. T. White, c Neeson, b E. Waddilove	9
W. E. Harbord, b E. Waddilove	6
J. P. S. Kitching, not out	42
R. E. Warner, c A. Waddilove, b Walter	0
G. W. Newborn, b Walter	1
D. Lemon, b Carroll	2
J. Elmhirst, lbw, b C. F. Grieve	23
Byes 3, No Balls 1	4
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baker	5	0	27	0
E. Waddilove	14	3	33	4
Walter	14	0	45	3
Barton	7	0	39	0
C. F. Grieve	6.5	1	26	1
Carroll	6	1	19	2

The AMPLEFORTH side was:—

J. A. Waddilove, L. J. Walter, C. F. Grieve, J. F. Barton, E. G. Waddilove, B. E. Bush, C. P. Neeson, E. H. Grieve, B. G. Carroll, T. P. Baker, A. I. James.

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PAST *v.* PRESENT

With the weather fine and the wicket fast, the match at the Exhibition was a greater success than it usually is. The School had no difficulty in beating the Old Boys. Grieve won the toss, and J. A. Waddilove opened with Croft. The latter was out to a very good catch at leg when he had made seven, but then Waddilove and Barton put on 100 runs by the kind of cricket which the occasion called for. C. F. Grieve also was in splendid form, and with E. G. Waddilove and Walter as his partners, runs came pleasantly and quickly, with the result that by the tea interval Grieve was able to declare with 234 on the board. R. W. Barton bowled well for the Past, and the fall of the five wickets was mainly due to him. J. R. Bean and R. W. Barton opened the batting of the Past at a brisk pace and in a short time had scored 34 runs, but when Bean was caught in attempting yet another big hit, wickets fell regularly, only E. H. King offering any prolonged resistance to the School's steady and varied attack. E. G. Waddilove again bowled very well, and was the most successful of the School bowlers.

THE PRESENT		THE PAST	
J. A. Waddilove, lbw, b R. W. Barton	62	J. R. Bean, c Barton, b E. G. Waddilove	26
P. H. Croft, c Keogh, b Bean	7	R. W. Barton, b Barton	8
J. F. Barton, b R. W. Barton	42	H. C. Barton, b E. G. Waddilove	1
C. F. Grieve, not out	55	E. H. King, lbw, b Bush	29
B. G. Carroll, b R. W. Barton	0	B. R. Bradley, b E. G. Waddilove	7
E. G. Waddilove, b R. W. Barton	31	Rev. P. Harrison, run out	0
L. J. Walter, not out	17	Rev. T. Wright, run out	14
B. E. Bush		H. V. Dees, b C. F. Grieve	16
C. P. Neeson		E. J. Keogh, not out	7
A. I. James	} did not bat	J. R. Stanton, c James, b C. F. Grieve	6
T. P. Baker		J. A. Taylor, lbw, b E. G. Waddilove	0
Wides 2, Byes 10, Leg Byes 5,		Byes	4
No balls 3	20		
Total (for 5 wickets, dec.)	234	Total	118

		BOWLING ANALYSIS.							
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Stanton	11	0	41	0	E. G. Waddilove	11	2	36	4
Bean	13	2	41	1	Baker	6	3	17	0
Harrison	8	1	35	0	Barton	6	0	22	1
King	2	0	12	0	Carroll	2	0	15	0
R. W. Barton	15	2	55	4	Bush	4	0	14	1
Wright	4	0	18	0	C. F. Grieve	2	0	10	2
H. C. Barton	5	0	12	0					

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Cricket

AMPLEFORTH *v.* STONYHURST

The XI visited Stonyhurst for the first time on June 11th and 12th. The clouds lowered ominously during lunch and a gentle rain fell, but not in sufficient quantity to affect the hard wicket or to delay the start.

Stonyhurst batted first. E. Waddilove and Barton began the attack. In his second over Barton bowled Mooney with a ball that swung late. Horton, the Stonyhurst captain, quickly settled down and seemed likely to improve the look of things when he called for an impossible single and paid the penalty. Moran was next out, cleverly stumped by A. Waddilove, when only 27 runs were on the board. This disastrous start cramped the style of the succeeding batsmen, and run getting was very slow; but Grieve never allowed the attack to relax, and changed his bowling with good judgment. Wickets fell at regular intervals until Baker dismissed Nos. 10 and 11 with consecutive balls.

Ampleforth lost two wickets for 33 runs, but after tea, when C. F. Grieve joined A. Waddilove, the clouds lifted and the sun shone, and we had the pleasure of watching a delightful partnership which eventually produced 179 runs. Waddilove gave a polished display of cutting and driving, and Grieve was sound and masterly. Horton rang the changes, but the score continued to mount rapidly; at the same time he said that not a run was given away in the field, for Stonyhurst were on their toes all the time. Waddilove completed his century and went on to make 125. By seven o'clock the score had reached 240 without further loss, Grieve being 87 not out. Next morning Grieve reached his century and was still unbeaten when he declared the innings closed at 316 for seven.

Stonyhurst fared much better in their second innings, and when two of our change bowlers had to leave the field through injury it looked as if they might make a draw of the game. However, Grieve nursed the bowling whilst he himself worked very steadily through 17 overs without a rest in the great heat of the afternoon, and eventually secured three wickets for 43 runs. He was ably supported by Barton, who during the two innings obtained six wickets for 54 runs. The long and patient duel lasted for just over four hours, and Ampleforth at length won by an innings and 41 runs. Our best thanks are due to our hosts for their hospitable kindness.

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STONYHURST

1ST INNINGS		2ND INNINGS	
P. de la H. Moran, st. J. A. Waddilove, b Baker	4	b Barton	9
T. A. Mooney, b Barton	4	b Carroll	5
A. G. Horton, run out	16	run out	3
B. O'Brien, c E. H. Grieve, b Barton	5	lbw., b C. F. Grieve	48
M. de Bertodano, lbw., b Barton	9	b Walter	10
C. Zulver, st. J. A. Waddilove, b E. Waddilove	12	c J. A. Waddilove, b C. F. Grieve	31
J. Wilkinson, b Walter	17	c J. A. Waddilove, b E. Waddilove	44
P. Feeny, run out	14	b C. F. Grieve	8
D. Kelly, not out	12	lbw., b Barton	1
J. Flynn, c J. A. Waddilove, b Baker	0	not out	0
I. Weidner, b Baker	0	lbw., b Barton	4
Wides 2, Leg Bye 1	3	Wides 6, Byes 5, Leg Byes 5	16
Total	96	Total	179

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
E. G. Waddilove	7	3	16	1	E. G. Waddilove	17	7	17
Barton	10	3	21	3	Barton	17	6	33
Baker	6.2	0	16	3	Baker	14	4	22
Bush	4	2	5	0	Bush	2	0	4
C. F. Grieve	3	1	6	0	C. F. Grieve	21	4	43
Carroll	2	0	6	0	Carroll	6	2	10
Walter	7	1	23	1	Walter	11	0	34

AMPLEFORTH

J. A. Waddilove, lbw., b de Bertodano	125
E. H. Grieve, c Weidner, b de Bertodano	0
J. F. Barton, lbw., b de Bertodano	10
C. F. Grieve, not out	130
E. G. Waddilove, lbw., b Kelly	13
L. J. Walter, b Mooney	3
B. G. Carroll, c and b Zulver	16
A. I. James, b Mooney	0
P. H. Croft	} did not bat
B. E. Bush	
T. P. Baker	} did not bat
Wide 1, Byes 18	
Total (for 7 wickets, dec.)	316

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O.	M.	R.	W.
de Bertodano	30	3	93
Flynn	8	1	26
Kelly	13	1	46
O'Brien	6	1	28
Horton	16	1	58
Zulver	7	0	28
Moran	2	0	13
Mooney	4.3	1	5

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

This match was played at Ampleforth on June 15th in ideal weather for cricket. The sky was cloudless, and a hot sun was tempered by a breeze from the east. This breeze was used to advantage by the Ampleforth bowlers, and so well did they bowl that St Peter's were all out in a little under two hours for 104 runs. Ampleforth then made these runs for the loss of three wickets. Yardley and Ogley opened the St Peter's innings. E. Waddilove opened the bowling from the Gilling end, and Coghlan, who was playing in his first match for the XI, bowled Ogley from the School end with his second ball. In the next over Waddilove bowled Dodds with a fine ball, and that was two good wickets for four runs. Then came a good stand between Yardley and Jenkins, a left-handed batsman. Much praise is due to them, for they were still together at lunch time and by good batting had taken the score to 75. During this stand the fielding of Ampleforth was bad. They allowed themselves to be troubled by the frequent changes brought about by the presence of the left-hander, and the bowlers, lacking initiative, also lost their grip of the game. However, after lunch they were a different side. The bowling became brilliant and the fielding up to standard. Waddilove, making use of the cross-breeze, four times hit the top of the off-stump with balls which pitched on the leg-stump, and Barton in the slips brilliantly caught two other batsmen off similar deliveries. During this spell of bowling Waddilove's figures were seven overs, three maidens, five runs, six wickets, and for the innings, seven wickets for 17 runs—a very fine performance on any wicket, and this was a perfect one. Coghlan also bowled well, but too many balls were badly pitched, and would have been more severely punished by stronger batsmen. However, the balls which took wickets, and especially the one off which J. A. Waddilove made a brilliant stump, were very good.

