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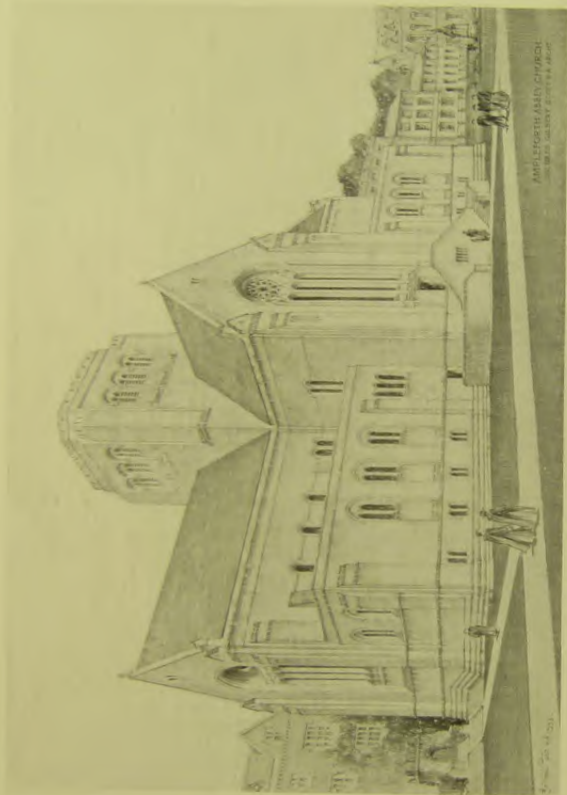
VOLUME XXXIX PART I



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SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT'S NEW DESIGN

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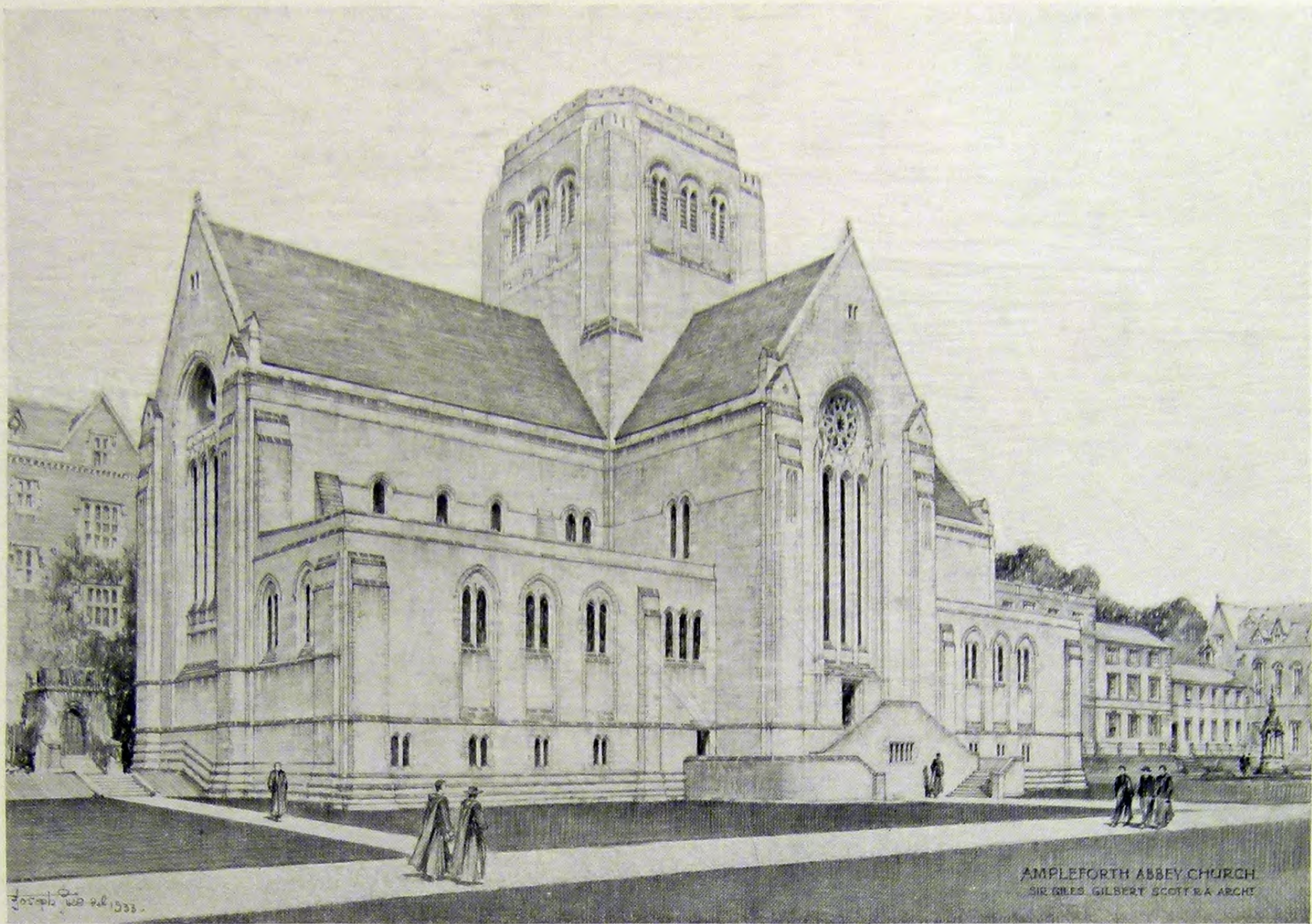
Part I

### SPAIN AT THE CROSSROADS

THERE can be few countries about which so many contradictory things are said as about the Spain of to-day. Some of our prophets would cheerfully have her already in a state of chaos, from which apparently she is only to be rescued by the ruthless despotism of a Communist State, the setting-up of a great Western cell of Soviet automatism in this confine of Europe. Others tell you that nothing is really the matter at all except that Spain is at last coming into her own, after centuries of monarchical tyranny and priestly craft. These prophesies the advent of a new Spain, albeit yet possessed of "bourgeois" characteristics (more suited presumably to their own requirements) but, nevertheless, steadfast in the rejection of all that has moulded her civilization. Yet others would say that the revolution is entirely due to the forces of evil, and that the old Spain before 1931 was little short of an earthly Paradise in which it were blasphemy to suggest amelioration.

Here are the facts, roughly. Before 1923 the Government of the country was, and had been for years, in a rotten condition. Cabinet succeeded cabinet at intervals of six months or less, and the strings were pulled in the salons of aristocratic Madrid. Everybody complained of the futility of the Governments, though to give these their due they were never allowed to accomplish anything. Politics were a game, and a personal game, and the decent politicians (of whom there were not a few) never got so much as a chance to work out a policy. Consequently the country was materially and intellectually in a sluggish state; everybody agreed that this was a pity, but the national weakness expressed in the famous phrase 'Mañana' always had the last say. Thus things dragged on, and nobody was more sincerely annoyed than the King and the minority





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of really big men in the political arena. Then came the attempt of Primo de Rivera to free the nation from such a condition. Whether the King was privy to this or not is uncertain; in any case he accepted it.

When after three months he was officially reminded by the Speakers of the two Houses of his duty to summon another Parliament, he refused. Hence the constitutional case against King Alfonso personally. His action in maintaining the dictatorship was unconstitutional, and by it in the end he fell. But it would be a mistake to judge him too summarily for this; there can be no doubt that he acted in good faith, if mistakenly, in placing himself above the Constitution, not from motives of personal ambition begotten of Bourbon inability to learn, but out of a sincere desire to do his best for Spain. In all estimates of Alfonso XIII it must be borne in mind that he was a patriot; that he was animated by a passionate love of Spain, that, in a word, it could almost be said of him what a certain poet did say—"Vos sois España, Señor!" You, Sir, *are* Spain! At any rate, Don Alfonso gloried in nothing so much as in this idea of impersonating and incarnating in himself the living symbol of 'la patria.' Nothing annoyed him so much as to find anywhere dislike of Spain, criticism of things Spanish; nothing pleased him more than to detect admiration for Spain outside Spain. Such is the man who has been caricatured as a foreign tyrant, a self-seeker, an enemy of Spain. But to return to the experiment of Primo de Rivera. The General was a straightforward soldier, blunt, genial, easy-going and disinterested. He agreed entirely with the Sovereign in his passionate desire to save and to reform the political administration of Spain.

I have purposely referred so far always to the political reform of the country, for it was primarily this that needed renewal; public spirit was a dead letter in so individualistic a country. But the soul of the land was sane, and the mistake of the revolutionaries has been to attempt to alter that. Education stood in great need of betterment, and I am referring precisely to State education, for that, be it noted, provided by the religious orders was of a much higher order and was only hampered by

the absurd system of memory enforced by the State. The old traditions of Spain's intellectual life had been broken by the Napoleonic invasion and had never been resumed: indeed, they had begun to decay ever since the French influence began with the advent of the Bourbons in 1700. It is to this decay of the national spirit that the Traditionalist party rightly ascribes the subsequent trouble in Spain. The Catholic unity was broken, note, not in 1931 but early in the nineteenth century, when liberal doctrines began to reach the Peninsula. It was then that the Church was first despoiled of her considerable wealth, notably in 1835, and again in 1868, since when it is nothing less than ludicrous to talk of the "vast wealth" of the Spanish Church, or of the 'Spanish Theocracy.' Formerly the Church did mould and govern the Spanish policy, and unbelievers must face frankly the coincidence of intellectual and religious greatness in seventeenth century Spain.

And in fact they do, in Spain at this moment, admit, on a purely natural basis, that the Catholic religion is inextricably interwoven with Spain's destiny and genius, though many of them would interpret this in a modernist sense, as if there were no supernatural explanation to correspond with the facts. However, it would be idle to pretend that no reform was needed in the Church, particularly in the field of religious zeal and consequent instructions.

In a Catholic country where the State is no longer a whole-hearted aid to religion, it is not easy for the latter to thrive, for on the one hand it is hampered by the apathy and liberal concessions of the Government, whilst on the other it is shackled by its official connexion therewith. Separation of Church and State can never be the ideal for a Catholic, but, when the State is no longer a genuinely Catholic one, it may become a necessity. The present independent position of the Spanish Church, persecuted as she is, justifies this statement. The appointment of Bishops and other dignitaries was naturally not unconnected with party politics, and it is generally admitted now that the Church, who should have been helped by the State in the discharge of her functions, was too often hampered in

the pursuit of her Divine mission. Still, of late this state of affairs has improved and the quality of the Spanish hierarchy is such as to justify the greatest satisfaction on this point.

Education was excellently carried on by the religious orders, but the elementary State schools had little enough instruction in solid Catholicism, and, particularly in the centre and south of Spain, more knowledge of Christian Doctrine was a crying need. It would be exaggerated to imagine that the Church was in a shocking and scandalous condition, even in those parts: but there was much inertia and ignorance amongst the people in many parts, from which the parishes are only now awakening under pressure of the Revolution. Primo de Rivera left this state of things largely untouched, though he did much for the material prosperity of Spain, and would probably have improved things generally if his rule could have lasted. But it could not, for it was unconstitutional, and moreover was not based on a strong popular movement like the Italian Dictatorship. Spain is a country singularly unsuited to Fascist experiments: it was precisely the lack of public spirit which had caused such misgovernment, and the efforts of one public-spirited man could not change her.

For a Spaniard the first interests in life are always the individual and the family, and behind it all there is perhaps a certain fundamental Catholic sense of the relative unimportance of this life which has always been the puzzle and despair of those born of the will of the flesh. . . . Though Spaniards have a strong practical strain, perhaps just *because* they have it, it will never be easy to make them primarily interested in the things of this world, except in so far as they can be seen to have some bearing on those of the next. This is a paradox of Catholicism. The matter-of-factness which rather shocks the romantic Northerner in Spain, is a direct result of belief in the after life; the main business is to provide for to-day and the evil thereof, not to build material Empires or even to govern one's own country properly! It is, in exaggeration, the spirit of St Teresa and St John of the Cross. Consequently, Primo de Rivera could not continue to govern a nation which was merely passive.

He had to leave power, and with him the old régime which he had tried to save was condemned, too.

In Madrid there had been, all these years, an angry little group of self-styled 'intellectuals,' men superficially cultured, quick to criticise the obvious faults of Church and State, theorists unable to put anything constructive in the place of that which it was their dream to destroy, as has been abundantly proved by two years' nightmare misgovernment. But these men had what the rest of the great country had not, energy and a feverish desire for the 'progress' of this world. 'Fili huius saeculi prudentiores sunt.' They had been working for their opportunity for half a century, poisoning youth in the great secular Universities which had once been the glories of Spain, and whence the splendid traditions of Catholic Theology and Christian culture had been swept by Napoleon. They knew that they were dealing with a country where the intellectual inheritance of the Faith had been largely undermined and stained. What easier, then, than to impose their false and cheap learning on gullible and excitable youths, more interested, to tell the truth, in a pretext for a rag 'agin the Government' than in the subtle speculations, or rather the disjointed ravings which were dealt out to them by these pedants?

For the rule of Spain these two years, as has been well remarked by Lord Howard of Penrith, has been the rule of the pedants. James I of England would have longed to see their day and would have rejoiced exceedingly. It is a lesser degree in the manner of the archpedants of Moscow, a nightmare of secular fanaticism. So, when the Monarchy fell over its well-meant mistake in supporting the Dictator's experiment—owing to the lack of alertness among its supporters at the polls—a wild avalanche was let loose on the dignified stream of Spanish life and tradition; a hotchpotch of every modern idea and overstatement, best illustrated by the familiar scene with which Noel Coward precludes the close of "Cavalcade." With all the rapidity of a film, one mad reform succeeds another, pushed through the grotesque Parliament, jostling and falling over one another with the litheness of acrobats. This comic aspect,



however, cannot blind Catholics to the extreme gravity of the interlude. As a Spanish priest bitterly remarked to me with all the deep religious feeling of old Spain, "That Cortes has been a new Pretorium, in which the Lord has been mocked and spat upon by a rabble, in the person of His Church." Indeed, his sentiments were those of Dante's magnificent protest, "nel Suo Vicaro Cristo esser catto"—nor was there wanting the expected designation of "il nuovo Pilato" in the person of a most prominent and obvious light of the Spanish Republic, who has allowed himself, under a mask of Catholicity, to be the tool for these men's schemes. Indeed, when Spaniards allowed the Republicans to take over the government, little did they reckon what the consequences would be. It is true that they might have known, from the experiences of a former Republic in '68, but few living could remember that, and children seldom believe the wisdom of their elders! The experiment had to be tried again, it seems, and tried it has been!

The King's conduct, as is well known in England, was above praise. His one thought was how to help Spain to achieve herself, her true self, and, if he had failed, he preferred to retire for the time—not to abdicate, notice—without bloodshed. This sort of behaviour the rabble who took his place were incapable of comprehending. However, we shall leave the unpleasant scenes of those days, and let the chief actors settle down heavily to their portfolios.

As *The Times* admits, it has now (in 1933) been found that the new Cortes do not represent the nation. Nor did they, we add, in 1931, but the nation was then still too much asleep. Since then they have served the excellent purpose of waking it up, not to their own unbalanced idea of "reform" but to an overdue sense of danger: danger to order, to property, to religion. That Spaniards do value these things has at last been shown, late, but, we hope, not too late. The Catholic reaction, indeed, was not long in showing its self.

With the Monarchy there were swept away, undoubtedly, many things which needed judicious and conservative reform. The social question, for instance, was an outstanding one; the

aristocracy, on the whole, were absentee landlords, and had been inclined to neglect the obligations attaching to their privilege and incomes. Possibly an indefinite continuance of the old régime would never have bettered matters. The King had often urged reform, the facilitation of small ownership, or at least a more intelligent understanding of the claims of justice amongst persons who were often profuse in charity far from their own estates in the artificial life of Madrid. It was left for the new Catholic party to urge these reforms seriously, as the golden mean between such neglect on the one hand and the Socialistic chimeras of the Republican Government on the other. Indeed, this Catholic Party is perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole revolution. It has emerged, providentially, under the auspices of Rome and of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr Tedeschini, whose continued presence in Spain amidst such surroundings has been a marvel of intrepidity and skilful devotedness. But the moving spirit of the Party is a layman, Don Angel Herrera, a man of great intelligence and sanctity, who has devoted his life to Catholic Action, and is now its President. He began, as editor of the great clerical daily, *El Debate*, to revive the Catholic Press along the most modern lines, always informed by the most genuine and venerable Spanish traditions. It is this combination of tradition and progress which distinguishes 'Accion Popular,' the democratic party of the Catholic reaction, from all other sectors of the Spanish 'Right.' There are amongst these, of course, the Monarchists, whose chief aim is the restoration of the throne, and the Traditionalists who would go further and restore the Absolute Monarchy of pre-liberal Spain. Though the latter have, perhaps, preserved the Spanish tradition in all its integrity and beauty, yet theirs is but a dream, and cannot be seriously entertained, in the opinion of the present writer, within the realm of practical politics.

It is here that 'Accion Popular' seems to me to be so vastly superior to every other form of politics. It takes Spain as she is now, not as she was, centuries ago, nor indeed as the Welsh Utopians would make her, unanchored from tradition—but on

the contrary, rooted in the past, with her eyes set on the future. The *Debate* has often had to note the dangerous tendency of the Republic to belittle genuine patriotism, the Socialist exaggeration of internationalism at the expense of legitimate patriotism. Indeed, recently, it has been tempted even to take a leaf out of Hitler's book and urge a growth of Spanish racial consciousness, so strongly has the tide set the other way.

With a party like *Acción Popular* to lead, there need not be much fear of the extremes of the Nazis or of the *Action Française*. The very quintessence of the party is 'sentire cum Ecclesia.' But it cannot be gainsaid that if any nation has a right to be proud of its racial characteristics and of its history that nation is Spain, and it is equally true that few countries have suffered more from foreign interference and consequent "inferiority complex"! What the *Debate* would see revived is the old Spanish spirit, which had departed from Spain almost as much as that of ancient Greece from the modern Hellenes—with the difference that in Spain it is still the blood of the Conquistadors which throbs, if a trifle tardily, in Spanish veins...

Further, such a revival would stay the progress of the disruptive, centrifugal tendency which, under the form of Regionalism, is playing such havoc with Spanish unity. Moderate Nationalism combined with Christian principles in international relations—this is the only sane programme and the only sure hope for averting war and maintaining the tranquillity of order amongst nations. But patriotism there must be, and surely we may consider that it is through the disposition of Providence and with the entire approval of the Catholic Church that men are governed and distributed throughout separate nationalities. Spain, for me, has suffered too much from the international forces of Encyclopædism, Freemasonry and Judaism to be able to afford further toying with these ideas. She has a tradition to defend, and that tradition will be lost for ever if she does not fall back on the consciousness of herself, of her history and of her mission.

These words are written after the Constituent Cortes which caused all the mischief have been dissolved, and when there

appears at last a gleam of light on the horizon for the persecuted Church of Spain. In November the elections will decide whether the Catholic reaction has triumphed, though I think we may say without temerity that, unless the elections are prevented or interrupted by force, the result will be favourable. Spain has had her Republican Government and has seen its fruits. Probably such an experiment could not have been avoided after the false remedy of the Dictatorship. A shake-up was needed for the whole social fabric and the upper classes, though not of the revolutionary nature which has been essayed.

Often it takes extremism to awaken society to the need for wise reform. So it was at the Reformation, so it is in the social world now. We deplore the excesses of revolution, but we are at last awakened in a double reaction against them and against the abuses which gave them rise. In Spain, the Monarchy should never have gone; Spain will probably never thrive save as a monarchy. But reform had been delayed, and so, one day, the wheat was uprooted with the tares. Now a splendid opportunity is offered for a fresh start. It is not likely that the Monarchy will return for some time yet. That is immaterial. What is needed, what is desired by the Catholic Party is a régime—no matter which—free alike from the abuses of a but nominal Catholic Society and State, and from the bitterness and madness of an atheistic revolution regardless of the rights of property and order and family. 'Acción Popular' is vigorous in its campaign throughout Spain—its members, old and young, are giving to the country a spectacle for angels and men, a genuine revival of apostolic zeal countless of cost and insult. It is a campaign of work, of propaganda, above all of prayer. The harm worked by the Revolution at first sight seems immense. Divine Providence, however, in Whom Spain has always trusted, has known how to bring good out of evil—'attingens a fine usque ad finem, fortiter suaviterque disponens omnia.' We cannot do better than join with our brethren of Spain in *prayer*—for that after all is incomparably the greatest remedy of all—that He may visit His own once more this Christmas, 'ad docendum viam prudentiæ.'

ALFONSO DE ZULUETA.



## NEWMAN AND THE PARTY OF 1833

THIS little essay is not meant for the connoisseur of Newman. He will learn nothing. The author does not even profess to have read all the works of that great man; he happens to have enjoyed much the reading of a certain book which has a topical interest—*Difficulties of Anglicans*. Why then has he dared to write this? Solely because he has enjoyed a good thing and naturally wishes to share it with others who have not had that chance, just as a man will broadcast a good joke. Besides, Newman's literary mourning has already gone on too long.

The great difficulty of 'born' Catholics is to understand the mentality of the Anglo-Catholic (indeed it would seem from some of the remarks one sees in the Catholic press that even convert Catholics find it hard to recapture their pre-Catholic outlook). At first sight, are not these people little more than liturgical pickpockets, ecclesiastical bootleggers? High up above the dust raised by this year's rather pathetic jubilation was the face of Newman, understanding, patient, with a perception so delicate that every fancy of the mind in suspense would be registered by it, noted and written down, for us who are less sensitive to these things, to ponder over and use. Newman was given to us, the succeeding generations of English Catholics, to use and not for the ornamental purposes of library or study.

We have heard much these months of the Movement of 1833; one of Newman's books is addressed to the "Anglican Party of 1833." There is a certain thrill in opening this book, as it must inevitably be a revelation of Newman's later mind, Newman talking to his old friends, Newman trying to do the very thing we all strive so ineffectually to achieve—the conversion of the Anglo-Catholic. It was Newman's hope when writing this book, or rather when delivering the lectures which he later incorporated into a book, to lay down the principles

upon which any future rapprochement should be essayed. He says (p. 399):

"I will only hope that, though I may have done you no good, yet my attempt may be blessed in some other way; that I may have thrown light on the general subject which I have discussed, have contributed to map out the field of thought on which I have been engaged, and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics, and have furnished materials for what, in time, may be the science and received principles of the whole controversy. . . ."

On the other hand Newman does not confine himself to general principles; the reverse is true. He says elsewhere that he "feels it a better deed to write for the present moment than for posterity" (p. vi). His concern is with his friends who for some hidden reason have not followed his example.

The preface is a step forward in the march of Catholic Apologetic, or more truly a reversion to the type of Tertullian's Apology. It had become customary to attack with justifiable anger the heresiarch who had strayed from truth. Bossuet seems to have been one of the first to realise that though this method might be justifiable it need not necessarily be useful. His controversies with the heretics of his day are the model of patience and understanding. However even this method, by the time of Newman, was outworn. Few nowadays become Lutherans or Calvinists or Anglicans on reason. One is an Anglican to-day because one's father was one before. Hence Newman's first principle: "In the first place (the author) really does not think that there is any call just now for an Apology on behalf of the Divine origin of the Catholic Church. She bears her unearthly character on her brow" (p. vii). We have to thank Newman for preparing the way for such masterpieces of persuasion as Karl Adam's *The Spirit of Catholicism*.

Undoubtedly the most interesting portion of the book is the preface, for here we get behind the work and discover the method, the motives, the objects that inspired it. In it Newman makes a statement which challenges comment.

"At present the thinking portion of society is either very near the Catholic Church, or very far from her." (That is even truer now than it was when Newman wrote it; but note what follows.) "The first duty of Catholics is to house those in, who are near their doors; it will be time afterwards, when this has been done, to ascertain how things lie on the extended field of philosophy and religion, and into what new position the controversy has fallen: as yet the old arguments suffice" (p. ix). On the whole it seems to the present writer that to-day Catholic apologists are more concerned with the unbeliever than with the Anglo-Catholic. Is it not a pity? Perhaps the reason is that humanly speaking we are irritated by the manners of these our separated brethren; or perhaps it is because we find it so hard to believe that such persons can be sincere. Whatever be the reason for our giving up the attempt at conversion, evidently it comes from the devil. They are so near and yet they seem so far. Newman with bracing optimism says: "Those surely who are advancing towards the Church, would not have advanced so far as they have, had they not had sufficient arguments to bring them still further" (p. ix). How he clung to the belief that they were sincere! "Others have scoffed at you, but I never: others may have made light of your principles, of your sincerity, but never I; others may have predicted evil of you, I have only felt vexed at the prediction" (p. 398-9). Well he knew that the road would be a long one. "It is no work of a day to convince the intellect of an Englishman that Catholicism is true" (p. 399).

This is the key to the position. Pascal spoke of two types of *esprit*, "l'esprit de géométrie et l'esprit de finesse." The Englishman does not as a rule possess the former; indeed he has a dark suspicion that it is of the devil, or at least only fit for foreigners; the other, "l'esprit de finesse," is his peculiar possession. But it took a Frenchman with his analytical mind to describe it for us. Pascal's prose, like the finest poetry, is untranslatable.

"Mais dans l'esprit de finesse, les principes sont dans l'usage commun et devant les yeux de tout le monde. On n'a que faire de tourner la tête, ni de se faire violence; il n'est question

que d'avoir bonne vue, mais il faut l'avoir bonne; car les principes sont si déliés et en si grand nombre, qu'il est presque impossible qu'il n'en échappe. Or, l'omission d'un principe mène à l'erreur; ainsi il faut avoir la vue bien nette pour voir tous les principes, et ensuite l'esprit juste pour ne pas raisonner faussement sur des principes connus." These *principes* . . . . "On les voit à peine, on les sent plutôt qu'on ne les voit; on a des peines infinies à les faire sentir à ceux qui ne les sentent pas d'eux-mêmes: ce sont choses tellement délicates et si nombreuses qu'il faut un sens bien délicat et bien net pour les sentir."

The religious problems that face each man are among the most complex there are; l'esprit de finesse is needed here if anywhere. Pure logic is not enough. "It is no work of a day to convince the intellect of an Englishman that Catholicism is true; and even when the intellect is convinced" (l'esprit de géométrie) "a thousand subtle influences interpose in arrest of what should follow, carrying, as it were, an appeal into a higher court, and claiming to have the matter settled before some tribunal more sacred, and by pleadings more recondite, than the operations and the decision of the reason." Such the great difficulties encountered in dealing with this matter. Newman states the difficulties, not to despair over them, but in order to find out how to surmount them. The Anglo-Catholics know all the arguments in favour of the Church. They do not enter the Church. Why? Because the arguments are unconvincing? No, but because the proofs are complex, and any little thing may upset the balance.

Our business, then, is not with the main line of the Catholic argument but with those innumerable side-issues that retard the will from acting. Newman is on this point as on others the disciple of Pascal. This point Pascal states thus: "Je ne parle pas des fous, je parle des plus sages; et c'est parmi eux que l'imagination a le grand don de persuader les hommes. La raison a beau crier, elle ne peut mettre le prix aux choses." And, further on, "La justice et la vérité sont deux pointes si subtiles, que nos instruments sont trop mousses pour y toucher exactement. S'il y arrivent, ils en écachent la pointe, et appuient



tout autour, plus sur le faux que sur le vrai." Or again: "Il y a une différence universelle et essentielle entre les actions de la volonté et toutes les autres. La volonté est un des principaux organes de la créance; non qu'elle forme la créance, mais parce que les choses sont vraies ou fausses, selon la face par où on les regarde. La volonté qui se plaît à l'une plus qu'à l'autre, détourne l'esprit de considérer les qualités de celles qu'elle n'aime pas à voir; et ainsi l'esprit, marchant d'une pièce avec la volonté, s'arrête à regarder la face qu'elle aime: et ainsi il en juge par ce qu'il y voit."

Who more gifted to appreciate the subtleties of the will's action on the intellect than a Newman? He saw that here was the stumbling-block to progress on the way to Rome. But he saw further; the desires of a man prevent him following his reason, and this in the unexpected way of giving such force to insignificant points as to make them appear cogent reasons for remaining static. These things have become commonplaces nowadays, but a commonplace is a truth that everyone takes for granted. A truth is only worth having if it is to be a motive for action, whether a mental activity or otherwise. This truth of the interaction of the desires and the intellect is brilliantly brought to bear on the subject of conversion, and applies as much to-day as it did eighty years ago. There is a page on this point that could give birth to many books and surely should always be kept in mind by those who have to deal with the conversion of souls—especially of Anglo-Catholics.

"What retards their progress is not any weakness in those arguments (*i.e.*, in favour of the Church), but the force of opposite considerations, speculative or practical, which are urged, sometimes against the Church, sometimes against their own submitting to her authority. They would have no doubt about their duty, but for the charges brought against her, or the remonstrances addressed to themselves; charges and remonstrances which, whatever their logical cogency, are abundantly sufficient for their purpose, in a case where there are so many inducements, whether from wrong feeling, or infirmity, or even error of conscience, to listen to them. Such

persons, then, have a claim on us to be fortified in their right perceptions and their good resolutions, against the calumnies, prejudices, mistakes, and ignorance of their friends and of the world, against the undue influence exerted on their minds by the real difficulties which unavoidably surround a religion so deep and manifold in philosophy, and occupying so vast a place in the history of nations." (Before proceeding, notice that Newman says such persons have a *right*, and therefore we have a corresponding *obligation*.) "It would be wonderful, indeed, if a teaching which embraces all spiritual and moral truth, from the highest to the least important, should present no mysteries or apparent inconsistencies; wonderful if, in the lapse of eighteen hundred years, and in the range of three-fourths of the globe, and in the profession of thousands of millions of souls, it had not afforded innumerable points of plausible attack; wonderful if it could assail the pride and sensuality which are common to our whole race, without rousing the hatred, malice, jealousy, and obstinate opposition of the natural man; wonderful if it could be the object of the jealous and unwearied scrutiny of ten thousand adversaries, of the coalition of wit and wisdom, of minds acute, far-seeing, comprehensive, original, and possessed of the deepest and the most varied knowledge, yet without some sort of case being made out against it; and wonderful, moreover, if the vast multitude of objections, great and small, resulting from its exposure to circumstances such as these, acting on the timidity, scrupulousness, inexperience, intellectual fastidiousness, love of the world, or self-dependence of individuals, had not been sufficient to keep many a one from the Church, who had in spite of them good and satisfactory reasons for joining her communion. Here is the plain reason why so many are brought near to the Church, and then go back, or are so slow in submitting to her" (p. ix).

What a delicate analysis is contained in that list of subjective difficulties! 'Timidity'—for some people a conversion would be a revolution. 'Scrupulousness'—for others it might seem like desertion, when in reality it would be the humble sub-

mission to true authority. 'Inexperience'—how many are turned away by a bitter saying of an embittered man who perhaps has refused to face his own conscience! 'Intellectual fastidiousness'—of him who delights in thoughts but not in truth—a perversion of the use of the mind. And so on to the end of the list.

Newman's first two lectures are concerned with the allegiance Anglo-Catholics feel for the National Church. He attempts to show that the principles of the Movement of 1833 are incompatible with those of the National Church. As things have turned out it would, at first sight, seem that Newman was mistaken; the vast majority of Anglo-Catholics have remained, their numbers are increasing. But the Church of England is based on private judgment; the more Modernism takes hold of Low Church and High Church alike, the more imperative it will become for those who really hold to Catholic dogma to find some authority. The Church of England by its very constitution refuses itself this office.

There is another point brought out in the second lecture, one of fact rather than theory, yet nevertheless just as much a fact to-day as in Newman's time. Whereas the Protestant tradition goes on unmolested within the Church of England, which fact shows that it is part and parcel of the Church of England tradition, the Anglo-Catholics have never ceased to be the object of violent opposition. We have only to change a name here and there in the following passage to see that what was true in Newman's time is substantially true to-day.

"There are mobs in the street, houses are threatened, life is in danger, because only a gleam of Apostolic principles, in their faintest, wannest expression, is cast inside a building which is the home of the national religion. The very moment that Catholicism ventures out of books and cloisters and studies, towards the national house of prayer, when it lifts its hand or its very eyebrow towards this people so tolerant of heresy, at once the dull and earthly mass is on fire. It would be little or nothing though the minister baptized without water, though he chucked away the consecrated wine, though he

denounced fasting, though he laughed at virginity, though he interchanged pulpits with a Wesleyan, or a Baptist, though he defied his Bishop; he might be blamed, he might be disliked, he might be remonstrated with; but he would not touch the feelings of men; he would not inflame their minds; but bring home to them the very thought of Catholicism, hold up a surplice, and the religious building is as full of excitement and tumult as St Victor's at Milan in the cause of orthodoxy or St Giles', Edinburgh, for the Kirk" (p. 63). We have but to remember the commotion over the Revised Prayer Book, and to recall that the celebrations of this year were not held in the churches of the Establishment but in the open air, as though by outcasts.

Naturally enough Anglican writers have been at pains to explain the conversion of Newman. In this last year at least three explanations, not very flattering to Newman, have been put forward. It is refreshing to come across Newman's own explanation: he is refuting the argument that a comparison of the primitive Church with modern Catholicism shows the latter to be, not a development, but a corruption. He writes: "I say, then, that the writings of the Fathers, so far from prejudicing at least one man against the modern Catholic Church, have been simply and solely the one intellectual cause of his having renounced the religion in which he was born and submitted himself to her. What other causes there may be, not intellectual, unknown, unsuspected by himself, though freely imputed on mere conjecture by those who would invalidate his testimony, it would be unbecoming and impertinent to discuss: for himself, if he is asked why he became a Catholic, he can only give that answer which experience and consciousness bring home to him as the true one, viz., that he joined the Catholic Church simply because he believed it, and it only, to be the Church of the Fathers; because he believed that there was a Church upon earth till the end of time, and one only; and because, unless it was the Communion of Rome, and it only, there was none."

C. C.-E.



## THE OFFICE HYMNS OF JOHN DRYDEN

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;  
My manhood, long misled with wandering fires,  
Follow'd false lights; and when the glimpse was gone,  
My pride struck out new sparkles of her own.  
Such was I, such by nature still I am;  
Be Thine the glory, and be mine the shame.  
Good life be now my task: my doubts are done.

Dryden, "The Hind and the Panther."

THE new Benedictine Vespers\* contains thirty-four translations of hymns and antiphons which the Preface briefly assigns to Dryden. They are not to be found in the ordinary editions of Dryden's poems; some explanation will be required, and it seems fitting to give it here.

These hymns, with some ninety others, were published in 1706 (six years after Dryden's death) in a new edition of a much-used liturgical book—*The Primer, or Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary*; and they were published anonymously. There was at the time a tradition among English Catholics that Dryden on his conversion had translated hymns from the Latin, but only one such translation was printed at once among his collected works—the famous paraphrase of *Veni Creator* (1693). In Scott's new edition of Dryden (1808) two additions were made—a free version of the *Te Deum* and a "Hymn for St John's Eve, June 29th"; Scott had received them in MS. when his work was otherwise complete, and he was satisfied that both were authentic. In 1884 two critics—Orby Shipley and W. T. Burke—independently made the discovery that these hymns and the *Veni Creator* were all three included among the anonymous versions of 1706. This in itself might be slender evidence for authorship of the whole collection; but a chain of deductions followed. The "Hymn for St John's Eve" printed by Scott is the first part of the threefold hymn *Ut queant laxis*

\* Benedictine Hours: Terce, Vespers, Compline: 1933

(i.e. the first part of a single hymn which the Breviary divides into three for Vespers, Matins and Lauds on St John Baptist's feast, June 24). It is written in an unusual metre:

O sylvan prophet, whose eternal fame  
Resounds from *Jewry's* hills and *Jordan's* stream,  
The music of our numbers raise  
And tune our voice to sing thy praise.

The two other parts, printed as separate hymns, are translated into the same metre, evidently by the same hand. Further, this metre is used again in the *Primer* for the translation of eight other hymns. In all these cases the Latin original is in Sapphics or in Asclepiads, and the unusual English metre is clearly the experiment of a single translator who found the ordinary 8.8.8.8. stanza too short or perhaps too monotonous to present in English these longer Latin forms. One more observation rounds off this part of the enquiry; Scott's title and date are at once explained by the *Primer*; for in it the first part of the hymn is headed "The Hymn at Even-Song"\* while the date June 29 comes at the end of the last part and belongs to the next feast in order, that of SS. Peter and Paul.

Thus the number of hymns which may be ascribed to Dryden grows to thirteen, a group large enough to give a distinct idea of the translator's style. Comparison of the hymns among themselves, and of these with Dryden's acknowledged work and with his avowed principles of translation, led both Shipley and Burke to conclude that all the hymns of the *Primer* are from one hand, and from Dryden's hand.

The argument traced above is developed at length in Shipley's article: "Dryden as a Hymnodist" (*Dublin Review*, 1884). It is a cumulative argument, reinforced at every point by considerations of style which must be stated fully to be conclusive, but cannot be fully stated here. I mention a few more striking instances. Dryden professed a dislike of archaisms, preferred 'has' to 'hath,' 'you' to 'thou,' and avoided especially the com-

\* 'Evensong' is not only the usual mediaeval English for 'Vespers'; it remained in use throughout penal times. A *Primer* of 1804 still has 'Evensong', 'Whitsunride' and 'Anthem' without the alternatives 'Vespers,' 'Pentecost' and 'Antiphon.'

pound forms 'does tell' or 'doth tell' which earlier poets had somewhat abused. In spite of the archaic convention common to most forms of hymn-writing, these characteristics are all found in the *Primer*. Forms in -th are avoided, and with them archaic words generally. The archaic 'rood' in *Stabat Mater* is due to the need of a triple rhyme:

Under the world-redeeming rood  
The most afflicted mother stood,  
Mingling her tears with her son's blood.

'You, yours' are frequently used, even in addressing our Lord:

Remember you, O gracious Lord . . .  
Co-partner of your Father's throne. . . .

'You' is often in an emphatic place, as elsewhere in Dryden:

But greater than a prophet, you  
Foretold the star and shew'd him too.

To avoid the compound present, the traditional doxology ending 'Doth live and reign eternally' has been altered to 'Resides and reigns eternally'; and such phrases as these are characteristically Dryden's:

Expos'd without a guard or fence  
But that of milk-white innocence. . . .

Here while our God incarnate lay  
Th' officious stars their homage pay;  
A sun-like meteor quits its sphere  
To shew the Sun of justice here . . . .

Who round the world, twice two days old,  
The burning luminary roll'd,  
And taught the moon and stars to steer  
Their roving course around the sphere. . . .

These then, in brief, are the grounds of the attribution. The late George Saintsbury gave it a general acceptance in his collected edition of Dryden, and indeed from the time of its first proposal it seems never to have been disputed seriously. On the other hand, it has never been given much prominence in literary handbooks and histories; perhaps because critics in general

are not interested in hymns as a literary form; perhaps because its admission reminds the reader that Dryden was a sincere and a serious Catholic. For although non-Catholic critics speak freely of Crashaw's or of Francis Thompson's religion, which may be praised and discounted as 'mysticism,' they rarely discuss the religion of Dryden, which satirised the Anglican Church from the standpoint of common sense. I notice that Mr Eliot's panegyric of Dryden forgets *The Hind and the Panther*.

Assuming the hymns to be Dryden's, one may roughly guess the occasion of their composition. In the course of the seventeenth century had appeared at least three separate editions of the *Primer*, containing with the usual prose matter\* a few English versions of office hymns. The first of these was published in 1604; the second in 1619, with a new version of the hymns; the third in 1685, with again a new version. These versions had merits, but they had been made by amateurs and could not be supposed to be final. In 1685 Dryden, then Poet Laureate, was received into the Church, and *The Hind and the Panther* was printed in 1687. Some provident person in authority, one imagines, proposed to Dryden a new and complete translation of office hymns for the next edition of the *Primer*; and the work was probably done between 1690 and 1700. The hymns already in use were re-translated, only a line here and there being retained from the older versions; and there were added quite new translations of other hymns. The complete collection contained hymns for each Office Hour through the week; hymns for Sundays and greater feasts through the year (also some lesser feasts—SS. Martina, Hermenegild, Venantius, Teresa); with the greater antiphons of our Lady, hymns for the Offices of our Lady, of the Holy Ghost, of the Holy Cross; *Te Deum*, *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, *Stabat Mater* and *Dies Irae*.

The hymns waited for publication till the *Primer* of 1685 should be replaced by a new edition, which was not till 1706. This is not surprising; there had been a much longer interval between the second and third editions; and the last volume of

\* i.e. Office of Our Lady, Office of the Dead, Penitential and Gradual Psalms, etc.



*Miscellany Verse*, with its contributions from Dryden, was also published only in 1706. Through some piece of policy or of carelessness the translations remained anonymous; why, precisely, we are not likely ever to know. In any case, the collection continued to be reprinted, and a *Lady's Primer* in the Ampleforth Library, printed at Ormskirk in 1804, reproduces the edition of 1706 quite faithfully apart from a rather large number of misprints. Other books of devotion—such as Challoner's *Garden of the Soul* (1740) and *The Divine Office for the Use of the Laity* (Ampleforth copy 1780; perhaps a reprint)—used Dryden's material with great freedom, and altered lines and stanzas at will. Thus Challoner changes back 'resides and reigns' to 'doth live and reign'; *The Divine Office* at Compline alters the fine simple phrase 'thy usual mercies' to the would-be poetical but really colourless 'wonted mercy'; and regularly tries to improve on Dryden's imperfect rhymes, bold phrases, and free translations. In one case only there seems to be real improvement. The third and fourth stanzas of *Lucis Creator* are thus translated by Dryden:

Let our frail mind, on creatures bent,  
Should hug its chains and banishment,  
And whilst it thus supinely lies,  
Forget to use its wings and rise.

The version of 1780 has:

Whilst with our crimes we burden'd are  
And fall'n a prey to *Satan's* snare:  
Whilst fading pleasures us deceive,  
Let not our souls our bodies leave.

In the first stanza the two versions are about equally detached from the Latin; neither has an equivalent for 'vitae sit exsul munere' or 'dum nil perenne cogitat.' But Dryden's stanza runs well; 'hugs its chains' is vivid; and the metaphor of the wings rises naturally from the context. The reviser's version avoids Dryden's homeliness merely to fall into decorous plat-

itude of his own. But in the second stanza Dryden over-reaches himself. He leaves the Latin entirely; his homeliness becomes clumsy, clashing with the inversion in the first line and with 'pinions' in the second; and though Noah's dove is very neatly brought in, we have had enough of the same figure already. The reviser meanwhile does extremely well; his English makes the four points of the Latin; it is terse and vigorous, and so much resembles Dryden's more usual style that this stanza, exceptionally, has been printed in the new *Vesperal*.

