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## VOLUME XXXVIII

### AUTUMN NUMBER

BIRKENHEAD AND THE FIGHTING FIFTIES By Michael O'Mahony	page 1
FROM A SPANISH SONNET By Dom Benedict McLaughlin	11
DUBLIN IN CONGRESS WEEK By William Murphy	12
MASS AT RIEVAULX By Wilfred Childe	18
NOTES	19
NOTICES OF BOOKS	28
SCHOOL NOTES	32
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	38
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	40
OLD BOYS' NEWS	45
CRICKET	48
SWIMMING	57
LAWN-TENNIS	59
RUGBY FOOTBALL	60
THE BEAGLES	75
OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	76
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	78

### SPRING NUMBER

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE BENEDICTINE MEDAL By Dom Justin McCann	83
BERNARDUS DOCTOR MELLIFLUUS	95
SANTO DOMINGO DE SILOS By Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	96

NOTES	page 103
NOTICES OF BOOKS	107
SCHOOL NOTES	115
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	121
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	126
OLD BOYS' NEWS	128
RUGBY FOOTBALL	130
BOXING	146
THE BEAGLES	147
OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	148

#### SUMMER NUMBER

THE LATER HISTORY OF THE BENEDICTINE MEDAL By Dom Justin McCann	149
PAUL CLAUDEL By the Rev John O'Connor	159
OVER THE CANADIAN ROCKIES IN A FORD By Basil Rabnett	169
NOTES	178
NOTICES OF BOOKS	179
SCHOOL NOTES	185
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	202
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	204
OLD BOYS' NEWS	207
RUGBY FOOTBALL	208
CRICKET	211
THE BEAGLES	227
BOXING	228
OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	229
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	231



## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XXXVIII

December 1932

Part I

### BIRKENHEAD AND THE FIGHTING FIFTIES

"Faith of our Fathers, we will love  
Both friend and foe in all our strife."

I STOOD in St Werburgh's, Birkenhead, a few evenings ago, and heard a packed congregation rolling out the familiar hymn with a fervour which almost lent power to a poverty-stricken tune. As I listened I could not help thinking of what a difficult proposition the Christianity of the above lines would have presented to the greatly-tried men and women who worshipped in that venerable church not many years ago. For in the wave of hatred which swept over England on the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in 1850, St Werburgh's was the very storm-centre of more than one lurid episode in the history of the Cheshire town.

The phrase "Papal Aggression" may seem so much musty verbiage to present-day readers, but it was a term of fierce import in that era of rioting.

"A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether" was the slogan raised throughout the kingdom as Cardinal Wiseman approached England from Rome, after the issue of his first Pastoral. It was thundered from pulpit and platform, broadcast by the Press, placarded on every hoarding, nightly cheered in the theatres, and its plain interpretation, "Have at the Papists!" was in hundreds of cases acted on with a cruelty which was as shameful as it was deliberate.

No one will ever know of all that was endured by persecuted Catholics in that year and those immediately succeeding it. Driven from workshop, mill and factory, even from newspaper pitches and humble stalls in the streets, workless groups of



homeless, penniless wanderers drifted daily from town to town along the roads of the industrial areas of the north, to be chased like beasts of prey as soon as their religion was discovered. Poor Ishmaels, worn out by fatigue and hunger, many of them died by the wayside sooner than face the suffering which they knew awaited them in the workhouse. Day by day the rising tide of bigotry gathered fresh force, and nowhere did it break in scenes of wilder anger than in Birkenhead.

What had now become a Protestant blood-lust was openly manifested in a marked manner in several Cheshire towns, particularly at Stalybridge, where the venerable Father Frith once saved his life by hiding in a belfry, as well as at Macclesfield, Northwich, and Stockport. In town after town every meeting held in support of Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was followed by frightful rioting, and when in the November of that year the Birkenhead magistrates, yielding to popular clamour, announced a meeting for the denunciation of "Popery in England," local lovers of order grew apprehensive.

A public protest not only against the meeting, but against the manner of its calling, was made by the Conservative member for the borough; but his prudent counsels were ignored.

Fierce excitement prevailed. The "Strong Pull" slogan was changed for the newer one; "Pull down St Werburgh's!" Night by night as dusk fell on the vast excavations for the new docks then being constructed, relays of stalwart Irish navvies silently made their way to the humble church in Grange Road, to stand in massed guard round its walls and await emergencies.

To ensure that the great meeting should make definite history it was arranged that no less a magnate than Sir Edward Cust, Colonel of the Cheshire Yeomanry, should take the chair. The great man, who lived in baronial state at Leasowe Castle on the banks of the Mersey, some five miles away, graciously consented to preside, and on the afternoon of what was to be a day of history, preceded by outriders and trumpeters, rode into the town with the air of a devastating conqueror taking a surrendered city.

That wasn't how he left it!

## II

The place of assembly was the Town Hall, and led by two leading laymen, Mr Bretherton, a solicitor, and Captain Brown, a very popular public man, the Catholics decided to attend it and utter a protest, a course successfully adopted at a similar meeting in Liverpool. They went forward in a body, but on reaching the doors of the building they were told that none but ratepayers would be admitted. Astonished at this they immediately hurried to their homes to secure receipts for the rates and taxes paid by them, and returning separately they were struck down by the batons of the police drawn up in front of the doors of the Town Hall.

Father Browne, of St Werburgh's, hearing of what had happened, hurried from the Presbytery and even while yells of "Pull down St Werburgh's!" and "Finish the Mass-house!" resounded from the crowds inside the hall, succeeded in getting many of his maimed and bleeding flock off the streets. He did not get them all away. A mass of sullen, silent men remained standing on one side of the Square, and facing them a phalanx of police on the other.

The angry shouts inside the hall still continued, but outside there was silence; a hush had almost fallen on the open space when an incident occurred which made sinister history. A Catholic tradesman, apparently unaware of what had been happening, approached the Town Hall, when he was struck down, kicked and trampled on by Inspector Birney.

This was the last straw. In a flash the Square was the scene of a wild human conflict, with the result that in less than ten minutes the police were overwhelmed, the Town Hall was gutted, those who composed the meeting were flying in terror through the surrounding streets, while the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr Jackson, running down Market Street and seeing Father Browne hurrying back, was heard shouting "Appease them, Mister Browne, for God's sake appease them! You alone can save our lives."

Father Browne saved many lives that night and was the last to leave the Square when the moon looked down on a

battle-wrecked Town Hall. The conveners of the meeting, like the multitudes they had called together, had all disappeared. Not a magistrate could be found, not even Sir Edward Cust. When amidst the battering down of gates and shattering of glass the police were rendered *hors de combat*, the cry was raised, "Where is the Riot Act? Who'll read the Riot Act? Where is Sir Edward Cust?" But that cry brought no answer. When the clash of battle ceased Sir Edward was found trembling under a table in the darkest cellar of the shattered building.

Before the eventful day closed, a committee of Catholics met and published an address to their fellow-townsmen detailing the whole circumstances and adducing facts to prove that the cause and incentives did not originate with them. There was, of course, the inevitable aftermath of wholesale arrests, and the county jails were full. The trial at the Chester Assizes however ended dramatically. Not only was it proved in a brilliant legal defence of the prisoners, arranged for by the generosity of the Earl of Shrewsbury, that the Catholics were not the aggressors, but after severe censure from the Judge several of the police were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

This decision of an English judge and jury brought no peace to the distracted town. Resentment at the treatment meted out to Inspector Birney and his baton-men was rife among the Protestant public. An agitation for their release was launched, the hidden wheels of Masonry were set in motion and in a few weeks the culprits were unconditionally set at liberty.

In celebration of this event not only were public rejoicings organised, but a notorious anti-Catholic lecturer was invited to the town to deliver a series of fulminations against the errors of Popery. The orator had a great reception on his arrival, a bannered host with martial music conducted him to the first platform for the inauguration of the crusade; but never had a scene of popular enthusiasm a more memorable anti-climax. The lecturer commenced his address by uttering a blasphemy against the Blessed Virgin and in the middle of a sentence fell down dead in the presence of thousands of people.

The vast crowds fell away in dismayed silence, and the fact that such a visitation took place almost at the gate of St Werburgh's seemed for a time at least to have shocked Birkenhead into tranquillity.

The fires of bigotry, however, still smouldered, and a period of what must have been to some zealots one of secure dullness suddenly came to an end. The town awoke one morning in October, 1862, to find its hoardings, mainly around St Werburgh's, covered by huge orange-coloured posters announcing that at a local Protestant hall a debate would take place on the question "Is Garibaldi a Patriot?" One would have to be living in those days to appreciate the indignation this caused even among the most illiterate Catholics, daily shocked by the recital of blasphemies and sacrilegious robberies associated with the name of Garibaldi. Still the debate would no doubt have taken place in an orderly manner, but for the methods of advertisement. Handbills of a most offensive type were thrust into Catholic houses, with the result that on the night of the debate the hall was surrounded by a crowd of Irish labourers who by continuous uproar prevented the delivery of a single speech. Riots followed, and to make matters worse a Protestant clergyman, the Rev Joseph Baylee, M.A., Principal of St Aidan's College, created wild excitement by stating that he heard Canon Chapman of St Werburgh's cheering the labourers in their attack on the meeting-place. This serious accusation aroused hot passions on both sides of the Mersey. So fierce was the indignation among the Birkenhead Catholics—Canon Chapman at the time of the meeting was fifty miles away—that a wild menace came from the Irish quarter, to the effect that if the statement was not withdrawn every Irishman in Birkenhead would set fire to his own house and burn the town.

How much of this menace was rhetoric I am unable to say; but during the consternation caused by seeing the town darkened by clouds of smoke rising from the chimneys of Watson Street and the crowded areas around it, Mr Baylee's son came forward and admitted that he had called at St Werburgh's Presbytery

and, learning that Canon Chapman was out of town, had begged Father Brundritt's aid to disperse the crowd, which Father Brundritt did in a most successful manner. This explanation did not stop the rioting. Looting of the Catholic houses had become a nightly pastime, and when "Pull down St Werburgh's!" was a command likely to be obeyed, two hundred men of the Forty-Ninth Regiment were brought into Birkenhead and one thousand special constables were sworn in to preserve order.

The high sense of civic duty which animated the amateur policemen may be gauged from their behaviour on the parade ground, where they groaned for Pius the Ninth and cheered for Garibaldi. A pitched battle was fought in the streets, blood flowed in streams, the special constables were put to flight, and but for the military Birkenhead would have had occasion long to remember Garibaldi.

### III

The building of the docks, which are of their kind one of the wonders of the world of engineering, had a great deal to do with the lessening of bigotry on Merseyside. The lifting of the ban "No Irish need apply" meant much to a floating population of unskilled workers, and it is to vigorous and poorly paid Irish labour that both Liverpool and Birkenhead owe the foundation of their greatness. Charity prevailed, if it did not abound. As commerce increased hopeful people thought intolerance was disappearing, when all at once it broke out again. Flinging aside the last remnants of shame it stood revealed in an aspect of peculiar cruelty, and a defiant minority again rose to meet it.

The new borough cemetery on Flaybrick Hill was on the eve of being opened, the fine enclosure was laid out and planted. Handsome Gothic mortuary chapels, erected for the various shades of Protestantism, rose as landmarks above the town, when there was proclaimed the declaration that no Catholic chapel would be built, as no Catholic dead would ever be admitted through its gates. Catholic toil had helped to till it,

Catholic ratepayers would be taxed for its upkeep, but while the bodies of the apostate and the heathen were to be treated with respect, no place was to be reserved for Papists.

Prudent people advised the authorities that their high-handed attitude was wrong; Catholics had become too numerous to be so ill-treated. But they were hooted off the stage by the ruling faction, led by the Laird family, then of commanding influence in the town.

Feeling rose to fever height, and became intensified when it was announced that a poll would be taken on the matter and the decision left to the burgesses as to whether the Catholics were to be given the right of burial or not. The hours of polling were to close at four o'clock in the afternoon.

This bitter parody of justice was worthy of its authors; but the minority, which might now be forgiven for accepting defeat, resolved to stand to its guns and poll to the last man.

The polling day arrived and by midday every Catholic had voted. Even the blind and sick had been carried through the streets to make their last feeble protest against inhumanity; but by two o'clock as the battalions of workmen filed out of Laird's shipyards with triumphant jeers to record their religious hatred, it was felt that the weakest had gone to the wall. The Catholics were overwhelmingly out-numbered.

Having polled their last man they stood in groups round Market Street and Hamilton Square to await defeat, when, as the close of the poll drew near, a wild rumour reached the presiding officers that the army of navvies employed at the Great Float and the Poulton brickfields had left their work and retaining sledges, picks and shovels were marching on the town. The rumour was right.

As dusk fell on the Wallasey marshes there moved across them a band of sullen men, gathering strength as it came, and presenting as it crossed bridge by bridge a truly formidable appearance. As it steadily advanced towards the town there was seen hurrying forth to meet it the venerable form of Canon Chapman, of St Werburgh's, and before the head of the sinister procession had reached the middle of the last

bridge he had raised up his hands and implored the leaders to give him a hearing. A halt was called, and in the winsome way which was one of his gifts he entreated them to lay down their arms while they listened to him. Those nearest him reluctantly complied, and when the weapons were heaped up in the middle of the footway they made a pile on to which he clambered and from which he addressed the crowd. Few preachers ever spoke from a stranger pulpit.

"'Tis no use, Father, we'll not turn back!" said one frowning giant, still grasping his shovel. "We're working like horses for sixteen shillings a week and by their vote to-day they tell us that when we're dead we'll be treated like dogs. We'll not stand it!" and the hoarse roar of defiance which burst from the multitude showed the priest the difficulty of his task.

"'Tis to vote we want, your Reverence," came the ingratiating voice of a gigantic figure armed with a crowbar, "only just nothin' else in the world only to vote," and the Celtic strategist tried to elude the priest's eye and cross the bridge behind his back.

"Vote? You have no vote," said Father Chapman thoughtlessly, knowing to his regret the homeless condition of the wandering poor sheep of the flock around him. He could not have said a worse thing.

"No, but we have courage!" said an angry voice, and with the yell which followed it came a surge which almost swept the Canon from his position.

Pleading, imploring, coaxing, commanding, in his efforts to avert the inevitable bloodshed which would follow the arrival of the procession in the town, he still restrained them; and when they had almost broken through his hands and wildly regained their weapons, news came which caused tears of relief to flow down the face of the priest, and to send back the cohorts of angry men, not a few of them bitterly disappointed, the way they came.

The authorities had withdrawn their opposition to the Catholic claims, and a portion of Flaybrick Hill cemetery was to be handed over to the Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury for

consecration. This ceremony duly took place, but before it did so the Protestant Bishop of Chester arrived one day to dedicate the portion of the cemetery reserved for the Established Church. As old Dr Jacobson entered the gates he was mildly surprised to see a strong line of Irish labourers standing shoulder to shoulder along a certain portion of the ground. On his asking the reason, he was told that they were guarding the plot reserved for Catholics and would see to it that no rites but their own should ever take place there. It was a pathetic illustration of the absence of any reliance on public promises at the time.

Except that enduring relic of Benedictine skill, the crypt of its once famous Priory of Our Lady and St James, whose unbroken beauty would redeem Birkenhead from the commonplace, no building in the town stands more firmly on its foundations than plain-faced St Werburgh's. Notwithstanding many threats of destruction it still stands square to every wind that blows.

When built by Father Pratt in 1835 on the shores of a desolate-looking pond outside the town, it was so far removed from a congregation of thirty Catholics that it was known as Pratt's Folly. To-day it is Birkenhead's best known and most central place of worship, whose leafy enclosure offers an oasis to weary feet, while its high Calvary rising above the busiest street in the borough is a striking witness of the return of the Faith. The fruitful mother of a dozen churches in the district, it may be said of St Werburgh's that her children rise up and call her blessed, while her name is familiarly interwoven into the everyday speech of a progressive community.

Whenever memories of the days of tumult are recalled by a passing generation two names still stand out with deserved prominence in local annals, those of Captain Brown and Sir Edward Cust—one for courage, the other for cowardice. It was some time before Cust appeared in public after his disappearance from the abortive meeting at the Town Hall; and on his taking his seat on the magistrates' bench at Birkenhead in the following spring he was given something more definite than a chilling reception by his fellow justices. He

had no sooner reached the rostrum than a milliner's cardboard box was handed up to him which, on being opened, revealed a white feather and a crinoline ! English contempt for a coward was never more emphatically expressed.

Because of his wise leadership as well as powerful influence for restraint, the name of John Brown is still spoken of with sincere respect by the general masses of the people. This worthy man was the grandfather of the well-known Redemptorist preacher, Father George Nicholson.

Times are truly changed in Birkenhead since the days of the "fighting fifties." Increasing Catholic congregations worship in peace and in churches too small to hold them ; indeed, no more telling sign of tolerance need be instanced than to chronicle the fact that in the voluntary labour by which the recently-opened church of the Holy Cross was built, an intelligent and vigorous share in the toil was taken by the Protestant neighbours and fellow-workers of the Catholic builders.

MICHAEL O'MAHONY.

## FROM A SPANISH SONNET

What moveth me to love Thee, O my God ?  
No, not the heaven Thou hast promised me ;  
Nor is it hell, so dreaded, that doth move me  
To cease, for sake of that, to do Thee wrong.

Thyself dost move me, Lord. It moveth me  
To see Thee nailed upon that cross, and scorned ;  
It moveth me to see Thy scourged body ;  
Thy buffeting doth move me, and Thy death.

Thou movest me in such wise to Thy love,  
That, though there were no heaven, yet would I love Thee,  
And, though there were no hell, yet would I fear Thee.

Thou needst not give me aught to make me love Thee ;  
For, though I hoped not all I hope for now,  
Yet would I love Thee as I love Thee now.

J. B. McL.

## CONGRESS WEEK IN DUBLIN

[The JOURNAL owes this account to a boy who happened to be at home from school at the time.—ED. A.J.]

ONE week previous to the Eucharistic Congress, Dublin was just the usual Dublin. People went in to their business in the city as usual, and the traffic was just as it has ever been. If one had been told then for the first time that this city was to be the centre of the world in the subsequent week, one would not have believed a word of what was said.

About the middle of that week decorations began to appear in various places. The first people to put up their decorations were the poor people, the people in the back streets of Dublin, whom one would have least expected to have decorations. These poor people had their houses most beautifully decorated with papal flags and official congress flags, and bunting flew in long streams from house to house along the little side lanes. These flags were as large and as good in quality as those purchased by the richest Catholics in Dublin. The flags were by no means cheap, and these poor people must have saved their last penny to expound their faith. They did it with a wholeheartedness which only a fervent Catholic of their class could possibly do. One might really say that Dublin suddenly awoke as if from a slumber, and in twenty-four hours the city was a city of piety and gaiety.

On the Monday of Congress Week Dublin was a buzz of life. People of all nations could be seen walking up and down the principal streets. There were Russians, Americans, Australians, Hungarians—members of every nation in the world present. A great stream of cars and pedestrians wended its way towards Kingstown, the gateway of Ireland to the Eucharistic Congress at Dublin. The cause of this flood of people at Kingstown was the fact that the Papal Legate, who was to preside at the Congress, was due to arrive at 3.15 that afternoon. At about two o'clock in the afternoon Kingstown was a mass of people. Catholics, Protestants and all other religions alike had come to

pay homage to the Emissary of the Holy Father. All the Catholic schools were let out for the occasion, and all the children were wearing veils and sashes and carrying papal flags.

At about 2.30 a large White Star liner steamed by the bay; this was the *Doric*, bearing many pilgrims to Dublin for the Congress. At three o'clock the S.S. *Cambria*, bearing His Eminence Cardinal Lauri, the Papal Legate, was sighted on the horizon. The ship was met by eight Free State aeroplanes, which flew over the ship in the form of a cross. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the end of the pier as the ship proceeded towards Kingstown harbour. The people along the sea-front had already begun to cheer wildly and wave their flags in the air; and as the boat entered the mouth of the harbour, all the ships which were anchored there blew their sirens in salutation to Cardinal Lauri. On the end of the jetty where the boat was to dock, a large banner was stretched across bearing the word "Salve." As the boat came closer a figure in red could be seen standing on the fore-deck; this was the Papal Legate. He was smiling and waving his hand at the people collected on the shore.

As the boat drew alongside the quay His Eminence blessed Ireland with the Papal benediction. He was met by the Archbishop of Dublin and the President of the Free State. Also present were many members of the Dail, and many prominent citizens. His Eminence was accompanied from Folkestone to Dublin by the Right Reverend Monsignor Walsh, who was sent on behalf of the Archbishop of Dublin. Monsignor Walsh, it may be mentioned, has visited Ampleforth.

When the party went ashore a guard of honour presented arms and saluted His Eminence. Another, mounted and in St Patrick's blue uniform, surrounded the car which bore the Legate on his journey to the City of Dublin. He received a great ovation all along the route to the city gates (or rather a replica of the old city gates which had been erected for the occasion). At this point an address was presented to His Eminence by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Alfred Byrne. All the sheriffs and important members of the city council were present at this

address. After this reception, as the party proceeded towards the city, a rather touching scene was witnessed by the many people who were present. The Archbishop of Dublin, who was seated beside the Legate and was pointing out various objects of interest on the route, indicated the Blind Asylum to His Eminence. The Legate stopped the car and, standing up, bestowed the Papal blessing on the inmates of the Asylum, who were sitting along the walls listening to the spectacle. When the nuns in charge of them told them that they had been specially blessed by the Papal Legate, they dropped to their knees in prayer and salutation.

The procession then went on into the city amid great cheering from the people who lined each side of the road. On arrival at the Pro-Cathedral in Dublin, the Legate was received by Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and the clergy of many nations. This was a most impressive ceremony.

On the Tuesday afternoon a garden party was held by the Archbishop of Dublin in honour of the Legate. This took place at Blackrock College, which is about four miles outside the city. There are very spacious grounds there, but notwithstanding this fact it was a task to accommodate the twenty thousand people who were present. His Eminence the Cardinal Legate, accompanied by the Archbishop of Dublin, arrived at four o'clock, and was met by the President of the College, who escorted him into the College where he was received by many Church dignitaries. Shortly after his arrival the Cardinal Legate walked out to the balcony overlooking the grounds, and for some minutes surveyed the scene below, obviously delighted by its animation and grandeur, and receiving great applause from the mass of people below. He then bestowed his blessing on the gathered thousands, who all knelt to receive it. Every class and profession in the country was represented, as the garden party was open to anyone who wished to go. It was democratic and representative to the last degree, a gathering worthy of the Eucharistic Congress and of Ireland.

On Tuesday evening a state reception was held in Dublin Castle, a historical old building. The reception was held in the





THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE CONGRESS IN THE PRO-CATHEDRAL

gorgeous St Patrick's Hall, which has been completely renovated and restored to its original character. The reception began at 9 p.m., and shortly afterwards Cardinal Lauri arrived, and was received by President De Valera and escorted to St Patrick's Hall, where many of the guests had assembled. His Eminence was given a royal welcome. The guests cheered for several minutes, and the Papal Hymn was played. The Legate was then escorted to a dais, and afterwards the main body of the guests, who were assembled in other rooms, filed past His Eminence, bowing as they did so. There were fully four thousand guests there, and their presentation occupied a couple of hours.

The official opening of the Eucharistic Congress took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Pro-Cathedral. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated with hanging baskets of flowers. Papal banners hung from the galleries on each side of the nave, and the Congress banner from the organ gallery. There were microphones in front of the Legate's throne, on the pulpit and on the organ gallery. At 3.20 p.m. the Cardinal Legate entered the Cathedral and took his place, and the Papal letter was read by Monsignor Walsh. The ceremony proceeded with great splendour.

At midnight on Wednesday the holy sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated in all the churches of the Archdiocese of Dublin. Every single church was packed to overflowing and crowds of people suffered bitter disappointment; people who had come from the ends of the earth were left standing in the road outside the churches because there was no room for them inside.

At the particular Mass at which I attended, the parish priest had obtained special permission to say Mass for the overflow in his garden. In that garden, shortly after it was made public that Mass would take place there, there were fully three thousand people present. We had the honour of having Father Abbot and Father Laurence in our party at the Mass.

Despite the fact that thousands of people were attending the Exposition and Midnight Mass, the streets of Dublin were very crowded, and it was quite impossible to walk with any comfort



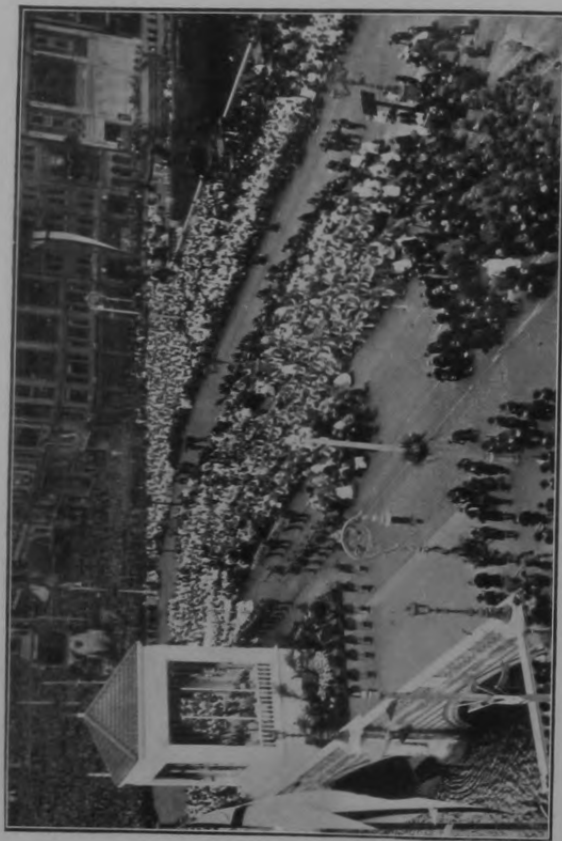
or speed in the main thoroughfares. The traffic was unprecedented, and there were long lines of cars from one side of the city to the other. The city was a bowl of light; there were large floodlights on practically every important building. The crowds were excellently behaved, and simply sauntered around looking at the flood-lighting. There was also wonderful sky-writing, done with special lamps, which were reflected on the clouds. The three words, ADORAMUS: LAUDAMUS: GLORIFICAMUS, could be seen on the clouds until the early hours of the morning.

On Thursday morning Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral, and was attended by the prelates and representatives of many nations. Later in the day various Sectional Meetings took place all over the city. An English-speaking meeting was held in the Mansion House and was presided over by Archbishop MacDonald. That night there was a meeting for men in the Phoenix Park. There were two hundred and fifty thousand men present. His Eminence the Papal Legate spoke and gave Benediction.

On Friday there was Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, and a Women's Meeting in the evening at the Phoenix Park.

On Saturday morning there was Pontifical Mass for children about mid-day. The scene in the Phoenix Park during this ceremony was very beautiful, thousands of children kneeling in fervent prayer before the gorgeous High Altar. The day had come when they were to realise their most far off dreams. They sang the hymns in perfect tune and time, and with such faultless pronunciation that every word could be clearly followed. Seldom in the history of Dublin has such enthusiasm been witnessed. The children cheered themselves hoarse when the Cardinal Legate drove round amongst them.

On the closing day, the Sunday, the most unforgettable scenes of the whole week occurred. Solemn Pontifical High Mass began at about 1.15 p.m. The singing of the choir was most wonderful. At the Offertory Count John McCormack sang the *Panis Angelicus*. There were over one million people present, and the stewarding and organisation was flawless. The Papal Legate in his touching address during Mass said, "Within



THE CLOSING BENEDICTION ON O'CONNELL BRIDGE

To face page 17

a few short moments, Jesus Christ, obedient to the words pronounced by the voice of His minister, will renew on this altar the miracle which was wrought by Christ so many centuries ago at the Last Supper, just before our Lord and Saviour immolated Himself for us upon the Cross." At the consecration Saint Patrick's Bell was rung, a relic fifteen hundred years old.

After the Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament to O'Connell Bridge, in which hundreds of thousands took part. At 6.30 p.m. Benediction was celebrated on the Bridge, and the crowds were spread tightly packed all over the city. And with the following words spoken by His Eminence the Legate, and three cheers for His Holiness the Pope from over a million throats, the greatest, most spectacular and most devout of Eucharistic Congresses came to an end.

"My final prayer is that the most abundant blessings descend on the clergy and people of this beautiful Isle of Saint Patrick, that God may preserve this Ireland now and in the future, as God in His mercy has done in the past, and keep it always and ever the Ireland of Saints."

WILLIAM MURPHY.

## MASS AT RIEVAULX

The swallows through the solemn arches flying ;  
Outside the blue mist on the folded woods,  
Risen from the very dead, the Faith undying  
Flowers as of old in saint-loved solitudes,  
Eight hundred years ago since to this glen  
Bernard from Clairvaux sent that company ;  
Four hundred years since evil and foolish men  
Broke down this high and shining sanctuary.  
But now beneath the canopy of Heaven  
The Lamb is mystically sacrificed.  
Now is the shame and sacrilege forgiven ;  
Returneth to His own, as ever, Christ.  
The sweet air, the soft noon, the sacring bell,  
The Christian people kneeling—all is well.

WILFRED CHILDE.

## NOTES

THE Ordinations took place this year on July 24th, when his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese conferred the Priesthood on DD. David Ogilvie Forbes, Terence Wright and Edmund Fitzsimons ; the diaconate on DD. Henry King, Columba Cary Elwes, Gerard Sitwell and Paschal Harrison ; and the sub-diaconate on DD. Paulinus Massey, Ninian Romanes and Edward Croft.

By the death of Mr. John Fishwick, which occurred in Liverpool on June 22nd last in his 77th year, Ampleforth has lost one of her oldest alumni, a son who from youth to old age was ever a credit to her, and a friend who never failed to devote his time and energies to her service. His connexion with Ampleforth began when he went to the College in 1867 with his twin brother, Robert, later Dom Athanasius, and a younger brother, James. Of any brilliant achievement in his student days there is no record, but the habits of his after life, seriousness of purpose and steady devotion to duty in all its forms, must have struck their roots in the soil of his Alma Mater. So, too, his cheerful spirit and his unfailing geniality and self-sacrifice must have marked the spring-time of his life as they did his maturer years, and not less so the solid piety and devotion to his religion which flourished and bore fruit from youth to old age.

The morning Mass at St. Anne's, Edge Hill, his parish church, for fifty years was seldom missed, while for many years he filled the post of master of ceremonies at the Sunday Mass and other functions. Successive Rectors of St. Anne's found in him a prudent and practical adviser and a ready and enthusiastic supporter of every good cause. When, with the assumption of the Abbatial dignity by the Superiors of Ampleforth, Pontifical celebrations became frequent not only at St. Anne's but at other of our Missions as far afield as Cumberland and South Wales, Mr Fishwick's guiding mind and directing hand were ever at the service of those concerned with the ceremonial.

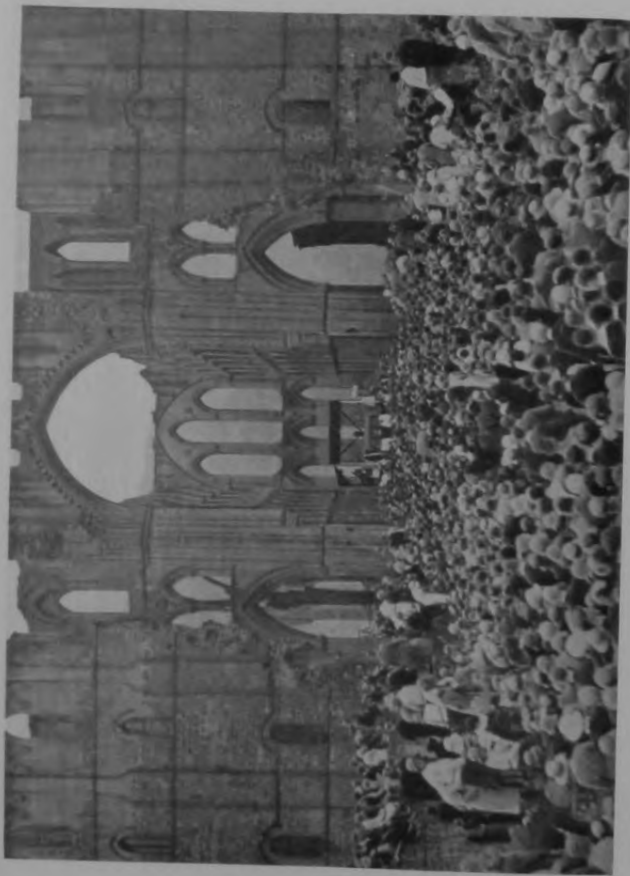
From its earliest days the Ampleforth Society, founded in

1875, met with his enthusiastic support. He was, at his death, with one of his contemporaries, Mr Bernard Chamberlain, the sole survivor of the original band to enter their names upon its lists, and he played no insignificant part in its growth and the expansion of its usefulness.

For three years, from 1893 to 1895, he acted as secretary in succession to Mr Courtenay Wray, and in 1904 he succeeded Mr Charles McCartney Swarbreck as treasurer, a post he retained till 1921 when his long years of service were recognised by his appointment as a Vice-President of the Society for life.

Another field of public service closely associated with the life and work of the Ampleforth Society, which owed its inception and much of its later development and popularity to him, was the commencement on October 7th, 1890, of the reunions in Liverpool, known first as "Ampleforth Suppers." In course of time these expanded largely under his fostering care into the series of "Ampleforth Dinners" held in Liverpool, some of which were the occasion of memorable gatherings such as the golden jubilees of Bishop Hedley, Abbot Prest and others. Here, too, the promotion of such schemes as the enlargement of the "Diary" into the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, the commencement of a fund towards the erection of the New Monastery and other similar interests of Alma Mater were either started or carried forward, while concurrently with these material gains the bonds that knit together her sons, clerical and lay, were strengthened in an atmosphere of friendly and sympathetic intercourse. The part played by Mr Fishwick in these reunions would alone entitle him to an honoured remembrance as one of Ampleforth's most devoted sons. Still more does the example of a life humble and unobtrusive, yet firm and unshakeable in attachment to religious principle and practice, patient and cheerful under personal trials and bereavements, strong in self-sacrifice and generous in giving of its best to others, call not merely for our admiration but for the prayer of brotherly affection that God will accept his deeds of sacrifice and give him speedily the reward of his long and devoted service.

E. H. W.



THE MASS AT RIEVAUX

We reprint the following, by kind permission of the editor, from the *Tablet* of July 16th, together with the reflections and impressions of two "special correspondents"—one a young member of the School.

The eighth centenary of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey by Walter l'Espee for a little band of monks sent by St Bernard from Clairvaux in 1132 was celebrated on Sunday, July 10th, by Pontifical Mass within the ruined sanctuary, in the presence of a notable concourse of pilgrims from the five dioceses of the northern province. A day brilliant from early morning favoured the mustering of from ten to twelve thousand clergy and laity, and not only the three Ridings of Yorkshire, but the busy centres of Lancashire, Durham and Cumberland sent their contingents. The midday sunshine, almost unbroken throughout, yet tempered somewhat by a moorland breeze, gave a glow of brightness and a warmth of colour to the natural beauty of the peaceful vale, which made a perfect setting for the sublime action of the Holy Sacrifice, linking the Masses offered there in ages past with the tribute of worship and thanksgiving paid by the Catholics of to-day after a silence of four hundred years, the web of natural beauty transformed by the faith and devotion of the bystanders, under the touch of the Almighty Hand, into the higher and supernatural beauty of the eternal sacrifice.

A little before one o'clock a long procession of Ampleforth chorists and monks, headed by cross-bearer and acolytes, passed through the western porch into the nave; a double file of clergy, secular and regular, followed; while Canons, Monsignori, and finally the white-robed Cistercian Abbot of Mount St Bernard's, Leicestershire, Dom Celsus O'Connell, Abbot Matthews of Ampleforth, and Monsignor Henshaw, Bishop of Salford, gave a variety of colour and effect which terminated in the stately figure of the Bishop of the diocese, Dr Shine, in cappa magna. As he neared the transept the strains of the *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus* proclaimed the return of "a priest according to the order of Melchisedech" into the long-deserted sanctuary. Arrived at the foot of the canopied altar, erected directly over the ancient altar-stone, which still bears the traces of its consecration crosses, his Lordship made the accustomed salute to the figure of the Crucified and passed to his throne to vest for Mass. The cope of the Assistant Priest, the dalmatics of the deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass, and of the deacons at the throne, all monks

of Ampleforth, and the flowing Gothic chasuble of the Bishop-celebrant, of a neutral green, were in pleasing harmony with the green-leaved woods and the grassy slopes which framed the central picture of the day. The chalice and paten used for the occasion, dating back to early Tudor days, were another link with the Rievaulx of the past; whilst the melody of one of Byrd's Masses, in harmony, alternating with the severer tones of the *Gloria* and *Credo* in plain-chant, gave the final touch of the old world. Monks of Ampleforth sang the Proper of the Mass, and a large number of boys from the school assisted in the singing of the *Gloria*, *Credo*, and *Te Deum*. The ordinary of the Mass was sung by the Ampleforth choir, consisting of monks and boys. At the Offertory the motet was Byrd's *Ave Maria* (five parts).

After the Mass the *Te Deum* was intoned; and, rising to its highest pitch in "Thou, O Christ, art the King of Glory," it died away in that note of never-failing trust, "In Thee, O Lord, have I hoped; let me not be confounded for ever." Like an answering chorus, the hymn, "Faith of our fathers," burst from the crowd as the procession of monks and ministers passed down the nave and the Bishop gave his blessing to the kneeling throng, so closing the centenary celebration of the greatest of Cistercian abbeys in England.

An hour or more of well-earned rest and refreshment followed, and afterwards a five-mile journey brought four or five thousand of the pilgrims to the representative of monastic life in Yorkshire to-day, the Benedictine Abbey of Ampleforth. An hour's tour of the Abbey, the College buildings, and the flowered terraces filled the time until Pontifical Benediction, which was given by the Abbot at an altar erected on the lawn in front of the Abbey. The congregation sang two English hymns and the *Tantum ergo*. The choir sang *O salutaris* (Bach) and Byrd's motet, *Non vos relinquam orphanos*, and, after Benediction, *Jesu dulcis memoria*, by Vittoria. So was brought to a close a great day of jubilation and thanksgiving.

## I

"The mass has returned to Rievaulx." What is the real significance of these words which we have so frequently heard? That mass should be said where it had not been said since the Reformation is in itself good; that a once frequented centre of devotion should again be crowded by the faithful eight hundred years from its founding is not only appropriate

but also a valuable reminder of the Catholic past; yet the true importance of the celebrations lies elsewhere: it is the proof that Catholicism in the North of England is at the present day a very vital force.

The thousands who were present had been willing not merely to fulfill the necessary obligation of hearing mass, but, in many cases, to devote an entire day to joining in this particular act of corporate worship. They were a symbol of Catholic Action and a witness to our real strength. A ruined abbey is in itself a melancholy object, but filled to overflowing it is significant, encouraging and inspiring.

A critic might observe that Rievaulx became another Hampstead Heath, Ampleforth another Regent's Park. They did; it was a "binge"; and so it should have been. But why at Rievaulx and why at Ampleforth? It might be said again that a parade of ceremonial was in part at least the attractive force. But a mitre is sufficiently familiar to the many, and even the added splendour of a *cappa magna* is hardly an effective compensation for the various privations which the pilgrims endured. And the ceremonial of Catholic worship is seldom that ravisment of the senses which is still so often denounced. Our offering of material gifts is primarily an affirmation of theological truths, and the very necessity of insistence upon these in post-Reformation Europe has been perhaps a cause of "hot-house" ornament, incongruous colours and frankly bad music. In many cases the mass at Rievaulx did not ravish the senses, but we did indeed delight in a beautiful rendering of Byrd and we were reminded of the liturgical observances which have been urged upon us by the Holy See.

Such is a summary of the reflections to which the Rievaulx celebrations might give rise. With every event of this kind we are as it were raised a little above the ordinary level and impelled to adjust, and sometimes to modify, our historical perspective. At Rievaulx we seemed closer to the twelfth century than before, and our more immediate past became disproportionately remote.

## K.

## II

On a hot July Sunday, Ampleforth went forth *en masse* in buses to hear the Eighth Centenary Mass at Rievaulx Abbey. Our bus started off almost the last and was possessed of the most reckless driver, but at last after reaching Helmsley and commencing the climb to Rievaulx the bus

ran short of water. The driver turned us out to walk while he free-wheeled the bus down to Helmsley for more water. On we toiled in the sun, cooped up in our black clothes and stiff collars. Bus after bus, private car after private car and cyclist after cyclist flashed past us, each containing people whose one idea was to get to Rievaulx. A conveyance containing a Catholic Women's Guild kindly offered us a lift; we refused politely as their bus was rather crowded. At last we were picked up and arrived at the parking-place on a hill overlooking the Abbey. Here every conceivable type of vehicle was parked, in amongst them ice-cream vendors and refreshment stalls.

Down the hill we walked, past crowds of people pushing bicycles, prams, carrying infants and clutching anxiously at packets containing lunch, all in their best clothes. When we arrived at the outskirts of the Abbey a further crowd was met, consisting chiefly of beshorted "hikers" who were smoking, eating and reading papers. A queer method of hearing mass, but "chaque homme à son goût." Mass had already begun when we entered the grounds, and it was only with difficulty that we found the place allotted to us. Once there, we stood and all for a moment gazed around in wonder at the thousands of Catholics, all united for one object only, and that the sacrifice of the Mass. The crowd was standing, sitting and kneeling, some talking quietly, others praying, but all facing the original altar-stone of the ruined Abbey. I noticed with regret that the Cistercian Abbot who was present was not celebrating the Mass; I think it would have been appropriate for him to have done so *coram episcopo*. At the Sanctus a great hush descended upon the people and all knelt down, and at the Elevation many thousand Catholic heads were bowed in silent homage for their Saviour (but I noticed with dismay one man photograph the sacred Host as it was raised). The Mass continued amidst the clickings of cameras and the singing of the Ampleforth choir, singing perhaps as the Cistercians had sung years ago. The Mass over, "Faith of our Fathers" was sung by the whole congregation, quietly at first and then gathering volume as the spirit of the day filled them, until the country around rang again and again with the sacred melody.

The hymn finished, the huge throng had to file out by a bottle-necked aperture. This ordeal accomplished, we commenced our weary uphill ascent. In amongst a solid block of humanity we wended our way, pausing

here and there to wipe a forehead and perhaps to avoid impeding a man rapidly consuming liquid refreshment in the shape of bottled beer. Finally we breasted the hill-top, pocket-money was produced and the ice-cream men plied a brisk trade. But soon we were hustled into our waiting buses, the drivers manoeuvred about to extricate their vehicles from the throng about them and we were at last going Ampleforthwards and lunchwards.

That same evening witnessed a sight which Ampleforth has never seen before and probably will never see again. Hordes and legions of pilgrims descended upon us by bus-loads to attend Benediction and explore the Abbey and School. They certainly did a great deal of the latter. Heads of females projected from the most unlikely windows and all around were happy families spread out luxuriously upon the grass. Beneath the venerable statue of St Benedict countless lasses had their photographs taken by their devoted swains. So the blazing day ended, and still hot and happy they wended their various ways homewards.

T.

Recent excavations at Rievaulx, conducted with skill and reverence by the Board of Works, have not revealed anything decisive as to the present resting-place of St Aelred, who was originally buried in the chapter-house and at his own desire alongside his friend, Blessed William, the second abbot. The latter's local reputation apparently overshadowed the more general fame of St Aelred, who never seems to have had a special shrine either in the Church or elsewhere. Abbot William, on the other hand, was translated about 1250 to the beautiful shrine in an opening between the cloister and capitulum, the restoration of which is among the most interesting results of the present operations. The graves of three abbots in the capitulum were recognised and not disturbed, of William 1203, Peter 1307, and John 1327; moreover in a most prominent position in the middle of the hall an empty stone coffin was found without any cover or inscription. Was this St Aelred's or Blessed William's before translation, or were the two saintly abbots laid in the same shrine?

Another problem emerges. At the foot of the steps leading



from the cloister to the Chapter-house a clearly marked altar-slab was found when the site was first cleared. It must have been placed there after the demolition of altars and before the site had become encumbered with the debris of falling walls. As there was nothing to indicate where it came from it was left where found by the Board of Works, though fixed in a bed of modern cement. But it looked as though purposely put there to be profaned and trampled upon by everyone entering the Chapter-house, and when this suggestion was made to Sir Charles Peers, to prevent further desecration he had the stone taken from the floor and reverently removed to the Museum.

Another explanation is now suggested. Though common enough elsewhere, there are no signs of special profanation of altars at Rievaulx. The high altar has remained on the site ever since the ruin, with altars in the nave aisles as well. Was the slab in question then put deliberately on the ground to mark the burial place of the Blessed Abbot William, and possibly of his friend St Aelred, after the demolition of the shrine? It was usual to inter the saint's relics beneath or near the place where the shrine had stood, and one can imagine the dispossessed monks or some faithful Catholics burying the relics close by the old shrine and, most appropriately, once more beneath an altar. No complete search was made when the concrete base was laid down. The earth beneath seemed to Sir Charles Peers never to have been disturbed, but after 400 years that might have been expected. It is probable that the relics of both Saints still repose somewhere in the floor of the Chapter-house, but without further exploration all is conjecture.

Among lesser benefactions of Benedictines to mankind may be catalogued the invention of champagne. To Dom Perignon, a monk of Hautvilliers, is due the discovery not so much of the sparkling character of certain wines as of the means of sealing and securing the sparkle. The effervescence of grape juice at certain periods had long been known and appreciated, but not an effective means of maintaining it, for a rag wrapped round a spigot was the old, imperfect bottle-stopper, never

tight enough to prevent evaporation. Dom Perignon's credit is to have thought of cork as an ideal bottle-stopper, which, swelling in the neck, effectually imprisons the exhilarating gas that sparkles in the glass to make glad the heart of man.

This genial benefactor of the world is described as his abbot's right-hand man, bursar, architect, surveyor and building supervisor of the monastery, gardener and cellarer as well; one seems to recognise the priceless type! He died at the age of 79, "honest, virtuous, learned and of a very sweet disposition."

The happy discovery of two and a half centuries ago has been appropriately commemorated at Epernay and Rheims, though we do not read of Benedictines being invited to take part in the celebrations—another instance of man's ingratitude and of the prevalent idea that monks are an extinct species who have left no heirs. Possibly the centenary will only strengthen the popular delusion that the chief occupation of monks is the making and consuming of alcoholic beverages!



## NOTICES OF BOOKS

LES SECRETS SENTIERS DE L'AMOUR DIVIN. By *Constantin de Barbanson* (*Desclée*) 20 fr.

In *The Secret Paths of Divine Love*, published four years ago in the Orchard Series, we were given an edition—abridged and modernised—of Dom Anselm Toucher's early translation of Father Constantine. The French original of 1623—twice the length of the Orchard volume—has now been reprinted in full, modified only in spelling, and enriched with an introduction and notes, historical and doctrinal, by two monks of Solesmes.

So important a book called for complete republication. A foremost and characteristic work of the early Capuchin movement, it was widely read and often reprinted in its own century. Father Baker drew much from it, and translated one portion at least for the private use of Dame Gertrude More. This in itself should endear the book to many; but the doctrine of Father Constantine has a value more than historical. It is a full and practical exposition of spiritual ascent by the negative way, passing through action to contemplation, and thence through the state of dereliction to final union. In his reaching on this last state (union through love alone unaided by knowledge) the author follows S Bonaventure and Hugo of Balma as against S Thomas and Suarez; and the Solesmes editors discuss with great prudence the difficulties of this extreme position. But even here Father Constantine's doctrine is clearly weighted by deep and authentic experience; and the main treatise is marked by balance, discretion, and a great sympathy for souls—witness the admirable passage on the absorption of lower forms of devotion in the elevation of infused prayer (pp. 194-6) and the clear, restrained statement on detachment from creatures (pp. 198-200). Father Baker must have liked the homely advice on p. 120: "D'autre part néanmoins encore est-il besoin que l'attention soit modérée, de peur de se nuire à la tête et se rendre inutile dès ce commencement."

The author's preface disclaims any zeal for "belles et bien agencées paroles." His loose, rather rambling style belongs to the sixteenth rather than to the seventeenth century, and his Belgian French is often uncouth. But a few fine vivid phrases stand out, and a great writer would not have disdained the rendering of S Augustine's sentence, "Et n'auront jamais nos cœurs repos, sinon que se reposants en lui."

W.H.S.

ST FRANCIS AND THE BLESSED EUCHARIST. By *Father Augustine, O.M.Cap.* (Sands) 2s. 6d.

The story of the little church of San Damiano is one of the best remembered things in the life of St Francis. A deep and reverent love of the Holy Eucharist stirred him all his life to the repairing of churches and the providing of sacred vessels for poor country parishes. The men who first followed him were sent to recall clergy and laity

to a love of the great Sacrament of the Altar; an almost scandalous indifference existed everywhere, but the friars succeeded where others failed. This little book contains the beautiful letters and instructions of the Saint on this great subject which have come down to us, together with an account of his own love of the Blessed Sacrament and his personal practices. It is written in a series of short lucid chapters and should prove an acceptable addition to any library of spiritual books.

J. C. B.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. By *Georges Goyau*. Translated by the Rev F. M. Dreves, S.S.J. (Sands) 5s.

This is not primarily a history. "All that in this volume relates to the past, throws a light on the present or else leads up to it." Yet the missionary idea is followed up in its activity from the first centuries of the Church. New forces have been placed at the disposal of the Holy See as the Church has grown, and the problems to be faced by Pope and missionaries have varied with almost each individual enterprise. The difficulties St Augustine had to contend with in England were different from those which met the later missionaries of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, where the ends of a Christian government were not always those of the Christian Church, and fluctuating trade-relations with the West were a constant hindrance to the work of the first Jesuits in Japan. But the missionaries themselves had not always the mind of the Church, and the formation of a native clergy was too often prevented by prejudices which have left us with fewer native hierarchies perhaps than we have a right to expect. The development of the Church's activity during the last century makes particularly interesting reading. The author discusses the rise of new congregations, first of men and then of women, and the progress made in missionary countries by religious and lay workers. The ideas of the reigning Pontiff on the founding of native monasteries of contemplatives, and on the promotion of higher studies, are described briefly, together with the far-reaching effects they are calculated to produce.

The book is a most interesting and timely one, and the translation quite ably done. "Mendicant Monks" is perhaps an unusual name for friars, and "adepts," whether it means converts or native-born Catholics, is a very odd word to use. Finally, one would have been interested to find some sort of reference in the book to English Benedictine work in Australia; but the author was presumably dependent upon Australian sources!

J. C. B.

ST AELRED OF RIEVAUX. By *T. Edmund Harvey* (George Allen) 3s. 6d.

It was fitting that in the year in which the eighth centenary of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey was to be celebrated a new and attractive Life of St Aelred, its greatest abbot, should be given us. This Mr T. Edmund Harvey has done with the insight and thoroughness of a student and with the sympathy of one who, though not sharing the faith of his hero, has given evidence in other writings of a high appreciation of the elements of Silence, Worship and Prayer which enter so largely into the spirit and the practice of Cistercian life.

Availing himself of the fresh material brought to light within recent years by the discovery of the "Life" of St Aelred by Walter Daniel, his contemporary and disciple, and of the conclusions arrived at by Professor F. M. Powicke in two illuminating studies of the Life in the Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, 1921-22, he has given us what may be justly regarded as a more nearly authoritative and complete picture of the Saint than was previously possible. While his picture is largely drawn from the intimate revelation of his own mind and heart which St Aelred gives us in his discourses and other writings, it is made more striking and realistic by the narrative of events during the days when he was Novice-Master and Abbot, and particularly by incidents during his last ten years of sickness and at the actual close of his life, which Daniel relates as an eye-witness with the tenderness of a devoted son about to lose a loving father. The value of Mr Harvey's volume is not a little enhanced by the addition of a list of Aelred's Works given by Bale, 1557, and by a bibliography concerning his writings and all the sources, contemporary, mediaeval and modern, available to-day, from which he has drawn his information.

E. H. W.

ABBOT COLUMBA MARMION: A MASTER OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE. By Dom Raymond Thibaut. Translated by Mother Mary St Thomas (Sands) 152.

The French original of this book was reviewed in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL when it appeared, and was warmly commended. There is no need for us to repeat that commendation, or to add anything to what was there said about the life of Abbot Marmion. It is sufficient that we say that the present English translation—though not free from blemishes—seems to us adequate for its purpose. We welcome the translation cordially and hope that it will give pleasure and edification to a wide circle of English readers.

VITA CHRISTI. By Mother St Paul (Longmans) 5s.

Mother St Paul has so firmly established herself as a writer of Meditations that there is no need to say much to recommend this new volume. It is one of a series on the Public Life of Our Lord. Mother St Paul is nothing if not Ignatian in her method. The reader then will know what to expect when it is said that the book consists of twenty-two "Contemplations." It should, however, be added that there is food for prayer for many more than twenty-two days, as each Meditation contains several "Pictures." In a foreword of three pages the authoress explains in a concise manner how to contemplate.

P. L. B.

THE LIFE OF BLESSED JOHN WALL, O.F.M. By Dom Bede Camm (Committee of Management, Harvington Hall, Kidderminster) 6d.

Harvington Hall has been presented to the diocese of Birmingham and is to be preserved under trustees as a Catholic shrine and centre of pilgrimage. It is a lovely old house, of the highest interest to Catholics. The building has been saved from

imminent ruin; but funds are needed to pay off debt and to complete the process of preservation. We strongly commend this well-written and well-printed life of Blessed John Wall, the martyr of Harvington, to all who are interested in the English martyrs, as an excellent sixpennyworth; and if they are thereby tempted to become "Friends of Harvington," at the rate of a small annual subscription—well, it should surprise nobody.

N. F. H.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:—

*Sedburghian*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Corbie*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *R.M.A. Magazine*, *R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine*, *R.M.C. Magazine and Record*, *Coathamian*, *Bezumont Review*, *Novo*, *Priarian*, *Dunelmian*, *Georgian*, *Pauline*, *St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine* and the *Downside Review*.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor .. .. .	D. N. Kendall
School Monitors ..	R. C. M. Monteith, C. F. Grieve, R. W. Perceval, J. P. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, L. R. Leach, G. R. Wace, H. B. Hunter, B. C. Mawson, M. Y. Dobson, A. G. Welstead, R. J. G. Deasy.
Captain of Games .. .. .	C. F. Grieve
Games Committee .. .. .	R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. Leach
Master of Beagles .. .. .	J. P. Ryan
Field-Master .. .. .	J. A. Ryan
Hunt Committee .. .. .	B. C. Mawson, J. P. Rochford, A. D. Stirling, J. G. Brisker.
Whipper-in .. .. .	A. D. Stirling
Captain of Boxing .. .. .	L. R. Leach

THE following boys left the School in July:

B. H. Alcazar, J. F. Barton, T. St J. Barry, J. P. Blackledge, D. A. T. Brown, B. E. Bush, B. G. Carroll, M. H. S. Christopher, C. W. J. Crocker, P. H. J. Croft, M. H. Davey, Hon J. Dormer, W. B. Feeny, P. H. G. Gilbey, G. M. Gover, J. M. Hay, G. F. M. Henry, R. M. H. Horn, A. I. James, J. C. Lockwood, C. J. Maxwell-Stuart, D. L. McDonnell, N. B. McElligott, D. L. Nicoll, S. E. Punch, C. P. Rea, D. K. Rogerson, E. F. Ryan, R. C. R. Shebbeare, F. D. Stanton, D. V. S. Stewart, J. A. Taylor, J. H. Tyrrell, J. A. Waddilove, P. W. Wilberforce, A. J. Young.

THE following boys came to the School in September:—

J. P. C. Alcazar, C. T. Atherton Brown, J. C. Bailey, E. M. G. Belfield, T. J. Brady, M. St J. Cardwell, J. G. K. Dean, H. du B. Denman, P. N. S. Clark, G. S. Dowling, D. F. Ellison, H. R. Finlow, J. V. Gregg, J. D. Hagreen, P. D. Hill, A. A. Jessup, J. J. Keogh, J. I. Kilpatrick, F. P. O. Leask, J. O. Leask, M. J. Long, R. G. Mounsey, J. M. McCann, D. F. D. Noel, G. H. Northey, G. Plunkett, A. J. Reynolds, C. L. S. Taylor, F. C. Taylor, G. G. Tweedie, F. L. A. Vernon, J. G. S. Watson, B. J. M. Western, R. E. de Blaby, P. A. Buddle, R. N. Cardwell, A. W. Gooden-Chisholm, A. H. F. Cochrane, P. B. Dowling, C. R. A. D. Forbes, G. P. Gallway, R. F. Grieve, R. H. Hodsmen, M. J. Hodsmen, T. H. Hornyold-Strickland, B. B. Howard, J. M. Howe, A. H. James, F. J.