The batting of Ampleforth was good, and at times masterly. At first Dodds bowled well, and both J. A. Waddilove and Barton were out with only 22 runs on the board, but the brothers Grieve stayed together until the match was practically won. The captain was very well caught at cover off a hard hit,

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and soon afterwards E. Grieve was bowled. Both had played good cricket. E. Waddilove played some very good shots before he paid the penalty for nibbling at an off ball. St Peter's bowling was fairly accurate and their fielding keen, and, without in any way underrating the value of the later batsmen, it is only just to say that this standard was not maintained when the match was won. The bowling became a matter of routine, and their fielding enabled the batsmen to take liberties. Still, Alcazar after a shaky start soon settled down, and showed a variety of good shots. His first 50 runs were made by careful play, but good hits to leg and well-timed cuts brought him several boundaries. After tea he gained complete control and hit the ball all over the field. His 144 included 22 boundary shots, and became the highest individual score for Ampleforth on this ground. Carroll also played a very fine innings, and his only mistake cost him his wicket. With these two out the cricket became normal again, but before stumps were pulled up the Ampleforth total score had broken all our records.

ST PETER'S		AMPLEFORTH	
N. W. D. Yardley, b E. Waddilove	38	J. A. Waddilove, b Dodds	11
R. Ogley, b Coghlan	1	E. H. Grieve, b Jenkins	45
S. Dodds, b E. Waddilove	2	J. F. Barton, lbw, b Dodds	4
T. W. Jenkins, b E. Waddilove	48	C. F. Grieve, c Yardley, b Ogley	40
J. A. Brittain, b E. Waddilove	0	B. H. Alcazar, c Dodds, b Yardley	144
C. H. Perry, c Barton, b E. Waddilove	0	E. G. Waddilove, c Baker, b Dodds	22
A. W. Josephy, c Barton, b E. Waddilove	1	B. G. Carroll, c and b Dodds	66
W. J. Richardson, lbw, b E. Waddilove	1	E. H. Croft, not out	10
R. C. Baker, b Coghlan	1	L. J. Walter, not out	7
K. H. Worsley, st. J. A. Waddilove, b Coghlan	8	T. P. Baker	1
N. W. Smithson, not out	3	H. St. J. Coghlan } did not bat	
Leg Bye	1		
Total	104	Wide 1, Byes 9, Leg Byes 3	13
		Total (for 7 wickets)	362

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
E. G. Waddilove	12	3	17	7	Brittain	13	1	71	0
Coghlan	14.4	2	49	3	Dodds	19	1	99	4
Barton	4	0	22	0	Yardley	12	0	64	1
Baker	2	0	9	0	Jenkins	11	1	67	1
C. F. Grieve	1	0	6	0	Ogley	4	0	24	1
					Smithson	1	0	20	0
					Baker	3	1	13	0

Cricket

AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

This is the first time we have had the pleasure of playing the Sedbergh cricket team at Ampleforth, in the second of what we hope will be a long series. The weather continued fine on June 22nd, with a hot sun, and the wicket, but for a heavy dew, was a safe one. Ampleforth won a very hard game by 33 runs, a margin small enough, and we venture to say the difference between the two sides was even smaller than that figure might suggest. As the score will show, the game was one of varying periods, those of extreme optimism and those of utter despair. The second day especially was one of thrills, and the match was in the balance until the last of the visitors was out.

Mitchell-Innes, the Sedbergh captain who has played for Somerset, won the toss and decided to field. Alcazar (in place of E. Grieve, on the injured list) opened the innings with Waddilove, and neither batsman seemed up to form against the first few overs from Lockhart, a steady length bowler who can make the ball swing awkwardly in to the batsman. However, soon they settled down and by a variety of good strokes made 89 runs during the hour's play before lunch.

Waddilove always plays attractive cricket; his defensive play as well as his drives past cover-point are executed with ease and rhythm. To-day he was in good form. Alcazar also drove and cut, and if his strokes were less correct than those of his partner, yet they were well played. His was a good fifty. After lunch they continued together until the score stood at 126 runs, a record for the first wicket against a school side; and then Alcazar gave an easy catch off a good ball. The bowling and the ground fielding of the Sedbergh XI never for a moment fell below a high standard, and if fortune had favoured their bowlers and one or two "shots in the air" had not been just out of reach, the school first wicket partnership would have been a modest figure. However, the opening pair had a little luck, made the best of it and batted magnificently. One realised how well they had batted and how good the Sedbergh team work really was when the later batsmen came in and soon departed. Grieve was well caught at the wicket on the leg-side when it seemed he was set, and with him out

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a "procession," and moreover a well organised one, commenced. Waddilove was still at the wicket, master of the situation, and after a succession of new partners he reached his hundred, his second in a school match, hitting the ball to the boundary 16 times. It was a fine innings.

The XI succeeded in keeping intact their record of not making less than 200 runs. They had to scramble for it, but got there, in spite of some timid batting against good bowling. They were all out early enough for the visitors to go in before tea, by which they had lost one wicket for 46 runs, the result of a brilliant return from Croft at cover, who threw the wicket down. Coghlan was bowling from the School end and Waddilove was on at the Gilling end. Halliwell, who was run out, batted very well, and Mitchell-Innes never looked like getting out. Before tea Barnby joined his captain and made a good stand. Grieve tried to break up the partnership by bowling for a couple of overs, but he did not find a length. After the interval Barnby was well taken at the wicket off a rising ball. Palmer and Mitchell-Innes faced the other bowlers with confidence, but Coghlan had them feeling for his "in-swing" which usually hit their pads. The ball which dismissed Mitchell-Innes was a fine one, and ended a very attractive innings. Coghlan showed great stamina, 21 overs during one spell of bowling, and showed also a fair command of length. He bowled very well and was unlucky not to have captured more wickets. Waddilove got his wicket with a good ball which Palmer skied; Grieve ran sufficiently fast to make a catch. Barton then relieved Waddilove, and after a few deliveries of varying length and merit bowled remarkably well, making the ball swing and nip quickly off the pitch. To give Coghlan a rest Grieve tried Bush and it was a good change, for several times he beat both batsmen and in the end bowled Gundill, who had started to make a stand. Coghlan came on again, and he and Barton got the last five batsmen out by ten minutes past six, leaving Ampleforth with a lead of 47 runs. The XI had fifteen minutes' batting before the end of the day, so Grieve sent in Croft and Walter; but Cowper also had to come in, as Walter played a well pitched ball back to the bowler.

Cricket

On the second day play began at 11.30 a.m., and the Ampleforth innings was over by ten minutes after the luncheon interval for a miserable total. Cowper was soon out, and then Waddilove and Croft batted nicely to increase the overnight score to 30. Croft was beautifully stumped by Turnbull. Grieve next in had the misfortune of being run out off a hard drive from Waddilove which the bowler in a fine effort to stop touched before it hit the wicket, with Grieve out of his ground. Waddilove continued to play the bowling on its merits, but the ball from Mitchell-Innes was far too good for him. Barton put his leg in front of a straight one, Alcazar "took first ball," and then nothing worthy of comment happened (except the excellence of the bowling and fielding) until after lunch, when Bush and Coghlan put the hundred up after a struggle. It seemed that Sedbergh would get with ease the required runs (149) but excellent bowling, especially by Coghlan and Barton, and fine fielding won the match. Mitchell-Innes was very unlucky to be out 'leg before', but all the other batsmen had to fight for their runs, and fought nobly; in fact a daring and splendid piece of hitting by Warren and some stubborn play by Lockhart nearly robbed us of victory. A brilliant catch by Barton decided the match.

This was the most exciting match seen on the ground for some years. Both sides are to be congratulated on their fine performances when in the field; when batting, they seemed overawed by the occasion. We have to thank our visitors for a very fine game.