It remains to consider the merits of these translations as literature and their place among Dryden's work. One must begin with some general estimate of Dryden as poet; and I confess at once that I am not of the school which thinks him one of the greatest of English poets. This was the view of the eighteenth century; it was rejected strongly by the Romantics; and, naturally enough, it has been revived by the modern defenders of eighteenth century canons. More exactly, since Dryden's work has sometimes the qualities of Renaissance baroque, sometimes of eighteenth century common sense (resembling now the Gesù, as it were, now a Georgian country-house), he has been praised for either reason or both by critics of really different tastes. Against the extreme champions of Dryden's eminence Mr A. E. Housman has made two legitimate points. First, that a lower estimate of Dryden rests on comparison not with the Romantics only, but with the best poetry of all ages. Dryden falls short, not only by the standard of Keats and Shelley, but by the standard of Sappho, Horace, Campion, Racine, Christopher Smart, Carducci, Hérédia, Thomas Hardy—to mention no greater names. Secondly, that one cannot admire the verse of Dryden or Pope as whole-heartedly as Johnson did "without losing the power to appreciate finer poetry or even to recognise it when met." To agree with the English eighteenth century here one must accept all its provincial outlook—its disregard of Aeschylus and the Greek lyric poets, of Marlowe and Webster, of Crashaw and Herrick, of Ronsard and even Racine, its ignorance of all mediaeval literature apart from Chaucer, its monstrous self-

O may we then our souls exert  
And shake their pinions from the dirt,  
To soar on high, and like the dove,  
Find nought to fix on but above.

Let us at heav'n for mercy knock,  
Let us the gates of life unlock;  
Whatever's evil, let us fly,  
And punish past iniquity.

complacency; and one's notions of sound and rhythm must be correspondingly narrowed. "Well-placing of words, for the sweetness of pronunciation, was not known till Mr Waller introduced it"—so wrote Dryden himself in 1672, having just created the noble savage\*; did the unctuous words reach Milton perhaps, as he sat preparing the second edition of *Paradise Lost*?

To begin by calling Dryden a great poet is to do him little service; better to take a lower ground with the hope of ascending afterwards. First, then, his verse is spontaneously verse. The best of *Absalom and Achitophel* is perhaps not as good as the best of *The Prelude*; but the whole of *Absalom* is essentially verse, conceived as verse, inconceivable as prose; much of *The Prelude* seems to have been conceived as prose and looks uncommonly like it still. Secondly, Dryden achieved success both in the simple manner and in the baroque. His worst lapses come from a confusion of the two; in itself, either manner is admirable. In the fresh simple style, Mr Housman has quoted the couplet:

Till frowning skies began to change their cheer  
And time turned up the wrong side of the year.

In the mild baroque manner, what could be better than these conceits on the Duchess of Ormond?

O daughter of the rose! whose cheeks unite  
The differing titles of the red and white;  
Who Heaven's alternate beauty well display,  
The blush of morning and the milky way;  
Whose face is Paradise, but fenc'd from sin,  
For God in either eye has placed a cherubin.

Lastly, he commands a certain sonority, limited but impressive:

Thy brows with ivy and with laurels bound,  
But fate and gloomy night encompass thee around.

\* "When wild in woods the noble savage ran," *Conquest of Granada*, Part 1, 1, 1.  
The prose quotation is from the *Defence to the Epilogue* of Part 2.

† E.g., *Annus Mirabilis*, stanza 271:

Th' Eternal heard, and from the heavenly quire  
Chose out the cherub with the flaming sword,  
And bade him swiftly drive th' approaching fire  
From where our naval magazines were stored.

In Dryden's best work these virtues unite—spontaneousness in the mere writing, freshness of phrase, vigorous ornament, dignified sound and cadence; the result is something which may or may not be poetry in an exclusive sense of the word, but which is a complete and persuasive work of art, good in itself and existing of its own right. *All for Love*, *Absalom*, *The Hind and the Panther*, the elegy on Oldham, the first long stanza of *Mistress Anne Killigrew*—whatever the rank of such works may be, they are as sure of permanence as the greatest works of all.

The hymns of the *Primer* are not of one quality; some were obviously written in haste; but they are all in a measure characteristic, they abound in good lines, and some of them may be placed with the ripest of Dryden's work. Their qualities best appear in contrast with other translations. A *Primer* of 1555 in the Downside Library has this translation of *Ave Maria Stella*; its date may be somewhat earlier, and it is certainly mediaeval in feeling:

Hayle sterre of the sea most bryghte O mother of God immaculat. A pure virgin in goddes own syght, The gate of heaven moste fortunate.	O blessed lady, O singular virgine, In perfite mekenes, all other exceedyng, Deliver us from bondage of synne, And make us meke and chast in lyving.
Saluted thou wast, with greate humilitie When Gabriel sayed, Ave Maria. Establishe us in peace and tran- quillitie And change the name of sinfull Eva.	Make us ever pure lyfe to sue, Guide us safely upon oure iourney, That we beholdingyng the face of Jesu May ioye with him, in heaven alwaye.
Lose the prisoners from captivitie, Unto the blynde, give syghte agayne.	Glory be to God the father, Glory to Chryst that made us fre.
Repell our greate iniquitie, All that is good, for us obtaine. Shewe thy selfe to be a mother So that he accepte our petition Whiche for our sake before all other Was contented to be thi sonne.	Glory also to the holy comforter One GOD, and persons thre.

That is very pure and beautiful English; it would have made



irresistible prose; but it can hardly be justified as verse. (Contrast it with such real mediaeval masterpieces as *I sing of a maiden* and *Of one that is so fayr and bright*.) Dryden's version has none of the accidental charms of archaic words and spelling; it belongs to a less spiritual age; but with freshness and purity of style it unites an easy command of verse, giving to the whole hymn a tone of confidence and serenity:

Bright Mother of our Maker hail,	Whilst we this Ave thus to thee
Thou Virgin ever blest,	From Gabriel's mouth rehearse,
The ocean's star by which we sail	Prevail that peace our lot may be,
And gain the port of rest.	And Eva's name reverse. . .

and so through the other stanzas given in the Vesperal. Again, in the seventeenth-century *Primers* there are good lines; there is sometimes a good stanza; but at once there follow halting lines and pathetic *chevilles*. Here are three versions of a stanza of the Epiphany hymn:

- |       |  |                |   |
|-------|--|----------------|---|
| 1604. | The sages three did follow<br>on,<br>The star their guide<br>that they did see,<br>By light whereof true<br>light they sought,<br>Confessing God by<br>presents three. | 1685.          | The sages followèd the<br>bright<br>Preceding star they had<br>in sight;<br>By light to find out light<br>they sought;<br>They God confess, by<br>gifts they brought. |
| 1619. | The sages went, even as<br>their sight<br>Could note the star to<br>go before,<br>They strove to find the<br>light by light,<br>And him as God with<br>gifts adore.    | <i>Dryden.</i> | Behold, a star descends<br>to-day<br>And leads the sages on<br>their way<br>To carry their mysterious<br>load,<br>By light, to light's own<br>fountain, God.          |

There are obvious faults in these hymns; baroque touches misapplied; imperfect rhymes beyond reasonable proportion; a rather unpleasant blandness here and there; excessively free translation. Some of these faults are characteristically Dryden's; some are invited by late pseudo-classical originals. But they are amply redeemed.

O God, who by alternate sway Didst make the night succeed the day, That tir'd with labour, we may close Our wearied eyes in soft repose; The early harbinger of light Already bids farewell to night, And calls aloud the rising day To shew the traveller his way; Rais'd by his voice, the morning star Discovers day-break from afar, Whilst secret mischiefs take their flight And vanish with the shades of night. . . .	And sweetly draw our hearts to thee, Our centre and felicity. . . Hence dost thou, crowned with laurels, rise And lead'st thy triumph through the skies; Loaded with spoils, each axle reels, And hell and death attend the wheels. . . . O tow'ring tree, whose branching head Like Heav'n is both sublime and spread; No citron groves nor myrtle bowers Can boast such blossoms, fruits, or flowers; Since Christ's redeeming arms display'd Create the sweetness of thy shade. . .
Then, Lord, with the release of sin Let thy triumphant grace begin,	

With that I end; such verse needs neither excuse nor praise.

W. H. SHEWRING.

## NOTES

ON July 23rd His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese conferred the Priesthood on DD. Henry King, Dominic Allen, Columba Cary Elwes, and Gerard Sitwell; and the diaconate on DD. Paulinus Massey, Ninian Romanes and Edward Croft. Fr Dominic has returned to Rome with DD. Aldhelm Finniear and Andrew Romanes. The other three priests have left Oxford and are now on the School Staff.

ON September 21st Fr Abbot received the temporary profession of DD. Barnabas Sandeman, Hilary Barton, Gabriel Gilbey, Denis Waddilove, Charles Murtagh, and Cyprian Broomfield; on the following Monday he gave the habit to four postulants, and on October 27th to two more.

A RECENT development has been the establishment of a quasi-priory at Gilling Castle, and the Divine Office is now recited in Choir during term time. Four more monks have crossed the valley and the community now consists of DD. Basil Mawson, Maurus Powell, Martin Rochford, Antony Spiller, Benedict Milburn, Francis Geldart, Ninian Romanes and Edward Croft.

EIGHTY years ago Fr Athanasius Allanson presented to General Chapter the fruits of long labours on the 'Annals of the English Benedictine Congregation.' They were in format eleven stout quarto volumes, hand-written and comprising History, Biography, Acts of General Chapter, Records, Constitutions, Lists of Members, etc. There are complete accounts of all important matters connected with the Congregation, short notices of every individual who had ever worn the habit, with fuller biographies of more prominent members; and they cover a period of two hundred and fifty years, 1600—1850. The tomes were all written by hand, in the clear, legible script of the author's faithful attendant scribe—a truly monumental work, a product of industrious and learned research, worthy to be set beside Maurist volumes! The Annalist's work was welcomed by the Capitular Fathers, and its still youthful author was warmly thanked and accorded the title of Praedicator Generalis with a seat in the Chapter for life.

Before the formidable list of Abbot Allanson's writings the work of the modern Annalist fades into comparative insignificance. He has had only one fifth of the earlier period to cover, his sources have been access-

ible and drawn from recent years, he has been aided by an abundance of printed matter and the use of the typewriter. Yet the labours of the new Annalist have been hard enough, the material almost too copious, the risk of giving offence much greater, the success achieved, therefore, all the more outstanding and creditable.

Dom Basil Whelan, a monk of Belmont, presented to General Chapter this summer two stout volumes, clearly typed, entitled: "The Annals of the English Benedictine Congregation, 1850—1900." The Annals now completed give a full and impartial account of all important events connected with the Congregation during the fifty years that ended in 1900. That half-century saw vital changes and much growth among English Benedictines, some great controversies, some exciting incidents, some notable careers. Towards the period's close the external form of the Congregation was greatly altered. Priors grew into Abbeys and greater importance, central authority declined, centrifugal forces prevailed, whilst essential monasticism was maintained and emphasised.

Of all these events, and others, the story is duly chronicled in Dom Basil's lucid and lively pages written throughout with admirable detachment and impartiality. Some slight errors may have crept into small details, there may be difference of opinion as to some judgments passed; but on the whole the chronicle contains the fair conclusions of an intelligent, well-informed and detached observer.

Personal biographies that were an interesting element in the earlier Annals have not been included in these latter. Though the task would be easier the need is not so urgent, since sketches of persons and careers can often be found in the printed Journals or Magazines of recent years. Yet many worthies died in the thirty years or more before such periodicals began, and there is always need to tone down the laudations of funeral discourses; so it is to be hoped that to these Annals a volume of Biographies will be added somewhat on the lines of the earlier compilation.

Chronicles of this kind are obviously not intended for publication nor indeed for general reading; they might not even prove interesting to any but students of monastic history. To be complete they must narrate failures as well as successes of both individuals and communities and their officials. Only when of general interest however are less edifying incidents recorded, though personalities cannot be altogether ignored nor some candid expressions of opinion to be found in private correspondence. History is meant to teach what is to be avoided as well as what is to be admired; the faults and mistakes of predecessors serve as either guidance or warning. Of the controversies here described the protagonists have already passed away; the follies of young men are easily forgiven, the faults of their seniors afford salutary warning. No one now living need be pained by anything in these discreet pages, yet



thrice lucky he of whom it can be said: "Whatever record leaps to life he never shall be shamed."

The continuity of life and spirit in the Congregation at large as well as in the different Houses comes out plainly in these Annals; and it is interesting to note the emergence in different times and conditions of characteristics in the various Familiae. This is a theme we shall not attempt to develop. We may however observe that the period of controversy was followed by one of peaceful progress; and will only add that when the conflicts closed with the century it was the silent Middle party, the Moderates, that emerged victorious. They had not been prominent in the actual debates, they were neither Die-hards nor over-zealous Reformers, but it was these Moderates that Rome finally justified when it approved of a monastic development that without compromise on essentials still yielded on minor details.

We append in illustration of Dom Basil Whelan's style and spirit the concluding sentences of this interesting piece of monastic history:—

"And so the long-drawn struggle was over, and the dawn of the new century saw also the dawn of a new era in the history of our Venerable Congregation, which was re-born with a form of government that was at once new and old: vastly different to the old method of government that had weathered so successfully the storms of persecution, but as closely akin as is possible in modern conditions to the ancient historic Constitutions of our mediaeval brethren in St Benedict. It is very greatly to the credit of the E.B.C. that it so successfully pulled through this long period of internal strife and anxious suspense, that no monk abandoned it in the face of what seemed at first to be substantial changes in the mode of life, and that nothing remotely resembling a sundering of the Congregation ever came even near to realisation. Those of the older school of thought fought courageously for what they sincerely considered to be essential to the welfare of the Body they loved so well, and such men as Abbots Snow, O'Gorman, and Prest, amongst others, retained to the end the confidence and the affection of the traditional party that lost the campaign. On the other hand, the younger men, those who 'dreamed dreams' and had the unusual felicity of seeing their dreams come true, were never anything but moderate in their hour of victory, and having seen the Congregational ship set on the right course they were thenceforth content to go slow. And with that let the curtain ring down."

J.I.C.

## OBITUARY

BERNARD E. J. BURGE

READERS of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL who were listening to the broadcast bulletin on Saturday evening, September 2nd, must have received a severe shock as they heard the announcement that Mr Bernard E. J. Burge, District Magistrate of Midnapore, Bengal, was shot dead by three youths at five o'clock that evening, just after he had stepped from his car on the Police Club Football ground to take part in a football match between the Town Club and the Mohammedans. This was not the first intimation that Ampleforth had received of the sad news of the murder of its old alumnus. A short time before the public announcement, a message in broken accents came over the telephone from Mr John Burge, Bernard's father, telling us of the dastardly outrage done to his son. The news of the unholy deed sent a shudder of horror through all of us, mingled with intense sympathy for his bereaved wife and child and his sorrowing father and mother and with poignant grief for the loss of a noble-hearted son of Ampleforth—how noble-hearted we may gather from the glowing tributes paid to him by the Government, by the public Press, and by his devoted friends.

The Government of Bengal passed a Resolution in which, after reviewing his career in laudatory terms, we read, "By the death of Mr Burge, Government have lost an administrative officer of proved capacity, who by his keenness and thoroughness had won the confidence of his superiors and the respect of his subordinates" (*The Statesman*, Sept. 7th, 1933). The *Calcutta Herald* remarks: "His death is a loss at once to the illustrious Service of which he was so illustrious and promising a member; to India whom he dearly loved and so dearly paid for; the Empire of which he was so noble and devoted a son; and, last but not least, to the cause of Catholicism in this country, of which he was such a shining example to his fellow men." A member of the I.C.S. writes from Burma: "Ampleforth may well be proud, as is his Service, of Bernard Burge. No event of the kind in my time has moved the minds of men in India so deeply. The impression which the simple, straightforward life of this Catholic officer left on those who knew him, Asiatic or European, is wonderful." A nun of the Loreto Convent, Calcutta, writes: "If you lived in this pagan atmosphere, you would better realise what an unspeakable loss he is to the Catholic Church. . . . With him his faith was the strength of his life—his Church, his religion an easy first. What a splendid foundation he had and what praise is not thereby reflected on the training given at Ampleforth; and he was a brilliant man." We may add that if, under God, the training given at

Ampleforth bore fruit, it was in incalculable measure due to the solid foundation laid in a good Catholic home and to the example he found there.

Bernard Burge came to Ampleforth in the year 1904, at the age of nine. The Burge family and its connections had been a part of Ampleforth almost since its foundation. Br Bennet McEntee, a relative, 'everybody's right hand man' as Dom Cuthbert Almond calls him, played an important rôle in the life of the house after the Prior Park 'secession.' Dom Lawrence Burge, his great uncle, was professed at Ampleforth for the monastery of St Adrian and Denis in 1833, and was in 1841 affiliated to Ampleforth. His uncle, Dom Anselm Burge, Prior of Ampleforth and titular Abbot of Westminster, and his father, Mr John Burge, were boys here in the sixties of last century. It was fitting, therefore, that when the time came for Bernard to go to school he should be sent to Ampleforth. At once he found himself at home and fitted into the life admirably. There was no separate preparatory school in those days and he joined the lowest form of the College. His ability was above that of the average boy; he was quick-minded and intelligent, and as he rose in the school his mathematical bent made itself manifest. Fond of sport, he was a stylish and successful batsman in cricket and played a good game in hockey and soccer, accomplishments which were to serve their purpose in his future career. He was gifted with great personal charm and a lively sense of humour, and was deservedly popular amongst his companions. Towards the end of his school life the regular monitorial system of government had been introduced and he showed his power of leadership in the efficient carrying out of the duties of head monitor and as Captain of Cricket. It is worthy of mention that the family trait of musical ability showed in his pleasing voice and competent piano playing, as well as in his sound musical taste. A short time ago he wrote for copies of plain-chant compositions for the use of the choir of his church in India. Without great effort he passed the Certificate Examinations, and thus smoothed the way for his matriculation at Merton College, Oxford, where he went in 1913. At this date Oxford was enjoying its leisurely pre-war existence, its undergraduates for the most part tempering intellectual pursuits with a zest for sport, sharing in the national sense of solid security, and cultivating the *nil admirari* attitude to the problems of life. Burge threw himself with ardour into the life around him. He read mathematics for his final school, joined the college clubs, played hockey, and went in first for his cricket team. His lines had fallen in pleasant places and he saw ahead of him a spacious span of three untroubled years in delectable surroundings, wherein he could indulge his youthful aspirations and quietly prepare for the later more strenuous effort of making a living. On these halcyon days there suddenly fell the thunderclap of war. England was roused and stood to attention, and the manhood of the country responded loyally to the call. *Inter arma silent litterae.*



BERNARD E. J. BURGE



Undergraduates closed their books and took their stand, shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in industry in the grim business of warfare.

At school Burge had been an active members of the Officers Training Corps; at Oxford he had joined the Territorial Force, and now he enlisted in the 3rd City of London Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, obtaining a commission in September, 1914. Sent to the Dardanelles, he was in the landing at Suvla Bay, and after the evacuation was drafted to Egypt and thence to the Soudan in the Rifle Brigade. Promoted Lieutenant, he went to India, where for some time he was in charge of a physical training and bayonet-fighting school, afterwards joining the Staff of the Peshawar District Commander. After serving in the third Afghan war, Captain Burge remained in the Army until May 1st, 1921. Thus he had given seven of the best years of his life to military service, and he had played his part manfully. Hence he considered himself entitled, now that the war clouds had dispersed, to turn his thoughts to a more congenial civil career. He sat for the examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, proved successful and arrived in India in October, 1921, where he held with distinction several responsible posts in Bengal, becoming a notable figure in the cricket-field and on the amateur theatrical stage of the Province.

During his tenure of office as Collector of Land Records, Calcutta, 'Bobbie' as he was called, had time to indulge in his favourite recreation, cricket. We are told that "as a cricketer he was one of those who believed that it was the duty of the bat to hit the ball, and many were the delightfully bright displays given by him. He was a fair change bowler and safe field. He had the gift of captaincy and Ballygunge had one of their best seasons in recent years during the time that he was Captain. . . ." On his transfer to Midnapore "he realised that if he could get the younger men interested in sport, he would be able to direct their interests into channels other than those of extremist politics. Though past the age of active football, he began to play himself and soon he was the most useful member of the Town Club" (*The Statesman*, September 7th, 1933).

In India he met the lady who was to be his future wife, Miss Barbara Waters, daughter of Lt.-Col. Waters, I.M.S., and Mrs Waters, and the happy union was blessed with one child, a girl, now six years of age. In December, 1931 he became Commandant of the detention camp at Higli, outside Khargpur, and in May, 1932 he was posted to Midnapore as Magistrate and Collector. It was a responsible position and one of the three most dangerous posts in India. His two immediate predecessors had been brutally done to death by revolutionaries, and his appointment was a mark of the confidence reposed in him by the Government. A man of exceptional courage, of sound judgment and gifted with a strong sense of duty was needed, and the choice fell on one who had shown these qualities in the highest degree. Without hesitation he accepted

the appointment. He was well aware of the constant danger to which he was exposed. Both he and Mrs Burge, writes a correspondent in *The Statesman*, "knew exactly what perils they were embarking on, and others have told me how rapidly they packed up their belongings to move at once to their new post. They had been there fifteen months or more when I visited them, and the presence of hidden danger had been with them day and night throughout that time. It seemed to me that the strain of such an existence must be more than anyone should be called to endure for so long. 'Bobbie' seemed unaffected by it." Another friend writes: "He went about with a smile here and a jest there, breathing the spirit of the words 'God's in His heaven, all's right with the world' . . . a gallant gentleman, a true sportsman and an exemplary Catholic . . . who spread sunshine wherever he went, despite the fact, of which he was only too painfully aware, that he himself was living in the shadow of death."—*Calcutta Herald*. The death came, as we have described it, on that fateful Saturday afternoon, September 2nd, 1933.

*Dulce est pro patria mori*. Death has its meed of sweetness for a man who has honourably accomplished an arduous and responsible task allotted to him and has crowned that task with the sacrifice of his life for his country's good; but the sweetness is not unalloyed. A career that gave undoubted promise of brilliant results has been cruelly cut short and, more than that, his wife and daughter have been bereft of their protector, his father and mother have lost a worthy son, and his friends are left to mourn a noble heart. May he rest in peace!

We very much regret that by an oversight no mention was made in our last issue of the death of an old friend of Ampleforth, Mrs Alfred Wright, of Butterley. She died on April 1st at Carlton-in-Cleveland, where she was staying with her daughter, Mrs Bernard Bradley, after a long and painful illness, endured with heroic patience. The burial took place in our little hill-side cemetery above the monastery, on April 4th. May her soul rest in peace!

We beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of Frederick Lucas Le Fevre, who died after a short illness, on October 19th, while staying with William Roach at Bradford. For the last two years he had been tomato-growing in Guernsey, as the artificial silk industry seemed to have little to offer even to one who had taken a brilliant B.Sc. He left the School in 1916 (he was a left-arm slow bowler who helped to win many matches), and saw much fighting in France before he was invalided home in 1918. To his wife and child (he married in 1931) and to his father, now the parish priest of Burley-in-Wharfedale, we offer our sympathy. May he rest in peace!

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC. By C. A. Mace, M.A. (Longmans, Green & Co.) 12s. 6d.

This book, like many modern books on logic and all of those which are in the line that derives from J. S. Mill, creates the impression that induction is by far the most important part of the subject. Sometimes the traditional formal logic is merely derided, sometimes it is glanced at more in sorrow than in anger, and sometimes it is buried, if not with a racketeer's funeral, at least with Christian courtesy and even clarity. Here the treatment of formal logic is fuller than usual; indeed it occupies a good half of the book; but still the impression is left that it is not very important, and does not lead to any definite and valuable results. Various problems are touched on, but one does not feel that much effort has been made to 'get anywhere' with it. In the end we are given an account of the modern system of mathematical or algebraic logic as something calculated to patch up the defects of traditional formal logic. That is surely a pity. If logic is in any sense an effort to get behind language to the reality of thought, then it must be said that this modern logic substitutes a new and artificial symbolism for language which is at least a natural expression of the thought. It is hard to see that this algebraic logic could help anyone either to think more accurately in the future or to understand better the thought-processes which he had hitherto made use of.

If the traditional formal logic has attracted so little admiration, it is perhaps because of a misunderstanding of its true scope. If logic is intended to be an account of how the human mind grows in knowledge, or even of how it is moved to its convictions, then I think it must be agreed that formal logic is very inadequate and quite unsatisfactory. But I do not think we are justified in saying that that was its scope at all. It may be true that many inferior writers have expounded it in that way, have professed to believe in it and find it satisfactory as an account of the whole growth of knowledge. If so they have only themselves to blame for the confusion, and have done harm by leading others to despise the great minds who originated the traditional formal logic.

Any real mental operation whereby a man strives to get to grips with reality is a highly complicated process. It involves the use of many energies, activities and faculties. These activities cannot be separated out as we can separate out the various officials who by their action contribute to the running of a government. To analyse them, and see the distinctions of activity which contribute to the unity of the mental operation, is the work of the perfectly trained philosopher. Now the traditional formal logic has come from a few minds who agreed upon a certain analysis of the functions which contributed to all human mental processes. They found that there was an *intellectual* activity which contributed its share to the process of thinking, and they regarded it as the highest of all human activities and as such bestowed particular care upon its analysis. They found moreover that when we really understand it, and speak with all the caution engendered by a prolonged study of it and its interplay or rather union with the other enormously important activities that make up human thinking—that speaking, I say, with such understanding and due caution there are strictly speaking three distinct, and only three distinct, acts of intellect, viz.: simple apprehension, judgment, and deduction or the syllogistic act.

It yet remains to be shown that they were wrong. The details too of the traditional logic, the divisions and distinctions it offers may be rejected because the theory of



mind from which they flow is rejected, but they cannot be adequately criticised or emended except by one who has fully mastered that theory.

All this leads to the question whether logic can rightly be regarded as a sort of introductory study to philosophy. The volume under review is described on the wrapper as "an introductory survey." That of course does not imply that it is meant as introductory to philosophy but introductory to a course of logic. Still often enough logic is regarded as an introduction to philosophy and a course of it is taken as a sort of substitute for a course of the latter. The preface however implies that it is meant for students who are taking logic as introductory to philosophy or as a mild substitute for it. As such it often enough figures in intermediate examinations. There is a sort of logic that might be useful as introductory to philosophy, but it would have to confine itself to the barest formal divisions and distinctions. It would be useful perhaps as an early practice in reflexion. But the moment it goes beyond the most elementary stages and becomes at all critical, it demands as its background the deepest possible study of the mind.

The second half of C. A. Mace's *Principles of Logic* strikes one as by far the better and more readable half. There is a full examination of the laws of induction not only as propounded by J. S. Mill, but as amplified and corrected by later writers. The author is fully alive to the unsatisfactory character of induction as a basis of scientific thought. It is hard to get more than a probable conclusion out of it except by some such assumptions as the uniformity of nature or the universal law of causation.

The author seems to find that one of the troubles about induction as generally expounded is that it only leads to a probable conclusion. Why this should be disturbing is not easy to see. After all our inductions do generate only a very high probability. It is always just conceivable that we might find facts which did not conform to them. The real trouble about induction as expounded by Mill and others is that it fails to be a representative account of how either the scientist or the ordinary man really does think. Our thought does not take the form  $a, b, c, d, e, f \dots$  is  $q$ , where the letters stand for properties or qualities. It takes the form 'a certain thing is  $q$ ' or 'certain things are  $q$ .' So long as we fail to recognize that the mind thinks in terms of 'things' and 'substantial beings' we shall never get induction straight. Even when we do, the matter still needs a deal of investigation. It is far from clear that we pass from the knowledge of the death of many individuals to the judgment "all men are mortal" by way of any syllogism probable or metaphysically certain. It may well be that it is a spontaneous act of mind, though one that is adequately motivated from a psychological point of view. If that were so, it would be manifestly foolish to keep the study of induction till the end of a logical treatise. Its proper place would be in the section of formal logic which treats of judgment. The premises of so many syllogisms depend on an induction that it would seem obvious that induction should come before the syllogism, a section being reserved at the end of the logic for certain more complicated inductions which may actually depend on one or many prior deductions.

H. R. W.

SIR THOMAS MORE. *By Joseph Clayton, F.R.Hist.S.* (Burns, Oates and Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

This book is not so much a life of More as a series of essays in praise of the writer, the educator, the judge, and the father. It resembles that Life of Sir Thomas More by Thomas Stapleton recently translated by Mr P. E. Hallert. But it has this advantage that it comes last in the long line and has been able to use all previous ones. Indeed

this is not a book for scholars but for the general reader. We think he will enjoy it. The style is easy, the method of narrating is often vivid, and judicious use has been made of quotations from Sir Thomas More's works—perhaps the best chapter is that on the man of letters.

There are one or two slips already noted by other reviewers and we can pass them by; but the author seems to have an aversion to admitting that William Roper was a thorough heretic for some years. Also, though we like the reason given for More's great care not to "force the hand" of God in the matter of his martyrdom (namely his love of the family depending on him) More himself gives a typically Moreish reason; "But yet God of His infinite mercy doth not require us to take upon us this most high degree of stout courage, which is so full of hardness and difficulty. And therefore I would not advise every man at adventure rashly to run forth that he shall not be able fair and softly to come back again . . ." Yet when he was obliged to "run forth" he did so merrily.

C. C.-E.

FREDERIC OZANAM AND HIS SOCIETY. *By J. Brodrick, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 7s.

Ozanam led a full and successful life, first as a barrister and writer, and finally as a Professor of Literature at the Sorbonne; he was a pioneer in showing that such a life can be devoted to good works which are Christian in the fuller sense, and not merely humanitarian. It is characteristic that the work which he inaugurated should be carried on under the name and patronage of St Vincent de Paul, while his own name is largely unknown. Fr Brodrick has done a good work in putting this short notice of his life and work before the public.

F. G. S.

CHRISTIANUS. *By Dom Anscar Vonier, O.S.B., Abbot of Buckfast.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 5s.

Abbot Vonier is a forceful and encouraging writer. In his "New and Eternal Covenant" he expounded the pre-eminent value of the Christian heritage; in the present book he sets himself to portray the Christian man in the various moments of his privileged existence. This he does by means of a series of short chapters which deal with such aspects of his life as prayer, penance, work, etc. The themes are not new ones, but Abbot Vonier has a vigour of mind and expression which gives his treatment both force and freshness. We feel that we are in the hands of a theologian who is master of his subject and speaks as one having authority. The chapters are neither long nor difficult; they have something of the character of discursive improvisations; yet they will be found to contain an abundance of stimulus and encouraging doctrine.

THE EVANGELICAL APPROACH TO ROME. *By Stanley B. James.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

There are many roads, all different, and in a sense every convert is a pioneer. The way of approach of Vernon Johnson, Dr Orchard, Jørgensen, and of Newman and St Augustine were all different as we see from the accounts which each of these converts has left us. Yet each of these made an approach typical of his education and environment. It is Mr James' task to depict the special character of Dr Orchard's conversion and to show how his education and environment legitimately and properly culminated in the act of submission to the Church. He sets out to show that

real Evangelicalism must find its goal in Catholicism and is essentially alien to Protestantism because the cause of Protestantism was impatience with the human failings of the members of the Church, whereas the essential note of Evangelicalism is God's forgiveness of sin and patience with the sinner. Again, Evangelicalism presents the doctrine of Christ present here and now, a "personal" Christ, but modern Protestantism has succeeded in obscuring Christ. In the Church alone do we find the "Real Presence."

The most striking part of the book is the last three chapters, the other chapters consisting mainly of a résumé of Dr Orchard's book and a summary of Evangelical tenets, interesting and written in a fresh individual style. In the fifth chapter Mr James shows the fundamental difference between true Evangelicalism and historical Protestantism. In the sixth chapter he describes the failure of modern Protestant Evangelicalism to accommodate itself to the present age and its denial of itself in the future. He goes on to show the challenge of Catholicism in the modern world, exemplified especially by the revival of the Papacy as a material and spiritual power. In the last chapter he speculates on the form that religion will assume in the future and suggests that it is in the "landward movement" that we shall see the means by which the Catholic Church will once more make itself known and loved in this country.

FATHOMS DEEP. By Edmund Burton, 3s. 6d.; CHECK TO CESAR. By J. Roland Evans, 2s. 6d.; A CHRISTMAS MOON. By E. C. Matthews, 3s. 6d.; JUDY AND THE MAGIC ROCKET. By Dorothy Dudley Short, 2s.; THE CHILDREN'S STORY-BOOK OF BEES. By Gareth H. Browning, 2s. 6d.; THE NIGHT SCHOOL OF THE LEARNED SWAN. By C. F. Oddie, M.S.R., 2s. 6d.; THE KIND-HEARTED RABBIT AND THE QUEEN'S SMILE. By Robin, 1s. each. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

Here is life and colour in abundance! Which of us, despite the old adage, altogether refrains from judging a book by its cover? The literary ascetic perhaps, the man concentrated upon content and authorship, can dispense with such trappings as attractive bindings and wrappers calculated only for the pleasures of sight; but the less intense among us, those who have often enough to be persuaded to take up and read, submit willingly to such allurements. With children this must be still more truly the case; at least such seems to have been the conviction of Messrs Burns, Oates and Washbourne, and no one will pretend that there is here a very profound piece of child-psychology.

A story of the sea, 'Fathoms Deep,' got up in delightful green; 'Check to Caesar,' an historical adventure, in an exciting orange-red; 'A Christmas Moon'—how else but in blue and silver? Then of the Nature and Science Series for children we have 'Judy and the Magic Rocket,' a little volume of juvenile astronomy; 'The Children's Story-Book of Bees,' as fascinating as it sounds, and 'The Night School of the Learned Swan' which attempts to explain the elementary truths of science by using no instrument or paraphernalia other than the everyday objects and toys to be found in any nursery.

Of each of these last we are assured by Lord Baden-Powell that "any youngsters who are sensible and not little gumps will read this book with real enjoyment." It may be questioned whether the average child will feel himself provoked into reading any one of them under penalty of being reputed a "little gump," still more so whether his susceptibilities will be much flattered by Mr Oddie's dedication of his essay "to small people with great minds," but then doubtless he will be too unso-

phisticated to notice the impropriety of such things, and read on with unabated delight.

Perhaps the most successful of all are the two little nursery stories by Robin, 'The Queen's Smile' and 'The Kind-Hearted Rabbit'; they are simple and pleasing beyond praise, telling their tale less in words than by the appropriateness and charm of their pictures. Taken collectively, as a contribution to a children's library, these eight small volumes would do credit to any publisher, without question a most happy and colourful achievement.

THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS. By Alban Butler: revised by H. Thurston, S.J. and Norah Leeson. Vol. iv, April. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 7s. 6d.

In his preface to this volume Father Thurston tells us that April is a lean month for the hagiographer: the climate in Europe is generally mild, and mortality even among the Saints is lower than in the winter and summer months. The Liturgy also contributes to this scarcity of saints: Holy Week and Easter very often fall in April, hence a tendency to postpone or anticipate some feasts. In spite of this April is a lean month only when compared with the others, for a glance at the index shows us that it is a poor day on which but six saints or beati are commemorated.

As each of these volumes has appeared reviewers have been loud in their praise of the great work undertaken by Father Thurston and his collaborators: for 'Butler's Lives' is a work great, not because of the profundity of its researches or of the sifting of its sources, but rather because of the place it occupies in general Catholic life, as a record of the living tradition of the Church and of the working of the Holy Spirit in the servants of God in all centuries. And precisely because the Church is a living Church and the number of her saints increases yearly, a series of biographies should be up-to-date to be of any use at all. The lives of the saints are proposed to us not merely for edification but also for example, and although the cultus of the pillars of the early Church is still universal in its appeal, imitation is easier, the way of holiness seems almost possible to us, when examples are selected from those who have lived nearer to our own times, in the same conditions, and fighting the same difficulties. Since this work was first printed nearly two centuries ago, many new saints have lived, and some who lived earlier were not at that time raised to the altars, as for example the English Martyrs. By including these the revisers have rendered us one service.

Since that time also, the writing of biography and the mentality of its readers have changed: critical enquiry into the validity of documents has made for accuracy in this branch of secular history; but in many circles both of writers and readers, hagiography is still regarded as writing for edification and satisfying the craving for the marvellous. Butler's "Lives" had this fault in common with others of the period, but this has been corrected in the revised version, and Father Thurston has given, at the end of each article, the sources to which the reader can refer.

F. D. A.  
THE SEVEN WORDS SPOKEN BY CHRIST ON THE CROSS. By Cardinal Bellarmine. (Baker, London.) 4s.

These meditations of S. Robert Bellarmine have been reprinted many times, a sign that their usefulness is not yet exhausted. They rank high among the books on this subject, and are refreshing to read because of their restrained and yet wide use of Holy Scripture and the Fathers.



THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. *In Latin and English.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

An attractively printed edition in parallel columns, from the Shakespeare Head Press. The "Note on the present Edition" at the end, by B. H. N., shows the care that has been taken not only over the typography, but also over the text and translation. Altogether an edition which is a credit to its publishers and printers, and will last a pleasure to its possessors. One criticism—the two titles have done battle for some time now, but can it be right typographically to use the one on the outside of the book and the other on the title-page?

N. F. H.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE. *A Nativity Play* by Margaret Segar. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 6d.

A short and pleasantly written Nativity Play, not archaic, with notes on the production and music to make the most of slender resources.

HOUSE OF FAITH. *Verses* by James O'Hanlon Hughes, F.R.I.B.A. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 1s.

Printed in "Gill Sans," as befits the verses of an architect, who should think in clean edges and grace unadorned, the poems do not achieve quite the vividness of the type; but there is something structural and promising in such lines as—

Stones laid eternally	The surfaces will wear
Deep in the heart of me	Set solid in the sod,
Hewn from a rough granite	Foundation laid by God.
I polish smooth and bright;	

THE PAPAL FORCES. *By Captain F. R. Mellor.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 2s.

An admirable and detailed account of a little-known corner of European arms, with a large number of excellent photographs. No one who has ever been inside the Vatican could fail to find the book interesting.

COMPANION TO 'PLAINSONG FOR SCHOOLS' (PART I.) (Rushworth & Dreaper.) 6d.

It is of the essence of plainchant-singing that the singers should know and think about what they are singing. Choirs that have little Latin and want to sing with intelligence will welcome this "key" to 'Plainsong for Schools' with the Latin and English (a word for word translation) in parallel columns. The publishers have thus much increased the value of their originally valuable book.

INTRODUCTION TO CATHOLIC BOOKLORE. *By Stephen J. Brown, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 5s.

This book, one of a series of Catholic bibliographies prepared by the Director of the Catholic Central Library in Dublin, will be useful chiefly for those in charge of Catholic Lending Libraries, and for other librarians who wish to treat their Catholic clients fairly. The chapter on book-selection enumerates several American and Irish publications which may be helpful, and reference is made to similar works in other languages. A chapter on Bibliographies of the Religious Orders will be useful to the ordinary student, and the list of Catholic Publishers in Chapter XII will save much reference to scattered advertisements.

A ZOO HOLIDAY. *By Gertrude Gleeson*; MUDDY PAWS. *By K. D. Nason.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 2s. 6d. and 2s.

Two attractive little books for children, well printed. "A Zoo Holiday" discloses mysteries about animals and their ways, not usually revealed to the casual Zoo-

visitor; and "Muddy Paws," a dog story written from the point of view of the dog, brings out (without obtruding) the need of careful training and kind treatment if all is to be to the satisfaction of owner as well as of dog.

L. A. S.

THE LITTLEST HOUSE AND ANN. *By S. E. Locke.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

A charmingly written story about a little girl, that has been found to hold the interest of children as well as of grown-ups (yes, the order is not unintentional). Miss M. Reed-Cooper's illustrations, in the modern, demure, Victorian-leggulating style, are attractive.

THIS WAY TO LOURDES. *By the Rev. J. I. Lane.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 1s. 6d.

Here is a small and indispensable book for the pilgrim's pocket or ruck-sack. It may be regarded as the practical complement of Fr. Martindale's two-penny C.T.S. pamphlet on *Bernadette of Lourdes*. As a handbook it is well-documented and well illustrated. The compiler's understanding of the pilgrim's problems and needs is apparent in the descriptions given of the Lourdes routine. Each significant detail receives its due emphasis—witness the view of one of the baths photographed from within. But the book is more than the mere guide. The first chapter describes the Origin of Pilgrimages, with particular reference to shrines in France; and a later chapter is devoted to a simple but careful discussion of the theology of miracles.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

ON THE POWER OF GOD. Book II. *By St Thomas Aquinas; translated by the English Dominican Fathers* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 7s. 6d.

BLESSED LOUISE DE MARILLAC. *By Prince de Broglie; translated by J. Leonard, C.M.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 5s.

NAZARETH OR SOCIAL CHAOS. *By Fr. Vincent McNabb, O.P.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 1s. 6d.

TOWN TO COUNTRY. *By G. C. Heseline.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 1s. 6d.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL MOVEMENT. *By Henry Somerville.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

VATICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE WORLD WAR. *By Humphrey Johnson.* (Blackwell.) 1s. 6d.

LA BIÈRE DES BÉNÉDICTINS ANGLAIS DE DIEULOUARD. *Par G. Clanché.* (Nancy: Imprimerie Vaguiet.) 5fr.

The above-mentioned books will be reviewed in our next issue.

THE FRANCISCANS IN THE LAND OF OUR REDEMPTION. *By P. Conrad Aertz, O.F.M.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 6d.

ST RITA OF CASCIA. *By E. A. Foran, O.S.A.* (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 3d.

THE CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL. (Herder.) 1s.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANACK, 1934. (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 2d.

THE CATHOLIC DIARY, 1934. (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 1s.

RULES OF GOLF. *Published by the Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.: Tenth edition.*

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Sadberghian, Edmundian, Oratory School Magazine, Corbie, St Edward's College Magazine, Stonyhurst Magazine, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., Beaumont Review, Coathamian, Novo, Priorian, Ushaw Magazine, Oscotian, Pauline, Georgian and the Downside Review.*

## SCHOOL NOTES

NOTE.—We must apologise to our readers for the delay in publishing this issue. It was due to the fact that a large batch of "copy" disappeared while in the hands of the Post Office, and could only be reconstructed, and the contents of the JOURNAL re-marshalled, too late for the proper date of publication.—Editor AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.