## SCHOOL NOTES

Jefferson, P. J. Kelly, R. Lambert, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, A. P. P. Meldon, I. J. Monteith, W. D. McKechnie, J. H. O'C. Nihill, A. D. O'Beirne-Ryan, A. M. B. Palairt, J. G. C. Ryan, M. A. Sutton.

OUR sincere congratulations to B. H. Alcazar, who has gone this autumn to St Mary's Hospital with a scholarship of £50 a year.

IT is not often that these notes contain references to the health of individual members of the School; but we are sure that the friends of Michael Bell, who was taken seriously ill in Rome last winter and has returned to his home there after a period in Switzerland, will be glad to hear that he is making slow but satisfactory progress. However, he still has some way to go before he can get about again, and we commend him to the prayers of our readers for his recovery.

ON November 18th, the eve of the Sedbergh match, by way of theatricals we were given a revue, "Mixed Grill," a series of sketches which were mostly revivals from the more or less distant past. We give here the casts and a brief appreciation.

### 1.—BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

Prince Charlie .. .. .	B. CARSON
Lord Angus Macdonald .. .. .	B. C. MAWSON
An English Officer .. .. .	J. A. RYAN
English Soldiers .. .. .	H. D. GALLWEY G. P. DE GUINGAND D. H. SYKES
Andrew, a Scotch Soldier .. .. .	E. G. WADDILOVE
A Scotch Innkeeper .. .. .	P. F. GLADWIN
Laura, his daughter .. .. .	B. A. MCLIVINE

### 2.—HANG IT

Peter Dumper .. .. .	J. A. RYAN
Mrs. Dumper (his wife) .. .. .	D. H. SYKES
Napoleon Dumper (their son) .. .. .	Hon D. St C. ERSKINE
Violet Brown (the maid) .. .. .	G. P. DE GUINGAND
Uncle Smithers .. .. .	N. M. MACKENZIE

### 3.—A THIEF FOR LOVE

Producer .. .. .	P. F. GLADWIN
Props .. .. .	D. H. SYKES
Urquhart .. .. .	H. D. GALLWEY

Levenstein .. .. .	E. G. WADDILOVE
Bow Street Runner .. .. .	B. C. MAWSON
Charles .. .. .	B. CARSON
Helen .. .. .	B. A. McIRVINE

## 4.—GREEK AS SHE IS TAUGHT

The Master .. .. .	P. F. GLADWIN
The Boy .. .. .	Hon D. St C. ERSKINE

On the night before the Sedbergh match the Dramatic Society presented us with what they called a Revue, entitled "Mixed Grill."

Most of the items were old ones re-presented. They did not lose by being old, but rather we would say that the steak, the chop, the sausage and the kidney of the grill had been hung for exactly the right time and 'done to a turn.' Perhaps the tomato, which we took to be represented by the Victorian Concert Party, was a little over-ripe and squashy, but a new pip in it brought to our notice by E. G. Waddilove suited our palate (one nearly wrote 'plate'), and he used an opera-hat well to hide any deficiencies.

There is no doubt that the steak was "A Thief for Love." It was meat throughout, and Gladwin and McIrvine saw to it that it kept up its proper consistency (whether you like it over-done or red) right through.

The chop was well cooked too. The all-important and yet unimportant bone was well done by Mackenzie when he appeared in "Hang It" to have his life-like portrait smashed over his head. But the meat of the chop was the acting of J. A. Ryan and G. P. de Guingand, and if Ryan, the lean, had not slipped on the fat and damaged his ankle, everybody would have been happy.

"Bonnie Prince Charlie" was the sausage—one might even say 'Shack' sausage. The play gives us melodrama at its finest; but why, Mr Producer, when you had the audience in your grip, when the tastiness of that nice, dark brown, well-cooked bit of sausage was just satisfying the breakfast appetite—why, oh why, did you again try and make a noise like horses' hoofs on cobble-stones? The tears of your audience were recalled and the theatre rang with what was perhaps the best laugh of the evening. It was poor sauce for the sausage—it was not At, H.P. or Worcester; it was an overdose of Colman's.

I always think the best part of a mixed grill is the kidney. It may not

be so meaty as the steak, it may lack the chew of the chop; but it cuts nicely and tastes best. And so did "Greek as She is Taught." Undoubtedly this was the kidney, a whole kidney made up of two excellent halves in Gladwin and Erskine. The latter seemed to be in his element (except perhaps in his over-anxiety to know the cricket-score), and Gladwin was very much at home.

There was gravy with this Mixed Grill, or, if you don't like gravy, chipped potatoes. These were provided by Longinotto, who played to us between the scenes his "Melodies Old and New," to put us in the right mood for the coming item.

O.

A NEW addition to the musical life of the School is the series of short organ recitals given after tea on alternate Sunday evenings. We owe these to the kindness of Mr A. B. Nash, Dom Laurence, Mr H. G. Perry and Mr W. H. Shewring, whose programmes we print below in the same relative order.

## I

1. Prelude and Fugue in B minor .. .. . J. S. Bach
2. Choral-Prelude: "O Mensch, bewein dein Sünde gross" J. S. Bach

## II

1. Andante from Trio Sonata IV .. .. . J. S. Bach
2. Fantasia on the Chorale: "Come Holy Ghost" .. J. S. Bach
3. Second Movement from the Double Concerto  
(for violin and 'cello) .. .. . Brahms

## III

1. Sonatina in A minor .. .. . Karg-Elert
2. Choral-Prelude: "St Anne's" .. .. . Parry

## IV

1. Prelude and Fugue in G minor .. .. . Busch
2. Fugue in A minor .. .. . Handel
3. Gavotte (from 12th Organ Sonata) .. .. . Martini

DOM CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS, who has been teaching chemistry since 1916 and helping Dom Iltyd with the Junior House since 1929, has gone to reinforce the staff of priests at Workington. He goes with the best wishes of all at Ampleforth; and we may quote as a testimony to his past activities that it has taken not less than two of the community—DD. Philip and Benedict—to replace him at Dom Iltyd's right hand.

We must also bid farewell to Nurse Meyer, for twelve years the School Matron, who has resigned her position this autumn for the conventual life of Holme Eden in Cumberland. She has our best wishes and our warmest thanks for all the kindness and patience which she has always shown to those who came under her care.

In this connexion we are glad to show our willingness to fall in with the request made by certain of our readers that we should return to our old practice of printing the names of the teaching staff of the School in the JOURNAL, at any rate once a year. This term the staff has consisted of the following:—

Dom Paul Nevill (Head Master).

Dom Placid Dolan	Dom Sylvester Fryer
Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom Oswald Vanheems
Dom Herbert Byrne	Dom Philip Egerton
Dom Hugh de Normanville	Dom Benedict Milburn
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom George Forbes
Dom Clement Hesketh	Dom Francis Geldart
Dom Illtyd Williams	Dom Chad Bourke
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom David Ogilvie Forbes
Dom John Maddox	Dom Terence Wright
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Paulinus Massey
Dom Ignatius Miller	Dom Paschal Harrison
Dom Felix Hardy	Dom Ninian Romanes
Dom Martin Rochford	Dom Edward Croft
Dom Laurence Bevenot	

LAY MASTERS:

<i>Classics</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>
L. E. Eyres	M. F. Harrold
F. Bamford	T. W. White
A. B. Nash	<i>Science</i>
W. H. Shewring	R. A. Goodman
P. E. Nash	J. H. Lee
<i>History</i>	<i>Music</i>
C. R. H. Bamforth	H. G. Perry
T. Charles Edwards	W. H. Cass
<i>Modern Languages</i>	
J. W. Archer	

The following boys obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1932:—

HIGHER CERTIFICATE

- GROUP I.—*Classics*.—C. W. J. Crocker, M. P. Fogarty, J. C. Lockwood, The Earl of Oxford (*Distinction in Ancient History and Literature*), R. W. Perceval, E. F. Ryan.
- GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—J. R. Binns, G. M. Gover, C. F. Grieve, B. C. Mawson, R. C. M. Monteith, J. H. Tyrrell.
- GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—D. N. Kendall, D. J. L. McDonnell.
- GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—B. H. Alcazar, P. C. Bell, J. P. Rochford, F. D. Stanton.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. F. Adams— <i>b, c, e, g*, i.</i>              | J. R. D. Hill— <i>c.</i>                  |
| F. J. Anne— <i>b, d, g*, q, i.</i>               | M. G. Hime— <i>g*, s.</i>                 |
| D. A. S. Bailey— <i>b, c.</i>                    | B. B. James— <i>i.</i>                    |
| J. G. Brisker— <i>i, l.</i>                      | N. B. McElligott— <i>c, d, g*.</i>        |
| B. E. Bush— <i>b, g, s.</i>                      | N. M. Mackenzie— <i>b, e, g, i, j, k.</i> |
| B. G. Carroll— <i>d.</i>                         | J. G. MacLaren— <i>b, k, l.</i>           |
| B. H. Carson— <i>g*, i, j, k, l.</i>             | N. F. Murphy— <i>i, s.</i>                |
| H. St. J. Coghlan— <i>i, s.</i>                  | J. E. Nicoll— <i>g*, i, k, l.</i>         |
| T. D. Cronin-Coltsman— <i>b, d, e, g*, q*.</i>   | A. O'Connor— <i>b, i, k, l.</i>           |
| R. J. G. Deasy— <i>b, c, e, g*, q*, i.</i>       | J. P. W. Perceval— <i>b, c, g, i, j.</i>  |
| Hon D. St. C. Erskine— <i>b, g*, i, j, k, l.</i> | F. E. Ritchie— <i>e, i, k.</i>            |
| D. Farrell— <i>i, j, k, l.</i>                   | S. C. Rochford— <i>k, l.</i>              |
| Hon M. F. Fitzalan-Howard— <i>c, g*, q*, i.</i>  | W. M. Shakespear— <i>b, c, g*, i, s.</i>  |
| J. H. P. Gilbey— <i>b, g*, q, i.</i>             | A. D. Stirling— <i>c, d, g*.</i>          |
| P. F. Gladwin— <i>b, g*.</i>                     | P. S. Thunder— <i>d, g*.</i>              |
| J. F. Hickie— <i>b, e, g*, s.</i>                | A. G. Welstead— <i>c, g*, i.</i>          |
|  | M. F. Young— <i>g*, k, l.</i>             |

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

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

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

THE Society has held three official meetings so far this term, and some informal gatherings for gramophone playing. The collection of records has been increased by the addition of Brahms' Double Concerto for Violin and 'Cello which we are hoping to perform in December with Bratza and Sala. The Third Symphony of Beethoven and several other movements have been presented by Dom Aldhelm Finnear, whom we wish to thank sincerely.

On October 6th Mr Perry spoke on the organ works of Bach. This lecture he illustrated, with Mr A. B. Nash, by playing several works on two pianos. We may perhaps mention here a very welcome innovation started this term by Dom Laurence. Short organ recitals have been given on alternate Sundays at five for half-an-hour. We have heard Dom Laurence, Mr Perry, Mr A. B. Nash and Mr Shewring so far, and their playing has been very much appreciated by the school. We hope that this will be a permanent institution, as it gives a great deal of pleasure and has a very high educational value.

Dom Austin Rennick read a paper on Beethoven and his development, which he illustrated by means of records selected mainly from the quartets; and on November 10th the President, with Dom Laurence at the piano, sang Schumann's *Dichterliebe* and other examples of Lieder to the Society.

A great deal of good work is being done in preparation for the singing competition and the orchestral concert.

### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has been bereaved this term by the departure of Mr D. A. T. Brown, who for two years showed himself a secretary of superlative energy. His successor is Mr M. B. Longinotto, and Messrs M. F. Young, H. D. Gallwey and J. P. Perceval are members of the Committee.

So far as the term has gone, Mr W. B. Murphy has attempted to elucidate the relations between Greenwich Mean Time and Longitude; Mr Loftus has opened a discussion on World Production and Unemployment (in which the task of stressing the geographical factor proved

difficult and a general discussion, interesting rather than apposite, resulted); and the Secretary lectured on the South Africa Public Schools Tour of last winter, in which he took part, showing a film which he had himself taken in the course of the journey.

### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the first meeting this term Mr E. E. Tomkins was elected Secretary and thirty new members were admitted to the Club. On October 18th the Secretary read a paper on "The Manufacture of Glass," for which Messrs Pilkington provided samples of material and Messrs Newton an exceptionally poor set of slides. Mr Havenith lectured very competently on "Printing" on October 31st, and elucidated all stages in the production of a newspaper by Linotype and Autoplate caster.

On November 8th Mr Ely, of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, delivered a lecture for the Royal Aeronautical Society on "The Uses of the Aeroplane." Nearly thirty visitors attended this meeting, and Mr Ely's questioners kept him busy for over half an hour. Mr N. F. Murphy on November 15th spoke to the Club on "Harnessing Water Power in Newfoundland." He used his own slides and films to illustrate his lecture, which was based on personal experience and was an admirable account of the development of the country. Mr Longinotto's lecture on November 25th was one of the fruits of his tour in South Africa last year. He spoke on "Gold and Diamond Mining" with inside knowledge, and showed slides and films.

Members have volunteered in large numbers to give papers, and a full programme is promised for the rest of the session.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were : M. de L. Dalglish, P. A. Ruddin, A. G. Bush, P. A. J. M. Anderson, R. P. N. Anderson, O. M. de Las Casas, P. F. W. Kerr, M. A. Graves, E. P. S. Mathews, J. P. Barton, H. C. N. B. Radcliff, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, P. G. McEvoy, P. C. Edwards, P. H. Barry, J. B. Barry, D. A. Cumming, O. F. F. Hare, D. Leng, R. V. Burrows, J. M. Coghlan, D. O. Fairlie, D. Cubitt, J. H. M. Davidson, T. P. Rennie.

THE Captains of the School were : R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, J. M. Howe, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, and G. V. Garbett, of whom the first two were Captains of the Games.

THE Entrance Scholarships to the College were won by T. H. Hornyold-Strickland and F. J. Jefferson.

THE following played for the First XI : R. N. Cardwell, A. H. F. Cochrane, J. M. Howe, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M. A. Sutton, E. A. U. Smith, R. Lambert, G. V. Garbett, P. B. Dowling, R. Grieve, A. P. Cumming, H. St J. Weissenberg.

OLD Cricket Colours in the First XI were R. N. Cardwell and A. H. F. Cochrane.

Colours were awarded this term to : G. V. Garbett, M. A. Sutton, J. M. Howe, P. B. Dowling, E. A. U. Smith, R. Lambert, R. Grieve, J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell.

THE results of the Cricket matches were as follows :—

<i>First XI</i>					
v. Oatlands	..	won	..	Ampleforth	58 for 3 wks.
				Oatlands	49
v. Bramcote	..	won	..	Ampleforth	80
				Bramcote	49

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

41

v. Aysgarth	..	won	..	Ampleforth	110
				Aysgarth	54
v. Aysgarth	..	won	..	Ampleforth	208 for 6 wks.
				Aysgarth	38
v. Red House	..	won	..	Ampleforth	125
				Red House	33
v. Bramcote	..	won	..	Ampleforth	110 for 4 wks.
				Bramcote	47

### *Second XI*

v. Aysgarth	..	won	..	Ampleforth	103 for 6 wks.
				Aysgarth	60
v. Aysgarth	..	lost	..	Aysgarth	107
				Ampleforth	79

The cricket season was certainly a good one, and the standard of batting and bowling was high. The best individual scores were the following :

R. N. Cardwell, 28, 35, 65.

R. Lambert, 24, 35.

G. V. Garbett, 67, 26, 26.

E. A. U. Smith, 40.

The most successful bowlers were R. N. Cardwell, M. A. Sutton, and P. B. Dowling.

THE results of the Sports were as follows :—

### DIVISION I

*Hundred Yards* : 1, T. H. Hornyold-Strickland ; 2, R. N. Cardwell ; 3, M. A. Sutton.

*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : 1, A. H. F. Cochrane ; 2, R. N. Cardwell ; 3, M. A. Sutton.

*High Jump* : 1, R. N. Cardwell ; 2, A. H. F. Cochrane ; 3, M. A. Sutton.

*Long Jump* : 1, M. A. Sutton ; 2, J. G. C. Ryan ; 3, R. N. Cardwell.

### DIVISION II

*Hundred Yards* : 1, D. J. M. Carvill ; 2, G. Green ; 3, A. P. Cumming.  
*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : 1, D. C. Rippon ; 2, J. P. Tudor Owen ; 3, A. L. Cosens.



*High Jump* : 1, F. P. M. Hughes ; 2, A. P. Cumming ; 3, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne.

*Long Jump* : 1, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne ; 2, F. P. M. Hughes ; 3, I. B. Hankey.

Winner of the Athletic Sports Cup, R. N. Cardwell ; Runner-up, M. A. Sutton.



The following boys received the Sacrament of Confirmation this term : R. N. Cardwell, C. R. A. D. Forbes, A. P. P. Meldon, W. D. McKechnie, T. B. Kelly, A. P. Cumming, J. M. Ciechanowski, H. St. J. Weissenberg, C. C. Hare, B. A. McSwiney, J. P. J. Bevan, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne, R. H. Malcolm, R. A. Coghlan, P. M. Mansel-Pleydell, D. J. M. Carvill, G. M. Roberts, A. Clarke, J. C. C. Young, T. A. C. Crimmins, P. B. Costelloe, A. B. Nihill, F. P. Hughes, O. O. Lamb, M. G. Reatham, D. M. Gaynor, A. J. Eills, B. H. Dees, C. L. H. Lochrane, C. E. Stourton, H. E. Howard, P. S. Reid, the Hon. Martin Fitzalan-Howard, A. T. A. Macdonald, D. P. M. Cape.

On July 24th, O. O. Lamb, R. H. Makins and J. L. Leatham made their First Holy Communion.



We are grateful to Mrs Arnold Fairbairns for the gift of a handsome silver ciborium for the chapel.

Our thanks also to another good friend who has presented us with a ciborium in silver and to Dr G. W. B. James for a Claude Monet Medici reproduction.



On July 10th the whole household made the pilgrimage to the monastic house of our patron St Aelred at Rievaulx. From the hillside to the North of the Abbey we had a good view of the High Mass.

In the afternoon we attended the open-air Benediction at Ampleforth Abbey.



FATHER ABBOT kindly presided at the Speeches on the last day of term. The programme was as follows :—

PIANO SOLO	..	On the Lake	..	..	Hopkirk
		P. B. DOWLING			

RECITATIONS (1) From " Alice through the Looking Glass "

A. P. CUMMING, B. A. MCSWINEY,

J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE

(2) Mrs. Hen's Party

THE PREPARATORY FORM

(3) D Stands for Dicky

B. H. DEES, C. L. H. LOCHRANE,

A. J. EILLS

SONG .. .. One Man shall Mow my Meadow .. .. *Folk Song*

FIRST FORM & PREPARATORY

PIANO DUET .. .. In the Country (No. 2) .. .. *Paldi*

F. J. JEFFERSON, J. M. HOWE

FRENCH SPEECH .. .. Chez le Docteur .. .. ..

The Doctor .. .. B. B. HOWARD

The Patients .. .. F. J. JEFFERSON, T. H. HORNOLD-STICKLAND,

J. A. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, R. F. GRIEVE, I. J. MONTEITH.

ENGLISH SPEECH .. .. The Independent Bee .. .. *Gilbert*

C. R. A. D. FORBES, R. LAMBERT, R. E. DE BLASY

PIANO SOLO .. .. Toyland Tunes (No. 16) .. .. *Carse*

A. B. NIHILL

ENGLISH SPEECH .. .. The Gentleman .. .. *Herbert*

M. A. SUTTON, P. J. KELLY, A. M. B. PALAIRET

SONG .. .. Dashing away with the Smoothing Iron .. .. *Folk Song*

SECOND FORM

#### PRIZE LIST

*Preparatory* :—

Form prizes .. .. M. G. Leatham, D. M. Gaynor.

1B Form Prizes :—R. A. Coghlan, D. J. M. Carvill.

1A Prizes :—

Religious Knowledge .. .. J. H. Barry

English .. .. J. H. Barry

Latin .. .. A. P. Cumming

French .. .. J. H. Barry

Mathematics .. .. B. A. McSwiney

History .. .. D. J. Hodsman

Geography .. .. D. J. Hodsman

2B Form Prizes :—A. P. P. Meldon, C. R. A. D. Forbes.

2A Prizes :—

Religious Knowledge .. .. T. H. Hornold-Strickland.

English .. .. F. J. Jefferson

Latin .. .. F. J. Jefferson



French (Hubert Carter Prize)	T. H. Hornyold-Strickland
Mathematics .. .. .	P. A. Buddle
History .. .. .	P. J. Kelly
Geography .. .. .	F. J. Jefferson
<i>Extra Prizes :—</i>	
Music .. .. .	F. J. Jefferson
Drawing .. .. .	A. Clarke
Carpentry .. .. .	R. N. Cardwell
<i>Sports Prizes :—</i>	
Boxing Cup .. .. .	R. F. Grieve
Athletics Sports Cup ..	R. N. Cardwell
<i>Cricket Prizes :—</i>	
Batting .. .. .	R. N. Cardwell, G. V. Garbett
<i>Wolf Cub Cup :—</i>	
Winning Six .. .. .	J. M. Howe

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of James O'Hagan, who died suddenly on September 16th last at Southampton, and of George Shea, whose son Ambrose has not long left the School, the first boy to come to Ampleforth from Newfoundland. He died on September 13th.



CONGRATULATIONS to Robert Wilberforce, whose marriage with Miss Marion Ogilvie Forbes took place at St Wilfrid's, Ventnor, on September 3rd; and also to Eustace Cary-Elwes, whose engagement is announced to Marjorie, second daughter of Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E., of Elm Park House, London, S.W.



LIONEL PEARSON has gone out to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he has been appointed Lecturer in Classics at Dalhousie University.



DAVID MACDONALD, who is up at Christ Church, was elected last month to a Boulter Exhibition in History at that College.



DUNSTAN KEVILL has passed his Law Finals, and Wilfrid Bagshawe took a Second in Criminal Law and Procedure.



ARTHUR QUIRKE took a First in the LL.B. Intermediate at Trinity College, Dublin, and won two prizes in last year's annual examinations, being placed first in International Law and Jurisprudence and in Roman Law.



JULIAN BUXTON has been elected to the Committee of the Cambridge Union—the first step of the *cursus honorum*.



TOM KNOWLES is captaining Birkenhead Park this year, and had a good game in the Cheshire-Yorkshire match.



WE owe the following to the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of June 4th :—

Amongst the honours awarded on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King appears the name of Mr H. J. King, who is appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Mr King qualified as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, England, in Hilary Term, 1905, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the Gibraltar Courts. He has a long record of public service and has been connected with almost every public movement in Gibraltar. He served as a member of several Committees appointed by the Governor of Gibraltar, including the Coronation Celebration Committee, the Committee appointed to organize the Gibraltar Boys' Brigade, the Traffic Committee and the Trade Committee. In the early part of the war he was organising Hon. Secretary of several Public Patriotic Meetings held in Gibraltar and was subsequently appointed H.B.M. Consul for the Balearic Islands with residence at Palma Mallorca, for which services he received the special thanks of the Foreign Office and the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr King was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Gibraltar and a Member of the Board of Education in 1920, and acted as Police Magistrate in 1925, being subsequently appointed (on the abolition of the post of Police Magistrate) H.M. Coroner for Gibraltar, in which capacity he has held several important investigations. Mr King has held office as a Director of the Chamber of Commerce for twenty-five years and has been its President since 1928. He was recently created a Chevalier of the Order of the Royal Star of Roumania in recognition of valuable Consular services rendered to the Roumanian Government.

Mr King's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all public servants, a somewhat unique family record. Mr King's father, the late Mr John Charles King, I.S.O., was the first Assistant Colonial Secretary appointed to Gibraltar.

AMPLEFORTH had at least one representative at Ottawa in Edward Emerson, about whom we reprint the following from the *Newfoundland Quarterly* :—

"The Attorney-General in the new Administration is the Hon L. E. Emerson, K.C., who was formerly the representative of Placentia East

in the House of Assembly. During the past four years Mr Emerson has been a prominent critic of the Squires Government. He is a very easy speaker, cogent and concise, usually brilliant and never dull—very effective at repartee. He is forty-two years of age and for the last twenty years has been a member of the legal profession, in which he has won an excellent reputation as a Counsel. Mr Emerson possesses an able mind, which, combined with his frank, straightforward manner, makes him eminently qualified for the position he occupies as Minister of Justice. His first important mission is to the Imperial Conference, where he shares with the Hon. Mr Alderdice, our Prime Minister, the honour of representing Newfoundland."

IN connexion with Newfoundland, we were glad to hear that John Dwyer had been met in Dublin at the Eucharistic Congress. He returned to Newfoundland to thrill the Knights of Columbus with the vividness of a lecture based on his personal experiences.

# CRICKET

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

ON July 10th Sir Archibald White brought to Ampleforth a strong side—particularly strong in bowling—and inflicted a heavy defeat on the School. It was a hot day, the wicket was perfect, and Ampleforth did quite well to dismiss the visitors for 238. Their fielding was good, and the bowling, with a few strange lapses—4 overs provided 53 runs!—was steady. Coghlan once again bowled very well, and his 5 wickets for 61 in 17 overs against good batting on a good, fast wicket was no mean achievement. A glance at the score will show how much the visitors were indebted to A. O. Elmhirst. Going in first, he made 147 out of 196 for 6 wickets, hitting 20 fours and a six. His first 100 runs were made in an hour, and he gave no chance.

When Ampleforth batted they found the bowling of Captain J. E. Walford, the army bowler, too good for them, and four were bowled by balls which pitched outside the off-stump and broke back at a great pace, balls capable of beating many first-class batsmen. J. A. Waddilove was shaping very well, and was unfortunate to be magnificently caught by the bowler off a very hard hit. Barton also batted well, and later Walter helped C. F. Grieve to put on 35 for the 9th wicket and batted extremely well. Grieve went in when the first wicket fell at 4, and was not out at the finish for 52. It must have been about the best of the many good innings he has played. His defence was splendid, and though he hit only 3 fours, this was due to the excellence of the bowling; he missed very few opportunities of scoring. Unfortunately not many of his side could stay with him, and, if some of the more experienced members of the XI had not got out with foolish strokes to J. Elmhirst's bowling, Captain Walford's bowling might have been subdued, and Ampleforth have made a respectable score. Though the XI were so badly beaten it will have done them a great deal of good to have met so good a side, and we thank Sir Archibald for affording them the opportunity.

SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI		AMPLEFORTH	
E. W. Wrigley, lbw, b C. F. Grieve	6	J. A. Waddilove, c and b J. Elmhirst	17
A. O. Elmhirst, c and b Bush	147	B. H. Alcazar, b Walford	0
E. M. Smeeth, b Coghlan	2	C. F. Grieve, not out	52
T. A. W. White, c Bush, b C. F. Grieve	10	J. F. Barton, c Parkinson, b Walford	18
P. Willis-Rust, b Coghlan	5	E. H. Grieve, b Walford	0
Capt. J. E. Walford, b Coghlan	7	B. E. Bush, b J. Elmhirst	0
D. B. Parkinson, c E. Waddilove, b Bush	22	P. H. Croft, b J. Elmhirst	0
J. V. Machell, lbw, b Bush	5	E. G. Waddilove, c Parkinson, b Smeeth	9
J. Elmhirst, not out	24	B. G. Carroll, c and b Parkinson	1
Major A. W. Lupton, c E. Grieve, b Coghlan	7	L. J. Walter, b Walford	10
Sir A. W. White, b Coghlan	0	H. St J. Coghlan, b Walford	0
Bye 1, No Balls 2	3	Byes 4, No Balls 3	7
Total	238	Total	114

# CRICKET

49

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Coghlan	17.2	2	61	5	Wrigley	3	1	9	0
Barton	5	1	21	0	Walford	12.4	2	25	5
C. F. Grieve	13	1	57	2	J. Elmhirst	11	0	51	3
Bush	14	1	46	3	Parkinson	6	2	8	1
Walter	2	0	17	0	Smeeth	5	0	14	1
E. G. Waddilove	6	0	33	0	Lupton	1	1	0	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

DURING this match, played at Ampleforth on July 17th, the north wind was so strong that frequently the balls were blown off, and it was so cold that at least one catch, which in normal circumstances would have been held, was dropped.

Waddilove and Alcazar opened the match. The bowling did not seem very difficult, after Waddilove was bowled by a good ball. E. Crawley bowled for most of the match, and kept a good length until the later batsmen attacked. Alcazar and C. F. Grieve batted quite well, so also did Barton and E. Grieve. Walter, during his short stay, seemed to find little difficulty, but he must be more patient, and that does not mean allowing a bad ball to go unpunished. He ought to develop into a good batsman. It was not until E. G. Waddilove and Bush were together that the bowling was played on its merits. Waddilove went in when things were going badly; he batted delightfully, and when Bush joined him he continued to play steadily, while his partner hit up nearly a hundred in less than an hour. It was a glorious effort. Before these batsmen came together, it seemed that the side might be out for a small total. They put on 175 runs, which is a school record for the 7th wicket.

Grieve allowed two hours to get the other side out. If R. W. Thompson had been caught off a good ball from E. Waddilove, he might have succeeded, for the fielding under the conditions was good, and the bowling up to standard. Coghlan did most of the bowling—perhaps too much—and Barton, Waddilove and Bush bowled well. They might have been given a longer trial, for between them they only bowled as many overs as Coghlan.

During this match and throughout the season the XI showed that they could bat, bowl and field up to the high standard set by last year's team.

AMPLEFORTH		FREE FORESTERS	
J. A. Waddilove, b E. Crawley	17	Capt. Tregdown, b Barton	9
B. H. Alcazar, c C. L. Crawley, b E. Crawley	33	C. E. W. Sheepshanks, b Coghlan	24
C. F. Grieve, lbw, b E. Crawley	31	C. L. Crawley, c E. Waddilove, b Coghlan	1
J. F. Barton, b E. Crawley	16	R. W. Thompson, c Bush, b Coghlan	61
E. H. Grieve, c Thompson, b E. Crawley	22	K. E. Crawley, c Croft, b Bush	57
L. J. Walter, b Greenwell	12	Capt. W. A. Worsley, not out	58
E. G. Waddilove, not out	64	Capt. T. L. Mayhew, run out	0
P. H. Croft, lbw, b C. Crawley	0	Col. W. Greenwell, b Coghlan	0
B. E. Bush, not out	97	Major B. V. Ramsden, not out	2
B. G. Carroll	1	G. E. Wilkinson	1
H. St J. Coghlan	11	Wide	1
Wide 1, Byes 8, L-Bye 1, No Ball 1	11		

Total (for 7 wickets dec.) 303

Total (for 7 wickets) 213

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
K. E. Crawley ..	28	4	69	5	Coghlan ..	21	3	84	4
Mayhew ..	7	1	50	0	Barton ..	8	2	17	1
C. L. Crawley ..	12	0	76	1	E. G. Waddilove ..	5	1	15	0
Sheepshanks ..	2	0	27	0	C. F. Grieve ..	8	0	44	0
Ramsden ..	6	0	29	0	Bush ..	9	0	43	1
Greenwell ..	9	0	43	1	Croft ..	2	0	10	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. THE ROOKS

ON the last Sunday of term the XI suffered, at the hands of the Rooks, their third defeat of the season. The visitors brought some good bowlers, and perhaps that "end of term" feeling was responsible for the careless batting, which gave us the miserable total of 99. Guthrie bowled really well, and took the wickets of J. A. Waddilove and the Grieve brothers for a mere 10 runs—a good bag. Barton was also out cheaply, but Alcazar and E. G. Waddilove made an effort to save the side from complete disaster. They took the score to 56, and then Alcazar lost his head over the first slow ball, sent down by Robinson. Waddilove kept his head, but nobody else gave him any prolonged assistance, and the side failed to reach the one hundred. Waddilove's innings was his best of the season. He did not allow himself to be upset by the foolishness of the others, and did not fall into the mistake of thinking that every slow ball was to be hit for six.

When the XI fielded, it was a pleasure to see them trying to make amends for their bad batting. Good bowling and excellent fielding made the visitors fight for every run. Alcazar was particularly good, and saved many runs by keen anticipation. But our total was too small, and, though the Rooks eventually made only 125, we were beaten by 4 wickets. Coghlan as usual bowled well, and E. G. Waddilove followed up his good batting with a fine spell of bowling—10 overs, 6 maidens, 3 runs, 2 wickets.

## AMPLEFORTH

J. A. Waddilove, b Guthrie ..	2
B. H. Alcazar, c and b Robinson ..	26
C. F. Grieve, b Guthrie ..	7
J. F. Barton, c Robinson, b Doggart ..	3
E. H. Grieve, c Hall, b Guthrie ..	1
E. G. Waddilove, st Hall, b Robinson ..	40
B. E. Bush, st Hall, b Robinson ..	5
L. J. Walter, b Hull ..	6
P. H. Croft, c Doggart, b Hull ..	0
B. G. Carroll, not out ..	5
H. St. J. Coghlan, c Leighton, b Robinson ..	1
L-Byes 2, Wides 1 ..	3
Total ..	99

## THE ROOKS

J. Allan, c and b Coghlan ..	28
F. T. Gow, b Coghlan ..	0
R. Mackay, c and b Bush ..	33
C. M. Hall, b Coghlan ..	0
N. A. Doggart, c Carroll, b Bush ..	23
P. Hull, c Alcazar, b E. Waddilove ..	27
S. Guthrie, st J. A. Waddilove, b Coghlan ..	0
R. Mortimer, b Walter ..	2
W. Salmon, c Barton, b E. Waddilove ..	0
G. Robinson, st J. A. Waddilove, b C. F. Grieve ..	5
J. Leighton, not out ..	5
Byes ..	2
Total ..	125



THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1913

L. J. Walter, B. E. Bush, P. H. Croft, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve, B. G. Carroll  
H. St. J. Coghlan, J. A. Waddilove, C. F. Grieve, J. F. Grieve, J. H. Alauar

## CRICKET

51

### BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W		
Guthrie ..	..	12	1	27	3	Coghlan ..	..	14	1	49	4
Doggart ..	..	10	4	20	1	Barton ..	..	5	1	13	0
Leighton ..	..	1	0	5	0	E. G. Waddilove ..	..	10	6	8	2
Robinson ..	..	8	1	21	4	C. F. Grieve ..	..	23	0	12	1
Mackay ..	..	1	0	9	0	Bush ..	..	10	3	28	2
Hull ..	..	6	2	12	2	Walter ..	..	3	1	6	1
						Croft..	..	2	1	6	0

### RETROSPECT

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	For	Against
May 15	Emeriti ..	Home	Drawn	211	55
			(5 w. dec.)		(8 w.)
" 28, 29	Yorkshire Gentlemen	Home	Drawn	—	184
June 5	The Past ..	Home	Won	234	118
			(5 w. dec.)		
" 11, 12	Stonyhurst College	Stonyhurst	Won	316	96; 179
			(7 w. dec.)		
" 15	St Peter's School ..	Home	Won	362	104
			(7 w.)		
" 22, 23	Sedbergh School ..	Home	Won	201; 102	154; 116
" 25	Durham School ..	Durham	Won	188	125
			(8 w.)		
" 27	Liverpool ..	Home	Drawn	233	258
			(7 w. dec.)		
July 1	M.C.C. ..	Home	Lost	134	139
" 10	Sir A. W. White's XI	Home	Lost	114	238
" 17	Free Foresters ..	Home	Drawn	303	213
			(7 w. dec.)		(7 w.)
" 24	The Rooks ..	Home	Lost	99	125

PLAYED 12; WON 5; LOST 3; DRAWN 4

Rain prevented the match with Bootham School being played, and the Royal Corps of Signals scratched their match.

The season opened under most depressing conditions. When it was not raining the school tried to keep warm in the nets, and only the first set attempted games. The matches against the Emeriti and the Yorkshire Gentlemen were both ruined by rain, and it was not until June that cricket was in full swing. Then the XI enjoyed themselves. Five matches were won in succession, and, best of all, all the four school matches were won. Stonyhurst, St Peter's and Durham were all beaten easily, but it was only after an agonizing struggle that we emerged victorious from the Sedbergh match. Sedbergh won the toss, and, after their long journey to Ampleforth, decided to field first. Whether they would have fared

better if they had batted first, it is of course impossible to know; but before they settled down J. A. Waddilove and Alcazar had 126 runs on the board. Then the fireworks began, and of the 42 individual innings which followed only eleven were over double figures. Better school bowling had seldom been seen on the ground. This was our first completed match with Sedbergh, and we hope that there are ahead of us many such fine games, played in as fine a spirit.

As no school side made more than 179 runs against us, it is perhaps rash to say that the chief strength of the XI lay in their batting; but so many good scores were made by them during the season, that it is probably true. There were 9 or 10 good bats, three of them being quite outstanding. J. A. Waddilove was always the opening batsman, and was ideal for the position. He always appeared safe and capable of dealing with the situation. Only twice did he fail to get into double figures, and scores of 41, 62, 125, 103, 45, 37 and 82 make a wonderful record. Against Sedbergh he made 103 and 45, and his 82 out of 134 against the first-class M.C.C. bowling was a fine innings. In addition he was about as good a school wicket-keeper as one would wish for. His departure leaves a gap in the XI, which it will be difficult to fill. Alcazar missed the first four matches through illness. After that he opened with Waddilove. Not so sound a bat as his partner, he was nevertheless very effective, had many attractive strokes, and when set could score rapidly. His 144 against St Peter's was full of good strokes.

C. F. Grieve, the captain, had a splendid season. He has appeared so often in these notes that there is very little more to say about him. This year he far surpassed anything he has done before. He is still as sound a bat as ever—two centuries and two fifties, all not out, are ample proof—and he has developed his attack very considerably. As captain he always gave his side a good lead. He still has something to learn about the handling of bowling and the placing of the field, but the experience acquired this year will be a great asset next season.

As a bat Barton did not quite fulfil expectations. He attacked the bowling, and made several good scores, but he did not have the best of luck, and several times was out in an unfortunate way just when he was settling down. E. G. Waddilove was a newcomer to the side, and made a most promising beginning. Last year he played with the Colts, and the big step to the first XI naturally cramped his batting; but he watches the ball carefully, has plenty of strokes, and several good scores this season ought to have given him plenty of encouragement. It will be surprising if he is not one of the mainstays of the batting next year. Apart from one great innings of 97 not out against the Free Foresters, Bush did not do much in the batting, but he was handicapped by a damaged shoulder. Despite this handicap his value as a change bowler

and fielder kept him his place in the side, and before the end of the season he had won his colours.

Carroll was a forcing bat and a fine fielder. E. H. Grieve was another newcomer, who showed great promise as a bat. It is a pity that an injury prevented him from playing in four matches, and deprived him of the experience which alone he needs in order to develop into a good bat. His fielding at present is not up to standard. Croft was another useful bat, but not quite good enough to cope with good bowling. On the whole his fielding was good, and he could throw down the wicket better than anyone. Walter, like E. H. Grieve, was in the Junior House last year. He was tried as an opening bat at the beginning of the season, but it was too much for him. Lower down in the order he had more chance of developing his game. He did not make many runs, but it was obvious that the batting was there, and it requires only experience and confidence to develop it. Coghlan is primarily a bowler, but he shows determination as a bat, and next season his courage may easily stand the side in good stead in a tight corner.

At the beginning of the season one was somewhat apprehensive of how the bowling would fare, but one's fears proved to be groundless. The six regular bowlers captured 111 wickets for 165 runs a wicket, which is a good record, since most of the games were played on batting wickets. On more than one occasion they decided, before the match began, that they could bowl well, and on these occasions proved themselves to be the real strength of the XI. Their weakness, however, lay in the fact that this essential attitude of mind was frequently lacking, especially when they were bowling to a "Name" or to a batsman who was making a big score. There was no fast bowler in the side—illness interfered with the most likely candidate—but in spite of this handicap the bowlers combined to form a force sufficiently good to merit criticism. They may be considered as having just missed being really good, but they were all bowlers. The most successful was Coghlan. It was some time before he fulfilled the promise of last year, and he was not chosen for the first four matches. After that he was the mainstay of the bowling. He has a fair command of length, and on his day batsmen must play him all the time, for he bowls a medium-paced ball which swings in late and occasionally straightens. He should concentrate more on getting a length and bowling at the wicket, for if he fails to do this he will immediately become a very easy bowler to play. In the Sedbergh match his analysis read 45 overs, 22 maidens, 85 runs, 8 wickets, and against the M.C.C. he took 7 wickets for 53 runs. E. G. Waddilove bowled consistently well, and, being carefully used by Grieve, headed the bowling averages. He has an easy action, of which, however, he does not as yet seem to be quite the master, and which varies a little from match to match. He shows

much promise, since he makes pace off the wicket, turns naturally from the leg at times, and does not mind being hit. His best work was 7 for 17 against St Peter's. Barton did not quite come up to the high expectations of the School, in that he was often too inaccurate. But he bowled splendidly at times, taking 6 for 54 against Stonyhurst, 7 for 69 against Sedburgh, and 3 for 28 against Durham, and throughout the season was an invaluable factor in the attack. Of all the bowlers Bush was the most accurate, and one regrets that Grieve did not find more use for his bowling. The leg-break bowlers, C. F. Grieve and Walter, formed the only variety among the bowlers. Grieve could usually be relied upon to break up a partnership, and when Walter was called upon he sometimes bowled well. If he uses his shoulders more, and develops a more antagonistic spirit, he should be a useful member of next year's attack. Much can be expected from him and from T. P. Baker, a slow left-hander, who bowled well at the beginning of the season, but did not keep his place; but both must learn to bowl a length.

It is a pleasure to record that the fielding of the XI was good throughout the season. None were poor, most were good, C. F. Grieve, Barton, Bush, and Carroll very good, and J. A. Waddilove was in a class by himself as a wicket-keeper. We congratulate Grieve on his team, and thank Mr Ponsonby, Dom Francis and Dom Peter for their untiring enthusiasm, and share with them the great pleasure of another successful season.

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

Batting .. .. .	C. F. GRIEVE
Bowling .. .. .	H. St J. COGHAN
Fielding .. .. .	J. A. WADDILOVE
Best All-Round .. .. .	J. F. BARTON
Highest Score .. .. .	B. H. ALCAZAR

Colours were given to J. F. Barton, H. St J. Coghlan, B. H. Alcazar and B. E. Bush, and Half-Colours to E. G. Waddilove.

#### FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING				
	Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Not Outs	Averages
C. F. Grieve .. .. .	12	514	130*	4	64.25
J. A. Waddilove .. .. .	12	144	125	0	45.33
B. H. Alcazar .. .. .	9	394	144	0	43.78
B. E. Bush .. .. .	8	136	97*	3	27.20
E. G. Waddilove .. .. .	11	231	64*	2	25.67
J. F. Barton .. .. .	12	197	42	0	16.42
B. G. Carroll .. .. .	9	114	66	1	14.25
E. H. Grieve .. .. .	6	76	45	0	12.67
P. H. Croft .. .. .	9	69	25*	3	11.50
L. J. Walter .. .. .	11	76	17	1	7.60
H. St J. Coghlan .. .. .	5	14	6	1	3.50

\*Not Out.

#### BOWLING

	O	M	R	W	Average
E. G. Waddilove .. .. .	129	34	318	23	13.83
H. St J. Coghlan .. .. .	176	46	489	34	14.38
B. E. Bush .. .. .	68.1	13	203	12	16.92
J. F. Barton .. .. .	123	26	353	20	17.65
C. F. Grieve .. .. .	81.1	11	277	14	19.79
B. G. Carroll .. .. .	18	3	61	3	20.33
L. J. Walter .. .. .	56	3	191	8	23.87
Also Bowled—					
T. P. Baker .. .. .	49.2	11	121	8	15.12

#### THE SECOND ELEVEN

In spite of the early promotion to the First XI of Coghlan, Alcazar and Croft, we were confident that the Second XI would give a very good account of themselves; and so they did up to a point. They had in Taylor a good wicket-keeper, and a nucleus of length bowlers who could be relied upon to work tremendously hard. Monteith, who captained the side, set his bowlers an excellent example. His was an awkward action, and yet by constant practice he made himself into a very useful medium-paced bowler, and took 19 wickets in five matches at an average of 12.63. He also showed good judgment in changing his attack, with the result that the scores of our opponents were comparatively low, considering the perfect batting wickets on which four of the matches were played. The fielding was keen and good without being brilliant, but the batting was frankly disappointing. It was obvious from their play in the nets that several members of the XI were capable of making a lot of runs, and yet they failed in matches through lack of confidence. At times we had indications of what they could do; Ryan's 62 against the West Yorkshires was a courageous piece of batting, and Fairhurst on two occasions carried his bat through the innings, finishing the season with an average of 39.67. At least seven of those who played regularly will be here next summer, when—we hope—nerves will have ceased to function, and confidence will come into its own. The batting prize was won by Fairhurst and the bowling prize by Monteith.

#### RESULTS

May 25	Ampleforth .. .. .	112	Pocklington School .. .. .	45	Won
June 4	Ampleforth .. .. .	177	and Bn. West Yorks. Regt. 182		Lost
" 11	Coatham School 1st XI .. .. .	177	Ampleforth .. .. .	63 (4w.)	Drawn
" 15	Ampleforth .. .. .	136	St. Peter's School .. .. .	138 (8w.)	Lost
" 25	Ampleforth .. .. .	122	Ripon School 1st XV .. .. .	127 (4w.)	Lost
July 9	Newburgh Park .. .. .	179	Ampleforth .. .. .	108 (8w.)	Drawn

#### THE OPTIMISTS

The Optimists had a very successful season. They won four of their seven outside matches, and as usual all the matches were enjoyed immensely by all who took part in them.



## RESULTS

May 26	The Optimists ..	33	Castle Howard	123 (5 w.)	Lost
June 4	Kirbymoorside ..	124	The Optimists ..	82	Lost
" 12	The Depot, W.				
	Yorks Regt. ..	126	The Optimists ..	216	Won
" 29	Whitby ..	232 (5 w. dec.)	The Optimists ..	86	Lost
July 10	The Optimists ..	110 (2 w. dec.)	K.S.C. York ..	51	Won
" 17	The Optimists ..	184	The Estate Staff	118	Won
" 23	Hovingham ..	132	The Optimists ..	142	Won

## THE COLTS

The Colts had not so successful a season as was hoped. They won three matches and lost two, but, though both defeats were by small margins, they were both in school matches. However, they showed distinct promise, and before long several of them will be very useful members of the XI. There are several who will make good bats, and perhaps the most promising feature was the bowling of Wells, who took 20 wickets at a cost of 6.5 runs each, and of Dalglish whose 19 wickets cost 8.21 each. Ogilvie also ought to make into a good fast bowler. Congratulations to W. P. Gillow, who was chosen to play at Lord's during the holidays.

## RESULTS

May 28	R. Corps of Signals, Boys	51	Ampleforth ..	116	Won
June 16	Ampleforth ..	61	Sedbergh ..	77	Lost
" 29	R. Corps of Signals, Boys	100	Ampleforth ..	200	Won
July 2	St Peter's School ..	111	Ampleforth ..	108	Lost
" 6	Scarborough College ..	71	Ampleforth ..	189 (5 w.)	Won

## HOUSE MATCHES

As reported in the last number of the JOURNAL the Senior House Cup was won by St Aidan's. The Junior House Cup was won, for the fourth time, by St Cuthbert's, who beat St Wilfrid's very easily in the final match.

## SWIMMING

THE summer of 1932 will probably be remembered as a good one, but it began late, and for the first bathe, on May 26th, conditions were decidedly cool. As a result very little practice was possible before the diving display given at the Exhibition. The programme comprised both plain and fancy diving executed from either the three-foot spring-board or the twelve-foot fixed platform. Lovell contributed a variety of dives and was perhaps the most finished performer, but J. A. Waddilove and Taylor were very neat in all they did, and further support came from J. P. Rochford, M. Ryan and Sirwell.

Two Swimming Club tests were held, M. F. Young, Rogerson and Hickie reaching standard over the quarter mile, and Lovell, Critchley and P. Ryan over the hundred yards; Taylor and Keogh passed the diving test. J. A. Waddilove was elected Captain of the Club, and proved himself an able and inspiring leader. It is a pity that other activities left him so little time for practice, as he is probably the fastest swimmer we have ever had over one length. In the hundred he never quite did himself justice. In this event he met Lovell four times during the season. On one occasion he won by a yard, on another he lost by the same margin, and in the other two Lovell got the verdict by a touch. Two other swimmers, P. Ryan and Critchley, showed much improvement over a hundred yards, whilst James and E. Waddilove could always be relied upon over shorter distances. The plungers have not been quite up to the standard of recent years, though on their day Perceval, Hickie and Mackenzie got near to or touched the fifty mark. The divers were distinctly good, with Lovell and J. A. Waddilove always close together and Taylor a good third.

Of the three matches held two were lost and one ended in a tie. Leeds University showed us that our back stroke and breast stroke swimmers have a long way to go, but Lovell and J. A. Waddilove were second and third in the hundred yards free style. In the diving Lovell was placed first, one point ahead of J. A. Waddilove, who tied for second place with Brosnall of Leeds. A plunge of 49 feet gave Hickie first place in that event. The Ampleforth team was: J. A. Waddilove, Lovell, Critchley, James, E. Waddilove, Kendall, Hickie and Mackenzie.

An interesting match with Bootham ended in their favour by 29 points to 24 points, all events being scored on the team system. Bootham easily won the hundred yards team race and also the medley relay, though this was a much closer affair. The diving went to Ampleforth. In this event G. P. Rooney of the Junior House showed promise. Our plungers were not in form and we lost on the total by 2 1/2 feet. The Ampleforth team was: J. A. Waddilove, Lovell, Critchley, E. Waddilove, James, P. Ryan, Hickie, Mackenzie and G. P. Rooney.

The last match with Pocklington ended in a tie. In Sheffield Pocklington have a strong swimmer, and Lovell and J. A. Waddilove were only second and third to him in the hundred yards, won in 72 seconds. The dive followed, and once more Lovell



scored one more point than Waddilove, who tied with Wardroper for second place. Kendall was a good second in the breast-stroke race, and Hickie and Perceval had matters all their own way in the plunge. This left Ampleforth dorny one, with the medley relay to come. A fine race was just won by Pocklington who were thus enabled to tie. The Ampleforth team was: J. A. Waddilove, Lovell, Critchley, Kendall, James, Taylor, Hickie and Perceval. After these matches colours were awarded to Lovell and Critchley.

The weather was kind during the House Sports at the end of term. St. Oswald's had a very strong team in all departments and easily repeated their win of last year; St. Aidan's just beat St. Bede's for second place. The best race was the straight relay of six single lengths. In this St Oswald's returned a time of 2 min. 15 4/5 sec. A total distance of 137 ft. by their three representatives also gave them the plunge. Plain and fancy diving both produced close contests, in which the winners were perhaps a little lucky to get the verdict. Lovell carried all before him in the open events as he won both diving medals and the hundred yards championship. He was in a class by himself in fancy diving, but J. A. Waddilove and Taylor ran him close on the plain diving mark-sheet. The hundred yards caused the judges some anxiety. Lovell turned for the last length with a lead of two yards, but J. A. Waddilove came up strongly and would probably have won if he had made his effort earlier. As it was Lovell gained the verdict by a touch. He is to be congratulated on his all-round form and achievements.

## LAWN TENNIS

FOLLOWING the custom established last year, only the non-cricketers played in matches. Four matches were played this season, and of these the school won two and lost two.

The first match was played against the Depot of the West Yorks Regiment, and resulted in a victory for the visiting team, the School being defeated by 4 events to 5, 10 sets to 11, and 106 games to 100. We really should have won this match; but in the last event, when the score was four events all, Wace and Lillis, after leading in the deciding set by 4-1, succumbed to an attack of nerves and lost 4-6.

The next match was the return match against the Depot. It was played at York, and we would take the opportunity of thanking the Regiment for the hospitable way they entertained us. The School again suffered defeat, but the team played well and put up a good fight. Brown and Crocker showed good form and Perceval played a good steady game. The final result was that Ampleforth lost by 4 events to 5, 8 sets to 11, and 93 games to 106.

The third match was played against the York Catholic Club and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the School. The opposition was not very formidable and the team had little difficulty in winning all the events, only losing two sets and 39 games through the match. The full result was that Ampleforth won by 9 events to nil, 18 sets to 2, and 118 games to 39.

The last match of the season was played against Cooke's Athletic Club, York, which proved to be the strongest team the School had encountered so far. All the team played well, particularly Crocker and Perceval, who won all their events and only lost one set throughout the match. The final result was that Ampleforth won by 5 events to 4, 13 sets to 10, and 112 games to 102.

The following have played for the non-cricketers VI: D. A. T. Brown (*Captain*), J. C. Crocker, R. W. Perceval, G. R. Wace, J. R. Binns, B. Lillis.

The standard of play this year has been good, and this was due in a large measure to the fact that, through the good offices of the Lawn Tennis Association, Mr. Tindall-Green came to coach the School for a fortnight; we hope next year to avail ourselves of his services for a longer period.

The Club Singles Championship was won this year by B. H. Alcazar. He met J. C. Crocker in the Final and one expected a closely contested match; but Crocker was not playing up to his usual form, and Alcazar had little difficulty in defeating him 6-4, 1-6, 6-0.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL TANK CORPS

**H**EAVERY rain in the morning of the first match made it necessary to use the Old Match Ground for the game with the Royal Tank Corps. The ground and ball were very wet and a fight between the forwards throughout the game ended in the honours going to the School pack in the tight scrums and line-out, and being evenly divided in the loose play. Ampleforth lost D. N. Kendall just before half-time with a dislocated shoulder. Kendall had been playing a good game in his new position and with him Monteith, Leach, Ryan, Dobson and Gilbey were conspicuous in the loose, while Rochford did particularly well in the line-out.

The backs had a poor time of it. Golding overcame the conditions as well as possible, Grieve was ubiquitous and Roche did well at full-back. The centres were slow and evidently lacked experience; Tomkins did one or two good things, but both seemed unable to use their feet effectively. The wings seldom got chances, but Feilding used one opportunity to show his determined running.

Tomkins scored the first try under the posts after a good cut-in. The kick failed, but soon Grieve used kick-and-rush methods to a dropped pass by the opposition and scored under the posts. Longinotto converted this try. In the second half the Tank Corps pressed for a long time, but Ampleforth took them back to their line and Monteith scored a try, which was not converted. Grieve was nearly over in the corner, but was tackled into touch before he grounded the ball. Then the Tank Corps attacked again and their weight carried them over the line for an unconverted try.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points); Royal Tank Corps, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, S. J. Lovell, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, D. N. Kendall, M. B. Longinotto.

AMPLEFORTH V. HEADINGLEY 'A'

**T**HIS match was played under ideal conditions at Ampleforth on Saturday, October 14th. The committee tried to get more life into the centre of the three-quarter line and put Roche there instead of Lovell, who took Roche's place at full-back. Roche's pass was quicker, but he did not display much thrust or speed. Tomkins, his partner in the centre, scored three tries. Two of them were individual efforts—both bad football. The first duty of a centre three-quarter is to make openings for his wing. On these two occasions Tomkins did this very nicely and then failed to pass to the wing man, but cut back and scored himself. On other occasions when he did pass to his wing, he gave a bad pass which Price could not get to. Golding, after an indifferent start in the first few minutes, found good form and got out some good passes to his partner. Grieve was too well marked to do anything directly profitable

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

61

on his own, but he got his three-quarters going in an excellent way. They did not possess the necessary thrust and speed to finish off the movements so well begun.

The forwards, well led by Monteith, were very good and dominated the game. They set a pace which Headingley could not keep up, and they obtained possession of the ball in most of the scrums and lines-out.

Besides Monteith, Leach, J. P. Rochford and Dobson were always prominent in good hard work.

Before the game had been going for more than a few minutes Grieve snapped up a dropped pass by the opposition and scored a try, which Longinotto converted. Ampleforth kept play in their opponents' quarters, and then a good passing movement by the Headingley backs ended with the ball in the hands of Young on the left wing. He rounded Price, side-stepped Lovell and scored a good try. This was not converted, but soon Headingley went ahead with a converted try by Rostron. Ampleforth again returned to the attack, Grieve trying twice to drop a goal, and Longinotto failing to turn many penalty kicks to good account. At last Grieve got a pass out to Roche. The latter dummied his opponent nicely and passed to Tomkins, who scored—eight all. Before half-time a bad pass from Tomkins to Price was intercepted by Young and he scored. This try was converted, giving Headingley a lead by 13—8 at the interval.