AMPLEFORTH		2ND INNINGS	
1ST INNINGS			
J. A. Waddilove, c and b Lockhart	103	b Mitchell-Innes	45
B. H. Alcazar, c Turnbull, b Halliwell	52	c Turnbull, b Mitchell-Innes	40
J. F. Barton, b Kelly	9	lbw., b Lockhart	3
C. F. Grieve, c Turnbull, b Learmonth	7	run out	6
J. M. Cowper, b Kelly	5	b Lockhart	4
E. G. Waddilove, lbw., b Kelly	2	c and b Warren	3
L. J. Walter, c Barnby, b Kelly	0	c and b Warren	4
B. G. Carroll, b Mitchell-Innes	3	c Palmer, b Warren	6
P. H. Croft, not out	8	st Turnbull, b Warren	15
B. E. Bush, c Barnby, b Lockhart	0	c Mitchell-Innes, b Lockhart	11
H. St. J. Coghlan, b Mitchell-Innes	2	not out	5
Wides 2, Byes 4, Leg Byes 4	10		
Total	201	Total	102
			257

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BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Lockhart	17	7	51	2	Lockhart	16	2	49	3
Learmonth	6	0	34	1	Warren	13	3	24	4
Warren	12	0	41	0	Mitchell-Innes	8	2	20	2
Mitchell-Innes	10.3	1	55	2	Kelly	3	1	12	0
Halliwell	2	0	12	1					
Kelly	8	2	18	4					

1ST INNINGS				2ND INNINGS			
N. S. Mitchell-Innes, lbw, b Coghlan	40	lbw, b E. Waddilove	3				
J. N. Halliwell, run out	21	b Barton	20				
M. Barnby, c J. A. Waddilove, b Barton	21	c Bush, b Coghlan	1				
P. M. Palmer, c Grieve, b E. Waddilove	27	c Carroll, b Coghlan	0				
H. J. Gundill, b Bush	9	c and b Barton	19				
R. B. Kelly, lbw, b Coghlan	1	b Coghlan	3				
P. L. Krohn, lbw, b Coghlan	12	b Coghlan	9				
T. D. Learmonth, b Barton	9	b Coghlan	6				
J. Warren, c Grieve, b Barton	1	c and b Barton	41				
W. A. Turnbull, c Grieve, b Barton	1	b Bush	0				
H. R. Lockhart, not out	0	not out	9				
Wide 1, Byes 10, Leg Bye 1	12	Leg Byes 4, No Ball 1	5				
Total	154	Total	116				

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
E. Waddilove	9	1	10	1	E. Waddilove	8	3	28	1
Coghlan	23	10	48	3	Coghlan	22	12	37	5
Grieve	3	0	19	0	Barton	12.5	4	28	3
Barton	11.1	3	41	4	Bush	7	3	18	1
Bush	6	1	15	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL.

The XI went to Durham on June 25th for this match and won by seven wickets, thanks to good all-round play. Durham batted first and before lunch might have lost more wickets if the ground fielding had been up to standard. Brunton and Thomas ran many short runs, but the Ampleforth fielding was erratic. Actually they lost two wickets, both to Barton, Willis being well caught by E. Waddilove at short leg. After lunch Coghlan continued bowling and soon got Smallwood and Grey out, and Grieve going on at the other end in place of E. Waddilove, who bowled without much luck, had the batsmen in difficulties with his well pitched leg breaks. C. W. Thomas batted very well until Grieve beat him with a ball going away outside the off stump, and A. Waddilove very quickly did the rest. Barton then took over from Coghlan,

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who had worked hard for most of the innings, and got another wicket with a good ball. Lishman hit for a few minutes and was out to a good catch in the deep, and Croft once more threw the wicket down from cover point to dismiss Southby; another wicket for Grieve, and Durham were all out after a little more than two hours' batting. Grieve managed the side excellently and was well supported.

Waddilove and Alcazar started the batting and, after the former was dropped in the slips, looked like knocking off the runs. They made 89 of them before Kissack finished Waddilove's delightful innings. It was interesting to see Kissack bowling to Waddilove without an extra cover, a dangerous procedure; but only once did he bowl a half-volley, to be promptly hit for four. Kissack bowled well. Alcazar soon reached his fifty with Grieve as partner and then gave a catch. He played a fine innings, making 40 of his runs by boundary shots. Grieve went on with his customary soundness to make the winning hit, and then E. Waddilove, apparently well set, was caught. Grieve stayed at the wicket sufficiently long to see several of his side come and return. Croft and Walter made a good stand and when stumps were pulled up Croft was still undefeated, batting well. Our thanks are due to our hosts for a very enjoyable day.

This was the last of the school matches, all of which have been won; a good performance on the part of Grieve and his team.

DURHAM				AMPLEFORTH			
F. H. Brunton, lbw, b Barton	12	J. A. Waddilove, b Kissack	37				
C. W. Thomas, st. J. A. Waddilove, b C. Grieve	30	B. H. Alcazar, b Kissack	62				
W. H. Willis, c E. Waddilove, b Barton	0	C. P. Grieve, c Brunton, b Kissack	28				
C. A. Smallwood, c Walter, b Coghlan	11	J. F. Barton, c Brunton, b Oliver	1				
J. E. I. Grey, c and b Coghlan	7	E. H. Grieve, c Thomas, b Grey	8				
J. A. Brett, lbw, b Barton	15	B. G. Carroll, st. Thomas, b Grey	2				
R. E. Kissack, b C. Grieve	1	P. H. Croft, not out	25				
G. H. Lishman, c Carroll, b C. Grieve	28	L. J. Walter, b Oliver	12				
F. A. Southby, run out	2	B. E. Bush, not out	6				
W. T. Oliver, not out	6	H. St. J. Coghlan did not bat	1				
A. H. Rowlandson, c E. Waddilove, b C. Grieve	0	Leg Bye					
Byes	13						
Total	125	Total (for 8 wickets)	188				

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BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
E. Waddilove	8	3	13	0	Kissack	28	8	56	4
Coghlan	22	8	39	2	Oliver	17	2	55	2
Barton	14	5	28	3	Southby	6	0	24	0
Carroll	2	0	11	0	Grey	9	0	24	2
C. Grieve	10.5	3	21	4	Smallwood	4	1	28	0
					Brett	1	1	0	0

AMPLEFORTH V. LIVERPOOL C.C.

This match was played at Ampleforth on June 27th. Liverpool brought a strong batting side, won the toss and went in on a plumb wicket. During two-and-a-half hours they scored 258 runs for seven wickets, and left the XI almost the same amount of time to get the runs. They got within sight of victory for the loss of three wickets, by what appeared their natural game.

All our visitors batted well, and W. F. Leather and J. B. Thorneley hit the ball very hard; both, however, should have been caught early on in their innings. But the fielding of the XI was not good; three catches were dropped and several runs were given away by fieldsmen not being in their right places and also by faulty judgment. Some of the returns to the wicket-keeper must have been painful! The fact that the fielding was below standard was particularly noticeable, as at times it was brilliant. Grieve, A. Waddilove, Carroll and Bush were outstanding at times, but on the day's play the XI in the field were not seen at their best.

The bowlers also had an opportunity to show their worth, and half succeeded; one would have liked to have seen more initiative in the arrangement of the fields to suit the particular batsmen, and there were far too many runs given away by bowling long-hops and full-pitches.

All, especially E. Waddilove and Coghlan, bowled splendidly for short periods, but these were far too short to succeed against forcing batsmen. It was a heavy day, and they were up against good batsmen; and if any consolation is needed it may be sought in the fact that each wicket fell to a good bit of bowling.

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J. A. Waddilove played a few overs as well as ever, but tried to turn a straight one to leg, and was out with the total at three.

Grieve and Alcazar then made a record stand for the second wicket—170. Alcazar was on top form; he hit the ball very hard past mid-off and his square cuts were beautifully timed. It was a glorious innings to watch.

Grieve reached his fifty before his partner, and went on to score a very good century. Grieve has all the shots of a good batsman, and to-day he hit the ball in most directions. He should have been caught when his score was about 80, but beyond that it was a great display. Barton came in when Alcazar's fine effort finished, and quickened the pace by scoring 40 runs in 25 minutes. It was a good bid for victory, but it was too late, and when he lost his wicket trying to force a ball away and stumps were drawn, 25 runs were wanted. The XI might have won the match if such an effort had come earlier; it is difficult to say from whom it was to have come, for both Grieve and Alcazar scored at a rare rate.

LIVERPOOL

T. B. Tod, c James, b Barton	15
W. F. Leather, b Bush	49
J. B. Thorneley, st. J. A. Waddilove, b Walter	74
J. L. Royden, c Carroll, b Coghlan	11
K. Morland, b E. Waddilove	24
J. H. G. Pattinson, b Walter	42
C. J. P. Bateson, not out	25
H. J. Decker, lbw, b Bush	18
J. B. Fitzgerald	
J. K. Burkitt	
R. Gutteridge	

Total (for 7 wickets, dec.)

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AMPLEFORTH

J. A. Waddilove, lbw, b Gutteridge	2
B. H. Alcazar, c Decker, b Tod	73
C. F. Grieve, not out	107
J. F. Barton, b Gutteridge	40
E. G. Waddilove	
P. H. Crest	
B. G. Carroll	
L. J. Walter	
B. E. Bush	
A. I. James	
H. St. J. Coghlan	
Byes	

Total (for 3 wickets)

233

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
E. Waddilove	12	0	59	1	Burkitt	20	4	40	0
Coghlan	19	2	60	1	Gutteridge	26.2	4	54	2
Barton	0	0	39	1	Decker	3	0	19	0
Bush	10.2	2	27	2	Royden	8	0	43	0
Grieve	4	0	11	0	Morland	2	0	14	0
Walter	14	1	53	2	Fitzgerald	2	0	14	0
					Tod	5	0	33	1

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AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

The M.C.C. came to Ampleforth on July 1st, and the School lost, for the first time in the season, by five runs. The wicket was a difficult one after a night's rain, and Grieve, winning the toss, put the M.C.C. in first. It was clear from the first ball that it was to be a day of small totals, and only C. E. Anson for M.C.C. and J. A. Waddilove for Ampleforth obtained any mastery over the good bowling on both sides. Each was lucky to be missed, but apart from a few mistakes—inevitable on such a wicket—both played very fine cricket. Waddilove's innings must be considered the better, in so far as he had to play the steadier bowling, for W. A. Beadsmoore, Powell and Waghorn were a formidable trio, capable of running through any school side on such a wicket. In each innings it was a case of finding somebody to stay with Anson or Waddilove. The M.C.C. put on 35 for the first wicket, but when their ninth wicket fell, the total was only 109. Then Ampleforth faltered, and some poor bowling—very poor under the circumstances—allowed the last wicket to put on a further 30 runs. One felt then that the match was lost, for it seemed too much to hope that the XI would make 140 runs against three good spin-bowlers, two of them being left-handers. Coghlan was again the mainstay of the Ampleforth bowling. He bowled throughout the innings, and, though he must have tired towards the end, he was in no way responsible for those last 30 runs. His figures were seven wickets for 53 runs.