The School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	J. H. P. Gilbey
School Monitors	.. .. .	J. A. Ryan, E. E. Tomkins, J. H. K. Jefferson, R. J. G. Deasy, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, M. P. Fogarty, A. M. F. Webb, G. R. R. Wace, P. O. Riddell, the Hon. Miles Fitzalan-Howard, L. J. Walter.
Captain of Games	.. .. .	J. A. Ryan
Games Committee	M. E. Golding, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. A. Rochford	
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	A. D. Stirling
Field-Master	.. .. .	A. M. F. Webb
Whipper-in	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	S. J. Lovell

The following boys left the School in July:—

A. H. C. Bartlett, K. W. Bennett, B. Carson, H. St. J. Coghlan, R. St. J. Coghlan, I. M. Colquhoun, T. G. Considine, J. M. Cowper, F. M. Crichtley, M. Y. Dobson, J. H. Fattorini, T. P. Fooks, H. J. Gillow, C. F. Grieve, F. J. Havenith, J. F. Hickie, H. L. Haines, H. Hunter, D. N. Kendall, L. R. Leach, B. Lillis, J. E. Lynch, B. C. Mawson, N. F. Murphy, G. J. McCann, C. P. Neeson, D. F. D. Noel, R. W. Perceval, F. E. Ritchie, J. P. Rochford, J. P. Ryan, W. M. Shakespear, J. F. Sweetman-Powell, D. Sykes, P. M. Thornton, G. M. C. T. Waters, A. G. Westead.

The following boys came to the School in September:—

W. S. Armour, A. G. Bagshawe, J. G. B. Beckwith, R. Bellingham Smith, P. M. Carroll, J. J. Cox, R. H. G. Edmonds, M. F. Fenwick, M. H. Gastrell, H. A. J. Hollings, J. M. S. Horner, R. A. B. Howden, D. C. Mahony, D. H. C. Martin, C. A. F. J. Maude, A. A. Miles, A. P. Mitchell,

## SCHOOL NOTES

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M. W. Murray, A. V. Parker-Jervis, M. J. Petit, T. E. Redfern, A. W. T. Rochford, P. J. Shaw, M. C. P. Stevenson, I. G. Watkins, B. J. Webb, M. H. Weighill, P. J. Wells, G. M. T. Williams, S. G. H. F. Wolseley, J. H. Barry, A. J. Blake, K. A. Bradshaw, D. J. M. Carvill, J. M. S. Ciechanowski, M. O. F. Cochrane, A. P. Cumming, M. de L. Dalglish, C. V. Garbett, J. N. Gilbey, J. M. Gillow, R. I. L. Gooden Chisholm, G. C. D. Green, C. C. Hare, F. P. M. Hughes, T. B. Kelly, J. B. Leeming, J. W. O'N. Lentaigne, E. F. Loveday, R. H. Malcolm, P. M. Mansell-Pleydell, D. K. Maclaren, B. A. McSwiney, D. C. Rippon, P. A. Ruddin, E. A. U. Smith, J. P. Tudor Owen, H. St. J. Weissenberg, S. D. Wenckheim, L. E. Barton, D. Bond, E. C. Charlton, J. J. Corballis, C. M. Davey, T. M. Gregg, J. M. McNamara, D. A. J. McClure, M. J. W. Norman, R. J. G. Rattrie, C. I. Walter, B. C. D. R. Wolseley.

DURING the summer holidays the screens of the chapels in the Church were removed, and the altars set up against the pillars. The accommodation of the nave has thereby been increased, and there is a sense of spaciousness which shows off to greater advantage the fine proportions of the High Altar. The new south wing of the Science block was out of the hands of the contractors just before term began. It contains, on the level of the advanced chemistry laboratory, a new balance-room and laboratories for physics and chemistry. On the ground-floor a large room, that will eventually be used for biology, provides temporary accommodation for St Edward's, the new House started this term under Dom Raphael. As soon as the building on Bolton Bank is finished, St Wilfrid's will take possession, and hand over their present quarters to St Edward's.

A SMALL improvement worthy of mention is the removal of all railings round the Bounds and the cricket fields. The cows have been sent to new pastures and their late grazing grounds are acquiring a lawn-like texture under the blades of an efficient gang-cutter.

AFTER eleven years' service the old Kamm projector has been put on the retired list, and the Theatre has been "wired for Sound." The new speaker was first publicly demonstrated on July 27th with a "Sound Gazette" consisting of slides of topical events admirably commented on by B. H. Carson. On the last Sunday of term "It's a King" was shown to a large and appreciative audience. For the benefit of those interested in such matters we may mention that the set consists of "Kalee" mechanism with a mirror arc; driven sound-head; first-stage amplifier;



main amplifier, double-banked, with non-synchronous turn-table; horn and speaker unit and a "Westone" Talkie screen. The whole set is run off the mains, the necessary current being supplied by an A.C. converter working off our D.C. supply. F. J. Havenith was responsible for the lantern-gazettes shown last season; the Cinema Staff consisted of H. L. Haines, M. F. Young and K. Leese, Haines' place being taken this year by E. G. R. Downey.

The weather at Ampleforth in 1933 was sufficiently remarkable to deserve a note. Snow lay on the ground from February 18th to March 2nd, and on the last eleven days of February it snowed heavily every day. All the moor roads were blocked with drifts from hedge to hedge, and even four-horse snow ploughs were unable to make more than a momentary impression. At Sutton Bank the drifts were over thirty feet deep, and many of the small villages on the moor were cut off from Thirsk for a fortnight. The sledging-track had to be remade daily, and no one who successfully negotiated the bumps at the bottom of the main slope could fail to reach the cricket-field. The precipitation for February was well over five inches, which means that about four and a half feet of snow fell. During the four summer months June to September, just under 800 hours of bright sunshine were recorded: on 54 days during this period the thermometer reached 70°F or more, and 80°F or more on 10 days.

GORMIRE is the scene of more activities than one, and on October 7th and 8th it was the centre of the most important Gliding Meeting of the year, held near the top of Sutton Bank. The Master of Sempill, President of the British Gliding Association, was the guest of Father Abbot during the meeting, and at his request a volunteer working party under the charge of Dom Peter Utley was despatched to the scene of action. Enthusiasts had flocked from the farthest corners of England to watch and to compete, so that besides the work of launching the machines there was a large and unruly crowd to be restrained.

An unwanted absence of wind made gliding impossible on the first day, but the Sunday produced more favourable conditions and several excellent flights were made. One machine, with the help of a convenient thunderstorm, reached a point nearly 15 miles from the starting place, being then forced down only by the fall of darkness. No actual records were broken, but it will interest readers to know that the existing British altitude record is in the hands of an old Amplefordian, J. P. Dewsbury, who reached a height of 3,000 feet last August. A gliding club has now been formed in the School itself and it is hoped in the near future to find means of acquiring a machine.

The new oaken doors for the Study, the work of Mr Robert Thompson, of Kilburn, and the gift of the Ampleforth Society, are now in place, and very fine and massive they look. The upper panels are enriched with solid blocks of handsome lettering, consisting of the names of the Amplefordians killed in the War, and the effect is a memorial of great dignity and beauty. The Ampleforth Society has once again done the School a great service.

ON November 4th, the eve of the Stonyhurst match, an entertainment in the Theatre was given which, being adequate rather than inspired, calls for little comment. The musicians played pleasantly, Oxford and Finlow particularly so, and the actors acted competently; but there was somehow a lack of conviction about the show as a whole—neither was it a happy extemporisation, nor did it solidly achieve. Too many cooks, perhaps. The programme was the following:

- |      |                          |                         |    |                       |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| I.   | VIOLIN SOLOS (a)         | Gavotte and Musette     | .. | Logé                  |
|      | (b)                      | Un Soir à Portici       | .. | Papini                |
|      |                          | A. M. MACDONALD         |    |                       |
| II.  | SKETCH, "Mixed Methods"  | ..                      | .. | Ronald Jeans          |
|      | In Four Examples         |                         |    |                       |
|      | EXAMPLE I                |                         |    |                       |
|      | Mr Mayfair               | ..                      | .. | G. P. DE GUINGAND     |
|      | Mr Washer (a Plumber)    | ..                      | .. | P. RYAN               |
|      | Secretary                | ..                      | .. | B. A. McIRVINE        |
|      | EXAMPLE II               |                         |    |                       |
|      | The Patient              | ..                      | .. | M. ROCHFORD           |
|      | The Wife                 | ..                      | .. | HON. D. ST C. ERSKINE |
|      | The Nurse                | ..                      | .. | B. A. McIRVINE        |
|      | The Doctor               | ..                      | .. | H. D. GALLWEY         |
|      | EXAMPLE III              |                         |    |                       |
|      | The Bookmaker            | ..                      | .. | G. P. DE GUINGAND     |
|      | EXAMPLE IV               |                         |    |                       |
|      | Counsel for Prosecution  | ..                      | .. | H. D. GALLWEY         |
|      | The Judge                | ..                      | .. | P. RYAN               |
|      | The Compère              | ..                      | .. | J. H. K. JEFFERSON    |
| III. | PIANO SOLO, Toccata in A | ..                      | .. | Paradies              |
|      |                          | H. R. FINLOW            |    |                       |
| IV.  | FLUTE SOLOS (a)          | Allegro from Sonata IV  | .. | Handel                |
|      | (b)                      | Bourrée from Sonata III | .. | Handel                |
|      |                          | LORD OXFORD             |    |                       |

- V. PIANO SOLO, Gollywog's Cakewalk .. .. . *Debussy*  
G. S. DOWLING
- VI. CHORUSES (a) The Fifes and the Clarions .. .. . *Purcell*  
(b) There was a young man who said "How"  
*Joseph*  
(c) Down among the dead men *arr. Vaughan*  
THE COMMUNITY SINGERS *Williams*
- VII. ONE-ACT PLAY, "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler"  
*W. W. Jacobs and Chas. Rock*
- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hirst .. .. .            | B. A. McIRVINE        |
| Penfold .. .. .          | P. RYAN               |
| Malcolm .. .. .          | M. ROCHFORD           |
| Somers .. .. .           | G. P. DE GUINGAND     |
| Beldon .. .. .           | HON. D. ST C. ERSKINE |
| Dr Leek .. .. .          | J. H. JEFFERSON       |
| George, a waiter .. .. . | H. D. GALLWEY         |

The Inter-House Singing Competition, which took place on November 29th, was won by St Aidan's for the first time. Dr C. H. Moody, of Ripon, was the adjudicator, and from his placing and marking there emerged:

St Aidan's	85
St Cuthbert's	80
St Wilfrid's	77
St Bede's	76
St Oswald's	75
St Edward's	

The adjudicator's comments are not yet available, but will be printed, with the programmes, in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

This term the Staff has consisted of the following:—

Dom Paul Nevill (Head Master)	
Dom Placid Dolan	Dom Philip Egerton
Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom Oswald Vanheems
Dom Herbert Byrne	Dom Sylvester Fryer
Dom Hugh de Normanville	Dom George Forbes
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom David Ogilvie Forbes
Dom Clement Hesketh	Dom Henry King
Dom Illyrd Williams	Dom Columba Cary-Elwes
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Gerard Sitwell

Dom John Maddox	Dom Terence Wright
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Paulinus Massey
Dom Ignatius Miller	Dom Paschal Harrison
Dom Felix Hardy	Dom Peter Utley
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Austin Rennick

## LAY MASTERS

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

The following boys obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1933:—

## HIGHER CERTIFICATE.

- GROUP I.—*Classics*.—R. W. Perceval, R. S. Pine-Coffin, P. O. Riddell.
- GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—A. F. L. Adams, J. R. Binns, T. D. Cronin-Coltsman, R. J. G. Deasy, J. H. P. Gilbey, J. P. W. Perceval.
- GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—D. N. Kendall.
- GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—P. C. J. Bell, B. H. K. Carson, Hon. D. St C. Erskine, F. J. J. M. Havenith, A. O'Connor, E. E. Tomkins, G. R. R. Wace.

## SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| D. A. S. Bailey—c, i.                     | F. M. Critchley—b, g*, i, k, l.   |
| N. Barry—b, e, f.                         | G. P. de Guingand—b, e, f, g*, i. |
| K. W. Bennett—b, c, g*, s.                | A. Dewsnap—h, e, i, s.            |
| J. B. B. Bromilow—g*, s.                  | H. E. J. Dormer—b, a, f, g, i.    |
| W. J. de St P. Bunbury—<br>b, e, i, j, k. | C. O'M. Dunman—b, i, j.           |
|   | F. N. St J. Fairhurst—c.          |



Hon. B. H. E. Feilding— <i>b, c, i.</i>	G. B. Potts— <i>b, c, g*, i, j.</i>
Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard— <i>b, c, i.</i>	R. S. Richmond— <i>b, e, g*.</i>
T. P. Fooks— <i>b, c, f, g*, i.</i>	F. J. Riddell— <i>b, e, f, g*, i, j.</i>
Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser— <i>b, c, e, g*, i.</i>	R. E. Riddell— <i>b, i, j, s.</i>
H. D. Gallwey— <i>b, c, e, g*, q*.</i>	F. E. Ritchie— <i>b, c, e, g, i.</i>
A. G. Gregory— <i>e, i, k, l.</i>	B. C. D. Rochford— <i>b, e, s.</i>
P. W. S. Gubbins— <i>b, e, g*, q*.</i>	G. O. Rosenvinge— <i>b, c, g*, i, l.</i>
H. L. Haines— <i>i.</i>	M. Ryan— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k.</i>
G. C. Hickie— <i>b, c, d, g*, q*, i.</i>	P. S. L. Sirwell— <i>b, e, f, g*, i, j.</i>
M. G. Hime— <i>b, g*, i, j, k.</i>	J. S. Stuart-Douglas— <i>b, e, f, g*, i.</i>
B. B. A. James— <i>b, e, g*, i.</i>	D. H. G. Sykes— <i>b, g*, q*, i, j.</i>
J. F. H. Kearney— <i>b, c, e, f, g, i, j.</i>	P. M. Thornton— <i>b, d, g*.</i>
M. B. Longinotto— <i>b, c, g*, i, s.</i>	R. V. Tracy Forster— <i>b, e, i, j, k, l.</i>
B. A. McIrvine— <i>b, g*, i.</i>	Baron A. H. W. R. Vollmar— <i>b, e, f, g*, h*, i.</i>
D. H. Munro— <i>b, e, g, i.</i>	P. H. F. Walker— <i>b, d, i.</i>
W. M. Murphy— <i>b.</i>	L. J. J. Walter— <i>b, g*, i, k, l.</i>
J. S. Platt— <i>b, s.</i>	D. K. Wells— <i>b, c, e, g*, i.</i>
E. F. J. Plowden— <i>b, e, f, g*.</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>f</i> Greek	<i>g</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

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE elections took place on October 8th, and resulted in Lord Oxford becoming the Leader of Government and Mr J. A. Ryan of the Opposition. Mr A. M. Webb was elected Secretary, and forty-eight new members were admitted, giving the Society one of its largest memberships. The following motions were debated:

That this House deplores the present condition of the Press and considers some reorganisation in the near future highly desirable (*Lost, 8—14*).

That this House supports a policy of Empire Free Trade (*Won, 26—22*).

That this House deplores the Government's attitude towards lotteries and gambling (*Won, 27—24*).

That this House considers that the liberty of an Englishman has diminished during the last hundred years (*Lost by a very large majority*).

That this House approves of Advertising (*Lost, 26—28*).

Thus at the time of going to press Mr Ryan's Parry is on the point of assuming office, having twice consecutively defeated the Government.

Until the debate on Liberty the vast majority of the new members showed a profound disinclination to speak, and the debates were carried on by about eight members. The House has heard the calm reasoning and originality of Lord Oxford, and the conclusive arguments of Mr J. A. Ryan; the self-confidence of Mr Murphy and the venomous arrows of Mr Perceval; the cynical jibes of Mr Deasy and the learning of Mr Fogarty; the criticisms of Mr Young and the disconnected jottings of Mr Bailey. Such speeches as were made were usually pertinent, but there has been a tendency towards petty disputes between members. The attendance on the whole has been good, and, with one exception, the debates have been keenly contested, especially since more members have begun to speak.

There has only been one paper so far this session, and that an extraordinarily interesting one on Communism; but one of the few Fascist-minded old Amplefordians is coming up later to talk about Fascism, and there will be several papers in the Lent session.

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

IT is the unpleasant duty of the Secretary to record the loss we have suffered in the departure of Dom Martin to Gilling. He has been President of the Society for many years, and of his energy and enthusiasm too much cannot be said.

His place, however, has been amply filled by Dom Felix, and the session conducted by him has been so far a most successful one. The Talkie apparatus in the Theatre has been used to good effect for amplifying records, and a series of lectures is now in progress on Musical Appreciation. The Society's thanks are due to the President himself for the first paper on "Beginning to be Musical," and to Mr W. H. Shewing for the second, on "The Keyboard Music of the 16th and 17th centuries."

The membership of the Society has been considerably increased, and we may look forward with confidence to a very successful year.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the first business meeting of the term Mr J. H. K. Jefferson was elected Secretary, and fourteen new members were admitted to the Club. On October 19th, Mr J. E. Nicoll spoke on "Alchemy," and illustrated his lecture with several interesting demonstrations. On November 2nd, Mr A. M. F. Webb lectured competently on "The Manufacture of Electric-light Bulbs," and at the conclusion of his lecture successfully shattered a number of bulbs before an appreciative audience. A joint meeting of the Scientific Club and the newly-formed Gliding Club was held on November 7th, at which Mr M. F. Young gave a lecture on "Gliding." He treated the subject historically and briefly explained the scientific principles of motorless flight.

Mr R. V. Tracy Forster spoke on "Teeth, their repair and replacement" on November 10th; his exhibits and demonstrations turned a gruesome subject into one of considerable scientific interest. "The Liquefaction of Gases" was treated in great detail by Mr A. O'Connor on November 16th. He showed a good set of slides illustrating the chief processes, and carried out a series of demonstrations with liquid air.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were: P. D. Parker, I. J. Fraser, A. W. Rattrie, G. H. Hume, W. M. J. Bulleid, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, D. P. Foster, J. N. Sheridan, J. A. Puttick, A. B. Yates, P. A. Norman, J. W. Parker, M. J. McClure, H. R. Tempest, M. W. Bruce and J. A. Rattrie.

★

THE Captains of the School were, in the Summer Term: G. V. Garbett and E. A. U. Smith (Captains of Games); and J. H. Barry, A. P. Cumming, and B. A. McSwiney. The present Captains are J. C. C. Young and R. A. Coghlan (Captains of Games); and D. J. Hodsmen, I. B. Hankey and J. F. C. Vidal.

★

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MIDDLESBOROUGH confirmed the following boys: M. de L. Dalglish, K. A. Bradshaw, P. A. Ruddin, O. M. de Las Casas, A. G. Bush, P. A. J. M. Anderson, H. C. N. B. Radcliff, E. F. A. Birtwistle, J. F. A. White, J. M. Coghlan, R. H. C. Meakins, J. H. M. Davidson, D. O. Fairlie, D. T. Leng, T. P. Rennie, H. O. Crimmins, J. L. Leatham, A. J. Fletcher, P. G. McEvoy, R. P. N. R. Anderson, D. A. Cumming, M. A. Graves, O. F. F. Hare, E. P. S. Mathews, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, P. C. Edwards, P. H. Barry, J. P. Barton.

★

THE First XI was made up as follows: G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith, J. W. O'N. Lentine, D. C. Rippon, A. P. Cumming, B. A. McSwiney, H. St J. Weissenberg, J. H. Barry, J. M. Gillow, J. P. Tudor Owen, F. P. M. Hughes.

G. V. Garbett, as a wicket-keeper, was outstanding. He was quick to see his opportunities, and warmed to his work as the game proceeded. He took the ball neatly, even on the leg side. G. V. Garbett and E. A. U. Smith generally opened the innings, and could be relied upon to give the Eleven a good start. Both were not only sound bats, but also had a variety of scoring shots.

E. A. U. Smith, H. St J. Weissenberg, D. C. Rippon and B. A. McSwiney were our best bowlers. Testimony of their ability is seen in the fact that our opponents were often dismissed for a low score. The general standard of cricket was quite high throughout the team. The best individual scores were: G. V. Garbett (21, 21, 70, 21), E. A. U. Smith (38, 47), J. M. Gillow (26), and H. St J. Weissenberg (20).



The Match results were:—

v. Red House	.. won	..	Ampleforth 27, and 46 for 3 Red House 32 and 33
v. Red House	.. won	..	Ampleforth 144 Red House 28
v. Bramcote	.. won	..	Ampleforth 74 Bramcote 62
v. Bramcote	.. won	..	Ampleforth 74 for 7 Bramcote 60
v. Aysgarth	.. won	..	Ampleforth 135 for 4 Aysgarth 98
v. Aysgarth	.. lost	..	Ampleforth 40 Aysgarth 75
v. A Junior House XI	won	..	Ampleforth (Preparatory) 106 Junior House 39

▲  
The officers of the O.T.C. came to judge the boxing. Dom George made some encouraging comments on the standard of the boxing and the good work done by Sergeant Huggan. Three or four of the fights were well contested. Among the seniors G. V. Garbett won the cup, and among the juniors A. J. Eills was first.

▲  
We thoroughly enjoyed our whole day outings to Castle Howard and to Fosse Lakes. Fosse is our old favourite, and offers more scope for the serious business of fishing, as well as for fire-lighting and other activities. The cooking this year was good.

▲  
The Wolf Cubs took full advantage of the fine evenings. Hut making in the Pine-woods by the South Lodge was a particularly popular pastime. On the whole, the Sixers, especially G. V. Garbett, may be congratulated on the way they trained their own sixes to work intelligently and peaceably for them.

▲  
Our thanks are due to Lieut.-Commander A. S. Cumming, R.N., for a most interesting lecture on Diesel engines, amphibious tanks, and torpedo-carrying seaplanes. Commander Cumming was particularly good in answering the boys' questions, some of which were very searching. The lecture was well illustrated by slides and cinema; the latter in slow motion enabled us to see clearly how things were done. We are also very grateful to Dom Maurus for another interesting lecture on Art, in which he showed us some good examples of the great masters, ancient and modern.

MISS ELIZA DICKENSON of Gilling, an old and faithful member of the parish, who died recently, is to be commemorated in our chapel by a handsome gift from the family in the shape of a faldstool and a credence-table in oak. The work is being done by Mr Thompson of Kilburn.

▲  
At the speeches on the last day of term Father Abbot presided and gave the prizes. The Head Master of the College was present and gave his report on the results of the Junior Entrance Examination. The Entrance Scholarships were awarded to J. W. O'N. Lentaigne and A. P. Cumming.

## PRIZE LIST

<i>Preparatory Form Prizes</i>	..	R. H. C. Meakins, J. M. Coghlan
<i>First Form A</i>		
Religious Knowledge	..	P. F. W. Kerr
English	.. ..	P. F. W. Kerr
Latin	.. ..	P. F. W. Kerr
French	.. ..	O. O. Lamb
Mathematics	.. ..	H. C. N. B. Radcliff
History	.. ..	D. P. M. Cape
Geography	.. ..	D. P. M. Cape
<i>First Form B</i>	..	B. H. Dees, J. P. Barton
<i>Second Form A</i>		
Religious Knowledge	..	J. H. Barry
English	.. ..	F. P. M. Hughes
Latin	.. ..	J. W. O'N. Lentaigne
French (Hubert Carter prize)	..	J. W. O'N. Lentaigne
Mathematics	.. ..	A. P. Cumming
History	.. ..	E. A. U. Smith
Geography	.. ..	G. V. Garbett
<i>Second Form B</i>	..	P. A. Ruddin, D. C. Rippon
<i>Extra prizes</i>		
Music	.. ..	M. de L. Dalglish
Drawing	.. ..	A. Clarke
Carpentry	.. ..	F. P. M. Hughes
<i>Sports prizes</i>		
Boxing Cup	.. ..	G. V. Garbett
Athletic Sports Cup	.. ..	A. P. Cumming
Shooting Cup	.. ..	M. O. F. Cochrane
<i>Cricket prizes</i>	.. ..	G. V. Garbett, E. A. U. Smith,
		A. P. Cumming, H. St J. Weis-
<i>Wolf-Cub (Winning Six)</i>		senberg
<i>Grey Wolves</i> —G. V. Garbett, Sixer.		

The programme of speeches and music was the following :—

PIANO SOLO, Minuet in F .. .. . *Mozart*

B. H. DEES

RECITATION, The Bad-Tempered Mammoth  
H. O. CRIMMINS, R. H. C. MEAKINS, J. H. BARRY

SONG, Spanish Ladies

FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY

RECITATION, At the Zoo .. .. .

B. H. DEES

PIANO DUET, Rondeau Militaire .. .. . *Diabelli*

K. A. BRADSHAW, P. F. W. KERR

RECITATION, The Conjuror .. .. .

A. J. EILLS

PIANO SOLO, Album Leaf .. .. . *Grieg*

K. A. BRADSHAW

FRENCH SPEECH, Le Roi d'Yvetot .. .. . *Béranger*

G. V. GARBETT

J. M. S. CIECHANOWSKI

F. P. M. HUGHES

P. M. MANSSEL-PLYDELL

ENGLISH SPEECH, Small Craft .. .. . *C. Fox Smith*

P. A. RUDDIN

J. P. TUDOR OWEN

J. M. GILLOW

J. C. C. YOUNG R. H. MALCOLM

SONG, When Johnny comes marching home .. .. .

SECOND FORM

ENGLISH SPEECH, Bob Acres undertakes to fight a duel *Sheridan*

Bob Acres .. .. .

J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE

Sir Lucius O'Trigger .. .. .

B. A. McSWINEY

Faulkland .. .. .

A. P. CUMMING

Jack Absolute .. .. .

T. B. KELLY

SONG, The Poacher .. .. .

SECOND FORM

God Save the King

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE offer our congratulations to the following Old Boys on their marriages :—

Herbert Leo Green to Miss Eleanor Herd, on May 6th.

Norman Henderson to Miss Manuela Garcia-Iniquez, grand-daughter of General Garcia-Iniquez, one of the leading figures in the nineteenth-century history of Cuba.

George Stephen Hardwick-Rittner to Miss Joan Madeleine Adair Thunder, on September 16th.

Edward Fattorini to Miss Edith Hannah Rhodes, on September 21st.

Eustace Cary-Elwes to Miss Marjorie Freeland, on October 7th.

George Henry Chamberlain to Miss Mollie Massey, on October 17th.

Captain Joseph Morrogh-Bernard, M.B.E., to Miss Nancy Charlton, daughter of Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Charlton, on October 26th.

And to the following on their engagements :—

John Cuthbert Tucker to Miss Mary Hope Hanbury.

Richard Scrope to Lady Jane Egerton, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere.

Howard Vella Dunbar to Miss Joan Helen Anderson.

Gerard Leeming to Miss Joan Trappes-Lomax.

▲  
We were glad to receive a visit from Count André Zamoyski in October. Since leaving Ampleforth he has studied at the University of Cracow and at the Sorbonne, and is now interested in sociological and political work. We are indebted to him for news of the marriages of I. Potocki and Prince M. Radziwill, to whom we offer our belated congratulations. C. J. Potocki has been studying forestry.

▲  
N. K. MACDONALD was called to the Irish Bar on November 1st and at the recent Honour Examination was awarded the Society of King's Inns' Prize of £21 and a Certificate of Honour.

▲  
At the opening Meeting of the College Historical Society at Trinity College, Dublin, on November 1st, the Auditor, Mr Arthur G. Quirke, B.A., LL.B., delivered his inaugural address on "Some Aspects of Modern Education." The thanks of the Society were conveyed to Mr Quirke by Sir Thomas Molony, the Vice-Chancellor, and on the proposal of Professor T. Gillman Moorhead it was decided that the address be printed.



LEONARD ROCHFORD has bought a dairy farm in Sussex, where he has been with his family since last May.

EIGHT years ago Charles Farmer went to live at Bagshot, and obtained permission from the Bishop to open an Oratory in his house. As the nearest church is three miles away this development was much appreciated by local Catholics. The attendance at Mass on Sundays is now over sixty, and through Farmer's energies sufficient funds are nearly in hand to make possible the building of a permanent church.

W. BRAYTON-SLATER, who for over three years has been Reuter's Chief Correspondent in Czechoslovakia, is now at the Headquarters of the British Union of Fascists.

At the June examination, H. B. de M. Hunter passed 24th into Woolwich, G. J. McCann and M. Y. Dobson into the Royal Marines, and P. F. Gladwin into Sandhurst. J. M. Cowper has joined the Supplementary Reserve.

W. B. MURRAY and M. D. Thunder passed out of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, in July and are now stationed at Old Sarum and Calshot respectively. C. J. Flood is an Under-Officer at Cranwell and is Captain of Rugby.

D. K. Rogerson has just left the G.W.R. and hopes to enter Armstrong-Siddeley's after Christmas. In his spare time he has taken part successfully in motor trials organized by the North Wilts Club.

H. A. V. BULLEID has gone down from Cambridge and is now at the L.M.S. works at Derby. His career as an amateur film producer has temporarily come to an end, but we hope to have the opportunity of seeing some of his Cambridge productions in the near future.

OF those who have left the School recently, J. P. Ryan is at Wye Agricultural College; F. J. Havenith and H. L. Haines have joined W. B. Feeny at Faraday House; W. M. Shakespear is in a solicitor's office; B. H. Carson is studying at the University of London; P. M. Thornton is at the School of Architecture, Bedford Place.

THE following passed out of Sandhurst in July and have been gazetted to their Regiments: A. Rathbone to the K.S.L.I.; H. St. J. Yates to the Loyal; O. A. J. Cary-Elwes to the Lincolnshires; and A. J. Morris to the Irish Fusiliers.

## CAMBRIDGE NOTES

FROM a correspondent we learn that Dick Cave now conducts the Catholic Choir, and is a regular follower of the University Drag Hounds. In his capacity as Vice-President, he represented the Fisher Society at the Newman Society's dinner at Oxford. E. F. Ryan is Secretary of the Trinity "Trojans" Rugby team, and D. L. Macdonnell plays for Sidney Sussex. K. Sinclair-Loutit and T. P. McKelvey are still studying medicine, and the latter is Captain of the Christ's College Golf.

LIEUTENANT J. M. HAY, 1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders, has been acting as Camp Commandant at Ghalanai in the N.W.F.P., which is the base camp of the Mohmand Mobile Column at present engaged on the frontier.

CHARLES STEWART has been three years in Canada. He worked for nearly two years in the Abitibi Power Scheme, and did some excellent work. When the job came to an end he went to Ottawa during the Conference, after which he vanished for some months, and finally came to ground at Timmins, Ont., where he got taken on as a beginner in the Surveyor's party of "the largest gold mine in N. America," being anxious to learn about the working of the industry.

He was very ill last winter, but writes cheerfully now, still at Timmins. Has taken to cricket and in his last letter they were going to play their first match. With four other engineers he has founded what is known as the "Young Men's Club," to look after the interests of the children of the unemployed, who were running wild and in the greatest penury. The Club organised games, a Summer Camp, ski-ing expeditions, and other occupations for the children.

FATHER R. J. MCGUINNESS has left Calgary for Kingston, Ontario, where he is in charge of architectural additions to Regiopolis College. He has done a great deal of government survey and construction work in Alberta, and built the new wing of the well-known Banff Springs Hotel.

OF the Georges, Douglas has recently taken up chicken-farming and hopes soon to start a farm of his own in the South of England. Harry is Secretary of London Film Productions. Leonard, having obtained first place in the examination for the Service of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, is assured of a permanent post. He is expected home on leave shortly.

EDWARD FORSTER has been appointed solicitor to a firm of building contractors in Kent.

## OXFORD NOTES

The freshmen this term were: R. W. Perceval (Balliol); B. C. Mawson (University); J. P. Rochford, D. N. Kendall, L. R. Leach, C. F. Grieve, Hon. J. Dormer (Christ Church); and DD. Alban Rimmer, Bruno Donovan, Robert Coverdale, Wilfrid Mackenzie (St Benet's Hall). We have received the following letter from our Oxford Correspondent:—

As this is the beginning of the University year, we have as yet no academic successes to record, but we hope for many in the future; therefore we are confining ourselves to the other activities of Amplefordians social, sporting and athletic.

Michael Anne is still to be seen discussing the day's sport and the price of livestock over a tankard of ale after a run with the Christ Church Beagles.

Peter Stirling is President of the Newman Society this term and has the reputation of being a good man to hounds; we hope he will succeed in catching the Judge's eye at one of the Grinds next term.

Myles Perre plays for the Christ Church Hockey XI and has many activities, intellectual and convivial, social and musical. He has joined the Territorial Artillery, and distinguished himself on Guy Fawkes' night.

We welcome Paul Ainscough who has returned to Queen's once more.

C. J. Crocker is secretary of the only mixed Catholic Club in Oxford. He spoke with considerable success in the Union last term, and we hope he will continue to do so in the future.

John Lockwood is President of the above mixed Club and has also spoken in the Union. He has a wide and distinguished circle of acquaintances, also mixed. He is to be seen out regularly with the Christ Church Beagles.

Murrrough Loftus has made his mark in literary circles here, and has contributed to several periodicals; he is also, we understand, a good judge of port.

D. A. Brown has spoken in the Union, not without causing some sensation. He is still continuing his dramatic activities in the University.

A. I. James plays for the Greyhounds and is a regular member of the Queen's XV.

Charles Grieve has fulfilled all expectations by making a most successful debut in University Rugger, and we feel justifiably proud of him.

L. Leach, J. P. Rochford and D. N. Kendall are all making names for themselves both in their College teams and in other clubs. They have all joined the Artillery, so there need be no fear that the Amplefordians here are dyed with the dye of Oxford Pacifism.

B. Mawson and the Hon. J. Dormer are often to be seen out with the Christ Church Beagles. The latter also rides to the Drag, we hear.

We hope such news as we have been able to give you will show that the majority of us play by no means an inactive part in University life.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society the idea was ventilated of having some sort of organisation amongst the Old Boys with regard to their games and sports. The matter could not be discussed very fully because it was not on the agenda, but a certain amount of approval was shown. Accordingly an unofficial committee was formed, which, it was hoped, would further the sporting activities of Old Boys. Those elected to the committee were Dom Terence Wright, C. J. Flood (who consented to act as secretary of the committee), E. King, E. A. Kelly, and E. Fattorini.

The committee met after the General Meeting and decided to start activity by promoting the Rugger, Cricket, and Golf of the Old Boys. E. A. Kelly kindly consented to take charge of the Rugger, but it has been necessary for him to go abroad since that time, and R. R. Rowan (Medical School, Middlesex Hospital, W.1.) has taken on these duties. C. J. Flood took on the Golf and E. H. King the Cricket.



The following are the matches arranged by the Old Amplefordian Rugger Club:—

10th December.	Old Gregorians, on the ground of the London Irish R.F.C.
17th December.	Old Oratorians, at Reading.
28th January.	Old Beaumont Boys, on the London Irish Ground.
11th February.	Old Dowegians. Old Edmundians.
1st April	Ampleforth College.



E. H. KING is hoping to run a Cricket week on the South coast next August, and he would be very pleased to hear from any Old Boys who would like to play. His address is St Chad Lodge, Chad Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Notice is given here of this event, so that intending players may arrange their holidays accordingly.



The Fifty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society was held at Ampleforth College on 23rd July, 1933.

Fr Abbot spoke about the many evidences of activity of the Society and mentioned that he had been to four Area Dinners, as also to an Old Boys' Dinner at Oxford, all of which indicated that some two hundred Old Boys attended these reunions.

The Hon. General Treasurer and Secretary each made their yearly reports to the meeting, and reports from Area Secretaries of the Irish, the Scots, and the London Areas were read; and the Area Secretary of the Lancashire Area, Mr J. J. Martin, made his report to the Meeting.



ELECTIONS.—Hon. General Secretary, Major C. R. Simpson, R.E.; Hon. General Treasurer, Mr E. H. King; The Chaplain, Dom W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.; Committee, Dom G. Forbes, O.S.B., O. L. Chamberlain, W. J. Browne.

NEW MEMBERS.—Twenty-one candidates, who were due to leave the School at the end of the term, were elected members of the Society.

OTHER BUSINESS.—1. The provision of a grant for the Ampleforth College Golf Club, the making of a further grant for the Roll of Honour Boards, a grant to the Art Room to indicate the Society's satisfaction at the gain of a Slade Scholarship by D. H. Clarke, were discussed.

2. To augment the Church Building Fund, the meeting was informed that it was proposed to arrange a dance in London.

3. An unofficial committee was chosen to organise the games side of the Society's activities. The members were:—Dom T. Wright, O.S.B., E. J. Fattorini, E. H. King (for Cricket), E. A. Kelly (for Rugby), C. Flood (for Golf).

At the Committee Meeting held after the General Meeting, from the Scholarship and Special Reserve Account it was decided:—

- (a) To award a scholarship of £60 or two exhibitions of £30 value, the decision to subdivide resting with the Head Master.
- (b) To make a further grant of £25 for the Roll of Honour. This sum will enable the Society to present the new Study Doors, which incorporate the Roll of Honour.
- (c) To make a grant of £5 for the provision of some pictures for the Art Room.
- (d) To place the balance to Capital Account.

#### HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

I beg to present to you my report for the year ending 31st March, 1933. The membership of the Society was 516 as compared with 544 on 31st March, 1932.

Reduction of membership under Rule 8	..	71
Resigned	.. .. .	8
		—
		79
		—
Elected to Society	.. .. .	51

Reports have been received from the various Area Secretaries and there was a very successful dinner in London and Area Dinners in

Liverpool, the Midlands and Yorkshire. The Area Secretaries of the Irish and the Scots Areas have not been able to arrange any area activities.

The Roll of Honour, for which £25 was voted by the Society in 1931, has been incorporated in a new pair of study doors and door frame, the Roll of Honour being carved on the upper portions of the doors. This has not yet been fixed and may be seen in the Boys' passage.

I now beg to resign my office of General Secretary, but am willing to offer myself for re-election.

C. R. SIMPSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

#### HON. GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT

I beg to present to you my Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March, 1933, and to state that to the best of my knowledge Rules 8, 15 and 32 have been complied with.

Before the Rt Rev. Chairman asks you to approve and adopt the annual Statements of Account, I wish to make the following observations.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.—The net income of the year as shewn on the Revenue Account amounts to £184 10s. 2d. as compared with the corresponding figure last year of £183 3s. 5d.

After adding to this amount the arrears of subscriptions received during the year, there is left an available balance of £234 2s. 8d. to be dealt with in accordance with Rule 32. This is the first year that the supply of Journals to the Society has been dealt with under the new scheme decided upon at last year's Annual General Meeting, and although the full effect is not yet apparent the scheme appears to be justified by the results.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.—The Scholarships voted for the year have been duly paid, and there remains a balance on the account at the 31st March, 1933, of £50 10s. 7d. to which will be added three-fourths of the balance on the Revenue Account at the 31st March, 1933, in accordance with Rule 32.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—The Capital of the Society has been increased during the year by Life Members' subscriptions, amounting to £38 19s. 6d., and by transfers from Revenue Account and Scholarships and Special Reserve Account under Rule 32 and by Resolution of the Committee. This leaves the Capital Account standing in the sum of £3,233 2s. 11d. at the 31st March, 1933.

During the year £100 of War Loan 4½ per cent, 1925—45 was redeemed at par, and Capital of the Society has been invested, amounting to £250, being the purchase price of £250 Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Bonds.

The investments of the Society were valued by Mr G. H. Chamberlain at the 31st March, 1933, in the sum of £3,135 7s. 4d., which is only £57 15s. 9d. below cost price, the most satisfactory margin the Society has yet shown.

I now tender my resignation from the position of Honorary General Treasurer of the Society, but if it is the wish of the requisite majority of this Meeting that I serve again, I shall be only too pleased to continue.

E. H. KING,  
*Hon. General Treasurer.*



WE reprint the following from *The Times* of August 7th, 1933 :—

A member of the Bar had to plead "invisibility" at Sheffield Quarter Sessions on Thursday, because he was not wearing his wig and gown. Officially he was not in Court. Three prisoners were in the dock wanting dock briefs and there were three barristers in Court. Two of the prisoners chose barristers who were duly robed and, therefore, "visible," but the third wanted Mr Grattan-Doyle, who was not, and who had to say that he was "not there." He obtained the ASSISTANT RECORDER's permission to "absent" himself for a few minutes, and dashed off to his hotel, to return with wig and gown complete, bow to the Court, which was now able to "see" him, and then take his brief.





THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1933

W. P. Gillow, T. F. Roche, J. M. Cowper, J. A. Ryan, C. P. Neeson, S. J. Lovell,  
L. J. Walters, H. St. J. Coghlan, C. F. Grieve, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve.

## CRICKET

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

SIR ARCHIBALD WHITE brought another strong side to Ampleforth on July 16th and once again (for the School has never won this match) beat us. Our visitors batted first on a wicket which was soft after recent rain, and made 110 runs before lunch for the loss of two wickets. A. O. Elmhirst was dropped early on and went on to make an interesting 52. C. F. Grieve came on to bowl after the sun had had some effect, and bowled well for his five wickets. Coghlan bowled 27 overs and seemed tired, with the result that he sent down too many loose balls. Apart from Neeson's catches and a couple of

"stumps" by Lovell the fielding was not of a high order. The ground-fielding was clumsy and there seemed to be little life in the side.

The School had more than two hours in which to get the runs but they never looked like getting them. No one added to his reputation as a bat, and the whole side were out soon after 6 o'clock for 128 runs.

We should like to add a word of thanks to Sir Archibald White for the trouble he took in raising the side and for the personal inconvenience to which he put himself in coming to play.

SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI	
A. O. Elmhirst, c Gillow, b C. F. Grieve	52
W. E. Harbord, c Neeson, b Coghlan	10
T. A. W. White, c Neeson, b Coghlan	35
Capt. T. G. Mayhew, not out	69
R. T. White, c Coghlan, b C. F. Grieve	48
Capt. J. M. Briggs, st Lovell, b C. F. Grieve	25
Col. R. Chichester-Constable, c Neeson, b C. F. Grieve	12
W. Wormold, st Lovell, b C. F. Grieve	1
W. T. White	
J. Elmhirst	
Sir A. W. White	
Extras: B. 3, l-b. 1, n-b. 5	9
Total (for 7 wickets. decl.)	264

AMPLEFORTH	
C. F. Grieve, c A. Elmhirst, b Briggs	10
L. J. Walter, c A. Elmhirst, b Briggs	14
E. G. Waddilove, b J. Elmhirst	19
N. F. Fairhurst, b Briggs	6
E. H. Grieve, st A. Elmhirst, b Mayhew	26
W. P. Gillow, c R. White, b Mayhew	2
J. M. Cowper, not out	15
H. St. J. Coghlan, b Briggs	9
C. P. Neeson, c White, b Mayhew	1
J. A. Ryan, c R. White, b J. Elmhirst	12
S. J. Lovell, c R. White, b Mayhew	2
Extras: B. 8, l-b. 2, n-b. 2	12
Total	128

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	9	1	38	0
Coghlan	27	1	103	2
Walter	7	0	43	0
C. F. Grieve	17.5	1	52	5
Gillow	2	0	7	0
Ryan	2	1	12	0

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Chichester-Constable	4	1	12	0
Briggs	16	5	22	4
Harbord	4	0	6	0
J. Elmhirst	10	1	40	2
Mayhew	10	2	36	4





THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1933

W. P. Gillow, T. F. Roche, J. M. Cowper, J. A. Ryan, C. P. Neeson, S. J. Lovell,  
L. J. Walter, H. St J. Coghlan, C. F. Grieve, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve.