In the second half the School forwards kept up a continual barrage. They played good football, and it must have been disappointing to see their many "heels" turned to no account. Soon, however, Tomkins scored a try, which was unconverted, putting the School only 2 points behind; but Headingley soon increased their lead by 5 points after a try by Reddington.

The Ampleforth forwards stuck at it, carried play to their opponents' line from the kick-off, and then heeled continually. Again Tomkins got over in the unorthodox way referred to, and Grieve converted this try.

*Final score:* Headingley 'A' three goals and one try (18 points); Ampleforth two goals and two tries (16 points).

*Ampleforth.*—S. J. Lovell; B. Feilding, T. F. Roche, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, M. Rochford.

AMPLEFORTH V. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

**T**HE Secretary of the Wanderers got together a strong side to visit Ampleforth on Tuesday, October 18th. A strong wind was blowing from the north-west throughout the game, and this tended to spoil an interesting game.

Grieve won the toss, and played with the wind in the first half. It was a big advantage, and it helped the School to keep play in the Wanderers' territory for most of the period. Any attempt to take play towards the School line was promptly counteracted by good touch-finding by C. F. Grieve. Ampleforth got plenty of the ball, but the centres failed to drive home their opportunities. The first score came after C. F. Grieve had found a good touch near the opposing corner flag from a penalty-kick.

The Wanderers' forwards bunched, but failed to catch the ball; and it was bounced from hand to hand above the heads of the forwards until it fell into the hands of Monteith, who was standing slightly behind the forwards. With head down Monteith went through and scored; but the kick failed. Soon the Wanderers equalised with an unconverted try by A. D. Turner, which followed a good passing movement. There was no more scoring before half-time, although on two occasions Ampleforth came very near to scoring; but over-excitement caused infringements on both occasions. One of these occasions followed an excellent movement. It was started with a cut through by E. Grieve who passed back to some forwards, and inter-passing amongst them carried the ball to the Wanderers' line.

In the second half the School decided to play a forward game. With a dry ball this calls for a good deal of skill, and although the forwards did well in wheeling and pushing through the opposition, they were not always able to keep the ball close enough to prevent the Wanderers' backs starting passing movements. The result was that the Wanderers scored four unconverted tries and thereby won the game. The backs of the opposition were always dangerous, but their forwards were outplayed by the school pack and they did not have enough of the ball to pile up a big score.

The School pack played a rattling game, and they were so well together that it would seem invidious to mention names. However, one could not help seeing Monteith, J. P. Rochford, Ryan, Dobson and Leach putting in an enormous amount of work, and the hooking of Leach was a feature of the game. Amongst the backs Roche, apart from missing a not inexcusable tackle or two, was good at full-back. With the wind at their backs the Wanderers gave him plenty to do. He was never caught out of position and he fielded well and kicked well. Golding again started with a bad period, but warmed up later on and got good passes out to C. F. Grieve. The latter played well, but occasionally one would like to see him pass a little earlier. E. Grieve was an improvement in the centre, but Tomkins seemed to have a complete off-day. The wings had few chances and one could not judge their form at all.

*Final score:* Yorkshire Wanderers, five tries (15 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, E. Grieve, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

**R**AIN, which had fallen all through the previous night, made the Old Match Ground very wet and muddy for this match on Saturday, October 22nd. The Signals had good forwards, but uncombined backs behind them. Our forwards had led some to think that they could not be beaten by many packs, but beaten they were in this game. They were pushed in tight scrums, and the little pushing they did in loose scrums was unscientific and therefore ineffective. They were beaten at the line-out, and their dribbling—or lack of it—lost at least two tries. There were few redeeming

features in their play. The School backs, on the other hand, were given poor conditions in which to handle the ball, but they handled better than in any previous match. Golding got the ball away well under very difficult circumstances. C. F. Grieve got his three-quarters going very well and was always backing them up. The centres showed more thrust and only failed in pace to go through the openings they made for each other. Thornton ran with determination on the right wing, and Feilding on the left tried hard to beat a sound defence.

Feilding scored the first try after kicking and rushing the sodden ball for 35 yards. C. Grieve converted this try with a good kick. E. Grieve scored next, after his brother had worked the blind side; and a little later Thornton scored on the right after a good movement opportunely started by Roche from full-back.

All these tries were in the first half; but in the second the forwards were even less effective and it was not until near the end of the game that Thornton scored again after a well-managed blind-side movement by C. F. Grieve.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal and three tries (14 points); Royal Corps of Signals, nil.

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, E. Grieve, J. T. N. Price, P. M. Thornton; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, R. J. G. Deasy, M. Rochford.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

**A** FAIRLY dry week-end had made our hopes of a dry field rise, but rain all the morning of Tuesday, October 25th, damped them both. The match was played on what was the match field in the old Soccer days; and although the amount of grass on it kept the game less muddy, it made the ball very slithery.

The first half was a tussle between the forwards. The few attempts to handle ended with the inability of somebody to hold the slippery ball. The Leicesters had a pack well above the average battalion side, and honours were even in this battle of the forwards. Ampleforth were better at gaining possession in the tight scrums, but they heeled slowly, which gave the backs little time to get going well. However, it had the advantage of gaining penalties for the School through off-side infringements by the Regiment. Three such kicks were within range, but good drop-kicks by C. F. Grieve went a little wide each time. By half-time neither side had scored at all.

In the second half the machinery of the Leicesters' back division ran more smoothly and an excellent passing movement resulted in a try. The scrum-half was allowed to stray, and he drew C. F. Grieve before passing. After a complete round of passing the wing gave a return pass to Lt. Beatty-Pownall, who scored. C. F. Grieve nearly scored after a timely intercept and a kick ahead, but he was beaten in a race and the ball was kicked dead. The Tigers attacked again and this time Lance-Cpl Brynford scored on the left wing.

The Ampleforth forwards then put the School on the attack and two blind side movements nearly succeeded, but again a dropped pass stopped a try. It was the Leicesters' turn and up the field the ball was brought. Again the scrum-half crept

away and drew C. F. Grieve and after another good round of passing Lance-Cpl Brayford scored a second try. This ended the scoring.

It is hard to criticise the backs for their play under such conditions. T. F. Roche was the best of them. He fielded and kicked well, put in some very useful tackles and was cool in a crisis. If he had more speed he would be very good.

It was a strange sight to see C. F. Grieve missing his passes, but miss them he did during one period and it set a fashion which others were only too ready to follow.

Apart from their slow heeling and their very slow movement about the field, the forwards were good. They displayed some hustle in the loose, and they packed and pushed well in the right. Monteith was often seen setting an example of good work, and he found ready followers in Leach, J. P. Rochford, Ryan and Dobson.

*Final score:* Leicestershire Regiment, three tries (9 points); Ampleforth, nil. *Ampleforth:*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, E. Grieve, J. T. N. Price, P. M. Thornton; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, R. J. G. Deasy, M. Rochford.

#### AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE V. DURHAM SCHOOL

THIS, the first School match of the season, was played at Durham on Saturday, October 29th. Weather conditions were about as bad as they could be. A wind, stronger in the second half, blew straight down the field and brought with it continual rain and extreme cold.

In spite of the conditions both sides attempted to play a three-quarter game, and both sides succeeded in so far as the giving and taking of passes was concerned—very few passes were dropped. The defence of both sets of backs was good, but it failed on the Ampleforth right wing on two fatal occasions.

Except at actually hooking the ball Ampleforth held the advantage at forward. They scrummled and pushed well enough in the tight, but superior hooking by Durham prevented them from getting the ball as much as they deserved. In the loose the Ampleforth forwards brought off some excellent rushes—generally with Leach at the head of them, and Monteith and Ryan in close attendance; but these were too often frustrated by the certain hands and excellent play of Thomas, the Durham scrum-half. In the line-out Ampleforth held a distinct advantage. In the open work the Ampleforth forwards were good in defence—although one imagined that a back row forward should have stopped Durham's last try—but in backing up attacking movements Durham were superior and through this they scored two good tries.

Durham kicked off into the wind and much play took place on the touch-line in mid-field. Both sides set up orthodox three-quarter movements, but each man was put down in turn until the Durham left wing handed off Thornton and kicked up-field. This was followed up by both sides, but Oliver, a Durham forward, kicked it over the line and scored. During this half one of the features was C. F. Grieve's kicking. He used the wind and found abnormally long touches—on one occasion to near the Durham corner-flag from his own twenty-five. After one such kick to about Durham's twenty-five, Ampleforth secured the ball at the line-out and from the resulting loose

scrum Gilbey emerged with the ball. He ran down the wing, passed in to Ryan, who passed in again to Leach, who scored. Longinotto's kick from near the touch-line was a good one, but it failed.

Ampleforth kept play in the Durham half of the field, but the backs never looked like a scoring force. After one of the backs had been tackled near mid-field Durham heeled from the loose scrum which formed, and a very good passing movement ended with the ball in the hands of the left wing, with no one to mark him. He ran down the touch-line and was tackled by Feilding, who had come across from the other wing, but not before he had passed in to Burgess, who was backing up well. The latter was tackled by M. Rochford, but it was too near the line and he fell over for a try. The kick failed and this made the half-time score 6—3 in Durham's favour.

Against the wind in the second half Ampleforth had more defence to do, and did it well enough to prevent any orthodox passing movement resulting in a try; but Thomas was allowed to steal round the blind side of a loose scrum and his subsequent pass produced a try by Burgess. Again the kick failed. It was during the period following this that the Ampleforth forwards put in some excellent rushes. They could never quite finish them off, and often all the ground they had won so earnestly was lost by a long kick to touch down-wind.

Towards the end a scrum was formed near the Ampleforth line and the pass out from the Durham scrum-half enabled the stand-off half, Willis, to run through the defence and score under the posts. The try was converted.

*Final score:* Durham, one goal and three tries (14 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, E. Grieve, W. P. Gillow, P. M. Thornton; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. STONYHURST

THE Fifteen travelled to Stonyhurst on Saturday, November 5th and played the match in the morning of the following day. En route the Durham-Yorkshire match was watched and this proved interesting and instructive.

There had been comparatively little rain at Stonyhurst of late and the ground was quite firm, but frost during the night had made the grass damp. For the first ten minutes after Stonyhurst had kicked off the Ampleforth twenty-five saw most of the play. The Stonyhurst forwards heeled the ball and it was early evident that their backs, as a whole, were faster than ours. It looked as though they might score any minute and it was their own faulty handling, rather than our defence, which prevented them. They set up many attacks, but they broke down and were not completed. The first time that the ball went along the Ampleforth line C. F. Grieve cut through and made much ground before he was tackled. One felt a little safer when play remained for a moment on the Stonyhurst twenty-five. This feeling of safety did not last long, for Stonyhurst heeled the ball, and their fly-half went through a gap in our defence attended by three unmarked three-quarters on his left. He passed out and P. Moran, the left-centre, touched down for a good try, which was unconverted.

Not long afterwards the Stonyhurst three-quarters completed a passing movement to the right. The wing man kicked across with good judgment, and although C. F. Grieve got to the ball, it was kicked out of his hands over the line and de Bertodano touched down for Stonyhurst's second try—again unconverted.

Ampleforth attacked again. C. F. Grieve found some good touches, and Feilding made a good run, but a try never seemed imminent. Before half-time Stonyhurst scored again. When they heeled the ball the Ampleforth three-quarters went up well in defence—quickly and in line—but unfortunately Gillow, at stand-off, was slower up, thus making a gap. Through this ran Horton, and his three-quarters were past ours and up with him and the ball had merely to be passed to Moran for him to score a try, which was converted. This made Stonyhurst eleven points to the goal at half-time.

There seemed to be only two things for us to do. First, the forwards must cease letting Stonyhurst have the ball, and secondly, gaps in our defence must be filled. The Ampleforth forwards carried out the first very effectively, which relieved the necessity of the second.

So effective were the Ampleforth forwards, who now found their real form and played brilliantly as a pack, that most of the play in the second half was in the Stonyhurst half of the field.

Only once did Stonyhurst heel the ball from tight scrums (the same is almost true of loose scrums), and in the line-out Ampleforth were the superior side. The Ampleforth backs attacked again and again and even penetrated the defence of the opposing three-quarters, but the tackling of the covering forwards and the full-back saved the Stonyhurst line. Kendall was nearly in on the right; another try seemed certain after a good run by Feilding down the left; but no score came until Ampleforth were awarded a penalty in front of goal, and with this C. F. Grieve made no mistake. It was the one occasion on which Stonyhurst heeled the ball from a tight scrum which led to our try. Their left-centre dropped the ball after being tackled and Kendall picked it up and scored, for Longinotto to convert with a good kick. Ampleforth continued to press until no-side, but they failed to score a winning goal.

It may be concluded that the forwards played very well in the second half. They were always together, which was in noted contrast to the first half, when their play was scrappy and half-hearted. Mention must also be made of Golding's play. His passes out were always good in spite of very watchful Stonyhurst forwards, and his defence round the scrum was also sound.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking our hosts for their very kind hospitality to us on our visit.

*Final score:* Stonyhurst, one goal and two tries (11 points); Ampleforth, one goal and one penalty goal (8 points).

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, E. Grieve, C. F. Grieve, D. N. Kendall; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto.

## AMPLEFORTH V. GIGGLESWICK

THIS game was played on Saturday, November 12th, at Ampleforth, on a dull and damp autumn afternoon. Recent matches had not seen the Fifteen in good form, but to-day, apparently enlivened by the drab conditions, they reached a higher standard.

In the first minutes of the match on the left wing Feilding ran hard and well, using his customary hand-off, which he seems so thoroughly to enjoy; but he was brought down near the line. Shortly afterwards a passing movement was developed from a loose scrum, and Kendall crossed the line far out on the right. A furdier try, similarly engineered, rapidly followed; but this time Kendall finished between the posts and C. F. Grieve kicked the goal.

A Giggleswick rally now occurred. The Ampleforth forwards were temporarily not together, gaps were penetrated and danger threatened until C. F. Grieve intercepted in mid-field and, failing on the left, changed direction, careered to the right through a strong opposition, scored near the posts and added the two points. Thus the score stood at half time: Ampleforth, two goals and one try (13 points); Giggleswick, nil.

In the second half Ampleforth pressed persistently. C. F. Grieve scored two tries, once after a devastating zig-zag run and once after a blind-side movement. The former try Grieve himself converted. Next a passing movement worked out towards the left and then returned towards the centre, where C. F. Grieve maneuvered for space and, surrounded by defenders, dropped a clever goal from the twenty-five. A forward rush on the right then led to a try by Kendall. A lengthy run on the left by Feilding produced another try, which Longinotto converted. A passing movement amongst the backs sent Kendall in far out on the right, and this ended the scoring.

The Ampleforth pack played a strong game. Monteith was ubiquitous, and Ryan, M. Rochford and Dobson often prominent. A wealth of opportunity for the backs was thereby provided and good use made of it, in spite of the greasy ball. C. F. Grieve was outstanding, ever and again leaving his opposite number metaphorically scratching his head.

The Giggleswick forwards never relaxed, but they failed to hold their opponents, and thus their outsiders got rare chances of offensive work and spent a gruelling afternoon on the defensive. The full-back kicked a good length and appeared to be fast.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, four goals, one dropped goal, and four tries (36 points); Giggleswick, nil.

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (Captain), E. E. Tomkins, B. Feilding; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto.

## AMFLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

THE match against Sedbergh was played at Ampleforth on November 19th, and won by Sedbergh by three goals and a try to a try and a penalty goal. It was a splendid game, full of fight and movement, in which attack followed attack without any interludes of neutral indeterminate play.

Ampleforth started at a great pace, kept the play in the Sedbergh half and fed their backs plentifully. Very soon C. F. Grieve accomplished his most successful cut-through, caught the full-back—for once—out of position and raced for the corner. There were exciting moments while one compared the narrowing gap between the goal line and Grieve with the gap, also narrowing, between Grieve and a large body of large pursuers. They closed together, but Grieve managed to touch down, and, though the kick failed, it was pleasant to have an early lead. It did not last long, however, for Sedbergh soon formed what became almost a habit of obtaining the ball in all scrums, and their admirable line of backs showed themselves difficult to stop. That Ampleforth lost the set scrums was not surprising against the superior force that pushed them, but their failure to secure the ball in the loose scrums suggested some slowness in hooking. In the line-out too they were rather beaten. Doubtless they missed their tallest forward, Ryan (whose untimely accident on the previous evening may perhaps have wrung a sympathetic note even from the JOURNAL's dramatic critics), but not all the forwards used all their height nor all their jumping power. Having said that, however, we have nearly finished finding fault with the forwards. In the loose, in spilling and in footwork, they were excellent and untiring almost to the end. They could not, however, prevent the Sedbergh backs from having plenty of opportunities, nor always support their own defending backs as well as Sedbergh reinforced attack. Presently a long run by their stand-off half took him almost to the line. There he knocked on, and Sedbergh, hooking the ball, kept it and pushed over the line. Mitchell-Innes converted with a good kick. Play went very fast up and down the field—the mileage covered must have been exceptional, and before half-time the Sedbergh scrum half, with whom Golding usually coped successfully, broke away from a scrum, found plenty of backers and a forward scored. The Sedbergh kicker had his one failure.

Early in the second half C. F. Grieve kicked a penalty goal from a difficult angle, and the closeness of the scores (8—6) increased the pace of the play when increase had seemed impossible. The Ampleforth forwards stopped not getting the ball in the scrums, and they and the backs fairly battered at the Sedbergh line. Now Kendall, now Feilding were all but over, and many markers were busy with C. F. Grieve. The defence held out, however, and rather suddenly the play went back to the centre of the field and the Sedbergh forwards recovered their dominance of the scrums. Their exceptionally fast left wing scored from a blind-side movement, and in the last few minutes the stand-off half ran through far too many of the now tired Ampleforth side and scored near the posts. Both tries were converted.

It was an admirable game, in which Ampleforth showed greatly improved form, but still displayed the weakness which they had taught us to expect. The systematic

backing which never left a Sedbergh player unsupported was in strong contrast to the isolation in which Feilding, Kendall, and especially C. F. Grieve found themselves when they had beaten their man and were through the first line of defence. Roche has not been mentioned. He kicked excellently and his share in the rougher work of a back belied his apparent fragility and slowness.

Final score: Ampleforth, one try and one penalty goal (6 points); Sedbergh, three goals and one try (18 points).

Ampleforth.—T. F. Roche; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (Captain), S. J. Lovell, B. Feilding; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, P. J. Neeson.

## AMFLEFORTH V. MR A. J. MACDONALD'S XV

OWING to illness at Mount St Mary's the match with them was postponed, so to keep the Fifteen "in trim" A. J. Macdonald very kindly brought a side to play the School on Sunday, November 27th. The visitors were very strong forward, for their pack included no lesser lights than J. McD. Hodgson (English International), G. Morpeth, a Cambridge Blue, and M. J. B. Molohan, another Blue from Oxford. The rest of the pack was made up of members of Northern, and the team also had that Club's centres and the Gosforth halves. It was a great pity that L. R. Leach and J. A. Ryan were unable to play. M. Golding was also crooked, but his substitute, T. G. Considine, played a very plucky game.

Rain throughout the morning made puddles all over the Old Match Ground. It was very soon churned up into liquid mud. This might have spoilt the game, but both packs worked so hard and both sets of backs handled so well that the game was interesting throughout. In the first half both lots of backs tried passing movements and at actually handling the seemingly impossible ball the School backs were superior. The defence of either side was never found out of position and no tries were scored. 'Whites' were playing with the wind and they found some rouches very near the School line; but the School forwards did well to work play back to mid-field and often into their opponents' twenty-five. An off-side infringement by the visitors brought about the first score, for with a good kick from 30 yards range and into the wind Longinotto scored a penalty-goal.

For a long period in the second half the forwards of both sides decided to keep the ball and both packs made some excellent rushes. It was getting very hard to distinguish the players—they were all becoming the colour of our valley clay—but Monteith, J. P. Rochford and Dobson were sometimes distinguishable at the head of rushes, and the other forwards were not far away. It was following an excellent forward rush by the Whites that M. J. B. Molohan scored an unconverted try. After this the School pressed and the visitors were forced to touch down more than once; but it was they who scored next. A good forward dribble had used up some of our backs in trying to stop the onslaught, and a timely heel left a three-quarter line unmarked. After a good passing movement W. F. Lamb scored in the corner. The kick failed and play was worked back to the School line. Here C. F. Grieve intercepted a pass, ran down the

field, and kicked over the full-back's head. Kendall followed Grieve closely and tackled a defender, who threw the ball forward. However, Grieve caught the ball and was over for a try, which Longinotto converted with another good kick.

The School had the lead and there were only five minutes to go. Both packs worked harder than ever and the Ampleforth backs were content to find touch when they received the ball. But the visitors' forwards brought off another good rush and another timely heel to backs who were faced with a disorganised defence. Another good passing movement by the visitors ended with Tong, their right wing, scoring in the corner. The try was unconverted and shortly afterwards no-side was blown.

The School were opposed to a strong side and they did very well. To lead at half-time when the visitors had the advantage of the wind was a distinct success, but in the second half the extra weight (it must have been nearly 2 stone per man in the scrum) of the visiting side told its tale, with three tries as the result.

Such success was due mainly to the forwards, who did very well except in one respect. Some of them failed to fall on the ball when it was necessary to do so. If the forwards don't fall on the ball, it means that the backs must do so—Considine did so in excellent fashion—and if the opposition heel the ball at this moment their backs are not marked throughout—they have a man extra for every back of the opposition who fell on the ball.

The outsiders did their defence well, but in attack—except that all handled an impossible ball well—only C. F. Grieve was outstanding. Afterwards one heard it said that "he was everywhere"—it was as true as it is possible to be. Roche never missed fielding a ball—this is the highest praise on such a day—and most of his kicks were good ones.

*Final score:* Mr A. J. Macdonald's XV, three tries (9 points); Ampleforth, one goal and one penalty goal (8 points).

*Ampleforth.*—T. F. Roche; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), S. J. Lovell, B. Fielding; E. H. Grieve, T. G. Considine; R. C. M. Monteith, J. P. Rochford, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, C. P. Neeson, M. F. Young.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. COATHAM 1ST XV

THIS match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, October 29th. It was a bad day for any outdoor sport. Newspapers told stories later of abandoned games and of the collapse of professional footballers. The elements, though less severe with our players, were most unpleasant; drenching rain and a bitterly cold wind swept across the field.

In the first half Ampleforth did most of the attacking. The forwards, well led by Deasy, obtained possession in very nearly every tight scrum and Considine got the wet ball away to his partner; but the backs could hardly be expected to rise superior to the appalling conditions. Numb hands and the treacherous going continually held up the game, and when the ball went loose the Coatham forwards were seen to

advantage; but Considine, who was playing a strong game at scrum half, generally managed to stop them. This player was responsible for the two tries scored by Ampleforth in this half, one of which was converted by Rooney. Wary of passing out to backs who could make little headway, he went off on his own near the line to force his way over.

Shortly after half-time Lovell who, unlike the two centres, had never hesitated to go down on the ball, received a head injury and had to retire from full-back. Neeson was moved from the pack to take his place. During this time Coatham scored two tries, the first the result of a good run down the left wing, the second by a big and fast back-tow forward, who broke away and brushed aside two very weak attempts at a tackle. After this Ampleforth pressed for a time, and from a quick pass out by Considine, Hunter cut through the centre and was very nearly over. Coatham by good footwork carried the ball into the Ampleforth twenty-five and from then onwards asserted a definite superiority in the loose, and when the ball did go to hand both forwards and backs joined in some good passing movements, which a shivering defence failed to check. The result was that Coatham scored two more tries, the second of which was converted by a splendid kick from far out on the left.

After leading by eight points at the interval it was a pity the School backs could not press home their advantage, for they were generously fed by the forwards. Tomkins at right-centre hung on too long. Two more tries would have been scored in the first half had he passed out to Rooke Ley. Price at left-centre showed determination in attack, but he received the ball too late and so had little room to work in. In such circumstances and in such weather a kick ahead with quick following up would have been an excellent method of attack, but it was never once tried. On the whole the 2nd XV seem to have the makings of a well-balanced side and should do well enough on a dry day.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal, one try (8 points); Coatham, one goal, three tries (14 points).

*Ampleforth.*—S. J. Lovell; J. T. Ogilvie, J. T. Price, E. E. Tomkins, B. Rooke Ley; H. B. Hunter (*Captain*), T. G. Considine; R. J. Deasy, M. F. Young, P. S. Thunder, B. B. James, O. B. Rooney, C. P. Neeson, A. D. Stirling, A. G. Westhead.

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. RIPON 1ST XV

ON November 5th, the 2nd XV ran up a large score against Ripon School 1st XV. The game was too one-sided to call for much comment. The School forwards led by Deasy were again far better than their opponents in the tight, and with M. F. Young hooking well the back division had many opportunities to show its skill. Platt, who was substituting for Considine, got the ball away remarkably well to Tomkins, who seemed to overcome that fatal hesitancy which spoils his play earlier on in the term. There were several good passing movements and with Thornton and Ogilvie playing a thrustful game in the centre Ampleforth always looked dangerous. Rooke Ley on the right wing ran strongly and would have scored more often had Thornton given him a more accurately timed pass. The forwards were well together



and Deasy, James and Rooney were particularly good in the loose. The Ripon full-back fielded and kicked well, and their fly-half dropped a goal. For Ampleforth tries were scored by Thornton (3), Rooke Ley (2), Platt, Ogilvie, Critchley, Tomkins, Deasy and Walter. The place-kicking was very poor, only three tries being converted.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals, eight tries (39 points); Ripon, one dropped goal (4 points).

*Ampleforth*.—C. P. Neeson; F. M. Critchley, J. T. Ogilvie, P. M. Thornton, B. Rooke Ley; E. E. Tomkins, J. S. Platt; R. J. Deasy (*Captain*), M. F. Young, B. B. James, L. J. Walter, O. B. Rooney, P. S. Thunder, G. R. Wace, A. G. Welstead.

#### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. COATHAM 1ST XV

OUR home match with Coatham, which we lost by 11 points to 8, was played under the worst possible conditions; but at Coatham on Wednesday, November 16th, the conditions were as perfect as possible. One hoped that what we considered a strong three-quarter line would score enough tries to win this match away. Let it be stated at the beginning that the Ampleforth back division never looked like scoring. Most of them looked as though they had never been on a Rugby field before; and as for the ball, they might never have realised that one played Rugby with an oval ball, for when one of them did get it into his hands he seemed to be thinking how strange it was instead of running hard towards the opposing goal-line. Never have backs been given more opportunities by forwards, and never have opportunities been thrown away with such startling generosity. The forwards worked hard and heeled the ball from all set scrums except about two, and they gained possession from most loose scrums and lines out. James, Neeson, Rooney and Bennett were always prominent, and Young's hooking was a feature of the game.

The Coatham three-quarters used every opportunity that came their way. Of the eleven times they crossed our line it is no exaggeration to say that on five occasions the movement started when one or other of our backs either missed his pass or threw the ball on the ground between himself and the man to whom he was passing. Coatham snapped up these mistakes and scored tries. They also executed some good combined movements, and their individual speed and skill, especially that of their right wing and centre, made many nice tries.

*Final score:* Coatham, five goals, six tries (43 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*.—J. E. Nicoll; B. Rooke Ley, E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton, J. T. N. Price; W. P. Gillow, J. S. Platt; C. P. Neeson (*Captain*), B. B. James, M. F. Young, K. W. Bennett, L. J. J. Walter, O. B. Rooney, G. R. R. Wace, A. G. Welstead.

#### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. WOODHOUSE GROVE 1ST XV

THIS match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, November 26th. The ground was firm, but a strong and biting wind from the south-west, added to the natural inaccuracy of the passing on the part of the Ampleforth backs, made the game somewhat scrappy. Both sets of forwards apparently had been given instructions to play for an open game.

The home pack did its work well against fair but sporadic resistance. They kept together, were lively in the loose and sometimes heeled quickly when they were stopped. It was the halves and the threes who failed. Faults among the latter were more obvious; but Tomkins very rarely got his threes going, the result being that time after time they passed the ball on without gaining any ground. Both wings received very few chances of showing their speed, but both showed determination when their opportunity came.

A great deal of the play in both periods lay near the opposing twenty-five. Platt early on scored an unconverted try after a forward rush and scramble, and a good orthodox movement—which proved that the home threes could run and pass if they wanted to—put Thornton in, Rooney adding the goal points. A blind-side try by Cooper and a penalty kicked by Rooney made up the Ampleforth score.

The defence was weak. The threes had not much tackling to do and their kicking was of an unambitious sort, save on the few occasions when Rooney took the penalty-kicks with courage and success; but the falling on the ball was extraordinarily weak and was responsible for at least two tries. A Woodhouse Grove back slowly side-stepped his way past four defenders, and slowness on the part of a wing forward let in the opposing wing-three on the blind side. None of these tries was converted.

*Final score:* Ampleforth 2nd XV, one goal, two tries, one penalty goal (14 points); Woodhouse Grove 1st XV, four tries (12 points).

*Ampleforth*.—R. C. Hay; P. M. Thornton, J. T. Price, J. T. Ogilvie, J. M. Cowper; E. E. Tomkins (*Captain*), J. S. Platt; O. B. Rooney, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. D. Stirling, A. G. Welstead, G. R. Wace, P. S. Thunder.

#### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. F COMPANY ROYAL SIGNALS

ON Tuesday, November 8th, the 2nd XV only just managed to beat the Signals after being eight points down five minutes before time. Remembering last year's easy win, Ampleforth were surprised to find a bigger and a better side opposing them. Fortunately for Ampleforth the forwards were the first to recover, though they were quite definitely hustled early on in the first half. At half-time the Signals were leading by two goals and a try to four tries. They increased their lead by scoring another try almost immediately after the kick-off. The School forwards then found their true form and obtained possession from most of the tight and loose scrums; but the half-backs and centres never looked like getting through. Shortly before the end several members of the First XV, who had been practising on a neighbouring field, came over to give their moral support. Tomkins at fly-half, who can do brilliant things at times, became a different player. He took the ball from his partner at full speed and twice ran through to score two pretty tries, leaving the defence standing on the wrong leg. The scorers for Ampleforth were Rooke Ley, Ogilvie, Price, Young and Tomkins (2). Rooney converted one try.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal, five tries (20 points); Royal Signals, two goals, two tries (16 points).

*Ampleforth*.—R. C. Hay; J. T. Price, J. T. Ogilvie, P. M. Thornton, B. Rooke Ley; E. E. Tomkins, J. S. Platt; R. J. Deasy (*Captain*), O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, P. S. Thunder, L. J. Walter, B. B. James, K. W. Bennett, A. G. Westead.

## COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH V. ST PETER'S, YORK—*Won*

Ampleforth, one goal, two tries (11 points); St. Peter's, York, nil.

*Ampleforth*.—R. C. Hay; J. I. Kilpatrick, R. S. Richmond, G. O. Rosenvinge, B. Rooke Ley; D. I. Fairhurst, M. G. Hime; J. D. Donnellon (*Captain*), M. F. Sedgwick, O. B. Rooney, P. H. Blackiston, D. R. Dalglish, A. G. Gregory, P. A. Ezechiel, H. C. Fraser.

AMPLEFORTH V. STONYHURST—*Lost*

Stonyhurst, two goals, nine tries (37 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*.—R. C. Hay; J. I. Kilpatrick, R. S. Richmond, D. I. Fairhurst, B. Rooke Ley; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. G. Hime; J. D. Donnellon (*Captain*), M. F. Sedgwick, O. B. Rooney, P. H. Blackiston, D. R. Dalglish, A. G. Gregory, J. S. Platt, P. A. Ezechiel.

AMPLEFORTH V. POCKLINGTON—*Drawn*

Ampleforth, three tries (9 points); Pocklington School, three tries (9 points).

*Ampleforth*.—R. C. Hay; J. I. Kilpatrick, J. T. Price (*Captain*), D. I. Fairhurst, B. Rooke Ley; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. G. Hime; J. D. Donnellon, O. B. Rooney, P. H. Blackiston, D. R. Dalglish, A. G. Gregory, H. C. Fraser, S. P. Sutton, R. S. Richmond.

AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL SIGNALS, BOYS' XV—*Won*

Ampleforth, five goals, nine tries (52 points); Royal Signals, nil.

*Ampleforth*.—Lord Mauchline; J. I. Kilpatrick, J. T. Price (*Captain*), D. I. Fairhurst, B. Rooke Ley; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. G. Hime; J. D. Donnellon, O. B. Rooney, P. H. Blackiston, D. R. Dalglish, A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, H. C. Fraser, P. A. Ezechiel.

## THE BEAGLES

THE Master of Hounds this season is J. P. Ryan. His place as whipper-in has been taken by A. D. Stirling, and J. A. Ryan is the field-master. All the officials have taken up their new duties with enthusiasm, and the season so far has been one of the most successful that we have had. Down to November 26th hounds have been out on 24 days and have killed 11 1/2 brace. Perhaps the best day with the School has been Wednesday, November 23rd, when a very good hunt of 1 1/2 hours, from the College out to Lowlands and back again, ended in a kill below the Bathing Wood. At one moment the pack nearly invaded the Junior House, being led astray by the scent of the "cur" that lives there, but they managed to get back to their proper quarry. On November 16th, the whole holiday for All Monks, we had a good day at Thornton Hill, Coxwold, completed by a game pie at the Fauconberg Arms, for which latter we are extremely grateful to Mr P. J. Lambert.

There are at present eight couple of puppies out at walk, and all of these promise well for the next season. We are very pleased to record that among the walkers this year are three members of the School, and one old boy, Mr D. V. Stewart. The three members are J. P. Rochford, H. J. Gillow and M. C. Bodley. We offer our very hearty thanks to these for their keenness, and also to their parents, on whom, after all, the chief burden falls.

The good wishes and congratulations of the Hunt go with Mr and Mrs Fred Theobald, who were married in the Abbey Church on October 1st. Many will remember Fred Theobald as kennelman and whipper-in. He has been at Cranwell as kennel-huntsman for the last two years, and this season is hunting the hounds there.

We are sorry not to be able to record any victories at Peterborough. The judges did not seem to be looking for our type of hound. Add to this that Landlord had to be left behind and that Lawyer got out on the night of the show and "made a pig of himself." Nevertheless the pack is hunting as well as ever.

We offer our usual thanks to the landowners, hunting authorities, shooting tenants, and farmers for the generous courtesy and keen support which they are always ready to extend to us.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE annual Inspection took place on July 4th, Lieutenant Colonel R. Le Fanu, M.C., the head of S.D.3 of the War Office, being the Inspecting Officer. A copy of his report is printed at the end of these notes.

Captain R. E. M. Cherry, M.C., The West Yorkshire Regiment, who has been our liaison officer for the past three years, has left the Depot and his place has been taken by Captain E. W. Towsey of the same regiment. We take this opportunity of thanking Captain Cherry for all the interest he has taken in us and for all the demonstrations he has arranged, and we wish him every success in the future. Captain Cherry and Lieutenant Dawson brought the Cadre N.C.O.'s from the Depot in June, and they gave us two excellent demonstrations of platoon tactics.

There were no O.T.C. camps this year for economic reasons, but these are to be resumed next summer.

The inter-House competition resulted as follows:—

St Aidan's 888 points, St Bede's 858, St Oswald's 850, St Wilfrid's 782, St Cuthbert's 769.

The Shooting VIII went to Bisley on July 5th and did not do well. We hope that it will be possible to get far more practice next year, and to this end a thirty-yards range will shortly be erected in the valley.

The following promotions were made with effect from 20-9-32:—

Corporal Kendall to be Company-Sergeant-Major.

Corporals Grieve, C., Cowper, Perceval, R., Rochford, J.P. and Ryan, J. A. to be Sergeants.

Lance-Corporals Mawson, Anne, Thunder and McCann to be Corporals.

Cadets Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard and Farrell to be Lance-Corporals.

The practical examination for Certificate "A" took place on October 17th and 34 candidates passed out of 36. We hope they will be equally successful in the written examination.

In July three aeroplanes visited us from Cranwell, flown by Flight Lieutenant Wallis and two other officers, and bringing three old boys who are Flight Cadets at Cranwell. We hope for more visits of a similar kind.

The Band under Corporal Leach has reached a standard which encouraged the introduction of marching past in slow time instead of quick at the inspection this year. The innovation was a marked success.

The annual Band outing to Scarborough coincided with the visit of the Fleet, which provided an added attraction, even though the sea was rather rough.

Many Old Boys will be sorry to hear of the grave illness of Sergeant-Major Ott. We all wish him a speedy recovery. The best thanks of the Contingent are due to him and to Sergeant-Major Eason and Sergeant Huggan for their excellent and untiring work.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

77

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON THE ANNUAL INSPECTION  
OF THE AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE O.T.C., 1932

*Drill.* Drill and handling of arms was good. There was some movement when cadets were standing to attention, and this fault must be eradicated. Battle drill good; sections moved out smartly and control was satisfactory. The Band moved very well.

*Weapon Training.* Instruction is sound, but results are disappointing. The facilities available to this contingent are insufficient. See "Recommendations."

*Manoeuvre.* The tactical exercise set by the Inspecting Officer was well carried out. Fire and manoeuvre are well balanced. Fire control and direction is very good. The platoon carrying out this exercise was efficiently handled; control by Section Commanders is very good. More use might, however, have been made of available covered approaches, and orders might have been more precise. Apart from the criticism brought to notice, the tactical training of the contingent is very satisfactory.

*Discipline.* Very good and of the right kind.

*Turn Out.* Very good. Jackets, in isolated cases, require better fitting.

*Arms and Equipment.* In very good order. The condition of arms is most creditable considering the inadequacy of the accommodation available.

*Recommendations.* The Armoury is most inadequate. The miniature range falls short of requirements, and this represents a very serious handicap. The enlargement of the Armoury and the reconstruction of the miniature range represent very urgent requirements. As the contingent is some distance from an open range, the provision of a short range would be of considerable advantage.

*General Remarks.* A first-class contingent in every way. The Inspecting Officer was much impressed by the general bearing of the cadets. Considerable interest is taken in Physical Training; the instruction is sound and very well carried out.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

WE started our cricket season last term with rather a poor opinion of ourselves, but we were keen and our games were interesting and enjoyable. We hoped for talent from the few new boys we had not seen before, to add strength to the remnants of last year's first game, and amongst them we found two: Mounsey, who soon showed us he could use a bat, and Fairhurst, who had a rough idea of wicket-keeping that promised well.

When the time came for our first match we were quite hopeful. It was an easy game, as Grosvenor House Preparatory School has not had very strong sides lately. However, in the event only Bohan and Considine showed any real form. They both batted well. Fairhurst made some good shots and was top scorer, but his was not a sound innings. We were pleased that we had won, but not proud of our success.

Our next game was with Bramcote at Scarborough, and again our batting was disappointing. Bohan was the only one to cope with a leg-break bowler who has wrought great havoc for Bramcote this last season. The match had a very exciting finish. To our total of 84 Bramcote had replied by losing 8 wickets for 42, Bohan having clean bowled seven of the side for seven runs. The 8th wicket brought the score to 83, when Maclaren caught and bowled Laurie. The one run needed for a tie came from a bad throw in. At this moment the wicket-keeper, who had already let 15 byes go, thought it advisable to stand close up to the wicket. However, as luck would have it, Bohan bowled six straight balls, the last hitting the wicket, and the game ended in a tie. Captaincy in a crisis is difficult for a young boy, and on the whole Fairhurst did well, especially in changing his bowling.

After this match the side began to improve, and towards the end of the season it was quite a good little team for its age. Mounsey was undoubtedly the best bat. His century against Grosvenor House was very good to watch, and he played another equally good innings of 84 against Aysgarth.

Playing back instead of reaching to the difficult-length ball is sound, but Mounsey is inclined to play back to an over-pitched ball or even to a half volley, and so make poor bowling look difficult. This, I think, is due to nervousness and can easily be overcome. He has most of the strokes and with patience and practice should become a really good bat. Selby batted well and puts a lot of power into his forward play. If he can improve his back play there will be plenty of runs in store for him. Bohan and Considine showed most promise after these two. Bohan has determination and is learning well, but the old Adam shows itself quite a lot and then—a village hoick! Considine has aggression and makes some excellent shots, but does not watch the ball carefully enough. We shall expect quite a lot next year from these two, who will still be in the Junior House. P. B. Hay, Gardner, Kerr and Weissenberg all played good innings at times and may become useful later on. Gardner and P. B. Hay made the most improvement. Kerr has several good scoring strokes, but has not yet mastered

what is meant by a straight bat. He has a good eye and surely he will learn this first essential some time, before he is much older. Weissenberg needs to lift his bat more—and oil his wrists. I hope he will reach the First Eleven in time.

Fairhurst seemed incapable of learning how to hold his bat correctly. He played two or three useful innings and has keenness and style, but until he can handle a bat in the ordinary way will never become much good. He was our stumper and promises very well in this, but needs plenty of practice. His chief fault is snatching instead of letting the ball come into his hands. It is by this door that he can enter the First Eleven, and if he can only learn how to take the ball quietly and surely, I have no doubt he will keep wicket for the School in a year or two. He was our Captain and managed very well. He was reliable and punctual at the set-games, and in the matches he learnt to keep an eye on his field, and used fairly good judgment in his handling of the bowlers.

Our chief bowlers were Selby, Bohan, Maclaren and Fairbairns. Selby was awarded the bowling prize. He has a good high delivery and pegs away with a good length. If he can learn to vary his pace and to turn the ball a little, he should do very well later on.

Fairbairns was our speed-merchant and had successful days in the games. Bohan can bowl an out-swing, but bowls better when he concentrates on length and direction. Maclaren was steady and reliable, and could always keep runs down. Gardner was our most successful slow bowler. It was a bit difficult to see why he got wickets, but there must have been something in it which caused difficulty to young batsmen.

The fielding of the side was not very good. There were too many non-throwers in the side. Bohan was exceptionally good. Mounsey has a useful pair of hands and can throw, but at times became listless. Selby was good and so was Lambert, but the rest were medium to poor.

The scores of some of the matches follow. We regret that in some cases the initials of our opponents are not to hand.

### JUNIOR HOUSE v. GROSVENOR HOUSE, AT HARROGATE

AMPLEFORTH		GROSVENOR HOUSE	
H. Mounsey, c Machin, b Glasson	0	J. L. Ward, b Bohan	18
H. Weissenberg, lbw, b Glasson	4	C. Baly, c Mounsey, b Weissenberg	5
D. Fairhurst, c Ward, b Glasson	33	B. W. Glasson, b Considine	7
B. B. Considine, b Ward	19	E. L. Allsup, b Bohan	3
J. Bohan, c Ward, b Glasson	30	G. M. Jones, b Anne	1
J. A. Gardner, c Ward, b Glasson	8	B. Machin, b Maclaren	5
J. F. Lambert, c Ward, b Glasson	0	J. P. Plyers, b Bohan	1
R. Anne, b Glasson	3	A. Myers, not out	4
A. Fraser, not out	2	D. B. Delany, b Bohan	0
A. L. Buxton, b Glasson	10	J. A. Smith, lbw, b Maclaren	0
N. P. Maclaren, lbw, b Glasson	0	A. Ayre, b Maclaren	0
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	113	Total	48

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. BRAMCOTE, AT BRAMCOTE

AMPLEFORTH		BRAMCOTE	
Mounsey, b Terry-May	1	Taylor, b Bohan	0
Weissenberg, lbw, b Terry-May	2	Cairns-Terry, b Bohan	0
Kerr, b Terry-May	17	Terry-May, b Bohan	18
Fairhurst, b Terry-May	4	Pallot, b Bohan	0
Considine, c and b Pallot	15	Laurie, c and b Maclaren	32
Bohan, not out	25	Thorburn, b Bohan	0
Fraser, b Terry-May	0	Dick, b Bohan	0
Gardner, lbw, b Cairns-Terry	8	Branthwaite, b Bohan	0
Buxton, b Terry-May	4	Rogerson, b Kerr	0
Maclaren, ht wkt, b Terry-May	0	Davis, not out	11
Lambert, c and b Cairns-Terry	5	Dumoulin, b Bohan	1
Extras	3	Extras	22
Total	84	Total	84

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. COATHAM, AT COATHAM

COATHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
Mansfield, c and b Weissenberg	7	Weissenberg, b Mansfield	0
Fothergill, b Bohan	4	Selby, c Nuttall, b Davies	55
Gale, b Bohan	1	Mounsey, c and b Mansfield	8
Roberts, b Fairbairns	5	Bohan, c Jackson, b Gale	5
Barlow, lbw, b Bohan	13	Fairhurst, b Mansfield	36
Bickton, ht wkt, b Fairbairns	3	Considine, c Gale, b Barlow	5
Davies, b Maclaren	3	Gardner, not out	9
Nuttall, lbw, b Selby	3	Ryan, ht wkt, b Fothergill	2
Tyler, b Bohan	7	Fairbairns, b Mansfield	1
Johnson, not out	0	Lambert, not out	1
Bennett, b Bohan	0	Maclaren did not bat	
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	51	Total (for 8 wickets)	127

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. AYSGARTH, AT AYSGARTH

AYSGARTH		AMPLEFORTH	
Atkinson, c Weissenberg, b Maclaren	15	Kerr, b Chapman	0
Pearson, c Weissenberg, b Bohan	0	Mounsey, b Proud	41
Proud, c and b Considine	120	Bohan, run out	8
Fisher, b Bohan	26	Considine, b Chapman	0
Richardson, not out	15	Fairhurst, c Richardson, b Proud	13
Davis, not out	2	Weissenberg, b Smith	8
Beadon		Gardner, c and b Smith	0
Chapman		Hay (J. M.), lbw, b Chapman	22
Smith		Fraser, run out	5
Dendas		Anne, not out	3
Allison		Maclaren, c and b Smith	16
Extras	19	Extras	10
Total (for 4 wickets)	197	Total	127

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. GROSVENOR HOUSE, AT AMPLEFORTH

AMPLEFORTH		GROSVENOR HOUSE	
Weissenberg, b Glasson	25	Ward, b Maclaren	7
Mounsey, run out	116	Baly, b Maclaren	5
Bohan, not out	68	Ayre, b Gardner	19
Considine, b Ward	0	Bennet, b Maclaren	0
Fairhurst		Glasson, c Buxton, b Anne	12
Gardner		Allsup, b Anne	0
Fraser		Sedcole, b Gardner	0
Buxton		Myers, b Anne	0
Anne		Machin, b Gardner	6
Lambert		Smith, b Gardner	0
Maclaren		Delany, not out	1
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	218	Total	55

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. AYSGARTH, AT AMPLEFORTH

AMPLEFORTH		AYSGARTH	
Mounsey, ht wkt, b Proud	84	Atkinson, lbw, b Selby	7
Selby, b Chapman	9	Pearson, run out	14
Kerr, c Atkinson, b Chapman	10	Proud, b Considine	60
Bohan, b Smith	0	Fisher, lbw, b Gardner	10
Considine, b Chapman	29	Richardson, not out	33
Hay (P. B.), c Beadon, b Chapman	36	Davies, b Considine	0
Gardner, c Chapman, b Smith	16	Chapman, b Considine	0
Fairhurst, not out	11	Smith, b Considine	0
Weissenberg, not out	1	Badon, c Hay, b Considine	6
Maclaren		Dendas	
Lambert		Allison	
Extras	13	Extras	25
Total (for 7 wickets)	209	Total (for 8 wickets)	155

## JUNIOR HOUSE V. COATHAM, AT AMPLEFORTH

AMPLEFORTH		COATHAM	
Mounsey, c Matthews, b Mansfield	5	Mansfield, lbw, b Bohan	0
Selby, lbw, b Roberts	39	Fothergill, c Weissenberg, b Gardner	30
Bohan, b Roberts	67	Gale, b Maclaren	19
Hay (P. B.), b Mansfield	12	Roberts, c Fairbairns, b Maclaren	2
Kerr, c Mansfield, b Waires	3	Waires, b Selby	5
Weissenberg, c Waires, b Mansfield	16	Bailon, lbw, b Maclaren	28
Considine, not out	24	Jackson, c and b Bohan	4
Fairhurst, b Mansfield	0	Brikton, st Fairhurst, b Bohan	4
Gardner, b Mansfield	5	Tyler, not out	2
Fairbairns, run out	14	Matthews, not out	0
Maclaren, not out	4	Brenchley, did not bat	
Extras	18	Extras	19
Total (for 9 wickets)	205	Total (for 8 wickets)	113

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

JUNIOR HOUSE P. BRAMCOTE, AT AMPLEFORTH

BRAMCOTE			AMPLEFORTH		
Turton, c Bohan, b Gardner	..	11	Mounsey, c Douglas-Withers, b	..	1
Edwards, b Selby	..	3	Terry-May	..	1
Terry-May, b Gardner	..	16	Selby, b Terry-May	..	4
Laurie, b Bohan	..	28	Bohan, c Laurie, b Terry-May	..	0
Taylor, b Gardner	..	18	Hay (P. B.), b Dick	..	14
Pallot, b Gardner	..	17	Weissenberg, st Taylor, b Terry-May	15	
Cairns-Terry, b Gardner	..	11	Kerr, c Douglas-Withers, b Terry-		
Douglas-Withers, b Bohan	..	1	May	..	3
Rogerson, c Fairhurst, b Bohan	..	3	Considine, c Taylor, b Terry-May	6	
Dumoulin, lbw, b Selby	..	6	Fairhurst, st Taylor, b Terry-May	13	
Dick, not out	..	2	Gardner, c Rogerson, b Terry-May	8	
Extras	..	10	Maclaren, not out	..	7
			Lambert, st Taylor, b Terry-May	6	
			Extras	..	8
Total	..	127	Total	..	85

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE  
BENEDICTINE MEDAL

THE Benedictine Medal has a respectable, if not a great antiquity, and its origins—as is the case with other things Benedictine—are obscured by the mists which are inseparable from antiquity. Those origins have recently been investigated by diligent students, and certain new facts have come to light as a result of this investigation. It is the purpose of this article to set forth the present state of the enquiry in as clear and succinct a manner as possible.\*

The Benedictine medal is essentially a cross, but a cross accompanied by certain letters which give the medal at first sight a cabalistic appearance. In the eighteenth century (1741-2), when the medal received papal approbation and privilege, it was enacted that it should bear a representation of St Benedict; but the earliest medals had no such representation. They varied much in shape and design, while agreeing in the essential elements, the cross and the letters. What is the origin of these elements and how have they come to be associated with St Benedict?

So far as regards the cross, the answer to our two questions is comparatively easy. We do not need to seek out origins

\*The most important contribution towards the solution of the problem has been made by Dr Henrik Cornell of the University of Upsala in essays published in *Studien und Mitteilungen* for 1924, pp. 1-9, and 1925, pp. 191-193. Next in importance to Dr Cornell's work, and embodying his conclusions, is the useful survey of the whole question by Dom Grégoire Fournier of Maredsous in a series of six articles contributed to the *Revue Liturgique et Monastique* during 1930 and 1931. Unfortunately Dom Fournier died in November, 1931, with his researches unfinished. An American booklet, *The Medal-Cross of St Benedict*, 1932, by Dom Adélaide Bouvilliers, has little independent value. See the review, p. 112.

here, for devotion to the cross as the instrument of Our Lord's redemptive sacrifice is as old as Christianity itself, and is not specifically Benedictine. It does not appear that the Benedictines played any special part in the propagation of this devotion, or in the popularisation of representations of the cross, except in so far as they maintained and propagated the essential Christian faith and Christian piety: a large proviso, as we freely admit. Still it does not seem that we need, for our purpose, to embark upon a general history of devotion to the cross among Benedictines, or that we should be justified in deriving the cross of the Benedictine medal from such devotion alone. Why then is the cross thus associated with St Benedict? The answer to this, our second question, is also not far to seek. We have only to go to the story of St Benedict's life, as told by St Gregory in his *Dialogues*, to find that the cross played a conspicuous part in his life and a part which is entirely in accord with its function in the medal. For the cross of the medal, as the inscriptions show, has the precise character of a weapon for use in the Christian's regular conflict with the devil and his temptations. Now St Benedict is depicted, in St Gregory's memorable narratives, as making just such a use of the sign of the cross in the many conflicts with Satan which those narratives describe. In fact the "Cross versus the Devil," which is the *motif* of the medal, is a *motif* also of St Benedict's life as told by St Gregory. We may certainly say that the designer of the medal, whoever he was, seized justly an essential trait of the traditional story.<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>But we do not mean to suggest that this essential trait was not seized by Benedictines before his time; the exact opposite is the truth, and naturally so, because the trait is too obvious to be missed. But to pursue the *Dialogues* and their influence through the centuries would require a volume. The vision of Pope St Leo IX (1049-1054), adduced usually in accounts of the medal, illustrates this influence. Dr Cornell draws special attention to St Gregory's vivid narrative of St Benedict's crucial temptation, as portraying the conflict between the cloister and the world in a typical form. He points to the representations of this story in the twelfth-century sculptured capitals of the ancient monastic churches of Fleury (St Benoît-sur-Loire) and Vézelay. In the latter, for instance, St Benedict is sitting with a book on his knee and regarding before him a woman whom Satan is leading towards him by the hand. Over the heads both of Satan and the woman is inscribed the word "Diabolus." Still more important, he thinks, is the miniature

But such a conclusion does not carry our enquiry very far. It shows, if we may so express it, the permanent possibility of such a medal, but tells us nothing of the time and circumstances of its emergence. Nor does it really explain the special *differentia* of St Benedict's cross—the inscriptions which accompany it. It is very natural that a cross should become associated with representations of St Benedict; but whence came these sentences? Now the first literary reference to the medal is in a Latin tract of the year 1664, and that tract, while disclaiming all knowledge of the medal's origin, refers to it as extant in 1647. All evidence of its existence at an earlier date is lacking, but there *is* evidence for the existence of its elements, in a state of solution, and it is this evidence which Dr Cornell has brought to light and which we wish to set out here. It looks as though we are allowed to watch the evolution of the medal in its earliest stages. Let us now set down these stages in order, so far as they have been discovered.

#### 1. THE WOLFENBÜTTEL MS. (XIVth CENTURY)

The famous ducal library of Wolfenbüttel possesses among its manuscript treasures (Helm. 2<sup>o</sup> 35<sup>a</sup>) a *Biblia Pauperum* (pictorial instruction for the illiterate) of the fourteenth century and of South German provenance. On its first page are sixteen Latin verses, crude "leonines," of a kind specially popular in the twelfth century. The verses contain (1) an exhortation to fidelity in the monastic state, (2) the monk's repudiation of the devil and choice of the cross, (3) some description of the monstrous figure which represents the allurements of the world. For the verses are illustrated by a remarkable allegorical picture in this manner. The 'poem' begins with the line

VIR BONE DISPONE QUOD STES IN RELIGIONE.

and breaks off after verse 4 to admit the picture, which is as follows: On the left is a tonsured monk, in religious habit,

of a Metten manuscript of the year 1414 (now at Munich, Clm. 8201 d) where there are two figures only, St Benedict and the woman. The latter is beautiful and beautifully arrayed, but from under her robes appear the cloven feet. This representation, he thinks, is closely related to the miniatures of the MSS. which are described presently in the text. He believes that these miniatures derive from a twelfth-century original.



labelled "Religio." He is armed with a cross on a long shaft—something like a very plain processional cross—which he holds in his right hand and under his right arm, and which he is pointing like a lance at the figure which faces him. That figure, on the right hand of the picture, is labelled "Figura mundi" and is what the Germans call a "Siebenlasterweib" (seven-vices-woman), a grotesque female form representing the Seven Deadly Sins. She has a chalice in her right hand and is offering it to the monk. The three Latin verses which this scene illustrates especially are nn. 5, 6 and 7, and they are as follows:

5. SUNT MALA QUE LIBAS, IPSA VENENA BIBAS.
6. VADE RETRO SATHANA, NUNQUAM SUADE MICH VANA.
7. CRUX SACRA SIT MICH LUX, NON DRACO SIT MICH DUX.

These, it will be noticed, are precisely the three verses employed in the Benedictine medal. In the miniature, verse 5 is written under the shaft of the cross and along its length. (Note the feminine form "ipsa," which is evidently addressed to the temptress.) Verses 6 and 7 come immediately under the left hand of the monk, which is extended towards the other figure.

Here then, in this fourteenth century miniature, we have the main elements of the Benedictine medal—the cross and the verses—in what we have called a state of solution. The monk that accompanies them is not depicted as a saint; he is generalised. The picture represents the conflict of the Cloister and the World.