When Ampleforth batted, they made a brave fight, but the M.C.C. bowling gave very little away, and when J. A. Waddilove and Carroll, who alone was able to make runs with him, were both out at 119, and there were only two more wickets to fall, all seemed over. But Bush and Coghlan evidently did not think so, and slowly their determination took the score to within five runs of the M.C.C. total. Then Beadsmoore sent Coghlan a horrid ball, and the end came. Too much praise cannot be given to J. A. Waddilove for his masterly innings. Practically every one of his 82 runs had to be 'made,' and his judgment of the accurate and varied bowling was never at fault, until Powell enticed him out of his ground, and he was stumped. The rest of the XI never gave up, and

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especially Carroll, Bush and Coghlan showed great courage; but the bowling was just too good for them to get the necessary runs. Alas for those last 30 runs of the M.C.C. innings!

M.C.C.		AMPLEFORTH	
C. E. Anson, not out	85	J. A. Waddilove, st. Brinckman, b Powell	82
E. R. Sheepshears, c Walter, b Coghlan	10	B. H. Akazar, b Beadsmoore	4
W. H. Alderson, b Coghlan	2	C. F. Grieve, b Beadsmoore	0
T. A. Higson, run out	11	J. F. Barton, b Higson	1
J. O. Hall, c E. Waddilove, b Grieve	0	P. H. Croft, c Wilson b Powell	4
Capt. T. E. Brinckman, c J. A. Waddilove, b Coghlan	0	E. G. Waddilove, b Waghorn	3
R. M. Wilson, b Coghlan	5	B. C. Carroll, c Alderson b Powell	15
Powell, c and b Coghlan	2	L. J. Walter, c and b Powell	3
W. A. Beadsmoore, b Coghlan	0	B. E. Bush, not out	8
Waghorn, b Coghlan	1	A. I. James, c Alderson b Beadsmoore	1
H. D. Swan, c James, b Bush	13	H. St. J. Coghlan, b Beadsmoore	6
Wide 1, Byes 8, No Ball 1	10	Byes 4, No Balls 3	7
Total	139	Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barton	8	0	32	0
Coghlan	23	6	53	7
E. Waddilove	5	0	21	0
Grieve	9	1	19	1
Bush	1.5	1	4	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Higson	9	1	17	1
Beadsmoore	23.5	8	34	4
Waghorn	12	1	35	1
Powell	18	2	42	4

INTER-HOUSE MATCH

The final of the Inter-House cricket matches was played on June 18th—19th between St Bede's and St Aidan's, the latter winning after a great struggle by 58 runs.

Winning the toss St Aidan's decided to bat, for the wicket was fast and true. Stanton and Cowper gave them a good start by scoring 45 runs before Cowper was out to a "quicker" one from Barton. He played some very good shots. Platt then came in to help Stanton, who was making a noble effort to play the good bowling of Barton and Grieve. Aided by bad fielding he made the highest score, which helped his side to get a total likely to win the match. His hits to leg were particularly good. The later batsmen at times batted well, and happily lacked the grim, determined and useless methods which can so easily creep into such contests. All made the

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most of a bad ball, no matter who bowled it. However, they were freely helped to pile up their runs by keen yet bad fielding. In fact the St Aidan's innings and the St Bede's fielding formed the least interesting feature of a most interesting match.

The brilliance of the game was seen when St Bede's were batting and St Aidan's were in the field. This happened before the end of the day. Early on Coghlan bowled Alcazar and Barton with magnificent balls, and before the end of the day Tomkins was well bowled by Shakespear. Three wickets down for 28 runs was indeed a good start, but despite the efforts of Dalglish and good fielding Grieve and Croft played out time. Grieve should have been caught in the slips off a ball which Shakespear made run away rather quickly. One realised that such a mistake might have lost the match, and all except the unfortunate fieldsman whom fate had chosen thought it a difficult chance.

The next day Grieve and Croft played masterly cricket, and it seemed they might make the required runs off their own bats; but Bush and his team saved many runs and the bowlers worked hard and well. Special mention must be made of Dalglish, a Colt, who bowled well many overs to Grieve, and although he did not take a wicket yet many times had the batsmen beaten.

Bush tried every legitimate device to break up this partnership, and in the end solved the problem (yet hardly legitimately, for his shoulder was swathed in bandages and he was thought incapable of doing anything) by bowling both of them with 'wizard' balls. Soon afterwards Carroll brilliantly stumped Nicoll off Coghlan, who took the last four wickets for two runs and altogether claimed six wickets for 41 runs, the result of steady bowling backed by good fielding. St Aidan's are to be congratulated on their fine fight and victory over a strong batting side. The 'glorious uncertainty' of cricket was never better demonstrated.

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ST AIDAN'S		ST BEDE'S	
F. D. Stanton, lbw., b Tomkins	52	B. H. Alcazar, b Coghlan	0
J. Cowper, b Barton	20	E. Tomkins, b Shakespear	16
J. Platt, b Barton	11	J. F. Barton, b Coghlan	0
R. C. Carroll, b Grieve	0	C. F. Grieve, b Bush	44
B. E. Bush, c Barton, b Tomkins	31	P. H. Croft, b Bush	55
A. Welstead, c Thornton, b Grieve	25	H. Hunter, b Bush	1
W. Shakespear, c Barton, b Grieve	12	J. Nicoll, st. Carroll, b Coghlan	2
D. Munro, b Croft	2	P. Thornton, b Coghlan	1
J. P. Ryan, c Barton, b Croft	3	S. Lovell, b Coghlan	2
H. St. J. Coghlan, b Grieve	17	M. Howard, not out	0
D. Dalglish, not out	1	M. Rochford, c Cowper, b Coghlan	1
Byes 20, Wide 1	21	Byes 11, Leg Bye 1, No Ball 1	13
Total	195	Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barton	11	1	37	2	Coghlan	20	6	41	6
Grieve	19	2	79	4	Bush	7	3	11	3
Croft	13	5	35	2	Shakespear	7	0	33	1
Tomkins	4	1	18	2	Dalglish	12	1	39	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE only match that was not reported in our last issue is the Old Boys' match, played at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday last. An account of this will be found in the Old Boys' News.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

THE most interesting part of the Sports this year was the practice. For the first time for some years the weather allowed three full weeks of training. This was successfully carried out, and the improvement in running and field events was apparent throughout the School. Given good conditions everything pointed to a bumper year in the way of record breaking. Many records need breaking—they are very poor ones—but on the 20th March, when the sports started, it rained and no day went by without rain until the programme was concluded on the 3rd April. The sun then shone!

The Long Jump Record, however, was broken. With his first jump B. H. Alcazar broke M. Galavan's 1898 record of 19ft. 10in. by 8 inches, clearing 20ft. 6in. But better was to come, for with his second jump Alcazar increased his jump to 21ft. 0½in. Alcazar also won the 100 Yards, 220 Yards, High Jump and 120 Yards Hurdles, and was therefore Victor Ludorum.

The best race was the Half Mile, run in rain on a soft track. Carroll was on the outside and was made to sprint a long way to gain the inside position. Lockwood passed him on the back straight and led at the end of the first 440 Yards in 61 seconds. Lockwood kept the lead until within 120 yards from home, but then felt the effects of a day or two in bed, and Carroll went ahead. Leach, who had been running third over the second lap, also passed Lockwood and beat Carroll down the straight to the tape. Lockwood was third and A. M. F. Webb ran well to beat E. F. Ryan for fourth place.

In the Junior division every record was broken; but this is not as grand as it sounds, because the records were only made in 1931 when the sets were re-arranged. However some very good races were seen, notably the Mile, when Roche, who was pushed by Neeson into going faster than he should have done during the second and third laps, was beaten on the tape by Deasy.

Roche and Price, both securing three firsts and a second, shared the honours of Victor Ludorum of the division.



(By courtesy of the Yorkshire Press.)
B. H. ALCAZAR JUMPING 21ft. 0½in.

Athletic Sports

In the third (under 15) division R. S. Richmond won the shorter distances and jumps, Pine-Coffin took the Half Mile and Dalglish the Hurdles.

The Senior inter-House Cup was won again by St Oswald's, who established new House records in the Half Mile and Mile. Further House records were broken by St Bede's (Long Jump) and St Cuthbert's (Cross Country).

The Junior inter-House Cup was won by St Wilfrid's.

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE *v.* LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Although Leeds again won this match by six events to two, the School put up a creditable performance and made some very close finishes of the races, especially in the sprints.