## AMPLEFORTH 3. FREE FORESTERS

In the last match of the season Ampleforth, who won the toss, decided to bat first on an easy wicket. L. J. Walter, who opened with N. F. Fairhurst, played as an opening batsman should and made the good bowling of K. E. Crawley look easy. When E. Waddilove and C. F. Grieve came together, they played good forcing cricket, scoring all round the wicket, Grieve being particularly severe on all short-pitched balls. Waddilove played a very sound innings for 58, and Grieve looked well set for his 100 when a good catch by E. A. Huddleston ended his innings. With the exception of H. St. J. Coghlan, who hit the overpitched ball very hard, the remaining batsmen could not deal with the accurate bowling. The innings closed for 245 runs.

The Foresters had every reason for thinking that they could get the runs in the time and went for them. Capt. May-

hew and W. A. Lupton set about the school bowling and scored quickly until the latter was well taken in the slips off Coghlan. Runs continued to come quickly and the score reached 110 for three wickets. E. A. Huddleston, a first class batsman, was deceived by a "thirty one" from Gillow, who bowled with his head, and was dismissed for 14. C. F. Grieve bowled his leg-breaks with more success than usual and troubled the batsmen a good deal. However stumps were drawn with R. E. Mortimer at 28 not out; he had played well for them, and the match ended in a draw.

Against this hard hitting the fielding was good, at times brilliant. Grieve, Coghlan, and Lovell being especially good. The bowling and batting were also above the average. The XI played really well and deserve credit for dismissing a strong side so cheaply.

## AMPLEFORTH

L. J. Walter, c Maynwid, b Crawley	17
N. F. Fairhurst, c Crawley, b Morgan	13
E. G. Waddilove, c Maynwid, b Maynwid	58
C. F. Grieve, c Huddleston, b Thresher	87
J. M. Cowper, lbw, b Crawley	0
E. H. Grieve, b Crawley	0
W. P. Gillow, b Maynwid	3
H. St. J. Coghlan, not out	38
C. P. Neeson, b Maynwid	4
J. A. Ryan, lbw, b Morgan	10
S. J. Lovell, run out	2
Extras: Byses 13	13
Total	245

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Crawley	15	1	50	3
Morgan	13	0	51	2
Maynwid	13	1	42	2
Mayhew	17	2	61	1
Thresher	5	0	26	1

## FREE FORESTERS

Capt. T. G. Mayhew, b Coghlan	30
W. A. Lupton, c Waddilove, b Coghlan	19
H. A. Maynwid, c and b C. F. Grieve	35
K. E. Crawley, b Waddilove	25
E. A. White, b C. F. Grieve	14
E. A. Huddleston, c Fairhurst, b Gillow	14
R. E. Mortimer, not out	28
F. W. Gillespie, b Coghlan	0
A. R. Thresher, b Gillow	0
Major Morgan, not out	0
G. E. Wilkinson did not bat	0
Extras: Byses 6, 1-bye 1	7
Total (for 8 wickets)	172

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	13	0	38	1
Coghlan	17	1	88	3
C. F. Grieve	6	0	14	2
Ryan	5	0	20	0
Gillow	2	1	5	2

## FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING				H*St	Nor	Av.
	Inns.	Runs.	Score.	Out.			
C. F. Grieve	14	732	102	1	56.3		
E. G. Waddilove	14	370	111	2	30.83		
H. St J. Coghlan	12	121	38*	4	15.12		
L. J. Walter	14	177	35	1	13.61		
J. M. Cowper	14	147	41*	2	12.25		
E. H. Grieve	14	159	31	0	11.35		
T. F. Roche	6	68	36	0	11.33		
J. A. Ryan	9	61	12	2	9.0		
C. P. Neeson	5	32	16	0	6.4		
W. P. Gillow	8	38	11	0	4.75		
S. J. Lovell	10	13	4	2	1.62		

## BOWLING

	O				M	R	W	Av.
	O	M	R	W				
H. St J. Coghlan	253.6	51	753	40	18.87			
C. F. Grieve	107.5	8	427	22	19.40			
E. G. Waddilove	236.5	56	734	29	25.31			
L. J. Walter	53.2	7	195	7	27.8			
J. A. Ryan	45	5	146	4	36.5			
W. P. Gillow	10	1	40	2	20.0			

Also bowled:  
W. P. Gillow 10 1 40 2 20.0

The Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:—

Batting	C. F. Grieve
Bowling	H. St J. Coghlan
Fielding	C. F. Grieve
Best All-Round	C. F. Grieve
Highest Score	E. G. Waddilove
C. F. Grieve awarded Cricket Colours to	E. G. Waddilove and L. J. Walter.

## SECOND ELEVEN MATCHES

No ball was bowled in the match against St Peter's School.

## AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI v. RIPON SCHOOL

## 1ST XI

Ripon won by 25 runs.	
Ampleforth 109 (O. B. Rooney 20, T. G. Considine 18).	
Ripon 134	

## AMPLEFORTH 2ND XI v. 2ND BATT. WEST

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT  
2nd Battalion West Yorks won by three wickets.

Ampleforth 143 (C. P. Neeson 37, T. G. Considine 29, F. N. Fairhurst 26).	
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and Battalion West Yorks 156 for seven wickets.

The Second Eleven won only one of their five matches that were played and they drew one match. Although they made some good displays of batsmanship they failed as a team to make many runs. Their highest total in a season which will surely go down to history as a run-getting season was 175, but they only failed on one occasion to reach the 100 mark. C. P. Neeson and T. G. Considine were the most consistent scorers, and E. E. Tomkins and F. N. Fairhurst sometimes made runs. D. R. Dalglish was the most consistent bowler and he was often helped by T. G. Considine and T. P. Baker.

## COLTS MATCH

AMPLEFORTH COLTS v. SCARBOROUGH COLLIERS  
Ampleforth 67 for five wickets. Rain prevented further play.

## THE OPTIMISTS

The Optimists had a less satisfactory season as regards results, only winning one of their seven outside matches, but it was for all that none the less enjoyable.

The Optimists' Ball was given to M. Rochford, whose mighty hitting was a feature of the season.

## RESULTS

May 28th—	
The Optimists	102
Mr Colin Brown's XI	149
June 10th—	
The Optimists	145
The West Yorks Depot	160
June 15th—	
The Optimists	87
Castle Howard	198 for 7
June 29th—	
The Optimists	108
The West Yorks Depot	109 for 4
July 16th—	
The Optimists	189
K.S.C., York	71 and 64
July 23rd—	
The Estate Staff	105
The Optimists	68
July 29th—	
Duncombe Park	201 for 6
The Optimists	10 for 0

## SWIMMING

BATHING in the open-air bath started in the last week of May.

This meant that nearly a fortnight was available for practice before the diving display at the Exhibition. Those who took part were S. J. Lovell, J. P. Rochford, M. Ryan, Sitwell, Keogh, Feilding, and G. S. Rooney. The plain diving rather lacked polish, though Lovell was consistent, and Rooney and Keogh neat in their entries. Lovell's fancy dives were in a class by themselves; his one-and-a-half front-somersault from the spring-board and reverse-somersault from the twelve-foot board were perfectly timed. The other divers, if less ambitious, did some good work, and J. P. Rochford showed characteristic abandon off the high board.

During the term there were many entries for the Club tests. Lovell did a good time for the quarter-mile, and Critchley, Neeson, Dunman, Gardner and Plunkett also satisfied this stamina test. The standard for the hundred yards was reached by both the Hickies and by Waddilove. Three—G. S. Rooney, Feilding, and M. Ryan—qualified under the test in plain and fancy diving.

Leeds University brought over a team for the first match. No lanes were out this day, a fact which perhaps lost us the medley relay as Gilbey swam rather a devious course. He is a much improved swimmer this year, especially over a short distance. He with Lovell (the Captain), Critchley and Waddilove have done all the free style races this year. In this match Lovell and Critchley finished second and third in the hundred yards. In the breast stroke we did not get a place, but Lovell was again second in the diving, whilst R. Perceval, though he could not quite touch 50 feet in the plunge, came first in that event. The team was: Lovell, Critchley, Gilbey, Waddilove, J. F. Hickie, G. C. Hickie, G. S. Rooney, Feilding, Perceval and Mackenzie.

The Bootham match was rather a one-sided affair. Their swimmers carried all before them, and the only event to go to Ampleforth was the diving, which, as usual in this match, included one fancy dive. Lovell's diving was good, but he was off form in swimming, and Critchley beat him in the hundred yards. A new event—a medley of breast and back-stroke—provided the closest race of the day. The team was: Lovell, Critchley, Gilbey, Waddilove, G. Hickie, P. Ryan, Kendall, J. F. Hickie, Perceval, Mackenzie, G. S. Rooney, Feilding, and Keogh.

Another one-sided match followed, but this time in Ampleforth's favour. Pocklington seemed to depend too much on Sheffield, and he was not in good form. In the medley relay Waddilove and Critchley did fast single lengths, and Lovell made the event safe by good time over two lengths. The breast-stroke provided a good race and a close finish, in which J. F. Hickie just beat Kendall, whose shoulder injury has prevented much practice. Mackenzie did a great effort to beat the School record in the plunge, but had to be content with 55 feet. Lovell was again in a class by himself in the diving, and he followed this up by beating the School record in the hundred yards. The team was: Lovell, Critchley, Gilbey, Waddilove, Kendall, J. F. Hickie, Perceval, Mackenzie.

The inter-House competition at the end of the term was more closely contested than in recent years, and the results showed a marked improvement in the general standard of swimming. In the plain diving also St Bede's made a record score: but the fancy diving, with the exception of Lovell's, was below the average. St Bede's won the sports and also the two diving cups. This was the first year in which St Wilfrid's have been able to compete, and they did well to secure second place. After a very excit-

ing race, they just lost the straight relay of six separate lengths to St Aidan's by a touch and they similarly just beat St Bede's in the medley relay in a time only 1-3-5 seconds outside record. J. F. Hickie, their captain, has shown great keenness, and he and his team deserved better luck. A new event, a back-stroke and breast-stroke relay showed rather a dearth of good performers at these strokes.

In the open event Lovell again carried all before him. He lowered the hundred

yards record by over four seconds, and also won both the plain and fancy diving. He is to be congratulated on this and on the way he has captained his house and the School team during the term. Critchley was second in the hundred yards, also in a time well under the record. The runners up in the plain diving were M. F. Young and G. S. Rooney, whilst M. Ryan and Rooney followed Lovell, if at a respectful distance, in the fancy diving.

## LAWN-TENNIS

At the beginning of the season the prospects for the term seemed bright, as in addition to Galloway and Mackenzie as new members, we had four of last year's team with us. In spite of this the results were disappointing. Out of a total of five matches we won only one, and that victory was rather given to us than won.

As individuals the team had ability and could play well on occasions, but in matches they seldom, with the exception of Galloway, reproduced their best form. The chief faults, common to all, were inaccuracy and lack of control of the ball. The temptation to slam is one very difficult to resist, and few of the team could do it, so that the number of points thrown away by indiscriminate hard hitting was heart-breaking. It simply must be realised that accurate placing of the ball and judicious lobbing are of infinitely more value than unrestrained hard hitting.

Galloway was undoubtedly the best player of the side; he serves well and keeps a good length with his drives, but is slow in moving about the court. Perceval, who captained the side, was good on occasions, but has some very weak strokes. Wace never showed to advantage in a match; this is largely due to the weakness of his service. Binns could be relied upon to play a good steady game, but James, his partner, while possessing some good strokes, was

subject to the most disconcerting lapses. Mackenzie was usually fairly steady, but is slow in getting about the court.

The team showed their best form in the match against Mr Tindall-Green's VI, when, although heavily defeated by a very strong side, they really played good tennis.

The Club Singles tournament was won by H. Galloway who met and defeated P. O. Riddell in the final in two straight sets, the score being 6-4, 6-2.

The following is a list of the matches played, with the results:—

Ampleforth v. The Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment. Played at Ampleforth.

Ampleforth lost by 3 events to 6, 8 sets to 12, 81 games to 90.

Ampleforth v. The Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment. Played at York.

Ampleforth lost by 2 events to 7, 6 sets to 14 and 82 games to 107.

Ampleforth v. Mr Tindall-Green's VI.

Ampleforth lost by 0 events to 9,

0 sets to 18 and 21 games to 100.

Ampleforth v. Messrs. Cook's Athletic Club.

Ampleforth lost by 4 events to 5, 10 sets to 10 and 89 games to 102.

Ampleforth v. K.S.C. (York Council).

Ampleforth won by 7 events to 0, 14 sets to 1 and 93 games to 47.

The following played regularly for the team:—R. W. Perceval, H. Galloway, G. R. Wace, J. Binns, B. B. James, and N. M. Mackenzie.



## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

AFTER being back only a week Ampleforth opened the season on Saturday, October 7th, against the Royal Corps of Signals from Catterick. The Signals had a better side than they have had for some time, and against their fast backs the great weakness of our side was very apparent. To say that our three-quarters were slow would be almost understating the fact. It would be more correct to say that they personified the vice of sloth. Their passing was very pretty to watch but it did not take them anywhere near their opponents' goal-line, and the many opportunities the forwards gave them were never turned into scoring chances. The forwards, for a first game, were good but their heeling was ragged and their backing up seldom apparent.

In the first minute of the game the Signals dribbled through a defence which was loath to fall on the ball, and touched down for a try under the posts. This was converted and the Signals were five points up. For the remainder of the first half the Signals remained in Ampleforth territory, but could not penetrate a defence which steadily improved as the game went on. One of the Ampleforth forwards however saw fit to pick the ball up after a tackle under his own goal-

posts and the Signals added another three points.

In the second half, undismayed by being eight points down, the Ampleforth forwards by rushes, and Grieve and Nicoll by kicking, kept play in the Signals' half of the field. The forwards often heeled, and the backs as often passed the ball along the line, but no score came their way. Longinotto had two long attempts to score penalty goals, but they failed; and it was rather against the run of the game in this half that a pass was intercepted in mid-field by a Signaller and passed out to Stephenson on the wing, who left all opposition behind him to touch down under the posts. The kick was rushed and touched, and soon afterwards with Ampleforth again in an offensive position the whistle blew for "no-side."

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

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, T. F. Roche, R. S. Richmond; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, M. F. Young, O. B. Rooney, S. J. Lovell, B. B. James.

### AMPLEFORTH v. NO. 26 (A.C.) SQUADRON R.A.F.

FOR this match the committee made two experimental changes. T. F. Roche returned to his place at full-back, J. T. N. Price took his place in the centre, and E. G. Waddilove took the place of R. S. Richmond on the right wing opposite Price.

The opposition was not very great, but every weakness in it was exploited—generally successfully—by the School. The forwards, though bad at getting

down into loose scrums, especially from the line-out, and slow in moving about the field, gave the backs plenty of the ball, which was what they wanted. The backs were on the attack for most of the game, and by varying this attack in a judicious way they kept the opposition guessing.

The R.A.F. started the scoring by intercepting a pass and winning a race for the goal-line. The kick failed, but this try against the School seemed to

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

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rouse them to greater efforts, and after a quick heed from a loose scramble a good passing movement sent Feilding in on the left. Two more tries were scored by forwards from the line-out—J. A. Ryan and S. J. Lovell—in this half, and Price scored a try after Grieve had worked the blind side and thereby started a nice movement.

In the second half Grieve broke through three times and each time a try resulted—scored by wing forwards after Grieve had passed inside, two by M. A. Rochford and one by Lovell. Feilding scored another nice try on the left and

before the end M. E. Golding went over from a scrum on the R.A.F. goal-line. M. B. Longinotto converted three tries, all from difficult angles, and E. E. Tomkins converted two.

*Final Score:* Ampleforth, five goals and four tries (37 points); No. 26 (A.C.) Squadron R.A.F., one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. G. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, S. J. Lovell, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

### AMPLEFORTH v. HEADINGLEY "A"

ON Saturday, October 14th, at the unusually late hour of 4 p.m., a weak Headingley "A" side kicked off against the School.

The Headingley side was weak especially in wind and stamina, and the School played a very fast game, with the speed of which the club could not contend at all.

Feilding opened the scoring on the left wing after a good heil following a line-out. Waddilove came inside and a nice passing movement resulted, the ball going through five pairs of hands before it reached Feilding, who scored under the posts for Tomkins to convert. Feilding scored another try—again converted by Tomkins—after he had handed off three opponents. Later Roche, who was substitute for Golding at scrum-half, stole away from the scrum and passed in to some forwards. Ryan and Gilbey handled well and Rochford took the final pass to score far out. Longinotto's kick failed.

In the second half Ampleforth crossed the Headingley line six times. After Waddilove had made a good run on the right he was forced into touch, and from the line-out Ryan scored a good try. He was soon followed in by Feilding for his third try, which Tomkins converted;

and a little later Gilbey scored after a scrum on the Headingley line. Grieve dropped a neat goal and this was followed up with a try by Rochford, after the forwards had made an excellent dribbling rush, headed by Ryan. Waddilove and Roche added further tries, which Tomkins converted.

Once again the opposition was too weak to judge the true form of the School Fifteen. Those behind the scrum ran very well, and except for a few dropped passes they made few mistakes. Grieve played a very good game and was the inspiration of the attack. Feilding was outstanding in his ability to hand-off, duck-under, and side-step opponents. The forwards were excellently led by Ryan—by word, and chiefly by example. Rochford and Gilbey were always noticeable, and Longinotto was seen to do some good things.

*Final Score:* Ampleforth, five goals, one dropped goal, and four tries (41 points); Headingley "A," nil.

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove; E. H. Grieve, T. F. Roche; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, R. J. Deasy, B. B. James.

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

ON Tuesday, October 17th, the Yorkshire Wanderers came to Ampleforth. The Wanderers are a club organised by the Yorkshire Rugby Football Union, and their members include all who belong to a club in Yorkshire. From this large membership sides are chosen to play the Yorkshire schools in order to foster the game there and touch the finer points. It is exceptional for a school to beat the Wanderers—they are not meant to—and Ampleforth have not done so since 1927. This season the School team did the unexpected, and after being seven points down at half-time they won by a clear six points.

Play was very even in the first half. The forwards were very evenly matched and the defence of both sides too sure to be penetrated. Ampleforth opened the scoring with an unconverted try by Feilding which followed a pretty round of passing from right to left.

The Wanderers then went ahead with a goal from a try following a cut-through in their own twenty-five. Tidswell scored and the try was converted. Ampleforth pressed again but could not score, and before half-time the Wanderers wheeled on the School twenty-five and a dribble, which ought to have been stopped, ended over the School goal-line for a try, which was converted.

Until now the School forwards had been lethargic about their work, and they seemed to forget that their first job is to get possession of the ball and to prevent their opponents having it. After half-time the forwards seemed to come to life and they very seldom allowed the Wanderers to have the ball. They kept play in their opponents' twenty-five for long periods and often very near their goal-line—often enough for Grieve to make five attempts to drop a goal. Three of

## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

ON October 28th, the School played Durham at home. The ground was heavy and a strong, cold north wind blew the length of the

these were praiseworthy attempts; for the other two one could see better alternative moves. From a scrum on the goal-line Golding found it easy to go over on the blind side far out, but Longinotto's kick, though a good one, was a little wide. A little later Feilding ended off a good movement by scoring under the posts.

On this occasion the Wanderers' defence was cut through by Price in a neat way. Another good movement to the right nearly enabled Waddilove to score, but a very good dash for the line ended with him being tackled into the corner flag. A little later Grieve got over after a good individual effort, but he was held up and it was left for Golding to slip over unseen after the ensuing scrum. Tomkins converted both these tries.

In the second half, Ryan got his forwards working together in a much better and more effective way, and this really decided the issue. Ryan himself, Gilbey and Longinotto were often prominent. The backs played quite well, but they allowed themselves to stand and run too far apart, which produced bad giving and taking of passes.

The achievement of beating the Wanderers is a good one, and Ryan and his team deserve much praise for it. It was a team effort and not that of any individual, and this makes it all the more praiseworthy.

*Final Score:* Ampleforth, two goals and two tries (16 points); Yorkshire Wanderers, two goals (10 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

field. Ampleforth began unconvincingly. They frequently failed to secure the ball both in the tight and loose scrums, and they were particularly ineffectual at

falling back in defence when the Durham forwards broke through. The game was taken immediately into the Ampleforth twenty-five, but the forwards could not get together, and consequently their attempts to wheel and rush were abortive. They more often let the ball out to the backs, who passed it about in an uncertain fashion perilously near their own line. Eventually the Durham forwards heeled from a scrum about ten yards away from the Ampleforth line. The scrum half, though considerably impeded, succeeded in getting out a pass to the right wing on the blind side. The wing made a very determined dash for the line and just managed to throw himself over far out. The try was not converted.

After this there followed a period of mid-field play remarkable chiefly for the number of passes that were dropped and for a tendency to run straight across the field. Eventually Grieve made a good break away on the blind side and took the game to within the Durham twenty-five. It was unfortunate that no-one quite managed to maintain contact with him, though Feilding and at least one forward tried hard. The Ampleforth forwards pressed, and would have done well to have tried to push over from a scrum on the Durham line. The heeling was too slow to be effectual as the Durham spoiling was very good. Finally a free kick for Durham relieved the pressure.

After this the Ampleforth attack fell away and the game was taken back to their twenty-five. The forwards, who were by this time getting together better, did some good wheels and rushes but always just failed to press them home. Finally they allowed the ball to be picked off their feet. It went along the Durham line to the left wing who scored far out, owing to the fact that the Ampleforth three-quarters were mostly standing over their own line in defence.

In the second half Ampleforth had the wind behind them, and, for most of

the time, driving rain. They pressed almost continually, but never quite managed to drive any of their attacks home and score. The forwards had by this time thrown off their lethargy and were heeling the ball well, but the handling of the backs, under admittedly difficult circumstances, was deplorable. Grieve also was kicking ahead far too often, and with little judgment. Under what must have been for them much more trying conditions, for they were playing into driving rain, Durham never ceased to play a good hustling game, in which the quickness of their forwards in breaking through and the determined tackling of their backs were noticeable. The Ampleforth tackling was often indecisive. There was an inability to go straight in and put the man down.

A few incidents stand out. A useful break away by Ryan put Waddilove within striking distance of the line, but he was forced into touch. Lovell intercepted a pass and had a clear run, but was pulled down by the much speedier Durham right wing, while shortly after, a cut through and a piece of straight running by Price very nearly sent Feilding over in the best movement by the Ampleforth backs.

Ampleforth were awarded three free-kicks in this half, from one of which Longinotto placed a goal.

*Final Score:* Durham, one goal and one try (8 points); Ampleforth, one penalty goal (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), J. H. Gilbey, M. A. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

*Durham:* P. Johnson; W. Ayton, G. Bainbridge, J. Grey, R. Gill; H. Maughan, H. Newbold; J. Hindmarsh, J. A. Brett, J. R. M. Bell, H. Tose, A. Davis, H. Bucknall, R. Sutcliffe, A. B. Angus.



## AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

THIS year the Stonyhurst match was played at Ampleforth on Guy Fawkes' day. Stonyhurst began with a punch and established themselves in the Ampleforth twenty-five. From a loose mêlée the ball came out to the Stonyhurst three-quarters and, with three men unaccountably unmarked, the centre, McDowell, scored on the right. The try was not converted.

The Ampleforth side woke up. The remainder of the first half, fully twenty minutes, may be described as a storming of the Stonyhurst defences by the home team in order to retrieve the initial reverse. The attack began with a strong run by Price and a cross-kick, gathered by Ryan. Nothing came of it. Then Waddilove got the ball and running hard, repeated the manoeuvre with a perfectly timed cross-kick, which Rochford gathered. There was some fumbling and a brilliant beginning ended in a touch down. Stonyhurst looked dangerous for a minute or two, but the forwards rushed the ball back to the centre and Lovell kicked to touch in the Stonyhurst twenty-five. There followed more manoeuvring and cross-kicking by Waddilove; and again Ampleforth lost ground, this time by a free kick against them. Grieve and Price, both running well, won back the lost ground and Roche with a fine kick found touch within two yards of the Stonyhurst line. From a loose scrum the ball swung out along the three-quarters to Waddilove; he returned it to Rochford, who passed it to Lovell, who scored. Ampleforth had at last equalized. It says much for the Stonyhurst defence that they had been kept out so long. The goal-posts were not added. Stonyhurst then set off with a rush and pressed. The Ampleforth team were passing wildly and running ineffectively, dangerously near their own line. The situation was saved for them by the whistle.

At half-time then the score was 3-3. It was evident then that neither three-

quarter line was to dominate, but that the Ampleforth line showed considerably more initiative and ingenuity than their opponents. Secondly that the Ampleforth pack was stronger, having got the ball ten times out of twelve in the tight scrum (Gilbey hooking). In the loose Stonyhurst got it almost as often as Ampleforth, chiefly through getting down quickly.

The second half began with a series of drives by the Ampleforth forwards down towards the Stonyhurst line. The latter cleared with a kick to the half-way line. Grieve kicked the game back into the opponents' half, but fumbled passes lost Ampleforth the ground gained. The forwards, undismayed did a spectacular wheel and in a series of rushes whirled the game back into the Stonyhurst twenty-five. At this point Lovell was hurt, but soon returned to the field. Grieve and the forwards between them nearly got a try. Waddilove, who throughout the game showed tactical skill, opened up the game to the left, passing to Feilding, who passed to Rochford. Ampleforth now pressed hard and Grieve nearly broke through. There was a scrum on the line and the forwards wheeled; the ball came out and Golding threw himself over. The attempt at goal was not successful.

The first phase of the second half was over. Ampleforth was now leading. At this point Kelly, the Stonyhurst stand-off half, was hurt and retired from the game. After resumption of play the Stonyhurst full-back made the best kick of the day, finding touch on the Ampleforth line. There was a scrum and the Ampleforth pack wheeled perfectly. In a minute the ball was in mid-field; Rochford had smothered the opposing full back; Waddilove gained ground with a kick, but loose passing lost them their opportunity. Grieve, a forward and Waddilove took the ball back into the Stonyhurst twenty-five. A movement with Ryan, Waddilove and Tomkins prominent,

failed owing to a loose pass. A scrum occurred and Golding, who played a very unselfish game, nearly spurred over. Another scrum, and the Ampleforth pack gathered the ball in its midst, marched forward and fell in a body on the ball over the line. This third try was converted by Longinotto. Five minutes remained. It began like a League game, one kick after another. Then Roche with a fifty-yard kick at last found touch. A minute and the whistle blew.

It was a fine game to watch, with two sides evenly matched and no outstanding figures, skill replacing speed. But the feature of the game was the work of the Ampleforth pack.

## AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

THE Fifteen played their first "away" match at Giggleswick on Saturday, November 11th. Longinotto kicked off for Ampleforth and the ball went into touch-in-goal. From what must have been about the first scrum Ampleforth obtained possession, but a dropped pass by a centre allowed his opposite number to kick the ball down the field and J. Kraunsoe, the Giggleswick left wing, kicked and rushed it over the Ampleforth line for an early unconverted try. From the re-start Ampleforth again returned to the Giggleswick half of the field and this time Giggleswick heeled the ball. The same centre, a brother of the last scorer (both strong, fast runners), broke through a rather poor attempt to tackle, and drew and was tackled by Roche, but not before he had passed to his wing, who scored. This try was not converted but a lead of six points within less than that number of minutes was disconcerting. It was during this last movement that E. Tomkins damaging his shoulder left the field and did not return. Lovell was taken out of the scrum and the seven remaining forwards worked very hard and kept play in the Giggleswick area. The Giggleswick forwards, a strong

Final score: Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points); Stonyhurst, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford; J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, S. J. Lovell, G. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

*Stonyhurst:* J. St. Lawrence; H. Burns, P. de la H. Moran (*Captain*), D. M. McDowell, T. J. Lash; D. Kelly, G. Miller; F. Good, P. Dawson, A. Shaw, H. Lang, B. O'Brien, H. Walton, J. Kneviß, G. Huchenleek.

bustling combination who were particularly good in the line-out, obtained possession from a throw-in from touch and another burst through the centre by Kraunsoe and a kick-ahead over Roche's head enabled his brother on the wing to score his third unconverted try.

Good touch-kicking by Rosserwinge and hard work by the forwards now brought back and maintained play in the Giggleswick half, but good defence by Giggleswick frustrated any attempt to score, though M. Rochford was nearly over after a characteristic burst.

Ampleforth continued to gain ground by kicking during the second half of the game and this, with the not-to-be-underestimated work of the seven Ampleforth forwards, worked play down to the Giggleswick line. From the middle of a loose scrum Gilbey emerged with the ball and passed it to Ryan, who took it nearer the goal line and passed to Golding who dived over. The kick failed.

Giggleswick now took play to the Ampleforth line and remained there for some minutes, but determined efforts by the forwards prevented any score and their attack was ultimately relieved by a long run and good touch-kick by Rochford. Ampleforth again took up

the attack and kept play deep in the Giggleswick half of the field until the end of the game.

One cannot blame the forwards for the loss of the game. They played well throughout and were kept together well by Ryan's leadership. The backs filtered at the beginning and allowed three tries to be scored against them, and certain weaknesses within the line must take the blame for the defeat.

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

**T**his committee made some changes in the team to play Sedbergh on Saturday, November 18th, at Sedbergh. E. E. Tomkins being unable to play, Lovell took his place at centre three-quarter, and Grieve partnered Lovell in the centre. Roche came from full-back to stand-off and Nicoll came in at full-back. Walter took Lovell's place in the pack. This strengthened the defence considerably and it is saying a lot that the defence never broke down throughout the match in a straight-forward movement.

Ampleforth kicked off with a slight wind on a typical damp November day. Longinotto's kick was a long one and Sedbergh could only find touch on their own twenty-five. By this kick Ampleforth planted themselves in the Sedbergh half of the field, and they never left it before half-time except on one occasion, when Sedbergh found touch a few yards within the Ampleforth half. The forwards played very well in this first part of the game and gained possession from the loose scrums and the line-out on most occasions. In the tight scrums matters were about even, each side getting the ball when their half put it into the scrum. If the forwards heeled the ball Roche found touch nearer the Sedbergh line, and if Sedbergh obtained possession their fly-half and centres were so hampered by the Ampleforth defence that the ball seldom reached their much faster wings. When it did so, Waddilove and Feilding tackled in a fearless and effective manner. The inability of the

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

Ampleforth : T. F. Roche ; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, J. T. Price, E. G. Waddilove ; G. Rosevinge, M. E. Golding ; J. A. Ryan (Captain), J. H. Gilbey, M. A. Rochford, S. J. Lovell, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James.

It is regretted that our opponents' names are not to hand.

Ampleforth backs to score tries was very marked throughout this period, although Grieve made one or two efforts to force himself through the Sedbergh defence and Roche tried more than once to drop a goal.

In the second half of the game the Sedbergh forwards got more of the ball, and they took a forward out of the pack to make an extra three-quarter. The first score came when a penalty kick was awarded to Sedbergh under the Ampleforth goal-posts—a foolish place to infringe. Ampleforth pressed again, and Sedbergh drove them back into their own twenty-five. It was at this point that Lovell went off with a cut eye-lid, and Ryan took Rochford out of the scrum. Ampleforth took play into the Sedbergh half and after a good heel a pass from Roche went astray. Nicoll rushed in to retrieve it but Adair got there first and kicked it past him and went on kicking it until it was over the Ampleforth line, where he touched it down, but failed to convert the try. Soon afterwards a Sedbergh centre kicked ahead and Nicoll tried to make a mark. He failed and his mistake was pounced on, again by Adair, who kicked and rushed the ball over the Ampleforth line. This try was converted by Melville. Lovell returned with a patched-up eye and Ampleforth returned to the attack. Roche made another attempt to drop a goal, but Sedbergh soon had play back again in mid-field. From a quick heel on their left Sedbergh started one of the few complete passing

movements of the game. Each man was tackled, but their extra man in the line gave them a man over. He raced down the touch-line ; Rochford had come across and he tackled him but not before the wing had given an inside pass to Nixon, who scored the best try of the match. Adair converted this try and also the next two—the first being scored by Dorward after a loose scrum on the Ampleforth line, and the second—another kick-and-rush-and-scramble effort—actually touched down by Lockhart. And so the game ended.

It was disappointing that 26 points were scored after there had been no score before half-time ; and the tries cannot be attributed to the advantage of the wind in the second half. The truth is that Sedbergh made more use of their opportunities and pounced on the Ampleforth mistakes in grand fashion. Of the Ampleforth team, the forwards maintained the high opinion one had formed of them. Ryan led them well and was very prominent himself. Gilbey, Rooney and Young were always working

hard and Rochford played his best game of the season. The tackling of all, backs and forwards, was very good, but Roche, Grieve and Lovell were most prominent in this respect, and the kicking of Roche was one of the features of the game less spectacular, which did not please the crowd, they could not help applauding many of his long touches.

Final score : Sedbergh, four goals, one try, and one penalty goal (26 points) ; Ampleforth, nil.

Ampleforth : J. E. Nicoll ; B. E. Feilding, E. H. Grieve, S. J. Lovell, E. G. Waddilove ; T. F. Roche, M. E. Golding ; J. A. Ryan (Captain), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James, L. J. Walter.

Sedbergh : J. D. R. McConnell ; L. Sloman, D. Nixon, L. G. Young, J. Lockhart ; K. G. Broadbent, J. C. Dorward ; G. N. Mounsey, J. Fairhurst, E. B. Ruffman, R. Lockhart, J. M. Melville, D. A. Donald, H. P. Laird, A. H. B. Adair (Captain).

## AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

**T**his match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, November 25th. Ampleforth were not at full strength and the Mount had their right wing three-quarter off the field for most of the first half.

Not many minutes had passed before each side had just failed with good penalty kicks from some distance out. For a time neither team settled down and there was little to choose between some rather scraggy manoeuvres. At the beginning of the game the Mount, although outweighed in the scrum, had their share of the ball ; but it was not long before Waddilove scored after a determined run, and Golding somehow made himself responsible for another try after a forward mêlée on the line. After this our three-quarters had numerous opportunities, but too frequently allowed

themselves to be driven crab-wise towards touch, instead of going straight at or through their opposite numbers. Waddilove scored again after cutting in well, and showed greater speed than one had expected. Lovell also, playing in the centre, provided some brave if not very fruitful running.

Before the end Longinotto scored with two fine penalty kicks, which to some extent made up for some otherwise indifferent efforts to convert. One remembers a great tackle by Waddilove of his opposing wing ; and lastly a try by Roche who, having spent a cold though not wholly unemployed afternoon, came up adventurously into the line of attack and took part in a passing movement from which he was able to break through and score as an additional centre. The forwards played well and eventually had the



upper hand in the scrummage; the newcomers Deasy and Platt did a number of good things.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two penalty goals and five tries (21 points); Mount St Mary's, nil.

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, S. J. Lovell,

E. G. Waddilove; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, L. J. Walter, R. Deasy and J. Platt.

We regret that the names of the Mount St Mary's XV are not available.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. BIRKENHEAD PARK "A"

A FAST and even game took place at Ampleforth on Saturday, December 2nd, when Birkenhead Park were our visitors. The score was even—each side scored a goal and three tries—and the game went from goal-line to goal-line and from touch-line to touch-line very often and very quickly. The School forwards were not at their best, but they had a strong and bustling pack against them and they did fairly well to get the ball back so often. The Committee tried an experiment amongst the backs. E. H. Grieve was still unable to play, and so Waddilove was brought inside to Feilding, Tomkins went to right centre and Apponyi came in on the wing. Waddilove speeded up the play in the middle of the line and did many good things, and Feilding seemed to have more room to work in and ran better; but Tomkins does not seem to have recovered the form he showed before he damaged his shoulder. Apponyi tackled well, but spoilt attacking movements by dropping passes, which, it must be added, were not always good passes.

The Park scored first through Barry on the right wing after a kick by an Ampleforth player had been fielded by the full-back, who ran up to give the scoring pass. This try was not converted; but it was not long before J. Knowles added a try, after Hansom, the outside half, had gone through the Ampleforth defence. This try was converted. Ampleforth worked play back to the Park line and, having gained possession of the ball in a tight scrum, they kept it and pushed over for a good try. The Park made desperate efforts to increase

their lead and sometimes they looked like scoring when their fly-half jinked inside Rosenvinge; but he was generally met by Rochford, and when he was, looked no longer like scoring. Rochford again excelled at this covering defence. After a good three-quarter movement to the left by the Ampleforth backs Feilding gave a return pass to Lovell. Lovell went on and passed to Rochford, who with Ryan carried the ball nearer the Park goal-line and then passed on to Gilbey, who scored. The kick failed and half-time came with the Park two points ahead.

Ampleforth kept on the attack at the beginning of the second half, and Waddilove nearly caused a try when he went through nicely, but his pass to a forward was knocked on. It looked as if he could have scored himself if he had gone 'full out' for the line. The Park brought play back to the Ampleforth half, and a quick heel on the left and a similarly speedy passing movement to the right enabled Barry to race all defenders for the corner. This put the Park five points ahead and they were soon up another three points, for another quick heel near the Ampleforth line enabled their fly-half to get into his stride before sending out a long pass to the left. The left centre helped it on its way and P. Downes on the wing gathered it and scored a good try.

It was now Ampleforth's turn and in mid-field Waddilove came into possession of the ball and sent a long pass to Feilding. The latter ran well and scored in a comparatively easy position for a conversion, but the kick failed. The

struggle now became intense and in the last few minutes the game was in the Ampleforth twenty-five. Tomkins gathered a bouncing ball and went through a large opening in the defence. He passed on to Waddilove, who ran very well and drew the full-back before giving an inside scoring pass to Tomkins. The latter grounded the ball between the posts and converted the try himself. The next time the ball was dead after the kick-off the whistle blew for no-side.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. B.A.F. CADEY COLLEGE, CRANWELL

The absence of this account is due to the cause explained at the beginning of

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal and three tries (14 points); Birkenhead Park "A," one goal and three tries (14 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. G. Waddilove, E. E. Tomkins, A. Apponyi; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford; J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, R. Deasy.

the "School Notes." We hope to be able to print it in our next issue.

#### "A" FIFTEEN MATCH

##### AMPLEFORTH "A" V. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL

AN "A" Fifteen went to Pocklington on Wednesday, November 22nd. Ampleforth looked heavier than their opponents, but owing to a lack of cohesion in the front row of the scrum Pocklington pushed them and generally obtained possession of the ball. In the loose scrums things were about even but the Ampleforth heeling was so slow, especially in the first half, that the backs had few real chances. However an even game ended in a win for Pocklington.

Ampleforth opened the scoring with an unconverted try by Feilding which followed good work by Waddilove and Price. Pocklington equalised with a try by their left wing after a good passing

movement, and the same player added a converted try before half-time.

In the second half Pocklington went further ahead after a blind-side movement and an unconverted try by the left wing. Feilding added another try, converted by Roche; but further desperate efforts to gain the lead were unsuccessful.

*Final score:* Pocklington, one goal and two tries (11 points); Ampleforth "A," one goal and one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, R. E. Riddell, J. T. Price, E. G. Waddilove; G. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, M. F. Young, B. B. James, L. J. Walter, R. Deasy, J. Platt, S. C. Rochford.

#### SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

THE 2ND XV opened their season with a victory at Woodhouse Grove on Saturday, October 14th. Our opponents asserted some superiority early in the game, largely through forward rushes and clean footwork in the open, but later stamina and condition weighed in Ampleforth's favour. The forwards heeled efficiently and the backs were given many opportunities. Their

handling surprised the opposition, which was often left in more minds than one, and steady scoring resulted.

Amongst the forwards, Platt was prominent in the open; Walter's hooking was adequate; Blackiston was ever ready to fall on the ball, if a counter-attack threatened. At the base of the scrum Staples played his part well, showing thrust in attack and courage

in defence. Kilpatrick on the left wing was a continuous danger, and he gave a reverse pass frequently and accurately.

The first try followed a cross-kick by Rosevinge, Riddell going over far out. Shortly afterwards Bromilow scored from a line-out for Platt to convert; so that at half-time Ampleforth were eight points ahead.

In the second half Kilpatrick scored on the left wing after several forward rushes had brought Ampleforth within striking distance. Staples next worked the blind side and scored, for Walter

to convert. Kilpatrick, Rochford and Rosevinge all added further tries during a period wherein Ampleforth was continuously pressing.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two goals, five tries (25 points); Woodhouse Grove, nil.

*Ampleforth:* R. C. Hay; A. Apponyi, W. Gillow, R. E. Riddell, J. I. Kilpatrick; G. O. Rosevinge, M. Staples; L. Walter (*Captain*), S. C. Rochford, J. Platt, P. H. Blackiston, J. D. Donnellon, J. B. Bromilow, M. F. Sedgwick, C. A. Prescott.

#### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. RIPON SCHOOL 1ST XV

As the score suggests, this game at Ripon on Saturday, October 21st, was a very hard one. Each side crossed their opponents' line twice, but happily Walter was successful with an only moderately easy penalty-kick. The ball was in the open quite a good deal and the Ampleforth three-quarters produced some passing movements; these however seldom made very much ground, and the wings had not quite sufficient speed to escape the clutches of their somewhat larger opponents. The halves, Rosevinge and Hime, worked together adequately, but on the whole were a little lacking in initiative. The forwards all played a hard and reasonably skilful game; not infrequently however they met with the disapproval of the referee for faults which were probably due more to over-keenness than to ignorance. Walter led the pack very well. The tackling on our side, though lower than that of our opponents, was not always good.

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

This match was played at Coatham on Saturday, November 4th. During the first quarter of an hour our forwards completely failed to combine and played very badly; and this, combined with the fact that Hime had to retire owing to injury during this period,

The best thing of the match from the spectators' point of view was Rosevinge's try. From the twenty-five he achieved the authentic stand-off's burst through with just the extra push of speed to take him past his opponents to the line. Gillow's score-half way through the second half was the result of opportunism during a disordered moment of the game, which required a brave break-away for the line from some distance out. During the last ten minutes the game became ragged and fierce, and there was no further scoring.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one penalty goal and two tries (9 points); Ripon, one goal and one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; R. S. Richmond, R. E. Riddell, W. Gillow, J. Kilpatrick; G. Rosevinge, M. Hime; R. Deasy, L. J. Walter (*Captain*), J. Platt, S. Rochford, P. Blackiston, G. Wace, J. Donnellon, J. Bromilow.

enabled the Coatham backs to gain possession of the ball with ease. Since in all respects they were superior to our three-quarters, four tries were scored in rapid succession, one of which was converted.