## 2. THE METTEN MS. (XVth CENTURY).

In the state library at Munich (Clm. 8201) is a fifteenth century manuscript which belonged once to the abbey of Metten in Bavaria and is known as the Metten Bible. It is dated 1414. A miniature on folio 95 *recto* takes the development of our matter one stage further. The same two figures are depicted, but with this difference, that the monk now has a nimbus, so that he probably represents St Benedict. He holds the same long-shafted cross, but he is not now holding it quite so aggressively. Only three of the Latin verses are given, but they are



THE MINIATURE OF THE WOLFENBÜTTEL MS.  
(From a photograph kindly lent by Dom Cornelius Knib, of Baurton).

the important three, i.e., those which are employed in the medal. They are now differently arranged. The verse associated with the cross and written now upon its shaft is verse 7 :

7. CRUX SACRA SIT MICHILUX, NON DRACO SIT MICHIDUX.

In his left hand the saint holds a scroll on which are written verses 5 and 6, in inverted order :

6. VADE RETRO SATHANA, NUNQUAM SUADE MICHIVANA.

5. SUNT MALA QUE LIBAS, IPSA VENENA BIBAS.

It will be noticed that the pronoun is still "ipsa" and must be referred, as before, to the female figure representing the Seven Deadly Sins. The verse which speaks of the cross is now written on the shaft of the cross and so approximates to the position which its initials occupy in the medal. And the other two verses have got into their "right" order. So we are now definitely nearer to the Benedictine medal.

### 3. THE SALZBURG BOOKLET (1664).

From the Metten Bible of 1414 to a small printed book, published in Latin at Salzburg in 1664, is a space of exactly two centuries and a half, and for all that period we have no further evidence. The two documents that we have mentioned already come from South Germany, and it is undoubtedly in South Germany, among the ancient Benedictine abbeys of that country, that the medal took its origin. Further research in the libraries of Bavaria and Austria (thinks Dr Cornell) may yet supply the missing links in the chain of development from the allegorical pictures of the Wolfenbüttel and Munich MSS. to the fully-developed medal that we find extant in 1664. For the Salzburg booklet is a short treatise on an existing medal: *Effectus et virtutes Crucis sive Numismatis S Patriarchae Benedicti*, with an engraving of the medal. In the same year (1664) a Tyrolean abbey published at Innsbruck a German leaflet of the same purport, also with a reproduction of the medal. Both these publications deal with the medal as with an object which has an established position, and their purpose is to make the medal more widely known and venerated. This they seem to

have done very successfully. A French brochure, based chiefly upon the Salzburg tract, was published at Paris in 1668 and spread the vogue of the medal throughout that country. And in the next year (1669) there appeared an English booklet, which we believe to be a translation of the Paris book. We hope to reproduce it at the end of this article and shall not stop to describe it here. So that the years 1664-9 witnessed a considerable propaganda in favour of the medal. Let us now ask two questions of these first printed witnesses: (1) What is the type of medal that they know? (2) What account do they give of its origin?

## (8)

without the least suspicion of Error, or danger of Superstition: Of all which, he caus'd a Verbal Procefs (as they term it) to be drawn up.

As concerning the Characters, engraven upon these Medals; each Letter betokens a Word: And behold the Figure with the Interpretation.



In one of the Faces of the Cross, where you see these Letters, C. S. S. M. L. N. D. S. M. D. you must read,

*Crux*

(Reproduction of page 8 of the English tract of 1669.)

(1) The answer to the first question is simple. The medal bears on one side the cross with the initial letters of the verse "Crux sacra" disposed upon it, and in the four spaces between the arms the letters C.S.P.B. (Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti). On the other side, the centre holds the monogram of the Holy Name, I.H.S., while round it are the initials of the other two verses: "Vade retro," etc. This is the earliest known form of the medal, and it may be seen still to-day on the beads of the Sisters of Charity, who have used it probably since the earliest years of their foundation. It is even suggested that it may have been given them by their founder, St Vincent de Paul himself.

(2) The answer to the second question is not so easy, because the author of the Salzburg tract expressly says that he knows nothing about the origin of the medal: "Originem ejus primam hactenus scire non licuit." And if he knew nothing of its origin, how can we hope to discover it? He proposes, in fact, as his title indicates, to deal, not with the origins of the medal, but with its efficacy. This he does by narrating the story of certain witches of Straubingen in 1647, who confessed under examination that they had been baulked in their efforts to bewitch the cattle of a certain estate, not far from Metten, by the presence of inscribed medals in the owner's house. The medals were produced in court, but none could understand their mysterious lettering. Recourse was had to Metten, and a manuscript in the abbey library—the one we have described already—revealed the secret of the mysterious letters. The result was that the medal obtained a wide publicity, and that the pastoral folk throughout that country and beyond, in those days when witchcraft was very widely credited, sought to have for themselves so valuable a protection against the menace of sorcery.

Such is the account, in summary, of the Salzburg tract. If it does not reveal the origin of the medal, at least, by its introduction of Metten, it suggests to us, with our knowledge of the medal's antecedents, that Metten was probably its place of origin. How long did it exist before 1647? That we cannot say; but it seems reasonable to suppose that its birth did not precede



*The Effects and Virtues of the Cross or Medal of the Great Patriarch St Benedict.*

The Brazen Serpent set up by *Moses* in the Desert, had not such efficacy against the bitings of venomous Beasts, as the Sacred Cross hath against the assaults of Devils and their dependents. And although the virtue thereof depends solely upon Christ Jesus; yet surely we may not doubt but that God more particularly applies it in regard of the merits of his Saints. This is most evidently seen in the Crosses or Medals of St *Benedict*; the effects whereof are so wonderful and so well known in *Germany*.

It is not a very easie matter to find out the first beginning of these Medals, but it is manifest, that St *Benedict*, and his Disciples, had the Cross evermore in singular honour and veneration. The chief furniture which this Holy Patriarch carried with him into his Cave at *Sublake*, was a Cross which may be seen remaining this day in St *Scholastica's* Monastery: and for a pledge of his affection to his Disciple St *Maurus*, he gave him when he sent him into *France* a parcel of the true Cross. If he drives away that importunate Black-bird, or rather that wicked Devil which tempts him to impurity: if he discovers the poyson which they present to him in a Cup to destroy him: if he expels the Spirit of Pride from the heart of one of his Religious Monks: in a word, if he will dissipate the delusions of a fantastical conflagration, 'tis by means of the sign of the Cross.

With this divine instrument St *Maurus* and St *Placidus* wrought all their Miracles invoking at the same time, the name of their Holy Father *Benedict*, though he was then living,\* and his devotion to the Cross was spread abroad, throughout the whole Order proportionably to its extent and dilation, witness *Rabanus Maurus* in his age, who left to posterity such variety of ingenious Crosses: and perhaps it proceeds from the examples of St *Maurus*, and St *Placidus*, that an occasion was taken to joyn the invocation of St *Benedict* with the sign of the Cross and even

\*The French has a full-stop here and continues: "Cette dévotion envers la Croix . . ."

to grave upon Medals his name, in manner of a Cross. This practice was abolished, and the very memory thereof would have been totally lost and extinguished, had not a miraculous discovery of these Medals been made in these latter times in *Germany*, after the manner here ensuing.

In the year 1647, a diligent inquest being made after Witches and Sorcerers in *Bavaria*, and several of them having been executed in the Town of *Straubingen*: some amongst the rest, averred to the judges in their Interrogatories and Examinations, That their charms and enchantments could work no effect upon the Persons or Cattle of the Castle of *Nattremberg*, neighbouring upon the Abbey of *Metten*, of St *Benedict's* Order; by reason of certain Sacred Medals, which were then in certain places by them discovered.†

And the said Medals being accordingly found, no one (no not the Witches themselves) could explicate the meaning of the Characters engraved upon them, till such time as they light upon an antient Manuscript in the Library of the said Abbey, which perfectly cleared the difficulty.

A relation of all this was made to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who being desirous to inform himself exactly of all the particulars, caus'd the aforesaid Medals and Manuscripts to be brought to *Ingolstadt*, and from thence to *Monachium*: and having compar'd one with the other, it was concluded, That the said Medals might profitably be made use of, without the least suspicion of Error, or danger of Superstition: Of all which, he caus'd a Verbal Process (as they term it) to be drawn up.

As concerning the Characters, engraven upon these Medals; each Letter betokens a Word: And behold the Figure with the Interpretation.

[Here follows the engraving of the medal, reproduced on page 88]

†The French has: "à raison de quelques médailles sacrées qui étoient aux lieux qu'ils indiquèrent."

In one of the Faces of the Cross, where you see these Letters,  
C.S.S.M.L.N.D.S.M.D. you must read,

*Crux Sacra Sit Mihi Lux.*

*Non Draco Sit Mihi Dux.*

Which sounds somewhat after this sense in our Language,

*O Sacred Cross, be thou my light.*

*Satan, avoid out of my sight.*

The four Letters standing in the four Corners, to wit,  
C.S.P.B. signifie these words,

*Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti.*

*The Cross of the Holy Father Benedict.*

In the other, these two Verses are traced,

*Vade retro Satana, nunquam suade mihi vana ;*

*Sunt mala quae libat, ipse venena bibat.*

*Avault foul Fiend, vain are thy tempting charms ;*

*The Cross shall ward me from thy poysonous harms.*

The Fame of this discovery being nois'd abroad in the Countrey ; every devout person was desirous to have some of these Medals : whereupon many were made according to the model of them which were thus found ; Which being bless'd by the Religious of the Order, have produc'd wonderful effects, principally against all sorts of Charms and Witchcrafts ; as they have happily experienced, who have made use of them for themselves, or for their Cattle bewitched, by dipping them in the water which they gave them to drink.\* And surely no one can doubt but that the use of such Sacred things is very profitable, when accompanied with true Faith in God, and devout Veneration towards the Holy Cross, and the Glorious St *Benedict*, both whose wonders are otherwise so well known. And by the sensible effects, which this devout practise daily produces, we may judge of the invisible effects which it operates in the Souls of them, who use it with the requisite dispositions.

#### FINIS

\* The French has : "au raport de ceux qui s'en sont servi, ou en les portant au col, ou en les trempant dans l'eau que devoient boire les animaux ensorcelez."

## BERNARDUS DOCTOR MELLIFLUUS

**I** BREATHE His Name at every step I take,  
But, Lord, 'tis not enough ; grant that I might,  
Dowered with angelic utterance, awake  
Yon far-off, skying mountain's voiceless height  
To song ; Thy Name's melodious echoes whirled,  
From peak to peak and through the vale resounds  
That solitary music of the world.  
But here song's insufficiency o'erbounds—  
In sun-swept clouds, beneath whose brightness splays  
Each radiant thing, that Name revealed again ;  
Till it returns in gentler, secret ways,  
Tender assuaging unction to life's pain ;  
The while this grace of sense serves but to screen  
The loveliness of all that is not seen.

F. A. G.



## SANTO DOMINGO DE SILOS

MANY books have been written in Spanish on the Monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos, from many points of view; this little pen-picture makes no attempt to vie with them. But as these are not generally accessible here in England, this account may prove of interest, not merely because it describes a sister house, but also from the fact that Silos contains some important documents relating to the English Benedictine Congregation during persecution times.

Some forty miles south-east of Burgos, capital of Castilla la Vieja, burial place of kings, the darling of Isabella the Catholic, lies the crumbling village of Silos. There the traveller will find the remains of a once prosperous town left desolate by the wild rush to the Eldorado, the lands of gold and silver beyond the western seas. Now nothing remains but the traces of old roads, the austere walls of the great monastery, once the second pilgrimage of Spain after Santiago of Compostela, and, huddled beneath its shadows, the houses of the few villagers that remain.

Once a day—actually at 4 p.m., though according to plan at 3 p.m. (time has no meaning in Spain)—a bus sets out from Burgos for Silos. This bus is the only regular communication Silos has with the outside world. Nothing could be more remote; it is at the end of the world, for the road ceases at the monastery; beyond, there are the mountains, the caves, the uninhabitable heights. The landscape has a magnificent austerity which at once brings to mind the name of S John of the Cross. The prevailing colour is rock red, the very rivers run red, and rising out of the bare ground are gaunt mountains of great girth, as sheer as a cliff face, lonely and harsh, terrifying in their grandeur.

The monastery of Silos stands a thousand metres above sea level, which gives it some coolness in summer, but leaves it cold in winter—at night the temperature goes to below 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and there is no heating! On three sides it is

sheltered by naked grey mountains, mottled with stunted juniper bushes; the lower slopes are a bed of lavender and thyme. It would be hard to describe the deliciousness of these lower slopes, so soothing and cooling in the great heats of mid-day; the silver leaves, the dry cold scent of lavender, the perpetual buzzing of the multitudinous bees in the soft violet flowers.

Before the Arabs overran the country Silos already possessed its monastery, whether lived in by canons or monks it is now impossible to say. At an even earlier period there seems to have been a hermitage half way up the cliff face of a neighbouring ravine, called the Cave of the Eagles. To this day eagles and vultures inhabit the rocky slopes of the mountains. The skull of a man, dated at least a thousand years before the Christian era, was found some years ago in another of the neighbouring caves. So Silos, or the district, has been lived in by man for a considerable period. However, the monastery as we know it now with its famous cloister came to life under the guiding hand of its saintly abbot, S Dominic of Silos. He it was who restored to it the full life according to the rule of S Benedict, providing it with one of the best libraries of his time, founding a school of illuminators, and setting afoot the building of the cloister, the glory of Spanish Romanesque art. The floor has a variety of designs in red and blue-grey stone, the timbered roof is painted with curious scenes of fifteenth century life, a bull-fight, love scenes, coats of arms, figures of martyrs and virgins; even the burial of a mouse, with a crowd of other animals taking part in the funeral procession; but the wonder and admiration comes with the little round arches supported on pillars in pairs and the carved capitals, each one different, so intricate, so fine, so delicate, some in graceful foliage, some of grotesque animals with human heads or birds' wings, willow patterns, storks and monsters of all sorts, scenes from the Bible. Add to this another cloister above, likewise with carved capitals, the rich dark blue sky or the brilliant gleam of the stars at night, the stone a rich cream with iron splashes, and there in the cloister-garth luxuriant with sweet smelling flowers a simple spear-head cypress tree, as still as the mind in contem-



plation, symbolising in its majestic tranquillity the life lived so peacefully round it.

It is a curious fact that the building and the carving were probably done by Moorish slaves captured at the battle of Lamego in 1057 and sent to S Dominic by his friend King Ferdinand. There was once a church in the same style as the cloister, and some capitals of the pillars still remain. The monks in the eighteenth century found themselves unable to restore it, and so pulled it down and built on the site one in the Renaissance style, called in Spain "estilo herreriano"; the architect was the famous Ventura Rodriguez, and in its way it is very beautiful, using sparingly the ornaments so common in the period. It has a simple nobility; but nothing can be a fitting substitute for what it replaces.

There are two more-than-life-size statues of S Benedict in the cloister, and others dotted about the passages; and in the church there are many pictures in which Benedictines figure and especially one in the refectory of considerable antiquity of S Gregory. All show the English Benedictine hood. It recalls to mind a piece of our own history, when we in England were outlaws and forced to take the habit in foreign lands and especially in Spain, where we were so hospitably received. This was the hood as worn by the old Spanish Congregation of Valladolid. That quaint portrait of the Venerable Father Baker, the great mystic, shows the same hood. There is a tendency to-day to elongate the "flaps" in front quite contrary to the style shown in these reproductions, and it is to be lamented both from a practical and historical point of view.

But to return to Silos. The other link between Silos and the English Congregation is the existence there of valuable and interesting documents concerning the activities of our Benedictine forefathers in the seventeenth century. The story of how they ever got to Silos is a long one and rather uncertain. But we know that after the dissolution of the religious orders during the Spanish Revolution of 1835 one of the last monks that survived had acquired many valuable documents from many monasteries in Spain; and when he heard that Silos was re-

inhabited by the French monks from Ligugé he willingly handed them over to the new abbot. Among these were the Archives of the Congregation of Valladolid. In these volumes dotted here and there are letters concerning the English Congregation. There are one or two things of interest to Laurentians concerning Dieuleward, or Custodia Dei as it is called in the Latin letters. In 1633 they write "that novices are specially taken in Belgium and Lorraine (or Dieuleward) but war and the fear of it grow so menacing that they have not dared to receive them. Two are living in England, four out of England waiting a more propitious moment, likewise many others." Then this short but glowing homage to a truly Benedictine virtue: "*Aliam etiam habent (monachi anglici) residentiam in Lotharingia ubi sanctissime vivunt Romanque peregrinantibus magnam hospitalitatem ostendunt.*" A few pages further on: "*Dei custodia in Lotharingia, 11 Monachi et 2 Conversi, ubi perpetua a carnalibus abstinentia observatur, confessiones populi a monachis accipiuntur et conciones publicae habentur.*" A little light is also thrown upon the mode of life of the missionary monks in England: "*Omni die mane et vesperi orationi mentali per integram horam incumbent, horas suis temporibus quam decentissime recitabunt.*"

In another letter, in which the last months of Father Leander Jones's life on earth are described, there is a lament over the loss of a monastery—that of Rintelin—owing to the wars: how the monks had to flee disguised as soldiers, "*sin habito y sin nada,*" without habit or anything. The letter then goes on to speak of S Laurence's in Lorraine, "which had, with some sales and its industry [could this be the brewery?] and providence, enough to keep twenty religious more or less, but with the wars which the King of France had raised in those parts all was finished and destroyed so that now only four or five remain, and apart from these more than half had died of illnesses caused by the lack of bare necessities." Such is a glimpse of the perilous life led by the early monks of our house.

The life at Silos is one of prayer and work, according to the spirit of Solesmes. The plain-song is sung with fine rhythm by

a choir of 35 monks, and at the Conventual Mass and Vespers they are assisted by the treble voices of the few oblates—small boys between 12 and 15 whom they educate to be future monks should they wish to be so. Many a pleasant walk I had with them and their master, one of the younger monks, Don Francisco. One day we took the path that led up a ravine into a mountain—Santa Barbara—and found ourselves in a pit a few hundred yards across, surrounded by hills except where we had entered; in front the sheer face of the mountain, a precipice. On our approach a huge bird, a vulture, laboured across from a nest perched high up to the right on a ledge; then another followed; but what held the attention was this mountain face, which appeared to have an almost vertical crack from top to bottom. The mountain was split in half; at the base a stream was flowing. Some years ago some men forced their way up-stream and discovered that the crack went right through to the other side; they had to climb two cataracts and in the centre came to an open glade, a veritable earthly paradise.

The last picture I took away with me is this. Winter was approaching and we were still on the mountain when night drew in round us. The boys lit a big fire with the juniper branches and twigs and gorse, and there we said the rosary. It is customary all over Spain to recite the rosary at night-fall; the bells ring out the call in every town and village. The sound of "Dios te salve, Maria, llena eres de gracia . . ." the wind and the crackling fire carry away the rest; then the second half taken up . . . "Santa Maria, Madre de Dios . . ." chanted under the bright southern starlit sky, with the Way of Santiago showing plain, was an unforgettable scene of España la Católica.

There are many delightful customs in Spain peculiar to the country. Waking up in the morning one may hear the sound of a rushing, rollicking stream over loose pebbles. It is no stream, but a flock of sheep with their many sounding bells. At dawn they move out to new pastures, and often get far into the mountains where they remain at night with their shepherd, whose fire may be seen, a crimson splash on the slope of the invisible hills. One feels Palestine must have been like that in Our Lord's

own day: "And there were in the same country shepherds watching and keeping the night-watches over their flock."

Another reminiscence of the Bible is the singular way in which the peasant threshes his corn. Each village has its field where all the corn is gathered after harvesting, and there the villagers thresh by means of a horse dragging behind it a flat board four feet by two with iron knobs under it. On it a child sits or stands. In this way the grain is shaken free of the ear. Such a method is only possible in a dry country. It is the same as that described in the Old Testament. Afterwards they separate the grain from the chaff with the wind, tossing up the mixture, the chaff flying off before the breeze.

Spain also has its own way of giving alms. When a beggar comes to the door, he cries out "Ave Maria purisima," and the answer from within comes "Sin pecado concebida"; the beggar: "Lina limosna por amor de Dios." He receives alms and says "May God repay you," recites a Pater and goes on his way.

Every summer there is a *Romeria* (pilgrimage) from Cañas, the birth-place of S Dominic. Let it be said in parenthesis that this S Dominic of Silos is not the founder of the Dominican Order. The latter, to whom they always refer as S Dominic Guzman, was born just over the mountains to the south and was named after the Benedictine saint, for before his birth his mother had made the pilgrimage to the tomb of Santo Domingo de Silos, as is still the custom of women in these parts. The staff of S Dominic was always sent to the Queen of Spain before she gave birth to a child.

The "Romerios," or pilgrims, until recent years used to walk the eighty kilometres, a matter of two days, over mountains. Now they come via Burgos in charabancs. It is significant of the Catholic awakening in Spain that whereas usually fifty or so make the journey, this year a hundred went. At the sister house of Montserrat, where there is a famous shrine of Our Lady, over a million persons have made the journey into the mountains to visit it this year!

On the evening of the arrival of the pilgrims all the bells

(and there are many) were set ringing, and rockets heralded their approach. The Community assembled within the church at the north door. By this time the clamour was immense; but as we waited we caught the sound of men and women's voices singing a litany; then the tune changed and the words were those of the *Salve Regina*. By this time the *Romeros* were at the door, and after two or three enthusiastic "Vivas" monks, women, men old and young, and children went in procession to the chapel where the body of their saint is venerated. There was one old man who had done the pilgrimage over fifty times, forty of them on foot. In fact it is no mere holiday; the pilgrims spend two days hearing spiritual conferences, going to Mass and preparing for a general confession and Communion.

One cannot write of Spain these days without some reference to the lamentable situation of the present day. As a simple lay-brother repeated to me at S Domingo when I plied him with questions: "Dios sobre todos," God is over all, and there need be no fear.

C. C.-E.

## NOTES

As was hoped and indeed unhesitatingly anticipated by all in December, Father Abbot, at the end of the eight-year period for which he had been elected to the abbacy, was promptly re-elected. All his many friends will join their own to the prayers and hopes of the Community for a second term of office no less fruitful, under God, for Ampleforth than the first and will rejoice with them in the opportunity that has thus been given them to make open demonstration of their loyalty and confidence.



It is by the kindness of DD. Leonard Sargent and Edmund Kendal, of Downside, that our attention has been drawn to an article entitled "A Shepherd of Egremont" by Benedict Fitzpatrick, appearing last December in *The Commonweal*, an American Catholic magazine published in New York. It proves to be a sympathetic portrait-study of a Laurentian, Dom Aelred Worden, who died in 1923. His life and death, devoid of striking incident, seemed likely to leave his memory enshrined only in the hearts of his many friends; but they will be the more interested to read the following recollections of his priestly life at Egremont.

'I saw him for the first time walking between the gardens looking toward Egremont Castle along the path that led from the priest's house to the chapel. My father had met him when he arrived from Ampleforth the night before, and had come home with quiet emotion to tell us that the new priest was the most magnificent man he had ever seen. I could not have been more than ten years old at the time, and I have a surface recollection only of the pastor who preceded him and who had visited our house at all hours. The old priest had been part-archal, apple-coloured and grey. The new priest was tawny and golden and strange. And assuredly we caught our breath as he drew near to us. He appeared taller even than old John Stutter whose quick steps we accounted for by his connexion with the army. But this was only a small thing in our astonishment. This new priest had the air and figure of those benign arch-angels on lace pictures in our prayer-books. A giant in stature, upright and trim as the smooth trees round St Mary's, regarding us with reflective blue eyes beneath the high curved forehead and biretta, he looked the beau ideal of the stainlessness and other-worldliness of which the priest is in aspiration the embodiment.

'I have a faint recollection of falteringly introducing myself in the sacristy and showing him where the vestments were kept, for I was already an altar-boy. The chapel, which was also the school,

was crowded to the infant room with its painted lilies and scrolls, where ancient Miss Baines, whose small figure and long cane had disciplined a generation, sat with her organ and choir. There may have been pride, there was unquestioned exaltation beneath that small surplice, as I walked in front of the priest to the altar. I understood the sudden quiet, the straining of necks and rounding of eyes that ensued. The breathlessness endured during the responses of the "Introibo," and the strange, round voice had no accompaniment but distant calls and the chirping in the hedges beyond.

'And then, as the expectant congregation settled back with side-long interchange of glowing glances, something that looked like a miracle revealed itself. The Gospel had been read and the text for the sermon was being announced. Every eye was scanning with an access of wonder the glorious forehead and the soft waving plume of yellow hair that had become visible with staggering effect. Every ear was drinking in the tones of that wonderful voice and was waiting to be subdued by an eloquence never heard before. Here indeed was Gabriel with his trumpet, and marvellous indeed would be the message it would carry from the world of beauty and of truth.

'But there had come a pause, and out of it some slight general consternation. The commanding figure, turned toward the congregation, was far from at ease. The strong, noble countenance, contoured as softly as a woman's, was blushing with a woman's confusion. The words, in a gentle booming, and shot with boyish, deprecatory accents, were forming themselves laboriously, with stammering and repetition and anxious clasping of hands. To that simple congregation it gradually became clear that their new priest, whom they already adored, and who had been for years on the mission, was no orator. Few as they were, they had been sufficient to cripple him with stage fright. And so it continued during the years that followed. I never knew this wonderful priest to be able to preach a sermon that was not a trial to him. Never was he able to let himself completely go. Sunday after Sunday he addressed the congregation with the twisting and halting and supplicating diffidence of one who appeared to have been given almost everything except the gift of tongues.

'Outside of the pulpit seldom could there have been any character more nearly perfect. The outward sign proved here indeed the symbol of inward grace. Never was there a priest more solicitous or hardworking. Never was shepherd closer to his flock. I never saw him give way to any exhibition of temper. I often saw him worried, and with good cause. He must have been continuously lonely. His only real companions were priests, Benedictines like himself, from Ampleforth, who came in now and again from neighbouring Cumberland towns.

From these I, with the wide-open ears of a hero-worshipper, heard tales of Father Worden's prowess in his college days, how he took in his stride five-barred gates which other students went round, how he had outstripped every man of his time in all forms of sport. Indeed I myself saw him sprinting after truant schoolboys, who were impairing the grants from the Education Department, in a fashion that paralyzed the fugitives and filled the onlookers with wonder.

'And he and I became great friends. The upward-looking worship, as to mysterious divinities, which children give to the generation in advance of their own, became transfigured in the glowing boy's devotion I felt toward this magnificent priest. And in a pathetic way I became his right-hand man. I was with him every day. I believe I was his only altar-boy, and though I was too small to be made the confidant of his troubles, I knew enough from his looks and from chance words to guess what they were.

'A time came when at thirteen I was considered old enough to go to college and be really irresponsible, and Father Worden gave me the first lessons in Latin conjugations. When I returned from Ushaw in the midsummer vacation Father Worden had moved to a distant town and I never saw him again. I could never forget him, however, and his image remained fresh in my heart. Often in later years when I roamed in distant places and his letters had ceased, I wondered what had become of him, asking if age could wither or custom stale the splendour of such a manhood.

'And then not long ago, across a long interval, I got my answer. Running my eyes down the local news in an English paper I was arrested by a name I had not seen for years and that always sent a wonder through my veins. "The Reverend J. Aelred Worden, 70," read the item, "chaplain at the Whittingham Asylum, died here yesterday."

'Could it be possible? I mused, as the world sank with me. Father Worden—and seventy—and chaplain at the Whittingham Asylum—and now no more. And yet what could be more in keeping? As much angel as man, a being made for love and honour and dignity, such as I have never known since, he had turned from the glory of the world to make of himself a living burnt-offering to the ultimate hour. And for some wayward reason the dirge-song of Guiderius in *Cymbeline* came to me:

*Fear no more the heat o' the sun  
Nor the furious winter's rages.  
Thou thy worldly task hast done,  
Home art gone and tane thy wages.  
Golden lads and girls all must,  
As chimney sweepers, come to dust.*

'I lingered particularly over that word "golden." It spoke of the springtime of extreme youth in the Cumberland lake country between Scawfell and the sea, of innocence and love and religion commingled, along a green lane where birds strove their loudest with the voices of children in chapel and school, where a lofty cassocked figure, smiling or recollected, walked in wonder and devotion between one tabernacle and another. That figure we children loved with a love greater than men give to women, and out of it we have this perpetual image of all that is noblest in what one life can give to another.'

OUR readers will have noticed that in getting a new block made (by Mr Denis Tegetmeier) of the Ampleforth coat of arms for our title-page, we took the opportunity of replacing the bare shield that we have hitherto used by a more elaborate form, with the abbatial crozier showing at top and bottom and, instead of the mitre, always so difficult to prevent from looming disproportionately large, the strictly correct alternative—the "ecclesiastical hat" with the six tassels proper to a mitred abbot. As this seems to have caused some confusion and questioning, we would venture to point out that we are in no way "altering the arms," which consist for heraldic purposes solely and entirely of the shield itself; that we have chosen for the JOURNAL one of the alternative methods of displaying them; and that our preference in this connexion for the ecclesiastical hat in no way implies disparagement of the similar and equally justifiable use of the mitre.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

NINE MARTYR MONKS. By Dom Bede Camm (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 15s.

The lives of these nine holy monks, who were martyred in England as witnesses to the truth of the Catholic Faith and in loyalty to the authority of the Vicar of Christ, cover the greater part of the seventeenth century, though most of them died during the reigns of the first two Stuarts. The Recusancy laws framed during the life-time of Queen Elizabeth produced no Benedictine martyrs, though some were imprisoned, perhaps the best known being Father Sigebert Buckley, who had been a monk of Westminster when that abbey was restored by Queen Mary in 1553. On Elizabeth's accession, the monks were driven out, and those who were called to the Benedictine life were compelled to seek abroad, chiefly in Spain and Italy, the cloistral life denied to them in their own country. The greater number of these Martyr monks had begun their priestly life at one or other of the seminaries on the continent which had been founded particularly for the English mission, notably S Alban's at Valladolid and Cardinal Allen's foundation at Douai, which had been sending priests to England since 1570.

Blessed John Roberts was the first of these students to seek admission to the Benedictine Order, and his desire was furthered and encouraged by the superiors at Valladolid. He became a novice in the monastery of S Martin's at Santiago de Compostela in 1599. His example was followed by others, and as the movement soon began to assume the character of an exodus some were blamed for their action in leaving the seminaries. But it was not until 1602, when the Papal decree allowing the English Benedictine monks in Spanish and Italian monasteries to work on the mission was promulgated, that the next great step was taken. For this decree led inevitably to an increase in monastic vocations and, especially at Douai, to something amounting almost to persecution. There the feeling ran so high that in 1607 seven of the students were expelled on account of their determination to become monks and leave the secular college at Douai. As a result, it became necessary to found distinct houses for those Englishmen who wished to take the habit of S Benedict and work on the English mission, and Father Bradshaw, a companion of Blessed John Roberts at Valladolid, secured a house in Douai which later became the monastery of S Gregory, and in 1608 another priory was founded at Dieulouard in Lorraine. From these monasteries and colleges in Flanders and Spain came our Benedictine martyrs to work in England. Dom Bede Camm deals faithfully and moderately with this difficult period, during which the ill-feeling between the authorities at Douai and the students was at its height, in the lives of the different martyrs.

In this short review we cannot give even a résumé of the lives of the nine monks, but perhaps we may be allowed some space for an account of Blessed Alban Roe and the lesser known Laurentian Blessed Thomas Tunstall, whom Ampleforth may safely claim as one of her sons.

Blessed Alban Roe was born in Suffolk in the year 1583. He went up to Cambridge, where he began the course of his conversion after a doctrinal discussion with one David, a popish recusant lying in prison. A few years later he was received and, like many converts, determined to try his vocation to the priesthood. He matriculated at Douai on February 21st, 1608, with twenty-two companions, among whom were Blessed Thomas Tunstall and Blessed Ambrose Barlow (who later became a Gregorian). The oath not to disturb the peace of the College—a powerful reminder



to us of its unfortunate state at that period—was taken, but in the following year the Douai Diary records his dismissal from the College in 1610. He seems to have lived near Douai for the next few years and probably met Father Bradshaw, for the latter sent him to Dieulouard when Blessed Alban asked if he might enter a Benedictine monastery. He was professed in 1614 and ordained priest the following year. "After a long practice of religious virtue in the monastery" he was sent to England. His work in England was carried out with great zeal but he spent long years in prison from 1618 to 1623 until he was released through the intercession of the Spanish Ambassador, Gondomar. After a month's exile he spent two more years in active ministry, but was again arrested in 1625 and placed in the Fleet prison, where he spent seventeen years. At first he was kept a close prisoner and endured great hardships, especially as he was frequently very ill; but he was always cheerful and made light of his sufferings. For a great part of this period of imprisonment he was allowed to go out on parole and fulfil his priestly offices, and besides this he translated many works of devotion for the Catholics with whom he came in contact.

Such was the life of this monk until the Puritans in the Long Parliament demanded that the laws against priests should be put into execution. And so in January, 1642, he stood his trial and was condemned to die on the 21st. That morning he enjoyed the rare privilege of saying Mass on the day of his martyrdom, and with a secular priest, Blessed Thomas Reynolds, he died, as Blessed Thomas More had done, with a jest upon his lips and his soul united to God.

In 1886 the name of Thomas Dyer was placed among those whose cause was delayed, but Thomas Tunstall was declared Venerable. Patient and long research has proved that these two names, as well as that of Thomas Helme, were used by one man, Blessed Thomas Tunstall. Very little is known of his early life save that he was a native of Kendal in Westmorland. He joined the seminary at Douai in 1606 and was there known as Helme. In June 1609 he was ordained sub-deacon at Arras and the next entry dealing with him in the Douai Diary is the record of his departure in 1610 for the mission field in England, where he used the name of Dyer. It is probable that he was ordained priest in December 1609. But before he left for England he had gone to Dieulouard in August 1609, and was appointed to the post of monastic cook. It is not clear exactly what state as a monk he occupied, whether he was a postulant merely or a novice, which is unlikely, or whether he had merely taken a vow to become a Benedictine. However, in less than a year he was in England. There he spent six years, a great part of which he was in prison. He escaped from Wisbech Castle where there were nearly forty priests in confinement, but was soon captured and put on his trial. At the place of execution, on the Gallows' Hill outside Norwich, he was asked whether he were a Jesuit or a secular priest, to which he replied "I have made a vow to enter into the Order of S. Benedict," and in accordance with his request his severed head was placed on the Gate of S. Benet in Norwich. At the end of the life there are given seven almost contemporaneous documents as evidence of the fact that he was considered to have been a Benedictine monk, and some even mention that he was already a novice. He died on July 8th, 1616.

Dom Bede Camm has done a great work—the work of a life-time—in furthering the cause of these martyr-monks and in producing these lives. All that we know of them is here gathered together and whenever possible the old records and diaries have been allowed to speak for themselves. Particularly is this the case in the accounts of the actual trials and sufferings of the martyrs. There is a wealth of detail on everything connected with the different names, and there is the simple, straightforward account of the sources and early Lives to attract both the scholar and the ordinary reader.

E. B. M.

AUTEURS SPIRITUELS ET TEXTES DEVOTS DU MOYEN AGE LATIN. By Dom A. Wilmart, O.S.B. (Librairie Bloud et Gay, Paris) 40 fr.

In this massive volume of more than six hundred pages Dom Wilmart has selected and assembled twenty-five of those minute and exhaustive studies in historico-literary criticism for which he has earned a well-deserved reputation. Most, if not all, of these studies have been published before in various periodicals, but it is a great advantage to have them united in one volume and to have the author's latest revision of their texts. As for the quality of the studies, it would seem to be superfluous to praise them. Each in turn reveals the most comprehensive familiarity with the manuscripts and printed materials for its subject, the critical ability of an expert palaeographer, and a sanity of judgment which compels respect. Dom Wilmart has probably settled more problems of literary attribution than any other living scholar, and this volume contains several examples of his methods and successes. To mention only a few of the subjects treated, the reader will find that this book throws a new light upon such familiar things as the *Veni Creator*, the *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, the *Oratio Sancti Ambrosii* of the Preparation for Mass, the *Adoro te devote* of the Thanksgiving; he will learn much about the prayers and meditations of St. Anselm, about the writings of the early Carthusians, and about certain meditations attributed to St. Augustine; he will be introduced to an unfamiliar, yet prolific, author in the person of John of Fécamp (1028-1078). Among English writers to receive careful treatment and just appreciation, he will find St. Aelred of Rievaulx and Stephen, Abbot of Salley. And in every case he will find an abundant documentation and a display of critical knowledge which compels admiration and assent.

We have spoken of the volume in general terms only, for indeed it is hardly possible to treat it otherwise, unless we are prepared to take up and analyse one or other of the many theses which it propounds and defends. We do not propose to do that, for two reasons: first, it would require a scholarship at least equal to Dom Wilmart's; and secondly it is hard quarrelling with established facts. For it is Dom Wilmart's peculiar faculty that when he chooses to deal with a subject, he does deal with it and leaves very little more to be said. For the rest he is a firm believer in minute, particular research as the necessary preliminary to a general history of the Middle Ages or of any other period. Until such research has been accomplished, it is idle to pretend to write satisfactory history. Still more idle is it to approach a period with manifest prejudices, after the manner of Dr. Coulton. (There is an admirable castigation of that misleading historian in a note to page 57.) So Dom Wilmart has set himself throughout to the exacting task of establishing a certain number of facts beyond all cavil, and he is content if his work contributes in that patient way to a true knowledge of his period. We congratulate him on his achievement, a monument of historical skill and perfect sympathy, and we hope that he will find it possible to give us many more such volumes.

J. M.

THE INNER LIFE OF THE CATHOLIC. By the Most Reverend Alban Goodier, S.J. (Longmans) 5s.

Archbishop Goodier has written this book in response, he tells us, to the request of non-Catholic friends who, with some knowledge of the teaching of the Church, felt themselves ill-informed of the impression it makes on Catholics, the precise meaning, stimulus, support they find in it, the life they live, or try to live, in accordance with its spirit. He has therefore set down the truth about Life in God, about

Jesus Christ as God and as Man, as Redeemer and as Head of His mystical body, about the sacramental life, the place and meaning of love in religion, and the manner in which Catholics try to use these beliefs in their lives. The book is presumably for non-Catholics; it will certainly be useful for all thoughtful Catholics, who will not need to be assured that what Archbishop Goodier has written is both sound and beautiful. It would be idle to pretend that he has described the content of the normal Catholic consciousness and pictured the thoughts, fears, interests, in the order and proportion they obtain in most of us: but, just as the present financial turmoil has led many a man to study underlying social and economic principles and to discover the origin of the maxims and conventions which guide his actions, so a careful reading of this book is likely to yield a fuller realisation of fundamental truths from which daily thoughts and devotions are derived.

MOSES AND MYTH. By Rev. J. O. Morgan, D.D., Ph.D., L.S.S. (Sands) 3s. 6d.

The author tells us in his Introduction that he is a conservative, but not a "fundamentalist," and although his book contains passages which seem to come very near "Fundamentalism," he cannot fairly be accused of belonging to that school since he fully admits the right of Science to be heard in the interpretation of the Bible.

When however we come to the manner in which Dr Morgan makes use of the testimony of Science we feel bound to disagree with him. He is only too ready to listen to men of science when their views are favourable to his own ultra-conservative reading of the early chapters of Genesis, but he is wont to treat them with scant deference when they are not. In his treatment of Genesis i. 11, he labours under the disadvantage of not being an anthropologist, but he has made an honest attempt to remedy this deficiency. Yet in recording the advances of human palaeontology he is more than once inaccurate in matters which crucially affect his argument, and often seems to miss the significance of the facts he relates. Again we must confess to finding the chapter on the Flood unsatisfactory. Frazer has, we think, conclusively shown the extreme precariousness, if not the impossibility, of tracing all the Asiatic and Pacific deluge stories to a common source. Moreover, the absence of such stories among the Egyptians and among most of the Indo-European peoples seems to give the *coup de grâce* to the old-fashioned apologetic argument based thereon. Dr Morgan shows a disposition to identify the Biblical deluge with some unproved catastrophe affecting a considerable area of south-eastern Asia. Yet this involves dissociating it from the Babylonian and Sumerian legends, which clearly refer to some quite restricted inundation of the lower valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The identification, however, of the Biblical and Sumerian-Babylonian deluges would be upheld by all Assyriologists and practically every biblical scholar. The second half of the book is devoted to a consideration of the authorship and date of the Pentateuch.

We think that Dr Morgan is right in his belief that the final redaction of the Pentateuch was assigned to far too late a date by nineteenth century critics. Yet we doubt whether he really succeeds in proving more, as regards the Mosaic authorship, than that a book known as the "Law of Moses" was in existence in the very early days of the Hebrew Monarchy and that some of the customs which it enshrined were observed as far back as the time of the Judges. Does not this, however, differ *into caelo* from proving that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch in anything like its present form?

The writer of this review cannot believe that our Lord intended to enlighten us on matters of literary criticism or that in referring to "Moses" He meant more than

to refer to the Law under the name under which it was current in His time. To sum up, even those who are unable to accept Dr Morgan's conservative positions will readily admit that he has offered us an able presentation of his views. Yet throughout he shows himself to be the advocate rather than the judge. He is pleading a cause, not dispassionately weighing pros and cons. Yet as every prisoner has a right to be defended, so in the interests of ultimate truth the case for conservative views ought not lack defenders.

H. J. T. J.

THE LIFE OF ST ALONSO RODRIGUEZ. By J. Casanuevas, S.J. Translated by M. O'Leary (Sands) 3s. 6d.

"This was the climax of the human drama. The great spiritual drama of Alonso's sanctity is just about to begin." Thus, after less than a dozen pages giving an account of 'the man' we are ushered into a kind of biographical 'dark night of the senses' and left with nothing on which the imagination can feed. There is a certain appropriateness in such a procedure, but in a work which is avowedly a 'life' a portrayal of a character, and not a mere presentation of a particular type of spirituality, it can be a serious defect.

Let it be said at once that it is difficult to see how otherwise Father Casanuevas could have accomplished his task. St Alonso Rodriguez is of the company of the great mystics; his life was unspectacular, undistinguished from that of an average Jesuit lay-brother: he prayed; he fasted; what else could be of interest but the interior life upon which it was all based?

But, while admitting the value and occasional necessity of this analytical method of hagiography, it is perhaps not without point to observe that it does not make for clarity of outline. Its cross-sections: prayer, active work, mortification and the rest—all but impossible to place in their true perspective; the antithesis between the 'human' and the 'spiritual,' the division between the 'internal life' and 'external life,' which the writer himself doubtless sees as but many facets of a single jewel, often leave the reader with a task of synthesis too laborious to undertake.

It will not be questioned that the hagiographer attempts the most difficult of biographical forms; the saints are 'judged of no man'; our view of them can at best be partial; but, seeing that their lives derive their unique quality precisely from the splendour of their unity, any picture of them which aims at verisimilitude must surely show a proportionate unity. Such conformity to the principle of our being is unknown to the rest of us; the mystics remain at one with themselves, the ultimate realists. It is because of this that they take their place in the hierarchy of being above the philosophers and the poets, integrated in the fulness of Being in a union incomparably close; and it is the projection of this invincible consistency into the literary form that we look for in the lives of the saints.

All this is easily said. It speaks much for the success of the present author's work that it seems almost to escape the implications involved in the disadvantages of its method. If his pages do not abound in colour, it is due in great measure to the peculiar radiance of the subject they enshrine. St Alonso spent most of his uneventful days in the office of porter to the Jesuit community at Majorca; his personality emerges, attractive and lovable, an encouragement to all who believe that the highest sanctity can be reached along 'ordinary ways.' His was the lowliest of lives

\* Yet God (that hews mountains and continent,  
Earth, all, out; who, with trickling increment



Veins violets and tall trees makes more and more)  
 Could crowd career with conquest while there went  
 Those years and years by of world without event  
 That in Majorca Alfonso watched the door.'

("St. Alphonsus Rodriguez," by Gerald Manley Hopkins.)

The life is based principally upon the saint's autobiography, itself in the true line of the great mystical treatises, and two other contemporary 'lives' of which Fr Peers Smith, S.J., gives a short account in his interesting preface. Of Mr O'Leary's fidelity to the original we have not the means of judging; his English version reads with smoothness and lucidity.

F. A. G.

THE MEDAL-CROSS OF ST BENEDICT. By Dom Adéard Bouvilliers, M.A., Mus. Doc. of Belmont Cathedral Abbey, Belmont, North Carolina (Belmont Abbey Press) 50c.

This booklet contains eighty-six pages and has twenty-two illustrations. The illustrations are quite good, the text is disappointing. We say "disappointing" advisedly, because we were led to expect something better. The circular from the Abbey Press announces the booklet as "one of the most scholarly essays ever printed in English on the Medal-Cross of St Benedict," and says further that "the work is far superior to anything ever done in monastic Numismatical Studies, in any language." A preface to the book by a professor in the Abbey College—a preface from which we should have liked to quote some sentences—claims that it is a piece of solid historical scholarship and hopes that it will be an inspiration to Benedictines generally. It suggests, moreover, that Dom Adéard has surpassed all previous writers on the medal (including Dr Cornell and Dom Fournier) both in the quality and in the quantity of his work.

Now we must say quite simply that these claims are altogether extravagant and that the character of the booklet in no way justifies them. We have examined it carefully in relation to its sources, and we have found that the author has taken upon himself no higher rôle than that of a compiler. There are twelve chapters in Dom Adéard's book, and of these perhaps two are original, and these two—a dissertation on peace—are not very relevant to his subject. For the rest he has taken his pages—not merely the substance, but the very sentences, and that without acknowledgment—from three chief sources: Abbot Guéranger's well-known book on the medal, and the recent essays of Dr Cornell and Dom Fournier. We have compared the texts and could give precise evidence for this statement, if space allowed it. If any reader wishes to test it readily, let him compare Dom Adéard's first chapter with Abbot Guéranger's second.

That is our main reason for deprecating the extravagances of the circular and preface. For the rest we do not propose to sit in judgment on Dom Adéard's procedure, but will take the book as we find it, that is as a collection of translated extracts. As such a collection we venture to find two faults with it. The first is that it is badly arranged. Dom Adéard has chosen his extracts somewhat erratically and has thus confused a story which in his originals is quite orderly and lucid. The second is that he is not a good translator, either of the French or of the German, but has made some conspicuous errors. And his English is not very good. We have said enough to show that we are dissatisfied with his book.

J. M.

BENEDICT: A LIFE IN VERSE. By Dom Placid (Belmont Abbey Press, North Carolina) 1 dol.

The forty-eight pages of this book contain a versified life of St Benedict in about twelve hundred lines. The life is based upon the familiar narratives of St Gregory's *Dialogues*, of which the author not infrequently achieves a spirited rendering. But a considerable quantity of more dubious material is also employed, and the author allows himself a large licence of imaginative interpretation, after the manner of Dom L'Huilier. We are astonished, for instance, at the particularity of detail that is given to the story of St Benedict's crucial temptation, and we wonder what is the authority for

A face upon whose features he had gazed  
 Whilst he was living in a former life—  
 His Roman life. A white pink oval, crowned  
 With golden strands, snatched from a westering sun,  
 But not a sun which warmed Italia's coast.  
 A Teuton damsel, met along the bank  
 Of Tiber, on his daily walk to school. . .

This promising romance, happily for us, was wrecked by the interference of Benedict's corrupt pedagogue; but it was the image of this "Teuton damsel" that tempted the saint at Subiaco.

The verses just cited are an example of the author's manner at its best, and they show the metre—which is not always perfect—at its easiest. For the rest the author has ambitious passages, such as:

Caesars had come and left; the old empire  
 Waxed fat—until at last with power blown,  
 Like some green frog in fabled lore, it burst. . .

and more pedestrian strains:

There were in those days several kinds of nuns—  
 Some dwelt in cells as anchorites, while some  
 Strayed in the bosom of their families,  
 And others lived in nunneries, beneath  
 Superiors selected by themselves.

They made the vestments and the altar things.

LORD JOHN. By Sophie Maude (Sands) 6s.

A pleasant romantic story introducing Blessed Louis Marie Grignon de Montfort, who founded the Congregation of the Daughters of Wisdom in 1715. By making her hero an English boy who meets de Montfort, the authoress cleverly links up his life with contemporary English history. The atmosphere of the early eighteenth century is well conveyed, but the characters are not too convincing. The last generation would have called it "a pretty story."

## BOOKS RECEIVED

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF RELIGION. By the Rev J. Howard and J. J. Ingram. (Sands) 2s. 6d.

THE DAILY HYMN-BOOK. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 2s.

CANTATE DOMINO. By V. G. L. (Rushworth & Dreaper) 1s. 6d.

*These will be reviewed in our next issue.*

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:

*Stonyhurst Magazine, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., R.M.C. Magazine and Record, Sedberghian, Edmundian, Oratory School Magazine, Corbie, St Edward's College Magazine, Denstonian, Raven, Beaumont Review, Coathamian, Novo, Prior Park Magazine, Priorian, Dunelmian, Ushaw Magazine, Peterite, St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine, Georgian, Pauline, and the Downside Review.*

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:

Head Monitor	.. ..	D. N. Kendall
School Monitors:	C. F. Grieve, R. W. Perceval, J. P. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, L. R. Leach, G. R. Wace, H. B. Hunter, B. C. Mawson, M. Y. Dobson, A. G. Welstead, R. J. G. Deasy.	
Captain of Games	.. ..	C. F. Grieve
Games Committee	.. ..	L. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford
Master of Beagles	.. ..	J. P. Ryan
Field-Master	.. ..	J. A. Ryan
Hunt Committee	.. ..	B. C. Mawson, J. P. Rochford
		A. D. Stirling, J. G. Brisker
Whipper-in	.. ..	A. D. Stirling
Captain of Boxing	.. ..	L. R. Leach



We regret to announce the death of Sergeant-Major C. E. Ott, which took place in York Hospital on Saturday, March 4th, after a long and trying illness. He was in the Royal Fusiliers when the war broke out, and was seriously wounded in the 1914 campaign. On his recovery he was transferred to the Army Gymnastic Staff at Aldershot, and in 1920 he came to Ampleforth as Physical Training Instructor, which post he retained until his death. It is impossible to speak too highly of the zeal and enthusiasm with which he carried out his work at the college, and the fact that no boy visited York during the last three months without going to see him at the hospital is evidence of the affection in which he was held by the School. The news of his untimely death was received with deep sorrow by all. We offer our sincere sympathy to his family.



THE following boys left the School at Christmas:

F. J. Anne, T. J. Buddle, P. A. Buddle, W. D. Farrell, P. F. Gladwin, J. R. D. Hill, I. G. Maclaren, R. C. M. Monteith, P. S. Thunder.

THE following boys obtained the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in December, 1932:

J. G. Brisker— <i>b, e, g, i, l.</i>	I. G. Maclaren— <i>b, d, g, i, k, l.</i>
H. G. Brougham— <i>b, d, g*, i, s.</i>	M. Rochford— <i>g*, s.</i>
R. St J. Coghlan— <i>b, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>	J. T. N. Price— <i>g*, i.</i>
J. H. Jefferson— <i>b, g*, i, k, l.</i>	J. A. Ryan— <i>b, c, d, g*, s.</i>
N. A. Loftus— <i>b, c, d, e, g*, i, q*.</i>	

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

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

Four boys passed into Sandhurst at the December examination—F. J. Anne, W. M. Campbell, P. F. Gladwin and P. S. Thunder. H. B. de M. Hunter passed into Woolwich at the same time, but is still with us until the summer.



THE College Prayer Book has been for some time under revision, and the new edition has just been published. While it is far from a mere reprint, every effort has been made to omit nothing that in the old edition was actually appreciated by any of its users, and in place of what the experience of forty years has shown to have found few, if any, readers, there have been added such important elements as devotions for Confession and Holy Communion. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to re-issue the book in the most attractive form possible through the advance of modern typography; and the Cambridge University printer, Mr Walter Lewis, and Mr Stanley Morison have produced a book that will please the most exigent.

For Old Boys who may be interested we add the following details. There are two editions bound in cloth, at 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. post free), one in deep rose and the other, for those who prefer the more usual, in black; and there is also a binding in black Persian leather (limp) at 4s. (4s. 2d. post free). The book is printed on thin "bible" paper, and is little more than half the thickness of the old edition; but it is taller, and is designed to fit snugly into the breast-pocket.



ON November 30th the School listened, for the first time at a Wednesday evening entertainment, to a recital given by an Old Boy. There was something symbolic in the fact that the Old Boy was also a Rochford. Mr Hindley Rochford, back at Ampleforth, was singing to an audience still consisting (largely) of Rochfords—an Ampleforth "at home"!

Four groups of songs made up the programme. The first group was operatic, the second was devoted mainly to German "lieder," the third was a set of English airs, and the last a group of ballads. The pleasure

given by the recital was undoubtedly keen. A critic might urge that the pleasure would have been even keener had the first group of songs (the operatic airs) come a little later in the programme. As it was, though the instinct of the singer was unerring in the interpretation of these dramatic songs, one felt that these songs had come and gone before his voice had had time to be thoroughly roused. A preliminary group of songs might profitably have been worked-in to provide the necessary warming up. Bizet would then have been totally irresistible!

But the singer was supreme by the time we reached Purcell's "Hark! the echoing air." He was on top of his form, and the great phrases of this aria were rolled out gloriously. "When dull care" was another fine song, and it was finely sung. However, if a personal opinion will be pardoned, is it not true that for skilful phrasing, for beauty and sincerity, the best singing of the evening was heard in the German "lieder"?

Mr Rochford won many encores. We hope he will return again to sing for us. And when he does, we look forward to Mr Perry being there to accompany him once more.



L.

THE visit of MM. Bratza and Antoni Sala last term on December 5th had naturally been expected with much pleasurable anticipation. The powers and personality of M. Bratza were already known to us, and M. Antoni Sala has a reputation sufficient to bring him even to our notice. But hardly any among us was prepared for so fine an exhibition; we had not imagined that such things could be done with the violin and violoncello as were done. Most of us had already been astonished at M. Bratza's wonderful technique; but our astonishment was as great to find that M. Antoni Sala could be as agile on the violoncello.

The peculiar beauty and capabilities of each instrument were clearly shown in a programme admirably designed to that end. Most of us came away with the feeling that the larger range and fuller tone of the violoncello enabled it to claim superiority over the violin; but a violin played by M. Bratza is not an instrument to be despised. The combination of the two in the Brahms Concerto produced the crowning moment in our enjoyment.

The feeling uppermost in our minds, however, is of gratitude that two such masters of music should have condescended to visit us for our edification and delectation, and to assist our orchestra in its attempts to render some of the great works of music. The magnanimity of this action has impressed us more than we can say, and we hope that our benefactors will be able to gather some sense of our appreciation from these inadequate remarks.

B.

The programme was the following:

- 1 Symphony IV (B flat): Adagio; Allegro vivace .. *Beethoven*  
THE ORCHESTRA
- 2 Sonata V: First Movement—Allegro .. *Mozart*  
N. BARRY
- 3 (a) Faruca .. .. *Turina*  
(b) Malagueña .. .. *Albeniz*  
ANTONI SALA
- 4 Double Concerto: Andante; Vivace non troppo .. *Brahms*  
THE ORCHESTRA  
Solo Violin, BRATZA. Solo 'Cello, ANTONI SALA
- 5 Carols: (a) Jhesu, Lord, that madest me (unacc.) *Terry*  
(b) The Sycamore Tree .. *Warlock*  
THE COMMUNITY TENORS AND BASSES
- 6 (a) Enigma Variation XII .. .. *Elgar*  
(b) March from "Drama per Musica" .. *Bach*  
THE ORCHESTRA
- 7 (a) Après un Rêve .. .. *Fauré-Elman*  
(b) Tambourin Chinois .. .. *Kreisler*  
BRATZA

At the Piano, D. YOVANOVITCH

THE inter-House Singing Contest took place on December 9th. Each house contributed a programme of from three to six items and the result was an exceedingly interesting evening.

The choruses for tenors and basses demonstrated that there is a very widespread keenness for music in the School, although in some cases the enthusiasm of the singers outstripped their technical powers. Generally speaking, better results could have been obtained if the performers had learned their words and music so thoroughly that they could sing directly to the audience without relying so continuously on the presence of the printed word; and the habit of aiming rather carelessly at top notes in climaxes spoil the efforts of more careful singers. The chorus of St Cuthbert's displayed a marked superiority over the others in these ways. Their tone was richer and top notes were neither roared nor squeezed; in *The Admiral's Broom* they were able to sing artistically without sacrificing that virility necessary to the interpretation of a rough sea song. Particularly good was St Bede's performance of *The Plank*, in which

the slow, steady rhythm secured the right grimness of effect. The clear diction and compelling rhythm in *Windy Nights* (St Oswald's) and the fine bass tone in *The Owl and the Pussy Cat* (St Cuthbert's) also deserve mention; although in the latter case the nonsense words of Lear should have been sung more significantly—Lear's nonsense is always important in sound and never descends to drivel. St Bede's were ambitious in providing an S.A.T.B. part-song (*Sir Eglamore*): they gave a lively performance, although the trebles could be neater in singing quick passages with one note to a syllable.