The 400 Yards Relay, which began the programme, was an excellent race. Waddilove started for Ampleforth and sent Bush off a yard ahead of his opponent. Bush ran well to increase this to a three yards' lead, but Kendall started badly and touched Alcazar a fraction after his opponent. Alcazar was beaten by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. We managed to win the Long Jump in spite of the fact that neither Alcazar nor Kendall repeated their performance of the School Sports. Crocker came to the rescue, and was the chief means of securing the win by two inches.

In the Half-Mile team race Leeds gained first, second, and fourth places. The order of the Ampleforth competitors may be compared with interest with their order in the School Sports. In the 880 Yards relay Bush ran very well to pick up three yards lost by Waddilove and Rochford, but Alcazar was not fast enough to win.

All the School high jumpers bettered their performances in the School Sports, but Leeds won by the small margin of one inch. Leeds had a poor hurdling team, and the School won the relay by 25 yards. In the Mile team race Leeds gained first, second, and fifth place. They would have also got third place except for some good running by Webb and Ryan. With a score of seven points Leeds also won the 440 Yards.

A very soft track spoilt the times of the races.

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

EVENT.	SENIOR DIVISION.	RESULT.	RECORD.	JUNIOR.	RESULT.	RECORD
	WINNERS.			WINNERS.		
400 Yards Relay	1. St Oswald's	47 4/5 sec.	47 1/5 sec.	1. St Oswald's	52 1/5 sec.	53 sec.
	2. St Aidan's			2. St Aidan's		
	3. St Bede's			3. St Bede's		
880 Yards Relay	1. St Oswald's	1 min. 47 1/5 sec.	1 min. 45 2/5 sec.	1. St Aidan's	1 min. 57 1/5 sec.	1 min. 58 3/5 sec.
	2. St Bede's			2. St Wilfrid's		
	3. St Aidan's			3. St. Bede's		
Medley Relay (110, 440, 220, 110 yds.)	1. St Oswald's	1 min. 52 1/10 sec.	1 min. 48 sec.	1. St. Wilfrid's	2 min. 1 sec.	2 min. 4 9/10 sec.
	2. St Aidan's			2. St Aidan's		
	3. St Bede's			3. St Bede's		
Mile Relay	1. St Oswald's	4 min. 2 9/10 sec.	3 min. 54 2/5 sec.	1. St Wilfrid's	4 mins. 22 1/5 sec.	4 min. 26 1/10 sec.
	2. St Bede's			2. St Bede's		
	3. St Cuthbert's			3. St Aidan's		
Hurdles Relay	1. St Aidan's	1 min. 24 3/10 sec.	1 min. 23 sec.	1. St Cuthbert's	1 min. 24 3/10 sec.	1 min. 21 sec.
	2. St Oswald's			2. St Bede's		
	3. St Oswald's	7 points	7 points	3. St Cuthbert's	10 points	9 points
Half Mile (Team)	2. St Cuthbert's			2. St Wilfrid's		
	3. { St Aidan's St Bede's			3. St Bede's		
		7 points	17 points	1. St Wilfrid's	10 points	8 points
Mile (Team)	2. St Cuthbert's			2. St Cuthbert's		
	3. { St Aidan's St Bede's			3. St Bede's		
		50 points	61 points	1. St Cuthbert's	59 points	
Cross Country	1. St Cuthbert's	50 points	61 points	2. St Wilfrid's		
	2. St Oswald's			3. St Aidan's		
	3. St Aidan's					
High Jump	1. St. Bede's	13ft. 5in.	14ft. 7 1/2 in.	1. St Cuthbert's	13 ft. 1 1/4 in.	13ft.
	2. St Aidan's			2. St Aidan's		
	3. St Cuthbert's			3. St Wilfrid's		
Long Jump	1. St Bede's	56 ft.	53ft. 1in.	1. St. Wilfrid's	45 ft. 1 1/2 in.	44ft. 7 1/2 in.
	2. St Aidan's			2. St Cuthbert's		
	3. St Oswald's			3. St Aidan's		
Putting the Shot	1. St Oswald's	95ft. 10 1/2 in.				
	2. St Bede's					
	3. St Aidan's					

EVENTS.	SET I.		
	WINNERS.	Result.	Record.
100 Yards	1. B. H. Alcazar	11 1/5 sec.	10 2/5 sec.
	2. J. A. Waddilove		
	3. D. N. Kendall		
220 Yards	1. B. H. Alcazar	24 4/5 sec.	23 3/5 sec.
	2. D. N. Kendall		
	3. J. A. Waddilove		
440 Yards	1. J. A. Waddilove	59 1/5 sec.	57 sec.
	2. D. N. Kendall		
	3. M. Rochford		
Half-Mile	1. L. R. H. Leach	2 min. 16 3/5 sec.	2 min. 13 3/5 sec.
	2. B. G. Carroll		
	3. J. C. Lockwood		
Mile	1. J. C. Lockwood	5 min. 16 1/5 sec.	4 min. 52 2/5 sec.
	2. E. F. Ryan		
	3. A. M. F. Webb		
Hurdles	1. B. H. Alcazar	19 9/10 sec.	19 2/5 sec.
	2. A. I. James		
	3. E. E. Tomkins		
High Jump	1. B. H. Alcazar	4ft. 9in.	5ft. 4 in.
	2. { C. J. Maxwell-Stuart G. Moberly		
	3. M. Rochford		
Long Jump	1. B. H. Alcazar	21 ft. 0 1/2 in.	19ft. 10 in.
	2. D. N. Kendall		
	3. B. E. Bush		
Putting the Shot (12 lbs.)	1. D. N. Kendall	34ft. 4 1/2 in.	
	2. P. H. J. Croft		
	3. B. G. Carroll		
Cress-country	1. J. C. Lockwood	21 min. 51 sec.	20 min. 40 3/5 sec.
	2. C. J. Maxwell-Stuart		
	3. A. M. F. Webb		

	SET II.		SET III.	
	WINNERS.	Result.	WINNERS.	Result.
1. J. T. N. Price	1. J. T. N. Price	12 sec.	1. R. S. Richmond	12 3/10 sec.
	2. B. Feilding		2. G. O. Rosenvinge	
	3. P. M. M. Thornton		3. D. H. Munro	
1. B. Feilding	1. B. Feilding	26 4/5 sec.	1. R. S. Richmond	28 1/10 sec.
	2. P. M. M. Thornton		2. G. O. Rosenvinge	
	3. Michael Fitzalan-Howard		3. D. A. S. Bailey	
1. B. Feilding	1. B. Feilding	64 sec.	1. R. S. Richmond	66 4/5 sec.
	2. J. T. N. Price		2. D. A. S. Bailey	
	3. P. M. M. Thornton		3. G. O. Rosenvinge	
1. T. F. Roche	1. T. F. Roche	2 min. 28 3/5 sec.	1. R. S. Fine-Coffin	2 min. 44 1/10 sec.
	2. R. E. Riddell		2. G. P. de Guingand	
	3. R. J. G. Deasy		3. D. K. Wells	
1. R. J. G. Deasy	1. R. J. G. Deasy	5 min. 30 7/10 sec.		
	2. T. F. Roche			
	3. C. P. Neeson			
102 Yards (3ft. Hurdles)	1. J. T. N. Price	16 1/5 sec.	93 Yards (2ft. 10in. Hurdles)	16 sec.
	2. S. J. Lovell		2. E. H. Webb	
	3. M. G. Hime		3. D. St. C. Erskine	
1. T. F. Roche	1. T. F. Roche	4ft. 6 1/2 in.	1. { R. S. Richmond D. R. Dalglish	4ft. 5in.
	2. J. S. Platt		2. G. O. Rosenvinee	
	3. { B. Rooke-Ley E. R. Keogh		3. D. St. C. Erskine	
1. J. T. N. Price	1. J. T. N. Price	16ft. 9in.	1. R. S. Richmond	14ft. 10 1/2 in.
	2. C. P. Neeson		2. G. O. Rosenvinge	
	3. R. C. Hay		3. D. R. Dalglish	
1. T. F. Roche	1. T. F. Roche	11 min. 16 4/5 sec.		
	2. R. E. Riddell			
	3. P. W. F. Cochrane			

The Ampleforth Journal

Results :