After the first quarter however our

forwards rallied and proved equal to if not slightly better than their opponents. This fact, combined with the incidence of rain which persisted throughout the rest of the game, checked the activities of the Coatham three-quarters, so that by half-time only three more points had been added to our opponents' score.

During the second half the game was very even. Walter, Deasy and Wace were outstanding among the forwards and Rosevinge handled the difficult ball well; Hime was considerably hampered by an injury to his ankle. Nicoll played a good game and his kicking in this half was good. After about ten minutes'

play Rosevinge obtained possession from a loose scrum and slipped over the line for the only try Ampleforth scored. The kick failed. Just before the end of the game Coatham scored again.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one try (3 points); Coatham, one goal, five tries (20 points).

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; J. Kilpatrick, R. E. Riddell, W. Gillow, A. Apponyi; G. O. Rosevinge, M. G. Hime; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), R. Deasy, G. R. Wace, M. F. Howard, S. Rochford, J. B. Bromilow, P. H. Blackiston, J. Donnellon.

#### AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. ROYAL SIGNALS "F" COY.

The Boys of the Royal Signals came to Ampleforth on Tuesday, November 7th, and gave the 2nd XV their first home match. The Signals forwards were a bustling crowd, who defeated the School forwards in the loose, but their right work was primitive and their line-out play unconstructive. Behind them they had three-quarters who lacked combination in attack or defence. The Second Fifteen backs found it easy to score tries, and they made some nice movements in crossing the Signals' line ten times. Apponyi scored the first two tries (the first after Rosevinge had gone through nicely) and soon afterwards Gillow scored after a good interpassing run between himself and Kilpatrick. The latter player scored next and Rosevinge scored a good individual try before half-time. During this half the Signals scored and converted their only try, by kick-and-rush

tactics over half-hearted attempts to fall on the ball.

In the second half the Signals were often in the School half of the field, chiefly through being allowed to dribble through the School scrum; but nevertheless Kilpatrick scored two tries, Apponyi and Rosevinge one each; and Bromilow scored after Walter had caught the ball in the line-out and run with it for 40 yards before giving it to him. Nicoll converted two tries in the first half and Kilpatrick one in the second.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals and seven tries (36 points); "F" Coy., one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth:* J. Nicoll; J. Kilpatrick, W. Gillow, E. Reogh, A. Apponyi; G. Rosevinge, M. Staples; L. Walter (*Captain*), R. Deasy, S. Rochford, J. Donnellon, P. Blackiston, J. Bromilow, G. Wace, M. F. Howard.

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

It was a very depleted Second XV which opposed Wakefield at Ampleforth on Tuesday, November 29th. There were no fewer than seven substitutes in the side, but so well did they seven play that it took Wakefield most of their time to pull off a win.

Wakefield opened the scoring through their right wing after a good passing movement. Both their wings were fast, and if they had the ball passed out to them more they would surely have scored more tries. Ampleforth soon equalised, after the forwards had made



one of their many great rushes to the Wakefield line. Their timely heel allowed Staples to go over for a good try. Wakefield attacked again, but their left wing was well tackled into touch near the Ampleforth line. From the throw-in the unmarked Wakefield forward went over untouched, and the try was converted. Before half-time Wakefield added another unconverted try, on the blind side of a loose scrum.

In the second half the sides scored a try each. The Wakefield forwards seemed in less good training and they failed to withstand the battering they got in to loose from the bustling Ampleforth eight. Wakefield scored first by kicking the ball through a loose mêlée on the Ampleforth line and getting there first for the touch-down. Ampleforth scored after one of the few complete passing movements by their backs. The ball went out to Apponyi, who played well

throughout, especially in defence; he was tackled, but got a pass in to Keogh, who was backing up well. Keogh scored under the posts, but the kick at goal failed.

The outstanding features on the Ampleforth side were the play in the loose of the forwards, where Walter, Prescott, Bromilow, and Blackiston were often prominent, and the defence of the backs, the tackling of Keogh and Apponyi being especially good.

*Final score:* Wakefield Grammar School, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; J. I. Kilpatrick, R. E. Riddell, E. R. Keogh, A. Apponyi; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Staples; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), J. Bromilow, P. Blackiston, Miles Fitzalan-Howard, P. Ryan, C. Prescott, T. Cronin-Colsman, M. Sedgwick.

#### COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

##### AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK—*Won*

Ampleforth, one goal, three tries (14 points); St Peter's, York, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*), S. P. Sutton, D. R. Dalglish, W. J. Craigen; C. J. Ryan, P. B. Hay; A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, A. H. Vollmar, D. K. Wells, C. O'M. Dunman.

##### AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST—*Won*

Ampleforth, three tries (9 points); Stonyhurst, one penalty goal (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*), D. R. Dalglish, A. Buxton; S. P. Sutton, P. B. Hay; A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, C. O'M. Dunman, P. D. Hill.

##### AMPLEFORTH v. ASHVILLE COLLEGE—*Lost*

Ampleforth, one try (3 points); Ashville College, one goal, one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*), S. P. Sutton, A. J. Redfern; A. Buxton, J. J. Keogh; A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, C. O'M. Dunman, P. D. Hill.

##### AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS' BOYS' XV—*Won*

Ampleforth, two goals, four tries (22 points); Royal Signals, nil.

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*), S. P. Sutton, A. J. Redfern; A. Buxton, J. J. Keogh; A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, C. O'M. Dunman, A. H. Vollmar.

## THE BEAGLES

THE following are officials for the current season:—Master of Hounds D. A. Stirling; Field-Master, A. M. F. Webb; Whipper-in, M. C. Bodley. Jack Welch is hunting hounds for the twelfth season, and has a new assistant in kennels in Harry Vines. We would like to offer the latter our congratulations and best wishes on his marriage at Oswaldkirk on October 26th. J. A. Ryan has found it necessary, on account of his work as Captain of Games, to relinquish the Field-Master's crop, but we are glad to see that he is still able to come out regularly, and shows the same keenness and energy.

The Secretary, having retired to the peace of Gilling Castle, has now to share his duties with Dom Peter Udey, an old hand in the business, and also an ex-whip of the Cranwell pack.

We are very grateful to Mr P. J. Lambert for sending game for the dinner on November 13th. This was eaten at Hovingham, and was very much appreciated.

We are glad to report that all the puppies out at walk are doing well according to reports to date. The new entry has also started to hunt well, and

the first part of the season has been an all-round success. We have at present nineteen and a half couple in the pack, some hounds having been drafted or put down. One of them in particular must not remain in obscurity. Fencer had hunted for ten seasons. He was bought in 1922, and in the same year took first prize at Peterborough in Class 6. Since then he has done splendid service in the pack, both as a hunter and stud-hound, and he hunted up to last season.

The pack has been out so far on three mornings and seventeen full days, and eight brace of hares have already been killed. This is not quite so good as in the first half of the last season, but there is every reason to be satisfied with the record up to date. Many excellent hunts are represented by these statistics, and in particular we must mention long runs at East Moors, Goathland, Spout House, and in the Valley on November 22nd from Gilling Castle. Hares are fairly plentiful in most places, and in good condition.

With an uninterrupted season the prospects are distinctly good, and in the next account we hope to record the conclusion of a first rate year.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE report on the Annual Inspection, 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, on July 3rd, was as follows:

*Drill.*—Drill and handling of arms was good. The cadets stood well to attention. Possibly a little more attention is required to steady Platoon Drill. The Band was very good. The general standard throughout the unit can be considered as most satisfactory.

*Weapon Training.*—The Miniature Range is barely up to standard, but the School has now built a new 30 yards range which should assist the Contingent in reaching a higher standard.

*Manœuvres.*—The tactical exercise was well carried out, and the platoons well commanded. Possibly a little more instruction on the use of advantage of ground and cover might be of advantage.

*Discipline.*—Discipline seems excellent. *Turn-Out.*—The turn-out was very good: the Band quite excellent.

*Arms and Equipment.*—Both arms and equipment were in good order.

*Buildings, etc.*—The Armoury is too small and the miniature range is also not up to requirements.

*General Remarks.*—The inspecting Officer was much impressed with this Contingent and considers that it is distinctly among the top class. Both permanent instructors are, in his opinion, first-class.

The following promotions were made with effect from 28-9-33 :—

To be Company Sergeant-Major :—  
Sgt. J. A. Ryan.

To be Sergeants :—Cpls. J. Jefferson, G. Wace, K. Leese, L.-Cpls. E. Tomkins, M. Rochford, Cpls. A. Webb, N. Mackenzie, Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, J. Perceval, L.-Cpl. J. Nicoll (5-c Band).

To be Corporals :—L.-Cpls. T. Cronin-Coltsman, F. Fairhurst, P. Purdom, Cdt. T. Hookham.

To be Lance-Corporals :—Cdts. A. Mounsey, E. Downey, M. Fogarty (18-11-33), R. Riddell (25-11-33).

In a Certificate 'A' Practical Examination, held on October 20th, thirty-three candidates out of thirty-four were successful. The results of the written examination, the training for which was kindly undertaken by Lieutenant F. W. Butterworth and 2nd Lieutenant C. Trimmer of the West Yorkshire Regiment Depot, are not yet to hand.

The Shooting VIII had a moderately successful season and showed some improvement on the previous year. The full benefit of the new 30 yards range has not yet made itself evident, as it was opened too late in the season. The Stourton Cup for the best score in the Ashburton was won by the Captain, Under-Officer J. P. Ryan. As most of last year's team is still available, a great improvement in the shooting results is confidently expected. This year's shooting Captain is Sergeant Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard.

After Bisley the Captain awarded

school shooting colours to Corporals N. Mackenzie and Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard.

#### CAMP.

The Contingent went to camp at Tweseldown, Aldershot, on July 31st. Of the 108 who went to camp only half a dozen had ever been before, so it took a little time to settle down, and it was not till half way through that the kits laid out earned the commendation of the Battalion Commander in his morning inspection of the lines.

The weather could not have been better from most points of view. There was not a drop of rain and hardly a cloud in the sky during the whole of the camp period. So hot, in fact, did the weather become, that it was necessary towards the end to start work at seven o'clock in the morning and finish before mid-day, a programme which must have added considerably to the revenues of the "Lido" in Aldershot.

After some re-shuffling owing to schools dropping out through illness, we found ourselves in No. 1 Battalion under the command of Major J. C. O. Marriot, D.S.O., M.C., Scots Guards, to whom, together with Captain A. V. C. Douglas and Lieutenant F. H. B. Harris of the same Regiment, we are very much indebted for an exceptionally interesting and instructive programme of field training, and for looking after us in every way. The demonstrations arranged by the Brigade Commander, Colonel E. W. S. Balfour, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Scots Guards, were also above the average.

A special word of commendation must here be given to the Band. They played the Battalion to and from the training areas on most days with credit, and in a Band competition of unusually high standard they were second by only two marks. This result reflects the really hard work put in by all concerned, and especially by C.-Q.-M.-S. Huggan and Drum-Major Leach. The latter is especially to be commended on his own part in the competition.

The Physical Training team under Sergeant J. H. P. Gilbey were unlucky in only being third, and thus not getting into the final. They worked very hard and deserved more success. In the sports we have only one success to chronicle, that C.-S.-M. Kelly ran third in the Sergeant-Instructors' race. P. Cochrane upheld our good name in the boxing ring.

The Contingent found the Battalion Duties on the first day of camp. Unfortunately there was no Guard-Mounting Competition that night.

The three Sergeant-Instructors were indefatigable as usual, and to them we owe our best thanks.

We were pleased to welcome so many parents and friends who visited us during

camp, especially on the Sunday, and we hope to see them there again, and many more.

The report of the Battalion Commander was as follows :—

*Efficiency of Unit.*

Field Work—excellent.

Discipline—excellent.

Interior Economy—very good.

*General Remarks.*

A thoroughly efficient unit which has received good instruction. All ranks were extremely keen.

Camp lines—very good.

Has a first class bugle band.

The under-officers were extremely good.

*Sergeant-Instructor.*

A most efficient man in every way.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THIS year the Scouts camped at Redwharf Bay on the Isle of Anglesey from July 31st to August 10th. The weather was perfect throughout and the only annoyance came from the wasps. At first these caused a panic, but Grieve carried the war into the enemies' camp and one morning slew a hundred with a tent mallet before eleven o'clock. During the Camp we went over Carnarvon Castle, and some of us climbed Snowdon. Each patrol did its own cooking and no one went sick. The Scoutmasters fed with each patrol in turn and not one of them was any the worse for it; the cooking was very well done. We made two attempts to set a night line, but the only result was the loss of two hocks.

Mr Philip Nash doctored all minor injuries. Fr David was Chaplain and Scoutmaster. The bathing was good. We played two cricket matches against a Welsh troop which camped in a neighbouring field, and won both, though there were five Williamsons on the other side. Great thanks are due to Mr Bernard Nash for his perfect Quartermastering.

Unfortunately he has left us and we all miss him very much. His place has been taken by Mr Bond. The Patrol Leaders were M. Birwistle, P. Vidal, A. Green, and E. McCarthy.

This term the keenness shown by the Scouts is almost more than the Scoutmasters can cope with. The Patrol Leaders are M. Sutton, A. James, T. Hornyold-Strickland and A. Cochrane. The following have been enrolled and are well on their way to becoming second-class scouts: Leeming, Garbett, Hughes, Bradshawe, Barry, P. B. Kelly, E. Smith, Cumming, Rattrie, Loveday, Walter, Green, Dalglish, and Nihill.

★

WE have changed the time of boxing this term, so that there is now less interference by other occupations. The change has been a great success, and we have now got a large number of keen and promising boxers.

Two matches were arranged this term and we hope to have more next term.



It is always very difficult to arrange that the boys boxing should be about the same age and weight, and good boxers are often left out of the teams owing to the impossibility of finding a suitable opponent. We hope that those who are left out will not be discouraged, and we will do our best to get them a match next term.

There was excellent boxing in the match against Oatlands. We lost four out of the seven fights, but there was little difference in any of them. Grieve was unprepared for the vigorous attack of his opponent in the first round and lost many points, but in the third round he rallied splendidly and made up a good deal of his losses, though not enough to win the match. P. B. Dowling and E. A. Smith both won their fights in good style and promise well for the future.

In the match against Aysgarth it was unfortunate that the best boxers of both teams were unable to fight owing to the

sickness of the Aysgarth competitors. Only four fights took place and the match was a draw. P. B. Dowling boxed well against an opponent who had the advantage of a longer reach. G. C. Green boxed better than he did against Oatlands, but he is still too slow in attacking.

The teams were as follows:—

*Against Oatlands.*—R. F. Grieve (*Captain*) (Lost), J. A. Mansel-Pleydell (Lost), P. B. Dowling (Won), J. M. Ciechanowski (Lost), E. A. Smith (Won), P. M. Mansel-Pleydell (Won), G. C. Green (Lost).

*Against Aysgarth.*—P. B. Dowling (Won), J. M. Ciechanowski (Lost), P. M. Mansel-Pleydell (Lost), G. C. Green (Won).

NOTE.—We much regret having to tell those of our readers who are interested in the Cricket of the Lower School that no report of this year's season has reached us.—ED. AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.

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## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Spring 1934

Part II

### A REFORMATION CHRONICLE

THE following, hitherto unpublished, record of the events of the years 1533—1555 was written by a South Yorkshire priest, by name Robert Parkyns, in the year after Queen Mary's accession. It may be supposed that, greatly relieved at the turn which affairs had taken, he felt that he could safely record the less pleasant experiences of the previous years. At the time of writing he was in charge of the church of Adwick-le-Street (near Doncaster), a cure which he had probably exercised earlier also, when he was chaplain to the Nuns of the neighbouring Hampole Priory, from which the church of Adwick depended. But Hampole suffered under Henry VIII the fate of all other conventual establishments and its chaplain was left with nothing but his cure, which was a poor one. The change must have been acutely felt by him, and not merely on its pecuniary side, for he was a devout Catholic with a Catholic's belief in the religious life and a personal interest in its literature. He would seem, from his book, to have been specially devoted to the writings of the fourteenth-century hermit and mystical writer, Richard Rolle, whose career was so closely associated with Hampole. Let us now say something of the book in question from which we have transcribed this Reformation chronicle.

The book was purchased by the Bodleian Library in 1931 at the sale of the library of Mr G. E. Cooke-Yarborough. It would seem to have passed at the death of its compiler into private ownership and to have remained in such ownership until the above-mentioned sale. It has attracted little notice among historians or antiquaries, so little indeed that we have found but one reference to it, *viz.*, in Drake's *Eboracum* (1736, p. 452), where it is cited for its information about Archbishop Holgate's matrimonial troubles. The book is in its original binding, brown leather on oak boards, measures  $10 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$  ins. and contains iii + 159 leaves, ff. i—iii, 1—92 being parchment and the rest paper. It is written throughout in the handwriting of Robert Parkyns and contains several notes confirmatory of that point. In the margin of f. 133, for instance, is the appeal: *Orate pro anima domini Roberti Parkini presbiteri qui hunc librum totaliter exaravit*. In the earlier part of the book, which we may suppose to have been written in the halcyon days of his chaplaincy, the



writing is larger and more leisurely, while in the later portions it is small and rather crabbed. The contents are various, but the greater part of the book (down to f. 106) is a transcript of Latin writings of Richard Rolle. There follow several short pieces of a devotional and historical character and then (f. 133 verso to f. 141 verso) the account of the events of the years 1533—1555. The book ends with several items from St Cyprian, of which the first, perhaps significantly, is his *Exhortation to Martyrdom* (to Fortunatus), for the writer lived on to see the further changes of Elizabeth's reign, of which he gives no record. His book ends with the following colophon: *Conscriptum per manus domini Roberti Parkini Curati de Aithwyk super stratum. Anno Domini 1565 ac anno regni Elizabeth 7<sup>o</sup> mense Julii etc. Cuius anime propicietur Deus.*

*Hoc est nescire, sine Christo plurima scire.*

*Si Christum bene scis, parum est si cetera nescis.*

The "Chronicle" is written in old (and rather irregular) spelling and with some contractions. We have thought it better, for the convenience of the general reader, to modernise the spelling and resolve the contractions. The punctuation also is ours. For the rest the transcript is as accurate as we could make it. A good deal of commentary might be added, in the shape of footnotes, but we must leave that to the expert historians. We have, however, ventured to insert a few corrections or glosses in the text, within square brackets.

J.M.

*Regnantibus impiis, ruina hominum.* (Prov. xxviii, 12).

Be it known to all men to whom this present writing shall come, ye hear or read, that in the year of our Lord God 1532 and in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth these grievous matters ensuing first began to take root, and after by process of time was accomplished and brought to pass in very deed within this realm of England, to the great discomfort of all such as was true Christians.\*

First the King's Majesty, viz. Henry the Eighth, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, was wrongously divorced from his lawful wife, gracious Queen Katherine, and married Lady Anne Boleyn, which was crowned Queen of England on Whit Sunday [1533]. But in the year following (A.D. 1533) the Pope of Rome with all his authority and power was abolished quite

\* The author using regnal years and old style reckoning, and perhaps following a previous chronicle, has some confusion in the dates of the section which follows. We have inserted other dates in square brackets. Whalley is just out of Yorkshire. B. Thomas More was executed in July.

out of this realm, and then the King's Majesty was proclaimed Supreme Head next and immediately under God of the Church of England and Ireland [1534], through authority whereof he began to depose religious houses. And the first which was dissolved in Yorkshire was Sawley and Whalley, two notable houses. Then in the year following, viz. 1534, was granted to the King first-fruits and tenths of all spiritual possessions. And because the good Bishop of Rochester and Sir Thomas More, two virtuous men and great clerks, would not consent to the King that he should be Supreme Head of Holy Church, therefore they were both headed in the month of June at London with three monks of the Charterhouse for the same, with many others in divers places [1535]. The year following, viz. 1535 [1536], was the above-said Queen Anne beheaded for her wretched carnal living. And in September and October was great commotions (for maintenance of Holy Church) both in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; but deceitfully they were brought down with treaties, without blood-shedding, specially at a ground named Scawsbie Leas, not far from Doncaster. This past, then on St Edward's Eve in October (A.D. 1536 [1537]), Prince Edward was born at Hampton Court, etc.\*

Continuing the said time, religious houses was nothing favoured, but yearly part dissolved. But A.D. 1539 all was suppressed furiously under foot (even as the Holy Temple of Jerusalem was handled when the Chaldees had dominion thereof)† and many abbots and other‡ virtuous religious persons shamefully was put to death in diverse places of this realm. And all this ungraciousness came through counsel of one wretch and heretic, Thomas Crumwell, and such other of his affinity, which Crumwell was headed for high treason in the year after. Then a proclamation went forth, A.D. 1540, that no Holy Day should be kept except feasts of our Lady, the Apostles, Evangelists and Marie Magdalen, and that St Mark's Day should not be taken as a fasting day, nor yet St Laurence's

\* In the margin is: *Edwardus sextus natus.*

† A marginal note refers to iv Kings (c. xxv) and Jeremias (c. lii).

‡ The second page begins here with the text: *Quum impii sumperint principatum, genet populus* (Prov. xxix, 2).

Eve, neither the children should be decked nor go about upon Saint Nicholas', St Katherine's, St Clement's, St Edmund's Eves or Days, but all such childish fashions (as they named it) to cease. Thus in King Henry's days began Holy Church in England to be in great ruin, as it appeared daily.

But when the said King Henry was departed to God's mercy, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and in the year of our Lord God 1546 [Jan. 28th, 1547],\* then did succeed his only son, Prince Edward, and was proclaimed through all his father's dominions King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head next and immediately under God. And in the first year of his reign was strait injunctions given to all the spirituality of England, wherein specially was deposed all processions and that none should be used, but only to kneel in the mid alley of the church unto certain suffrages in English were sung or said on Holy Days. Also in the beginning of the second year of his reign, A.D. 1547 [1548], on the Purification Day of our Lady (*viz.* Candlemas Day) there was no candles sanctified, borne, or holden in men's hands, as before-times laudably was accustomed, but utterly omitted. In the beginning of Lent all such suffrages as pertained to the sanctifying of the ashes was omitted and left undone, and so no ashes was given to any persons. In the same Lent all images, pictures, tables, crucifixes, tabernacles was utterly abolished and taken away forth of churches within this realm of England, and all searges [candles] of wax (except two standing upon high altars). Item on Palm Sunday, being our Lady Day Annunciation, no palms was sanctified, nor borne in men's hands, no procession, no passion read in Latin at mass, but in English only in the pulpit. Item on Sheer Thursday at even (A.D. 1548) no altars was washed, nor maundy given. And on Good Friday† no sepulchre was prepared, nor any mention made that day in holy church of Christ Jesus' bitter passion,

\* In the margin is: *Henricus 8 rex mortuus.*

† A new page begins here with the text: *Vae tibi terra cuius rex puer est* (Eccles. x, 16).

death and burial (as of long time before was used), the passion only except, which was read in English. All other ceremonies, as creeping before the cross, twenty-four candles and discipline was utterly omitted. On Easter Eve no fire was sanctified, no paschal candle, no procession unto the font, no candle present at sanctifying thereof, no words sung nor said from the font unto the choir (as laudably was used beforetime) but immediately did proceed unto the holy mass, at which mass the people was communicated with both kinds, *viz.* they received Christ's Blessed Body under form of bread and His Blessed Blood under form of wine, and that consequently after the priest hisself had received the said Blessed Sacrament. And thus they used other days, when the people was minded to be communicated or partakers of that Holy Mystery.

Item on Easter Day at morrow (being the first day of April) no mention was made of Jesus Christ's mighty Resurrection, nor any procession that day before mass, nor at evensong about the font, nor any other day in the week. And within two weeks after, all prebendaries, hospitals, chantries and free chapels within Yorkshire and other the King's dominions was given up by compulsion unto his Majesty's hands, with all manner of jewels, chalices, books, bells, vestments, with all other ornaments pertaining thereto. Item Saint Mark's Day was not kept as a day of abstinence, but every man to be at liberty and eat all kinds of meat at his pleasure. Item Rogation Days no procession was made about the fields, but cruel tyrants did cast down all crosses standing in open ways despitefully. Item, in many places of this realm (but specially in the south parts, as Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent and Wales, *etc.*) neither bread nor water was sanctified or distributed among Christian people on Sundays, but clearly omitted, as things tending to idolatry. Yea and also the pyxes hanging over the altars (wherein was remaining Christ's Blessed Body under form of bread) was despitefully cast away as things most abominable, and did not pass of [i.e. regard] the Blessed Hosts therein contained, but villainously despised them, uttering such words thereby as it did abhor true Christian ears for to hear. But only that



Christ's mercy is so much, it was marvel that the earth did not open and swallow up such villainous persons, as it did Dathan and Abiron.\*

The said villainous persons denied that most Blessed Sacrament† and so would have had no mass used within this realm, yea and stiffly affirmed that Messias was not yet born, and so finally denied all sacraments, except matrimony, because it was first instituted in paradise terrestrial. Affirming also that it was lawful for priests to marry women, using them as their wives, which was very pleasant to many, for they were married in very deed, both bishops and other inferiors being so blinded with carnal concupiscence that they preached and taught the people openly that it was lawful so to do by God's law and enacted the same. Which priests so married, when they did celebrate, would make no elevation at mass after consecration; but all other honest priests did according to the old laudable fashion, in remembrance how our Saviour, Christ Jesus, was elevated upon a cross of tree for mankind's redemption. Thus was this realm of England in great division and unquietness, sore plagued with enemies in the north parts by sword, and in the south with pestilence.

Of All Souls' Day (A.D. 1548) was the pyx with the most Blessed Sacrament therein taken down in York Minster and set upon the high altar. Likewise did all parish churches in York and divers deaneries within the shire. Then was there a great parliament holden at Westminster at London the same winter, beginning the 4th day of November, and there continued and kept to the 14th day of March in the third year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, wherein the holy mass was subdued and deposed by act of parliament, and none to be used, but only a communion. But as it pleased God (who seeth every man's heart) great division arose among the lords of the parliament. For the King's Majesty's uncle, called Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral, was impeached of high treason and

\* There is a marginal reference to Numbers (xvi).

† A new page begins here with the text: *Viri mali non cogitant iudicium* (Prov. xxviii, 5).

so put into the Tower at London, with many other traitorous persons. And so their erroneous purpose did not consequently proceed, but was for the time stayed, through lords and peers of the realm being Catholic and faithful unto God. Howbeit it did not long endure (and more pity), for all ecclesiastical persons, as parsons, vicars, curates, and churchwardens was straitly commanded to bring in a true inventory (unto the King's Majesty's officers) of all jewels and goods pertaining to every parish church. But for what intent this was done, it shall be declared hereafter more at large, if it please God to grant life unto the compiler hereof,\* he having perfect knowledge thereof likewise, for the matter last proceeding was in the beginning of March, A.D. 1548 [1549].

But after the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady (A.D. 1549) the King's Majesty's acts was proclaimed, declaring how it was lawful by God's law priests to marry women. And so many was married in deed (after that Robert Holgate, Lord Archbishop of York, was married, giving such lewd example). Consequently followed strait monition, yea and commandment (according to the King's Majesty's acts) at visitations after Easter, that no priest should celebrate or say mass in Latin, or minister any sacrament in Latin words, after the feast of Pentecost then next following, but only in English (as they would avoid the king's high displeasure and such penalties as was manifest in the said acts). And so the holy mass was utterly deposed throughout all this realm of England and other the King's dominions, at the said Pentecost. And in place thereof a communion to be said in English, without any elevation of Christ's Body and Blood under form of bread and wine, or adoration, or reservation in the pyx. For a certain English book was set forth in print, containing all such service as should be used in the Church of God and no other (entitled the Book of Common Prayer). And all the premisses came to pass through the King's Majesty's uncle (being a very heretic and traitor to God) called Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and

\* A new page begins here with the text: *Qui derelinquunt legem, laudant impium* (Prov. xxviii, 4).

Protector of all the King's dominions, whose brother, *viz.* Thomas Seymour, died also a traitor, as ye have heard late before.

Consequently after the said Pentecost, in the month of June, began a commotion or insurrection of people in the south parts, as Cornwall and Devonshire, with other thereto annexed. But in the month of July was many more shires raised up for maintenance of Christ's Church, with other high, great, weighty matters, against heretics in the south and such as would not have King Henry the Eighth's testament and last will performed. But soon they were brought down through treaty and their pardon promised. Howbeit the commons in Norfolk and Essex with their adherents would not be entreated, but manfully stuck to their matter. For on the first day of August was a sore fight made betwixt the King's army and them without the city of Norwich, whereat was slain Lord Sheffield with many of the King's army, and their guns taken by force with cannons. Then the Earl of Warwick came against them with a greater power and camped nigh unto the said city of Norwich on St Bartholomew's Eve. But Robert Kett, grand captain of the commons, lay on the mount with a goodly army, and on Saint Bartholomew's Day, at five of the clock at afternoon, had a sore fight with the said Earl Warwick, wherein many a man was slain; but Kett with his commons had the victory, and so much of the King's ordinance was taken with force. Nevertheless within two days after (*viz.* the 27th of August) the earl returned again with a huge main power of great barred horses and light spearmen against Kett and his commons. But then Kett with his commons, having meat corporal sufficient, but scarce of beer, ale, or water, forsook the hill or mountain and went into the plain vale, ready to fight. And then with all haste the earl took the mount, and so came very furiously down upon Kett, setting his great horses on the one side and light spearmen on the other. And so there was a huge, vehement sore fight or battle, and great murder on both parts to the number of 7000 and above, as they were esteemed. And there the commons was overthrown, Kett taken on life

and afterwards put to death at the said city of Norwich (whose soul Jesus pardon).

Shortly after there was a marvellous sudden change in this realm, for on the sixth day of October (A.D. 1549) the Lord Protector above-said (*viz.* Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the King's uncle) was proclaimed traitor through all the King's Majesty's dominions, and put into the Tower at London with certain of his adherents; for as an unnatural man he conspired the King's Majesty's death, being as then but thirteen years of age. Consequently then after was holden a great parliament at Westminster, wherein was enacted no goodness towards the Church of God. But in Christmas week after was published the bans of matrimony both in the parish churches of Bishopthorpe and Adwick-le-Street in Yorkshire, betwixt Robert Ebor (*alias* Holgate) Archbishop of York, of the one party, and Barbara Wentworth, daughter of Roger Wentworth Esquire, of the other party, which Barbara was beforetime married in her childhood unto a young gentleman named Anthony Norman (which marriage turned to great trouble and business afterwards). Howbeit the said archbishop and Barbara was joined together in marriage at Bishopthorpe the 15th day of January, 1549 [1550], *viz. feria quarta post octavam Epiphaniae*, though they were married before secretly, as the heretic Doctor Tonge reported, in the King's Majesty's court, yea and that he did solemnize the sacrament of matrimony unto them himself.

Betwixt the said marriage and the feast of Purification of our Lady was direct forth from the archbishop a sore commission unto all deaneries within Yorkshire, straitly commanding that all ecclesiastical books, as mass-books, graills, antiphoners, couchers, processioners, manuals, portesses and primers, *etc.*, should be conveyed unto the bishop's palace in York and there to be defaced and put out of knowledge, the penalties whereof for the contrary to run in the King's high displeasure and danger.

But shortly after (A.D. 1550) the above-said Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, obtained pardon of the King's Majesty and so was brought out of the Tower of London and restored unto



his authorities again (but not named Protector). Then consequently was directed forth certain injunctions (none good) commanding all lights, or searges, with all altars in churches and chapels, to be taken away and a little board to be set in midst of the choir, called the Lord's Board or Table, straitly commanding also that no man should maintain purgatory, invocation of saints, the six articles, bead-rolls, images, relics, holy bread, holy water, ashes and palms, *etc.*, *viz.* all other ceremonies beforetime used in the Church of God, in danger of the King's high displeasure. And this was executed first in the south parts consequently after Easter, A.D. 1550. But in the month of December the same year all altars of stone was taken away also forth of the churches and chapels from Trent northwards and a table of wood set in the choir. The causers thereof (as the common voice went abroad) was the said Edward Seymour and the Earl of Warwick, two cruel tyrants and enemies to God and holy Church. They continuing still in their ungracious purposes, expressed more of their tyrannical intents in the year following (*viz.* A.D. 1551), though God through very justice (considering the wretched living of the people) did send his great fearful punishment, both of dearth without [with] need of all necessaries for man, and also his plague or scourge without [with] dread, *viz.* a sore sweat, whereupon many one suddenly died. And these was universal through the whole realm of England.

Continuing the same time, there was a proclamation set forth concerning diminishing of current money before midsummer, the tenor whereof was that a tester, being current 12d., should go but for 9d. and a groat for three pence. And the said proclamation should begin to take effect the last day of August the same year. But on the 18th day of July (or nigh thereunto) the said matter was anteferred, and was proclaimed in York that from that day forwards a tester should be current but for 9d. and a groat for three pence, whereby many a man had great loss. Then on the first day of August another proclamation was set forth in markets, straitly charging and commanding in pain of death that no man should common [discuss] thereof,

*viz.* neither of augmenting or minishing of the said coin, but that it should continue according to the proclamation aforesaid, *viz.* a tester 9d. and a groat three pence. But mark well (good reader) the great mutability of the Council of this realm, specially through the procurement of two false heretics and traitors to God and this realm prenamed, *viz.* Edward Seymour and the Earl of Warwick, how they caused another ungracious proclamation to be set forth and proclaimed in every head shire city or town on the 17th day of August (A.D. 1551) that a tester should be current but six pence, and a groat two pence, two pence for a penny, and a halfpenny for a farthing. Hoo! how abominable an act was this, to impoverish the poor commonalty of this realm, whereby many a man utterly was undone. Yet the devil, the great master and lord to the above-said heretics, so wrought betwixt them that the oft prenamed Edward Seymour, traitor and heretic, with many of his adherents, was put again the second time into the Tower at London, the 16th day of October (A.D. 1551) and there continued unto the 22nd day of January then next following, on the which day he was headed without the Tower gate at London, through procurement of the said Earl Warwick. And then the said earl (otherwise called Duke of Northumberland) ruled this realm ungraciously, and put many noblemen to death wrongously, with knights and gentlemen, being of affinity and consanguinity unto the said Lord Edward Seymour, *etc.*

Immediately followed a great parliament holden at Westminster, and began the 23rd day of January, and there continued and kept unto the 15th day of April in the sixth year of the King's Majesty's reign and in the year of our Lord God 1552. Wherein no goodness towards Holy Church proceeded, but all things contrary. For in the parliament was deposed by act these three Holy Days, before accustomed to have been kept holy, *viz.* Conversion of St Paul, St Barnabas, and Marie Magdalen. And that a new communion book in English (called the Book of Common Prayer) should take effect at All Hallows Day next ensuing date hereof (*viz.* first day of November). And so the communion book in English (which

is above mentioned) to be of none effect. Hoo ! note the great instability and newfangledness of the heretic Warwick (*alias* Duke of Northumberland) with his adherents, *viz.* carnal bishops of this realm and very traitors to God. For consequently after that Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, was come from the said parliament, he sent strait commandment in beginning of June through all his diocese that the table in the choir, whereupon the holy communion was ministered, it standing with the ends towards south and north, should be used contrary, *viz.* to be set in the choir beneath the lowest stair or grece [step], having the ends thereof towards the east and west, and the priest his face towards the north all the communion time, which was nothing seeming nor after any good order. Item it was commanded that no organs should be used in the church, whereby any melody should be made to God's honour, laud and praise, but utterly forbidden.

The time proceeding with all cruelty that of heretics could be imagined, it came to pass in the month of August and September, A.D. 1552, that all parsons, vicars, curates and churchwardens was straitly commanded to give in true inventories indented of all the churches' goods, as lead, bells, chalices, plate and other ornaments unto the King's Majesty's commissioners appointed for the same, in like manner as is above said (*viz.* A.D. 1548 [1549] *ac anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti tertio*) not yet certainly knowing what would come thereof. But in the first week of November the above-said book (called the Book of Common Prayer) came forth and was abroad to be sold; wherein many things was altered from the other English book before used. For the table, whereat the holy communion was ministered in the choir, was had down into the body of the church in many places and set in the mid alley among the people, the ends whereof stood east and west, and the priest on the north side, his face turned towards the south. Upon which table (after it was covered with a linen cloth at communion time) a loaf of white bread (such as men uses in their houses with meat) and a cup of wine was set without any corporal, and part of the loaf was cut off and laid either upon

the loaf or by it. And after words of consecration was said, the minister brake the same bread and ate thereof first himself, and then gave to every person that would be partakers a part or piece thereof into their own hands, saying thus to every one of them: "Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed of him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving." That done, the priest or minister did give unto them also the chalice or cup into their own hands, saying: "Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful"; straitly forbidding that any adoration should be done thereunto, for that were idolatry (said the book) and to be abhorred by all faithful Christians. And as concerning the natural body and blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ (said the book also) they are in heaven, and not here in earth. For it were against the truth of Christ's true natural body to be in more places than in one at one time. Oh, how abominable heresy and unseemly order was this ! Let every man ponder in his own conscience.

Item from the sacrament of baptism was taken both *chrismos* [*chrismalia*] at anointing at breast and forehead, bringing the child at first even unto the font, and nothing to be said at church door, as laudably was used aforetime. And that no children should be baptized but only on Sundays and holy Days, when much people was present, except they were very feeble and weak; then they to be baptized at home. And likewise no child to be confirmed at bishop's hands unto it could say by heart the whole catechism; and so part was not able to be confirmed scarcely at 7, 8, or 9 years of age. And also no gold or silver to be laid on the book at ministering of holy matrimony, but a ring only, with priest and clerk duty [dues], which ring was put upon the woman's fourth finger of her left hand. Item extreme unction was utterly abolished and none to be used, contrary to the holy apostle St James's doctrine.\* And no dirges, or other devout prayers to be sung or said for such as was departed this transitory world, for they needed none (said the book). Why? Because

\*In the margin is a reference to James v, 14.



their souls was immediately in bliss and joy after the departing from the bodies, and therefore they needed no prayer. With many other unseeming rites in the said English book. And all these was done and brought to pass only to subdue the most Blessed Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood under form of bread and wine.

The year following, after Easter, in the month of April (*A.D. 1553 ac anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo*) all parsons, vicars, curates and churchwardens, with many other honest parishioners, was straitly commanded in the King's Majesty's name to give a true inventory again of all the goods and ornaments pertaining to every church and chapel unto certain commissioners appointed for the Duchy of Lancaster, not yet knowing the certainty and truth what such long process would come unto. But at visitations in the said month of April it was openly declared how that chrismos at baptizing of children ought to be had, and so they were brought unto the church with children continually after. Howbeit in the month of May following there was a strait commission direct forth, commanding all churchwardens to bring in all such ornaments of their churches and other things as was expressed in their inventories, or else the price thereof in money unto the King's Majesty's commissioners thereunto appointed. But all linen ornaments and corporals was also by them commanded to be given unto poor people of their parishes. And all chalices was weighed to know what ounces they were, and delivered again unto the said churchwardens. But bells and lead was not called for at that time.

In the said month of May the King's Majesty, *viz.* Edward the Sixth, began to be sore sick, insomuch that both hair of his head and nails of his fingers and feet went off, and his ears so sore cancered that pity it was to see; the cause whereof was through poisoning, as the common voice was spread abroad among people. And so he continued with great pain unto mid-summer after. But what time as he departed to God's mercy, it was not certainly known abroad in these north parts unto the 13th day of July. And then it was openly

published at York that he was departed (whose soul Jesus pardon). (But undoubtedly he departed from this vale of misery on the sixth day of July, as plainly is mentioned in the acts of the next parliament, *cap. 4*).\* And afterwards was buried at Westminster on the 4th day of August in the 7th year of his reign.

Immediately after that his departing was openly known, it was proclaimed in York, on the said 13th day of July, that Lady Jane, his aunt's daughter's daughter, wife unto Lord Guilford Dudley, one of the Duke of Northumberland's sons, should be taken as princess of this realm, and virtuous Lady Marie, the said King Edward's natural sister, to be deposed and rejected. And all this came to pass through the procurement of the said duke (otherwise called Sir John Dudley) whose father was beheaded for high treason, *A.D. 1509*, which duke was both heretic and enemy to God and Holy Church, with many other of his adherents. But then began great trouble and business among nobles of this realm, for divers of them took part with the duke, and the others with virtuous Lady Marie. But the whole commonalty (certain heretics except) did apply unto the said Lady Marie. Which took her journey towards the city of Norwich in Norfolk, and thither did resort many a valiant man, and there did proclaim her to be right inheritor to the crown of England. When the said duke heard thereof he proceeded thitherwards with a huge great host and power of men, for to have subdued the virtuous Lady Marie. But Almighty God, which ever defendeth His true servants, ordered the matter so that He put grace into the Council heads (keeping the Tower of London the same time) to proclaim Lady Marie within the city of London. And when the duke's camp had knowledge thereof, then many fled away from him, insomuch that his power was subdued and he taken and put in durance for the time within the Castle at Cambridge, and from thence removed into the Tower at London. But ere he was taken, the said Lady Marie was proclaimed on the 19th day of July (by the good Earl of Arundel, the Earl of

\* In the margin is: *Hic moritur Edwardus sextus anno regni sui septimo.*

Pembroke, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord of Cinque Ports, with divers other noblemen) in Cheapside at London and at Paul's, that she was right inheritor and Queen, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland in earth the Supreme Head. At which proclamation all good people there being present highly rejoiced, giving thanks, honour, and praise unto Almighty God, and so went singing *Te Deum Laudamus* into Paul's Church. The good Earl of Arundel, for very zeal and love that he bare to God and the virtuous Queen Marie, did cast great sums of money by handfuls in streets at London among people, and great fires was made in praising God. Immediately after, commandment was sent by post from the Council at London unto the city of York to do likewise. And so the said Queen Mary was proclaimed there on the 21st day of July, and at Pontefract, Doncaster, Rotherham and many other market towns on the 22nd of July (*viz.* Saint Marie Magdalen's Day), she to be right inheritor and Queen of England and Ireland, as above said. Whereat the whole commonalty in all places in the north parts greatly rejoiced, making great fires, drinking wine and ale, praising God. But all such as were of heretical opinions with bishops and priests having wives, did nothing rejoice, but began to be ashamed of themselves; for the common people would point them with fingers in places when they saw them.