One of the best items of the evening was *Strawberry Fair*, sung by two trebles in St Wilfrid's. Their voices were pleasant in quality and very flexible. A steadier rhythmic sense should, however, be cultivated. The treble duet, *Whither runneth my Sweetheart?* (St Cuthbert's), was charmingly sung. M. Bentley's voice has a particularly beautiful tone-quality, and it was a pity that neither he nor the second treble J. Lochrane did adequate justice to their own voices on top notes. These should never be quitted in a hurry as though dangerous. Seven trebles from St Bede's sang *Gossip Joan* with much feeling for the music but with little respect for the words, and the three St Aidan's trebles who sang *Marrow Down* were excellent in the matters of rhythm and attack, although their tone was marred by breathiness and their high notes were squeezed. The performance of *It was a lover* (St Oswald's) was also notable, although accuracy was obtained without any appearance of facility.

St Bede's possesses a baritone soloist in P. F. Gladwin whose voice is pleasant in quality and should improve considerably in time, especially as he has some skill in vocal control. He seldom looked up from his music in singing *The Scythe*, but it was at these rare moments that his voice and musicianship were best displayed. As the *Rajah of Bhong* he again sang pleasingly but he evidently underestimated the expansive personality of that magnate. St Oswald's provided innumerable soloists in *Green grow the rushes, ho!* and if they were not of equal merit it is a matter of some consequence to succeed in persuading so many to leave the safe anonymity of a place in the chorus.

The most elaborate item of the evening was the *Scena* and Sextet from *Patience* (Act I) in which the singer who impersonated Bunthorne excelled especially in diction.

The complete programme was as follows:

- |                                     |    |    |                    |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------|
| I—ST. AIDAN'S                       |    |    |                    |
| 1 CHORUS, "The Leather Bottell"     | .. | .. | <i>Traditional</i> |
| 2 CHORUS, "Down among the Dead Men" | .. | .. | <i>Traditional</i> |
| 3 CHORUS, "Marrow Down"             | .. | .. | <i>Ed. German</i>  |

## II—ST BEDE'S

- |   |                                       |       |                    |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | PART SONG, "Sir Eglamore"             | .. .. | <i>Traditional</i> |
| 2 | TREBLE SONG, "Gossip Joan"            | .. .. | <i>Traditional</i> |
| 3 | BARITONE SOLO, "The Scythe Song"      | .. .. | <i>Harty</i>       |
| 4 | CHORUS, "The Plank"                   | .. .. | <i>T. Harris</i>   |
| 5 | SOLO AND CHORUS, "The Rajah of Bhong" | .. .. | <i>Monckton</i>    |

## III—ST OSWALD'S

- |   |  |       |                             |
|---|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | CHORUS, "Windy Nights"                         | .. .. | <i>C. V. Stanford</i>       |
| 2 | CHORUS, "Spanish Ladies"                       | .. .. | <i>Sea Shanty</i>           |
| 3 | SOLO AND CHORUS, "Green grow the rushes, ho!"  | .. .. | <i>Traditional</i>          |
| 4 | (a) UNISON CAROL, "Stille Nacht"               | .. .. | <i>Traditional (German)</i> |
|   | (b) PART SONG FOR TWO VOICES, "It was a lover" | .. .. | <i>Vaughan-Williams</i>     |

- |   |   |       |                |
|---|---|-------|----------------|
| 5 | TWO PART CANON, "The ride of the Witch" | .. .. | <i>C. Wood</i> |
| 6 | SOLO AND CHORUS, "Good Ale"             | .. .. | <i>Warlock</i> |

## IV—ST WILFRID'S

- |   |                                      |       |                          |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1 | CHORUS, "The brisk young Widow"      | .. .. | <i>Somerset Folksong</i> |
| 2 | TREBLE DUET, "Strawberry Fair"       | .. .. | <i>Traditional</i>       |
| 3 | CHORUS, "Can't you dance the Polka?" | .. .. | <i>Sea Shanty</i>        |

## V—ST CUTHBERT'S

- |   |   |       |                      |
|---|---|-------|----------------------|
| 1 | CHORUS, "The Admiral's Broom"                   | .. .. | <i>F. Bevan</i>      |
| 2 | TREBLE DUET, "Whither runneth my Sweetheart?"   | .. .. | <i>John Bartlett</i> |
| 3 | QUARTET (T.T.B.B.), "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat" | .. .. | <i>R. de Koven</i>   |
| 4 | SCENA AND SEXTET, From "Patience," Act I        | .. .. | <i>Sullivan</i>      |

The results were as follows:

1	St Cuthbert's	.. ..	90
2	St Oswald's	.. ..	87
3	St Bede's	.. ..	85
4	St Wilfrid's	.. ..	83
5	St Aiden's	.. ..	75

EDWARD ALLAM,

(Lecturer in Music at Leeds University)

In the Christmas holidays most of the Fifteen played in Public School football organised by their local clubs. C. F. Grieve and M. E. Golding filled the half-back positions, and R. C. M. Monteith played in the pack, of the Yorkshire Public School side which beat the Public School sides of Wales and Durham; and M. Rochford turned out for the Eastern Counties P.S. XV.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

## THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

IF it is the quantity of the speakers as much as the quality of the speeches that makes for a satisfactory School Debate, the season now ending will have been the most successful one the Society has enjoyed for some years. And if it is an advantage that the debates throughout should be closely fought and evenly balanced, this year has been more than especially remarkable; for at the time of going to press both parties have obtained exactly the same aggregate of votes. On only two occasions has there been anything approaching a large majority: once in a debate against Disarmament (in which the Society reversed its decision of the previous year), and again on the doubtful advance of our civilization since the War.

It is not merely owing to a slightly smaller membership that the proportion of silent members has also been comparatively small, and in its numerous speakers the House has enjoyed many different forms of eloquence. It has heard the confidence of Mr Kendall and the self-confidence of Mr Murphy, the impassive reasoning of Mr Perceval and the impassioned declamations of Mr Lynch. Messrs Monteith, Deasy and J. A. Ryan have also taken an active part in the debates, and Mr Rooke-Ley's words could always be sure of falling upon eager ears.

On Sunday, December 11th, Count Apponyi read the Society an interesting paper on Bolshevism, and on March 19th Mr Kendall addressed the Society on "Style."

The following is a list of the year's debates:

- "That this House deplores the increase in Road Transport to the detriment of the Railways" (won 10—7).
- "That this House disapproves of a policy of World Disarmament" (won 23—11).
- "That there is no future for Democracy in our Civilization" (a tie, 11—11).
- "That our Civilization has made marked progress since the War" (lost 5—18).
- "That this House approves of a policy of rigid Economy by Public Bodies" (won 14—13).
- "That the average man, educated at a public school, takes too little interest in the important matters of Life" (lost 9—12).
- "That Woman plays too large a part in modern life" (lost 13—14).
- "That this House supports the policy of Mr de Valera" (lost 14—11).
- "That the future prosperity of England lies rather in her fields than in her factories" (lost by 1 vote).

"That in the event of no previous cancellation of War Debts, this House would deprecate a refusal of England to pay" (lost 10-13).

"That we take Games too seriously" (lost by a large majority).

### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Society learnt with regret at the beginning of the term that Dom Dunstan had resigned the chairmanship of the Society; we therefore take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to him for all the work he has done in connexion with the debate. The fact that he has held the office of chairman, at different times, for a period amounting in all to eleven years is sufficient evidence of his interest in the Society. He was succeeded in office by Dom Paulinus.

The debates this session have been generally well sustained, although the Society suffers a little from the fewness of its members. It is to be regretted that the members of the Middle Fourth do not appreciate more keenly their obligation to this, the most venerable of the School Societies. Bromilow proved an efficient and enthusiastic secretary, and could always be relied upon for a good speech. Fairhurst was a tower of strength, and he, together with Waddilove and O'Donovan, served on the committee.

The most interesting speakers were undoubtedly Vernon and O'Donovan, the solemn, almost pontifical, utterances of the former making an admirable foil for the quick wit and ready repartee of the latter. Barry deserves mention for his able and well thought-out speeches; he sees more clearly than most the real point at issue in a debate. Donnellon, Dawes, Blackiston and Vollmar were frequently in evidence during debates, and Dunman, the doyen of the Society, was very faithful with his contribution. Lillis was disappointing on ordinary subjects, but any point in any way connected with Ireland brought forth floods of impassioned oratory.

The following is a list of the subjects of debate, with the names of the mover and opposer:

"This House is in favour of World Disarmament" (lost).

C. O'M. Dunman, P. S. Sitwell.

"England would benefit by the introduction of Prohibition" (lost).

R. V. Tracy-Forster, A. H. Vollmar.

"The red peril of Soviet Russia is a reality" (won).

N. Barry, D. F. Plowden.

"The B.B.C. is failing to hold the interest of the British Public" (lost).

E. G. Waddilove, F. N. Fairhurst.

"The modern public school boy is degenerate" (lost).

Dom Terence, Dom Ignatius.

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

TWO public meetings have been held so far this term. At the first, held on September 13th, Trios were played by Mr Cass, Miss Groves, and Mr Perry. We thank them for their delightful playing of the following programme:

Trio in C minor	.. Beethoven
Trio in A minor	.. Schumann
Trio in B flat (second half only)	Rubinstein

On Wednesday, March 8th, the Community Singers gave a concert to the School under the auspices of the Musical Society. The programme is given below. We would like especially to congratulate the Ampleforth Plough Stots (not from the village but from the monitors' room) whose imitation of the Goathland dancers was so good that one almost forgot that it was meant as a burlesque, and the audience did not even laugh until, in the fourth round, complications began to arise.

T.T.B.B.	(a) Come, landlord, fill...	Arr. Markham Lee
	(b) A sea song	C. Armstrong Gibbs

Dom Oswald	(a) The Ballad of Semmerwater	Graham Peel
	(b) Droop not, young lover	Handel
	(a) Hey, ho, to the Greenwood (3 part canon)	Wm. Byrd
	(b) Come, buy my cherries (4 part round)	Stevenson
	(c) One a penny, two a penny (3 part round)	Atterbury

Dom Martin	(a) Mary of Allendale (Hook)	Arr. Lane Wilson
	(b) The Bishop's Song (The Sorcerer)	Sullivan

The Ampleforth College Plough Stots in Old English Dancing.

T.T.B.B.	(a) The next Market Day. Irish Folk Song	Arr. H. Hughes
	(b) There was a crooked man	H. Hughes

Dom Stephen	(a) Cargoes	Coningsby Clarke
	(b) The Song of the flea	Moussorgsky

T.T.B.B.	(a) O, give me your hand	Arr. L. Brown
	(b) This old man	Arr. A. Williams

We have joined the Hugo Wolf Society for the second year, and find the new album even better than the first. This has been made possible through the enthusiasm of the Secretary and through a small subscription which is now being levied on all members for the upkeep of the library. We thank Mr P. F. Gladwin for his present of the newly recorded songs by Caruso.



## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HAVING been regenerated this year the Society now can boast a large and active membership. We have to record with regret the resignation of its former President, Dom Benedict Milburn; this, with his departure to Gilling, has been a great loss to the Society. He has been succeeded by Mr Charles-Edwards.

A meeting was held last term in Dom Benedict Milburn's room, when he himself read a paper on Erasmus. At the first meeting of this term Mr Bailey read a paper on Savonarola. At this meeting, as at others during the term, the members showed that they were in no way ready to have their opinions provided for them by the writer of the paper, or by its critics, and Mr Bailey's opinion of the merits and demerits of Savonarola was hotly discussed.

At the next meeting Mr Rooke-Ley gave the Society a vivid picture of the eighteenth century in a paper pleasantly seasoned with anecdotes of the prowess of the "three-bottle men." The last paper we have had up to the present was read by Mr Webb, and was entitled "The Zionist Movement." He is to be congratulated on having dealt with a large subject in the short time at his disposal without having left out any link in the long chain of events which make up the history of this movement. The question was one on which Mr Webb could speak with some authority and knowledge of events in Palestine, which made his paper all the more interesting.

It is hoped that there will be some more papers read this term, and, in the event of wet weather, in the Summer Term as well, and if they achieve the standard of those which have already been read, the Society will have had a singularly successful session.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

ON December 6th Mr E. G. R. Downey lectured to the Club on "The Construction of a Motor Car," explaining the technical details with a series of carefully drawn slides. After the lecture a long film lent by Messrs Ford was shown, illustrating the growth of their new works at Dagenham. The sudden and unpremeditated bursting into flames of Mr Carson's model oil-distillation plant, during his lecture on December 8th on "Oil Refining," emphasizes the precautions that have to be exercised in the industrial processes. On December 16th, Messrs Wace, Tomkins, and M. Young gave short lecture-demonstrations on "Colour," "Surface Tension," and "Fireworks" respectively. Their experiments, though sometimes leaving a little to be desired from a strictly scientific point of view, aroused great enthusiasm in a large audience.

Owing to various other activities and distractions the meetings of the Club have not been so well attended this term. Lectures have been given by Mr O'Connor on "Iron and Steel" (February 21st); by Mr F. N. Fairhurst on "Aircraft" (March 2nd); and by Mr Downey on "Compression-Ignition Engines" (March 7th).

On March 6th over thirty members of the Club and visitors enjoyed the lavish hospitality of Messrs Locke, and were shown the surface and underground workings of St John's Colliery at Normanton. Much coal has been raised up Number Two Shaft since the Club's last visit in 1930, and apparently several miles had to be traversed before entering the cages once more for the 600 yard ascent. The negotiation, after crawling round the coal-face, of a particularly vicious slope of one in one and a half, with a floor composed of sharp stones and large quantities of stone dust, was the last straw that nearly broke many much-abraded backs. Tea in the Manager's office and another meal in York brought a very successful outing to a close.



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in January were: L. R. A. Kennelly and E. F. A. Birtwistle. The Captains of the School were: G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith, J. H. Barry, A. P. Cumming and B. A. McSwiney; of these the first two were Captains of Games.

THE following played for the First Fifteen: G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith, J. H. Barry, A. P. Cumming, B. A. McSwiney, G. Green, D. J. M. Carvill, J. M. Gillow, I. B. Hankey, J. C. C. Young, J. B. Leeming, D. C. Rippon and J. P. Tudor Owen.

THE results of the First Fifteen matches were:

v. Oatlands	..	away	..	lost	0—6
v. Oatlands	..	home	..	won	3—0

The fact that both the above games were hard-fought battles against no light odds augurs well for the future. Individuals showed up well and yet the team seemed to realise the necessity of playing together. In the second game E. A. U. Smith scored the try.

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: P. A. Ruddin, D. A. Cumming, P. H. Barry, J. M. Coghlán, H. O. Crimmins, D. Leng and R. V. Burrows. DOM FELIX HARDY gave the Retreat in October. We look forward to another from him.

THE College Players had the luxury of a curtain for their much appreciated performance this year. We thank the producers and the actors for a very enjoyable evening.

THERE were three lectures during the term. Dom Dunstan talked to us on Rome and showed us some interesting slides; Dom Maurus introduced us to some of the "Old Masters"; and Lieut.-Commander A. S. Cumming, R.N., thrilled us with cinema and lantern-slide pictures of "Ship-building." Judging by the "question time" very few of his remarks were missed.

ON the feast of our patron, St Aelred, Fr Abbot said Mass for us and preached. The outing to Rievaulx was postponed owing to the weather.

GREAT keenness has been shown by the members of the Philatelic Society this term. The activities of the Society have been spurred on by attractive competitions involving historical research and munificent rewards.

GOOD marks have been gained in Cubbing for efficiency and general smartness, as well as for Cub-lore in games. The most successful six were the Grey Wolves, led by G. V. Garbett, who obtained 243 marks. The Tawny Wolves under E. A. U. Smith came second with 237 marks.

ON Speech Day at the end of term, Fr Abbot kindly presided. The programme is given below:

TRIO	"Little Sailors"	<i>Smallwood</i>
	J. P. J. BEVAN	
ENGLISH SPEECH	"Augustus"	.. ..
	PREPARATORY FORM	
ENGLISH SPEECH	"Refining Rugger"	.. ..
	FIRST FORM B	
SONG	"Old John Braddlem"	.. ..
	FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY	
PIANO SOLO	"Study in D major"	<i>Liddell</i>
	H. DE L. DALGLISH	
ENGLISH SPEECH	"The Owl Critic"	<i>Fields</i>
	J. P. J. BEVAN AND R. H. MALGOLM	
SONG	"The Tree on the Hill"	.. ..
	SECOND FORM	
PIANO DUET	"In the Country"	<i>Paldi</i>
	P. F. M. KERR AND A. J. BLAKE	
FRENCH SPEECH	Extract from "Tartarin de Tarascon"	<i>Alphonse Daudet</i>
	Tartarin	.. D. J. Hodsman
	Bombonnel	.. J. W. O'N. Lentaigne
	Le photographe	.. B. A. McSwiney
	Le conducteur	.. P. M. Mansel-Pleydell
ENGLISH SPEECH	"The Apothecary"	.. <i>A. P. Herbert</i>
	G. V. GARBETT, A. P. CUMMING AND M. DE L. DALGLISH	
CAROL	"In Dulci Jubilo"	.. ..
	SECOND FORM	

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the repose of the souls of Wilfred Priestman, who died recently at Durham, and of Cuthbert Primavesi, the brother of DD. Basil and Francis Primavesi; his death was ultimately due to gas-poisoning in the War, from which he never completely recovered.

WE offer our congratulations and good wishes to John Hawkswell, who was married on February 4th to Miss Marjorie Lang Judges, of Langenhoe Hall, Colchester; to Marmaduke Smith, who was married at Shanghai on November 18th to the Princess Varia Magaloff; and to the following on their engagements:

David King to Miss Yvonne Marie David,  
Edward Connolly to Miss Sadie Murray Livingstone,  
Edward Fattorini to Miss Edith Rhodes,  
Russell Morgan to Diana, daughter of the late Major J. S. Ward and of Mrs Bostock.

OXFORD NEWS.—The freshmen this year are DD. Hubert Stephenson and Michael Riddle (St Benet's), D. A. T. Brown and J. C. Lockwood (Worcester), A. I. James (Queen's) and R. L. Cumberbatch, M. Loftus and C. J. Crocker (University).

Peter Stirling is treasurer of the Newman Society and N. J. Smith president of the Agricultural Society. Murrough Loftus had a poem in the *Saturday Review* not long ago. D. A. T. Brown and A. I. James played Hibbert and Raleigh in the performance of "Journey's End" produced under Mr Sherriff's own eye at the Tylorion on March 11th.

F. E. Burge has been elected to the Greyhounds, for whom James also has played, as well as in the Freshman Trials. Both of these played for their college, as also did Smith, Lockwood and Kevill for Worcester.

The Ampleforth Dinner took place at the Clarendon on November 23rd, with twenty-four present; among these were Father Abbot, Father Ronald Knox, Father Bede Jarrett, O.F., and J. P. Raby.

CAMBRIDGE NEWS.—The Fisher Society is for the moment in Ampleforth hands—P. French Davis is president, Julian Buxton vice-president, R. P. Cave secretary and John Ward treasurer. Cave has been riding in

the Cottenham point-to-point races, and Buxton is rising to eminence in the Union and in other political spheres. Edward Ryan has been assisting in the formation of a Cambridge Irish Society.

CONGRATULATIONS to John Bean, who, as well as getting his "Representative" colours for rackets at Woolwich, is to captain the R.M.A. cricket this summer; and also to Charles Flood, next season's Rugger captain at Cranwell. Charles MacDonald and Basil Rabnett have been captain and vice-captain of Rugger this season at McGill University.

THE Old Amplefordians Rugby Football Club played only four matches. At a General Meeting of the club last year it was decided to cut down the number of fixtures, in the hopes that this would attract more players on the Sundays who had already played on the Saturday. It seems that there was still difficulty in raising a representative side, with the result that only one of the four matches was won. This is not good, but it is an improvement on last year, when victory never came to the club. We have only had meagre accounts of the matches, but have heard of the following who have played: R. L. Cumberbatch, G. Falkner, F. E. Burge, O. Cary-Elwes, C. F. Lyons, E. N. Prescott, P. E. Hodge, A. I. James, B. J. Collins, M. Foley, B. Kevill, J. C. Lockwood, P. de Guingand, R. E. H. Nelson, E. Y. Dobson.

WE have received some very interesting "copy" from two Old Boys, F. Doran-Webb and Basil Rabnett, of whom the first "had the honour of being the first foreigner to be ejected from Manchu-kuo," not without a good deal of incidental friction, and the second spent his last summer vacation making a 10,000 mile trip from Montreal to Vancouver and back in an aged Ford that cost him fifty dollars. We hope to publish this in our next issue.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK 'A'

BIRKENHEAD PARK sent a very heavy pack against the School on Saturday, December 3rd, and while J. A. Ryan had returned to the side, Leach, J. P. Rochford and Longinotto were away from the pack, and Considine was again substituting for Golding.

A very cold and strong cross-wind blew from the west, and although this tended to spoil passing movements, both sides tried to play an open game. The Park forwards obtained possession from most of the scrums in the first half and they were continually on the attack. They started many passing movements, generally on the "leeward" side of the scrum, which was also the blind side. Such a movement started by their scrum-half, who throughout the game was allowed to slip away too easily, ended with their wing, Gibson, scoring after a pass from a wing-forward. The kick failed. The School forwards then took the ball to the Park line, but the attempts to score—one by Lovell being particularly praiseworthy—were all frustrated. A long touch brought Ampleforth back into their own area and out of it they never went again during the first half, though Birkenhead Park only scored one try, by Barry, following a perfectly good and complete passing movement.

It was too cold to have an interval at half-time, so the sides crossed over and play proceeded. Soon after the re-start the wind was accompanied by a storm of very cold rain, which made the ball more difficult to handle and also made play very unpleasant while it lasted.

The lighter Ampleforth forwards seemed to be wearing down their heavier opponents, for they kept play in the Park twenty-five for most of this second half. Many attempts to score failed very near to the Park line. Kendall was nearly in, Considine made a dash for it, M. Rochford very nearly succeeded, Monteith spoiled a good effort by breaking the rules under the Park posts; but it was not until C. F. Grieve got going on the blind side that we succeeded. Grieve was brought down before he got to the line, but was able to reach out and put the ball on the line. The kick failed, but Ampleforth returned to the attack. Feilding made some good runs on the left, and Kendall made an attempt or two through the middle, but no score came. The Park forwards for a moment got the upper hand and T. H. Wild led a dribbling rush to the School line. Here the Park heeled and Steel, the scrum-half, walked in unmarked on the blind side. The try was also unconverted.

T. F. Roche was again conspicuous for his fielding and kicking, and although Lovell showed a little more initiative in the centre, and Feilding and Kendall ran well on the wings, only C. F. Grieve of the backs looked like a "class" player. His attacks were always well thought out and his tackling was always deadly. The forwards, on the whole, did well. Their attempts at wheeling always started well, but after they had gone a few yards they generally kicked it too far and into the hands of an opposing three-quarter. But they were good in the loose and amongst them Monteith, Dobson and M. Rochford were conspicuous. J. A. Ryan did useful work in the line-out, and Gilbey's defence out of touch was always useful.

*Final score:* Birkenhead Park, three tries (9 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), S. J. Lovell, B. Feilding; E. H. Grieve, T. G. Considine; R. C. M. Monteith, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, C. P. Neeson, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

UP to this, the last match of the Christmas term, the Fifteen had shown themselves to be a side capable of winning most of their matches had they had scoring power behind the scrum; for the forwards, especially in the latter half of the term, could always be relied upon to hold in check and generally to outplay their rival eight. In trying to find a set of three-quarters and half-backs capable of supporting such a well-balanced pack, several changes were made during the season, but a satisfactory result was never really obtained. This remark in no way reflects on the standard of play of those who were tried, for in nearly every case it was obvious that we would have to wait till next year before the physical strength, so necessary for thrust and strong running, could be obtained. Indeed the fact that Giggleswick had been badly beaten three weeks previously, that we were only beaten in the later stages of a great game with Sedbergh, and that a heavy side from Birkenhead Park won by the narrow margin of six points, showed that the younger members of the side were quickly adapting themselves to conditions which they had not come against in the past.

Bearing this in mind it was only natural for the School to expect a very comfortable victory; yet this was not to be, even though the final result, a win by twenty-five clear points, would seem to point to it. With the ball coming out consistently and quickly from both tight and loose scrums, and Golding getting it well away to his partner, the score at half-time should have been greater than eight points in Ampleforth's favour. That this was not so may be put down to two causes. First of all the tackling of the St Peter's backs, especially at left-centre and full-back, prevented any orthodox movement from maturing, and secondly, the lack of speed of Lovell at left-centre, while he made several good attempts at cutting through, prevented him from getting a clear pass to his wing man. This should be overcome next year, especially if he learns to quicken his stride at the opportune moment. In spite of this, his wing man, Feilding, played a great game throughout and often, by means of a most effective hand-off, left his opponent, and at times opponents, sprawling behind him.

The luck of the toss went in favour of St Peter's, so that Ampleforth were forced to kick off into a very unpleasant north-east wind, which though never very strong was certainly disagreeable from the spectators' point of view. Straight away the Ampleforth forwards settled down to play their usual good game, and from the second scrum the ball, after being quickly heeled, came out to Feilding, who ran very well to score close to the corner flag. Exactly the same movement was engineered from the next scrum and again Feilding beat two men, but this time he failed to pass the full-back. An inside pass to Dobson, who played extremely well throughout the game, would have meant another try; but partly because the latter did not make his presence known and partly because Feilding never bothered to give a return pass, both he and the ball were forced into touch. The St. Peter's forwards then came away with the ball and Yardley, who received the ball less than six times in this first half, endeavoured to drop a goal; but the ball went wide and rolled into touch near to the twenty-five line.

Returning to the attack, Kendall made a long run along the right wing, and then gave a good pass inside to Monteith, who failed to score by inches; but from the ensuing line-out, Leach took the ball from the throw-in and by sheer dash and weight scored a good try which C. Grieve converted. Several other good movements in this half always seemed to fizzle out either through a dropped pass at the crucial moment or because there was nobody backing up to take a final pass from the two wing men, Feilding and Kendall, who repeatedly gained much ground. This being so, when the whistle blew for half-time the score was only eight—nil in our favour.

The forwards, very well led by Monteith and packing in the three-four-one formation, had been getting possession in almost every scrum and line-out, and this meant that Golding at scrum-half was getting his full share of work. This perhaps explains why in the latter part of the second half his passes were not so accurate or so quickly given, for he was obviously feeling the effects of a very active game. Doubtless he will find it less tiring if he learns to keep on his feet rather than lose his balance after every pass. Thereby also he makes it impossible for himself to take any further part in the immediate movement.

With the wind behind them during the second half, Ampleforth added a further seventeen points. The game restarted at a quick pace and soon Kendall scored in the corner. Following upon this C. F. Grieve, who had been kept well in check all during the first half, cut out a beautiful opening and gave Lovell an easy scoring pass; but Longinotto was unable to add the extra goal points. Another interesting movement was set up by Golding. Beating his man on the open side of the scrum, he cut across towards the corner flag and when faced with the full-back sent Kendall over the line for an easy try. From the next kick-off St Peter's made their one dangerous attack of the game. A splendid forward rush was eventually stopped by Lovell and from a quick heel the ball was passed out to the right centre, who kicked well up the field. Following up, he caught Roche in possession, but fortunately C. F. Grieve had fallen back and by a long kick the ball was sent back just short of the half-way line. Feilding then scored again wide out, a try which Longinotto more than redeemed himself by converting. The final score of the game came about after a neat run by Lovell, who enabled Feilding to score his third try; but this time from an easy position Longinotto failed to add the two points.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two goals, five tries (25 points); St Peter's, nil.

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve, S. J. Lovell, B. Feilding; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith, L. R. H. Leach, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, M. F. Young.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL TANK CORPS

THE Fifteen were unable to play their first match of the Easter term until February 8th, when the team played the Tank Corps at Caterick. Rain fell throughout the game, and this made fielding and handling difficult. This was overcome so well by the School backs that they performed many passing movements of which most were pretty to watch and many produced tries. One such passing movement to the right finished off with a good run and a try by Thornton. This was soon followed by another movement to the left, but the ball never reached the wing, for C. F. Grieve cut through in the delightful way he has led us to expect from him and scored himself. Feilding added another try and Thornton one more, and before half-time Tomkins cut back nicely to score a good try. Longinotto converted three of these tries, one of them with a particularly good kick from far out.

In the second half the School were playing into the wind and rain, and although they scored less tries than in the first half, the tries scored were of a better quality. The first one came after E. Grieve had worked a rather broad blind side. He passed to his brother, who was bored into touch, but an inside pass to Feilding, who had come inside, was well taken, and after handing-off the full-back Feilding scored. The kick failed. A little later the forwards wheeled when on their opponents' line and Dobson touched down for Longinotto to convert. Feilding added two more tries before no-side—the first after some good inter-forward passing, started after a long run by J. P. Rochford, and the second was a repetition of the first try of this half, a similar "scissors" movement by C. F. Grieve and Feilding. Neither of these tries were converted.

It is obvious from what has been said that the backs played well. They were given plenty of opportunities by the forwards, who were together throughout and at their best in the tight scrums, when a good push against a heavier eight combined with efficient hooking by Leach gained possession of the ball on most occasions. They might be criticised for the fewness of their rushes and for a tendency to overrun the ball when they got started on one; but they did perform their first duty of obtaining the ball, in the tight and the loose, and so no one, not even the three-quarters, could complain.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, four goals, five tries (35 points); Royal Tank Corps, nil.

*Ampleforth:* S. J. Lovell; B. E. Feilding, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, C. P. Neeson.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. CATTERICK GARRISON

ON Sunday, February 12th a side representing Catterick Garrison came to play the School and the match took place on a field on the east of the Ram Fields.

The field was in good condition, the sun shone throughout, and only a fresh west wind tended to spoil an otherwise perfect afternoon. We had hoped for a team, picked from the whole of Catterick Camp, of brilliant individuals whose brilliance would overcome their lack of combination. Some brilliant individuals did come, but there were not sufficient of them and their lack of combination lost them the game.

The game started off at a brisk pace and both sides were content to gain ground by kicking to touch. Ampleforth were on the attack very soon, and after a blind-side movement and a short run by Feilding the ball was passed into the forwards, who handled it well and took it to the line, where Gilbey scored. Longinotto with accurate judgment of direction and strength of wind converted this try.

Catterick took up the attack and a good individual run by Lieut. Laey of the Gloucestershire Regiment took play into the School twenty-five. The Ampleforth forwards wheeled and dribbled the ball back to mid-field. The Garrison heeled the ball, but a pass was fumbled and Feilding kicked-and-rushed the ball down the field. It went past the full-back and over the line. The full-back ran with Feilding and fell in front of him with what the referee judged to be wilful obstruction, and Ampleforth were awarded a try, which Longinotto again converted with a good kick.

In the second half the Garrison side got more together and it took Ampleforth more skilful and more energetic play to score two tries. One came by Tomkins after the cut-in which he has led us to expect from him once or twice in a match. In itself it is a good cut-in and it scores tries, but it does not allow the centre to perform his

first duty of making an opening for his wing. However Thornton, the wing to the centre just mentioned, did score; but it was after C. F. Grieve had worked the blind side of the scrum and passed direct to Thornton, who made an excellent dash for the line. Longinotto converted Tomkins' try.

Before the end, after the Garrison had got together more and when the Ampleforth forwards seemed to be sitting back and taking a rest, Lieut. Lacy made another good run and sent in Lieut. Knight under the posts. Lacy converted the try and soon afterwards the game was over.

The School side played well and except for some weakness in the centre seemed sound throughout. Neeson did everything he was called upon to do and his attempt to start a passing movement was praiseworthy except that his pass was a poor one. Feilding and Thornton on the wings did very well, but of the backs C. F. Grieve, in his old position at stand-off half, was easily the best. Golding did some good things, but we have seen him play better. The forwards played well in the tight scrums, obtaining the ball on most occasions. They made some excellent rushes and one was pleased to see these started from wheels which were effective enough to check any talk of that mode of progression being old-fashioned. They also handled well when called upon to do so. However, they had a fault and a serious one; it was that their heeling from the loose scrums was poor. The importance of this may be understood when it is realised that 75 per cent of tries scored at Rugby are from loose scrums.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals, one try (18 points); Catterick Garrison, one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth:* C. P. Neeson; B. E. Feilding, S. J. Lovell, E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. MOUNT ST MARY'S

THE match with Mount St Mary's, postponed from last term, took place at the Mount on Wednesday, February 15th. It was a dry day and a fresh wind blew down the field. Ampleforth played against the wind in the first half and the game started and continued at a tremendous pace. Ampleforth got more of the ball and after a period of "buttering" passes by E. Grieve followed, curiously enough, by a similar lapse by C. Grieve, the backs handled the ball well. Ampleforth made some dangerous breaks-through, but owing to the good tackling and extra speed of the Mount three-quarters, no score came for fifteen minutes, when C. Grieve took a pass-out from Golding and rounded the opposition to score himself. Longinotto failed with the kick at goal, but not long afterwards E. Grieve went through the defence very cleanly to score under the posts, and his brother added the goal points. This was the only score before half-time, and although one felt pleased at having such a lead after playing into the wind, one could see chances of scoring which had been missed.

In the second half Feilding increased Ampleforth's lead with a good try. He handed-off his opposite number, dodged inside and outside the full-back and another defender respectively and touched down far out. Longinotto failed with the kick, and Ampleforth resumed pressure on the Mount's line. Here they were awarded two penalties with which C. Grieve made no mistake in collecting six points.

After the kick-off a good run by the Mount right wing brought play back into the Ampleforth half. The Ampleforth three-quarters tried to regain ground by kicking down wind. They failed to find touch and the opposing full-back, who played a good

game throughout, found touch in the Ampleforth half. The Mount forwards played hard for the whole of the game, and now from a heel in the middle of the field their three-quarters tried passing the ball. They passed in a poor fashion, but the tackling of the Ampleforth three-quarters was so poor and half-hearted that probably any one of them had they tried could have run through and scored. Actually they passed out to their left wing, who after being tackled by Lovell managed to get over the line. The kick failed, but the try against them seemed to rouse the Ampleforth forwards to show enough "ginger" to take the ball to the other end of the field. This quality was lacking in their play for most of the game, but now after a good dribble by Neeson that player picked up the ball and passed it inside. Several forwards handled the ball well and Dobson scored a try, which C. Grieve converted.

Ampleforth kept play in the Mount twenty-five for the rest of the game. A good relieving kick by the Mount full-back was well fielded by Lovell on the touch-line, and he nearly added four points with a dropped goal; but the ball fell short of the cross-bar. From the drop-out the Ampleforth forwards took play to the Mount line. Here at least eight set scrums took place and from each Ampleforth heeled the ball. The forwards tried pushing over, Golding tried dodging over, E. Grieve tried cutting through and going over. Each attempt ended in a heap near the line for which a scrum was given. At last Golding at his fourth attempt got over for a try, which C. Grieve converted, and this was followed by the whistle for no-side.

On the whole the team played well. The forwards heeled very well from loose scrums and obtained a good share of the ball in the tight. J. P. Rochford, M. Rochford and Dobson were always conspicuous, and J. A. Ryan led the pack well enough to get excellent results in the way of heels, but in spite of constant exhortation they seemed unwilling to awake from lethargy to really vigorous action.

The backs handled well and one was pleased to see E. Grieve and Tomkins doing things apart from passing and doing them well and in the right manner. Lovell was very safe at full-back and seemed to be the only one of the backs who could find touch. His attempt to drop a goal was the right thing at the right moment.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals, two penalty goals, two tries (27 points); Mount St Mary's, one try (5 points).

*Ampleforth:* S. J. Lovell; B. E. Feilding, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, C. P. Neeson, M. F. Young.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

ON Saturday, March 11th, the Fifteen played their postponed return match with the Royal Corps of Signals at Catterick. Last term the Signals brought a team with a good pack and a weaker back division. They had strengthened their back division for this match and a very strenuous game took place—the hot sun making it no less strenuous. The heat was tempered slightly by a fresh breeze, against which Ampleforth played in the first half. Thanks mainly to the forwards and the kicking of C. Grieve, which was of his very best variety throughout the game, they kept play in mid-field. Ampleforth heeled the ball from most tight and loose scrums and gave their backs plenty of opportunities. But the heeling was slow, and it was this sluggishness at the beginning of movements together with the excellent defence of the Signals three-quarters which prevented movements being successful. At the line-out the Signals were definitely superior, and their attacks, mainly individual attempts by Lieut. Stephenson at fly-half, generally started from this success.





scored. The kick failed, and from the kick-off Ampleforth pressed and started some passing movements. The wind was playing tricks with the passes and many, some important ones, were dropped. The Borderers regained ground and from a scrum near the School line Ampleforth wheeled and were well away on a dribble, when the opposing scrum-half picked it off their feet and after making ground passed it to a forward who was backing up. The latter scored and the kick was successful. Again Ampleforth pressed and from a subsequent heel Tomkins cut in nicely. The ball was passed amongst the forwards, but the last one to receive it held on too long and we were robbed of a try. Again the School backs looked like scoring after a good round of passing, but the final pass from C. F. Grieve to Kendall was dropped and the Borderers took full advantage of the mistake, snapped up the ball, scored and converted.

In the second half with the wind behind them Ampleforth were more on the attack and ground lost was regained with good touch-kicking. During a good passing movement to the left C. Grieve went through in his best style and handed on to Thornton, who ran well to score far out. The kick failed. The Borderers made many efforts to regain ground, but Ampleforth's kicking drove them back. After such a kick Ampleforth got the ball from the line-out and a passing movement started to the left. Tomkins took what looked an impossible pass off his toe and kicked the ball ahead. Thornton followed up well, gathered the ball and passed in to Tomkins again, who scored in the corner. Ampleforth were seven points behind with as many minutes to go, and the Borderers did not mean to let the School decrease this difference. They pressed hard, but the School defence held out and it was not until the last minute that from a well placed cross-kick the Borderers added another try and the goal points to their score.

Of the School side the forwards played well. They got the ball from most tight scrums and often from the loose. Their line-out work showed definite improvement, and they were quick at breaking through when the Borderers knocked back. Leach, J. P. Rochford and Ryan were often prominent amongst an eight who never stopped working. The attack of the backs was often cramped by the fast marking up of their opponents and, until they were more careful to keep their eye on the ball when passing, they allowed the wind's influence to worry them. E. H. Grieve got through a lot of work, and his brother was always doing good things. Kendall took the few chances he got and Thornton ran very well. Tomkins did some very good things and showed general improvement. Lovell had a hard time and was not at his best. He was too often caught with the ball, and his picking up was not safe.

*Final score:* South Wales Borderers, three goals and one try (18 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* S. J. Lovell; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, C. P. Neeson.

## 'A' FIFTEEN MATCHES

### AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL

THIS match was played on the old match ground at Ampleforth on Tuesday, December 13th. The ground was heavy and hard to run fast on, but this was not the only reason for the slow starting and running of the Ampleforth backs. This was made clear by the Pocklington backs and especially by their left wing three-quarter, who ran very well and fast. The Ampleforth forwards obtained possession of the ball from most tight scrums and a great deal from the loose, but in this

latter phase of the game they lacked whole-hearted hustle and they would probably have done better if they had done more rushes. The few they tried were successful and gained ground.

Ampleforth did all their scoring in the first half. The first try was obtained by M. Rochford after Lovell had done a nice kick ahead. Soon afterwards Lovell broke through and transferred to Price, who made some ground and passed in again to Lovell, who scored. Longinotto failed with both these kicks. At this period the Ampleforth backs were constantly on the attack, but the tackling of the Pocklington three-quarters was too good to penetrate. After a good passing movement by Pocklington their left wing obtained possession and ran between Price and Thornton and inside Roche to score under the posts. The kick failed. Before half-time Feilding scored under the posts for Ampleforth after he had kicked-and-rushed the ball down the field himself. Rooney added the major points.

After the interval the Ampleforth forwards again kept play in their opponents' quarters, but their packs could not get through to score. Pocklington scored two unconverted tries, one by Lupton following a good run by the left wing and a return pass, and the second after a kick-and-rush by a centre three-quarter, started from a bad pass from Lovell to Price, which went on the ground between them.

*Final score:* Ampleforth 'A', one goal and two tries (11 points); Pocklington three tries (9 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. Feilding, S. J. Lovell, J. T. N. Price, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach (*Captain*), J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, O. B. Rooney.

### AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IT is said that the Selection Committee assumed for this game, which was played at Newcastle on Saturday, January 18th, the rôle of prophet and sent a side which seemed likely to be the Fifteen of next season. The result suggests that our prophets even in their own country might reasonably expect some measure of commendation and honour; but from the touch-line all did not appear to be moving really smoothly.

Of the backs, Golding and the wings alone were satisfactory. The triangle which links these had a poor afternoon. The passing was weak, the spoiling desultory and the inclination to fall when necessary on the ball startlingly absent. Lovell, however, was injured after fifteen minutes and in the second half went full-back, where his play was courageous, and his kicking excellent in view of his disability.

The forwards were most effective in defensive forward rushes; once early in the second half Newcastle were apparently about to score, when the forwards, within their own twenty-five, got together and swept the ball out of danger to the centre of the field. In the tight scrums, Ampleforth got a large share of the ball, which, however, sometimes lingered unduly on its way out. In the line-out Ampleforth often got the ball, but not infrequently lost the advantage which this should have given.

At the opening Ampleforth had the benefit of a strong wind which was sweeping straight down the field and promptly attacked, Thornton being nearly over on the right wing. Two infringements—forward infringements justly penalised—were the mark of the game—soon cost Newcastle two penalty goals; M. Rochford was up to take ginotto from difficult angles. Golding later broke away; M. Rochford was up to take the pass, and he handed on to Tomkins, who scored near the posts. Longinotto converted. So the score at half-time was 11—0.



In the second half Newcastle had the advantage of the wind, and it was important to prevent them scoring in the first few minutes. They promptly pressed and the Ampleforth forwards retrieved the situation. After ten minutes, however, Newcastle scored far out on the left, but they failed to convert the try. No further scoring occurred till near no-side. Feilding several times ran straight for the corner, but never quite succeeded. At last, failing to get in on his own, he started working inwards and passed to James, who scored for Longinotto again to convert.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two penalty goals, two goals (16 points); Newcastle, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* C. P. Neeson; P. M. Thornton, S. J. Lovell, E. E. Tomkins, B. E. Feilding; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach (*Captain*), J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Gilbey, M. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, O. B. Rooney.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

**P**LAYING on the St Peter's ground on December 10th, St Peter's won by one try and one penalty goal (6 points) to one try (3 points). The conditions were all against fast and open football, as frost had broken up the clay and a thaw had converted the centre of the field into a sea of mud. St Peter's started the game with an attack which carried the game into the Ampleforth twenty-five, where they were given the chance to open the scoring with a penalty goal. After some mid-field play they attacked again, and the only real three-quarter movement of the game produced a try on the left, Lupton stepping out of Nicoll's tackle and running well to score far out. It was now Ampleforth's turn, and a prolonged attack on the St Peter's line at last yielded a try by Considine, who slipped over from a scrum on the line. This ended the scoring. In the second half St Peter's looked dangerous occasionally, but Ampleforth did most of the attacking. Thornton looked like scoring on the left the only time that he was given the ball in an advantageous position, but most of the good work put in by the forwards in attack was wasted by an inability or unwillingness to get the ball away from the scrum. When the ball did eventually trickle along the Ampleforth three-quarter line, the centres received it standing and either dropped it or were deprived of it by their opposite numbers, who were marking up closely.

Nicoll at full back was cool and safe. His kicking was accurate and fairly long and he only made the one mistake of not keeping the man whom he had caught. Both wing three-quarters might have been good if they had been given the ball. Cowper was particularly unfortunate in this respect. The stand-off and centres were uninspired and their hands were faulty, though some of their ineffectiveness was due to the closeness with which they were marked. Considine at scrum-half would have done better to open up the game, especially in the second half. The forwards were well together in the loose and Young got the ball twice out of three times in the tight. There seemed to be a lack of finish to their work, especially near the line, and this appeared to be due at least in part to defective leadership. The more inexperienced a pack of forwards is, the more they need telling what to do and when to do it in a voice which they can hear.

The team was: J. Nicoll; P. Thornton, J. Ogilvie, J. Price, J. Cowper; E. Tomkins, T. Considine; P. Neeson (*Captain*), B. James, K. Bennett, O. B. Rooney, L. J. Walter, P. Thunder, G. R. Wace, D. Stirling.

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. F COMPANY, ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

**E**ACH side scored a goal and a try in this drawn match, which was played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, February 7th. The Second Fifteen, despite the inclusion of several reserve players, showed some improvement on their form of the end of last term. The forwards were still the best part of the side, and the backs were much better in combination and had more thrust in attack. The first Ampleforth try came from a nice three-quarter movement to the right, Rooke-Ley scoring for Rooney to convert. The Signals replied with an unconverted try. Up to half-time the forwards had been giving the backs ample chances which had mainly been brought to nothing by the quicker marking of the defending three-quarters and lack of pace on the School wings. At the beginning of the second half the forwards took the game into their own hands and worked the ball to their opponents' line, and J. P. Ryan went over from a line-out. This try was not converted. The Signals then set up an attack which resulted in a converted try and placed them on level terms. There was no more scoring.

All the forwards played well, but James, Rooney and Bennett perhaps caught the eye more than the rest. J. P. Ryan was very good at getting the ball in the tight, securing possession about eight times in ten. At the base of the scrum Platt was not unduly harried by the opposing forwards and got the ball away to Gillow, who held most of the passes, good, bad or indifferent, which came his way, and made some nice openings. He was adequately supported by the centres and the ball nearly always got to the wings, who were generally forced to kick to touch. There seemed to be little attempt made to penetrate the defence, and the only time this was tried a score resulted. Waddilove was unfortunate in being injured during the first half. Hay played quite well, both in his own place and when he moved to the left wing in the second half.

*Ampleforth:* R. Hay; E. Waddilove, H. Coghlan, A. Apponyi, B. Rooke-Ley; W. Gillow, J. Platt; B. James (*Captain*), J. P. Ryan, O. Rooney, K. Bennett, G. Wace, A. Welstead, J. Donnellon, P. Ryan.

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

**I**N this match, played at Wakefield on Saturday, December 3rd, our opponents gained an easy victory. The weather conditions were good and the ball dry, so that the game was very largely a matter for the three-quarters. Undoubtedly the Wakefield three-quarters were superior to our backs, and the Wakefield pack kept their three-quarters well supplied with the ball from the tight scrums. Our forwards however were superior in the line-out and in the loose, but they were a little slow in getting on to the ball. Ampleforth only scored twice, and both these tries were scored in the second half, the first by Stirling after a line-out near the goal line, and the second by Thornton after a good run down the wing. The kick failed in both cases. Tomkins had bad luck on two occasions when, after a well-timed kick ahead, the ball went over the dead-ball line.

*Final score:* Wakefield, three goals and three tries (24 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* R. C. Hay; G. R. Wace, P. Stirling, A. Welstead, K. Bennett; M. G. Hime, E. E. Tomkins (*Captain*); P. Cochrane, P. S. Thunder, O. B. Rooney, J. Hickie, P. Thornton, J. T. Price, J. Ogilvie, J. M. Cowper.

## HOUSE MATCHES

IN the first round St Bede's beat St Oswald's by two goals and six tries (28 points) to one try (3 points); and St Cuthbert's beat St Aidan's by eight tries and one penalty goal (27 points) to nil.

The Final produced one of the best games one has seen in this annual match for some years. The pressure kept up by St Cuthbert's for lengthy periods always made it look as though they might score sufficient to win or draw, and more than once the excitement of giving a scoring pass made it a bad one and untakable. The St Cuthbert's forwards did very well and were the better in the loose and line-out; behind the scrum they defended well, but one could not help feeling that their attack was spoilt by putting Roche in the stand-off position. He seldom got his three-quarters moving properly, and some of the breaks through in the centre, especially by Apponyi, deserved a better attacking fly-half. Roche's tackling was seldom called for because Dobson and Considine were so effective in keeping Grieve quiet. Price played a good game, and did some tackling which one would like to see reproduced in other games besides House matches.

It was behind the scrum that St Bede's held the whip-hand. Hime sent out good passes to Grieve and when he was not worried by opposing back-row forwards he managed to draw more than one man. On such an occasion St Bede's scored their first try through Thornton after a good round of passing. In the second half the St Bede's backs often looked dangerous, but excellent defence by St Cuthbert's prevented any score from an orthodox movement, and it was not until Grieve worked the blind side and passed to Thornton, who returned the ball to Grieve, that St Bede's added to their score. Towards the close Grieve added three more points with a good penalty goal.

*Final score:* St Bede's, one penalty goal and two tries (9 points); St Cuthbert's, nil.

*St Bede's:* J. E. Nicoll; P. M. Thornton, S. J. Lovell, E. E. Tomkins, Michael Fitzalan-Howard; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), M. G. Hime; J. P. Rochford, M. Rochford, M. F. Young, P. S. Thunder, K. W. Bennett, G. R. Wace, A. G. Worcester, F. J. Havenith.

*St Cuthbert's:* E. G. Waddilove; J. T. N. Price, A. E. Apponyi, W. P. Gillow, B. Rooke-Ley; T. F. Roche, M. E. Golding; R. C. M. Monteith (*Captain*), J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, T. G. Considine, A. M. F. Webb, K. W. Stewart, F. N. Fairhurst, J. B. Bromilow.

## RETROSPECT

## FIRST FIFTEEN

PLAYED 18; WON 9; LOST 9; POINTS FOR 240, AGAINST 141

(Three late matches are not included).

IN the abnormal circumstances of this season three more matches are to be played though March is half over, and one would have preferred to write these notes after them, for the Fifteen at the moment are playing at their best, and the next three matches will decide whether this is merely a passing phase, or something permanent as the result of



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1932-33

*Standing*—M. E. Golding, S. J. Lovell, T. F. Roche, M. B. Longminto, M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, Hon. B. Feilding, E. H. Grieve.  
*Sitting*—M. Y. Dobson, J. A. Ryan, R. C. M. Monteith, C. F. Grieve, I. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford, D. N. Kendall.

experience. One suspects with pleasure that it is the latter, because although flashes of brilliance were seen last term, they were not permanent, and it was obvious that most of the Fifteen, and particularly the backs, lacked experience and were very "green." This is exactly true; for in the First Set in October of the fourteen backs twelve were only Colts in the season before. The Committee had great difficulty in finding the combination best suited to the two old stagers and the newcomers. It was during this experimental stage that two School matches were lost. This is not an attempt to belittle the fact that at Durham and Stonyhurst the better side won; but with the combination which played against Sedbergh and for the remainder of the season we would have had a better chance of decreasing the eleven and three points' difference in the results on those occasions.

So far the School have won nine matches and lost nine; they have won three school matches and lost three. They have never lost by more than twelve points, and some of the losses have been by very narrow margins; 18-16, 11-8, 9-8 are examples. The margin of the wins has been greater, with such scores as 36-nil, 27-3, 25-nil, 35-nil; the total points add up to 240 for and 141 against.

In October the strength of the side lay in its forwards, but these seemed to reach their zenith in that month, and although they were never a bad pack they did not reach the heights that one anticipated they might. After the Durham match C. F. Grieve moved to centre three-quarter, and when the fly-half position was filled by his brother the back division came into its own and they have been an improving force since then.

C. F. Grieve was too well known and therefore too well marked to help the side at fly-half, but at centre three-quarter he had more room in which to move. It gave him scope for brilliant play in attack and defence throughout the season, and he has made many tries for others besides scoring many himself. He will be a great loss to the Ampleforth side; for besides doing his own work he was always covering up others' mistakes. On the field he captained the side well and became a strategist of a higher order than is generally found in school captains.

D. N. Kendall started the season as a forward and he would have made an excellent one if a dislocated shoulder in the first match had not barred him from scrum work. He ran well on the wing and learnt to give an inside pass with good judgment. S. J. Lovell was the other centre. He is too slow to be of much use in attack, but his courage and determination in defence were as effective as they were good to watch. B. E. Feilding showed much improvement on the left wing. He has a good hand-off, but he must be very careful not to sacrifice his running for the sake of the hand-off. The first duty of a wing three-quarter is to run hard for

the corner. In his running he has developed a small side-step which has made him a difficult man to get at. His defence started badly and although it improved, it is not yet perfect.

M. E. Golding and E. H. Grieve made a very steady pair at half-back. Golding is quick and gives a very well placed pass-out. He has yet to learn to give the reverse pass which will take him out of the difficulties in which he sometimes finds himself. His defence round the scrum is good, and when he has had more experience he should find opportunities of using this in the open as well. E. Grieve has been a very successful link between the scrum and the three-quarters. He has safe hands, gives a good pass and sets his three-quarters going soundly but slowly. His kicking has been poor, but has improved. He will have to concentrate on starting at top speed, for he is inclined to remain in low gear unless and until he sees an opening to go through, when he shows that he has more speed than he leads us to believe when he is merely setting his three-quarters going.

On the whole the back division has been a smooth-running machine in attack, with repeated brilliance by C. F. Grieve and occasional glimpses of it from B. E. Feilding and M. E. Golding.

The forwards have been a level lot with brilliant play on occasions. One is so used to considering the forwards as a pack that it is hard to criticise the individuals. R. C. M. Monteith led them until Christmas, and he was the best forward. It is a pity he had not more weight, for he always worked very hard and he knew the game thoroughly. He played on the flank of the back row and while he did excellent work in the open, he always seemed to be in the thick of loose mauls as well, always doing good work. L. R. H. Leach was more the typical forward. Generally to be seen in the van of rushes in the loose, he also hooked very well in the tight scrums. J. P. Rochford developed from a rather slow hard worker into a quicker and more skilful player. He added good work at the line-out to his repertoire, and he packed and pushed well in the second row of the scrum. J. A. Ryan was most prominent in the line-out, where he caught the ball often. If he could increase his strength he would be an invaluable forward. M. Y. Dobson was generally prominent in the open, more in defence than in attack. Though generally "up" in the latter he too often "mugged" a movement by dropping a pass. In defence he did very well and his dribbling powers have increased considerably. J. H. P. Gilbey is always in the thick of things and works hard. He is rather slow of movement, but he has plenty of fight and some skill. M. Rochford has steadily improved throughout the season. He is a hard worker but he ought to be able to make more use of his height in the line-out and also direct his speed to better purposes. M. B. Longinotto has earned his place with two considerable assets—he has scored

31 points by place-kicking, generally from difficult angles, and he has learnt to pack and push effectively in the second row. In the loose he has shown improvement, but he lacks life and vigour. On the whole, they have made a good pack, but they are inclined to be slow in their movements about the field and on occasions their line-out work has been very mediocre.

At full-back, T. F. Roche has been a successful, but not an ideal, full-back. His judgment of tackles has never been perfect and he is slow in his movements. For these deficiencies however he makes up with very safe fielding, good touch-kicking and the ability to stop rushes.

## SECOND FIFTEEN

PLAYED 8; WON 3; LOST 4; DRAWN 1; POINTS FOR 98; AGAINST 137.

The Second Fifteen has been composed of a good hard-working pack, with backs behind them who against weak opposition have looked brilliant, but strong opposition has punctured their defence and successfully cramped their attack.

In the pack, C. P. Neeson, B. B. James, M. F. Young, and O. B. Rooney have been the best. Neeson took Monteith's place in the First after Christmas; he has shown considerable knowledge of the game and is quick in executing movements. James is an untiring forward, who with more weight and experience ought to be a valuable member of the First next season. Young has hooked very well and has proved himself a capable player on the occasions he has substituted in the First. Not far behind these four were K. W. Bennett, G. R. Wace, P. S. Thunder, and L. J. J. Walter.

T. G. Considine at scrum-half is more of the fighting type than the giver of good quick passes. E. E. Tomkins gained a place in the First before Christmas on occasion, and afterwards permanently when Roche was off and Lovell went full-back. He is capable of doing brilliant things in attack and is good at taking and giving passes, but he is not a player who makes many openings for his wing. P. M. Thornton has played some good games and shown much improvement.

J. E. Nicoll at full-back has the coolness and pluck necessary for the position, and his kicking has improved considerably.

## THE COLTS

There was more football talent than for some time past in the Colts. Set this season, and yet the Colts Fifteen was much longer than usual in becoming a really effective combination. This was very obvious in their match with Stonyhurst, when they were soundly beaten by a side that showed very good team-work. That was the only match they lost,

and it should be said in justice to the Colts that on that day they were not at full strength.