- 400 YARDS RELAY. Leeds won by 1½ yards in 46 1/5 sec.
(Leeds) : G. N. Watson, C. Teale, G. E. Chadwick, K. W. Bland.
(Ampleforth) : J. A. Waddilove, B. E. Bush, D. N. Kendall, B. H. Alcazar.
- LONG JUMP. Ampleforth : 55ft. 8in. Leeds : 55ft. 6in.
(Ampleforth) : B. H. Alcazar, 10ft. 6in. ; C. J. Crocker, 18ft. 6in. ; D. N. Kendall, 17ft. 3in.
(Leeds) : G. N. Watson, 10ft. 5in. ; J. W. Wood, 18ft. 6in. ; D. T. Wright, 17ft. 4in.
- HALF MILE TEAM RACE. E. Illingworth (L) 1, O. E. Fisher (L) 2, B. G. Carroll (A) 3, D. T. Wright (L) 4, J. C. Lockwood (A) 5, L. R. Leach (A) 6. Time : 2 min. 15 sec.
- 880 YARDS RELAY. Leeds won by 9 yards in 1 min. 45 3/10 sec.
(Leeds) : C. Teale, K. W. Bland, D. T. Wright, G. E. Chadwick.
(Ampleforth) : J. A. Waddilove, M. Rochford, B. E. Bush, B. H. Alcazar.
- HIGH JUMP. Leeds : 14ft. 5in. Ampleforth : 14ft. 4in.
(Leeds) : G. N. Watson, 4ft. 11in. ; P. J. Reddy and G. E. Chadwick, 4ft. 9in.
(Ampleforth) : G. E. Moberly, 4ft. 10in. ; C. J. Maxwell-Stuart and T. F. Roche, 4ft. 9in.
- 480 YARDS HURDLES RELAY. Ampleforth won by 25 yards in 1 min 23½ sec.
(Ampleforth) : J. M. Cowper, J. Dormer, A. I. James, B. H. Alcazar.
(Leeds) : P. J. Reddy, J. W. Wood, C. Teale, D. T. Wright.
- MILE TEAM RACE : E. Illingworth (L) 1, G. E. Whittaker (L) 2, A. M. F. Webb (A) 3, E. F. Ryan (A) 4, A. G. Olver (L) 5, W. M. Campbell (A) 6. Time : 5 min. 20½ sec.
- 440 YARDS TEAM RACE : C. Teale (L) 1, O. E. Fisher (L) 2, J. A. Waddilove (A) 3, O. E. Fisher (L) 4, D. N. Kendall (A) 5, M. Rochford (A) 6. Time : 58½ sec.
- Athletics Colours were awarded by C. F. Grieve to J. C. Lockwood, L. R. Leach, B. G. Carroll, B. E. Bush, J. A. Waddilove, and D. N. Kendall.

THE BEAGLES

OUR last report carried the season 1931—32 down to February 13th. After that date hounds were out on ten days, and on March 19th, at Lastingham, had one of the best days of the season. The net result of the season was that fifteen brace of hares were killed in a little over fifty hunting days.

Since the end of March the pack has been kennelled at Gilling Castle, where the late owner had built kennels for his foxhounds. The change proved so successful that it was prolonged, and the return to our own kennels will not be made until midsummer. We have so far three litters of puppies, making a total of nine couple. With one more litter in July a good number should be sent out to walk and entered next year.

This year's Puppy Show, which was held on May 7th, included only five couple of hounds. These were judged by Captain T. Wickham Boynton, Joint Master of the East Middleton, and Capt. J. Otho Paget, Master of the Thorpe Satchville Beagles. The prize for the best dog was won by Miss Butterworth, with Landlord ; that for the best bitch by Mr Smith, with Docile. A special prize was also won by J. P. Rochford for the only hounds walked by one of the School and for the only surviving couple. We hope for more competition in both of these classes next year.

Four couple are entered for the Peterborough Show on June 30th. This is more than we have entered in previous years, and we hope to be able to record some successes in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

It has been suggested for some time that a board should be put up in the School with the names of all past Masters of Hounds. This has now been done, and the board, made by Mr R. Thompson, of Kilburn, hangs at the lower end of the school passage. Eleven different Masters are recorded, covering a period of sixteen seasons. The board is decorated with carvings of the chase, designed specially by Derek Clarke, who left the School a year ago.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

The following promotions were made with effect from April 2nd, 1932 :—

C.-S.-M. Lockwood, Sergeants Stanton, Croft and Stewart to be Under Officers. Sergeant Waddilove to be Company Sergeant Major.

With effect from May 7th, 1932 :—

Corporals Alcazar, Maxwell-Stuart and J. P. Ryan to be Sergeants.

Lance-Corporals James, Kendall, E. Ryan, Cowper, Tyrrell, Grieve, Perceval and Davey to be Corporals.

Cadets Mawson and Rogerson to be Lance-Corporals.

And with effect from May 14th, 1932 :—

Cadets Webb, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, Acting Lance-Corporal Brown, and Cadet Leach to be Corporals.

Cadets Wilberforce, Anne, P. Gilbey, Thunder, McCann, Gover, Blackledge, Bush, Hill, Deasy, Hickie, Leese and Neeson to be Lance-Corporals.

A. H. W. R. Vollmar joined the Corps at the beginning of the Summer Term.

On March 10th a hundred and five members of the Contingent visited the Royal Air Force Cadet College at Cranwell under arrangements made by Flight Lieutenant Wallis. An account of this visit will be found elsewhere, and it will be sufficient here to say that we spent a most enjoyable and instructive day, and that more than eighty boys were taken up for flights. We cannot thank the staff of the College too much for the immense trouble they took to entertain us.

In the examination for Certificate "A," held in March, thirty-two candidates out of thirty-six were successful in the practical part of the examination, but only fourteen were successful in the written part. This was disappointing in view of the good record of the Contingent in past years. It must be realised by all candidates in future that the standard of this examination has been considerably raised recently, and that it has not been possible to allot a corresponding increase in the time for instruction. This will naturally throw more work on the individual, and also reflect more credit on those

Officers Training Corps

who pass. The best marks in the March examination were obtained by Cadet P. W. Wilberforce.

The following were successful in the examination : Lance-Corporal Moberly, Cadets Anne, Blackledge, Farrell, Hon. Miles Howard, P. Gilbey, Gover, Leese, McCann, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, Thunder, Webb and Wilberforce.

At the end of the Easter term the positions of the houses in the inter-House Competition were as follows :—St Aidan's 660 points, St Bede's 626, St Oswald's 592, St Wilfrid's 569, St Cuthbert's 523.

In the Country Life Miniature Range Competition we were placed thirty-fourth.

The results of the matches fired on the open range at Helmsley this term were as follows :—

v. Northumberland Fusiliers (at Strensall)	lost 430-457
v. Exeter School	lost 377-436
v. West Yorkshire Regiment Depot	lost 386-399

In the match against the Northumberland Fusiliers Cadet H. D. Gallwey scored a "possible" at 200 yards.

The following were the winners of the cups for shooting on the miniature range this year :—

Anderson Cup for first-class shots, Lance-Corporal J. R. D. Hill.

Headmaster's Cup for second-class shots, Cadet M. F. Young.

Officers' Cup for recruits, Cadet P. A. O'Donovan.

The Depot The West Yorkshire Regiment have as usual given us great assistance with the training, but we have been extremely unfortunate in the weather. Captain R. E. M. Cherry, Lieutenant N. G. Dawson and the Sergeants of the training cadre have been over several times, but have generally been obliged to improvise lectures indoors instead of their demonstrations. One demonstration of the platoon weapons was, however, carried out and was very well done.

The annual inspection this year will be carried out by the War Office, on July 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Le Fanu being the inspecting officer.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THIS was the first school match that we have had for many years and we hope that it will be a permanent fixture. We were outclassed in the heavier weights, but won three of the fights in the lighter weights. A. O'Connor, P. W. Wilberforce, and A. G. Gregory won their fights. A. I. James deserves particular mention for a very plucky fight. It was unfortunate that the school captain, C. F. Grieve, was unable to box.

The following were in the team:—A. I. James, A. G. Welstead, J. H. Gilbey, J. T. N. Price, A. O'Connor, R. C. Hay, P. W. Wilberforce, A. G. Gregory.

We congratulate A. I. James and L. R. H. Leach on getting their boxing colours.

HOUSE BOXING COMPETITION

The House boxing this year showed great improvement in the general standard. From the first preliminary rounds to the finish, the fights were keenly fought and showed that the combatants had trained hard. There were many surprises from those who were appearing in the ring for the first time. Those who reached the semi-finals were fairly evenly distributed among the houses. St. Oswald's just won the cup by one point, St Aidan's coming second.

HEAVY WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: Maxwell-Stuart (C.) beat M. Rochford (B.)
Final: Campbell (C.) (Bye), beat Maxwell-Stuart.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: James (O.) beat Cochrane (W.) J. A. Ryan (C.) beat Rea (A.)
Final: James beat Ryan.

Boxing

WELTER WEIGHT.

Leach (O.) beat Coltsman (O.) Welstead (A.) beat McDonnell (B.)
Leach beat Welstead.
C. Grieve (B.) (Holder) beat Leach.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: Lovell (B.) beat O'Connor (A.) Gilbey (O.) beat Baker (O.)
Final: Gilbey beat Lovell.

FEATHER WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: Craigen (A.) beat Platt (A.) Hay (W.) beat Apponyi (C.)
Final: Hay beat Craigen.

BANTAM WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: Wilberforce (A.) beat Mawson (C.) Golding (C.) beat W. P. Gillow (C.)
Final: Wilberforce beat Golding.

FLY WEIGHT.

Semi-Final: Gregory (A.) beat B. Rochford (B.) Rosenvinge (O.) beat Maxwell (B.)
Final: Gregory beat Rosenvinge.

RESULT.

	St Aidan's.	St Bede's.	St Cuthbert's.	St Oswald's.	St Wilfrid's.
<i>Points</i>	17	12	15½	18	5

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THESE notes deal with the Rugger season 1931—32. The JOURNAL comes out at such odd times these days that it makes it impossible to deal with the whole season's Rugger or Cricket at the normal time, namely the end of each season. At the risk, therefore, of incurring the Editor's displeasure, we offer our Rugger notes in the middle of the cricket season, and hope he will also receive our Cricket notes when the Rugger is in full swing.