Shortly after was the gracious Queen Marie brought into the city of London with great honour and reverence, and so unto the Tower. And there she took forth of durance such ancient fathers of Holy Church, being bishops, as had continued there for long space (not for any offences committed against the crown of England, but only because they maintained right of Holy Church, and specially defending with God's holy Word the most Blessed Sacrament of the altar, being the very Body and Blood of Christ really under form of bread and wine), that is to say, Doctor Stephen, Bishop of Winchester, Doctor Bonner, Bishop of London, Doctor Day, Bishop of Chichester,

and Doctor Cuthbert Tunstall, the old Bishop of Durham, with divers others, all being famous clerks and virtuous men. The same time was also the old noble Duke of Norfolk restored unto liberty and his pardon given, *etc.* And in their places in the Tower was put all such persons as was found culpable and faulty of King Edward's death, according to right. And so the above-said Duke of Northumberland with certain others, as Sir John Gates, Sir Thomas Palmer, knights, was beheaded on the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1553.

In the meantime in many places of the realm priests was commanded by lords and knights Catholic to say mass in Latin, with consecration and elevation of the Body and Blood of Christ under form of bread and wine, with a decent order as hath been used beforetime. But such as was of heretical opinions might not away therewith [could not endure that] but spake evil thereof. For as then there was no act, statute, proclamation, or commandment set forth for the same. Therefore many one durst not be bold to celebrate in Latin, though their hearts was wholly inclined that way. Howbeit in August there was a proclamation set forth, declaring how the gracious Queen Marie did license priests to say mass in Latin, after the old ancient custom as was used in her father's days; yet not constraining any man thereto, but to be at liberty unto such time as she and her Council had established the matter with the whole consent of the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm.

Thus through grace of the Holy Ghost the state of Holy Church something began to amend and to arise from the old heresies before used in this realm. For the holy mass in Latin was put down totally from the feast of Pentecost, A.D. 1549, unto the beginning of August, A.D. 1553. But then in many places of Yorkshire priests unmarried was very glad to celebrate and say mass in Latin, with matins and evensong thereto according, for very fervent zeal and love that they had unto God and His laws. And so in the beginning of September there was very few parish churches in Yorkshire but mass was sung or said in Latin on the first Sunday of the said month,



or at furthest on the feast day of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady. Holy bread and holy water was given, altars was re-edified, pictures or images set up, the cross with the crucifix thereon ready to be borne in procession, and with the same went procession. And in conclusion all the English service of late used in the Church of God was voluntarily laid away and the Latin taken up again (not only with matins, mass and evensong, but also in ministration of sacraments). And yet all this came to pass without compulsion of any act, statute, proclamation, or law, but only that the gracious Queen Marie in her proclamation did utter these words, *viz.*: "Her Majesty did wish and much desire that the same religion which ever she professed from her infancy hitherto and still was minded to observe and maintain the same for herself (through God's grace, enduring her time) were of all her subjects quietly and charitably embraced," *etc.* Which words considered, all her loving subjects was very well contented with her godly proceedings and set forward the matter (as is above said) with all speed that might be, to the high honour, laud and praise of Almighty God, the Virgin Marie and all Saints in heaven. But such as was of heretical opinions spake evil thereof and did as much as in them was to fordo the same. Howbeit the premisses was quietly brought to pass from Trent northwards in the above-said month of September.

In the which month both Lord Thomas Cranmer and Lord Robert Holgate, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, was put into the Tower at London. Then on the first day of October being Sunday (*littera dominicalis A*; *A.D.* 1553) the gracious Queen Mary was crowned at London. And on the fourth day after began the parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of her most gracious reign. Wherein many godly statutes or acts was well concluded upon establishing the laws and faith of Holy Church, so that all sacraments and ceremonies of the Church should be frequented and used in all degrees as they were in the last year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, her father. The time quietly proceeding all the winter after unto the beginning of February, in which month was great

commotion in the south parts of such as was of heretical opinions, specially against the holy mass, whose captain was Sir Thomas Wyatt, knight. For which cause they would have subdued and made away the gracious Queen Marie. And so of Ash Wednesday, being the 7th of February, the said Wyatt came to Charing Cross, where he was foughten withal and lost of his men about the number of fifty, and in the field two hundred and fifty of both parts was slain. Whereat was taken the said Sir Thomas Wyatt. And on the third day after the noble Earl of Huntingdon took the Duke of Suffolk, being a captain in this conspiracy, and brought him to the Tower at London, where the Lord Courtenay was then placed again, with Wyatt and many other captains of this conspiracy. Thus Almighty God preserved at this time also His true servant, Queen Marie, from her enemies' hands, for which cause all her true loving subjects gave honour, laud and praise unto Him, going in procession singing *Te Deum*, making bonfires, *etc.* Shortly after, according to the law, the said captains, her enemies, suffered execution and pain of death, with Guilford Dudley Esquire and Jane his wife, which Jane was before proclaimed queen, through authority of John Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland, as ye have heard before, *etc.*

In the second day of the month of April next following (*A.D.* 1554) began the parliament holden at Westminster, and there continued and kept to the dissolution of the same, being the 5th day of May. Wherein was contained many godly acts, as touching ordinances and rules in cathedral churches and schools, and also as touching the Queen's Highness's most noble marriage unto the noble Prince Philip of Spain, son unto the most victorious Prince Charles, the Emperor of Rome. Which Philip entered this realm with a goodly company in the month of July. And so was brought with great honour and royalty unto Winchester, where he and the gracious Queen Marie was conjoined in holy matrimony on St James's Day (*A.D.* 1554), which was great joy and comfort to all good people in the realm. Curates was then straitly commanded by their ordinaries to say thus in the common prayer openly on

Sundays in the pulpit: "Ye shall pray for Philip and Mary, by grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, Ireland; Defenders of the Faith; Princes of Spain and Sicily; Archdukes of Austria; Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant; Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tyrol."

And so, to proceed further with the matter, in the month of October then next following was also a great parliament holden at Westminster. Wherein all such acts was utterly abolished and fordone as had been made aforetime against the Pope of Rome; and he to have from that time forth as high authority and jurisdiction within this realm of England and dominions thereof as ever had any of his predecessors. And so with speed it was published and proclaimed in every shire within this realm, and straitly commanded that he should be called (as he ought of right) our Holy Father the Pope, Julius the Third of that name. Then began Holy Church to rejoice in God, singing both with heart and tongue *Te Deum laudamus*. But heretical persons (as there were many) rejoiced nothing thereat. Hoo! it was joy to hear and see how those carnal priests (which had led their lives in fornication with their whores and harlots) did lower and look down, when they were commanded to leave and forsake the concubines and harlots and do open penance according to the canon law, which then took effect.

So, to be brief, all old ceremonies laudably used beforetime in Holy Church was then revived, daily frequented and used, after that the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Cardinal Pole, legate *de latere*, was entered this realm in the month of November, bringing with him the Pope's power and authority. And after that he had made a goodly oration in the parliament house before the King's and Queen's Majesties and the nobles of this realm, he did absolve them and after all others that would forsake their erroneous opinions. Then was *Te Deum* solemnly sung. Which done, gracious Queen Marie gave thanks to all the lords there present and said: "My lords all, I thank you. And for my part I give unto God hearty thanks that ever I have lived to see this day." And so departed with great joy and gladness.

Shortly after messengers was sent with haste unto Rome to declare how lovingly this realm of England had received the Pope's Grace's messenger, that is the Lord Cardinal Pole, and how it was convert to the right Catholic faith again. Whereof the said Pope Julius with all Romans greatly rejoiced, giving thanks unto God. And so straight, without any tarrying, he sent a free absolution into this realm of England to every man that penitently would receive it. And so in the Lent following all the spiritualty was absolved of their ordinaries, and the laity of their curates, exhorting them to be penitent for their fall and erroneous opinions which of late they had used; and to fast Wednesday, Friday and Saturday next after they had knowledge hereof by their pastors and curates; and then to receive the Blessed Body of Christ Jesus in form of bread, which was great comfort to every faithful creature.

Immediately after Easter all such as had been cloistered beforetime, yea as well women as men, was commanded to take their habit or vestures unto them again, such I say as they had used in their cloisters (and if they were married, to be divorced); yea and that without delay (as they would answer to the contrary) before the feast of St Mark the Evangelist, A.D. 1555 *ac anno regni regum Philippi et Mariae primo et secundo*.

This virtuous Queen Marie continually preserving and maintaining Holy Church at last departed this transitory life in the 6th year of her reign, A.D. 1558.\*

\* The last paragraph is plainly (from the script) an addition written at a later date. The rest is probably to be dated 1555.



## POETRY AND PRAYER

UNDER the title "Prière et Poésie"\* the late Abbé Bremond, eminent authority alike upon the history of the mystics and on poetical literature, essayed an explanation of what he terms, somewhat paradoxically, the 'mystery,' the 'miracle' of poetry. Everywhere penetrating and suggestive, with a true sense of the heaven-sent character of the poetic gift, on each page he offers us enlightenment. It is not until we grasp the implications of his thesis as a whole that we are conscious of certain misgivings. In what follows it is proposed to question that thesis and to suggest that there is a safer and surer approach to the heart of poetry to be found elsewhere than on the lines therein laid down. At the same time the purely tentative nature of this criticism cannot be too strongly emphasised, a criticism attempted in the light of principles common to all who are in the most cursory way acquainted with the system of St Thomas.

The propriety of submitting poetry to anything approaching a philosophical analysis would doubtless be repudiated by all who acquiesce in the Abbé's theories. Has not Keats protested that reflection 'spoils the singing of the nightingale'? † What relation therefore have the cold dictates of reason with all that is 'felt in the blood and felt along the heart'? ‡ or the chill splendour of the intelligence with that

something far more deeply interfused,  
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,  
And the round ocean and the living air,  
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man' ‡‡

The poet is in a sense outside the world of reason and, we are to believe, his activity, though natural in itself, is only to be understood in the light of an operation immeasurably superior

\* The following quotations are from the translation by Algar Thorold (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 1927).

† 'Epistle to Reynolds,' quoted by A. C. Bradley ('A Miscellany,' p. 190).

‡ Wordsworth, *Lines written above Tintern Abbey*.

to the order of nature; and, in the conviction that the secret of poetry will not yield itself to metaphysical analysis, the Abbé makes off into the realms of mystical psychology. We are told that 'a purely rational or non-mystical philosophy of poetry . . . is an accident, as it were a comet, in the universal history of aesthetic, *Prolem sine matre creatam*' (p. 7). Poetry proceeds 'A luce ad tenebras! What a device for a worshipper of reason!' (p. 24). 'He' [Fontenelle] 'knows very well that, unless recourse be had to some supra-rational or mystical factor, the poetic phenomenon remains unexplained' (p. 30). But 'We are not pleased by a mystical explanation of poetry, because that explanation lowers our pride as reasonable men' (p. 32). The poetic gift is a 'faculty which is completely distinct from reason' (p. 62); making his own Claudel's lovely parable of 'Animus and Anima'—the distinction between the two selves: Animus, the surface self, Anima, the deep self; Animus, rational knowledge, and Anima, mystical or poetic knowledge—he gives the inspiration of the mystics and the poets alike its home in Anima.

After two thoughtful chapters on the Aristotelian Catharsis—which has its explanation only in mystical psychology—we are led on to what are held to be the characteristics which differentiate the poet from the mystic. The sole object of the poet, unlike the mystic, is not 'to appropriate to himself the Divine gift, but to discover the suitable incantations by means of which the poetic current may pass to the Anima of the reader. Poetic experience does not permit the union of love which follows every normal mystic experience to take place. The poet qua poet only unites himself to the real in order to separate himself from it.' The refrain is moving to its climax: 'For the poet is, as we said, a broken-down mystic, the same as ourselves in the moral order (by which I mean mediocre), while the gift that he has received ought to enrich him, lift him above average humanity, make him equal to the saints. His paradox is that of a force which urges to the sublime life the subject on which it seizes, and which yet at the same time distracts him, in spite of himself, from these magnificent am-

bitions, and concentrates him, exhausting itself by doing so, on such trifling matters as "a happy choice of harmonious words." *It is the paradox of the spring dispersed at its source.*

We pass to his final summary; having observed that beauty tends of itself to unite us to God, he continues: 'The reason and the manner of this tendency is what I have been trying to show in these pages, and which I repeat in a few words: first, there is another thought besides abstract and discursive thought, another knowledge as well as conceptual and rational knowledge; second, neither real knowledge nor rational knowledge, each of which, moreover, requires the other for its development, can reach completion without implying the exercise of faculties divinely set in motion by the mystical life. Whence come both the excellence and the essential imperfection of poetical experience, the stepping-stone to a higher experience, which in some way it calls out for, but to which, of itself, it would never lead; rather would it block approach.'

Such in outline is the Abbé Bremond's theory of poetry. Who will deny its attractiveness? It proceeds from a mind richly sympathetic to *l'humanisme dévot*, a philosophy in which everything must find its place. The mystics are the supreme glory of the human creation; let the poets, supreme among the artists, participate in their glory. Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth—they are of the tribe of St Bernard, Ruysbroeck, St John of the Cross,—immeasurably beneath them, no doubt, but only to be discerned from such transcendent heights.

Alas! it will not do. The heart, in love with the holiest, soaring heavenwards, ignoring all distinctions, sees holiness everywhere; but if we are to philosophise—and anyone who attempts a theory of poetry must philosophise—there is a pause to our flight. We must consider the matter, not as we should wish it to be, but as it is—*sine ratione boni vel delectabilis*, as the schoolmen insisted—a discipline irksome indeed to the poetic sensibility, but a condition *sine qua non* of any sound poetic theory.

To speak thus is not to be insensible to the 'magic,' the 'current,' of true poetry. Who does not know that poetry can

never be taught? 'It is a happy thing that there is no royal road to poetry,' said Manley Hopkins; 'the world should know by this time that one cannot reach Parnassus except by flying thither.' The prosodist no more possesses the secret of poetry than does the grammarian the secret of style. The poet, as such, is no philosopher, no moralist, no pedagogue; he is just—as Keats observed, speaking of Shakespeare—'a naked sensibility living in its own gusto, seeking after nothing more distant than the impassioned accents of its own voice as it issues from the "terrible crystal" of an intuitive mind.'

How this would have pleased the Abbé! But to admit so much does not call for a poetical theory so fundamentally anti-intellectualist as the one he proposes. Bremond writes of poetry like a poet;—surely a fatal method of instruction! Nothing is to be explained in terms of itself (who would compose a symphony to expound a theory of music?). To attempt an explanation of poetry in pages loaded with metaphor—the method proper to poetry itself, as St Thomas remarks†—is to render confusion worse confounded.

But this is not all. The Abbé's theory seems to be based upon 'a romantic act of faith'; he wishes to give the debate an 'exclusively psychological orientation'; a few pages previously he has admitted that 'the essence of poetry . . . is a purely rational problem, like the question of any other essence'; and before the end he is talking metaphysically, i.e. of the *essence* of poetry, although, to be sure, there are 'metaphysical precisions to be made,' though 'not very subtle ones for those, at least, who have not been at odds with the play of ideas from their birth.' It would seem then that we have here a theory of poetry which is to be metaphysically valid, while being founded upon a romantic act of faith illumined by the psychological experience of the mystics!

To be plain; Bremond's distrust of the intelligence has led him into a confusion of the order of empirical psychology, an order formally of phenomena, and the metaphysical order,

\* Keats, 'Letters,' quoted in T.L.S., Feb. 2, 1933.

† Summa Theol. I, quaest. 1, art. 9.



the order of being as such, to which all demonstration must ultimately be referred.\* Because, for example, the psychological effects of mystical contemplation and poetic inspiration are the same—a proposition highly questionable in itself—we are not justified in positing a metaphysical identity between the two states;† and this for the reason that, while the phenomena of poetic inspiration may well be a formal effect of that inspiration, the so-called mystical phenomena by no means always accompany the higher mystical states, and are therefore accidental to them; states of which, it is important to note, the mystics alone have positive knowledge. Moreover the term 'mysticism' is nowhere explicitly defined, and upon its meaning the whole debate depends. Unless we understand in what precise sense this much abused word is being used we are merely explaining an unknown quantity in terms of another unknown, a procedure which is scarcely enlightening.

The poets, like the mystics and the rest of us, live in a world redeemed. As men they are under the sway, potentially or actually, of Divine Charity; the term of their activity is the Beatific Vision, which the soul, raised to the supernatural order through Grace, attains by the use of the moral virtues, dominated and directed by Prudence.‡ To act prudently is to act in conformity with one's end, and man has no other end but God in the glory of his essence. But the end of the poet, qua poet, is Beauty; he is outside the domain of charity and of prudence; he is in the line of making; as artist he has but one rule, the right order of the thing to be made, the *recta ratio factibilis*;§ he is dominated by the particular work to be done.

\* Aristotle, *Metaph.* iii, 1; x, 5.

† Cf. Joseph Maréchal, S.J., 'Studies in the Psychology of the Mystics,' Chapters I—III, and in particular p. 43 and p. 124.

‡ Strictly speaking the mystics are not under the rule of human prudence; they are ruled rather by the theological virtues and the gifts of the Holy Spirit. But prudence and the moral virtues are not thereby abolished but transcended; they receive a supernatural determination resulting in a 'mystical' or supernatural prudence. Cf. John of St Thomas, quoted by Maritain (*Les Degrés du Savoir*, p. 26, footnote).

§ See Maritain, 'Art and Scholasticism,' and in particular chap. ix 'Art and Prudence.'

Here we have the secret of the clash between art and morals. Man the poet, the artist, paying tribute to beauty, knows nothing of morality; but in his specific nature as man, he must, if he is to avoid calamity, acknowledge the dominion, not of created beauty, but of Prudence. Only when conforming to this discipline—fretting oftentimes to poet and mystic alike—only with a heart ambitious for the vision of the Eternal Trinity and the adorable Humanity of Christ, can the poet afford to turn his eyes joyfully upon the loveliness of earth. For the mind of intense sensibility (a condition indispensable to poetic genius) in which this distinction, at least implicitly, finds no place, the pursuit of beauty becomes a flight from reality, a narcotic, tyrannical, illusory,

... Beauty—Beauty that must die;  
And joy, whose hand is ever at his lips  
Bidding adieu; and aching pleasure nigh,  
Turning to poison while the bee-mouth sips.\*

But this is not to deny to the poets or poetry their rightful place. Poetry is the glory of man precisely because it is man's own; it cannot call for explanation by a mode of knowledge which is beyond human intelligence altogether. If the poet, as such, is a 'broken-down mystic,' incomplete, a saint that might have been, then either the poetic nature (specifically human) is imperfect *in se*, or else the real distinction between the natural and supernatural orders is non-existent, the poet may develop himself to his perfection as a mystic. This is to ignore the vital truth that the highest perfection of man, man raised to the ideal state of pure nature, does not demand a rebirth into what is quite literally the Divine life. The whole wonder of Grace is that it should have been vouchsafed at all; by it we are born again *ex Deo* to a life beyond conception above that proper to man, as such, higher even than the natural life of the angels. To attempt an explanation of a specifically natural activity in the light of supernatural Grace seems to us therefore a mere *refugium in mysterium*, an explanation purely and simply verbal.

\* Keats, *Ode to Melancholy*.

A revelation upon the 'mystery' of poetry, it has been suggested, must be sought elsewhere. It is from the intellectual contemplation of the philosophers, an activity entirely human in its nature, that light is to be derived. Although poetry is not philosophy, it remains true that the poetic activity must find its resolution in any philosophical system which professes to correspond with the whole of reality; and such a system is that of the scholastics, raised to its formal perfection by the genius of St Thomas Aquinas.

It is useless to attempt within the limits of this essay even the briefest presentation of the Thomist theory of knowledge, in which, as it seems to us, the 'mystery' of poetry stands revealed. We shall have to content ourselves with its application to our present problem.

Poetry must proceed from man in his highest activity, and the highest activity of man takes place, according to Aristotle, in the intelligence. Poetry is an activity fundamentally intellectual, depending for its perfection upon the intelligence. That such a proposition would not have commended itself to the Abbé is due, as it seems to us, to a misapprehension of the nature of knowledge. Poetry is not the expression of an explicit concept, its beauty arises from its vagueness, its obscurity; but the intelligence normally deals in concepts (of which words are the outward signs); therefore poetry cannot be a product of the rational activity.

But this objection disappears in the face of a proper conception of knowledge. According to the Thomists, knowledge is given by the simple act of apprehension, not by the idea; the idea (*species expressa*) is the completion of the act of intellection, but it is not the condition of contact with reality. Reality, that which is, is attained by the simple act of apprehension; thereafter we are in the ontological order, we have become what we know. 'The abstractive perception, the abstractive intuition, if I may so call it, brings us thus straightway some little reality; but this "some little" is immense, and it will increase in light for it introduces us to the region of the necessary intelligibles and into the clarity of being. And it allows us to penetrate

progressively the essences and laws discernible in created things, and from them to mount, under the invincible pressure of the principles of reason, to subsistent Being itself, known by analogy through the mirror of creatures.\* The vital act of the intellect has been performed, we are at one with reality; but as yet there exists no idea (*verbum mentale, species expressa*); our knowledge is vague, in *confuso*, unclarified, but *real*; the intelligence is at one with itself and with that which is.

It is because the Abbé Bremond has confounded intellectual knowledge with the 'idea' or 'concept'—realizing at the same time that the poet is not concerned with knowledge thus understood—that he has taken refuge with the mystics.† It cannot be true, without ignoring the distinction between nature and grace, that 'real knowledge' requires for its completion 'the action of faculties divinely set in motion by the mystical life.' By the light of the intelligence (*intellectus agens*) alone we achieve real knowledge. It is because the intense activity of this intelligence—which can rest only in being,—purified from the distraction of images, brings with it a joy beyond the pleasure of sense, that the philosopher, the metaphysician, 'aspires thus naturally to a knowledge, so much as possible intuitive, so much as possible freed from the complexities and retardments of discourse [i.e. ratiocination, the formation of concepts and judgments], so much as possible reduced to a simple regard.‡ But here we have reached the heights, not of St John of the Cross, St Francis and St Teresa, but of Socrates, Plato and Plotinus, and, we may add, of Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Keats.

It is true that the Abbé does make occasional reference to 'natural mysticism,' the contemplation of the philosophers, but no clear distinction is drawn between their position and

\* Maritain, *Réflexions*, chap. iii—*L'Intelligence et la philosophie de M. Blondel* (p. 102). The whole of this essay may be read, as it brings out the metaphysical difficulties involved in a philosophy which ignores the formal distinction between the order of nature and the order of Grace. It is significant that, for the Abbé Bremond, M. Blondel is perhaps the only philosopher who has 'deliberately confronted' the problem of poetry.

† It is worthy of note that it is precisely on this question, viz. the nature of knowledge, that modern philosophers have departed from the scholastic and realist tradition.

‡ Maritain, *Réflexions*, p. 107.



that of the Christian mystics; and in any case his whole tendency is to draw the poets under the ægis of *l'humanisme dévot*. It will be in place to cite here a passage from Père Maréchal, touching upon the distinctive characteristics of Christian mysticism, every word of which is to our present purpose. 'The first and most fundamental of these characteristics resides in supernatural grace, which compenetrates the whole religious life of the Christian. *Truth to tell, this is an ontological characteristic inaccessible to direct experience*. In fact, from the empirical and external point of view, all the isolated religious manifestations—lower than the mystical states described as immediate union with God—seem identical from one religion to another; there is certainly a difference in their combination and harmonisation, but not in the psychological types to which they are individually reducible. On the contrary, from the interior, *from the ontological standpoint, there is a radical difference between purely natural religious activity and that which grace—as is normally the case in Christianity—supernaturalises*; it is, as we have seen, nothing less than a difference of value and finality' (Maréchal, *Studies in the Psychology of the Mystics*, p. 199).

It must of course be understood also that in likening the vision of the poets to the contemplation of the philosophers the comparison is a formal but not a material one. In other words the speculation of the philosophers is as much as possible free from images, whereas the whole life of the poetic vision is its union with and inseparability from images. Nevertheless the peculiarly vital contact with reality we believe to be shared by the philosopher and poet alike. Were we to substitute the idea of Aristotle's wise man (viz., one who speculates upon the things of eternity) for that of the saint, and such speculation for the idea of Christian mysticism, it seems to us that the Abbé Bremond's essay would bring to light much that is valuable upon the distinctive characteristics of the poetical as against the philosophical temper.

The poet works from the apex of the soul, from Anima Truë. But his fire is not the fire of Divine Charity, and we shall not allow him to be hidden from our eyes by a light

too dazzling to gaze upon. Let us attempt precision; suppose we were to define the poet's power as his *capacity to project the content of his mind into words, without the formation of explicit concepts, in a manner adapted to the intelligence and imagination\* of man*, and were to add that this 'something more philosophic and of graver import than history'† is achieved by the poet through his peculiar use of words,—the historian, the recorder of facts, putting them to their normal use of signifying ideas, the poet using them to signify something vaster, more universal than a single idea,—should we not thereby preserve intact all that is of value in the Abbé Bremond's theory of poetry, while safeguarding the fundamentally intellectual character of the poetic activity? Such a definition would require a further essay for its development; for the present we must be content to leave it for what it is worth.

To conclude; in the foregoing we have tried to suggest that there is little material—apart from some psychological phenomena common to mysticism and poetry—to be obtained from the lives of the mystics for the formulation of a poetical theory, that rather is it to be sought in the intellectualist philosophy which the Church has made her own—the mystics abiding in a splendour quite apart from the purely human aureole of the poets; and we have hinted that Bremond's theory of poetry involves logically a confusion of the two orders—the order of nature, where the poetic genius operates, and the order of Divine Charity, which is the milieu of mysticism,—a confusion which lowers the status of the mystics and deprives the poets of their specifically human excellence. Indeed *a luce ad tenebras!*

F.A.G.

\* It has been our intention to criticise a theory which purports, at least implicitly, to treat of the essence, the intelligible content of poetry or of the poetic activity, and which, just in so far as it does so, we believe to be unsound; for this reason but little mention has hitherto been made of the imagination. It goes without saying that all the sensible diction, the 'magic,' the 'current,' of poetry, all that depends on the use of imagery, the felicity of the poetic touch, are the rest not of the poet's intellectual but of his imaginative power. There have doubtless lived many who have surpassed Shakespeare in the line of pure intelligence; he stands supreme in virtue of what was perhaps the most stupendous imagination ever given to man. It should be noted that the term 'explicit concepts' is here used not in the Thomist sense but in the Cartesian sense of 'clear idea'—the sense attributed to it by the Abbé.

† Aristotle, *Poetics* ix, 3.

## NOTES

AMONG other items missing by reason of its postal misfortunes from the last issue of the *AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL* was a paragraph chronicling Father Prior's elevation by the General Chapter of the English Benedictines to the titular abbacy of Westminster. It is too late now to congratulate him at length, nor would he wish it to be over-bruited; but it would be unfair to all the brethren and to his many friends not to put on record the keen pleasure with which they heard of his ejection from Durham to Westminster. To grace the occasion with an old tag, let us suggest a modification of the Tacitean epigram—*capax imperii quasi imperasset!*

DOM JUSTIN McCANN'S Introduction to the *Life of Father Baker* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) is an excellent piece of scholarly work, throwing new light on the personality and career of a famous Benedictine mystic. The two early Lives included, by Fr Peter Salvin and Fr Serenus Cressy, are specially valuable; the biographical and bibliographical work which must have cost much time and toil is complete and final. For the first time Fr Baker's career becomes really intelligible and we get a clear view of personalities and controversies of the time as well as of the strange conditions under which English Benedictines worked.

Born a Protestant at Abergavenny in 1575, matriculating at Oxford in 1590 David Baker took up the study of the law, became Recorder of his native town and was reconciled to the Church in 1603. Two years later he received the habit at St Justina's, Padua, where he found observance too severe; but returning home for a while he made his profession in 1607, one of the few whom Dom Sigebert Buckley affiliated to Westminster. Though he deferred the priesthood for six years, he gave himself assiduously to prayer and study, practised the contemplative life in Gray's Inn Lane, and soon reached a high stage of prayer. Busy at the time with historical and antiquarian research and ever a lawyer, he actually resumed legal practice and pleaded in the public courts. Evidently he was earning his own living and had the use of *peculium*, passing rather as a lawyer than a monk; yet there was probably little concealment of his priesthood and always certain risks, and the whole situation illustrates curiously religious tolerance in the early days of Charles I and his Catholic queen.

It was however an unusual form of monastic life that Fr Baker was leading, eremitic possibly to a degree, but hardly apostolic and certainly not conventual. Still it was apparently consistent with advanced perfection and prayer though not unnaturally subjected to criticism then

and later. Though he was affiliated at his own wish to St Lawrence's at Dieulouard, he never managed to get there,—not the only loyal Laurentian who was never a conventual in his own House. In those early days monks belonged rather to the Congregation than to any particular community; superiors assigned to each his place of residence. Fr Salvin, for instance, a professed Gregonian, lived for years at Dieulouard, whilst Fr Baker became a conventual at Douai. He had chosen St Lawrence's because of its seclusion and strict discipline; yet he was unable to follow the lighter observance of Caverel's House at Douai; there he attended the refectory but not choir; he said Mass each morning and then withdrew to his cell and gave himself up to silence and prayer, in which he would spend five or six hours each day. Details like these are quaint and interesting, and perhaps all the more helpful if not apparently edifying, for they illustrate unfamiliar sides of monasticism, the diverse forms that one vocation can assume; and at least they exemplify one of the kinds of solitary life that have always been possible to St Benedict's sons.

Father Baker spent eight years as chaplain to the nuns at Cambrai, and five more at Douai, making in both places devoted disciples and some bitter adversaries; through the influence of the latter he was then sent on the English mission, to the seclusion that he loved and the prolonged prayer that he practised. In London he lived as before mostly in Holborn; there harassed by pursuivants, and enfeebled by constant sickness he died on August 9th, 1641,—“an expert master of the spiritual life, noted for personal holiness and a wonderful discernment of spirits.”

Father Baker's duties at Cambrai suggested the many spiritual tractates that, edited later by Fr Serenus Cressy and by him embodied in *Sancta Sophia*, now constitute his title to fame. They are not good specimens of seventeenth century prose, the involved and cumbersome sentences demand more mental effort than most readers care to give, but the style has a certain massive dignity not ill-suited to its high subject. *Sancta Sophia* would gain by a more drastic revision than its editors have generally attempted, and since in form it is recognised to be more Cressy than Baker there need be less hesitation about such revision. These inspiring spiritual treatises are hampered in influence by a needlessly archaic style and without further modernisation will never attract the attention they deserve.

Both in his lifetime and since Fr Baker made unsparing critics as well as ardent admirers; he certainly had a gift of arousing enthusiasm in kindred spirits, and it was this strong appeal to monastic idealism that constituted his danger in the eyes of others. Echoes of these seventeenth century quarrels reverberated in cloisters well on into the nineteenth;



on the one hand unstinted admiration, leading perhaps to indiscreet imitation among earnest souls unsuited to meditation and aspiring vaguely to affective prayer; on the other distrust as of dangerous doctrine and jealousy of unofficial direction. There were 'Bakerists' at Douai in those days as later there were 'Bakerites' at Belmont, and if the former were actually banished from Cambrai or Douai, the latter were not always welcome at Belmont, where the books at least were banished from library shelves. At Ampleforth the tradition was rather to ignore Fr Baker and to substitute Rodriguez in his place—curiously enough the very book, then in the beginning of its helpful course, that was recommended to Fr Baker by a friend at Padua. The future mystic was then, however, a grown man of thirty, nurtured in heresy and only recently converted to religion and the Church, not a fervent junior who had never even known the world.

Since these controversies have been lulled to rest, the venerable author is coming into his own with an assured repute and a definite place in the line of great English mystics. *Sacra Sophia*—what need is there to alter the old title?—ranks as a treasury of holy wisdom, a teacher of discreet mortification, a safe guide to affective prayer and to the older monastic spirituality. Its fame should be augmented by Dom Justin's book, itself a creditable piece of scholarship and a worthy monument to a distinguished English Benedictine.

2

J. I. C.

FROM *The Builder* of November 16th, 1861, we reprint the following account of the new College building, then just opened. We may smile at some of the grandiloquence; at the "dortoir-hall," and at the "basin to each boy, with the water let on and off at his command"; but it may fairly be said that in the 'sixties it was a remarkable conception and, in comparison with other such buildings of its time, perhaps an unique achievement.

"The new college represented in the accompanying engraving was opened on Wednesday last. It forms one wing of the Benedictine priory of St Lawrence, Ampleforth, a foundation commenced about the beginning of the present century, and is designed for the education of Roman Catholic youths, whether intended for a secular or ecclesiastical state. The priory stands near to and about midway between the ancient Cistercian houses of Rievaulx and Byland, and is almost central to the present important houses of Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham's; and Newburgh Park, Sir George Wombwell's, formerly the seat of the earls of Fauconberg. Gilling Castle, so long and at present the residence of the Fairfaxes, stands opposite to it; the Vale of Mowbray lying between

it and the priory. Brandsby Hall, the seat of the Cholmeleys; Hovingham, of the Worsleys, and other important residences and domains lie as it were close around, so that it is in a neighbourhood of old and present celebrity; and, considering the importance attached to the question of education, it has been attempted, as far as the circumscribed present means of the priory would allow, to make the building equal to every demand that can reasonably be made upon those who conduct it.

The style of architecture chosen is tolerably near to that which prevailed in this country in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and is of a collegiate character. Light and height, and general *spaciousness* are secured. There are three main stories, each averaging about 20 feet in height, and, though transomed and mullioned windows admit light and air to the various rooms contained within them, they are of such height and frequency as almost to render the building obnoxious to the charge of being in a glare rather than in a gloom.

The first storey, which is about 9 feet lower than that of the old centre building—by reason of its being adapted to the fall of the ground—contains a library for the elder boys, 37 feet by 25 feet, and 19 feet high; a play-room, 56 feet by 25 feet, and 18 feet high; a library for the junior boys, 25 feet by 22 feet, and 17 feet 6 inches high; and the procurator's room of stores for the boys, about 20 feet by 11 feet. All these rooms open out of a great cloister or ambulatory, about 160 feet long, 17 feet wide, and about 19 feet high, which is lighted at the east side by arched and traceried windows. At the lower end of this apartment, and close by the boys' outer south door, is a spacious recess, screened off between two archways at the side, wherein are a lavatory and shoe-closets, for the use of the boys on coming in from the play-ground. At the upper end, a flight of steps, the whole width of the cloister, leads to the level of the old house, and opens upon its corridor to the left, nearly 300 feet long, and which is 13 feet 6 inches wide at this portion; and, turning round again, after six steps of that length, an ascent of 9 feet more is made to the floor of the great schools, by two easy flights of eight steps each, and broad middle and upper landings.

On this floor is the study-hall, 107 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 22 feet 6 inches high. Out of the hall, to the east side, are a junior boys' schoolroom, 29 feet by 25 feet; and three class-rooms, about 26 feet by 17 feet each; and a small room for the prefect, at the south-west angle. Another class-room, about 24 feet by 23 feet, is approached from the great landing; and a sixth room, 44 feet by 25 feet, is attained at ten steps above the landing at present appropriated as the lavatory, but designed as a future portion of the schools.

Ascending 13 feet 6 inches from the main floor last described, there lie over the class-rooms a suite of students' rooms, about 13 feet by 10 feet 6 inches each, and a large store-room for theatrical and other properties, used for the boys' recreation at Christmas and other holiday times. These form an *entre-sol* or midway story. There is also an infirmary's room at the south-west angle.

Ten feet higher, ascending by a spacious staircase, we reach the dormitory-floor, which contains one "dortoir-hall" of 107 feet by 44 feet, and 22 feet high, fitted up with seventy-four enclosed bed-places; a second room, 44 feet by 25 feet, for 15 beds; a smaller special chamber, for six or eight beds; prefect's rooms; water and slop closets; spacious landings for presses, etc., and finally, at a moderate height above the landings and smaller rooms, is another dormitory for fifteen beds.

The building is warmed by hot water in exposed pipes in every room; the boiler-vault being in a basement story under one end of the elder boys' library. The lavatories give a basin to each boy, with the water let on and off at his command, and closets for his brushes, soap, etc.; and, besides this, a portion of the old building close to the new wing is set apart for washing-closets, in which a complete ablution will be made by each boy once a week, having hot and cold water supplied to them.

It remains to be mentioned that, besides the great staircase at the upper end of the building, a great turret-stair-case of 9 feet inner diameter stands at the south-west angle, and runs from the boiler-vault to above the roof ridge, and commands in its course every floor, as well as gives from the lead flat a commanding prospect of the country.

The play-grounds, ball-court, gymnasium, exercise walks, and the rest, are all laid out with the same consideration for the boys' comfort and advantage as has been displayed in the interior of the building.

The church, which forms the western wing of the priory, was built from the designs of Mr Charles Hansom, of Clifton, and opened about four years ago. The present building is by Mr Joseph Hansom. The contractors were Messrs Simpson & Malone, of Hull. The hot-water apparatus and plumbing work were done by Messrs. Hodgson, of York."

## OBITUARY

THE RIGHT REV. MGR EDMUND DUNN

THE Right Rev. Monsignor Edmund Dunn, Prefect Apostolic of Sarawak in the island of Borneo, who died at sea on December 31st of last year, passed the last two years of his school life at Ampleforth. Born in Dublin in 1857, he came to England early in life. His first school was the so-called Seminary at Belmont, from which he went to Sedgely Park, and from there to Ampleforth in the autumn of 1873. The ardent wish to become a foreign missionary, which dated from the day when he read the Life of St Francis Xavier as a child, became a fixed resolution at a retreat at Ampleforth in 1875, when he was eighteen years of age. The spiritual books distributed on such occasions had all been given out when he applied for one. The prefect however turned up a magazine about the foreign missions and gave it to him. At the end of the retreat he brought it back and said "That has settled my vocation!" A few months later he entered St Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill. Here he made his ecclesiastical studies and was ordained priest on December 18th, 1880.

The Prefecture of North Borneo and Labuan had lately been entrusted to the Mill Hill Fathers, and Fr Dunn and three other young priests were chosen as pioneers in this distant mission field, notorious as the home of the Dyak head-hunters. Leaving England in early summer, they broke their journey in Rome to beg the Holy Father's blessing on their perilous task, and reached their destination in July, 1881. The story of their arrival, and of the dangers and difficulties encountered by their heroic leader during fifty-three years of arduous work crowned by an astonishing success, was graphically told in the columns of a recent issue of the *Irish Catholic*. This, by the courtesy of Fr J. A. Walsh of Mill Hill, we are able to give to our readers, not doubting they will join his brethren in thanking God for the great work done for His glory and the salvation of souls, and in praying for its further progress.

"Father Dunn established himself at Sarik, and in a short time learnt enough of the Dyak language to be able to start instructing the natives and to found his station. In his early letters Father Dunn graphically describes his great difficulties of travel in a roadless jungle country along sodden forest paths and through treacherous river passes; how usually he was housed in the place of honour by the various chiefs, in the room reserved for their collection of human skulls, which gruesomely decorated the roof and walls.

Hearing of more numerous settlements of Dyaks further up the Rejang River, Fr Dunn went to Fort Kapit. The country became wilder



and more difficult as he proceeded, and the collections of skulls which everywhere adorned the huts of the various chiefs spoke clearly of the barbarous proclivities of the head-hunters of Borneo, the Dyaks. A week's wearisome journeying brought the intrepid missionary to Kapit. The people here seemed well disposed, and, in view of the fact that communication with Kuching, 200 miles distant on the coast, was assured once a month, Fr Dunn decided that Kapit was a suitable locality for a central station. He then returned to Sarik to arrange the transfer. It was only after much persuasion and repeated promises of frequent visits that he managed to pacify the people. It was a sad parting, for Fr Dunn had done no small amount of work among the Dyaks of Sarik, and they had become very much attached to him. A touching story is told of how the chief retired from the village, early in the morning of the parting, leaving a message with his wife, saying his heart was too heavy to say good-bye.

Here at Kapit the difficulty of learning a new language had again to be met, but the change was a valuable asset to Fr Dunn's experience, as it brought him into contact with new tribes, languages, and customs. Whilst at Kapit, Fr Dunn fell dangerously ill with cholera. He used to tell how he heard his Dyak servants deciding that when he was dead it would be necessary to transport the body all the way back to Kuching, so that they might convince the Rajah that he had not become a victim to the Dyaks' head-hunting craze. Fr Dunn recovered; his time had not come, and he was privileged to be destined to work for his beloved Dyaks for over half-a-century. Gradually, though slowly and with much tribulation, the work in Borneo took root and developed, and by the time Fr Dunn became Prefect Apostolic in 1897 several well-established mission stations existed, spread throughout the vast territories of Sarawak and North Borneo. Only after 23 years did Mgr Dunn return to Europe for the first time, and then as a matter of duty to attend the Society's General Chapter of 1904. Again, in 1914, a similar necessity brought him home. After the Chapter in 1914 Mgr Dunn spent one year as chaplain to the troops in France. He again attended the Chapter in 1924, and was once more on his way home to attend the General Chapter in July next, and to pay his visit *ad linina*, when he was called to his reward, and in God's inscrutable design, after 53 years' work among the Dyaks of Borneo, his remains rest not among them in their country but in God's mighty ocean.

Such is the brief outline of the story of the Borneo Mission—a few facts which of themselves tell us little of the hardships and trials which the deceased missionary endured through the long years of his apostolic labours for Christ; years of inadequate food and shelter, of wearisome journeyings, of tropical sickness and much anxiety. But it is a story

of work well done and foundations truly laid; of sacrifices gladly borne and with a constancy well-nigh unknown to the average man. Half a century's persevering work shows to-day a flourishing community of over 14,000 Catholics, where when Mgr Dunn began in 1881 there was a wilderness of lawlessness and strife and sin. Forty priests and thirty Sisters minister to their needs; Mgr Dunn has left a flourishing Mission in Borneo to testify to his fifty-three years of apostolic labours in that far-off land."

It only remains to add a few details of the last days and death of Mgr Dunn, furnished by the same Father. Until November last he was in the full vigour of robust health. In that month, while on one of his frequent visitation rounds, a serious internal trouble declared itself, which obliged him to return to Kuching and to see a doctor. In a letter which only reached Mill Hill a week after his death he wrote saying he had decided to come home by an earlier sailing as he was very unwell, and that he would like to be met at Dover. The Fathers in Sarawak were so deeply concerned that they tried to persuade him to delay his trip to Europe till he was better. He was however anxious to get to England for the best medical treatment. He was carried on board by ambulance, and on the second day out, Fr Bergh, his travelling companion, proposed to him that he should receive Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction. To this he readily agreed. During the following eight days he got gradually worse and he passed away peacefully in the early morning of December 31st.