The forwards were never well together, though one would pick out Rooney, Gregory and Sedgwick as forwards who are likely to be heard of in due course. Blackiston, though on the small side, was always in the thick of it and showed an excellent knowledge of the game. The backs were a set of individualists who are beginning rather late in the season to combine really well. Hime and Rosenvinge are rapidly developing into the best pair of half-backs the Colts Fifteen has had. Kilpatrick, Price and Rooke-Ley are big and fast, and with a little more experience in combined play they should give a very good account of themselves in their last match against the Royal Signals' Boys Fifteen. Hay at full-back was another late starter, but his kicking and sense of position is much better than it was, and he now shows signs of becoming an impregnable last line of defence. Colts stockings were awarded to Rooney, Donnellon, Blackiston, Rosenvinge, Hime and Rooke-Ley.

## BOXING

**A**NOVICES' COMPETITION was held on December 7th with the object of trying out some of the newer boxers. The boxing reached a fairly high standard. The following won their weights: G. Tweedie, J. Lambert, G. Plunkett, C. Ryan, M. Long, S. Sutton, B. Felding.

On the same night there was a 'Black and White' demonstration of boxing by the members of the P.T. Staff from the Northern Command, York, which provided a most entertaining exhibition of right and wrong methods.

The School boxing has suffered a grievous loss through the death of Sergeant-Major Orl. He was an excellent boxer, and still better instructor. Any success that has come the way of the School boxers in the past has been very largely due to him, for he has been the principal mover in that branch of the School's activities since its beginning. In all the many variations of his physical training work boxing was always his favourite work, and his one idea during his long illness was to get back to the ring again as soon as possible.

On March 15th, Newcastle Royal Grammar School won a good match by five fights to four. B. Rochford lost a close fight to Lough on points. Lough was the heavier of the two and hit a good deal harder. Rochford did well to stand up to his opponent for the three rounds. His style is rather too open when boxing against a stronger opponent. A. H. R. Vollmar lost to Fulton. This was not a close fight, as Fulton had the reach and never let Vollmar get in close. Vollmar took a lot of punishment extremely well, and should do well when he has learnt to defend himself. C. J. Ryan just lost a very close fight to Tait. He appeared to be in rather poor training and tired quickly in the third round. He used his straight left with very good effect. G. O. Rosenvinge was beaten by Hedderley, who was the stylist of the opposing team, and possessed an impregnable defence and a longer reach. Rosenvinge did

not get on terms with him till the third round, when he was already well down on points.

A. G. Gregory beat Little on points. Gregory obviously had the measure of his opponent by the end of the first round, which was fought at such a pace that neither boxer seemed to be able to hit afterwards. Gregory used his left well in the earlier stages and scored sufficient points to get the verdict. S. J. Lovell boxed really well to beat Philipson. Though he was made to do all the running, he never tired and scored at a steady rate throughout the fight. This was also a win of great value to his side when things appeared to be going badly. J. H. Gilbey knocked out Donnelly in the second round. Gilbey went in to his man early in the first round and landed some heavy blows on the jaw. The boxing was then open till half-way through the second round, when Gilbey went in again and floored his man twice in succession, and the referee stopped the fight.

L. R. Leach knocked out Parker in the second round. Parker was conceding some pounds of weight, and though he looked the stronger of the two, he had the shorter reach. Leach took charge of the fight right from the start and never let his opponent box in the way he wanted. It was a most creditable win against a boxer of considerable experience. In the last fight P. Cochrane lost to McLellan after a close fight which was much slower than the previous encounters. McLellan had a good defence, and Cochrane, though he landed some heavy punches, did not attack enough to win.

After the match S. J. Lovell and A. G. Gregory were awarded their boxing colours.

## THE BEAGLES

**O**UR last report carried the season down to November 25th. On December 17th hounds killed their twenty-seventh hare at Lastingham, and we thought we were to have a record season; but there was such a long series of days stopped by snow, ice, and fog, that we missed a whole five weeks of hunting after Christmas.

The Hon Peter Wood, Master of the Eton College Beagles, brought his pack to Ampleforth from Garrowby Hall on January 9th. This is the first time that this has been possible, and we hope to repeat the meet next year. They had a good hard day, but hares being rather plentiful and whippers-in more scarce, went home without a kill.

On January 14th we entertained some of our local friends in the cricket pavilion, and we were very sorry that no hunt was possible. Even the cricket field was almost completely invisible on account of fog.

Puppies are now returning to kennels from the walk. The survivors number seven and a half couple, out of nine couple sent out. Those brought in so far are quite promising, and we hope for a Puppy Show above the average in May. But of this more in the next issue, which will also contain the result of the Point-to-Point, held on March 26th.

Owing to the proximity of the builders and the threatened neighbourhood of a new school house, which will rob them of their last remaining peace and quiet, the hounds will be forced to move their quarters this summer. The kennels at Gilling Castle, built by Captain Hunter, are therefore being prepared for permanent occupation. A good deal of work is necessary, as the lodge floors have to be re-laid and a small kitchen built; but we hope to move in about the middle of May. The experiment of kennelling the hounds at Gilling last summer proved that the site is an ideal one,

and therefore, apart from a certain inconvenience of communication, this change is no matter of regret, but rather to be regarded as an improvement.

Once again we would like to thank all friends of the hunt, great and small, for their generous and courteous support.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following passed Certificate A in the November examination: R. Deasy, M. Dobson, H. Gallwey, J. Gilbey, H. Gillow, P. Gladwin, L. Haines, J. Hickie, J. Hill, H. Hunter, J. Jefferson, J. Lynch, N. Mackenzie, The Earl of Oxford, P. Riddell, A. Wace, A. Welstead, M. Young.

The following promotions were made with effect from 26-1-33:

To be Corporals: Lance-Corporals Deasy, Hickie, Leese, Fitzalan Howard, Cadets Dobson, Gilbey, Hunter, Wace. To be Lance-Corporals: Cadets P. Riddell, Mackenzie, Jefferson, Welstead, M. Young, Lynch, Lord Oxford, Haines, Gallwey, H. Gillow.

On the miniature range the School won a match against Allhallows School by 594 points to 588. They also scored 582 points in a match against Gresham's School, whose score has not come to hand.

An examination in Certificate A Part 1, practical, was held on February 13th; twenty-three candidates out of twenty-nine were successful. For the written examination forty candidates sat. The results will be known early next term.

On March 7th the Contingent provided a firing party, bearer party, mourners, buglers and drummers for the funeral of Sergeant-Major C. E. Ott, which took place in the village churchyard at Ampleforth with full military honours. The cortège was formed outside the College gates and marched from there to the village.

These notes would not be complete without a reference to the work of Sergeant-Major Ott for the O.T.C. During the fourteen years of his service here no amount of trouble or exertion was too much for him to take. He gave always of his very best, and many generations of boys will remember his unfailing good humour and cheerfulness, and his readiness to help them in anything which they wanted to do. He was in closer contact with the O.T.C. in the annual camps than at any other time, and then he was at his best. Whoever got into difficulties in any way or wanted any help always knew that there was one quarter at least from which he would never get lack of sympathy or a refusal. We shall all miss him very much, and the Contingent is glad to have had the opportunity of paying its last respects to an old comrade.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part III

## THE LATER HISTORY OF THE BENEDICTINE MEDAL

IN a former article we endeavoured to set out the early history of the Benedictine medal, so far as that history has been discovered; we now propose to attempt the easier task of recording its later history and of indicating the privileges which belong to it. If we were compelled before to rely upon probable inferences and were unable to reach an absolutely certain conclusion, we are now in better case, for we can cite precise documents and appeal to unquestioned facts.

We saw previously that the first Benedictine medal was probably struck about the year 1640, and that a considerable propaganda in favour of the medal was set afoot in the year 1664. This propaganda began with a Latin booklet published at Strasburg in 1664 and was carried further by French and English publications in the same decade. By the year 1670 the Benedictine medal in its primitive form—of which we gave a reproduction—was fully launched upon the world.

For the next seventy years there is nothing further to report. The medal spread widely and its design suffered many alterations of detail. We do not propose to attempt any description of the many varieties of the medal—some of them noteworthy examples of the engraver's craft—which now became current, but we must mention one development which effected an important change in the original design. On the first medals, as we have seen, there was no representation of St Benedict, the reverse holding for its centre-piece the monogram of the Holy Name. But before the end of the seventeenth century, this monogram was displaced in favour of an image of the Saint, and such an image—very variously conceived—now becomes



a regular, though not universal, element in the Benedictine medal. In the oldest medals of this type the Saint holds in his hand a broken cup—the poisoned cup of the *Dialogues*—with the symbolic serpent rising from it: a design, we may note, which is in admirable accord with the spirit of the medal and with its antecedents. But this design did not persevere, and in later medals we find the Saint deprived of the envenomed cup and given such other emblems as cross, or crozier, or book. At his feet appears the raven with the poisoned loaf. In the latest medal of all—the centenary medal—the poisoned cup re-appears, but not in the Saint's hand. We mention these few variants, but make no attempt to give a full account of the matter. The one point which we wish to emphasize is that an image of the Saint became very early a part of the normal Benedictine medal. That development was spontaneous and natural; it soon became fixed in one class of medal by definite enactment, as we shall now proceed to relate.

For the first century or so of its existence the Benedictine medal enjoyed no specially privileged position. It was a Benedictine product, propagated by Benedictines, and could claim no ecumenical status. It received the ordinary ritual blessing given to medals in general, and, if its special efficacy was extolled, yet it could claim for itself no special ecclesiastical privileges. Its career, if we may so put it, was an unofficial one, successful and beneficent enough, but lacking any general recognition. But with the end of that first century all this was changed, and the medal acquired emphatic ecclesiastical recognition under the auspices of no less a person than the learned Pope Benedict XIV. It happened in this way.

About the year 1740, Dom Benno Löbl, abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Brevnov in Bohemia,<sup>1</sup> zealous for the

<sup>1</sup> In the fuller style of the Brief: "Our beloved son Benno Löbl, professed monk of the Order of St Benedict and now at this present Abbot of the Monastery of Brevnov, in the diocese of Prague—the said monastery being *nullius*, free, exempt, and immediately subject to the Apostolic See—Provost of Wahlstadt in Silesia, mitred prelate of the kingdom of Bohemia, and perpetual visitor of the said Order in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia." The Brief is printed in full in Abbot Guéranger's book, *The Medal or Cross of St Benedict*, which we cite in the English translation of Dom Boniface Mackinley, London, 1880.

honour of St Benedict and dissatisfied with the existing status of the medal, approached the Holy See and petitioned for its full recognition. His petition was entirely successful. The Pope by a Brief of March 12th, 1742, in which is incorporated a Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences for December 23rd of the previous year, gave the medal the fullest approval and enriched it with indulgences. The Decree of the Sacred Congregation embodies a description of the medal, or medal-cross, and specifies that one side shall bear an image of St Benedict and the other the cross with the traditional letters, of which it gives a full explanation. It proceeds then to give a formula of blessing comprising an exorcism, a series of versicles and responses, and two prayers. This formula, thus established, subsequently took its due place in the Roman Ritual, and until the year 1895, when a special form of blessing was appointed for the Miraculous Medal, the Benedictine medal had in this respect a unique privilege. In the beginning the use of this form of blessing, with all that it entailed, was restricted to the original grantee and his subjects; but it was subsequently extended by specific grants to every Congregation of the Order.<sup>1</sup>

The Decree proceeds, after establishing this formula of blessing, to enumerate the indulgences granted to those who devoutly wear the medal so blessed. These indulgences are too many and various to be enumerated here. It must suffice to say that they comprise fourteen plenary indulgences—to be gained on the greater feasts—and an indefinite number of indulgences for shorter periods. The indulgences, it may be noted, are not granted for the mere wearing of the blessed medals, but require the performance of certain specified

<sup>1</sup> The Benedictines of the English Congregation do not appear to have enjoyed the privilege until it was granted to them by Pope Pius IX in a Brief of March 18th, 1855. The original formula of blessing has been shortened more than once. The current "shorter form," approved Dec. 13th, 1922, differs from the original formula in having fewer versicles and only the first of the two prayers. It is perhaps noteworthy that a phrase in this prayer, "*litteris ac characteribus a te designatis*," which might seem to claim a miraculous origin for the letters of the medal, has been dropped. The same phrase occurs in both the original prayers.



works of piety and charity, and the frequentation of the sacraments.<sup>1</sup>

Here then, in this Brief of Pope Benedict XIV, is what we may well call the charter of the Benedictine medal. After such definite approval the position of the medal was secure, and its status thoroughly official and recognized. Abbot Benno Löbl was properly proud of his achievement and proceeded to publish a book on the history and value of the medal, entitled *Disquisitio sacra numismatica, de origine, quidditate, virtute, pioque usu Numismatum seu Crucularum S. Benedicti Abbatis* (Vienna, 1743). The monk of Salzburg who composed the Latin tract of 1664 had confined himself to an account of the nature of the medal and of its efficacy, declaring that nothing could be discovered regarding its origin. For this declaration Abbot Benno takes him severely to task and for himself pronounces in favour of a miraculous origin. In support of this contention he adduces the following story from the life of Pope Leo IX, who was Pope from 1049 to 1054. We shall give the narrative as it is given by Abbot Guéranger.<sup>2</sup>

'This holy Pontiff was born in the year 1002. His name was Bruno, and during his childhood he was put under the care of Berthold, Bishop of Toul. Being on a visit to some relations at the castle of Eginshiem, he was sleeping one night—it was between Saturday and Sunday—in the room which had been allotted to him. During his sleep, a frightful toad came and crept on his face. It put one of its forefeet on his

<sup>1</sup> Among the privileges accorded by the Decree to wearers of the medal, the following comprehensive grant deserves special notice: "He who shall beseech God to propagate the Order of St Benedict, shall become partaker of all and each of the good works which in any manner whatsoever are done in the said Order." Here is a substantial measure of confraternity on the simplest terms established by the highest authority.

<sup>2</sup> Guéranger-Mackinley, pp. 18-20. The narrative is taken from the life of St Leo by his friend, the archdeacon Wibert. The Latin may be read in Mabillon's *Acta Sanctorum O.S.B.*, saec. VI. 2, p. 56. The actual vision is thus described: "... vigilans conspexit quasi luminosam scalam ab ipso suo grabato per se ipsam erigi, et fenestra ad pedes ejus transita usque in caelum porrigi, atque per eam quendam nimiae claritatis reverendaeque canitiei senem descendentem in habitu monachali, cujus dextera gestabat crucem conspicuam in longo hastili."

ear and the other under his chin, and then, violently pressing his face, began to suck his flesh. The pressure and pain awoke Bruno. Alarmed at the danger to which he was exposed he immediately rose from his bed, and with his hand knocked away from his ear the horrid reptile, which the moonlight enabled him to see. He immediately began to scream with fright, and several servants were soon in his room with lights; but the venomous reptile had disappeared. They searched for it in every corner of the room, but to no purpose, so that they were inclined to look upon the whole matter as a mere imagination of the boy. Be this as it may, the consequences were cruel realities, for Bruno immediately felt his face, throat and breast begin to be inflamed, and he was soon reduced to an extremely dangerous state.

'For two months did his afflicted parents sit by his bedside, expecting every day to be his last. But at length, God, who destined him to become the pillar of His Church, put an end to their anxiety by restoring him to health. For eight days he had been speechless, when on a sudden, whilst perfectly awake, he saw a shining ladder which seemed to go from his bed, and then passing through the window of his room reached up to heaven. A venerable old man, clothed in the monastic habit, and encircled with a brilliant light, descended by this ladder. He held in his right hand a cross, which was fastened to the end of a long staff. Coming close up to the sick man, he put his left hand on the ladder, and with his right placed the cross which he was carrying on Bruno's face, and afterwards on the other parts which were inflamed. This touch caused the venom to issue through an opening which was then and there formed near the ear. The old man then departed by the same way by which he had come, leaving the sick man with the certainty of his recovery.

'Bruno lost no time in calling his attendant, Adalberon, who was a cleric: he made him sit on his bed, and related to him the joyful visit which he had just received. The sad-

ness which had overwhelmed the family was changed into an extreme joy, and in a few days the wound was healed and Bruno restored to perfect health. Ever after he loved to recount this miraculous event, and the Archdeacon Wibert, to whom we are indebted for this history, assures us that the Pontiff was convinced that the venerable old man who had cured him by the touch of the holy cross was the glorious Patriarch, St Benedict.

Such is the story of St Leo and the toad, upon which we would venture to make these comments: First, that the narrative is reasonably good evidence for the association of a cross with St Benedict, an association which we have already seen reason for finding natural and almost inevitable. Secondly, that the cross of the vision is just such a cross, *i.e.* a cross fastened to a long shaft, as we have encountered in the Wolfenbüttel and Metten miniatures. Thirdly, that there is nothing in the vision of St Leo regarding the letters of the medal-cross or those other letters which surround it. This last point is really the decisive one. In default of any allusion to this characteristic and even essential element of the medal-cross, we cannot follow Abbot Benno in placing the medal's origin in the early eleventh century and in regarding that origin as miraculous. Indeed we must go further and convict Abbot Benno of a little pious fraud in the matter. There is no mention of the letters in the record of St Leo's vision, nor is the identification of the heavenly visitant with St Benedict entirely conclusive. Yet Abbot Benno prefaces his book with an engraving entitled "Apparition of our Holy Father, St Benedict," and represents the Saint with the verses on the shaft of his cross and on his scroll, exactly as he has them in the Metten miniature. That was to add to the evidence of his authority, and to add the very point which he had to prove. So our conclusion is that the vision of St Leo has a place, if at all, only among the remoter antecedents of the Benedictine medal, and that it certainly offers no foundation for ascribing to the medal a miraculous origin.

However, we must not quarrel with Abbot Benno or lament his enthusiastic zeal, for he did yeoman service in the cause

of the medal and we have all benefited through his energetic advocacy. After this time, until the year 1880, there is no further development to record in what we may call the constitutional history of the medal. As for its iconographical history, that we must leave to others, for we cannot embark in these pages on a review of the multitudinous varieties of medal, or medal-cross, which were struck during that century and a half. Suffice it to say that the primitive medal continued on its course in circles unaffected by the legislation of 1741—1742. Alongside it went the official and privileged medal, established by the Decree of 1741, the "ordinary medal" as it has been styled, itself in varying forms; for within the limits set by the Decree there was room for ample variation, and designers took full advantage of this freedom. These two main types of medal multiplied themselves in many forms, until the year 1880, when a third medal, of an absolutely fixed design and with added privileges, came to join itself to them. This is the well-known "centenary medal," a medal which bids fair to supersede all others, and its origin is as follows.

The year 1880 was celebrated by all Benedictines, and by the Abbey of Monte Cassino in particular, as the fourteenth centenary of St Benedict's birth. To commemorate that event by a lasting memorial a new Benedictine medal was designed by the monks of Beuron, struck by the Abbey of Monte Cassino and enriched by Pope Pius IX with special indulgences—over and above those granted to the "ordinary medal." Let us cite the Decree by which the Pope established the centenary medal.<sup>1</sup>

#### PIUS IX. POPE

##### FOR A LASTING MEMORIAL.

Whereas the solemn centenary in honour of St Benedict is to be celebrated in the coming year 1880, whereas also the Crypt in the Arch-Abbey of Monte Cassino, founded by the holy Patriarch himself, and subject to no diocese of our

<sup>1</sup> Guéranger-Mackinley, pp. 127-129.

Roman province, and wherein is the tomb of the same St Benedict and of his sister St Scholastica, and whereas the Tower also in which the Saint himself dwelt in his life on earth, are both being restored, by means of the offerings of the faithful from all countries of the world; our beloved son, Nicholaus d'Orgemont, Abbot Ordinary of Monte Cassino, has, after wholesome counsel, caused the holy and ancient medal of St Benedict to be restruck, in order to perpetuate the memory of that solemnity, and of the piety of the faithful, and has likewise earnestly besought us to enrich the same with new indulgences. Wishing with all our heart to comply with these requests, walking in the footsteps of our predecessors, as a pledge of our special love towards the above-named Arch-Abbey, which, to use the words of our predecessor Benedict XIII. of happy memory, "has been consecrated by the daily indwelling of its founder even till his death, and also by the promulgation by him of his Rule, by the splendour of his miracles, in a word, ennobled by being the resting-place of his sacred body, and, as fountain-head of the whole Order, has ever been held in great honour and esteem by all, and especially by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors," trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, and relying on the authority of his blessed Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, to each and all of the faithful of Christ, of both sexes, who shall wear that holy medal given to them by the Abbot Ordinary of Monte Cassino for the time being, or by any priest whom he shall please to delegate for this purpose, to such as these, by the tenor of these present letters, we give and grant, besides the indulgences already granted, power and permission freely and lawfully to gain each and all the indulgences, plenary as well as partial, conceded by this Holy See to those visiting the above-named holy places, to wit, the Basilica and Cathedral Church, the Crypt, and Tower of St Benedict, on condition that they visit some church, or public oratory, and there earnestly pray for the conversion of sinners, and moreover accomplish in the Lord those works of piety usually enjoined. This decree

shall hold good, notwithstanding whatsoever may be done contrary to its tenor. For present and future times these letters shall be of effect. We wish, moreover, that to written copies of these presents, or even to printed copies, signed by our public notary, and sealed by the seal of some ecclesiastical dignity, the same weight be given, in all its absoluteness, which would be given to these presents, were they brought forth and shown. Given at Rome, at St Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, on the 31st day of August 1877, in the thirty-second year of our Pontificate.

This centenary medal, thus established, is the property of the monks of Monte Cassino and can be struck by others only with their authority and in exact accordance with the typical design. The abbot of Monte Cassino, in a circular letter to all the abbots of the Order, granted to them all the faculty of blessing and distributing the new medals, with power to subdelegate the faculty to their priests. At the same time he asked the abbots to let him know the numbers of their monks, so that he might send for each, gratis, a bronze copy of the new medal. For the rest, if more medals were required, they could be supplied at prices varying according to size and material.<sup>1</sup>

The extra indulgences granted to the wearers of the centenary medal are indicated in general terms in the Decree. They comprise about eleven plenary and many partial indulgences. By a further Decree of February 27th, 1907, Pope Pius X granted the plenary indulgence *toties quoties* for the feast of All Souls.

We have now ended our survey of the history of the Benedictine medal. To all appearance it is the centenary medal, with its richer privileges, which seems destined to become the standard Benedictine medal, ousting in its victorious career

<sup>1</sup> We might mention, at this point, that the English Benedictines produced their own memorial of the centenary in the form of a medal-cross, i.e., a cross with a medal of the "ordinary" type embodied in it at the crossing. There is a representation of it in Guéranger-Mackinley, p. 69. But this medal-cross does not appear to have had much success.

both the "ordinary medal" of the eighteenth century and the primitive medal of the seventeenth. But to some of our readers, no doubt, it will seem a pity that the earlier medals, with their simple beauty of design, should altogether perish from amongst us. Is there, we venture to ask, any sufficient reason why they should? After all, the Benedictine medal should not be conceived only in terms of indulgences or as a purgatorial instrument. Strictly speaking those things are supplementary to its main purpose. As the history and design of the medal well show, that purpose is that it should be a weapon for use in the difficult warfare of this present time. Following the example of St Benedict and with his intercession, we set ourselves to overcome all the trials and temptations of life in the power of the sign of the Cross.

J. McCANN.



## PAUL CLAUDEL

[A paper read to the Catholic Conference of Higher Studies, meeting at Ampleforth in April, 1933].

THERE are poets and poets. Some are vessels of gold, silver, bronze, agate, masterly wrought, with nothing inside; others are like jewels put up in brown paper. Content is the main thing, and Claudel is careful enough of the container, but the content is most precious and grave.

He was a Thomist whilst adolescent. He wandered from the Faith of his childhood through University influences, he told me. Jacques Madoule gives an excellent (*Vigile*) account of his mental development, probably taken at first hand.

His favourite recreation was to go to a height and contemplate the infinite variety of natural reactions, repulsions, attractions. As everything moved to everything else, or from it, he noted that motion is a search for rest. But the rest ends in more motion. Thus the All, or Monos, must be incalculable motion, incalculable rest. This, he grew to the habit of thinking, is a Synthesis of Infinity—but the All connotes the Nothing, and the All should therefore show affinity for nothingness! And on Christmas Day 1886 in his 19th year, in Notre Dame, he blundered on the fullness of Divine Revelation about 3.30 p.m. The mystery of Bethlehem was not a mystery at all, but the Divine love of All for Nothing, consummate at Bethlehem in candid espousal.

"Mysteries explain themselves less by themselves than by explaining all the rest, as a lamp is proved less by its wick than by its light" (Preface to *A la Trace de Dieu*). In this same tract he sets forth his thesis very self-revealingly to those who read his works in anything like bulk:

"The Catholic Religion must prove itself by a Catholic demonstration, that is to say, total; and by this very totality it is true because it is Catholic, that is, complete, because it is the key and the keystone of everything. It only overcomes by opposing, every moment, to every piecemeal criticism its indivisible bulk."

Here it will serve to note what Father McNabb says in his introduction to the "Mistress of Vision," that a saint is he who abides in the Unity of the Sovran Will; a poet, he who abides in or seeks Union with the Sovran Mind. Very few poets, comparatively, fill this definition as Claudel does. His is indeed a Cosmic Emotion and Vision. The "Satin Slipper" is a freeing of his soul to this effect. Indeed each important work of his is a re-statement of his whole mental outlook.

Since the main theme of this Conference is the mystery of the will, let us note a strong passage from our author on the subject, following close on the quotation about totality as proof.

"When one brings into count, even in summary samples, the enormous dossier embodying the question of human liberty, one is struck by the following fact: according as one rises in the scale of being (and I believe myself that a certain liberty is nowhere lacking, and that its roots, were it only under the names of resistance and inertia, are found entwined with the very foundation of nature), one notices that the causes or motives which make them supplant one another and act, are more and more manifold and complicated. A stone submits with relative passivity to laws on which physics and mathematics suffice to give us images rudimentarily accurate, in the manner of those over-simplified geometrics which children use for drawing: this oval is a fellow's belly; a rectangle, and you have a dog or a pig.

According as beings become more distinct, we notice that they no longer 'work' merely from behind, that they are drawn on from the front, as by a void which goes before: we notice that only needs and attractions remain ineluctable, and that a certain choice is left to the subject in responding to them amidst a crowd of aids and hindrances more and more numerous and shifting. A mollusc has only to face up to elementary problems, whereas the life of every meat-eater is a kind of personal romance.

Lastly, in the case of man, the situation has grown still more complicated, and the instinctive estimate of particular

cases becomes indispensable to the simplest manœuvres of life. The organ of the general is the intelligence, and its instrument is liberty, which allows man to order and re-erect himself amidst that riot which surrounds him, and which has ceased to be an eddy and has become a current, a rhythm, and a drama. Man is free amid a world which is nothing of the kind. He has to harmonise his own movements with a multitude of movements having no dependence on him. He collaborates with a Providence which, like a great slope, drags down events, regulating the manner and the rhythm of their progress, but for the realisation of Its designs never dispensing with his willing intervention, and dealing with him by a delicate system of denial and challenge.

It is easier to make out the efficacy of prayer and the part it plays, if we represent the event not as the bounden result of a series of mechanical operations, but as the trysting-place, in a point of the future, of many forces convened by the object, and endowed with diverse degrees of self-government; or rather as a result to be attained by various means, as a proposition in tune with the situation which pulls on our liberty with latent seduction.

It is only after they are fixed that the lines and the figure appear in due submission to the Geometry. A general sliding down, a flowing down a thousand channels round the whole perimeter of a basin, of the created waters towards their Eternal Well-Spring: the reply to an invitation whose name with minerals is weight; with animals, instinct; and in the soul of man enlightened by reason and Faith, true love. *Amor meus pondus meum.*

And the essential form of prayer is: *Fiat voluntas Tua, the Fiat of Creation, partaking its omnipotence.*"

Jacques Rivière was a professor deeply bitten by Agnosticism, who turned to Claudel as his distresses grew. Claudel wrote letters to him, he wrote volumes to Claudel. Very vexing to you and me, but indispensable to the specialist in this kind of disease of the mind. The correspondence ceased, "becoming useless" Claudel says, but on Christmas Day, 1913, he fell

on his knees to the saintly Curé of Clichy, Daniel Fontaine, apostle of rag-pickers and last confessor to Huysmans. Then war, and Rivière was years a prisoner in Germany, his long retreat, Claudel calls it. He died in 1925, having said (*Carnets*) "My God I give Thee thanks for all this joy."

Very different tunes he sang in 1907. Tiresome he sounds, but have patience. Every professional man is bound to keep wide eyes calm upon the whole of things, even on the neurasthenia of agnosticism. His wife beautifully says of him that he hungered atrociously for good and was too innocent to fear evil. It had no point for him, so everything was good, even his own mental void, reaching from Bordeaux to Tien-tsin.

"Over a year now I am living on you and in you, my support, my faith is yourself, I don't care if you throw me down and trample on me, I want an answer, This is how I am: twenty years of age, without special happiness or misery, like anyone else; but with a restlessness, a dreadful restlessness, awake in me since life began, ever goading me on, and ever hindering me from contentment, transports of pleasure, transports of despair" (Barrès, André Gide only made him worse). "And then you came. In stillness I called you brother, resurrection, beatitude—A year! And at the end I asked myself who gave you that admirable security, strength, certitude, trust, joy. Now I understand. I know God is by you and that you live in God. And so I have made up my mind to ask you for peace. Show Him to me, let me taste Him, feel His weight upon my heart. 'Let me be heavy and drunken with His nearness.'"

Compare this with the last scene in "Soulier" between Camillo and Prouhèze.

Claudel answers from Tien-tsin: "Yes, I will. Come to God Who calls you. I know it is a moment of dreadful anguish, but it must be so. That question makes up the theme of one of Beethoven's last quartets. *Musses sein*? And that great soul replies in dying fall: It must be so, it must be so. It is by virtue that a man is man. Chastity will make you vigorous, prompt, alert, penetrating, clear as a trumpet-call, resplendent

as the sun at morning. Life will seem full of relish and of earnest, the world full of meaning and beauty . . . All those great names, poets, men of letters, philosophers, whose shadow dimmed our young days, suddenly you will see their grotesque wizened face,—and not the poverty, but the pure nothingness of anti-Christian thought. For there is no science save by unity, no dialectic save by Yes and No, and whoso withdraws the Verbum destroys the word. And then you are not alone: think of the huge crowd of poor and wretched men whose books like Philip's *Bubu* or Frèpie's *Maternelle* are a description of Hell, and who live and die in taint and darkness. You have the leisure, you have the intelligence, you have the learning, you are the ambassador of light and all those lost ones.

Let us eat together that Supper which Christ with desire hath desired to take with us, that good cheer He makes with His Body and Blood.

I give you tryst at the Holy Table for Pentecost. You will have to scrape through the confessional. Poor laddie! 'Tis hard, but after all no harder for you than for the last. The boys are gone on already. No human respect, Jacques Rivière.

*Books to read.* Pascal above all, he is the veritable Apostle of the Gentiles for us French: many mystical books; Angela of Foligno, Ruysbroeck, St Teresa, Lives of the Saints, however badly written, the admirable revelations of Ann Cath. Emmerich. Bossuet's *Méditations sur les Evangiles* for my part I admire profoundly, but Christianity in the seventeenth century is dreadfully austere and dry. Dante. All you can get of Newman. St Thomas read when you are able, not straight away. It will take you years.

Abstract the verb from the sentence and it loses its meaning. Deny the Being and you deny all being. Deny unity and you deny the number it makes up. He that no longer believes in God, no longer believes in anything."

"Are you orthodox?"

"If there is anything in my wretched books but loving God with all my might and all my heart and my neighbour as myself, I disown, I execrate them. Love of God, entire submission to the Church, never have I taught anything else.



Don't use lightly as you do those words about 'communion, fusion with the Divine,' and so on. I squirm to think of anyone having such thoughts of me, as if I were a sort of saint! I am just a poor fellow full up of the mingle-mangle of business and family life, with middle-class enjoyment of the good things of this world and the other, leading a life full of slackness, of torpor, cut across from time to time with most bitter and humbling awakenings. Well, poor children that we are, God is Father of us all, and He will take compassion on our unspeakable absurdity as persons.

You believe in God, but you want Him discreet, easy-mannered, cosily unknowable . . .

You must tame your subconsciousness bit by bit. Follow the Church services. Get the habit of speaking to God every day, if only for a few moments, if only to tell Him you don't believe in Him, that you are fed up with Him. Above all things, give alms, go and see the poor, that will soften the heart.

Our months-long conversation. I fear 'twill not end immediately in the way I could have hoped, but after all 'tis not to the Jacques Rivière of to-day that I write, 'tis to the J. R. of twenty to forty years hence. . .

All the objections forming the gist of your last letter may be summed up in the hateful saying of hideous Renan which sickened me so even in the days when I was not a Christian: 'After all, truth is *perhaps* sad!' Though I was not a Christian then I had deep understanding of such celestial documents as the choruses of Antigone, and the Ninth Symphony. Already I knew in my heart and my guts that the great Joy Divine is the sole reality, and the man who does not sincerely believe in it will no more do an artist's work than a saint's, merely the poor pretentious home-lessons of the man of letters and endless paper-flowers. This explains the tragic outlook of Stéphane Mallarmé, the pure artist finding himself really without anything to say.

The struggle between natural forces is part of the irrefragable order existing outside of man. It does not perturb the order, because every creature, being in the likeness of God, tends to

infinity, and is balanced by the presence of all the rest. But that there is disorder in man you cannot deny, since it is the reason of the letters you write to me.

Here I repudiate the distinction of subjective or objective. One or other is all part of a continuous and homogeneous whole. I don't see how an evident state of soul does not constitute a theme for study as authentic and sure as one bit or another of an insect's leg. On a certain order of reality it bears witness of which itself alone is capable.

Very little know I the philosophy of those folk you quote to me, and I feel neither curiosity nor interest. I know only that the books of two of them have been condemned by the Holy See. There are people who are ashamed of poor old Mother Church, and want to dress her in the latest fashion, with straight corsets and bee-hive hats. It is more absurd than dangerous. It makes me think of all those poor fellows who took fright at the swaggering outfit of modern science, and made shift to put Genesis into tune with the 'discoveries' of evolution or the theory of Laplace. To-day the whole work of modern science is ruined to the foundations, and where are all those twittering apologists?

Go to Notre Dame, 'tis there I was converted long ago, and try to pray before that beautiful statue of the Virgin before which I have knelt so often. Remember me to her.

I am going on working with a deal of pleasure at my *Fifth Ode*. The idea of a finite closed-in world, of an earth sole-inhabited by living intelligent beings which I found in Coventry Patmore, and which was scientifically confirmed for me by Wallace, is a source of light to me. The idea of the infinite, in which Renan took such half-witted pride as in a precious conquest, is on the contrary a figment of the barbaric childish brain. So the ancient maps peopled the shapeless confines of the world with freaks and monsters.

To read an astronomical treatise, as for instance the labours of Lagrange on planetary perturbations, is to be filled with wonder at the precautions taken for keeping each planet exquisitely precise to its orbit. The sky is a mathematical ecstasy, and has no room for the infinite which is only the unfinished.



Rimbaud was the capital influence I underwent. Others, chiefly Shakespeare, Aeschylus, Dante and Dostoevsky, have been my masters and have shown me the secrets of my art. But Rimbaud alone had a bearing on me which I shall call seminal and paternal, and it makes me believe really in generation of the spirit-order as of the bodily. I shall always remember that June morning in 1886, when I bought that supplement of *La Vogue* which contained the start of the *Illuminations*. It was truly an Illumination for me. I came out once for all from that hideous world of Taine, Renan, and the other Molochs of the nineteenth century, from the fearsome machinery ruled entirely by perfectly inflexible laws, and to crown the horror, laws to be known and taught. I got the revelation of the Supernatural. There does genius show itself in its sublimest, purest form, like inspiration really come from who knows where.

But the worst enemy of the Holy Spirit is the thought that one is something worth."

End of 1908 he gets irritated with the philosophic controversies in which Rivi re has indulged with him. "Now you seem to me to be going the way of Renan and de Gourmont. I am not a wit, I am a simple serious man; as artist I despise virtuosi and I have no use for jesters. Scoffing, from Voltaire and Anatole France, has always seemed to me the hall-mark of the reprobate . . . Art is a but a pale counterfeit of sanctity. . . All the *great* writers of the century just closed, have they not sufficiently insisted on the nothingness of life, the illusiveness of all joy, the sole certitude of despair and hell? Let them eat then that bread of art and dream which they seem to relish so. As for me I believe in a God of goodness and a life that is for good and all in which it is not a matter of indifference what road we take."

Next day he apologises. "It is a bad side of my clerical turn of mind, that kind of jealousy for the people I think to benefit. God can do without me and can have it out with you all alone as I firmly hope. He is already giving you one of the greatest graces a man can get, that of 'feeling the need.' But I built great hopes on you. A little sadness may be excused me.

You are going to be a professor and a writer. What a responsibility! I hope you will not lay on the shoulders of those young folk you are going to guide any share of that load which has been crushing you. It is so easy to pull down and to doubt, and it takes so long on the other hand to make and to build up."

Rivi re also promises to be good and not do any more philosophising. "Did you but know how unfair it is to cast me off with Renan and de Gourmont! That miserable physiologist!" "There are times when I am inwardly convinced that I shall be a Christian again. I cannot think how, but I believe it." "My scepticism is passionate, blind, straining."

"I don't know what you'll think of my book when it comes out. Dislike it, no doubt, because it will be quite near to Christianity, and still outside it, trying to do without. But whatever you think, you will see by it how close in me are a violent effort after belief, passion, spontaneity, and what I call the clear-sightedness of despair."

"Don't be uneasy at my rough treatment, 'tis because I love you so. I have such compassion for young men like myself, taking their first steps in the tainted darkness of university education."

Claudel's change of heart came on Christmas Day, 1886, but his change of mind took four years. In 1889 came *T te d'Or*, next *La Ville*, last *Le Repos du VII Jour*. But for forty years he has said only one thing, God. He is always unfolding the thesis: *Omne quod movetur ab alio movetur. L'Art po tique* directly; "Le Soulier de Satin" takes the whole circumference and presses from all sides to the centre.

Intuition of the unity, solidarity of all things among themselves, and of the universe with man is one of the primordial wells of Claudelian poesy. He has baptised Monism.

He sees too, that nothing is really inert. Even the motionless things are subject to vibration, and this vibration is at its highest in the human nervous system. Now vibration is motion, imprisoned inside the form. The motion may break the prison and then the form is changed to another form.

How can all these things busied with passing away, with being to-day what they were not yesterday, still go on subsisting? Because they reproduce themselves without end, and compose themselves into equilibrium, constantly destroyed, constantly established.

If things basically can be represented by an uniform symbol as subject to motion, like as we represent in money their exchange-and-circulation value, it is seen that the whole activity of nature is reduced to arithmetical *operation*, its mutations to the transfer from one side to another, its necessity to the balancing of its accounts.

J. O'CONNOR.

## OVER THE CANADIAN ROCKIES IN A FORD

[The writer of these letters, Basil Rabnett, left Ampleforth recently for McGill University, Montreal. The letters speak for themselves.—ED. A.J.]

Near WINNIPEG, CANADA,  
June 6th, 1932.

DEAR—,

I am very sorry my last letter was so late, but in the great haste and preparation for my hike out west I took it with me instead of posting it at Montreal.

I don't know how much I told you of this trip I proposed taking, but as there was absolutely no chance of a job around Montreal for the summer my friend and I decided to push out west and just see what we could find out there, and in doing so we would see Canada at its best. He has a 1927 Ford car which cost him \$50.00, the ideal thing for roughing it through the country.

We set out from Montreal on Thursday, May 26th, and got past Ottawa that night. About 20 miles west of there we came across a farmer stranded with his wife and family in a broken down car. Of course one never stops when hailed by strangers in this country, but somehow or other we did and gave him a tow to his farm about 10 miles away. In accordance with the well-known hospitality of Canadian farms, we stayed the night there. The next day, Friday, we looked at his car and found he had burnt out a big end. We offered to fix it for him and the next day, Saturday, we drove back into Ottawa and got the necessary parts for the repair. We had the car running again on Sunday—as well as ever according to the owner. I must add that my friend, who is called Basil Irvin, in spite of only being in First Year Engineering at McGill, has had more experience with cars than any one I have ever met—hence the quick repair. The farmer repaid us as well as he could, but was practically broke, as all or most farmers are out here. However, in return he told all the local farmers about us, and the next day we had half a dozen requests to repair different cars and tractors. We repaired one tractor and two other cars, and I believe if we had hung out a sign we could have set up a regular garage there and then. We stayed at the farm five days, and it was a great experience for me to see a little Canadian farm life and get the ideas of a different class of Canadian people. My opinion of Canada and Canadian people began to change here, and I found that most certainly Montreal was not Canada. On the following Wednesday we pushed off again and made our way into the wilder parts

around North Bay. It took us a full night and day driving to make this 250 miles as the roads were very bad. Very few of the main roads in Canada are anything but gravel roads, which are very rough going unless you have a heavy car. The country around here was really magnificent and the road is cut through virgin bush and fine forest, and in certain places you can be at least 20 miles from your next door neighbour. From North Bay we drove to Sault St<sup>e</sup> Marie, or the Soo as it is called, and crossed into the States there. We had to do this because there is no road right across Canada. The only portion of the Trans-Canada highway that remains to be constructed is along the northern shore of Lake Superior, so if you want to cross by car you have to go along the south shore which is in the States. I think we thought the States was some hostile country because we made every effort to get out of it as quickly as possible. We entered on the Friday and came out again on Monday morning, that was a thousand miles in three days! Moreover the cost of the trip through the States only is \$10 together, that is a cent a mile. Of course, gas and oil are very cheap there and the old car runs pretty economically—we get about 30 miles to the gallon on good highways. The country in the States was wonderful, but not very different from that in Canada except being further south there are less pines and firs and more deciduous trees. On Sunday 5th we camped beside a lake and spent most of the day sleeping and swimming, and were thoroughly refreshed after it. It is rather a weary job driving the car all day, but we get along all right, one driving and the other sleeping in the back, and we change shifts about every 100 miles.

I forgot to tell you that Colonel Bovey, who is the director of entrepreneurial affairs at McGill, and who is a great friend of ours, gave us a lot of introductions to his friends across Canada. I am writing this letter at our first stop which is about 42 miles west of Winnipeg and at the house of the Rev. Cartlidge, who is a parson. So far we have been here two days and are having a well-earned rest, because we have driven the 1,540 miles from Montreal in about 4½ days' driving.

Our next drive will be towards Banff which is 1,000 miles from here. This will be very hard going over the hot prairies, but we have another introduction at Calgary so we will have a rest there again.

The car has been running extraordinarily well, and we never looked at tyres from Ottawa to Winnipeg!

VANCOUVER,  
June 28th, 1932.

DEAR—,

I hope you received my last letter from Winnipeg. Since then I have been doing a lot of travelling—in fact I am in Vancouver now.

We stayed with the Cartlidges at Poplar Point for about three days, our next stop was Moosomin. Here we had an introduction to a family called Mackensie. Unfortunately when we arrived there we found that Mr Mackensie, who was a bank manager in the town, had just died, but in spite of that we were welcomed into a very happy household. We very nearly took on a great proposition here of driving the family down to Los Angeles in California. After the death of Mr Mackensie, Mrs Mackensie's mother came up from there hoping to take her daughter and family back again with her. The idea was that we should drive them down there in Mrs Mackensie's car, taking our own with us, but unforeseen difficulties arose. Mrs Mackensie could not leave for about two weeks because of business to settle, and we did not like the idea of taking the old Ford so far—another 4,000 miles there and back, as we had to get back to Montreal before September. So very reluctantly we had to call it off. However, knowing we had made some more friends in Canada we set out again for Regina, where we had another enjoyable time with some people who were friends of my sponsors in Montreal.

We were in the prairies now—but very unlike the prairies I had imagined them to be. The country was rolling pasture land with only occasional flat stretches that I had expected to cover the middle of Canada. It was after Medicine Hat that we came to the real prairies—where you can see 50 miles of green grazing pasture all around you and nothing more. It was like this most of the way to Calgary, which is just in the foothills of the Rockies. Calgary was the most wonderful town we had been in so far, and the residential section of the city was the most beautiful I have ever seen. The houses were all small detached bungalows, but the striking thing was each one was of a different style and each seemed to have a different coloured roof. And the little open gardens running down to the road were all well kept, and all the beautiful flowers and trees made a glorious picture.

We were being taken round the city by some friends and we called in at the airport. Irvin and myself were looking round—he has done a bit of flying himself—and the chief engineer came up and spoke to us and showed us all the aeroplanes. Just as we were leaving he introduced himself and we did also. What a shock he got when he found I was a Rabnett, for it turned out he was Uncle Tony's right hand man when he was in High River and Ottawa. He seemed to know the family history nearly as well as I did!

After Calgary we pushed up into the mountains, making for Banff. Banff is just the most wonderful place in the world—the scenery is magnificent. I can't find words to describe the place to you. The little picture above gives you a rough idea—the narrow winding valleys, the green wooded slopes of the mountains, then the bare rocks, and

finally the snow-clad peaks. Charlie Mac and some of the others are working at the hotel and liking it very much. The day we arrived in Banff the complement of the hotel was: guests 9, staff 250! so you can see how bad things are, in fact if the hotel was anything more than an advertisement for the C.P.R. it would be closed down long ago. We rented a small cabin in the town for \$5 and stayed a week there. Charlie and I drove up to Lake Louise one Sunday and then over the famous Kicking Horse Pass into the Yoho Valley.

To travel the rest of the way west in Canada is quite a feat—generally people go down through the States when going to Vancouver. The 900 miles of mountains was the most thrilling drive I have ever had. We climbed five times to 4,000 feet and once to over 5,000! The road down the Fraser River Canyon is a wonderful engineering feat—the road is 600 feet above the river for about 40 miles, and in one place you are actually over the river. We arrived in Vancouver in the early morning, and it was a wonderful feeling having got right across Canada. At present I am staying with some very nice English people—but I'll tell you more about everything later.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT,  
CALGARY, CANADA.  
17th July, 1932.

DEAR—,

I was very pleased to receive a huge batch of letters at Banff when I arrived there from Vancouver. This was the first time I had heard from you since I started my trip from Montreal.

I think the last time I wrote to you I had just arrived in Vancouver after a very thrilling drive through the Rockies from Banff.

We stayed with some very charming people there for a whole fortnight. They were called Taylor, and we lived in a very happy household with the old Mr Taylor who is about 80, his son and daughter-in-law and their two children—a girl of six and a boy of four.

When we first arrived there we were treated strictly as guests; we became one of the happy family and felt very much at home. It was really extraordinary how hospitable these people were and it would be very hard indeed to say how really nice they were. They had a lovely house and garden about the same size as ours, except it was detached and the garden was bigger. This was about eight miles from the actual city of Vancouver.

Of course one of my greatest thrills was to see the sea again and bathe in salt water. The climate is the most temperate in Canada. In the summer the temperature is never above 90 (which is quite hot) and they very seldom get any snow in the winter.

I don't think I have ever slept so well before in my life. We used to have breakfast at 9 o'clock every morning, the rest of the family having theirs at about 8. After breakfast generally we used to drive the old man down into town and then drive back for lunch. In the afternoons we used to go to one of the beaches and bathe or sun-bathe and then come back for supper at 6. We made quite a host of friends here, some of them the nicest people I have met in Canada. We went to the air show one day and we all had a flight with one of Mrs Taylor's friends who was a crack pilot.

It was just like leaving home leaving Vancouver, but we had to get back to Banff before we ran out of money—we only had \$15 to do the 900 miles. Unfortunately we could not get down into the States to Seattle because you have to have at least \$50 ready cash to travel there as a tourist.

It was a terrific drive through the mountains, and old "fliv" burnt an exhaust valve which made all the hills as difficult again. We drove solidly for a night and day and then another night, and in the early dawn one morning we started a long climb over the Ritchie Pass which is 4,900 feet high. We were very near the top when we came to a really steep part, and the "fliv" refused to go further, so we just let her go back into the ditch. Not only had we burnt a valve but we had broken a spark plug into the bargain and, of course, hadn't another one to replace it. We were feeling pretty cold and miserable (it gets very cold at night in the mountains) so we went to sleep in the car until the sun came up and it got a bit warmer. We had a little breakfast which by the way usually consists of a loaf of bread and a tin of vegetable soup which we eat uncooked. By ten o'clock it had got unbearably hot (around here is the hottest region in Canada) and there was no sign of any other human being, wherever we looked. Our only hope was to get another plug of sorts by some means. I decided to walk on over the pass, and after tramping a few miles with a very dry mouth I came across an old broken down house with a dilapidated Ford in attendance. This was luck indeed! but strangers have to approach these lonely farm houses very cautiously because there is always the chance of being shot. However, the man in the house only drew his revolver and after looking me over replaced it in his holster. I told him what I wanted and without any talk at all he went over to his tool case, took out a new plug and gave it to me, and was quite angry when I suggested paying for it!

With this new plug in we got over the pass with little difficulty. We had to climb two more passes after this, both 5,000 feet high, and after that we had covered the most difficult part of our journey. We arrived in Banff with a thimble full of gas and not a cent in our pockets!

We stayed at Banff for a day and were glad to have a proper rest and see our friends again. On Sunday Ranald Macdonald, Irvin and myself set out on a fishing expedition to a place called Mystic Lake, which is about 20 miles from Banff in the thick of the mountains. We followed a very doubtful trail there, and just as a terrific thunderstorm broke on us we came across an empty log cabin about three miles from the lake. We had about \$2 worth of food between us—that consisted of 9 loaves of bread, 3 lb. of bacon, 2 lb. of butter, tinned milk, tea, sugar, etc. The cabin was equipped with a stove and naturally we had little trouble getting wood. On our way through Banff a little dog followed us and stayed with us in the cabin. He turned out to be a very valuable watch dog, and was very good company when you were alone in the cabin. The only unfortunate thing about this fishing trip was the fact that we caught no fish. Ranald and I fished solidly for three days using fly and bait, but couldn't catch a thing. The only bait we had was from our supply of bacon—but the trout are very particular and perhaps the bacon wasn't lean enough. However we spent three very peaceful days up there and only when our provisions ran out did we return to Banff.

From Banff we drove to Calgary and arrived there on Thursday morning of their famous "stampede week." We went up to the airport immediately and saw Andy MacCree (I'm not quite sure of the name), who is Uncle Tony's great friend. At present we are living here in the hangar amongst the aeroplanes. I'm gaining a lot of experience here, having pulled down a few aeroplane engines already. Also I'm meeting a lot of very interesting people and some of them well worth knowing. Andy is a great man and has the run of the airport, so we can do practically what we like as well. We get all our oil here free, which is a great saving as a model "T" Ford is very heavy on oil, only doing about 400 miles per gallon. We use the aircraft oil which has been drained from the mail planes after 15 hours' running, and not only is it as clean as new but we get at least 700 miles per gallon on it, so that we can ship enough here to carry us back to Montreal.

While I was at Banff, Ranald got word from an Amplefordian—Nicholas Smith, you may have heard the name—who is farming at Lethbridge, which is about 90 south of here. I knew him quite well at "shack," so we'll make a point of passing through there.

Thanks very much for Jerome's letters and I hope the Rievaulx Centenary Celebration was successful.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA,  
CANADA.

August 1st, 1932.

DEAR—,

I hope you received my letter from Calgary where I spent a very interesting week. I believe I mentioned in my letter that I should probably call on my friend Nicholas Smith on our way east to Winnipeg.

It took us three days to leave Calgary, as the airport became a veritable home to us and there was always some interesting work to be done about the hangar. However, on Monday, 18th July, we did manage to start off about 12 o'clock and made our way south towards Lethbridge. About 40 miles south we passed through the famous Turner Valley Oil Fields. They aren't valley oil fields but just a huge cluster of natural petrol pumps! The petrol comes out of the ground and is sold as such without being refined at all. Naturally we took on as much of this gas as we could (20 gallons) as it only cost us 17 cents a gallon. Usually one pays anything from 30 to 40 per gallon in Canada, and it's only in the States you can get it really cheap.

We arrived in Lethbridge about 8.30, having been chased by a storm most of the way down. I found out where the Smith Farm was—about 6 miles east of the town. We got there about 8 o'clock, very dusty and dirty indeed. Luckily Nick recognised me, and we had a very welcome wash and a meal. Of course we had to stay the night there—you know what it is when you meet another Amplefordian 5,000 miles from Ampleforth.

The farm is a colossal place, in fact the largest irrigated farm in Canada. It must be a wonderful feeling knowing that in whichever direction you look you own all the land you can see.

The next few days we patched up some of their machinery and did a few odd jobs here and there. I did quite a bit of riding and saw most of the farms that way. We decided to go to a resort called Waterton Lakes which is about 80 miles from here in the south of the Canadian Rockies. It was the farm secretary's idea, and he felt he had a holiday due. Oh! it was going to be a most wonderful affair. Ferd (the secretary) had loaned an elaborate tent for the three of us and also an outboard motor boat—we were going to have a real fishing holiday.

On Saturday 23rd Irvin and Ferd decided to take the truck into town to get all the provisions. I didn't go because I had a good book to read. On their way back from town Irvin was driving the truck when it got into a bad skid on the gravelled road and overturned twice. Both Irvin and Ferd were hurt pretty badly—Irvin was unconscious. They are both still in the hospital. Ferd was cut about the leg and body very badly and Irvin was injured internally. However, they are both improving



rapidly and Ferd may be out on Wednesday. Irvin is having a little stomach trouble and has had a slight attack of jaundice, but will be better soon I hope.

In the meantime I couldn't loaf about the farm and do nothing, so I have started working here as a labourer. I get a dollar a day for twelve hours' work from 6 to 6 in the evening. Of course it was pretty hard to begin with, but I'm used to it now and as long as I get eight hours' sleep I don't mind. What makes the work so hard I think is the intense heat—the thermometer is rarely below 90 during the day.

Well I'm afraid I must go to bed now. I sleep on the veranda in the open air—and do I sleep? We go to bed with the sun and get up with it. It's just setting now. I wish you were here to see it turning the landscape into a mass of waving gold. Incidentally they begin harvesting this "gold" in about 4 weeks' time.

POPLAR POINT,  
28th August, 1932.

DEAR—,

It seems such a long time since I have heard from you now, but I'll have to go another 1,500 miles before I get your letters at Montreal. I was glad to get your letters at Lethbridge.

We stayed at the Smith Farm for exactly four weeks. Both the invalids were in hospital for two weeks and then we had to wait another week before we could continue our trip east. About two days before we had decided to leave, Irvin got news that his father had been in England for about six weeks and had decided to take a short trip over to Canada to see his son, not having seen him for about four years.

He was arriving in Montreal at the end of August, which gave us about 10 days to get back.

My month's stay on the farm was very profitable to me, as on a whole the Canadians are a farming community, whatever job one takes after a university course, it inevitably leads you into contact with these people, so that to understand their way of living and thinking even a month's work on a farm out here is invaluable.

We left Lethbridge on the 15th and arrived at Poplar Point on the 18th. Unfortunately Irvin's back began to give him some trouble, so that instead of just spending one night here we have been here 10 days. However we'll be pushing on in a day or two I hope.

"Fliv" is still running marvellously—no mechanical trouble at all. We had to buy a new tyre in Regina on our way here which nearly broke us!

Well I hope everybody is well and happy at home and I'll write again as soon as I reach Montreal, all being well!

2039 UNIVERSITY STREET,  
MONTREAL,  
1st October, 1932.

DEAR—,

The beginning of the first session was yesterday, and by the end of next week I hope to be settled down to a daily routine. The sudden change of being in Montreal with nothing special to take up my time made me feel very restless—partly due I suppose to the way I spent the summer. However, with studies every day and work at night, I won't have much time to feel restless from now on.

When I tell you how much the whole trip cost me it may seem quite a lot at first, but considering the fact we travelled at least 9,000 miles it is really remarkable. It cost us about \$150 apiece, including the car and insurance, so that for the three months of the trip I lived on about \$50 a month, which is more than I can do here! As you said, it has been a most profitable and valuable experience which very few people have been lucky enough to have, including Canadians themselves.

When we came back from Winnipeg we did some terrific long drives. We drove from Duluth to Ottawa without a stop, which is a good 1,200 miles. It would have been longer than this but we had some valve trouble before Duluth. Two exhaust valves were badly burned, so we ground them in, but when we assembled the motor again we found we hadn't made a perfect job, so we had to take the whole thing down again and regrind the valves. One thing we insisted on throughout the trip was that the motor should run perfectly or not at all. Driving into Sault St Marie I had my face all blistered and burnt in the sun and wind, and early the next morning when we had crossed over into Canada I got it frozen just to even things up—however it is quite normal now. We had some trouble in the rear end about 200 miles from Ottawa, so we decided to put in at Goulay's farm (you remember about them when we were going west). We arrived there about 4 a.m. but they remembered us and we slept on their kitchen floor until 4 p.m. The next day we found our trouble in the differential was a broken pinion tooth. We found another lying about and it was perfectly satisfactory.