[In this connexion our perspicacious readers will observe that the Upper School Rugger accounts were completed at the end of the season in March and that the matches detailed below by our correspondent were played in November and December. To that same perspicacity may no doubt be left the discovery of the reason why no account of these matches appeared in our issue going to press in the middle of March.—
ED. AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.]

Our results were poor compared with previous years. Coatham and Richmond both scored rather heavily against us. It must be remembered, however, that they were considerably older than we were and very much heavier. Coatham Colts scored 35 points to our 5, and Richmond 2nd XV 17—0.

Now that the Junior House is tending to get younger, we shall have to be less ambitious. The games were fought pluckily and it was pleasing to see the forwards holding their own so well; the outsides were often unpositioned and the tackling was not convincing in either game. Bohan made the fewest mistakes. Amongst the forwards Gardner showed good promise.

The only other match before Christmas was against Oatlands. We won this with a reduced side by one goal to nothing. Although we pressed most of the game, we lacked penetration. Oatlands never looked like scoring. The Easter term saw much improvement in the side and we won all our matches. Fairhurst, at stand-off half, was quick off the mark and opened out the game fairly well as a rule; but he has a habit of watching an opponent instead of keeping both eyes on the ball as it is passed to him from the scrum. This led to many dropped passes. Bohan, at scrum-half, was very plucky and

The Junior House

at times quick and elusive. When he learns to pass from the ground at the base of the scrum and not to waste the all-important seconds taken in picking up and looking round before passing, he may become a fine scrum-half. He has the build for it. Ryan was the best three-quarter, but his pace must increase if he is to be useful outside the scrum in the Upper School. Mounsey has a safe pair of hands and kicks well and made a good inside, but was not so strong as Ryan.

Together they made good insides, well above the form shown by our opponents. White on the wing has pace but is rather lacking in judgment. Farrell on the other wing ran well for the touch-line and did his tackling pluckily.

The forwards were hard-working and vigorous, but not very skilful. Gardner, who led them, was outstanding. He should develop well. Buxton was the next best. Of the smaller and younger ones Macdonald and Cain showed good promise.

The Athletic Sports took place at the beginning of this term. C. J. Ryan's jumping is worthy of comment. Four feet five is a remarkable jump for a boy of twelve. In attempting the next jump he slipped under the posts and broke his wrist. But for this it is most probable he would have jumped higher, as he had cleared the 4ft 5in. mark comfortably. His long jump was also the best in the Junior House. In both these events he beat boys two and three years older than himself. Selby ran his races very well and was the Victor Ludorum.

	1ST SET. (14 and over)	2ND SET. (13—14)	3RD SET. (13 and under)
100 YARDS—			
White (12 7/10 sec.)	Carvill, M. M. (13 3/5 sec.)	Green (13 9/10 sec.)	
220 YARDS—			
Selby (31 2/5 sec.)	Buxton (31 7/10 sec.)	Green (32 3/10 sec.)	
440 YARDS—			
Selby (69 3/5 sec.)	Buxton (70 2/5 sec.)	Cain (76 3/5)	
880 YARDS—			
Selby (2in. 35 3/5 sec.)	Buxton (2in. 42 4/5 sec.)	—	
HIGH JUMP—			
Kerr (4ft.)	Bohan } (3ft. 11in.)	Ryan (4ft. 5in.)	
	McCarthy }		
LONG JUMP—			
Hay, J. M. (13ft. 11in.)	Buxton (13ft. 7in.)	Ryan (14ft. 2in.)	

PREPARATORY SCHOOL NOTES

THE new boys in April were :—

M. A. Sutton, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne, J. R. Tudor Owen, F. P. M. Hughes, D. C. Rippon, O. O. Lamb, D. P. M. Cape, J. L. Leatham, H. O. Crimmins, R. H. C. Meakins, F. F. A. White.

* * *

THE Captains of the School were :—

J. M. Howe, R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, and J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell.

* * *

THE Captains of Games were :—

R. N. Cardwell and A. H. F. Cochrane.

* * *

THE following played for the 1st XV :—

R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, J. M. Howe, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, E. A. U. Smith, R. Grieve, R. Lambert, G. V. Garbett, P. B. Dowling, J. G. C. Ryan, P. A. Buddle, G. P. Galloway, D. O'Beirne Ryan, J. P. Kelly, A. P. P. Meldon, A. P. Cumming.

* * *

OLD Rugby Colours in the 1st XV were : —

R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane and R. Lambert.

* * *

COLOURS were awarded this term to :—

J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, G. V. Garbett, J. G. C. Ryan, R. Grieve, E. A. U. Smith, P. B. Dowling, P. A. Buddle, G. P. Galloway.

* * *

THE results of the matches played were as follows :—

v. Bramcote . . .	lost	6—11
v. Red House . . .	lost	3—9
v. Bramcote . . .	won	21—0
v. Aysgarth . . .	won	15—0
v. Red House . . .	drawn	6—6



GILLING CASTLE
AMPLEFORTH PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FROM THE ROOKERY WOOD. A.M.F. 1932.

The Preparatory School

"Playing from the start," though an obvious Rigger maxim, is becoming a growing necessity with us, as we frequently have to face heavy opponents. The tackling and handling was good in the first match, played at Bramcote in the heavy rain, and on the whole it remained so till the end of term. Nearly every game had the interest of a keen struggle, at least until half-time. Our forwards, though slow in breaking up, worked hard and were not selfish. The backs learnt to combine, and even to cut through at times, in a most satisfactory way.

* * *

THE following played for the 2nd XV:—

T. H. Hornyold, B. B. Howard, R. E. de Blaby, M. J. Hodsman, C. R. A. D. Forbes, A. P. P. Meldon, J. H. Nihill, A. P. Cumming, J. H. Barry, G. C. D. Green, J. M. S. Ciechanowski, B. McSwiney, I. B. Hankey, J. M. Gillow, D. J. M. Carvill, J. F. C. Vidal.

* * *

WE thank Dom Sebastian Lambert for the retreat he gave on Good Friday.

* * *

FATHER ABBOT said Mass and preached for us on the morning of March 3rd, the feast of our Patron, St Aelred. A cold and misty, though not unpleasant, day did not deter us from having our usual expedition to Rievaulx Abbey and a drive round by the White Horse for the traditional name-carving in the turf.

* * *

OUR gratitude is due to Dom Stephen and Dom John for a spirited performance of "Old Victorian Songs," which they produced at the East end of the Long Gallery, with lighting effects.

The facial expressions of some of the audience testified our appreciation of it all! We hope this is the first of many such performances.

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FATHER ABBOT kindly presided at the Concert on the last day of term. The programme was as follows :—

1. PIANO SOLO, "The Flute" *Nicholls*
F. J. JEFFERSON.
2. RECITATION, "The Duckling and the Polliwogs"
PREPARATORY FORM.
3. SONG, "St Patrick was a gentleman"
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY.
4. EXTRACT FROM 'KING HENRY IV.'

<i>Sir John Falstaff</i>	. . . C. R. A. D. FORBES
<i>Justice Shallow</i>	. . . R. E. DE BLAEBY
<i>Ralph Mouldy</i>	. . . W. D. McKECHNIE
<i>Simon Shadow</i>	. . . E. A. U. SMITH
<i>Thomas Wart</i>	. . . A. GOODEN-CHISHOLM
<i>Francis Feeble</i>	. . . G. P. GALLWEY
<i>Peter Bullealf</i>	. . . R. LAMBERT
5. PIANO SOLO, "Sur la Glace" *Crawford*
J. P. J. BEVAN.
6. RECITATION, "The greedy Boy"
FIRST FORM.
7. SONG, "The Grand Old Duke of York"
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY.
8. PIANO SOLO, "In Castle Halls" *Barth*
B. H. DEES.
9. FRENCH SPEECH, "Une Mauvaise Farce" *Jean Passy*

<i>Le maître d'hôtel</i>	. . . F. J. JEFFERSON
<i>Les trois bergers</i>	. . . B. B. HOWARD
	. . . P. A. M. BUDDLE
	. . . J. A. M. MANSSEL-PLYDELL
10. RECITATION, "The Squire" *A. P. Herbert*
T. H. HORNOLD, J. M. HOWE, A. H. F. COCHRANE.
11. SONGS (i) "The Leather Bottel"
(ii) "Benjamin Bowmaneer"
SECOND FORM.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

* * *

At the end Father Abbot presented J. M. Howe with the Shooting Cup.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

We have three marriages to record, with our congratulations and good wishes :

Philip Kelly, to Miss Mary Haslewood Porter, at St Monica's, Palmer's Green, on April 9th.

Henry Hammond, to Miss Consuelo Ferreyros, in Miraflores, on April 10th.

Wilfrid Bagshawe, to Miss Mary Frideswide Robertson, at the Brompton Oratory, on July 9th.