Fr Walsh concludes the letter in which he gives these details with these words: "St Joseph's Society has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members and a true son of our revered founder. Mgr Dunn's spirit of apostolic poverty and missionary zeal was truly inspiring and his example of life-long devotion to his apostolate in so difficult a field will ever be treasured by his fellow members."

E.H.W.



#### MATTHEW LIDDELL, J.P.

**M**R MATTHEW LIDDELL, whose death occurred at Stillington Hall on January 18th last, though not an Ampleforth boy, was one whom for the past thirty years we have welcomed among us as a neighbour and a friend. Born in 1850, he was the eldest son and the last survivor of the four sons of Mr John Liddell, of Benwell Hall, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. His education, begun at Ushaw, was completed at Durham and Edinburgh, after which he took up work at the Mickley Colliery, Northumberland, with which he was connected for over sixty years. He married, in 1875, Hannah Delaval, daughter of Major Adamson of Cullercoats, Northumberland, by whom he had an only daughter, Evelyn Mary, now deceased, wife of Mr Cuthbert Riddell, of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland. As his second wife he married, in 1914, Rose,

widow of Mr L. W. Vernon-Harcourt, barrister-at-law, and daughter of Frederic Lawrence, of Kalmar, Southampton, who survives him.

Mr Liddell's acquaintance with Ampleforth began soon after he settled at Stillington in 1904, from which time he generally attended the annual Exhibitions, becoming later a member of the Ampleforth Society. His relations with Ampleforth grew closer when two of his grandchildren, sons of Mrs Riddell, entered the Preparatory School, to be followed later by two others. Cricket had a special attraction for him. He was a familiar figure at our matches, and took a keen interest in them almost to the last. Once or twice in a season he would arrange for a meet of the beagles at Stillington, when he would dispense hospitality with a lavish hand.

The Stillington cricket and football clubs found in him a generous patron, and the Village Hall, into which the old school was converted, owed much to his benefactions. But his interests went further afield. As long as age and health allowed he was a keen follower of hounds, and his interest in the York and Ainsty Hunt continued unabated till his end. He was the oldest member of the Bulmer West Magistrates' Bench, his appointment thereto dating from 1906 and his attendances only ceasing a year or two ago.

Fidelity to his religion and regularity in his spiritual duties were a marked characteristic throughout his life. He was a Catholic of the 'Garden of the soul' type, who seldom allowed the great feasts to pass without his being at the communion rails, and the thoroughness of his preparation was unmistakable. To be forced to miss Sunday's Mass, as was the case during the closing months of his life, was a deprivation especially trying to him, and one but partially compensated for by the monthly Mass he was then allowed to have in his house.

Successive pastors of the mission of Easingwold found in him both a genial friend and a generous benefactor. Besides adding considerably to the endowment of the mission, he contributed liberally to improvements carried out in his life-time and made provision in his will for completely rebenching the church and adding to its adornment. A memorial brass placed near to the spot where he knelt will perpetuate his memory and his devotion to his church. His obsequies, on January 23rd, were carried out as he would have wished with Solemn Requiem Mass, sung by his parish priest of many years, Dom Maurus Bluté, and a choir of monks from Ampleforth. Father Abbot and Dom Hilary Willson, the present pastor of the mission, assisted in the sanctuary, and a congregation representative not only of his own church but of all denominations in Easingwold and the surrounding district thronged the church and churchyard. Father Abbot, after an impressive funeral discourse, gave the Absolution and said the final prayers at the graveside, at a spot he had chosen for himself. May his soul rest in peace!

E.H.W.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE LIFE OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST. *By the Very Rev Denis Buzy, freely adapted with much additional matter by the Rev John Barton (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.*

In this book Dr Barton has given us in English an authoritative life of St John the Baptist. It might be thought that there is hardly material for such a life, but this book is in fact a very full commentary on those parts of the Gospel text which treat of the Baptist. The book is divided into four parts, of which the first three treat of the early life, the ministry, and the last days of St John respectively, while the fourth is in the nature of a supplement, and deals with his cultus after his death. It is particularly useful to find all the relevant texts in each section brought together and set out in parallel columns. The commentary is thorough throughout, and the importance of being able to see the figures of the New Testament against an historical background has been realised. The early chapters on Zachary and the priesthood are valuable in this respect, and not less so is the study of Messianic expectation in the first century. It appears to have been the fact that the Jews of that time were expecting the Messiah, and the situation is perhaps best summarised by a quotation from Père Lagrange: "The most striking fact is that Judaism did not know how to group together in one person the characteristics of the Saviour pointed to in the Old Testament."

It will perhaps never be possible to decide definitely whether the baptism conferred by Our Lord's disciples at the beginning of His ministry was what we know as Christian baptism or not. The recognition of Jesus by St John himself as He who would baptise with the Holy Ghost is certainly in favour of the view that it was so (the view is advocated in this book) though the support of St Thomas which is claimed for it is not very strong. He quotes it as an alternative and possible view.

St John's question to Our Lord from prison, "Art thou he that is to come, or look we for another?" presents considerable difficulty. Dr Barton is probably right in agreeing with Père Lagrange that the Gospel text clearly indicates that St John asked the question on his own behalf, and not on that of his disciples (the easier solution of the problem). On the other hand it is impossible to suppose that St John was really in doubt about the identity of Our Lord after the revelation made at the baptism. Dr Barton's own suggestion that St John in prison simply longed for an assurance from Our Lord that all was going well with God's Kingdom on earth is perhaps the most helpful that has been made. There is a careful examination of the difficult passages in the Gospels giving Our Lord's testimony to St John, and it is usefully pointed out that vv. 12 and 13 of St Matthew xi, which appear in slightly different form and reversed order in St Luke xvi, are almost certainly to be taken as fragments of discourses delivered on different occasions. Stress is rightly laid too on the fact that the parable of the children in the market-place in the same discourse can only be satisfactorily explained by supposing that the whole group of children, accommodating and unaccommodating alike, refers to the Pharisees and Sadducees indiscriminately: a fact which has been curiously overlooked, as Père Buzy points out, by many commentators.

These are a few of the points of interest raised by this book, and we must be grateful to Dr Barton for having given us a scholarly piece of exegesis, of which unfortunately there is so little in England from Catholic writers.

F.G.S.



PULPIT AND PLATFORM ADDRESSES. By Archbishop Downey, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

This collection of seventeen sermons and addresses by the Archbishop of Liverpool needs only advertisement, not commendation, by us. It includes sermons preached at the funeral of Archbishop Keating, Bishop Burton and Bishop Dunn, at the episcopal consecrations of Archbishop Williams and Bishop Lee, on The Light of the World, the Veneration of Relics, the Miracle of Lourdes, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul of the Cross. Among the addresses are an outspoken statement of the Catholic claim for fair play in Education, and a broadcast address, packed with good sense, on "What I would do with the world."

His Grace's power as a preacher and orator is well known. It need only be said that his force and freshness and ease of language interest and impress in dumb print, even though deprived of the aid of his admirable delivery.

BLESSED GEMMA GALGANI. By Fr Germanus, Passionist; translated by the Rev A. M. O'Sullivan, O.S.B., with an introduction by the late Cardinal Gasquet. Third edition, edited by the Rev J. Smith, C.P. (Sands & Co.) 6s.

In his preface to this work Cardinal Gasquet confesses that 'personally I do not know of the life of any saint in any age of the Church which has brought home the supernatural to my mind more plainly, and fully than Father Germanus's story of the Life of Gemma Galgani.' It is the story, ever old and ever new, of yet another saint, the spectacle of one more 'dauntless daughter of desires,' with the same 'aut mori aut pati' upon her lips as upon those of Crashaw's heroine. The letters and writings she has left us have the charm of the great mystical literature; when she speaks of her prayer she can hymn the name of Jesus with the lyrical rapture of a St Bernard; and when she tries to set her experiences on record, it is like all such self-revelation—it tells us at once so little and so much.

It is unfortunate that Fr Germanus has devoted so much of his book to the physical aspects of the saint's mystical experiences and so little to any theological treatment of her prayer. The mystical phenomena—which we are continually reminded cannot be accounted for by the imagination—are presented with unsparing detail; indeed, there are pages we would willingly have done without. It is, we trust, no plea for unrealism in hagiography to suggest that if the reticence of the Gospels (the first "lives" of a saint) in their narration of the Passion cannot serve as a model for all subsequent treatment of such things, then writers might take as their guide the attitude of their subjects towards their own mysterious privileges. *Secretum meum est mihi*. Let us be told that they shared in the sufferings of their Lord in all their intensity, and we shall perhaps sufficiently understand what is meant.

Let no one be deterred by these strictures from reading this book. It has been well said that saints' lives are to be read, however bad. But on entering upon the present story of the life of a most extraordinary personality, there is no need to take fortitude from such a counsel. Even for those who have little taste for the somewhat lurid presentation of details which add nothing to the picture, the picture remains—alive with the spirit which is not of this world.

F.A.G.

ST FRANCIS DE SALES IN HIS LETTERS. Edited by the Sisters of the Visitation, Harrow-on-the-Hill, with an introduction by Abbot Butler, and a foreword by His Eminence Cardinal Bourne (Sands & Co.) 7s. 6d.

This volume is the third of a 'trilogy' prepared by the Sisters of the Visitation at Harrow-on-the-Hill. The other two volumes are entitled 'The Spiritual Life' and 'The Love of God.' The object of the series is to present St Francis and his

doctrine of the spiritual life in an easily comprehensible form for the benefit of those who are daunted by the formidable array of his complete works. The present volume has a preface by Abbot Butler in which he outlines with his usual lucidity St Francis' life and character, and then goes on to examine at some length his theory of the spiritual life. This opens up some debatable matter, which as Abbot Butler says is still the subject of controversy, about the nature of contemplation. When the difficulty arising from the confusion of terms used and the meaning of the word 'mystical' has been cleared up, the issue which emerges is 'contemplation for the few,' or 'contemplation for the many,' to use Abbot Butler's convenient phrases. The subject is complicated, too much so perhaps for the average reader, for whom this book is intended; but Abbot Butler seems to have established his claim that the view held by St Francis of contemplation was substantially that held by St Bernard and the older Fathers of the Church, namely that truly contemplative prayer, though in an elementary stage, is within the reach of all who aim seriously at leading the spiritual life. That such was the view of contemplation before the 16th century is Abbot Butler's thesis in 'Western Mysticism,' and he has found a valuable ally in St Francis.

In no form of a man's writing does his character appear so intimately as in his letters, and the primary appeal of St Francis de Sales is that of an extraordinarily attractive and lovable character. The selections in this volume are grouped under headings and sometimes consist of no more than snippets, but they contain much valuable practical advice given with that intimacy proper to letters. The section on Prayer and the Sacraments is brief, and the reader is wisely referred to St Francis' own 'Introduction to the Devout Life,' which, when all is said and done, is probably the easiest and most satisfactory approach to his doctrine.

Religious and, perhaps still more, layfolk will find much helpful teaching in these extracts, and will at the same time be introduced to one of the most attractive of the saints, who, although separated from the Middle Ages only by a hundred years, is essentially in touch with our own time.

F.G.S.

NA. ARETH OR SOCIAL CHAOS. By Vincent McNabb, O.P.: TOWN TO COUNTRY. By G. C. Heseltine (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s. 6d. each.

The thesis of Father McNabb's book is that industrialism, the use of scientific knowledge with its concomitant complexity of living-conditions, is a huge mistake. The only hope of building a secure, moral, and indeed religious social structure lies in a return to a primitive mode of life: that is to say, we must 'go rural' by families or small groups. Even barter is looked on with favour. The position is worked out with considerable dialectical skill and enlivened with a crusading fervour. Both Scripture and St Thomas are empanelled to bear witness.

For Father McNabb there are no half-measures: the "saved man" who returns to the land "must fly as far as possible from everything that comes to him from machinery and mass-production": his equipment should consist of what can be made with wood-axe, adze, saw, hammer and nails. This at least is the ideal! But there are interesting digressions too. The author points out in a piquant manner the anomalies and mal-adjustments of the present system. Monetary disequilibrium, unemployment, mis-directed production, gross inequality of wealth, industrial absenteeism, the virtual divorce of ownership from control, are all discussed. He is at great pains to emphasize the distinction between real and token-wealth or currency. With all these phenomena economists are not exactly unacquainted, but they realize that the advantages of a common medium of exchange outweigh its disadvantages; and further, that the vaster the resources employed, the greater the possibilities of their mis-employment. But is this a reason for not employing them at all? It is surely

only a strong argument for the careful planning of economic resources. The technique of a planned economy is at present in its infancy. There are at the same time some profound reflections in this thought-provoking book about marriage being classified under 'Sports and Pastimes,' the criterion of avarice, and the superficial values of those who make respectability their criterion rather than satisfaction. In spite of Father McNabb's quotation of the text "Out of Egypt have I called my Son. . . Arise, take the Child and his Mother and go into the land of Israel" (the italics are Fr McNabb's) in support of his contention we prefer *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*; the solution is reconstruction, not destruction of the present social order.

Mr Heselrine's 'Town to Country' is essentially practical, and can be strongly recommended to those who wish to take up the great primary work of land cultivation. He has no illusions about the poetry of "going rural"; his analysis of the psychological and physical difficulties is radical and penetrating.

Furthermore Mr Heselrine has no doctrinaire bias against specialization or fanatical hatred of machinery. He says the position of the back-to-the-land primitivists and simple-life enthusiasts "involves the fallacy that men cannot co-operate or be interdependent and free, when the fact is that only free men can properly co-operate and be decently interdependent." The appendix contains an outline of recent legislation and suggests where to apply for assistance and advice. This book may well prevent much disillusionment and the waste of valuable material and much more valuable personal assets.

R.R.W.

THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH BRIDGETTINES OF SYON ABBEY. By John Rory Fletcher (Syon Abbey, South Brent, Devon) 3s. 6d.

This book is not a learned and documented history, but a rapid sketch of the remarkable fortunes and misfortunes of a most interesting community of English nuns during the five hundred years of its existence. They were founded at Twickenham from Vadstena in Sweden in 1415 and their troubles began, as did those of so many other religious houses, at the Reformation; but by managing to reassemble in Flanders shortly after its dispersal in England the community preserved its identity—a distinction unique, it claims, among all pre-reformation religious houses. For twenty years or more the nuns were trying to settle in the Low Countries, but the disturbed state of the land did not allow them to do so. At last in 1580 they migrated to Rouen, and then in 1594 to Portugal, where they remained till their return to England in 1861. Upon their return they settled at Spettisbury in Dorset till 1887, when they moved to Chudleigh, and finally in 1925 they went to their present home at South Brent in Devon. The story is of flight after flight from one city to another, but it has to be remembered that it is only misfortunes that are as a rule chronicled; the intervening years of peace are not dwelt upon, since there is little to record in the daily life of enclosed contemplative nuns. We learn that this foundation has always kept its English character, and even during its long years of exile it recruited itself only from English subjects.

It is interesting to note that during one period (1717—1768) of their exile in Portugal the nuns were served by English Benedictine Fathers as chaplains—two at a time, one acting as Confessor and the other looking after their temporalities. Five names are given, and they can all be traced and identified in our English Benedictine lists. What is of especial interest to us at Ampleforth is that three of them were monks of St Lawrence's, Dieulouard. Of these Dom Austin Sulyard (professed at Dieulouard in 1708) was the community's best friend. He was with them during all the period mentioned, and the record says that "he died at Syon on the 4th of January, 1768, having served the monastery faithfully and wisely for more than fifty years." The book is well printed, but its title appears with unvarying monotony at the top of every page.

P.L.B.

BLESSED LOUISE DE MARILLAC. By Prince Emmanuel de Broglie; translated by Joseph Leonard, C.M. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

This life of Blessed Louise de Marillac, the co-foundress of the Sisters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul, should be welcomed, both on account of her approaching canonization and for its intrinsic merits. There is always room for a straightforward biography for those who find it difficult to keep pace with the constant stream of heroic men and women whom the Church raises to her altars. Without a book of this description, the average English Catholic would have little chance of discovering a personality whose influence and importance is proportionate to that of the company which she founded.

Fr Leonard's translation makes pleasant reading. Notes and references do not overburden the bottom of the page to distract the eye of the reader from the text, but are placed at the end of each chapter—a convenient device, only too seldom used.

J.F.

THE CURE OF THILDONCK. From the French of Rev F. Molenans; English version by Mother Mary Clare (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

This is the story of a Belgian priest who in an unobtrusive way was largely instrumental in the revival of religion in Belgium after the French Revolution and the hardly less satisfactory rule of the Dutch king William I.

The elements of the Cure's life were those with which we are familiar in modern times—work for the young in his parish, missions, founding of schools, with in this case practically the founding of a new order of nuns or at least the founding of a new branch of an old order, the Ursulines of Thildonck.

The life is remarkable for no outstanding features, but its significance lies in showing the vast power for good exercised by a simple priest's life when that life is lived with a complete singleness of purpose, and is informed by prayer and self-sacrifice.

F.G.S.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL MOVEMENT. By Henry Somerville (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

English Catholics owe a debt of gratitude to Mr Somerville for this excellent little book, the appearance of which is, to say the least, opportune at a time when Catholic social principles are rapidly coming to the front in Europe. Austria has already declared her intention of rebuilding her social and economic structure on the principles enunciated in *Quadragesimo Anno*; a victory for the Right in Spain will almost certainly mean that the same policy will be adopted in that country. In fact *The Times* has just bluntly announced that "the centre of gravity in this crisis is not Madrid but Rome."

Chapter VI is of particular value and should be read by anyone wishing to grasp the trend of affairs in Austria, and Count Blowé's analysis of what *Rerum Novarum* said and left unsaid is of especial value in understanding the real significance of *Quadragesimo Anno*. In 1892 he said: "For my part, I am convinced that unless we reform credit all other reforms will fall in the long run to save us from ruin." In 1931 the monopoly of credit was condemned and its sinister consequences pointed out by the present Pope in the Encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* (pp. 46, 247, English translation, published C.T.S.).

T.C.S.

NEATH ENGLISH SKIES. By F. L. Cowles (Sands & Co.) 6s.

Here are recorded the sincere and unstudied observations of a Catholic, made during a series of extensive rambles over several parts of England. Though the book is professedly neither a guide-book nor a history-book, in the long run it proves to be better than either. If you read the volume from cover to cover, the narrative



forces upon your mind the conviction that England happens to be meaningless apart from the Catholic faith: there emerges the plain historical truth that England and the faith are inseparable.

At the same time, the book is informative, entertaining, well-indexed and up-to-date. The newly-opened chapel at Padley is visited and the story of its martyrs retold. Enshrined in Taplow we may find the hand of St James the Apostle. The legend of the key in the fish's mouth comes in admirably to enrich the account of St Egwin. Yet another valuable legend comes from a gipsy, discovered fiddling at night by his fire in the woods. Finally, the man with the Daimler on p. 268 is typical of too many English folk. To all such people would I repeat: "Read this book from cover to cover."

L.L.B.

ON THE POWER OF GOD, BOOK II. *By St Thomas Aquinas; translated by the English Dominican Fathers* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

The Dominican translations of the two Summas have established themselves as works of reference for English readers, and the translators are now turning to the less well-known but no less important treatises such as the *De Potentia*, of which this volume contains questions IV—VI. These questions, discussed with that lucidity that makes even the idle and 'amateur' reader of St Thomas feel that he is for once following closely a profound thinker, cover much ground of present-day interest—God's power of annihilating a creature, the possibility of immortality for animals, the part taken by diabolical powers in producing miracles, and many other problems equally absorbing.

The translation is careful and readable, and the volume maintains the standard already well established in the shelf-full of its twenty-eight predecessors. We have noticed only one slip, on p. 89: "God cannot act against common sense, e.g., he cannot make the whole larger than its part." What St Thomas actually said was 'quod totum non sit majus sua parte.'

N.F.H.

MEN WHO LEFT THE MOVEMENT. *By Gertrude Donald* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne)

The movement referred to in the title of this book, published in 1933, is, of course, the Oxford movement. The men chosen by the author as representative of those who left it are Newman, Manning, Allies and Maturin. There is little new information to be gleaned from its pages, but it has this interest: first, that we are shown only the moments of stress—the reasons that urged them on, those that held them back; and secondly, that we are shown this through the own intimate diaries and correspondence of the moment, not from the studied Apologies of many years after. The author is rightly trying to show that the submission to Rome in each case was not from irritation, ambition, disgust at the slowness of the Anglican Church, but was motivated in each case by the vision of the truth. The vindication of Manning is excellent, and the picture of Maturin attractive; and a phrase of his seems to sum up the book: "What is this mysterious and overpowering spell Rome casts over people, of such different characters and modes of thought? It is too great to be human—it is either diabolical or divine; in truth, I believe it is—to be very poetical!—homesickness."

C. C.-E.

THOUGHTS FROM ST BENEDICT. *Selected and arranged for every day in the year by Maurice Leahy* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

The idea of this little book is a good one. The passages selected are of course for the most part from the Holy Rule, but a few are from the words of St Benedict as given by St Gregory in his Dialogues, and four give us St Gregory's words about St Benedict. Much of the Rule lends itself easily to such epigrammatic quotation,

but we think it would have been helpful to those who are unfamiliar with the text if the chapter reference had been given in each case, as some of the passages sound a little strange apart from their context.

SOME PRACTICAL NOTES FOR CATHOLICS VISITING ROME. *By the Rev H. A. C. Connell* (B. F. Laslett & Co.) 2s.

Visitors to Rome who have had the experience of trailing long distances to visit a shrine or attend a church function, only to find that the church is closed or the event postponed, will be grateful to Father Connell for compiling this guide and for giving such a lot of sound advice without dullness. He has done a deed of true charity.

The book is very well printed in Linotype Granjon, but the squat capitals of the head-lines are distressing, and the compositor's attempts at syllabication are often unsuccessful, e.g., cal-led, rai-sed, ve-ry.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY. *By David Esdaile* (Longmans, Green & Co.) 7s. 6d.

This novel is a vivid and realistic study of life in a sanatorium. It is surprising that this characteristic side of present-day life has hardly been touched upon by English novelists, in spite of the remarkable work of Thomas Mann and others abroad; for all our introspection we seem to forget that, as every experimenter knows, it is the abnormal that throws most light upon the normal, the unbalanced life of the invalid that lifts a veil from some of the secrets of the balance that means health. The writer has keen perceptions, and a taut, unforced, very readable working style (though we did notice 'apotheosis' in one place where he must have meant 'antithesis'). Tuberculosis has its unpleasant side, and Mr Esdaile has evidently been afraid to make his book unreal by ignoring it; but fundamentally the book is a study in courage and cheerfulness under circumstances which impart to these virtues the heroic touch.

VATICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE WORLD WAR. *By Humphrey Johnson* (Blackwell, Oxford) 1s. 6d.

Those of us who remember with a twinge of conscience how little thought or sympathy we gave to the Pope's Peace Note in those feverish days of 1917, might do worse by way of reparation than acquaint ourselves by means of this short and illuminating pamphlet with the policy of the Vatican during the war—a policy that may well be found in the history books of next century shining out like the one good deed in the naughty world of its time. The author writes soberly and impressively, but is never dull; he is neither diplomatist nor politician by profession, but has the virtues of both and the vices of neither. Finally, the book has been very pleasantly printed by Mr Newdigate at the Shakespeare Head Press.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

WISDOM FROM ABOVE. *By the late Bishop Hadley* (Sands & Co.) 6s.

THE SEPARATED EASTERN CHURCHES. *By the Rev R. Janin* (Sands & Co.) 5s.

These books will be reviewed in our next issue.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Sedberghian*, *Edmundian*, *R.M.A. Magazine*, *R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine*, *Journal of the H.A.C.*, *Oratory School Magazine*, *Beaumont Review*, *Coathamian*, *Nova Priorian*, *Ushaw Magazine*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *Dunelmian*, *Scardesburgian*, *Pauline*, *Oscotian*, *Georgian*, *Corbie Cottonian*, *Pax* and the *Downside Review*.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	J. H. P. Gilbey
School Monitors	J. A. Ryan, E. E. Tomkins, J. H. K. Jefferson, R. J. G. Deasy, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, M. P. Fogarty, A. M. F. Webb, P. O. Riddell, the Hon. Miles Fitzalan-Howard, L. J. Walter, J. P. Perceval, P. Ryan, M. F. Young.	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	J. A. Ryan
Games Committee	M. E. Golding, J. H. P. Gilbey, M. A. Rochford	
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	A. D. Stirling
Field-Master	.. .. .	A. M. F. Webb
Whipper-in	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	S. J. Lovell

THE following boys left the School at Christmas:—

J. P. Alcazar, A. E. Apponyi, F. N. Fairhurst, N. A. Loftus, P. C. Purdom, A. G. Worcester, G. M. Waters; and this term the following boys have joined the School: E. G. Blackledge, J. P. Magrath, D. E. Warren, P. C. Foster, K. R. H. Lightburn.

THE following boys obtained the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in December, 1933:—

E. G. R. Downey— <i>b, i, s.</i>	P. C. Purdom— <i>b, c, g*, i.</i>
A. G. Gregory— <i>b, c, g*, i, k, l.</i>	M. F. Sedgwick— <i>b, k, l.</i>
R. C. Hay— <i>b, g, i.</i>	P. H. Walker— <i>b, g, i, j, s.</i>
T. F. J. Hookham— <i>g, i.</i>	A. G. Worcester— <i>c, g*, q*.</i>
K. H. R. Leese— <i>b, c, g, s.</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>e</i> Latin	<i>l</i> Chemistry
<i>g*</i> French (*with pass in 'oral')	<i>q*</i> Spanish (*with pass in 'oral')
<i>i</i> Elementary Mathematics	

We congratulate the Earl of Oxford on being elected in January to an open classical scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.

Two boys passed into Sandhurst last autumn—F. N. Fairhurst and G. R. Wace.

WE are now able to give our readers the programme and the report by Dr Moody upon the inter-House Singing Competition, of which we gave the result in our last issue. We add also an interesting letter which we have obtained permission to print; it should be of interest both to the writer's contemporaries and to the present generation.

### INTER-HOUSE MUSICAL COMPETITION, 1933—34

#### ST CUTHBERT'S

1. CHORUS .. The Landlord .. .. *Traditional*
2. TREBLES & ALTOS .. Sylvia Sleeps .. .. *Martin Shaw*
3. TREBLES, ALTOS, TENORS & BASSES .. .. Strange Adventure .. .. *Sullivan*
4. SOLO & CHORUS .. Shenandoah .. .. *Sea Shanty*  
J. A. RYAN

#### ST. BEDE'S

1. CHORUS (BASSES & TREBLES) .. .. Wanderer's Song .. .. *Schumann*
2. TWO-PART CHORUS .. When our gallant Norman foes .. .. *Sullivan*
3. CHORUS (TREBLES) .. O Willow, Willow .. .. *Traditional*
4. CHORUS .. .. Ol' Man River .. .. *Arr. J. Kern*

#### ST AIDAN'S

1. TREBLE SOLO .. .. Canzone (Nozze di Figaro) .. .. *Mozart*  
M. F. FENWICK
2. CHORUS (with descant) Loch Lomond .. .. *Arr. R. S. Thatcher*
3. TREBLE TRIO .. .. Hodie apparuit .. .. *Orlando di Lasso*  
M. F. FENWICK, H. R. FINLOW, H. C. MOUNSEY
4. CHORUS .. .. Blow, blow, thou winter wind .. .. *R. Quilter*

#### ST WILFRID'S

1. CHORUS .. .. When dull care .. .. *Laveridge*
2. TREBLES, TENORS & BASSES .. .. The bells of Aberdovey .. .. *Traditional*
3. CHORUS .. .. Where'er you walk .. .. *Handel*
4. CHORUS .. .. The two Grenadiers .. .. *Schumann*

#### ST EDWARD'S

1. CHORUS (TREBLES) A Virgin unspotted .. .. *Traditional*



2. TREBLE SOLOS	..	(a) Hark, hark, the lark	..	<i>Schubert</i>
		(b) Who is Sylvia?	..	<i>Schubert</i>
		W. S. ARMOUR		
3. ROUND	..	Ah! poor bird	..	<i>Traditional</i>
4. CHORUS (TREBLES)	..	Mary of Allendale	..	<i>Hook</i>
		ST OSWALD'S		
1. CHORUS	..	Sigh no more, Ladies	..	<i>W. A. Aikin</i>
2. CHORUS	..	The Ash Grove	..	<i>Traditional</i>
3. TENORS & BASSES	..	Swansea Town	..	<i>Arr. G. Holst</i>
4. CHORUS	..	The Coasts of High Barbary	..	<i>Traditional</i>

## I

## THE HOUSE MUSICAL COMPETITION

It was again my privilege to adjudicate on the House Musical Competition at Ampleforth on November 29th. There was no falling-off in the keenness which was evident a few years ago, and the good standard was well maintained. The choice of music, on the whole, showed taste and discrimination, and I was particularly impressed by the programme selected by the winning House, St Aidan's. If I may without being invidious speak of the qualities which went to secure St Aidan's success, I would instance their "one-ness" of tone; word-significance; and the delightful sense of proportion exhibited in the descant to "Loch Lomond." Choirs are liable to forget that descant should be an embellishment to the main theme, and not a dominating factor. St Aidan's avoided the pitfall. There was an occasional lapse from pitch, but generally speaking, the performance was well worth the 85 per cent awarded to the competitors.

St Cuthbert's was a good second, and St Wilfrid's a meritorious third. St Edward's relied almost entirely on solo voices, and special mention should be made of Armour's unaffected and tuneful singing of Schubert's "Hark! hark! the lark," and the same composer's "Who is Sylvia?" St Bede's and St Oswald's put up excellent shows, and will do still better work. At present there are angularities in tone and interpretation. It might be a good thing to aim at bringing the subtler points into prominence. On the purely artistic side there is scope for development. Conductors should make it their business to learn to beat time accurately, and they would do well to get their teams to memorise the texts, so that they can give their undivided attention to the beat, and respond to all that is demanded by their leader. Since all the Houses are keen, fine results would follow.

CHARLES H. MOODY,

C.E.B., D.MUS., F.S.A., HON. R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

## II

7.12.33.

DEAR R—,

In my last letter I forgot to mention one of the most important new developments at Ampleforth. I mean the Inter-House musical contest, which, though it is in fact of some small antiquity, is none the less a new thing to real "Old 'Uns" like you and me. In our day as you will remember, a general mass interest, critical or active, in music, and more particularly in singing, was on the whole remarkable for its absence. Though we had singers such as Pearson, and pianists of the calibre of Henderson and Somers-Cocks, yet the genuine liking for good music which the stalwarts of 1921 definitely had, did not, it appeared to me, suffice to overcome the inferiority complex which was created by the failure to evoke music from a distinctly uninspired piano. I imagine that this, my own experience, was that of many. A very lethargic spirit prevailed amongst all who had not a definite aptitude for music in one form or another.

The musical *hoi polloi*—to wit those not actively participating in musical events from time to time—had a rather lackadaisical attitude towards music. This resulted, I think, in absence of any great effort to understand and appreciate the efforts of others. I do not mean by this that interest was lacking, but rather that a general effort to appreciate music which one could not oneself produce was probably not very pronounced owing to the absence of any direct personal interest among a great many in the auditorium. Interest was there but it was not personal in any way to the hearer. As a result one tended to become lazy; to enjoy a good thing and then to forget it; to listen without a critical mind and in the final result to listen without knowledge. There cannot be much doubt that while there may be some enjoyment in these circumstances, yet a developed critical faculty and a growing knowledge of, and interest in, the relative merits of composers and musicians adds very definitely to one's potentiality for enjoyment. It must also be noted that one does not appreciate this cogent fact until one has passed the first stage in that development.

Inappreciation of the potential profit to be made by increasing one's exact knowledge and developing one's critical faculty prevented too many of us from taking that first interest which is an essential prelude to further development. It is for this reason that one must so heartily welcome the new Inter-House contests. They provide, and this in a most natural and unobtrusive manner, an incentive to all members of the school to listen carefully and critically to the efforts of the large body of boys who form the singers or players. They encourage boys who may have failed at some one form of music themselves to take interest in the selection of programmes for their house to perform; to participate

themselves in chorus items if their voices do not permit of them attempting more ambitious numbers; finally, and this is not the least important, it teaches them in a most pleasant and sensible manner to attempt to assess the relative values of the programme presented by each house, both as to merits of selection and also as to skill in performance. Opportunity is given to verify or revise one's own personal opinions by the careful review which is given at the end of the contest when the result is announced by the adjudicator.

At this year's contest one could not help being struck by a number of things which are undoubtedly of the greatest value in the musical development of the school. In the first place a very large number are actually participating on behalf of the six Houses. This number will automatically increase as the smaller houses are able to enlarge the scope of their programmes with increased numbers. Secondly one observed a genuine enjoyment among those participating in the contest. One noticed the Head Monitor, the Captain of Rugger, stalwart members of the school pack together with smiling scrum-halves, and many others whom we should in ages past have deemed ineligible, taking their part with energy, keenness and obvious enjoyment.

This enjoyment was however not by any means limited to the performers. Apart from my own personal enjoyment, which was immeasurable, one remarked that each and every item received the closest attention from the school. All were obviously weighing the merits of each item in itself, and relative to the corresponding numbers presented by other houses. While this was possibly the result of inter-house rivalry pure and simple in the lower forms, yet several repetitions of this keen critical interest in a very good programme must also have engendered a genuine interest in the music for its own sake in the case of members of the upper school. I have at any rate seldom come across a better audience than that which listened to this year's musical rivalry. There was in fact good reason for close attention. The programme was very well chosen and the high standard of performance was well evidenced by the high percentage of marks obtained by winners and losers alike, as well as by the critical but generally favourable comments of the adjudicator.

I should myself have liked more variety in the solos. With one exception all the solos were trebles, and while they were exceptionally good yet a tenor solo would have presented an interesting contrast.

It would probably be *lèse-majesté* for you or me tentatively to suggest an improvement, but if you care to be bold I can give you a lead. Should not House-Masters participate? They would at any rate make an interesting side-line, even if it were not feasible for them to join in the actual contest. I should very much have liked to hear Father Sebastian or Fathers John and Stephen singing one of the old favourites. However,

these contests are not intended for the visitor, though in this case at least one has profited.

Well, I must end this with all good wishes for Christmas and the New Year, as my letter should reach your tropical abode more or less appropriately.

Yours, etc.,  
P—



It is impossible to say what the School music owes to the warm-hearted kindness and enthusiasm of MM. Bratza and Yovanovitch. On December 13th and 14th they returned to us, bringing with them this time not only our friend already of some standing, Antoni Sala, but also the admirable reinforcement of Miss Katharine Kendall, the well-known quartet-player, and Mlle. Elizabeth Wieniawska, the niece of the Polish composer. A glance at the programmes (given below) will make it clear to any one who has had experience both of music and of boys that no ordinary playing, however polished and meritorious, would put that music 'across' to that audience. It needed something daemonic, something that only the first-class player has; and the response of the whole audience vouched for its presence. One will not soon forget the Mozart Trio, or Sala's tone in the splendid Haydn Concerto ("le violoncelle de Sala," said Louis Schneider, "chante et ne bourdonne pas") or Bratza at the top of his form in the César Franck—but the half is not, and cannot be, told.

### ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

- |              |  |                    |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
|              | BRATZA                                   |                    |
|              | KATHARINE KENDALL                        |                    |
| PRINCIPALS : | ELIZABETH WIENIAWSKA                     |                    |
|              | D. YOVANOVITCH                           |                    |
|              | ANTONI SALA                              |                    |
| 1.           | SYMPHONY VIII, Allegro vivace e con brio | .. .. . Beethoven  |
|              | THE ORCHESTRA                            |                    |
| 2.           | FOLK SONG, 'En revenant d'Auvergne'      | .. .. . Old French |
|              | CHOIR TREBLES                            |                    |
| 3.           | CONCERTO IN D MAJOR                      | .. .. . Haydn      |
|              | Allegro moderato                         |                    |
|              | Adagio                                   |                    |
|              | Allegro                                  |                    |
|              | THE ORCHESTRA                            |                    |
|              | SOLO 'CELLO : ANTONI SALA                |                    |



4. SONGS (a) 'Sailing Seawards' .. .. . *Sibelius*  
 (b) 'Cold blows the wind on Cotsall' *Vaughan-Williams*  
 TENORS AND BASSES
5. AIR from the Suite in D major .. .. . *Bach*  
 THE PRINCIPALS
6. 'CELLO SOLO, Malagueñas .. .. . *Albeniz*  
 ANTONI SALA  
 At the Piano: D. YOVANOVITCH
7. CONCERTO GROSSO XII .. .. . *Handel*  
 Largo—Allegro  
 THE ORCHESTRA  
 CONCERTINO { BRATZA  
 KATHARINE KENDALL  
 ANTONI SALA

## CHAMBER CONCERT

- VIOLIN I BRATZA  
 VIOLIN II KATHARINE KENDALL  
 VIOLA ELIZABETH WIENIAWSKA  
 'CELLO ANTONI SALA  
 PIANO D. YOVANOVITCH
1. TRIO in E flat for Violin, Viola and Piano .. .. . *Mozart*  
*Andante—Minuetto—Rondo*  
 KATHARINE KENDALL, ELIZABETH WIENIAWSKA, D. YOVANOVITCH
2. STRING QUARTET, Op. 18, No. IV .. .. . *Beethoven*  
*Allegro ma non tanto—Scherzo—Minuetto—Allegro*
3. VIOLIN SONATA .. .. . *César Franck*  
*Allegretto ben moderato—Allegro—Recitativo—Fantasia—Allegretto*  
*poco mosso*  
 BRATZA
4. STRING QUARTET .. .. . *Debussy*  
*Animé et très décidé*

★

THE Curator of the Museum wishes to thank the Hon. D. St Clair Erskine for an interesting relic of the "Bounty" mutiny from Pitcairn Island, and curios from New Zealand, and also F. P. Leask for a totem stick from British Columbia. After being in the hands of the painters and decorators, the Museum is now in a more worthy state to receive gifts from generous donors. The College Stamp Collection, which forms section of the Museum, continues to grow under the fostering care

of the Philatelic Society, which flourished last year during the secretaryship of the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, and is carrying on its good work this year through the successful efforts of J. E. Hare. The Collection is almost entirely dependent on gifts of kind friends for its development, and the Curator hopes that this fact will be borne in mind by those whose philatelic ardour has cooled and who have collections lying idle.

★

SCOUTING has been started at Ampleforth for two reasons: first because it is a recognised part of Catholic Action, blessed by the Holy Father; and secondly because it is a training that can be put at the service of one's country and other people. The O.T.C. does the same thing by preparing a boy to join the Territorials. Scouting is increasing very rapidly and will be providing more and more opportunities of doing one's country a real service by training its citizens. It is necessary to get one's own training done before leaving school, so that a troop may be run efficiently afterwards without using up too much time. One evening a week and an occasional Saturday afternoon is not a big sacrifice but it is what Scouting asks of us when we leave school.

The Sixth Form troop, then, has been formed with the idea of training future Scoutmasters. In the year they should acquire sufficient knowledge to run a Scout troop. The number is limited to twelve and the following have joined this year: J. H. Gilbey, J. A. Ryan, J. K. Jefferson, R. Deasy, R. Pine-Coffin, M. F. Fitzalan-Howard, S. C. Rochford, H. Brougham, M. Longinotto, M. Rochford, M. Staples and J. Parker. The Scoutmaster is Dom David.

In the Fourth Form also a new troop has been started; the bulk of its members were Scouts in the Junior House last year, but several others have joined. The Scoutmaster here is Mr Philip Nash and the Patrol Leaders are J. P. McCarthy, P. Vidal, M. Carvill and J. Ritchie. The Seconds are R. Brunner, A. Green, A. Lovell and J. Keogh.

Since the beginning of the Easter term the Sixth Form troop has helped to train the two junior troops. For this it has divided into three groups. Jefferson, S. Rochford and Brougham have specialised in signalling and under Mr Bond's guidance they have organised some very successful wide-games. J. A. Ryan and M. Rochford have specialised in First Aid, and have helped Mr Nash to instruct in this. Pine-Coffin, Longinotto, Staples and Parker have helped Dom David in Observation and Tracking.

The main object this term has been to get up to second-class standard in all subjects except fire-lighting and cooking. In B and C Troops several second-class tests have been passed and it is hoped that all the Scouts will get their second-class badges next term. By the end of next term some should be well on their way to becoming first-class Scouts.

A beginning has been made on a Summer House and Bathing Shelter near the N.W. corner of the Lower Lake at Fairfax's. This should be finished early next term. We have chosen a site for our summer camp near the bottom of Cowhouse Bank, at the head of Riccal Dale. The country is ideal for scouting games and there is a bathing pool near by. The camp will begin on Saturday, July 28th, and finish on about August 4th.

Our thanks are due to the School for eating sufficient Camp Toffee to enable us to win a Trek Cart. The idea was Mr Hoare's, and he collected the coupons and did all the correspondence. We hope the School will continue to patronise these toffees and so enable us to win more kit for camp.

D.O.F.

★

DURING the past two terms lectures have been given on Wednesday evenings by Mr Guy Fothergill—"Rock, Ice and Snow Climbing"; Commander Adams—"With Shackleton in the Antarctic"; Mrs James Harrower—"Five Centuries of French Art"; and Mr John Gibbons—"The Truth about the Legion." Other events have been a Song Recital by Miss Joan Coxon early last term; an entertainment on Shrove Monday by Mr Ernest Sewell; and a performance of 'The Tempest' by Miss Owen's Players. On most of the other Wednesday films have been shown. Among these we may mention 'Up for the Cup' and 'Igloo'; 'Kameradschaft,' shown on November 22nd, produced a great impression, and the two foreign films shown this term, 'Le Million' and 'The Captain of Köpenick,' were both much appreciated.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

MR J. A. RYAN moved the last motion of the Michaelmas Session—That this House approves of Parliamentary Government—and it was lost by 20 votes to 22. It was perhaps the best debate of the Session, as it produced the largest number of speakers and of arguments.

The Lent Session was inaugurated under the same officials as before, and, quantitatively speaking, has been more successful; there have been many more speakers, but a certain number of people have contented themselves either with merely bringing forward one point very briefly or with disagreeing, equally briefly, with some previous speaker. There has, however, been some increase in the number of people who have made definite speeches, and on the whole the quality of these has been good. The style, too, of the various speakers has been pleasantly varied. Besides the regular speakers mentioned in the last number of the JOURNAL, Messrs Tomkins, P. Ryan, M. Ryan, O'Connor, Nicoll, Leese, A. M. Webb, and the Hon. H. Fraser have all held forth to the Society with greater or less regularity. But it is remarkable that throughout the year there has been practically no humour, either intentional or accidental, in the speeches.