We have started our rugger practices and the prospects for a good season are fair. Our first inter-collegiate match is against Toronto on 29th October. This year I hope to play stand-off to Charlie Macdonald instead of my usual centre position.

You remember the Rev. Cartledge I stayed with on Poplar Point—I have just sent him a book he had always wanted, in memory of my stay there. I had a really happy time there and he was one of the nicest men I have met in Canada.



## NOTES

ON June 29th, 1873, at Belmont Dom Ildefonsus Cummins was ordained priest by the Most Rev Archbishop R. B. Vaughan, O.S.B. On June 29th of this year Dom Ildefonsus, now titular Abbot of York, sang Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving for his Diamond Jubilee, in his monastic Church in the presence of his brethren, few of whom were born at the date of his ordination. After Mass Father Abbot, in the presence of the community and school, addressed to the jubilarian words of congratulation. Later in the day Dom Ildefonsus presided at Pontifical Vespers and gave Benediction. On the previous Sunday at the Church of St Robert, Knaresborough, where he has been stationed for many years, Dom Ildefonsus sang Pontifical Mass, and received an address and presentation from his devoted people. It is not the occasion for us, and we have not the pen to attempt an appreciation of the long tale of years that go to make up the Diamond Jubilee of a priesthood, but to one of the staunchest friends of the JOURNAL we must pay our tribute of congratulation. We most sincerely welcome the privilege of joining with him in thanksgiving to God for His goodness and mercy. Already an old man, Dom Ildefonsus has not aged in mind or soul. To the charm of an apparently perennial youthfulness he has added the distinction that comes with years of fidelity to the monastic ideal. *Puero maxima reverentia*—it does not seem necessary to change the first word.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF RELIGION. By the Rev J. Howard and the Rev J. J. Ingram (Sands & Co.) 2s. 6d.

The preface tells us that this book is intended to be a course of Apologetics which covers the subject matter of the Syllabus of the Inter-Collegiate Examination. For the purpose for which it was intended it would be hard to find anything better done. It is well and interestingly written, clear, precise, and simple.

But the bother with all text books of this sort is their cut and dried character. Though our faith is reasonable and the Vatican Council has so rightly insisted thereon, it does not follow that the fullness of the realizations which underlie our reasonable convictions can be adequately summed up in any treatise, even a lengthy one. If for instance I say that the sanctity of the Church convinces me that it is divine, I am thinking of a sanctity which I have found in experience and in what I have heard and read. The very concentration of thought on the argument turns the mind from the real fullness of experience which generates the conviction. This is only one instance; but it seems to be the nature of apologetics as written in text books to veil the ultimate strength of its argument. The aim is to set these arguments boldly forth in strong relief. In result they are set forth so boldly and in such strong relief that they become completely detached from the living background. This is merely a question of psychology, not a question of whether we have full, reasonable motives of faith.

It may be said of course that the teacher will correct all this and supply the background or call attention to it. But it is not an easy matter; for that background has been the slow growth of years and cannot be summed up in a few sentences, nor even in a few days. It is almost impossible to avoid the impression upon a form of boys that we are saying to them in effect "Pay attention, i.e. empty your mind of all else, and listen to this proof." The very word proof is psychologically inadvisable when dealing with growing boys.

Another point of psychology. There will come a time in the course of religious instruction when every question or nearly every question that apologetics treats of will be raised by the boys or girls themselves. Is not that the natural and proper time to treat of them? The explanation comes as an answer to a query, a happy fulfilment of a desire to know. If there is any important question that they have not hit upon in the course of a year it can easily be brought in in a natural way.

For some such reasons as these, representations were made by some of our Catholic schools, with the result that the Inter-Collegiate Apologetics examination was abolished and an examination in Christian Doctrine substituted for it. There cannot be much doubt that an insistence upon the positive teaching and sublime doctrines of our religion are better calculated to hold believers to their faith than a brief study of apologetics.

Still as I have said this book is excellently done. If it is not used as a text book with a form, it will at least be of great use for many teachers, and prepare them to answer the apologetic questions when and as they naturally arise in the adolescent mind. In a few points perhaps one would not agree with the writers of the book. For instance the first and second proofs of the existence of God given by St Thomas really depend on our acceptance of the Aristotelian theory of motion as against the Newtonian theory. I know that Garrigou-Lagrange holds the contrary but it is far

from clear that he has made out his case, and the argument cannot be left as though no such question had arisen. Another point worth calling attention to occurs in the treatment of miracles. We are told that we can be metaphysically certain that the immediate changing of water into wine can be brought about by no created agent. Can we really be metaphysically certain about it, when we reflect that by diabolical power the rods of the Egyptians were turned into serpents, and that signs will be produced which will deceive, if possible, even the elect? Surely it is legitimate and better to say that the doctrine, to which such a preternatural event testifies, in its turn testifies to the Divine as opposed to the diabolical source of the event. There is no vicious circle in this, if it be rightly understood; rather we are avoiding the danger of an artificial and false isolation.

H. R. W.

LIFE AND RELIGION. By Father James, O.M.Cap. (Sands & Co.) 5s.

Messrs. Sands here offer us, at a price which bears no proportion to its value, a book as profound and intellectually stimulating as anything which has recently issued from the Catholic Press. Fr James, the author of *The Desire for God in the Philosophy of St Thomas Aquinas*—a work more than favourably received some years ago—now presents us with what is substantially a series of lectures preached to the students of University College, Cork, during the Academic Session of 1931—1932. Instinctively we are reminded of another series of lectures delivered some eighty years ago, likewise in an Irish University, on the subject of Christian culture; Newman expounding his 'Idea' at Dublin in the middle nineteenth century and Fr James undertaking to consider, in the light of the text, 'I come that you may have life and have it more abundantly,' our cultural problems of the twentieth! The comparison is not an unworthy one. If Fr James lacks Newman's exquisite richness and power in developing a line of thought—and of whom could this not be said?—his scope is more extended and he has much that is new to say.

The Church and the University, Religion and Education, The Meaning of Life, Religion and Personality, Philosophy and Holiness, these are among the problems he discusses, to which he brings an intellectual equipment that is wholly adequate. His work shines with the splendour of the *philosophia perennis* and he writes with an attractiveness which lessens the difficulty of some rather formidable pages.

"Man is a trinity of knowledge, love and action, and the unity of his life is faced towards a Being that unites in Himself fullness of truth and life and beauty." In the showing forth of this truth in its manifold bearing Fr James touches upon the deepest problems of life and philosophy. So much has he to say that we cannot afford to miss a sentence. His summary of the practical implications of St Thomas's teaching on the intellect and will is but one of many instances of a quite remarkable power of grasping the essential.

"One of the chief reasons for this moral indifference of knowledge as such and of the possible divorce between knowledge and conduct, is traceable to the very nature of the intellect of man as compared with his will. In knowledge man dominates reality, he assimilates it and makes it part of him. In knowledge the action of things is, as it were, centripetal and its term is the human mind which confers its own dignity on the thing it knows. But in action and conduct the action of man is centrifugal. His will goes out to the objects of his choice. It is these objects that determine the dignity of the man who seeks them. He takes his value from the objects that he pursues. If these are high and noble, so is man, but if they are low

and ignoble, they drag down the dignity of the human person. To put it plainly, a man is morally worth his ideal in life, nothing more and nothing less. And this ideal determines for him his attitude to life and his mode of action."

But when so much is to be said in such comparatively little space something has to be sacrificed. There are moments when we feel ourselves being swept along on a stream of almost Augustinian eloquence when we would prefer to pause and probe the depths a little more deeply.

"Truth is simply the good of intellect, the good is simply the truth for will, but it is the union of both in a living unity that magnetises the soul of man and draws it onwards towards a final possession of truth and goodness that will be realised in an ecstasy of contemplation."

After watching the relations of the good, the true and the beautiful thrown into relief under the luminous intelligence of a Maritain, simplification of this kind is scarcely satisfying. But even here criticism is disarmed. Fr James is addressing himself not to philosophers, but to young undergraduates with the object of bringing a real unity into their student lives, of providing a definite intellectual basis to what can well be a mentally disintegrating affair. He has the right to advance the reasons of the heart as well as those of the mind, and he does so with a persuasiveness that is difficult to resist.

The publishers claim for this little book that it 'offers nothing short of a complete exposition of the true Catholic philosophy of life.' Let those who are sceptical of publishers' 'puffs' pay their five shillings and be silent. A title such as 'Life and Religion' opens up vistas indeed; to say that Fr James has filled them in would be absurd; but he has shown in what direction they lead and by what means they are to be pursued. We move with him in the great swing of the universe back to its First Principle, to the "one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

The modern world is in much need of the wisdom of these pages.

F. A. G.

THE MAN OF SORROWS. By Robert Eaton (Sands & Co.) 6s.

"One may hold a truth yet without inwardly possessing it. The formula which we accept will lie sterile in our minds if we do nothing to apply it to the reality which it is intended to serve." In this opening passage of "The Inward Vision" Father Stewart gives admirable expression to a danger to which the New Testament is particularly subject. For many the very familiarity of the phraseology only tends to conceal its immense riches; and the conventional reading of the Sunday Gospel and Epistle may fail to illuminate the mind, still less move the will.

Father Eaton's book is an attempt to make the gospel text alive and "real"; and as a contribution to the solution of the problem it is very welcome. The style is rhetorical and redolent of the well-prepared sermon on the Sunday gospel. Here both preacher and layman will find much exhortatory matter, glowing imagery, and an occasional telling idea.

The book opens with a timely plea for a more intelligent prayer and love, though there is more fuel for devotion than food for thought. The phrase "to pray means to think" is open to a misunderstanding, which the context only partially clears up.

The sub-title is "Chapters on the Sacred Passion," and most of the book is occupied with that subject, though most of the important incidents in the Gospels are mentioned. The observations are at times commonplace, but on the other hand extravagance and sensationalism are usually eschewed.

At the same time the commentary is coloured by a certain theological pessimism, for which it is not easy to find precise evidence, since it is a psychological atmosphere springing from certain, probably unconscious, assumptions. For example, in reference to our efforts the author says "the more distasteful to us, the more Our Lord has need of them, the greater their beauty and value in his sight." Surely it is more accurate and less misleading to make love the measure of the spiritual value of an action. It is also roundly asserted that bad confessions and sacrilegious communions are "far more frequent than is commonly supposed." This gratuitous generalization is questionable, to say the least. Again, discussing the significance of the crucifix—"God battling with sin, God conquering sin by pain and humiliation, God proclaiming the evil of sin, God atoning for sin, God opening heaven's gates to all." The emphasis is on sin rather than redemption and restored grace. These points are only instanced as revealing a temper of mind against which (for instance) Abbot Vonier's "New and Eternal Covenant" is largely directed, and are not intended to detract from much that is of positive value in this book.

R.R.W.

A DAILY HYMN BOOK (Burns, Oates) 2s. (with full accompaniments, 12s.)  
 CANTATE DOMINO. Compiled and edited by V.G.L. (Rushworth & Dreaper) 1s. 6d.  
 (with full accompaniments 5s. in paper, 7s. in cloth).

These two collections of hymns have now been on the market for several months. Certain reviewers have exposed the books rather less than they have exposed themselves. Imagining a lack of substance about the tunes provided in *Cantate Domino*, one writer compares them unfavourably with the fine strong stuff we already have in such abundance!

There is nevertheless a consensus of opinion that welcomes the inclusion of so many Latin and liturgical hymns in the "Daily Hymn Book." A number of the plain-song melodies are supplied with accompaniments by Dom Desroquettes: and in all cases the plainsong (though in modern notation) is equipped with the rhythmic signs of Solesmes. English renderings (not intended, or indeed suitable for singing) are printed side by side with the Latin texts.

With the rest of this book the reviewers are again mostly of one mind, but this time it is not to give praise but to censure. Not only have the editors thought fit to perpetuate a number of bad old tunes, they have provided a set of new ones which are totally unregenerate. The old Adam will be recognised at once in the harmonies. Moreover, the faithful are invited to sing these doubtful harmonies in three parts. Has it not occurred to the editors that when these harmonised parts begin to be sung by the faithful of both sexes together, the consequent doublings and inversions will do little to enhance the musicianship of their work?

These criticisms cannot apply to the hymns in "Cantate Domino." The tunes here are usually chorales of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, with harmonies (many by J. S. Bach) that reflect the dignity of the melodic curves.

It is for the sake of the free rhythms they display that these tunes have been selected and brought together in this book. The editor's contention is that familiarity with the free rhythm of these chorales will instil into people unacquainted with plainsong an appreciation of its more subtle movements. And in the practical sphere V.G.L. claims to have won converts to the chant by this means. Certainly, the chorales leave little to be desired. The plainsong pieces on the other hand are rather less successful. They are a dozen in number. The accompaniments are inclined to be restless, and in

almost every case the chant has been set to English words. It is this use of English words that especially calls for criticism. If it be an axiom that plainsong is the moulded musical utterance of the Latin tongue, it follows that a foreign text will strain, if not break, this delicate mould.

But these criticisms apart, the merits of "Cantate Domino" are undoubted, and the collection may safely be recommended to all.

THE ROSARY, ITS POWER AND ITS USE. By Fr John Leather, O.P. (Sands & Co.) 6s.

This book tells us how to say the Rosary, the Indulgences we may gain by doing so and the additional merit obtainable when we are members of the Rosary Confraternity; about such matters it is a valuable source of information. The fifteen mysteries are arranged to help our meditation. An excellent photographic reproduction of one of Fra Angelico's works, together with an explanatory note on it and the relevant Scriptural passages, teach us all about the particular mystery and give us plenty to think about while we are reciting the appointed prayers.

We have only one difference with this useful and artistic book; it is too large. Most people would read the introductory pages and those on the Indulgences only occasionally, but they would want constantly the very useful part devoted to the mysteries themselves. But a book measuring 9 inches by 7 is too bulky to be taken about in the bag or pocket, or even to be kept in one's place in church. To reduce the size of the page might ruin the format, and so the publishers might at a later date reprint only the part referred to in a smaller size, keeping of course the photographs, which are so helpful.

J.B.B.

HOLY COMMUNION—THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS. Compiled by M. O'Leary (Sands & Co.) Cloth, 1s.; Calf, 2s. 9d.

A collection of devotions for Holy Communion, chiefly drawn from the works of modern spiritual writers, the Imitation and the Fathers, which will appeal to those who find the prayers of the Liturgy too austere. Others will find this little book useful as a basis for mental prayer during visits to the Blessed Sacrament. On page 11 there is a curious attribution to St Benedict of a prayer which does not occur in the Holy Rule, and the translation of the "En Ego" on page 59 is incomplete.

A LITURGICAL MASS AND HOLY COMMUNION BOOK FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. By a Nun of the Assumption (Burns, Oates) 1s. Paper, 2s. 6d. Cloth.

An "attempt to bring the liturgical prayers of the Mass within the reach of very little children." The book contains on the left-hand pages sixty-three large and clear photographs of altar, priest and server, showing what to expect at any and every point of Mass, and on the right very simple prayers based on the liturgical moment shown opposite rather than on the text. An excellent book for its purpose.

THE CATHOLIC CONSCIENCE. By Joseph Keating, S.J. (Sands & Co.) 6d.

A call by the Editor of *The Month* for the bringing into contact with the life of England of a Catholic Conscience not less notable and effective than the "Nonconformist Conscience" of a generation ago, and more fruitful as based on principles instead of prejudices.

EPISTLE FROM THE ROMANS. *By the Rev E. C. Messenger* (Burns, Oates) 6d.

An answer to the "Open Letter" by the Vicar of Wetwang (a neighbour of ours) to his "Brethren of the Roman Catholic Church." Those who have to keep in touch with the developments of the Anglican controversy should not miss Father Messenger's careful scrutiny of the arguments in which many devout Anglicans have been hoping once more to find a *locus standi*.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines :

*Stonyhurst Magazine, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., Sedburghian, Edmundian, Cottonian, Corbie, St. Edward's College Magazine, Denstonian, Raven, Beaumont Review, Coathamian, Novo, Prior Park Magazine, Priorian, Dunelmian, Ushaw Magazine, St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine, Georgian, Pauline, and the Downside Review.*

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been :

Head Monitor	..	..	..	D. N. Kendall
School Monitors :	C. F. Grieve, R. W. Perceval, J. P. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, L. R. Leach, G. R. Wace, H. B. Hunter, B. C. Mawson, M. Y. Dobson, A. G. Welstead, R. J. G. Deasy.			
Captain of Games	..	..	..	C. F. Grieve
Games Committee	..	..	..	H. St. J. Coghlan, E. G. Waddilove
Master of Beagles	..	..	..	J. P. Ryan
Field-Master	..	..	..	J. A. Ryan
Hunt Committee	..	..	..	B. C. Mawson, J. P. Rochford, A. D. Stirling, J. G. Brisker
Whipper-in	..	..	..	A. D. Stirling
Captain of Boxing	..	..	..	L. R. Leach
Captain of Swimming	..	..	..	S. J. Lovell

Two boys left the School this Easter : K. W. H. C. Stewart and B. Rooke Ley ; and the following came at the beginning of the Summer term : J. Hodsman, P. R. Coope, R. F. Gebbie, D. N. Simonds, P. Durack, J. G. Huban, J. J. A. Kean and H. S. May.

THE House Musical Competition was completed on April 5th, in the presence of the adjudicator, Mr H. P. Allen, who performed his task, as in the early days of the competition, with much sympathy and understanding. We print below the programme, together with the comments Mr Allen made upon the several performers.

ST WILFRID'S				
1 Preludes (a) Minuet and Trio	..	..	..	Bach
(b) Allegretto moderato				
	M. RYAN			
2 Duet, Slow Valse	..	..	..	Rowley
	J. F. KEARNEY, T. C. JACKSON			
3 Horn Concerto in D Major (1st Movement)	..	..	..	Mozart
	N. BARRY			
	At the Piano : M. RYAN			
4 Nocturne (No. 9 in B major)	..	..	..	Chopin
	N. BARRY			

## ST BEDE'S

- 1 Prelude in C minor .. .. *Pachulski*  
P. CLARK
- 2 (a) Adagio non troppo (from Trio, Sonata III) *Corelli*  
(b) Gavotta : Allegro ( " " " IV)  
arranged for strings and oboe  
At the Piano : M. G. HIME.
- 3 (a) Etude XXVI .. .. *Schumann*  
(b) Leides Ahnung  
B. CARSON.

## ST AIDAN'S

- 1 L'Avalanche (op. 45, no. 2) .. .. *Stephen Heller*  
D. MUNRO
- 2 Slow Waltz .. .. *Adam Carse*  
Violin : J. STUART-DOUGLAS 'Cello : D. SYKES  
Piano : W. J. CRAIGEN
- 3 Minuetto in F .. .. *Handel*  
W. J. CRAIGEN
- 4 Minuet in G .. .. *Beethoven*  
Violin : J. STUART-DOUGLAS
- 5 Solemn Melody .. .. *Walford Davies*  
'Cello : D. SYKES

## ST CUTHBERT'S

- 1 The Countess of Westmoreland's Delight .. *Shield-Moffat*  
Violin : G. G. TWEEDIE Clarinet : T. ROCHE  
Piano : A. M. WEBB
- 2 Waltzer .. .. *Schubert*  
M. S. BENTLEY
- 3 Trip it on the Green .. .. *Jas. Brown*  
Violin : G. G. TWEEDIE
- 4 No. 3 of 12 Short Preludes .. .. *Bach*  
A. M. WEBB

## ST OSWALD'S

- 1 Sonata in D major (1st Movement) .. .. *Haydn*  
LORD OXFORD
- 2 Brandenburg Concerto II (2nd Movement) .. *Bach*  
Flute : LORD OXFORD Oboe : P. WALKER  
Violin : W. R. FAIRBAIRNS Continuo : G. S. DOWLING

- 3 Impromptu in A flat .. .. *Schubert*  
G. S. DOWLING
- 4 Capriccio .. .. *Domenico Scarlatti*  
Flute : LORD OXFORD

Mr Allen made the following comments :—

BEFORE I proceed with my task of adjudicating I should like to say how pleased I have been with the comprehensive and varied programme which has been submitted to me this evening, and to express my complete agreement with the principles that seem to govern these competitions, especially with the arrangement by means of which each House selects its own programme ; for one begins to assess the quality of a musician by his use of the power of choice, by the fact that he chooses to do this instead of that. But, in this connexion, there are two things to be considered—the programme selected and the excellence of the performance, care of course being taken to maintain a just balance between these two elements ; and I think I may say that on the present occasion this balance has, on the whole, been well maintained. Perhaps in your present state of musical development it is best to attempt a fine work with moderate success than to be satisfied with a more nearly perfect performance of an inferior work. I consider that the standard of selection has been really high and in no case has courage been found to have been presumption. The fact that a Junior Piano item is represented by a Chopin Nocturne (and one by no means the most easy of the series) says much both for the enterprise of the competitor and for the nature of the instruction he has received. Some of the ensemble items have been especially gratifying to me, for it is in ensemble playing that one discovers the true artist, the man who can not only think for himself but who can also think with other people. I cannot conclude without remarking on the excellence of the Piano tone which I invariably hear at Ampleforth. Execution varies according to the individual, but I have not heard to-night one instance in which the Piano has not been treated as a musical instrument.

## ST OSWALD'S

- Senior Piano. Clear technique, good tone and rhythm and good grasp of the movement as a whole.
- Junior Piano. Good tone and also clear technique ; rather over-pedalled, which interfered with the rhythm. A little unsteady at times, but got over it well.
- Flute Solo. Clear technique and quick tonguing, the higher register satisfactory and in tune.

Ensemble. Good ensemble and balance of tone, phrasing excellent. Oboe good tone but intonation rather weak in lower register. A little more fervour would have been proper.

This House was easily the best and a long way ahead of the others. I suspect that the influence of one individual is largely responsible for this.

#### ST CUTHBERT'S

Senior Piano. Good tone; rhythm rather weak at first, but improved later.

Junior Piano. Knows what to do with his bass; good rhythm, but a little over-pedalled.

Violin Solo. Good intonation, good tone and nice command of the bow.

Ensemble. Ensemble good, very good attack, good variety but rather lacking in dash. Clarinet tone good.

#### ST WILFRID'S

Senior Piano. Clear distinction of parts, good manipulation of tempo, not overdone. Good recovery from a slip, evidently nervous.

Junior Piano. One of the best performances of the evening. Good pedalling; possesses both imagination and style. An excellent performance and one in which there was much for anyone to enjoy.

Horn Solo. Good legato tone, good courage; this player should be sure his instrument is in order before he begins. The accompanist was very good in this item.

Ensemble. Ensemble good but quite lacking in imagination.

#### ST AIDAN'S

Senior Piano. Good tone and clear technique; very careful playing.

Junior Piano. Rhythm weak and too much rubato for the dance form; evidently nervous.

'Cello Solo. This player was so eager to get at it that he forgot to tighten his bow. Good intonation on the whole in spite of one or two lapses. The interpretation was far too restrained for this work.

Ensemble. Intonation weak, but it is a trying combination for young players. The accompanist was also good.

#### ST BEDE'S

Senior Piano. Good tone, but rather too stolid for Schumann.

Junior Piano. Good tone, rather lacking in imagination; the bass too loud for the melody, which was frequently obscured.

Ensemble. Phrasing good but intonation weak, and time not always certain. The strings must try and improve their intonation. Mention must be made of the good tone of the Oboist, who should become a good player with time and study.

I award the following marks.

St Oswald's	..	..	..	92
St Cuthbert's	..	..	..	77
St Wilfrid's	..	..	..	74
St Aidan's ..	..	..	..	73
St Bede's	..	..	..	70



## THE EXHIBITION

THE Exhibition took place on June 12th, with the following programme of music and speeches :

- 1 PIANO SOLO, Sonata in F major (Op. 10, No. 2) *Beethoven*  
G. S. DOWLING
- 2 LATIN SPEECH From the 'Colloquies' of Erasmus  
Rabanus .. A. M. F. WEBB  
Syrus .. A. E. MOUNSEY
- 3 ENGLISH SPEECH Hosts and Guests .. *Max Beerbohm*  
THE HON. MILES FITZALAN HOWARD
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO, Tarantella—"Un soir à Portici" .. *Papini*  
(Lower School) A. M. MACDONALD
- 5 ENGLISH SPEECH, Julius Cæsar (Act iv, Scene 3) *Shakespeare*  
(Lower School)  
Caius Cassius .. A. M. B. PALAIRET  
Marcus Brutus .. J. G. C. RYAN
- 6 FRENCH SPEECH, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme (Act ii, Sc. 4) *Molière*  
(Lower School)  
Maître de Philosophie .. J. D. HAGREEN  
Monsieur Jourdain .. R. ANNE  
  
GOD SAVE THE KING

THE programme was carried through efficiently and smoothly, which was as it should be ; one would be a little taken aback at that time in the morning to be confronted by genius. We will not attempt therefore to distinguish grades of merit where all were competent and earned their plaudits duly, but will proceed at once to the Head Master's speech, pausing only to deny the statement (in a local paper) that "the distribution of prizes was interspersed by musical items in Latin, English and French."

Father Paul Nevill described the building that was being pushed forward in view of the continuing increase of the School numbers. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the new President of the R.I.B.A., had worked

out a very striking design for a new school-house, incorporating past experience, but with an originality and beauty of its own. He went on to mention some of the successes of the year, such as the scholarship of B. H. Alcazar at St Mary's Hospital, and, among Old Boys, Arthur Quirke's First in the Trinity LL.B in Dublin, D. H. Clarke's scholarship at the Slade School of Art, David Macdonald's election to a Boulter Exhibition at Christ Church, and Lionel Pearson's lectureship in Classics at Dalhousie University. In the matter of games he spoke also of four captaincies at present held by Old Boys—one of Cricket (J. R. Bean at Woolwich), and the others of Rugby, C. J. Flood of Cranwell, Tom Knowles of Birkenhead Park and Charles Macdonald of McGill University, Montreal.

Father Abbot then spoke briefly of the courage and confidence, needed as never before in these troublous times, in world affairs as in our own, and expressed his congratulations on the progress and prospects of the School that the Head Master had been able to reveal. He then announced that at the last moment it had proved possible for the foundation-stone of the new House to be laid that afternoon ; and after luncheon he duly blessed and laid the stone, amid a great concourse of the friends of Ampleforth.

The following was the Prize List :—

### LOWER THIRD.

Latin	.	.	.	M. J. Hodsman
French	.	.	.	J. G. C. Ryan
English	.	.	.	M. J. Hodsman
Mathematics	.	.	.	J. G. K. Dean
History	.	.	.	A. P. P. Meldon
Geography	.	.	.	M. J. Hodsman

### UPPER THIRD.

Latin	.	.	.	F. J. Jefferson
Greek	.	.	.	M. A. Sutton
French	.	.	.	B. B. Howard
English	.	.	.	D. F. Ellison
Geography	.	.	.	R. H. H. Brunner
History	.	.	.	P. S. Gardner
Mathematics	.	.	.	J. O. Leask

## LOWER FOURTH.

Latin	H. R. Finlow
Greek	A. L. Potez
French	H. R. Finlow
English	H. R. Finlow
History	R. Anne
Mathematics	R. P. Townsend
General Science	R. P. Townsend

## UPPER AND MIDDLE FOURTH.

Latin	C. T. Atherton Brown
Greek	H. G. P. Weissenberg
French	J. V. Sippé
Spanish	G. S. P. Rooney
English	C. T. Atherton Brown
History	M. A. Wilberforce, S. P. M. Sutton (equal)
Geography	C. Farrell
Mathematics	G. S. Dowling
Physics	G. S. Dowling
Chemistry	P. G. Holloway

## FIFTH FORM

Latin	J. F. H. Kearney
Greek	F. J. Riddell
French	L. J. J. Walter and P. W. S. Gubbins
Spanish	G. C. Hickie
German	A. E. Apponyi
English	R. S. Richmond
History	F. E. Ritchie
Geography	K. H. R. Leese
Elementary Mathematics	G. P. de Guingand
Additional Mathematics	W. J. de St P. Bunbury
Physics	R. V. Tracy Forster
Chemistry	L. J. J. Walter
General Science	R. E. Riddell

## SIXTH FORM.

Latin	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Greek	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Ancient History	P. Ryan
French	J. R. Binns

Spanish	T. D. Cronin-Coltsman
English	P. Ryan
Modern History	J. R. Binns
Mathematics (Group III)	D. N. Kendall
Mathematics (Group IV)	E. E. Tomkins
Physics	E. E. Tomkins
Chemistry	P. A. Ezechiel
Latin (2nd year)	P. Ryan
Greek (2nd year)	R. S. Pine-Coffin

Religious Knowledge	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
"	Hon. D. St C. Erskine
"	J. P. W. Perceval
"	D. A. S. Bailey
"	M. Ryan
"	G. P. de Guingand
"	N. Barry
"	K. H. R. Leese
"	P. O' Donovan
"	C. O'M. Farrell
"	C. J. Ryan
"	A. L. Potez
"	M. F. V. Cubitt
"	J. G. C. Ryan

*Headmaster's Literary Prize :—**Upper School.*

R. W. Perceval
Hon. H. Fraser
J. I. Kilpatrick

*Lower School.*

H. R. Finlow
J. G. C. Ryan

*Mathematics : (Milburn Prizes) :—*

1st	M. Ryan
2nd	W. J. E. Craigen

*Music :—*

Piano, 1st	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
2nd	H. R. Finlow
'Cello	D. H. G. Sykes
Violin	A. M. Macdonald
Theory (Turner Prize)	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Orchestra (Special Prize)	The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Choir Prize	P. A. O'Donovan

*Art :—*

Class 1 . . .	J. R. Binns
Class 2 . . .	M. M. Carvill
Extra . . .	M. Ryan
Improvement Prize .	W. M. Shakespear

*Chemistry :—*

The Lancaster Chemistry Prize . . .	P. A. Ezechiel
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*Classics :—*

Sixth Form . . .	R. S. Pine-Coffin
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*Army Set :—*

Best work of the year .	H. B. de M. Hunter
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*Quirke Debating Society Prize .*

R. W. Perceval

## THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET

Robert Browning . . . . .	N. A. LOFTUS
Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	B. A. MCIRVINE
Edward Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	J. A. RYAN
George Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	D. H. SYKES
Henry Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	P. C. PURDOM
Septimus Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	W. M. SHAKESPEAR
Octavius Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	A. M. F. WEBB
Arabel Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	P. W. S. GUBBINS
Henrietta Moulton-Barrett . . . . .	G. P. DE GUINGAND
Wilson . . . . .	J. A. PARKER
Bella Hedley . . . . .	HON. D. ST C. ERSKINE
Henry Bevan . . . . .	A. G. WELSTEAD
Doctor Chambers . . . . .	W. M. MURPHY
Doctor Ford-Waterlow . . . . .	N. M. MACKENZIE
Captain W. Surtees Cook . . . . .	E. G. WADDILOVE
Flush . . . . .	NICK OF ST CUTHBERT'S
Act I Porter in a Tankard . . . . .	Act IV Henrietta
Act II Mr Robert Browning . . . . .	Act V Papa
Act III Robert . . . . .	

The music was taken from the Scherzo of the Piano Quintet and the Waltz in A major of Brahms, the Minuet of the Divertimento in D major by Mozart, and the Notturmo from the String Quartet of Borodin.

The play was undoubtedly and by general consent a success this year. We give two accounts of it, the second very kindly contributed by one who knows the part of Elizabeth from within, in the light of London stage experience, and also another view of it, from behind the footlights. For a fourth account which we received, we have no room, except for the first sentence :

"This was a very poor play ; in fact I could not for the life of me make out what it was all about . . ." It was signed FLUSH.

## I.

## THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET

THE opinion in some quarters, when the announcement of this year's play was made, was that Ampleforth had for once overreached itself, and taken on more than it could possibly do.

'Ambitious' and 'enterprising' were the epithets commonly applied to the project.

But once again the critics have been confounded, and it is generally agreed that no previous Ampleforth audience has been privileged to enjoy such sustained acting on the part of the whole cast. It is certainly the most difficult play that the School has as yet undertaken; but the result more than justified the choice. Most of the audience had seen it before, in London or elsewhere, and few were found to make any invidious comparisons.

Good plays, like good wine, need no praise and no advertisement. The dramatist with incomparable skill lays his finger on one of the most crying absurdities of the Victorian Age, namely the heavy father; and the only thing which could have spoiled the enjoyment of any parent must have been the haunting fear that any well-merited rebuke which he might wish to make in the future should be met by an unfortunate reference to Mr Barrett and his methods.

Given such an astonishing level of acting, the critic makes specific mention of quantity rather than quality; or, in other words, can estimate the importance of the parts rather through the eyes of the playwright than through those of the audience.

Elizabeth is the central figure, dominating the stage so long as she occupies it, which means through almost the entire play; since the scene throughout is an invalid's room, which the invalid is able to leave only in the last act.

Anyone who saw McIrvine as Portia last year (or for that matter in his Junior House days) could prophesy that he, at any rate, would disappoint nobody; but the finished acting which he displayed on this occasion must have surprised everybody, and most especially those who had seen the original Elizabeth on the London stage.

It is no easy task to occupy the centre of the stage through nearly the whole of a long and difficult play; and to live the part of a languid invalid, and yet make yourself audible even to those who have to endure those exquisite tortures of the side of the gallery, which even Lea's Torquemada could never have surpassed.

It is enough to say of McIrvine that any critic is bound to get his Personal Pronouns mixed, and cause the proof-reader infinite trouble. On the stage, she (I mean he) not only talks like a woman, but moves like a woman, and is a woman.

To J. A. Ryan, again, as the Victorian father, it is difficult to apply anything but superlatives. It would have been so easy to over-act such a part; but nobody could have made this criticism of him. If this sort of thing comes really naturally to him, parents can have no doubts about the discipline of any House with which he is connected in a monitorial capacity.



ELIZABETH BARRETT AND ROBERT BROWNING

Of the rest, we can only congratulate Erskine on what may perhaps be judged to be the most clever short piece of acting in the whole play; estimate de Guingand's ability by our appreciation of his acting in spite of the disabilities inherent in his aggressively male voice; and express our appreciation of Loftus' interpretation of Robert Browning, which was the more interesting for its differences from the original London model.

Finally, it is sad to think that these words will never be read by that member of the cast who made the greatest hit of the evening.

Nick of St Cuthbert's managed to rehabilitate (and more) a reputation which, we are given to understand, was somewhat tarnished during the Easter holidays; and the statement made that he had not been washed for months was the one unconvincing moment of an evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, even by those in the Gallery.

C.R.H.B.

## II.

### THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET

I AM loth to criticise a play which I enjoyed so much. I don't know what I expected when I arrived at the theatre, but I was amazed and delighted that boys could give such an excellent rendering of a most difficult play.

Elizabeth is a difficult character to handle, but B. A. McIrvine gave a most delicate and sincere performance. In the first scene, when she tries to walk, I noticed with horror a pair of men's patent leather shoes, but the acting was so convincing that in a few moments even they were forgotten.

N. A. Loftus, as her lover Browning, I found a little overpowering, and I longed for him to look at Elizabeth when declaring his love, and not out at the balcony. It gave one the impression of reciting, and not that bubbling flow of thoughts which really inspired Elizabeth.

J. A. Ryan, as the father, gave a most moving performance, and if the scenes between him and his daughter seemed to drag a little, it was because he was frightened that in getting pace into his speeches he would lose the dignity of age.

The brothers of Elizabeth were all well played, particularly A. M. F. Webb, who, if he did forget to stutter in his longer speeches, made up for it by "getting over" the character of a rather lovable young brother.

P. W. S. Gubbins as Arabel gave a quiet but very finished performance, in fact was just Arabel. G. P. de Guingand as Henrietta started off by being too boisterous, a forgivable mistake when a boy has to play a frivolous female. Gradually, though, as the play proceeded, and Henrietta

became more serious, so the acting improved; and the scene 'twixt father and daughter, where she pleads for her lover, was one of the best moments of the play.

J. A. Parker, as Wilson, seemed to have great trouble with his voice, and in trying to pitch it higher sometimes became quite inaudible, which was a pity; otherwise good.

D. St C. Erskine was excellent as Bella Hedley. He seemed to get "into" the part so well, and I'm afraid rather overshadowed the fiancé, played by A. G. Welstead, who nevertheless gave a sound performance.

W. M. Murphy and N. M. Mackenzie did all they could as the two doctors.

I was rather disappointed in E. G. Waddilove as Captain W. Surtees Cook. Somehow he did not seem to live up to the picture Henrietta had conjured in our minds; and where was his beautiful moustache? He would, I am sure, have felt the part more if he could have twirled and twisted it.

Nick was supreme as Flush. He was not only good (in more ways than one) but delighted us all by the way he acknowledged the appreciation of the audience.

High praise must be given the producers, who made a really great success of a very ambitious and arduous production, and I can only thank all concerned for a most enjoyable evening.

STELLA BONHEUR.

### III.

#### BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

IMPRESSIONS of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" have been requested, as received behind the glare of the footlights. First of all it is the duty of those who were in that position to make two apologies. The first of these is for the lack of information in the programme concerning the time supposed to pass between the acts. But as these periods were often alluded to by the characters, a member of the audience could have gathered something, at least, of their length. The second apology is for the hardness of the chairs. This hardness was probably made to seem yet harder, as a member of the audience watched Elizabeth Barrett (with her legs outstretched) upon a comfortable sofa, and then once more shifted a little, in painful efforts for comfort, on his own wooden chair.

It is not easy for a member of the audience to realise the difficulties which had to be overcome by the producers; and no one, we are sure, will restrain himself from expressing his admiration at their successful dealing with their task. Both fully aware of its size, they tackled it; and when at last the night arrived, they were both as aware of the

certainly of success as the audience were of the play's probable breakdown.

The extraordinary skill with which Miss Till undertook the problem of the elaborate dresses of that period surmounted one of the outstanding difficulties which the producers had to face.

Having hastened back from Gilling (where we had recently eaten a large tea), as we entered the Green Room we felt that "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" was beginning in earnest. Soon the pleasantness and unison of the players produced perfect confidence in those who might have had misgivings, or nervousness. Consequently everybody acted up to such an extent that any one of them watching from the "wings" saw the play in a completely different aspect, and found it as entertaining as though it were new to them. Not one of them failed to realise the tenseness of the situation as the curtain rose for the first time; a tenseness prolonging itself throughout the first act. But the audience dispelled any of those fears by their enthusiasm, and though the majority had seen it before, it caused none of their interest to be taken away from our own production at Ampleforth.

As for Flush, Nick afforded as much entertainment to the actors as he did to the audience; but, with one notable exception, no one in the audience made any effort to disturb him when on the stage.

We have already mentioned the fears of the audience: the actors also had their fears, but of a different nature. Would the bust of Chaucer start swaying whenever the door opened? Would Flush find an entry into Ba's room by way of the fireplace, when he should be out for a walk in the park? Would Ba, when trying to catch a glimpse of Robert as he came out into Wimpole Street, clutch at the hyacinths in the window-box outside the glass in her efforts for support? But these fears were not justified. Again the audience gave evidence of its remarkable attention, when it did not hesitate to welcome with much laughter Henrietta's inverted suggestion that "it was more than likely that Papa would refuse to let Bella be her bridesmaid."

But we have given you enough impressions from our side of the footlights; and let us once more thank anyone who suffered in the auditorium that successful night for their enthusiastic appreciation of our efforts.

ELIZABETH AND HENRIETTA.



## SCHOOL CONCERT

- 1 Symphony V (C minor): Allegro con brio .. .. *Beethoven*  
THE ORCHESTRA
- 2 Nocturne in B flat (No. 9) .. .. *Chopin*  
N. BARRY
- 3 The 'Trout' Quintet: Scherzo .. .. *Schubert*  
Violin: A. M. MACDONALD Viola: W. H. CASS  
'Cello: D. H. SYKES Bass: T. P. BAKER  
Piano: G. S. DOWLING
- 4 Madrigal: The Nightingale .. .. *Philips*  
THE CHOIR
- 5 Piano Concerto in A major (K. 488): Allegro .. *Mozart*  
THE ORCHESTRA  
Solo Piano: THE EARL OF OXFORD
- 6 La Follia .. .. *Corelli*  
BRATZA  
At the Piano: D. YOVANOVITCH
- 7 'Acis and Galatea': (a) Chorus, "Wretched Lovers" *Handel*  
(b) Recitative, "I rage, I melt, I burn"  
(c) Air, "O Ruddier than the Cherry"  
Chorus of Nymphs and Shepherds: THE CHOIR  
Polyphemus: DOM STEPHEN, DOM FELIX, DOM OSWALD, J. A. RYAN
- 8 Scherzo in B flat minor .. .. *Chopin*  
D. YOVANOVITCH
- 9 The 'Rosamunde' Overture .. .. *Schubert*  
THE ORCHESTRA  
GOD SAVE THE KING



## IMPRESSIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE

HAVING been asked to write my impressions of the School Concert given at Ampleforth Exhibition on June 11th, I can only plead that I do so in a spirit of admiration of the high standard attained in the musical sphere at Ampleforth, and not in a spirit of carping or even competent criticism. The first item was the

Allegro from Beethoven's 5th Symphony, given by the augmented School Orchestra, with Bratza leading the strings. The tone of the strings was excellent, but I could have wished that such an exacting piece of music should have come later in the programme, where the wood-wind might have shown less anxiety.

The Nocturne in D major of Chopin, played by N. Barry, was striking for its sympathetic touch and unusually advanced interpretation for such a youthful exponent.

The Trout Quintet is a difficult work, and the instruments were not quite together: but A. M. Macdonald plays with great facility, and seems to show remarkable talent.

A lovely madrigal, "The Nightingale," brought out the fine quality of the basses. They somewhat overshadowed the sopranos, who struck me as not being sufficiently numerous to balance the men's voices.

The strings showed their fine full tone in the Allegro of Mozart's Concerto in A major. The piano solo was given by Lord Oxford. It was difficult for anyone to succeed Gover, who on so many previous occasions had delighted the audiences at the Exhibition Concert with his great talent. But Lord Oxford is to be congratulated on having filled his place so ably.

After a short interval those two kind and consummate artistes Bratza and Dushko Yovanovitch gave a series of duets and solos on the violin and piano in answer to the thunderous applause with which they were greeted. Yovanovitch struck me as being one of the most perfect accompanists I have ever heard, and the playing together of the two brothers seemed truly to proceed from one mind.

The Chorus from Handel's Acis and Galatea was very well given by the choir, and was followed by a spirited and jolly rendering of the air "O ruddier than the cherry" by four basses.

The Concert concluded with the Overture from Schubert's Rosamunde, given with vigour and much more confidence by the orchestra as a whole.

And so another of these most enjoyable concerts came to an end, which, if not the best, certainly came up to the high standard of what we have learnt to expect from Ampleforth.

N.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THERE were two final meetings of the Society too late to be included in the last issue. On Sunday, March 26th, Mr Kendall moved that "This House approves of the policy of Herr Hitler for Germany," and on April 2nd that this House is in favour of Prohibition. Both motions produced good debates, the former resulting in a tie, while the latter was lost by a somewhat large majority.

At this last meeting the chairman announced that the Society had unanimously elected Mr R. W. Perceval to the prize presented by Mr Quirke for the best speaker of the year. The Society has had an excellent season, and the committee wish to express their thanks to all who have helped to make the debates a success.

### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

There has been one meeting of the Society this term. We were fortunate in that Mr Gregory Macdonald, who is one of the best-known authorities on Polish politics, consented to come down from London to give the Society a lecture on *Poland To-day*.

As a result members have been placed in the enviable position of being able to read newspaper articles on the Polish Corridor, in particular, and modern Poland, in general, with the critical appreciation enjoyed by "those who know." Our best thanks are due to Mr Macdonald.

### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

Four lectures were delivered to the Club after the Spring number of the JOURNAL had gone to press. Mr Havenith's lecture on March 16th on "Photography" attracted a record audience, and was illustrated with a record number of films and slides. Films lent by Messrs Ensign and Dallmeyer showed the manufacture of cameras and of lenses, and a set of coloured slides was shown to explain the use of filters and the processes of Colour Photography. On March 25th Mr W. M. Murphy gave an excellent account of "The Making of a Newspaper." He spoke from personal knowledge and was able to give members a clear insight into the elaborate organization that makes possible the production of a daily paper. Mr Erskine broke new ground on March 28th by giving a paper on "Tropical Diseases." A film and slides lent by the Ross Institute enabled him to explain the life-cycle of the malaria germ and the control of the disease. A vivid and lurid account of the causes and effects of several

other diseases proved to be of great interest and the lecturer was kept busy during question-time. At the last meeting of the term on April 4th, Mr M. Young gave a demonstration-lecture on "The Carbonization of Coal," which was somewhat spoilt by the repeated choking of the delivery tubes; he was however successful in elucidating the main features of the process.

### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Lent session opened on Sunday, February 12th, with a business meeting followed by a "lottery" debate. P. O'Donovan was elected secretary, a position which he appeared to enjoy enormously, and Donnellon, Blackiston, and Barry were elected to the committee.

The standard of debate this term has been good; the meetings have been lively and entertaining and there has been no lack of speakers. O'Donovan proved an excellent secretary, lively, provocative and very frequently abusive; he was without doubt the most effective speaker in the Society. Vernon and Barry spoke well and frequently, though the latter often marred the effect of his speeches by talking far too long. Young made perhaps the best maiden speech of the session, while Donnellon, Dunman, Dawes, Blackiston and Lillis spoke often and usually to the point.

The following is a list of the subjects of debate with the names of the mover and opposer:—

"This House considers that the policy of Mr de Valera is fatuous" (won) J. D. Donnellon, B. Lillis.

"Women are taking too prominent a part in public life" (won) F. L. Vernon, P. H. Blackiston.

"The policy and ability of Mussolini are over-rated" (lost) P. O'Donovan, N. Barry.

"Holidays are better spent in England than abroad" (lost) R. V. Tracy Forster, B. E. Dawes.

"The O.T.C. serves no useful purposes" (lost) P. O'Donovan, A. H. Vollmar.

"This House approves of Distributism" (won) Dom Sylvester, N. Barry.

"It is the opinion of this House that this Society should cease to exist" (lost) P. M. Young, P. O'Donovan.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in May were : K. A. Bradshaw, A. I. Fletcher, R. O. H. Heape, R. F. M. Wright.

THE Captains of the School were : G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith, J. H. Barry, A. P. Cumming, B. A. McSwiney ; of these the first two were Captains of Games.

THE following played for the First Fifteen : G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith, B. A. McSwiney, J. H. Barry, G. Green, I. B. Hankey, J. M. Gillow, J. M. S. Ciechanowski, J. B. Leeming, S. M. Mansel-Pleydell, H. St J. Weissenberg, D. C. Rippon, J. P. Tudor Owen, C. C. Hare, R. J. L. Gooden-Chisholm, D. J. M. Carvill, M. O. F. Cochrane, J. C. C. Young, P. A. Ruddin, J. F. C. Vidal.

OLD Rugby Colours were G. V. Garbett and E. A. U. Smith.

J. M. Howe's name was omitted from the list of colours awarded last year.

COLOURS were given this term to : J. M. Gillow, G. Green, D. J. M. Carvill, J. B. Leeming, B. A. McSwiney, J. C. C. Young, D. C. Rippon, A. P. Cumming, J. P. Tudor Owen, I. B. Hankey.

THE results of the four matches played during the Easter term were :—

v. Bramcote (away) .. ..	lost 0—17
v. Red House (home) .. ..	won 20—3
v. Bramcote (home) .. ..	lost 3—6
v. Red House (away) .. ..	won 14—0

IN addition to these matches, we played an exciting game against a team from the Junior House.

E. A. U. Smith, by scoring a clever try and by dropping a difficult goal, brought the score to 7 points for us. Both sides played hard, and we had little respect for our elders, and played very creditably. The game was won by the Junior House 9—7.

### SPORTS RESULTS.—DIVISION I.

*Hundred Yards* : 1, G. Green, 12 7-10 sec. ; 2, A. P. Cumming ; 3, E. A. U. Smith.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

205

*220 Yards* : 1, G. Green, 32 2-5 sec. ; 2, F. P. M. Hughes ; 3, A. P. Cumming.

*High Jump* : 1, A. P. Cumming, 3ft. 9½in. ; 2, F. P. M. Hughes ; 3, J. H. Barry.

*Long Jump* : 1, F. P. M. Hughes, 11ft. 8in. ; 2, J. P. Tudor Owen ; 3, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne.

*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : D. C. Rippon, 49yd. ; 2, J. P. Tudor Owen ; 3, F. P. M. Hughes.

### DIVISION II.

*Hundred Yards* : 1, A. L. Cosens, 14 4-5 sec. ; 2, P. S. Reid ; 3, D. M. Gaynor.

*High Jump* : 1, H. E. Howard, 3ft. 3½in. ; 2, A. L. Cosens ; 3, D. M. Gaynor.

*Long Jump* : 1, D. M. Gaynor, 10ft. 6in. ; 2, P. S. Reid ; 3, E. P. S. Mathews.

*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : 1, A. L. Cosens, 52 yd. of. 10in. ; 2, P. H. Barry ; 3, A. T. A. Macdonald.

A. P. Cumming won the Athletic Sports Cup, and F. P. M. Hughes was "runner-up."

OUR traditional outing to Rievaulx, which was postponed from the feast of St Aelred, took place on Tuesday, March 28th, when we visited the White Horse and Byland Abbey.

WE are very grateful to Mrs Spiller and Mrs Burrows for two interesting gifts. Mrs Spiller has presented us with a beautiful della Robbia plaque of the Holy Family, from Florence. It has been decided to place this in the Chapel.

Mrs Burrows has given us a handsome XVIII Century picture of St Antony of Padua.

THIS year saw the first Corpus Christi procession at Gilling since about 1880. The peach terrace, where the altar was erected, afforded a beautiful setting for the ceremonies.

FATHER ABBOT kindly came over to preside at the speeches on the last day of term. The programme was as follows :

PIANO SOLO, In the Mountains .. ..	<i>Barth</i>
A. J. ELLIS	
RECITATION, Tale of a Dog and a Bee ..	
J. M. DAVIDSON	
SONG, The Coasts of High Barbary	
SECOND FORM	
RECITATION, The Enchanted Shirt .. ..	<i>Hay</i>
J. M. GILLOW, O. M. DE LAS CASAS, P. A. J. M. ANDERSON	
PIANO SOLO, Study in B flat .. ..	<i>Cerny</i>
A. J. BLAKE	
RECITATION, Gooseberry Tart .. ..	
FIRST FORM	
SONG, Sir Eglamore .. ..	
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY	
PIANO SOLO, Round the Empire, No. 8 .. ..	<i>Arnold</i>
J. M. S. CIECHANOWSKI	
FRENCH SPEECH, Nonic et Gabic .. ..	
H. ST J. WEISSENBERG, G. V. GARBETT, G. GREEN, C. C. HARE, A. P. CUMMING, J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, J. H. BARRY, R. A. COGHLAN, J. N. GILBEY, E. F. LOVEDAY, J. M. S. CIECHANOWSKI, J. B. LEEMING	
ENGLISH SPEECH, The Yarn of the Nancy Bell	<i>W. S. Gilbert</i>
F. P. M. HUGHES, D. J. HODSMAN, E. A. U. SMITH	
SONG, Now is the Month of Maying .. ..	
SECOND FORM	
GOD SAVE THE KING	

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE congratulate Michael Kelly on his profession as a Friar Minor last Holy Week at Chilford Friary. He is now at Woodford.

WILLIAM LAWSON was married to Miss Joan Stamer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Stamer, of Darlington, at St Augustine's, Darlington, on April 25th. Father Abbot preached, and the Community sent over a small choir to provide the music.

THE engagement is announced of George Chamberlain and Miss Molly Massey, daughter of the late Mr Edward Massey and Mrs Massey, of Grassendale.

IN London two Old Boys have earned our warm congratulations—D. H. Clarke by his election to a scholarship at the Slade School of Art, and P. E. L. Fellowes by his First in the London University B.Sc. (Engineering) Finals, with distinction in the Diploma, and the Chadwick Gold Medal and prize for Municipal Engineering and Hygiene.

CONGRATULATIONS also to F. E. Burge, who took a Second in his Mathematical Schools at Oxford, to E. F. Ryan (a Second in Part I of the Classical Tripos), John Ward (a Second in Part II of the Mechanical Science Tripos), H. A. V. Bulleid (a Third in the same) and P. C. French-Davis (a Third in Part II of the History Tripos).

THE Easter Retreat for Old Boys (the School went home early this year) was given by Father Ronald Knox. Among those present were C. Walker, W. Bradley, O. L. Chamberlain, the Earl of Eldon, J. W. Fox-Taylor, J. Blake, H. Blake, S. Hardwick-Rittner, B. Kevill, J. Kevill, R. G. McArdle, C. Kilroe, F. McDonnell, R. Medicott, J. F. Smith, L. Pollack, E. Birkbeck, C. R. Simpson, C. Robinson, E. Ruddin, R. H. Scrope, E. Lazenby, N. J. Smith, D. Young, G. Young, D. Cassidy, R. H. Lawson, the Hon. Michael Scott, J. C. M. Pike, J. P. Rochford, B. Rochford, H. Carter, V. Gosling, W. Clapham and J. Smart.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH V. THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

A VERY even and interesting game took place at Ampleforth on Tuesday, March 28th. The weather was better than on many of our June days and the ground—in the Ram fields—was hard, but had a good covering of grass. The team played well, the result was always in doubt, and both sides played hard football—spectators could ask for little more.

At the opening of the game much mid-field play took place and the defence of both sides was too sure to allow ground to be gained by orthodox movements. Both sides resorted to touch kicking; although the kicks were lengthy touch was not always found, and interesting duels took place between Lovell and C. Grieve and the Gloucesters' full-back. The one who had the last say gained the ground, but little came of such benefits.

It was from a cross-kick from amongst the forwards that the first score came, for the Gloucesters' left wing followed up well, gathered, and scored an unconverted try in the corner. Ampleforth replied with a try by Kendall. This came after a heel by the forwards from a loose scrum. C. F. Grieve drew his own man and the wing and passed at precisely the right moment to Kendall, who touched down near the posts. C. Grieve's kick went wide and the scores were even. Later the Gloucesters went ahead when their scrum-half was allowed to break away and kick ahead beyond Lovell and the goal-line. The left wing again followed up well and again scored an unconverted try in the corner. The Ampleforth forwards, who were playing well together, then made an excellent rush, and heeled at the correct moment. The ball went along the line and C. Grieve, in trying to draw the wing man, ran towards and very near to the touch line. Kendall came inside him, took a good pass and swerved nicely away from the full-back to score far out. Longinotto's kick went just outside the left post. This made the score 6-all and it remained at this stage until half-time.

The second half was a repetition of the struggle of the first half. It started by kicking and this time Ampleforth through C. F. Grieve gained much ground. The deciding try of the match was a delightful one. From a set scrum on the left Golding passed out to E. Grieve, E. Grieve to Tomkins, Tomkins to C. Grieve, and C. Grieve to Kendall. Kendall rounded his man and passed in to Tomkins; Tomkins passed in again to E. Grieve, who with great dash made for the line and scored. Longinotto's kick again missed the left post by inches.

The forwards played well against a heavy and fast pack. Leach, J. P. Rochford, M. Rochford, and Dobson were always doing good work. Behind the scrum C. F. Grieve was at his best. Every one of his moves seemed to be thought out and he was always in the right place at the critical moment. Golding and Kendall in their respective places were also playing well and doing good work.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three tries (9 points); Gloucestershire Regiment, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* S. J. Lovell; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; L. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James.



## AMPLEFORTH v. LORETTONIANS

LORETTO School broke up before we did and Ian Craig, their Captain, brought his side to Ampleforth. The whole of the side were not able to travel, and they were without their regular full-back and two forwards. As we were without B. E. Feilding and T. F. Roche, and lost D. N. Kendall after a few minutes' play, things worked out about even. What was to us an advantage was the fact that we had been playing Rugger during March, whereas Loretto had been doing Athletics and so had been unable to play.

The match was played on Thursday, April 6th, at Ampleforth and the home side won a fast open game. C. F. Grieve was the dominating personality of the encounter; his elusive running, his perfectly judged kicking and his sure tackling largely determined the result. The Ampleforth three-quarters compensated for a slight individual inferiority by excellent combination and their success was the more remarkable seeing that Kendall left the field with a torn muscle early in the match, and M. Rochford had to desert the pack to deputise on the wing, and an efficient deputy he made. The Loretto three-quarters were often in two minds, and this indecision led to their undoing.