* * *

FATHER ROBERT MCGUINNESS, who is now in charge of a parish in Calgary, Alberta, has been occupied in drawing plans for churches in the diocese, and has been asked by the Bishop of Lourdes to provide the designs for a new church to be built at Lourdes.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS and good wishes to Bernard Burge, who has had the distinction of being sent to succeed in his magistracy Mr Douglas, recently murdered at Midnapore.

* * *

A. J. DANVERS writes asking us to make known his change of regiment (and station) to Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, 11th F.F., Rawalpindi.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Ralph Scrope on passing the second and final part of the examination of the Land Agents' Society.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS also to all of the following in their varying degrees of achievement :

OXFORD. M. Anne took a Third in Classical Honour Moderations.

Michael Foley has had a "show" of pictures and drawings, by the kindness of the Rev. Adam Fox, in the rooms of the latter at Magdalen.

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P. Stirling has been elected Treasurer of the Newman Society.

F. E. Burge has been given his Authentics Cap.

The Master of Lovat has been riding in Point to Points, of which he won that connected with his own college (Magdalen).

H. A. M. Lyons (Ch. Ch.), B. Kevill (Worcester), F. E. Burge and J. M. Foley (Magdalen) were all playing in the Rugby "Cuppers."

Of C. F. Lyons we have nothing to record—presumably on account of his appendicitis. We are glad to hear of his rapid recovery.

The dresses for the Christ Church production of Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" were designed by A. Colquhoun.

CAMBRIDGE. J. G. Freeman took a Second in Part I of the Law Tripos, as also did P. French-Davis in History.

J. W. Buxton took a Third in Part I of the Economics Tripos. We hear that he is on the Committee of the Liberal Club, and is speaking at the Union with some frequency.

J. W. Ward is Treasurer of the Fisher Society.

K. Sinclair-Loutit rowed in Trinity IV in the Mays.

T. P. McKevey has been playing cricket for Christ's and distinguishing himself also at golf.

P. French-Davis and R. Cave have been playing for Trinity 2nd (Cricket).

William Stirling has made memorable his Mastership of the Trinity Foot Beagles by killing an unprecedented number of hares.

* * *

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS. The customary match between the Old Amplefordians and the School XV concluded their fixtures for the season. The School won quite an interesting game by the small margin of four points, the final score being nine points to five. It was interesting, not because the standard of play was high, for that was almost beyond the realm of possibility in such a strong wind and driving rain, which lasted during the greater part of the game, but because the side chosen to represent the School was picked with a view to giving experience to next year's probable XV.

Old Boys' News

Playing into the wind, the School soon forced their opponents down into their own twenty-five, but from this position they failed to make use of the advantage thus obtained. This was partly due to the fact that the eight forwards, who were packing lower and tighter than their heavier opponents, seemed to forget that they must go on pushing after the ball had been hooked by Leach, and partly due to the slowness with which the ball was passed out to Waddilove from the base of the scrum. In consequence the pivot of the back division had little chance of making any openings for the centres; or if the ball reached them, then at once they found themselves smothered by Rooke-Ley or Burge, who had plenty of time to come up. By dint of several accurate kicks on the part of Barton the Old Boys were soon back into the School half, and after a series of well-timed passes the ball reached Rooke-Ley, who found little difficulty in running round Campbell to open the scoring. Rowan added the extra two points. Undaunted by this early reverse the School now settled down to play like a regular XV and after several profitable forward rushes, in which Leach and Monteith were prominent, a penalty kick was awarded to the School and Carroll kicked a good goal against the strong wind. The visiting team then returned to the attack and, after Burge had brushed several attempts at opposition aside, the ball went out to Chisholm on the left wing, who made a good attempt to kick across, though to the onlookers the trajectory of the ball gave the appearance of a mistimed kick. The ball, however, was neatly gathered by Barton, who, finding himself hemmed in on all sides and with no one to pass to, just failed to drop a goal from twenty yards out, the ball rebounding from the cross-bar. Soon after this the whistle blew for half-time with only two points between the scores.

On changing over the School were to play with the wind in their favour, so that we expected to see them win the game by a substantial margin; yet the final result and trend of the play showed that the Old Boys held quite a different opinion. Doubtless the School XV played very much better football, thereby overcoming the adverse conditions, but only on two occasions was the sound defence of the Old

The Ampleforth Journal

Boys overcome by the strong running of both the right and left wing three-quarters. Time after time did the School forwards break away with the ball at their feet, Leach, James and Ryan being the most prominent; but E. Kevill, who had been playing a good game for the Old Boys at scrum-half, and Tucker, the full-back, never allowed the rushes to become irresistible.

Shortly after the resumption of play Roche got the ball out to Waddilove, who set the three-quarters going, and the ball went out to Kendall, who set off at full speed for the line. Forced into touch by the full-back, he just managed to keep the ball in play by passing inside to Lovell, who was backing up well, but nothing further came of the movement. A little later the ball again reached Kendall, and this time he had little difficulty in increasing the score by falling over the line near the corner flag. At scrum-half, Roche was getting his passes out to Waddilove, but nearly always they were just too slow to give him a fair chance of breaking away. If only he would make full use of his arms and body, instead of depending upon the strength of his wrists and forearms, he would soon learn to give a much more accurate pass and be able to throw out a decidedly longer ball.

With play still in the Old Boys' half, Waddilove punted into the full-back's hands, and Tucker from a good mark relieved the pressure by kicking into touch well up the field. This was the last time that the visiting team were in the School half, for from that moment till the whistle blew for 'no-side,' the School forwards and backs were continually bombarding their opponents' line. Lovell, with only the full back between him and the line, should have made straight for the corner flag, but instead he hesitated and then tried to give Kendall a scoring pass, which went astray. Then from a scrum on the right the ball went quickly over to Feilding who ran with determination and judgment, handing off Cave; but Tucker was in the right position to prevent further progress. Finally another excellent run by the same player, who again made full use of his speed, ended in his scoring a fine try, which Carroll had bad luck in not converting. The final score was therefore Ampleforth 9 points; Old Amplefordians 5 points.

Old Boys' News

Considering the greasy state of the ball, the handling by both sides was worthy of much praise; and if the younger members of the School XV improve as much as one can expect of them during the next six months, then those in charge of the games need have little fear as to the possibilities of the side to be brought up against rival XV's next October.

Old Amplefordians: J. C. Tucker; R. Chisholm, P. Rooke-Ley, F. Burge, R. Cave; E. Kevill, R. Barton; H. Lyons, M. Foley, R. Rowan, B. Kevill, J. Horn, N. Horn, J. Croft, P. Bretherton.

Ampleforth: W. Campbell; D. Kendall, S. Lovell, B. Carroll, B. Feilding; T. Roche, J. Waddilove; R. Monteith, A. James, C. Maxwell-Stuart, L. Leach, J. Rochford, G. Moberly, J. Ryan, D. MacDonnell.

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THE Old Amplefordians' R.F.C. had the worst season of its chequered career last winter. Of the matches on its fixture-card none was won, though a local Oxford Old Amplefordian team did manage to defeat an Oxford Old Cliftonian side. This was in spite of an enormous amount of time and energy expended by its secretary, C. F. Lyons, and by some other helpers.

By Christmas the committee were worried and an informal meeting of some of the members was held at the Public Schools' Club in January. The matter was discussed fully, and three reasons were given for the apparent lack of success. First it was held that there were too many fixtures for the number of players in and around London. It was decided to reduce the number of fixtures. Secondly, it was thought to be an expensive business for members, especially for those who had only recently left the School. This reinforced the feeling for reducing fixtures; but also the secretary was asked to try and arrange for persons with cars to take other players from their district to the games. The third reason was a distressing one to hear. It was that some of the younger Old Boys lacked interest in the Club, and for that reason did not only not play but did not even answer invitations to play. If this is the real

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root of the trouble, then the Club might as well cease. But it was felt by those present that although this was true in some cases they declined to believe it of the majority, and that the Club should make further efforts. The secretary was instructed to circularise the members before next season with an appeal for more interest and help—both moral and active. These resolutions with some others were put to the General Meeting of the Club at Ampleforth at Easter and were passed. At the same General Meeting the following officials were elected: Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Lyons, Eachways, Ropley, Hants; Captain, B. J. Collins; Vice-Captain, R. R. Rowan.

Of those who played last season we have received the following names: J. C. Tucker, R. H. Wild, P. E. Hodge, C. F. Lyons, F. E. Burge, T. M. Robinson, P. Rooke-Ley, M. C. Waddilove, R. Lyon-Lee, E. N. Prescott, J. M. Kelly, P. Ainscough, B. J. Collins, R. R. Rowan, M. J. Foley, K. Greenlees, I. S. Nevill, W. Bagshawe, P. E. de Guingand, P. J. de Guingand, N. J. de Guingand, J. C. Mee-Power, P. Dudley Taylor, B. Kevill.

The results last season were:—

Douai	lost	6—8
Old Edmundians	lost	3—8
Old Oratorians	lost	6—30
Beaumont Union	lost	6—18
Stonyhurst Old Boys	lost	3—30
Ampleforth College	lost	5—9

The secretary would be pleased to hear from any Old Boys who wish to play next season but have not played yet. It may be well to point out that all matches take place on Sundays. The secretary would also like to hear from players with cars who are willing to help with the transport of less fortunate members.

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