The opening of the game was spectacular, for in the first minute C. F. Grieve rounded off a three-quarter movement with a fine try and followed this up by landing a penalty goal almost immediately. Ampleforth were thus six points to the good after five minutes' play. They continued to press; quick heeling from scrums tight or loose let the backs have plenty of scope. The Lorettonians, however, were settling down and spasmodic raids were made on the Ampleforth line. McNeill broke away, only to lose the ball on the line. Attempts were made to send in Wood and Renwick. At length Renwick scored. The points were deservedly won and lost, for the Ampleforth defence was momentarily lamentable.

Before half-time the Ampleforth forwards rushed the ball up to the visitors' twenty-five, when some good short passing movements occurred. This eventually led to Thornton going over near the flag after a good run for Ampleforth's second try.

The Lorettonians started the second half in great style. Their backs combined more successfully; their forwards fought consistently: the team appeared to be warming up to the assertion of superiority. Wood made a fine run on the left wing and scored near the flag. From this period until the end Ampleforth were again on top: the Lorettonian bolt had been shot. A grim forward battle in midfield prefaced the Ampleforth revival. Subsequently the Lorettonians were penned in their own twenty-five and there was a succession of scrums on the line. The Ampleforth scrum had been the more effective machine throughout and had been heeling with remarkable consistency. The Lorettonian tackling was keen but unavailing, and in the last minute of the match C. F. Grieve made an opening for Tomkins, who went over for an unconverted try.

Final score: Ampleforth, a penalty goal and three tries (12 points); Loretto, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth*: S. J. Lovell; D. N. Kendall, C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), E. E. Tomkins, P. M. Thornton; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; L. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. A. Ryan, M. Y. Dobson, M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, C. P. Neeson.

*Loretto*: H. S. Gillies; T. A. U. Wood, C. C. Law, R. Hope Robertson, W. N. Renwick; L. M. McNeill, J. K. C. Millar; J. A. F. Craig (*Captain*), R. H. Waterhouse, V. J. M. Ross, L. R. N. Mackenzie, A. A. Ogilvie, J. B. Hopkins, J. M. Campbell, C. B. Rowan.



## RUGGER NOTES

DURING the whole season the First XV played 20 matches, of which they won 11 and lost 9, scoring 269 points and having 158 scored against them. The Colts played five matches, of which they won three, drew one and lost one: their points amounted to 105 as against 46.

THE Inter-House Junior Rugby Cup went this year once more to St Cuthbert's.

CONGRATULATIONS to J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, D. N. Kendall, B. E. Feilding, M. E. Golding, M. Y. Dodson, and M. Rochford, who received their First XV Colours in the course of the season.

The last of the Colts' matches was played on March 21st, when a Boys' XV of the Royal Signals was beaten by 33 points (4 goals, 1 dropped goal, 3 tries) to nil.

*Ampleforth*: R. C. Hay; W. J. Craigen, J. T. Price (*Captain*), J. I. Kilpatrick, B. Rooke Ley; G. O. Rosenvings, M. G. Hime; O. B. Rooney, P. H. Blackiston, A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, A. Buxton.

## CRICKET

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

IT was a very unpractised side which went to York for this annual match on May 20th. Our opponents were in much better form. Their good all-round display, coupled with the "greenness" of the School side, brought about their victory.

Bootham batted first and before the Eleven seemed to realise they were playing a match a hundred runs were on the score-board. Waddilove and Baker bowled steadily but they were badly supported in the field. By tea-time the last man was out.

The School batting was poor. While the two Grieves were together there was always a chance of victory. Both fought well to get the better of the steady bowling, but their opponents were too good for them so early in the season.

## BOOTHAM SCHOOL

Allen, c Grieve (C.), b Waddilove	54
Hayland, b Coghlan	.. .. 1
Rowlands, lbw, b Coghlan	.. .. 23
Woodhead, b Baker	.. .. 19
Stephens, b Baker	.. .. 19
Clark, c Cowper, b Baker	.. .. 12
Knight, b Grieve (C.)	.. .. 0
Chipchase, b Waddilove	.. .. 6
Reddihough, not out	.. .. 26
Boyd, c and b Waddilove	.. .. 0
Brayshay, lbw, b Waddilove	.. .. 5
Extras	.. .. 7

Total .. .. 171

## AMPLEFORTH

Grieve (E.), c Rowlands, b Reddi-	.. .. 27
hough	.. .. 1
Cowper, lbw, b Brayshay	.. .. 2
Walter, b Brayshay	.. .. 47
Grieve (C.), c and b Reddihough	.. .. 16
Waddilove, lbw, b Brayshay	.. .. 5
Platt, c and b Reddihough	.. .. 9
Tomkins, b Reddihough	.. .. 1
Munro, b Reddihough	.. .. 11
Neeson, c Woodhead, b Reddihough	.. .. 2
Baker, not out	.. .. 1
Coghlan, run out	.. .. 13
Extras	.. .. 13

Total .. .. 133

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	22	8	45	4	Brayshay	13	5	27	3
Coghlan	23	11	41	2	Boyd	9	0	37	0
Baker	14	3	29	3	Rowlands	1	0	14	0
Grieve (C.)	10	2	38	1	Reddihough	11	1	42	6
Walter	2	0	11	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. THE YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

THE Yorkshire Gentlemen brought a strong side for this two-day match. Play was limited because of rain, and during the two days each side had one innings.

The School batted first. Their form had improved since their defeat at Bootham, and most of them showed ability to make runs. E. Grieve and Cowper put on 40; both were lucky, but the wicket was sodden, some balls jumped up and others slid through quickly. The batsmen had good bowling to cope with and on the whole they did it quite well. With more experience they should develop into an interesting side. Munro put up a stubborn resistance. During the ninety minutes he was batting most of the side joined him, scored quicker than he, but departed.

If being dismissed by a slow 'long hop' is unlucky, then E. Grieve and Waddilove were unlucky, for both were out off balls which had slipped out of the bowlers' hands.

Before the end of the day the Yorkshire Gentlemen had passed our modest total for the loss of Finlow and Elmhirst. Smeeth hit with great power. The fielding was poor, and the bowlers lost their heads. Smeeth, Elmhirst and Delius ought to have been sent back with the score at 20.

The following day, with the help of much sawdust, play was possible after lunch. The Eleven were seen at their best. The fielding was quite good and the bowlers stuck to their job. Coghlan was unlucky, but he bowled too many loose balls to be really effective. Baker and Dalglish (a newcomer) kept a fairly good length. Waddilove bowled very well indeed to everyone and was rewarded by getting Smeeth caught at mid-on. He finished the match with 6 wickets for 66 runs. Soon after 4 o'clock the match was unfortunately stopped by rain.

AMPLEFORTH				YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN			
E. H. Grieve, c Tinn, b J. Elmhirst	26	E. M. Smeeth, c Ogilvie, b Waddilove	109				
J. M. Cowper, b J. Elmhirst	16	G. R. Finlow, c Walter, b Waddilove	5				
C. F. Grieve, c and b Parkinson	6	A. O. Elmhirst, c Grieve (C.), b					
L. J. Walter, c White, b Smeeth	12	Baker	50				
E. G. Waddilove, c and b J. Elmhirst	3	S. S. M. Delius, c Grieve (C.), b					
D. H. Munro, c A. Elmhirst, b Parkinson	18	Waddilove	46				
C. P. Neeson, b Parkinson	16	J. R. Tinn, c Coghlan, b Waddilove	1				
T. P. Baker, c Delius, b Newborn	7	G. R. Newborn, c Walter, b Dalglish	3				
J. I. Ogilvie, lbw, b Parkinson	0	W. T. White, b Waddilove	0				
D. R. Dalglish, st A. Elmhirst, b J. Elmhirst	12	D. B. Parkinson, b Dalglish	5				
H. St J. Coghlan, not out	4	Capt. E. W. Towsey, c Ogilvie, b					
Extras, Byes 7	7	Waddilove	1				
		S. Strachan-Pawle, b Dalglish	4				
		J. Elmhirst, not out	2				
		Extras, Byes 6, L-Byes 1	7				
Total	127	Total	233				

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Parkinson	20	6	40	4	Waddilove	20	3	67	6
Smeeth	11	2	32	1	Coghlan	16	2	68	0
Newborn	12	5	19	1	Dalglish	9.5	3	28	3
J. Elmhirst	19	9	29	4	Baker	13	1	54	1
					Ogilvie	3	0	9	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. EMERITI

ON Saturday, June 3rd, the Emeriti played the first match of their Whitsun tour. Two of their players had to cry off at the last moment and Dom Francis and Dom Paschal filled the gaps. The month of June brought rainless weather and although the wicket was not plumb hard, it was a good deal quicker than anything the Eleven had played on throughout May.

Except for a slow and careful 64 by C. F. Grieve and a praiseworthy 41 by Cowper, the School side failed miserably, and the rest of the side only added 17. The unexpected

pace of the wicket certainly accounted for the downfall of some, but very little excuse can be offered for the three wickets that fell through faulty running.

The Emeriti started badly, losing 1 for 1, 2 for 2, 3 for 15, and 4 for 27; but J. R. Fletcher and Dom Francis added 100 for the fifth wicket and the match was over soon after E. H. Weld joined Dom Francis. The innings of the latter was faultless; his off-drives were perfectly timed and the full-pitches on the leg got all they deserved. Waddilove got less wickets than his bowling deserved and Baker, especially in his first spell, caused the batsmen considerable uneasiness. Apart from two smart catches by E. Grieve the fielding of the Eleven was below standard and in some cases definitely poor.

AMPLEFORTH				EMERITI			
E. H. Grieve, b Weld	8	W. H. Horton, c E. Grieve, b Baker	0				
E. G. Waddilove, b O'Brien	0	R. W. Barton, b Baker	8				
C. F. Grieve, b Weld	64	D. R. Morgan, b Waddilove	0				
L. J. Walter, b Weld	2	H. B. Leeming, c Waddilove, b					
J. M. Cowper, not out	41	Dalglish	12				
C. P. Neeson, c Geldart, b O'Brien	0	J. R. Fletcher, c Grieve (E.), b					
D. H. Munro, run out	3	Baker	58				
T. P. Baker, b Weld	0	Rev N. F. Geldart, not out	50				
H. St J. Coghlan, run out	2	E. H. Weld, not out	22				
D. R. Dalglish, b O'Brien	0	R. R. O'Brien					
S. J. Lovell, run out	2	Rev P. Harrison					
Extras, Wide 1, Byes 3, L-Byes 3,		E. M. Tarlton					
No Ball 1	7	H. Carter					
		Extras, Wide 1, Byes 6, L-Byes 2	9				
Total	129	Total (for 5 wickets)	139				

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Weld	21	7	38	4	Waddilove	16	3	46	1
O'Brien	21	5	52	3	Baker	13	1	44	3
Leeming	6	0	16	0	Coghlan	3	0	13	0
Barton	6	2	8	0	Dalglish	5	1	14	1
Geldart	4	1	8	0	Grieve, C. F.	1	0	13	0

## PAST v. PRESENT

THE Past had a better side than of late years for their annual match with the Present on Exhibition Sunday, June 11th. An hour's play before lunch saw H. Carter and R. W. Barton put on 50 runs in an unbroken partnership. Waddilove bowled some good balls without profit, but the bowlers did not do well. After lunch the School side were quite different and C. F. Grieve found his best bowling form. After Carter had been dismissed by a good catch by Munro only E. H. King showed any real resistance, and he played a delightful innings of 45. Grieve came out with the good average of 6 for 62.

The Past declared after some rain had cut down the time and the School were left well under two hours to get 172. E. H. Grieve and Waddilove gave them a good start and C. F. Grieve kept up the pace of scoring so well that they had scored 100 runs

in the hour. It looked as though the School would make the runs, but Cowper and Walter were slower than their predecessors and only 151 runs were scored. Apart from some rather weak shots on the off and an occasional missing of a loose ball on the leg, Waddilove played a delightful innings of 72. His defence showed improvement and he did some very good driving past mid-off.

The fielding of the Eleven was better but it is not yet as good as that of a School side ought to be.

THE PAST		THE PRESENT	
H. Carter, c Munro, b Waddilove	52	E. H. Grieve, c Barton (H.), b King	31
R. W. Barton, st Lovell, b Grieve (C.)	17	E. G. Waddilove, not out	72
E. H. King, c Waddilove, b Baker	45	C. F. Grieve, c Cardwell, b Ruddin	20
B. R. Bradley, b Grieve (C.)	7	J. M. Cowper, b Barton (R.)	6
C. J. Flood, lbw, b Grieve (C.)	15	L. J. Walter, not out	15
R. R. Rowan, st Lovell, b Grieve (C.)	1	T. F. Roche	
H. C. Barton, st Lovell, b Grieve (C.)	2	D. H. Munro	
J. R. Stanton, c Cowper, b Grieve (C.)	8	J. A. Ryan	} did not bat
C. E. Ruddin, c Roche, b Baker	3	T. P. Baker	
E. Keogh, not out	9	H. St J. Coghlan	
A. Cardwell, not out	9	S. J. Lovell	
Extras, Byes 4	4	Extras, Wide 1, Byes 2, L-Byes 3, No Ball 1	7
Total (for 9 wickets, dec.)	172	Total (for 3 wickets)	151

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	15	1	24	1	Ruddin	9	0	35	1
Coghlan	12	2	23	0	Stanton	11	0	53	0
Baker	14.3	0	48	2	King	6	0	26	1
Ryan	4	0	11	0	Barton (R.)	8	1	21	1
Grieve (C. F.)	13	0	62	6	Carter	4	0	9	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE Eleven won their first match at Carterick. Waddilove and Coghlan opened the bowling. Both were on form, but it fell to Grieve to bring about a collapse. He bowled his leg breaks and the 'googly' with guile so that he got five of the Signals out for 18 runs, eight of which were mis-hit over the 'slips'—a fine effort on such an easy wicket.

The Eleven started badly. Waddilove was bowled by what appeared to be an unplayable fast one, and E. Grieve was given out lbw. The total was 6 runs. C. F. Grieve and Walter made an excellent stand for the third wicket, and before the latter was out the match was won. Walter played a very sound innings—just what was needed when things were going badly.

Roche had a merry knock. The feature of the match was Grieve's hundred. His perfectly timed driving was varied with cuts and hard hits to leg. We have to thank the Mess for their warm hospitality.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
L.-Cpl. Ferrier, b Grieve (C.)	20	E. H. Grieve, lbw, b Power	1
Cpl. Holden, b Waddilove	18	E. G. Waddilove, b Power	0
Cpl. Collins, lbw, b Waddilove	0	C. F. Grieve, not out	101
Sgm. Young, c Grieve (E.), b		L. J. Walter, c Collins, b Young	35
Grieve (C.)	12	J. M. Cowper, c Penney, b Power	5
Cpl. Saunders, c Waddilove, b		T. F. Roche, b Ferrier	36
Grieve (C.)	0	D. Munro, not out	1
Capt. Power, b Waddilove	8	J. A. Ryan	
Sgt. Lockyer, lbw, b Grieve (C.)	0	T. Baker,	} did not bat
Sgt. Curtis, c Munro, b Grieve (C.)	5	H. St J. Coghlan	
Sgm. Stevens, b Coghlan	4	S. J. Lovell	
Cpl. Penney, not out	6	Extras, Byes 16, L-Bye 1	17
Sgm. Ball, run out	0		
Extras, Byes 6	6		
Total	79	Total (for 5 wickets)	196

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	13	2	45	3	Power	14	2	48	3
Coghlan	5	0	10	1	Holden	7	1	51	0
Grieve (C. F.)	9	2	18	5	Young	9	1	22	1
Baker	2	0	0	0	Ball	7	1	23	0
					Collins	9	1	30	0
					Ferrier	5	0	25	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

ST PETER'S won the toss and quite rightly batted first. Towards the end of their innings the wicket became very tricky and after the effect of the rolling between the innings had worn off it was almost unplayable.

The team played well to put out a strong batting side for so small a total. Their success was due in the main to Waddilove's fine effort. He bowled very accurately throughout the innings, pitching only two balls badly, to be both hit to the leg boundary.

Coghlan started off by getting the 'star' batsman, Yardley, caught at the wicket off a ball which altered its flight very late. The bowlers were backed up by good fielding, Coghlan's catch in the outfield was very well judged and C. F. Grieve was as usual brilliant.

The innings started badly; E. Grieve was bowled playing back to a good ball, and after that a fight for runs began. Waddilove played a very useful innings, but the outstanding batsman was C. Grieve, for by this time the wicket was behaving very badly, and real skill was required. He was not out until the side were within a few runs of victory. The remaining batsmen got them and a few more.

## ST PETER'S

N. W. D. Yardley, c Lovell, b Coghlan	o
J. E. Ruddock, b Waddilove	9
S. Dodds, c Coghlan, b Waddilove	3
R. Ogley, c Coghlan, b Grieve (C.)	43
J. W. Stead, c Lovell, b Waddilove	19
R. P. Warin, b Waddilove	o
A. V. Mackintosh, st Lovell, b Grieve (C.)	5
C. H. Perry, c Cowper, b Coghlan	22
F. P. Sedman, c Coghlan, b Waddilove	2
J. W. Garbutt, c Ryan, b Waddilove	o
N. W. Smithson, not out	3

Total .. .. . 106

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	20	7	46	6
Coghlan	7.1	1	14	2
Grieve (C. F.)	12	1	46	2

## AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

THIS match was played at Sedbergh on June 21st and 22nd, and the result was a draw. The wicket was on the slow side but not difficult, and Sedbergh on winning the toss decided to bat. Mitchell-Innes and Reed opened for Sedbergh, but the latter was soon out, bowled by Coghlan. Barnby, a very good bat, was quickly bowled by Waddilove, and so two good wickets were down for 13 runs. After this came a very good stand by Gundill and Mitchell-Innes, which took the score to 125 before the next wicket fell. Mitchell-Innes from the start had been batting confidently and well, and although he had the good fortune to be missed in the thirties, his innings of 161 not out was an exceedingly good one and worthy of great praise. Coghlan bowled very well for his 6 wickets for 74.

A total of 265 was a very formidable one for Ampleforth to have to face, and, going in to bat in the evening, they quickly lost three wickets for 35 runs, and the situation looked very serious indeed for them. Waddilove and C. Grieve however rose to the occasion magnificently, showing courage and determination, and staying together until close of play with the total at 80. If Sedbergh could have broken this partnership overnight, there might have been a different story, but it was not to be. Play being resumed at 10.45 the next morning, and the wicket still good, these two by a very fine exhibition of batting remained together until five minutes past one, when Grieve was out after having made an excellent 102. The partnership had added 188 runs, bringing the total up to 223 for 4. Waddilove's innings of 111 was a very fine effort indeed. He watched the ball carefully and placed it with skill. This was his first century for the School. Coghlan made a bright 20, and Roche and Gillow played nicely. The Sedbergh bowling was always good and steady, and their fielding during their long spell was excellent.

## AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, b Garbutt	..	..	8
E. G. Waddilove, c Sedman, b Yardley	..	..	29
C. F. Grieve, lbw, b Dodds	..	..	49
L. J. Walter, c Sedman, b Yardley	o		
T. F. Roche, lbw, b Garbutt	..	..	4
J. M. Cowper, c Stead, b Dodds	..	..	1
D. Munro, c and b Yardley	..	..	4
J. A. Ryan, c Warin, b Yardley	..	..	1
T. Baker, c Sedman, b Dodds	..	..	4
H. St. J. Coghlan, not out	..	..	8
S. J. Lovell, c Ruddock, b Dodds	o		
Extras, Byes 6, L-Byes 4, No Ball 1	..	..	11

Total .. .. . 119

## SEDBERGH

## 1st Innings

N. S. Mitchell-Innes, not out	..	161
C. M. Reed, b Coghlan	..	o
M. Barnby, b Waddilove	..	4
H. J. Gundill, c Walter, b Ryan	..	49
A. H. Adair, lbw, b Coghlan	..	7
T. F. Dorward, lbw, b Coghlan	..	8
G. K. Nichols, b C. Grieve	..	13
I. D. Learmouth, b Coghlan	..	1
J. Warren, c Munro, b Coghlan	..	18
J. W. Hodges, b Waddilove	..	o
W. A. Turnbull, c Cowper, b Coghlan	..	1
Extras, Byes 6	..	6

Total .. .. . 265

## 2nd Innings

G. M. Reed, b Coghlan	..	..	1
M. Barnby, b Waddilove	..	..	3
T. F. Dorward, b Walter	..	..	9
I. D. Learmouth, c Cowper, b Coghlan	..	..	12
G. K. Nichols, not out	..	..	10
N. S. Mitchell-Innes, not out	..	..	10
Extras, Wide 1, No Ball 1	..	..	2

Total (for 4 wickets) .. .. 47

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	.. 28	8	75	2	Waddilove	.. 11	7	6	1
Coghlan	.. 28	9	74	6	Coghlan	.. 15	7	20	2
C. Grieve	.. 14	o	76	1	Walter	.. 8	2	14	1
J. A. Ryan	.. 6	o	19	1	C. Grieve	.. 4	2	5	o
Walter	.. 6	o	15	o	J. A. Ryan	.. 1	1	o	o

## AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, c Reed, b Learmouth	6
D. Munro, c Mitchell-Innes, b Learmouth	2
C. F. Grieve, st Turnbull, b Dorward	102
L. J. Walter, lbw, b Learmouth	10
E. G. Waddilove, b Hodges	111
T. Roche, c Mitchell-Innes, b Learmouth	15
J. Cowper, c Barnby, b Hodges	11
W. Gillow, lbw, b Mitchell-Innes	11
H. Coghlan, b Reed	20
J. Ryan, not out	7
S. Lovell, c and b Warren	1
Extras, Wides 4, Byes 4, L-Byes 2, No Balls 4	14

Total .. .. . 300

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Hodges ..	20	8	36	
Learmouth	31	8	56	4
Mitchell-Innes	25	5	44	1
Warren ..	14	2	30	1
Reed ..	36	5	75	1
Nichols ..	8	0	32	0
Dorward ..	4	1	7	1

## AMPLEFORTH V. LIVERPOOL

THE Liverpool C.C. started their Northern tour at Ampleforth on Monday, June 26th. Grieve won the toss and elected to bat on a wicket which had a difficult patch at the south end and was on the soft side.

Most of the batsmen found Tyler's bowling too good for them and only C. F. Grieve stayed to make any runs. He made a very confident 67 and was unlucky to send an easy catch to silly mid-on from a ball which "popped" awkwardly. Coghlan stayed with Grieve longer than most of the others, and although some of his shots might be truly termed lucky his 28 runs were much needed.

Liverpool made the runs but lost eight wickets in so doing. I think it is true to say that the School might have won the match or at any rate saved the game if the fielding had been better. The ground fielding especially was of a very low standard. It is to be hoped that this department will improve in the remaining School matches.

Coghlan bowled well when he had the wind behind him and earned his four wickets, and Walter showed improved form with the ball.

AMPLEFORTH			LIVERPOOL		
L. J. Walter, lbw, b Birkett	9		C. E. Thompson, lbw, b Ryan	39	
D. Munro, c Fitzgerald, b Tyler	10		A. Young, b Coghlan	41	
C. F. Grieve, c Morland, b Tyler	67		J. B. Fitzgerald, lbw, b Coghlan	9	
E. G. Waddilove, b Tyler	0		G. W. Paton, c Munro, b Coghlan	24	
E. H. Grieve, c and b Tyler	1		T. H. G. Pattinson, c Waddilove,		
T. F. Roche, b Tyler	0		b Walter	1	
J. M. Cowper, c Fitzgerald, b Birkett	10		L. Wethered, lbw, b Walter	9	
W. Gillow, b Tyler	2		R. Morland, lbw, b Coghlan	20	
H. St J. Coghlan, lbw, b Young	28		Tyler, not out	4	
J. A. Ryan, c and b Tyler	10		E. Cockram, run out	0	
S. J. Lovell, not out	0		J. Birkett, not out	2	
Extras, Wide 1, Byes 11, L-Byes 3,			K. Stoddart did not bat		
No Ball 1	16		Extras, Byes 5	5	
Total	153		Total (for 8 wickets)	154	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Tyler	28.4	6	57	7	Waddilove	11	1	36	0
Morland	4	0	16	0	Coghlan	16	1	56	4
Birkett	21	10	34	1	Ryan	7	2	11	1
Young	10	1	30	1	Grieve (C. F.)	5	0	26	0
					Walter	4.2	0	20	2

## AMPLEFORTH V. DURHAM SCHOOL

DURHAM on July 1st went in first on a good fast wicket, and soon lost two of their men for 17 runs. Thomas, who after lunch played such a fine innings for his side, ought also to have been caught in the slips when he had made four runs. At this time Waddilove at the Gilling end and Coghlan from the School end were bowling at the top of their form. Thomas's innings and the stands he had with Grey and Rhodes resulted in a total which proved too large for the Eleven to reach. They failed by 71 runs.

Lovell at the wicket and Grieve at mid-off were always doing good work, but there were very definite periods when the fielding was bad and when the morale of

the Eleven was low. Bright, but unfortunately short, bursts of bowling and fielding were the only redeeming features of a second-rate performance in the field. True the day was very oppressive, but little excuse can be offered for bad ground-fielding.

The batting too seemed to lack determination. Grieve played as well as he always does when the side is not doing well, but his innings and the efforts of Cowper and Ryan were the only resistance offered to the steady attack.

Durham are to be congratulated on their victory. They found the Eleven on an "off" day, but their success was also due to their good all-round display and especially to Oliver, who was allowed to bowl 30 overs for 40 runs.

DURHAM SCHOOL			AMPLEFORTH		
C. W. S. Thomas, c Walter, b			E. G. Waddilove, b Oliver	5	
Coghlan	65		L. J. Walter, c Pitt, b Oliver	2	
J. A. Brett, c Walter, b Coghlan	3		C. F. Grieve, c Dixon, b Brett	59	
A. J. Bailey, st Lovell, b Waddilove	0		E. H. Grieve, b Dixon	4	
J. E. I. Grey, b Ryan	31		T. F. Roche, b Lishman	9	
L. H. Rhodes, b Walter	41		W. P. Gillow, c Willis, b Lishman	1	
W. W. Aytton, c Waddilove, b Coghlan	3		J. M. Cowper, lbw, b Brett	20	
S. H. Lishman, c Lovell, b Walter	24		H. St J. Coghlan, b Brett	0	
W. T. Oliver, run out	0		D. Munro, b Oliver	4	
W. H. Willis, not out	9		J. A. Ryan, not out	12	
R. I. Pitt, b Coghlan	15		S. J. Lovell, b Grey	4	
K. Dixon, b Waddilove	0		Extras, Wide 1, Byes 4, L-Bye 1	6	
Extras, Byes 6	6				
Total	197		Total	126	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	17	3	53	2	Dixon	12	4	25	1
Coghlan	22	1	59	4	Oliver	30	13	49	3
Walter	6	0	23	2	Grey	7.3	0	21	1
Grieve (C.)	6	0	23	0	Lishman	5	0	16	2
Ryan	9	0	27	1	Brett	5	2	9	3
Gillow	3	0	6	0	Aytton	1	1	0	0

## AMPLEFORTH V. M.C.C.

THE M.C.C. brought a very strong side to Ampleforth on July 5th. It included seven first-class bats, who were backed up by two good professional bowlers and W. A. Beadmoore. The M.C.C. won the toss and decided to bat on a hard wicket. Again the School bowlers started well, and after ten overs the two first batsmen were back in the Pavilion with the total at 17. After this W. H. R. Alderson, the Durham County bat, and Covill started a partnership which added 214 runs. Their batting was very enjoyable to watch, for they hit the ball very hard and their strokes were well made. With the new ball Coghlan had a very good spell and ended up the day by taking 6 wickets for 93. It must be added of all the bowlers however that they stuck to their work during this hitting partnership under a very hot sun. We were surprised that Grieve did not give Walter more bowling than three overs before lunch.

The M.C.C. left the School two-and-a-half hours to bat. Except for Walter, who played a very attractive innings, the early batsmen failed and only Cowper and Ryan saved the situation by adding 54 runs for the sixth wicket.

M.C.C.				AMPLEFORTH			
F. D. Beattie, c Lovell, b Coghlan	9	L. Walter, c Barber, b Wignall	28				
C. E. Anson, lbw, b Coghlan	3	N. Fairhurst, lbw, b Covill	2				
W. H. R. Alderson, c and b Coghlan	114	C. F. Grieve, c Barber, b Covill	8				
Covill, b Coghlan	118	E. H. Grieve, b Beadsmoore	3				
Lt.-Col. W. D. Barber, b Coghlan	3	E. G. Waddilove, c Airey, b Beadsmoore	9				
E. R. Sheepshanks, b Coghlan	23	J. M. Cowper, b Covill	28				
Wignall, c Gillow, b Waddilove	3	J. A. Ryan, c Beattie, b Sheepshanks	4				
Lt.-Col. R. M. Airey, not out	15	W. Gillow, b Beadsmoore	4				
S. S. Pawle, not out	11	H. St J. Coghlan, lbw, b Beadsmoore	2				
W. A. Beadsmoore } did not bat		T. Baker, not out	10				
H. D. Swan		S. Lovell, not out	0				
Extras, Byes 3, L-Byes 2, Wide 1	6	Extras, Byes 12, No Ball 1	13				
Total (for 7 wickets, dec.)	305	Total (for 9 wickets)	133				

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	15	3	61	1	Covill	14	2	46	3
Coghlan	21	2	93	6	Beadsmoore	20	7	35	4
Ryan	5	0	38	0	Wignall	12	3	19	1
Walter	3	0	17	0	Sheepshanks	5	0	20	1
Baker	6	0	47	0					
Grieve (C.)	3	0	31	0					
Gillow	3	0	12	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AMPLEFORTH won the toss on July 8th and went in first on an easy-paced wicket. de Bertodano and Mooney opened the attack for Stonyhurst. The former gave his side a good start by bowling Waddilove with only one run scored. There followed a good stand between Grieve and Walter, which produced 72 runs at a good rate of scoring. Walter left at 73, having scored 23 valuable runs. The promise of a substantial score was not fulfilled. Grieve, who was batting with perfect confidence, could find no one to stay long with him, and when he himself was out to a brilliant catch by Mooney at point the end soon came. 149 all out was a very moderate total against bowling which except for Weidner, who made the most of his opportunities, looked to be no more than steady, backed though it was by consistently good, and at times brilliant, fielding.

Stonyhurst began confidently, scoring faster than had Ampleforth. At 20 Walter came on for Coghlan, who went to the other end. Walter soon found a length and had Moran lbw, and should have had Horton stumped not many runs later. The score continued to rise steadily, and Ampleforth did well to get two more wickets before stumps were drawn with the score at 90 for four wickets.

Rain fell over-night, but not enough to delay the start of play. The bowlers however did not take full advantage of the wicket, and after lunch a long and important partnership between Kelly and Weidner was allowed to mature. Both batted well and scored quickly, adding 82. The innings was declared closed with the score at 235

for 9—a lead of 86 runs which Stonyhurst ought not to have been allowed to get, and which in the event proved decisive. Coghlan bowled consistently well.

The Ampleforth batting order was changed for the second innings and C. Grieve took in Cowper with him. 20 runs came at a moderate pace against very steady bowling and keen fielding; but the wicket was easy and the batsmen were not finding much difficulty. Then quite suddenly the whole aspect of the game was altered. Horton made a double bowling change. Weidner bowled Cowper, and Kelly, after a loose over, found his length and had Grieve stumped when he looked set for another big score. Stonyhurst now had a grip on the game, and Kelly spinning the ball a lot from leg continued to get wickets at such regular intervals that it looked as though Stonyhurst would win in an innings. Waddilove however, after an uncertain start, played an extremely good aggressive innings; but he could find no one to stay with him, and the innings closed for 114, leaving Stonyhurst 29 to get to win, and plenty of time to spare. They lost three wickets—all bowled by Coghlan—in the attempt.

Stonyhurst clearly showed themselves the stronger side, their batting being sound all through and their fielding especially excellent. Kelly and Weidner bowled very well, though it looked as though most of the batsmen contributed to their downfall too often by the weakness of their defensive strokes and their fear of getting their legs in front.

For Ampleforth Grieve played what must be one of his best innings—masterly in its restraint and judgment. Waddilove was courageous. Coghlan bowled excellently, but both he and the other bowlers suffered from poor work in the field.

## AMPLEFORTH

1st Innings				2nd Innings			
C. F. Grieve, c Mooney, b de Bertodano	92	st Costigen, b Kelly	48				
E. G. Waddilove, b de Bertodano	0	lbw, b Kelly	8				
L. J. Walter, lbw, b Weidner	23	b Kelly	9				
E. E. Tomkins, c Costigen, b Weidner	2	b Weidner	2				
J. M. Cowper, lbw, b Weidner	1	b Kelly	7				
E. H. Grieve, b Mooney	11	b Weidner	2				
J. A. Ryan, c Kelly, b Mooney	2	b Mooney	10				
W. P. Gillow, b O'Brien	3	b Kelly	0				
H. St J. Coghlan, not out	9	b Weidner	1				
S. J. Lovell, c Mooney, b Weidner	1	c Zulver, b Kelly	1				
O. B. Rooney, b Weidner	0	Extras, Byes 4, No Balls 2	6				
Extras, Byes 1, L-Byes 3, No Ball 1	5						
Total	149	Total	114				

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
de Bertodano	19	4	51	2	de Bertodano	6	1	12	0
Mooney	14	2	29	2	Mooney	8	2	16	1
Zulver	3	0	15	0	Horton	1	1	0	0
Horton	4	2	7	0	Weidner	11	1	44	2
Weidner	10	3	20	5	Kelly	14	1	36	6
Kelly	3	0	8	0					
O'Brien	3	0	14	1					



## STONYHURST

1st Innings				2nd Innings			
P. Moran, lbw, b Walter	..	..	19	not out	..	..	10
H. Green, c Coghlan, b Ryan	..	..	18	not out	..	..	1
A. Horton, b Coghlan	..	..	27	b Coghlan	..	..	0
M. de Bertodano, lbw, b Coghlan	..	..	9	b Coghlan	..	..	13
B. O'Brien, lbw, b Coghlan	..	..	7	b Coghlan	..	..	0
C. Zulver, c Cowper, b Coghlan	..	..	26	Extras, Byes 4, No Balls 2	..	..	6
D. Kelly, c Cowper, b Waddilove	..	..	80				
T. Mooney, c Lovell, b Walter	..	..	1				
E. Weidner, c Cowper, b Coghlan	..	..	35				
J. St Lawrence, not out	..	..	3				
J. Costigen did not bat							
Extras, Byes 8, L-Bye 1, No Ball 1	..	..	10				
Total (for 9 wickets, dec.)	..	..	235	Total (for 3 wickets)	..	..	30

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	23	9	46	1	Waddilove	..	4	0	10
Coghlan	..	35.5	12	81	5	Coghlan	..	5	1
Walter	..	15	4	48	2	Walter	..	2	1
Rooney	..	2	0	7	0				
Grieve (C.)	..	7	0	23	0				
Ryan	..	6	1	10	1				
Gillow	..	1	0	10	0				

## REVIEW

The Eleven still have two matches to play, and so a full retrospect with the averages is not yet possible; but all the School matches have been played, and as it is in these that we expect to find the Eleven at its best we may perhaps be allowed some notes of criticism in these pages.

In a good game at York we were victorious over St Peter's; we won the first innings of a drawn game with Sedbergh; we lost to Bootham, Durham, and Stonyhurst. This cannot be called a good record, but it rather represents the standard of this season's Eleven—in other words the Eleven cannot be called a good one.

C. F. Grieve is the only bat who has fulfilled expectations. He has treated us to a succession of brilliant innings which have been as profitable as they were beautiful to watch. Let figures tell their own tale. His innings from the beginning of the season have been: 47, 6, 64, 20, 101 not out, 49, 102, 67, 59, 8, 92, 20, which totals 635 at an average of 57.7 per innings. Incidentally this total is already higher for a season than that of any one of his predecessors at Ampleforth. He has also had

some success at bowling—his best efforts producing 6 for 62 against the Past and 5 for 18 against the Royal Corps of Signals. His fielding has always been of the highest order and in this respect very few of the Eleven have followed his example. Many may criticise his captaincy of the Eleven on the field, but in this department he has shown an improvement on last season. Throughout the season he has been the mainstay of the team and there is no doubt that it will be impossible to fill his place adequately for many years to come.

H. St J. Coghlan, the Vice-Captain, has been very prominent with the ball. As last year, he did not find his true form until the middle of June. In the first five matches he took only 3 wickets but since then and to the time of going to press he has brought his total of wickets to 35 at a cost of 16.05 runs apiece. He is a model of keenness and determination.

E. G. Waddilove has been a spasmodic bat. He made an excellent century against Sedbergh, 72 not out against the Past, and was again unbeaten with 48 runs in the second innings of the Stonyhurst match. He has made nearly 300 runs in all and once he has settled down he is an attractive bat to watch. He has bowled with energy throughout the season, but at his best in the early part. He has taken 28 wickets at a cost of 23.5 runs each.

The chief bowlers have been Coghlan, Waddilove, Grieve, Walter and Baker, a left hander, who unfortunately is handicapped physically and had to give way to a more agile fielder. Although he had bowled well on occasions, his strength merely as a bowler was not sufficient to keep him in the side.

Waddilove hit his form early on and has bowled consistently well. During the latter matches wickets have not fallen to him, but he is always valuable in the attack, as he bowls a medium ball with "nip" off the pitch, comes in a bit from leg and has a good idea of length. His action, different from that of last season, appears still not to be his own. It is interesting to note that during his good spells of bowling his body action has been easy. This seems to be the only factor which decides his form, for he has plenty of courage and is "bowling" the whole time.

When Waddilove was on form, Coghlan could not find a length, attempted to bowl faster, and lost his normal guile. At the time of writing he is in great form and bowls the "in-swing" well. He has great stamina and on his day, that is when he bowls medium slow with a good length, he is likely to run through the best of sides.

Walter has been disappointing in matches. He is judged a "class" bowler but unfortunately he has not the confidence in himself which others have in his ability. It is hoped he will get over this failing, as he is a good bowler! Grieve bowled his leg-breaks with varying success; he has not got great control over the ball, but has been invaluable to the side.

The attack lacked a really fast bowler, with a good action and plenty of "devil." Ryan filled the place, and has tried hard to do it well. On more than one occasion he had broken up a tiresome partnership and with the season's experience ought to improve a great deal. Gillow, who came into the side for the Sedbergh match, has not bowled very much. It is likely that with more determination he may be very useful in next year's attack. He bowls "off-spinners" and can flight the ball quite well.

Grieve has given the side a great example in the field. The spirit in which he plays the game, his fielding and energy have been admirable. He is not a great tactician, but what he lacks in this department has been made up for by personal effort.

The tragedy of the season has been the batting of L. J. Walter. One could not wish to see a better bat in action, and yet he never seemed able to make many runs. He made 35 not out against the Royal Corps of Signal and shared the honour of being top scorer against the M.C.C. with a delightful 28, but more than this he has been unable to do. On occasions he has bowled well and if he got rid of some bad lapses of mood in the field he would be an excellent cover-point.

It is with regret that one must record that the fielding of the Eleven has never reached a high standard. Most of the players have seemed too "slow off the mark" to do well, and the sense of anticipation seems to be lacking in most of them.

Mention must be made of the wicket-keeping of S. J. Lovell. Although new to the job he has performed his task with courage and a certain amount of success. He ought to be good next year.

## SECOND ELEVEN MATCHES

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI V. BOOTHAM SCHOOL 2ND XI

Bootham won by one wicket.

Ampleforth, 1st innings: 37. 2nd innings: 68 (Roche 22 not out, Lovell 18).

Bootham, 1st innings: 70 (Shakespeare 4 for 13, Dalglish 3 for 16). 2nd innings: 39 for 9 wickets (Shakespeare 4 for 18, Dalglish 3 for 6).

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI V. COATHAM SCHOOL 1ST XI

Match drawn.

Coatham School 134 (Dalglish 6 for 23, Hunter 3 for 21).

Ampleforth 88 for 6 wickets (Platt 24, Roche 20).

### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI V. POCKLINGTON 'A'

Ampleforth won by 104 runs.

Ampleforth 175 (Neeson 54, Tomkins 40, Considine 32).

Pocklington 71 (Considine 3 for 9, Dalglish 2 for 15).

## THE COLTS

### RESULTS

May 25	R. Corps of Signals, Boys	49	Ampleforth	78	Won
" 27	Ashville College 2nd XI	98	Ampleforth	71 (6 w.)	Drawn
June 15	R. Corps of Signals, Boys	59	Ampleforth	121	Won
" 21	St Peter's, York	94 (9 w.)	Ampleforth	114	Drawn
" 29	Sedbergh	127	Ampleforth	65	Lost

The batting of the Colts has been painstaking but rather slow. No big scores have been made, but all have shown ability to make runs correctly, and I venture to prophesy that with a little more experience and confidence the present Colts will give a very good account of themselves in the next season or two. The bowling has been distinctly good. Dalglish and Wells are in a class by themselves, but they have been ably supported by Roseninge, the Colts' Captain, Kilpatrick, Plunkett, Donnellon and Bunbury. Fairhurst has kept wicket extremely well at times and the fielding, apart from occasional lapses earlier on in the season, has improved a lot.

## HOUSE MATCH

### ST AIDAN'S V. ST BEDE'S

ST AIDAN'S won the Cricket Cup last year and they started favourites this year. St Wilfrid's gave them a fright when they got 203 runs in reply to St Aidan's 215; but this, although praiseworthy on St Wilfrid's part, was unexpected and considered typical House-match form.

St Bede's just managed to get through the first round against St Oswald's, but more easily overcame St Cuthbert's. The final was played on Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th June. It rained on the Saturday morning, but stopped at noon and play was possible on the top-field at 2.30. The wicket was dead and gave the bowlers no assistance except by cutting-up rather easily. Tomkins and Hunter put on 53 runs for the first wicket. Grieve came in and throughout seemed not a little troubled by the cut-up state of the wicket. He happened to leave one hole unpatted well outside the off stump and after he had scored 24 runs Shakespeare bowled a ball into it. Grieve duly covered up with his pads, but the ball avoided them and hit his wicket. Hunter completed his 50 and the rest of the side added 43 runs, making a total of 156.

This did not seem a big total for St Aidan's to beat with all Sunday afternoon in which to do it. But the sun came out on Sunday morning and the wind blew, and by 2.30 the wicket was like a glue-pot. The St Bede's side contained only two of the School Eleven—Grieve the spin-bowler and Lovell the wicket-keeper. Between them they accounted for four wickets, and Grieve got three others without Lovell's assistance. Hunter got two wickets, Nicoll fielded well to run Munro out and by 3.20 the St Aidan's side were all out for a total of 33. So the St Aidan's innings did not cause the excitement that was anticipated; it caused blank astonishment.

## ST BEDE'S

E. E. Tomkins, c Coghlan, b Dalglish	26
H. B. Hunter, c O'Connor, b Coghlan	50
C. F. Grieve, b Shakespear	24
J. E. Nicoll, b Coghlan	22
S. J. Lovell, b Wells	0
M. Rochford, b Wells	10
M. G. Hime, b Wells	2
H. N. Garbett, c and b Coghlan	9
Michael Fitzalan Howard, lbw, b Wells	0
B. Rochford, b Wells	0
J. E. Lynch, not out	0
Extras, Wides 2, Byes 10, No	
Balls 2	14

Total .. .. 156

## ST AIDAN'S

D. H. Munro, run out	1
J. S. Platt, c Rochford (M.), b Hunter	4
J. M. Cowper, st Lovell, b Grieve	1
W. M. Shakespear, c Lovell, b Hunter	6
H. St J. Coghlan, b Grieve	0
D. R. Dalglish, st Lovell, b Grieve	0
G. J. McCann, st Lovell, b Grieve	0
F. M. Critchley, c Rochford (B.), b Grieve	9
D. K. Wells, c Garbett, b Grieve	2
J. P. Ryan, not out	5
A. O'Connor, c Hunter, b Grieve	0
Extras, Byes 4	4

Total .. .. 33

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Wells ..	15	1	42	5	Hunter ..	8	2	15	2
Coghlan ..	21	2	52	3	Grieve ..	7.4	2	14	7
Dalglish ..	18	5	28	1					
Shakespear ..	8	0	20	1					

The Junior Cricket Cup was won by St Wilfrid's.

## THE BEAGLES

THE last account did not quite extend to the close of the hunting season, and, though almost on the eve of our next opening meet, we must record here that 1932—3 ended with some first-class days in March. The result of the season, in brief summary, was that in 46 days (and five early mornings) hounds killed 171 brace of hares. This was only half a brace short of our record, so that we may say that the last season was quite exceptionally good.

The Point-to-Point was run on Sunday, March 26th, and the Trophy went to the field-master, J. A. Ryan. It was fitting that one of the officials should finish first again, but our sympathies go out to A. M. F. Webb, a serious rival, who injured himself and was unable to complete the course. Instead of the traditional course from Yearsley, a circular course was chosen, the points being the Beacon, Bolton Bank, the Plank Bridge, Black Plantation and so home to the cricket field. The Junior House ran the same course as before, and the winner of the Cup was A. G. F. Green. In the senior race R. E. Riddell was second, and in the other E. P. McCarthy.

The Puppy Show was held on May 13th. The entry included 1½ couple of dogs, and 4½ couple of bitches. The prize for the best dog, and that for the best hound walked by a member, were won by H. J. Gillow, with Gulliver; the prize for the best bitch went to Dairymaid, walked by Mr Warriner of Saltersgate. The judges were Mr H. B. Beard and Mr C. L. Butcher, to whom we are very grateful for their kindness. Dairymaid, the prize winner in the bitch class, was entered for the Peterborough Show on June 29th, but unfortunately failed to gain a prize.

The Annual Cricket Match against Mr P. J. Lambert's XI was played on June 14th. and resulted in a draw. The visitors made 134, while the Hunt made 117 for 8. With the huntsman not out, and the Secretary still to bat, we feel that this may be accounted a draw in our favour. But there was undoubtedly some fine cricket on the other side.

The pack moved into new quarters at Gilling Castle at the opening of the Summer term, and the work done for the improvement of the kennels by the firm of L. T. Oldfield of Malton has proved very satisfactory. We have five separate lodges, feeding house, kitchen, and a small double kennel in the grass yard. Thus hounds, sick and well, will be better provided for than hitherto. The surroundings are ideal and our hope is that the occupants of the Castle will never have any cause to regret the presence of the pack. We are sorry to hear that since the departure from our own hill-side, the ground has been more overrun by the rats than it used to be. Free from fear, they can now be seen roaming at large over the grass. They used, at least, to carry on their work underground when the beagles were there to keep them in order.

With great regret we shall bid farewell to J. P. Ryan, who as whipper-in and Master of Hounds has more than maintained the standard which we now expect in our officials. He will be followed by D. A. Stirling as Master, a name familiar in Ampleforth hunting. J. A. Ryan continues as Field-Master, and M. C. Bodley will be the new whipper-in. Harry Vines, late kennelman with Lord Tredegar's Hounds, has taken the place of Tom Bell, and will whip-in next season.

We would like to thank especially the relatives of those members who have taken charge of the puppies at walk. At the same time we venture to hope that they will, where possible, do it again. There are at present five litters in kennels, a total of 12½ couple, all of which we hope to put out at walk by the end of August.

## BOXING

THE Inter-House Boxing Competition semi-finals were held on March 23rd and 24th, and the finals on March 31st. The Boxing Cup was won by St Bede's House. They owed their victory very largely to the personal efforts of their Captain, Hunter, who fought his way through a weight to meet the holder, Lovell, who is also in St Bede's, in the final, and to a fight which took place long before the semi-finals, in the welter weight, when Tomkins beat E. Grieve—an excellent example of team work. St Oswald's were a close second.

Of those who reached the later rounds and are not yet members of the School boxing team, but lost pluckily to more experienced opponents, we might select Keogh, Sirwell and Tweedie. Also Cochrane is to be congratulated on the amount of punishment he took from Leach before he was knocked out.

The following won their weights:—J. A. Ryan, L. Leach, J. Gilbey, S. Lovell, A. Gregory, G. Rosenvinge, A. Vollmar, B. Rochford; and the following were the runners-up:—A. Welstead, P. Cochrane, P. Thornton, H. Hunter, E. Keogh, C. Ryan, P. Sitwell, M. Bodley.

Leach has been an excellent and most energetic Captain and is to be congratulated on a good boxing season, apart from his individual triumphs in the ring. Our thanks are also due to Sergeant-Major Kelly for his training and coaching.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following passed the examination for Certificate A held on March 7th:—H. St. J. Coghlan, T. D. Cronin-Coltsman, E. G. R. Downey, F. N. Fairhurst, F. J. Havenith, T. J. F. Hookham, L. R. H. Leach, A. E. Mounsey, N. F. Murphy, J. E. Nicoll, J. P. Perceval, J. S. Platt, P. C. Purdom, R. E. Riddell, M. Rochford, E. E. Tomkins.

The following promotions were made with effect from 10-4-33:—

To be Under-Officers:—C.-S.-M. Kendall, Sergeants J. P. Ryan and Grieve, Corporal Dobson.

To be Company Sergeant-Major:—Sergeant Cowper.

With effect from 6-5-33:—

To be Drum-Major:—Corporal Leach.

To be Sergeants:—Corporals McCann, Deasy, Gilbey.

To be Corporals:—Lance-Corporals Riddell, Mackenzie, Jefferson, Welstead, Young, Lynch, the Earl of Oxford, Galloway, Gillow, Cadets H. Coghlan, Platt and Perceval.

To be Lance-Corporals:—Cadets Tomkins, Nicoll, Coltsman, Havenith, F. Fairhurst, M. Rochford, Purdom, R. E. Riddell.

And with effect from 21-6-33:—

Cadet Apponyi to be Acting-Lance-Corporal.

The cadre N.C.O.'s of the Depot, West Yorkshire Regiment, under Lieut. F. W. Butterworth, gave a valuable demonstration of the platoon in attack on May 19th.

On Monday, June 19th, Captain Towsey examined the candidates for the "Nulli Secundus" Cup, which was won by Drum-Major Leach. Under-Officer Kendall and Sergeant McCann tied for second place.

The Contingent mounted the usual Guard of Honour over the Blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi under the command of Under-Officer J. P. Ryan.

The Annual Inspection this year was carried out by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command. The Contingent mounted a Guard of Honour of two officers and forty-eight other ranks, with the band, under the command of Lieutenant R. P. H. Utley, to receive the Commander-in-Chief. The Inspection parade took place in the afternoon, the temperature being eighty-five degrees in the shade at the time. Though the official report has not yet been received, it may be said that the Commander-in-Chief was pleased with all that he saw and had a special good word to say for the ceremonial drill and the band.

We have to thank Mr Justice Leach and his son, Drum-Major Leach, for the gift of two excellent leopard skins for drum aprons for the Tenor Drummers. Unfortunately these were not ready in time for the Inspection, but we hope to have them for Camp.

The thanks of the Contingent are due to Sergeant-Major Eason, Sergeant-Major Kelly and Sergeant Huggan for their excellent and untiring work during the year.

The work of training an Eight to shoot at Bisley has been very much helped by the building of a thirty yards range in the valley, and by the kindness of the Garrison Adjutant at Srensall (Captain Innes, West Yorkshire Regiment) and the four

units who have been firing their annual courses at Strensall this year, in giving us the use of ranges and matches. All the matches so far have been lost by very narrow margins except one, and the Eight have learned a good deal from them. As they are on the eve of departure for Bisley, it will be best to leave over the review of the shooting season till next time. The winners of the cups on the miniature range this year were:—

Anderson Cup:—Under-Officer J. P. Ryan.

Headmaster's Cup:—Cadet Vollmar.

Officers' Cup:—Cadet Sutton.

In the "Country Life" Class A Cup Competition we were placed twelfth, which is higher than we have been for many years and an improvement of thirty places on last year. We hope to achieve an even greater improvement in the Ashburton.

The Inter-House Competition at the end of the Easter term stood as follows:—  
St Oswald's, 419; St Aidan's, 417; St Wilfrid's, 395; St Bede's, 387; St Cuthbert's, 324.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE Rugger season opened with a match against Bramcote at Scarborough. We do not send a full side against them, but try to match their age and size. We were well beaten, and Fr Francis, who was with the team, considered us outpointed in every department of the game. A start of this sort has its useful side, and it certainly spurred us on to greater effort and helped the keenness of the practice games.

The Coatham Colts are an older side than ourselves and we met them next. We were again beaten, but our form was very much better and in the second half of the game our defence was not penetrated. Finally we played New College, Harrogate—a new fixture, taking the place of the match with Richmond School, which had fallen through. They turned out a side that was too old and strong for us and won by 32 points to nothing.

When our return games with these three sides came to be played we were a very different side. Our forwards were quicker and much better in the line-out, and were able to give and take hard busting in the loose. The backs were distinctly good for their size, Bohan at scrum-half being particularly good at times. We beat Bramcote with the same team that lost away, and astonished their masters by our improved form. We beat a more even side from New College after a very good game, and just lost to Coatham, who were considerably taller and heavier than ourselves. The tackling in this game deserves high praise. Campbell made several very fine tackles to save tries on the left wing.

Mention should be made of the matches we played against the set in the Upper School that Br Paschal has charge of. In three games neither side was able to get the better of the other. They were all drawn games, and the third became so vigorous and hearty that we decided to leave things in this inconclusive state. Indeed it seemed necessary to do so if we were to be able to field a complete side in matches against other schools.

By the end of the season the team was fairly good and well balanced. The back division, though small, was fast and active, and sometimes managed to combine well. Bohan should make a good scrum-half. He knows that his first job is to find his stand-off, but too often picks the ball up, to attempt other things. He kicks well, if somewhat indiscriminately. However with all his faults he is a good rugger player and will probably play for the School in a few years' time.

Gardner and Reynolds played well together and were equally good at fly-half or centre; they should both do well later on. Vidal played at seven-eighths and though slow was a very sound tackle, and most useful against the larger sides we played. Campbell on the wing was thrusting and a good tackler, but rather too slow to make a useful School wing three-quarter.

The forwards after starting very much at sea became quite satisfactory towards the end of the season. At the line-out they were always rather weak. Perhaps Stapleton, Keogh and McCarthy were the best of a poor lot. They were never quite at home in the set scrums but in the loose they became distinctly good, and thoroughly enjoyed their games as all proper forwards should.

Colours were given to Lambert, Ellison, Stapleton, Keogh, Reynolds, Gardner, Macdonald, Birtwistle, Cain, Campbell, Vidal, Kevill, and McCarthy.

The Athletic Sports took place at the beginning of this term. The practice—I dare hardly call the casual work we do “training”—was rather marred by the indifferent weather May seems to take a delight in showering on our valley.

I have known May, the fickle jade, for over twenty years now in these regions, and I find it difficult to decide whether it is preferable to play cricket in sweater and overcoat and the pavilion or to run about with frozen limbs “practising” sports. I think perhaps “sports” gets the choice. I defy any cricketer to make 1000 runs in our valley in May!

[Our contributor is perhaps unduly pessimistic. He speaks indeed from a full heart, but a heart, it may be, swelling to take the place of a then recently dispossessed appendix.—ED. A.J.]

The results were:—

SENIOR DIVISION.		MIDDLE DIVISION. (12½—13½)		JUNIOR DIVISION.	
Event.	Winner.		Winner.		Winner.
100 Yards	11 3-5 Keogh	11½	Green	12 1-5	Hornycold-Strickland
220 "	30½ Keogh	32 3-10	Green	33 2-5	Hornycold-Strickland
440 "	73 7-10 M. Carvill	73 2-5	Green	78 9-10	Dowling
880 "	2-46½ McCarthy	2-45 3-10	Green		
High Jump	4-4½ Stapleton	4-2½	Reynolds	3-11	Sutton
Long Jump	15-5 Keogh	13-10	Potez	12-11	Sutton

In September last a Scout Troop was started in the Junior House with twelve boys, and it now numbers thirty-two. Mr F. F. Corballis, who is on the Headquarters Staff of the Boy Scouts, inspired and encouraged us, and paid us a visit which we shall long remember. Father Prior surrendered to our tender mercies the old and ramshackle “Molecatcher’s Cottage” in the valley, and we have been actively repairing it—white-washing, distempering, window-making, cementing, and generally preparing it to be our Head Quarters.

During the Summer term we have had two week-end camps in the valley, in preparation for the Troop Camp in Anglesey at the beginning of August.

Dom David is the Scoutmaster, assisted by Mr P. E. Nash and Mr A. B. Nash. The Patrol Leaders are M. A. A. Birtwistle, A. G. Green, E. J. P. McCarthy, and P. A. F. Vidal.