The following motions have been debated during the Session:—

That this House considers that even in its present condition the League of Nations deserves the support of the world (*Won*, 29—15).

That this House considers Liberty to be of more importance than Fraternity (*Won*, 15—12).

That this House disapproves of Dr Dollfuss (*Lost by a large majority*).

That this House considers that the Art of the Cinema is on a higher level than that of the Stage (*Lost*, 13—15).

Lord Oxford has thus regained his position as Leader of the Government, and will have one further opportunity of enjoying his former position.

The debate on the respective artistic merits of the stage and screen was perhaps the most keenly contested, closely followed by that on the League. Theology entered largely into the debate on that fundamental question, whether man's rights or man's duties are to be preferred—Liberty versus Fraternity.

On Sunday, March 4th, Mr W. M. Murphy read a paper, entitled: "Whither Ireland?" which was well-informed, well documented with newspapers of the rival factions, and amusing. Mr M. P. Fogarty criticised



Mr Murphy very competently, and the members' questions in the ensuing discussion showed the intelligent interest they take in "John Bull's other Island." On the following Sunday Mr W. Brayton-Slater came up, as promised, and, arrayed in its very striking uniform, put before a crowded House the case for Fascism. After he had briefly outlined the economic, political and social aims of Fascism very competently, he was severely criticised by Lord Oxford, Messrs J. A. Ryan, M. P. Fogarty, M. F. Young, and last by Dom Sylvester, who denied the right of Catholics to subject themselves to the whims of a dictator. Mr Slater answered all his critics with great patience and cunning.

Mr Arthur Quirke's Prize for the best speaker of the year, presented last Easter Term, was won, for the Sessions 1932—33, by Mr R. W. Perceval. The Society renders its gratitude to Mr Quirke for his generosity.

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

**D**URING recent years the Junior Debating Society has been open to members of the Fifth Form, an extension of its membership which had the effect of cramping the style of the junior members of the Upper School for whom the Society is intended, or of excluding them altogether. Accordingly at the beginning of the Autumn term it was decided to limit the membership of the Society to the Fourth Forms, and as hardly any members of last year's Middle Fourth were in the Society, the personnel at the beginning of the session was almost entirely new. However in spite of this difficulty the traditions of the oldest of all School Societies were soon regained.

Until Christmas Mr Tweedie was Secretary: during this term Mr Armour has ably occupied this post. Mr Kevill (who commonly spoke with a rapid delivery and considerable irrelevance), always pleased and sometimes swayed the Society rather by the mass than the cogency of his arguments. Mr Simonds is generally anxious to maintain one side of a debate unaided during an entire evening. He has a persuasive manner. Mr Cox, with a delivery the opposite of Mr Kevill's, has already to some extent the art of speaking with conviction without being heavy. In moving a motion in a jumble debate Mr Bellingham-Smith extemporised easily and eloquently for his two minutes in approval of fish and chips. In this motion Mr Simonds found himself in the congenial position of a minority of one.

Mr Jackson has the making of a convincing speaker; but he should beware of a certain tendency to the ponderous pronouncement. Mr Anne is a lively and resourceful debater: one remembers his "Where would Britain be without its *Pantomime*?" One of the happiest passages of arms the Society enjoyed was in the debate concerning the blessings

of wood as opposed to steel; Mr Gillott pointed accusingly to the tree in the Garden of Eden; whereat Mr Simonds remarked that Noah could not have made his ark without this commodity! Finally the Secretary has always been ready to step into the breach, frequently to the dismay of his opponents.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

**T**HERE have been three meetings so far this term, two of which have been devoted to gramophone concerts, and one to a song-recital by the Society's ex-President, Dom Martin Rochford. Dom Martin came over very kindly from Gilling and, after an interesting introduction, sang a programme of classical and early operatic arias, ranging from Purcell to Mozart. We owe him all our thanks and hope that he will be able to come over again in the near future.

The mingled thanks and congratulations of the A.M.S. go to Mr Cass for his recent gift. This is a gramophone record of a Prelude and Fugue in B-minor, composed by Max Reger for violin unaccompanied. The soloist is Mr Cass himself. The gift is therefore a true token of friendship. The Prelude and Fugue are of a texture which demands great skill and musicianship on the part of the player; but Mr Cass has made light of the difficulties, and the record shows well off the ability of a devoted musician.

We must also thank A. Apponyi for his gift, on leaving at the end of last term, of two records—a Rimsky-Korsakov and the 'Après-midi.' We hope that so good an example will not be forgotten.

On Tuesday, March 13th, a Requiem Mass was said by Dom Felix for the late Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., an honorary vice-President of the Society almost from its inception. It was attended by many members of the Society.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

**T**HIS Society, which arose a year ago from the proposals put forward by Mr Rooke-Ley, contains its complement of 25 members. Mr Tracy-Forster has just succeeded Mr Murphy in the secretaryship.

During the last two terms there have been five field meetings, and the country around Ampleforth has been well scoured for rock-formations and specimens. The rift valley forms an excellent feature to study, and of specimens there has been no lack, the Society's rucksack on several occasions being quite fully loaded. A good representative collection of the fossils of the various local strata lies in the Chemistry laboratory, and Mr Hookham is responsible for a rarity.

There have been no lectures on this subject since last year, when Father Ignatius gave as an opening address a résumé of the earth's history, and Mr Lee a talk on volcanoes.

The Astronomical side meets three times a week, sky permitting, and thanks entirely to the loan of Dom Cuthbert's three-inch telescope, and also to the absence of clouds during February, has enjoyed many half-hours with Orion, the Pleiades, Andromeda and the moon.

We are also indebted to Father Hugh for a most interesting lecture on Spectroscopic Astronomy, and to Mr Erskine for two:—one on the Foundations of the Universe, and the other on Comets. It is to be hoped that other members will give regular papers in time to come.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

THE Club has only met twice since the last appearance of its notes in the JOURNAL. On December 5th, Mr G. C. F. Ely, of Blackburn's, gave a lecture for the R.A.E.S. on "Flying Boats and Seaplanes." He dealt with both commercial and military types, and demonstrated their usefulness and aggressiveness. Mr Erskine spoke with great confidence and competence on "Digestion and Respiration" on March 13th, and dealt successfully with a large number of questions during the animated discussion which followed his lecture.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in January were: A. A. Hodsman, C. R. Graves, O. A. Flynn, J. T. Radcliff, R. Ghyka, N. P. D. Smyth and B. C. I. de Las Casas.

THE Captains of the School are: J. C. C. Young and R. A. Coghlan (Captains of Games); D. J. Hodsman, I. B. Hankey and J. F. C. Vidal.

R. F. M. Wright and R. O. Heape made their first Holy Communion on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th. We thank Dom Dunstan Pozzi for the Retreat which he gave in October.

THE following have played for the 1st XV:—I. J. Fraser, I. B. Hankey, A. W. Rattie, P. D. Parker, D. M. Gaynor, J. F. Vidal, R. A. Coghlan, J. C. Young, G. H. Hume, D. P. Cape, R. C. Radcliff, O. M. de Las Casas, E. P. Mathews and M. A. Greaves.

Several individuals have shown promise in the first set, and at times it has been really very difficult to decide who should form the team. One very satisfactory feature has been the tackling; there is usually difficulty in finding a strong enough opposition for the 'Probables,' but this year it has been different.

In the back line there have appeared more than one pair of sure hands, while among the forwards there are several boys who can appear from nowhere with the ball at their feet. We have yet to learn how to play well together. In our first match at Harrogate, we met the shock of an unusually burly team in fine style, although we lost.

THE following have been made Cub Sixers this year, in the senior division:—J. C. Young (Grey Wolves), R. A. Coghlan (Tawny Wolves), I. B. Hankey (White Wolves), J. F. Vidal (Black Wolves), O. M. de Las Casas (Brown Wolves) and A. G. Bush (Red Wolves).

Marks are given at Cubbing for general smartness, skill and observation in the games. Up to the present the Grey Wolves are leading with 97 marks: the next in order are the White Wolves with 93 marks.

ON Tuesday, December 12th, the well known violinist Bratza gave us a short recital, accompanied by his brother, D. Yovanovitch.



We were all delighted with their playing, and we are specially grateful to them for coming, because they were very busy preparing for the Musical Festival at the College held on the following two days.

Ours was not a formal concert, and the programme was selected on the spot. Bratza played Schubert's Ave Maria and Variations on a Theme by Corelli. The Corelli was perhaps the best of the programme, but some of us were possibly more fascinated, not to say astonished, by the pieces imitating a Chinese tambourine, a spinning wheel and the wild wind. We intend to remind these artists of their promise to come again.



FARMERS may want rain, and everybody wonders about the water-supply, but we have enjoyed to the full the fine mild weather. However, our two days of tobogganing on the slopes of the 'Crow Wood' were great fun. They proved, incidentally, a source of interesting character-study; for sledging might have been the life-hobby of more than one usually rather retiring sportsman! The smaller and more martial members of the School built snow forts.



Spring and summer should bring great things in the Gilling gardens. Dom Maurus and his monastic gardeners have carved out rockeries and dug up and planted with unceasing energy.



THE School Library has been further extended by generous gifts of books from Mrs C. H. Forbes and from several other kind friends, to whom we are very grateful.



A HANDSOME Gothic chalice, of XVth century Hungarian work in gilt copper, has been given by Countess Wenckheim. It bears the inscription 'Maria Ihs Ihsapshv.' We thank Countess Wenckheim for this interesting and valuable present.



ON the last day of the Christmas term Father Abbot presided over the following programme of speeches:—

PIANO SOLO..	.. ..	Arioso	.. ..	<i>Mozart</i>
		A. B. NICHILL		
RECITATION ..	..	The Three Foxes	.. ..	<i>Milne</i>
		FIRST FORM (B)		
SONG .. ..	..	The Keys of Canterbury	..	<i>Traditional</i>
		SECOND FORM		

PIANO SOLO	.. ..	Sea Song	.. ..	<i>Denison</i>
		B. H. DEES		
RECITATION ..	..	The Crafty Crocodile	.. ..	
		FIRST FORM (A)		
SONG .. ..	..	Cecily Sweet	.. ..	
		FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY		
PIANO SOLO	.. ..	Gavotte	.. ..	<i>Purcell</i>
		R. E. A. HANSEN		
FRENCH SPEECH	..	Une aventure d'hôtel	.. ..	<i>Passy</i>
		M. G. LEATHAM	R. A. COGHLAN	
		J. P. BEVAN	G. H. HUME	
PIANO SOLO	.. ..	Waltz	.. ..	<i>Mozart</i>
		I. J. FRASER		
RECITATION		The Town and Country Mouse	.. ..	<i>Pope</i>
		D. J. HODSMAN	T. A. C. CRIMMINS	
		D. P. CAPE	J. C. YOUNG	
		P. D. PARKER		
CAROL ..	..	Christ was born on Christmas Day		
		OMNES		

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of Thomas le Mee Power, who died on January 15th, and of Thomas Dunbar, who died on March 9th.

THE Rev Eustace Morrogh-Bernard, who has been Assistant Chancellor in the Arch-Diocese of Westminster since 1919, has been appointed a Private Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of the Cardinal Archbishop's Golden Jubilee of his priesthood.

WE offer our congratulations to the following Old Boys on their marriages:—

Edward Connolly to Miss Sadie Livingstone on January 24th.

Richard Scrope to Lady Jane Egerton on February 8th.

Gabriel Grisewood to Miss Olive Perry on February 10th.

AND to the following on their engagements:—

Montague Melville Wright to Miss Marjorie Brook.

Ralph Scrope to Lady Beatrice Savile.

John Marnan to Miss Mary Price.

THE London Area of the Ampleforth Society held its annual dinner on January 13th, with Father Abbot in the Chair. The toast of Alma Mater was proposed by the General Secretary, Major C. R. Simpson, and responded to by the Head Master, who gave the Society as usual his account of the activities of the School during the past year. The toast of the Chairman was proposed by Mr E. H. George in an amusing speech.

The Liverpool Dinner was also held in January at the Constitutional Club; Father Cuthbert Jackson presided over a gathering of some sixty or seventy, including Father Abbot and the first Catholic Mayor of Warrington, both of whom spoke. In the following month the Yorkshire Area held its dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Harrogate, with Mr Jack Stanton in the Chair. Father Abbot was again present, and Abbot Cummins proposed the toast of Alma Mater with his usual felicity.

THE Secretary of the London Area, Dr R. Prosper Liston (35 Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.1) is very anxious that boys leaving the

School who live in the London Area should communicate their addresses to him.

WE were idly misled into remarking in our last issue that H. A. V. Bulleid's career as an amateur film producer has temporarily come to an end. "Quite the reverse!" runs his powerful disclaimer. "Since diving into this repulsive town in July, I have completed a comedy that drew a justifiably appreciative mention from the local paper, and my next film, a 'super,' goes into production on March 3rd—cast of thousands; gripping life story; etc., etc. If only I had a publicity manager this letter would be from him."

As Robert Parkyns remarks in moments of excitement in the early pages of this issue, "Hoo!"

WE hear that C. P. Liston is Rucker captain of the Perak State side in the Federated Malay States, and that he is still playing as well as ever in his twenty-second Rucker season.

ALL good wishes to Charles Flood and his Old Amplefordian Golfing side which is making its first appearance in this year's Halford-Hewitt Cup.

CONGRATULATIONS to Edmund King on playing in the final English Hockey Trial.

With regard to the proposed Cricket Week of an Old Amplefordian XI in August, Edmund King has found opponents around Eastbourne, which will be the headquarters of the tour. Although the dates of each match are not yet fixed, it is possible to give the information that the matches will be played in either the week beginning August 13th or the following week.

It is hoped that all those interested will make efforts to support this movement to revive the Old Amplefordian Cricket sides, which were so successful but have been allowed to die. Intending players should communicate with E. H. King, St Chad Lodge, Chad Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

RUGGER NOTES.—A. I. James, L. R. Leach and C. F. Grieve have been awarded their "Greyhound." Queen's, of which James is Secretary, won the Rucker Cup. Charles Grieve has played regularly for the University at full-back this term (he also played in the Golf Trials in January, and has since with his partner managed to beat two of the



Varsity couples in a foursome competition). Both he and Leach went on the Oxford Rugger tour in March.

Leach has played a few games for Oxford this term and regularly for the Harlequins. J. P. Rochford, who was in the Trials last term, has had some games with the Greyhounds.

E. Y. Dobson (who has been gazetted to the 2nd Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment, at present stationed in Ireland) played for the Battalion in the semi-final of the Army cup.

County teams have contained Philip Hodge (Surrey), Tom Knowles (Cheshire) and Basil Rabnett (Northumberland). Of these Hodge has been Vice-Captain of the Harlequins and Knowles Captain of Birkenhead Park, with H. L. Green as his Vice-Captain.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH V. R.A.F. CADET COLLEGE (CRANWELL)

CHARLES FLOOD brought his Cranwell side to Ampleforth on Wednesday, November 29th. They had already beaten the R.M.A. and lost narrowly to the R.M.C., and so it was obvious that the School Fifteen would have to be at its best if there was to be a good game. The School team was at its best and a very good game was seen—but by too few; for many had gone hunting.

Cranwell had a very fine pack of forwards. Their work in the tight scrums—pushing, hooking and heeling—was a joy to watch; but in the loose the School pack held their own and in the line-out were superior enough to make Cranwell take set scrums when it was their throw-in. Both sides elected to play an open game, and the superior speed of the visitors won the game for them.

The game started at a fierce pace and went very quickly from end to end. The first score came after a scrum on the Ampleforth line. Ampleforth gained possession and wheeled, but were not away quickly enough with the ball and the opposing scrum-half nipped it off their feet, passed out and the left wing—three raced in with a try in the corner, which was converted by Sawyer with a very good kick. Ampleforth returned to the attack but never got within scoring distance. Cranwell drove back the attack to mid-field. Ampleforth secured possession and a well-started passing movement was followed by a kick-ahead by a centre. The Cranwell full-back, Ashton, fielded this, ran up the right side of the field, and cross-kicked. It was well timed and well taken, with the result that Molyneux scored an unconverted try. Play now remained in mid-field and Cranwell set up many attacks. Play was generally towards their left-wing and very often Saward got round Waddilove; but the

defensive play of Roche, Rochford, and sometimes Feilding from the other wing, prevented any tries being scored, and half-time came with Cranwell leading by eight points.

Towards the end of the first half Lovell had hurt his ankle; he now went full-back and Roche came up into the three-quarter line. Play was very fast and open, both sides attacking in turn, and Ampleforth having as much of the game as their opponents. Once after a good movement to the right Waddilove gave an inside pass to M. Rochford to score, but the pass was forward. In mid-field Ampleforth set up another attack, but this time a pass was dropped in the centre. This was kicked through by Sawyer and he also kicked it past Lovell and scored a try, which was not converted. The Ampleforth forwards then gained ground with loose rushes in which Ryan and Gilbey were always in the front, but Cranwell brought them back to their own twenty-five. Lovell fielded a kick ahead near his left touch-line, could not get his kick in to the left and so kicked to the right touch-line. It missed its mark, Saward fielded it and raced in for a try, which Sawyer converted. Soon afterwards the whistle was blown for no-side and a great game ended.

*Final score:* R.A.F. Cadet College, Cranwell, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. E. Tomkins, S. J. Lovell, E. G. Waddilove; G. O. Roservingie, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, J. S. Platt, R. Deasy.

*R.A.F. College (Cranwell):* P. W. Ashton (Diocesan College, South Africa); J. H. Slater (Marlborough), D. H. Lee.

(St John's, Leatherhead), A. V. Sawyer (Dover), D. Saward (Bishop's Stortford); H. Molyneux (Richmond), D. Stokes (Rossall); C. J. Flood (Ampleforth), *Captain*, T. B. Beesford (Sher-

borne), P. H. Agard Butler (Epsom), H. M. Styles (Clifton), A. F. Hards (Imperial Service College), R. G. Yasley (Halton), W. A. Hughes (Cardiff High School), D. F. Dixon (Clifton).

#### AMPLEFORTH v. ST. PETER'S

At York on Saturday, December 16th, St Peter's beat Ampleforth for the first time since 1927 and for the sixth time in the twenty-three matches between the schools. St Peter's deserved their victory for their faster backs and for their opportunism, and for their more lively forwards, who were good in the loose, but inferior to Ampleforth in the tight scrums and line-out. Their forwards' liveliness was emphasized in comparison with the lethargic state of the Ampleforth eight. This season we have had to put up with the forwards failing to wake up in the first minutes of the game and sometimes in the first half; but against St Peter's they looked a tired pack throughout the game. Except for the pushing in the tight, which helped Gilbey's excellent hooking so that we got the ball from most tight scrums, and some good line-out work, they were not up to the high standard they have set themselves. The backs were marked well, and although they executed some good passing movements they never made openings for their neighbours and seldom backed up as they ought. For the first time this season Golding had an off-day. At giving out accurate passes Golding has set a standard which it will be hard for any successor of his to maintain (and few, if any, of his predecessors have surpassed him at this particular job of a scrum-half), and so it is hard to blame him for his more frequent lapses on this occasion; but lapse he did.

St Peter's started at a great pace and before long had the game near the Ampleforth line. Yardley went round

the blind side and did a very short kick-ahead. Roche fumbled it on the line and Whalley, a wing-forward, came through to touch down for a try—unconverted—for St Peter's. St Peter's continued to press and after many efforts to get over again on the right the ball went loose and Ogley picked it up and dropped a goal very neatly. Ampleforth attacked and did some good passing movements, but the wings were not backed up and they never looked like scoring tries, though they made attempts to turn penalty-kicks to good account.

Before half-time St Peter's scored a very nice try on the left. Yardley worked the blind side, drew Waddilove and the wing-forward, tackled by neither, and passed to the wing. The wing drew Roche and passed in to Yardley, who scored an unconverted try.

Ampleforth started the second half in a more spirited fashion, and for a very short spell we saw the forwards back in their old form, pinning their opponents in their own twenty-five. From a scrum on the right the ball went out to Feilding. Feilding ran well before getting a pass in to Lovell. The forwards were up with Lovell and amidst a scramble Rooney went over in the corner. The kick went wide and now the Ampleforth forwards, in spite of exhortation and example to the contrary from Ryan, returned to their lethargic state. Play remained in mid-field. Toulmin made a determined run on the right, Yardley kicked some good touches, Longinotto hit the cross-bar with a penalty-kick from nearly fifty yards out, but neither side scored until near the end, when Ampleforth

heeled the ball in their own twenty-five. Golding's pass to Rosenvinge went wide, was missed, and Yardley dashed in and picked up the ball, swerved past Roche and scored. The try was not converted and soon the whistle blew for 'no-side.'

*Final score:* St Peter's, one dropped goal and three tries (13 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, S. J. Lovell, E. H. Grieve,

E. G. Waddilove; G. O. Rosenvinge<sup>g</sup> M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, M. B. Longinotto, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, J. S. Platt, R. Deasy.

*St Peter's:* H. N. E. Frisby; W. Toulmin, R. Ogley, S. Dodds, B. N. McCready; N. W. D. Yardley (*Captain*), A. V. Mackintosh; J. Whalley, B. C. Baker, J. H. Crook, R. W. Moore, J. W. Garbutt, J. Biggin, P. N. Baines, P. A. Johnstone.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. A. J. MACDONALD'S XV

ANDREW MACDONALD brought a good side to play the School on the last Sunday of term—December 17th—and on the day after the St Peter's match. The Fifteen played better than they had on the previous day but they felt the effect of the two matches on successive days, and after leading by a point early in the second half they lost by a margin of eight points.

It was an open game in spite of the rather wet condition of the match ground, and after Macdonald's XV had settled down Gillespie scored a try, converted by Hodgson, on the right. He was soon followed in by Taylor, the left wing, after that player had come inside his centre, and Dickinson converted this try. Between these tries and after them Ampleforth made many attempts to score. Golding nearly got over more than once, and the forwards nearly pushed over, but the nearest thing was when Waddilove cross-kicked and Rochford took the ball going full-speed down the centre of the field. He was overtaken and put down, but very soon after this Grieve went through in the centre and gave a scoring pass to Rochford, who touched down under the posts for Waddilove to add the goal-points. At half-time therefore our visitors had scored two goals to our one.

Soon after the interval we took the lead. After a good passing movement,

Feilding was left with an opening and went through to score far out. This was not converted, but not long afterwards Golding started a good dribble after the visitors had heeled the ball. James backed up Golding and carried on with the dribble after Golding had been stopped and touched down for a try, but the kick at goal again failed. The visitors now changed their positions in the scrum with beneficial results and they began to get more of the ball. They made many attempts to score tries and three times they caught the Ampleforth defence unawares. Twice Wood, the left centre, went through and raced for the line. Each time he just won the race, Roche tackling him just short of the line, so that he fell over for a try on each occasion. Towards the end Wood sent in his wing, Taylor, for a good try in the corner and this, unconverted, as were also the previous two, ended the scoring.

*Final score:* A. J. Macdonald's XV, two goals and three tries (19 points); Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, S. J. Lovell, E. H. Grieve, E. G. Waddilove; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, O. B. Rooney, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, J. S. Platt, R. J. Deasy.



## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE return match with the Royal Corps of Signals and the first match of the Lent term was played at Catterick on Saturday, February 3rd. The match passes into history as the first in the history of Rugby Football at Ampleforth in which neither side scored at all.

The fact that there was no score was chiefly due to the halves and three-quarters of the Signals (disorganised early on by an injury to T. G. V. Stephenson), whose defence was very good but whose attacks often fizzled out when only half-launched. The Ampleforth attacks were very orthodox but tended to go too much across the field. The movements were notably quicker than hitherto, with Waddilove partnering Grieve in the centre. The latter tried hard to make openings for Feilding, but often slipped on the very treacherous surface. Waddilove on the right often looked dangerous in attack but only managed to send Price away well on one occasion, and this was the only time either side looked like scoring.

The Ampleforth forwards, led by M. Rochford in the absence of J. A. Ryan through injury, had the better of things in the tight scrums, and were about even with their opponents in the loose; but they were inferior in the line-out. Gilbey's hooking was very good, Rooney and James got through an

enormous amount of work in the loose, and Rochford, Platt and Lovell did good work in the open.

Ampleforth kicked off against a slight breeze and play settled down in mid-field. Both sides attacked in turn but nothing came of any movement until, after a passing movement to the right, Waddilove made a nice opening for Price who swerved inside the full-back and ran for the goal-posts. Rooney backed him up and received a pass, but was tackled. He got a pass out to Lovell, who went over, but Rooney's pass was forward. The Signals' forwards brought play back to mid-field and set up attacks on the Ampleforth line. Their centres dropped too many passes and they never looked like scoring.

The second half was a repetition of the first except that on more occasions the Signals got near to the Ampleforth line. Never were their attacks fruitful, nor did Ampleforth look like scoring points in spite of attempts at long-range penalty-kicks by Longinotto.

Final score: Ampleforth, nil; Royal Corps of Signals, nil.

Ampleforth: T. F. Roche; B. E. Feilding, E. H. Grieve, E. G. Waddilove, J. T. N. Price; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, M. B. Longinotto, J. Platt, L. J. Walter.

## AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

ON Sunday, February 11th, a Catterick Garrison XV which was by no means at full-strength came to Ampleforth. J. A. Ryan, the captain, was still away from the School side and M. E. Golding took his place as captain and M. Rochford as leader of the forwards.

A strong wind blew across the Old Match Ground from the west, but it had a touch of north in it too, of which the Garrison had the advantage in the first half. Ampleforth started well and Feilding

made some ground on the left, but the tackling of the Garrison side was good. Rosenvinge and Grieve broke through occasionally, and it was encouraging to see so many forwards up, giving and taking passes. They made much ground in this way, but no score came until Ampleforth were awarded a penalty kick four yards on the Garrison side of the half-way line and in the middle of the field. With such a wind it seemed foolish to attempt a place-kick at goal but Longinotto kicked with perfect

judgment and gained three good points. The Garrison attacked strongly after this, but were sent back more than once with good kicks to touch by Roche and Grieve. After one such kick to touch a scrum took place and, Ampleforth having gained possession, Golding sent Rosenvinge away nicely. The latter went right through the defence and took the ball to the Garrison line. If he had dived he would have scored, but he was pulled down short of the line. A scrum followed and the Ampleforth pack gained possession, pushed their opponents over their line and touched down for a good try. Waddilove added the goal-points and from the kick-off the Garrison again pressed hard. They were keeping the ball amongst their forwards and they made some good rushes. Too often they were allowed to dribble through a loosely knit Ampleforth pack. One good rush took them into the home twenty-five. Ampleforth stopped the rush and heeled the ball. Something went wrong behind the School scrum; the Garrison gained possession and a passing movement to the right sent Stephenson over in the corner. The kick at goal was unsuccessful. Before half-time Stephenson added another unconverted try after catching the ball in the line-out and making a fine individual run down half the length of the field, in the course of which he side-stepped past many would-be tacklers.

In the second half the School pressed again but were unable to score although Golding was only prevented from doing so by being held up. The Garrison brought play back to mid-field with a good forward rush. Each side continued

to attack in turn but neither looked like scoring until Lovell fielded a kick from the Garrison full-back and ran hard down the middle of the field. He passed to Waddilove, who transferred to Rosenvinge. He had Grieve and Feilding on his left, but three opponents rushing in defence towards Feilding. Rosenvinge cut-in and headed for the goal-post. He was met under them by a large Garrison forward, who held him up with one hand. Rosenvinge dropped the ball behind him and Rochford was up to touch down. Although from under the posts, Waddilove failed to convert this try. This ended the scoring.

The Ampleforth pack, under the encouraging leadership of Rochford, played very well. Gilbey looked in his best form and in the loose Rooney and James were often to be noticed doing good work. In the open Lovell and Platt seemed always in the right place. The backs showed more life. Rosenvinge played well, and Grieve ran strongly and tackled well. Price ran well on the wing but had not quite enough speed to round his man. Golding got through an enormous amount of work and sent out some of his usual good passes. Roche was safe at full-back and used the wind well for his kicks.

Final score: Ampleforth, one goal, one penalty goal, and a try (11 points); Catterick Garrison, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: T. F. Roche; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve, B. E. Feilding; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, M. Longinotto, J. Platt, L. J. Walter.

## AMPLEFORTH v. WATERLOO 'A'

WATERLOO sent their 'A' side to play the School on Saturday, February 17th. The weather was ideal and the Old Match Ground dry and firm.

Ampleforth were attacking from the start and two passing movements to the

left sent Feilding round his man and up to the full-back. The full-back, L. Purcell, tackled him on both occasions, and on both occasions Rochford and Lovell were up for inside passes. If Feilding had passed in they were certain tries, but he was tackled with the ball and then

the movements ended. Ampleforth continued to attack, but were driven back to their own twenty-five when Waterloo managed to get the ball back from a loose scrum; it was passed out to their unmarked left wing, who scored a try which was unconverted.

Almost from the kick-off Ampleforth took the ball to Waterloo's line and in a tight scrum the forwards managed to push their opponents over the line and score a try. This was also unconverted, but soon James put Ampleforth ahead by taking a scoring pass from Golding, who had gone on his own after a scrum on the twenty-five. This try was scored under the posts, but Waddilove missed the kick.

The second half was not very old when Rosvinge went through the defence and gave a scoring pass to Rooney. This was under the posts, but again Waddilove missed the conversion. Not long afterwards Price scored a very good try. It followed an ordinary passing movement to the right, and showing speed, dash and swerve Price got past three opponents and scored in the corner.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

ON Thursday, February 22nd, the Garrison seeking revenge after their defeat at Ampleforth ten days previously sent a very strong side to the School. Except for the absence of two forwards the Garrison side was the strongest to be raised in Catterick and almost identical with the one that drew with the Army. The Old Match Ground was dry and firm, and everything pointed to a fast open game. The Garrison forwards gave a fine exhibition of scrumming. They obtained the ball from most of the tight scrums—the first time any pack has done such a thing against the School eight this season. Their weight, their concerted push, and their hooking were too much for the Ampleforth scrum and they gave their halves plenty of the ball. These latter combined very well and

The kick failed. Ampleforth added two more tries—both after a movement to the left. Feilding got past his own man on both occasions. On the first he passed in to Grieve, who scored and on the second he cut in himself and sent Rochford on a career of thirty yards to the goal line. Rooney converted the first with a good kick, and the second was converted by Waddilove.

The team played well. The forwards got plenty of the ball, and they backed up well. Lovell, James, Rochford, Gilbey and Rooney were always to be seen doing good things. There was evidence of more life and thrust amongst the backs, and Price's play on the wing was encouraging.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two goals, four tries (22 points); Waterloo 'A', one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve, B. E. Feilding; G. O. Rosvinge, M. E. Golding; M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, B. B. James, M. B. Longinotto, J. Platt, E. J. Walter.

held on the ball to fast-moving three-quarters who always looked dangerous. Their backs ran hard, passed quickly and well, and ought to have taught the School team and the School watching a lot about the essentials of the game.

The game opened with a series of attacks by the Garrison backs. They were driven back by some good touch-kicking and once Ampleforth came near to scoring, but an inside pass went wrong. Soon however Lieut. Lacey cut in after a movement to the left and gave a scoring pass to a forward. The try was not converted, and from the kick-off Ampleforth pressed. The Garrison then brought off a very good move perfectly. From a scrum on their right they heeled the ball and the scrum-half passed to his partner. The stand-off half ran hard,

drew his man and passed in to his right wing, who came in between the fly-half and the scrum. The wing three-quarter, Flt.-Lieut. Tindall, scored and Lieut. Lacey converted the try. The Garrison scored again a little after with a run and cross-kick by Flt.-Lieut. Tindall. Ampleforth then pressed and eventually the Garrison were forced to touch-down. Rooney made a mark from the drop-out; his kick went wide, but Ampleforth kept up the pressure. A mis-kick by a Garrison back was fielded by Grieve. With two men on his right and one man to draw, he hesitated whether to drop a goal, but eventually passed. A pass-back was intercepted by Lieut. Stephenson and what was to be a try for Ampleforth became five points for the Garrison, Lieut. Lacey converting this try as he had the previous one.

In the second half the Garrison scored four unconverted tries. The first was after a complete passing movement from scrum to wing, and back again via the centres to the fly-half, who scored. After this Longinotto registered three points for Ampleforth with a very good penalty-kick from near the half-way line; but a little later Lieut. Linton scored a try for the Garrison, following a wheel of their scrum and a long dribble. Ampleforth then pressed again and were rewarded with a very nice try. The forwards heeled from a scrum in the centre

of the field. Grieve worked the right side and the ball went out to Price. Waddilove then received an inside return pass from Price and being unable to go forward threw a long over-arm pass across the field to Tomkins. Tomkins passed out to Feilding, who cut in and passed again to Tomkins; and finally Platt received the scoring pass from Tomkins. Platt touched down under the posts, but the kick at goal went wide. The Garrison scored two more tries through Lieut. Lacey and Lieut. Stephenson, and this ended the scoring.

The magnificent play of the Garrison XV and the resolute defence and readiness to take their few attacking opportunities of the School team made it a fine game. The School team are to be congratulated on the show they put up against the much stronger opposition, and the Garrison are to be thanked for treating us to such a fine exhibition of Rugby Football.

*Final score:* Catterick Garrison, three goals and five tries (30 points); Ampleforth, one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, E. E. Tomkins, B. E. Feilding; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); M. A. Rochford, J. H. P. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, B. E. James, M. B. Longinotto, J. Platt, L. J. Walter.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

THE Fifteen had not played for a fortnight when the Gloucestershire Regiment came to Ampleforth on Thursday, March 6th. Their play rather reflected this fact, for the forwards were seldom together and what good play there was came at infrequent intervals.

The Gloucesters kept play very open, and it was after the ball had gone across to the right wing and then quickly passed back to the left that Lieut. Lacy scored their first try. The Gloucesters,

who were winning the tight scrums which they took in preference to lines-out, had most of the play in this half, and before half-time they scored two more tries through their left wing three-quarter, and through a forward after the right centre had gone through a rather disorganised defence. The last try was converted; this gave the visitors a lead of eleven points at half-time.

A change in the scrum helped the Ampleforth forwards in the second half



and their packing was better. Since ten minutes after the start they had been packing 3-4, for Lovell had had to retire with a cut wrist. Ampleforth kept up pressure, and soon Golding went over, but was held up. He managed to free the ball and Ryan was up for the touch-down. The Gloucesters were forced to touch down more than once, and after one drop-out Rosenvinge caught the ball and started a movement which ended with Rochford scoring a try in the corner.

Ampleforth continued to attack, but a bad pass in the centre went astray and Lieut. Lacy snapped it up and beat the opposition to the goal-line. This try was converted, which put the Gloucesters ten points ahead. Ampleforth soon reduced this when Waddilove intercepted a pass, kicked ahead over the full-

back's head, caught the ball and sent Grieve in for a try under the posts. It was fitting that Waddilove should convert this try. Another goal for Ampleforth would have made the scores equal but before the end a good passing movement by the Gloucesters sent their right wing in for an unconverted try in the corner.

*Final score:* Gloucestershire Regiment, two goals and three tries (19 points); Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points).

*Ampleforth:* T. F. Roche; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve, B. E. Felding; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. A. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, J. S. Platt.

## "A" FIFTEEN MATCHES

### AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. CLECKHEATON 'A'

As 'A' team composed of boys who are returning next season were beaten by Cleckheaton on the Old Match Ground on Saturday, January 27th, by twenty points. While the School forwards were fresh in the first half they managed to hold the much heavier club pack, but in the second half of the game weight told its tale and Cleckheaton had things much their own way. The first half was an even fight in which the Club scored a goal and a try, to which Ampleforth replied with a goal kicked by Rooney after a try by Prescott, who backed up a cut-through by Rosenvinge and took the pass well.

As has been said the second half was all Cleckheaton, but before the end Ampleforth scored another goal. Rosenvinge worked the blind side and passed to Craigen, who ran well and then gave an inside pass to Rosenvinge, who scored. Rooney again added the goal-points.

In criticising what is probably next year's Fifteen one feels justified in being rather drastic. The forwards lacked cohesion of any sort. Their packing in the tight was poor and grew worse as the game proceeded. They were scrappy in the loose and futile both in catching the ball and at defensive work in the line-out. The worst fault of the backs was their defence. They tackled badly and seldom fell on the ball. This does not apply to Mauchline, who played well throughout.

*Final score:* Cleckheaton 'A', three goals and five tries (30 points); Ampleforth 'A', two goals (10 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), J. I. Ogilvie, W. J. Craigen; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. G. Hime; O. B. Rooney, L. J. Walter, S. C. Rochford, J. B. Bromilow, P. H. Blackiston, M. F. Sedgwick, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott.

### AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. YORK NOMADS

THE 'A' Fifteen that turned out to play York Nomads on Wednesday, February 14th, lost badly, first because they were badly outweighed in the scrums, but secondly because their tackling was so bad. The forwards were indeed outweighed, but their packing did nothing to overcome this handicap; it was shocking. Their work in the line-out—especially in defence and in breaking through when their opponents knocked back—was also lamentable. They occasionally made good rushes, but they were seldom together and never looked a good eight. However most of their mistakes are merely a question of practice. Behind the scrum Kilpatrick had a poor time, mainly because the forwards were beaten. He occasionally managed to get out a good pass, but his defence round the scrum was poor, suffering chiefly from scruples about the off-side rule. Rosenvinge and Grieve did some good work, but Ogilvie

was slow up in defence. The wings seldom had attacking chances. Mauchline was very sound at full-back, and the length of his kicking is improving.

The Nomads scored four times in the first half and five times in the second, three of which tries were converted. In the second half Rooney scored after breaking away from the line-out, and Rosenvinge added a further try on the blind side of a scrum which took place near the Nomads' line after a good break through by Ogilvie. Neither of these tries was converted.

*Final score:* York Nomads, three goals, six tries (33 points); Ampleforth 'A', two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), J. I. Ogilvie, W. J. Craigen; G. O. Rosenvinge, J. I. Kilpatrick; O. B. Rooney, L. J. Walter, J. B. Bromilow, A. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, R. C. Hay, R. S. Richmond, P. Cochrane.

### AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. BRADFORD 'B'

THE 'A' XV with Waddilove in the place of E. H. Grieve achieved their first win by beating Bradford 'B.' It was an even game, but if the Ampleforth forwards had been a little less slovenly and a little more together in the loose the School side would have won by more, for their backs were playing well.

During the first ten minutes play was on the right of the field and the ball went along to Downey quite nicely. Downey ran well and made ground on each occasion but he did not get through until the end of this period; when pulled down he found Richmond in the right place for a scoring pass. The kick at goal failed, and soon Bradford went ahead with a goal following a good try by a centre who had "scissored" with his

stand-off. Before half-time Ampleforth again took the lead with an unconverted try by Prescott after good work by Waddilove and Price. In the second half Bradford went ahead again with a try that followed a forward rush, but Waddilove gave Ampleforth victory by intercepting a wild pass and scoring a try which he converted himself.

*Final score:* Ampleforth 'A', one goal and two tries (11 points); Bradford 'B', one goal and one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, J. I. Ogilvie, E. G. Downey; G. O. Rosenvinge, J. I. Kilpatrick; O. B. Rooney (*Captain*), L. J. Walter, J. B. Bromilow, S. C. Rochford, P. Blackiston, A. Gregory, C. Prescott, R. Richmond.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. COATHAM SCHOOL 1ST XV

COATHAM SCHOOL came to play the 2nd XV on Saturday, December 9th. From the start of the game two things were clear—that the Ampleforth forwards were the superior pack, and that the Coatham backs were faster than the Ampleforth backs. If the Coatham forwards obtained enough of the ball for their backs, they would win; and the question was whether the Ampleforth forwards could prevent the Coatham eight from getting the ball.

In the first half the Coatham forwards heeled the ball a sufficient number of times quickly to allow their faster backs to get going. In one case their fly-half went through and gave a scoring pass to his centres, and on another occasion a pass-in from the wing after a complete passing movement enabled the centre to score another try. Add to this a penalty goal, a try scored by the wing (but caused by a forward being allowed to break away from a loose scrum with the ball in his hands) and the conversion of two tries, and here were Coatham's points scored in the first half.

In the second half the Ampleforth

forwards asserted themselves and obtained the ball from most of the tight and loose scrums. Their backs had numberless opportunities, but a lack of pace and thrust in the centre slowed down every movement, which Gillow had started reasonably quickly. The forwards played well in this half; Wace, Bromilow and Platt were always doing good things, but Walter was the best. He led the pack with excellent example and it was fitting that he should score the only try—it followed one of the many slow but complete passing movements of the game. This time Apponyi got a return pass in to Keogh, and through other hands it went before reaching Walter's, who scored for Kilpatrick to add the goal points.

*Final score:* Coatham, two goals, one try and one penalty goal (16 points); Ampleforth, one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth:* R. C. Hay; A. Apponyi, R. E. Riddell, E. R. Keogh, J. I. Kilpatrick; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Staples; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), G. R. Wace, J. Platt, J. B. Bromilow, S. C. Rochford, P. Blackiston, Miles Fitzalan-Howard, P. Ryan.

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

PLAYED at Ampleforth on December 16th on a ground that was wet and slippery enough to make accurate passing and quick turning difficult, the game could hardly be described as one in which the players to any considerable extent overcame the bad conditions. Except perhaps for the eight Ampleforth forwards, who packed well and low enough to push their opponents off the ball in almost every scrum, the St Peter's centre three-quarters, together with their full-back, were the most thrusting and constructive members of either side. It was through the initiative of the former that the two goals scored during the first half were made possible. Each

centre in turn was quick to spot a large gap between the Ampleforth stand-off and centre, with the result that Stead and Lupton were able to score in a position favourable enough for the adding of the extra points.

During the first thirty minutes, the Ampleforth forwards, well led by Wace yet slow in carrying out his orders, gave those behind them many opportunities of showing their superior pace. This, unfortunately, they failed to do, chiefly through the dropping of passes, which to a great extent was due to watching their opponents rather than the ball and failing to position themselves for a suitable pass. In consequence

the wings, Price and Craigen, seldom received a fair scoring pass, though once Price appeared to score a good try after beating three men when he was pulled up for putting a foot into touch.

With the commencement of the second half, one imagined that a lead of ten points would be reduced if only the ball was sent quickly across to the wings; but, as before, the open play was much too erratic and slow to be effective. Undoubtedly the ball did reach the wings, but both, especially Price, were prone to hesitate with a view to giving an inside pass rather than beat their man by deception and pace. Indeed, with the ball getting heavier, a cross-kick up the centre of the field would have been much more beneficial than a return pass; but

the real trouble lay in the failure of the wings to see that they could quite easily evade their opponents. In consequence, the St Peter's forwards were enabled to take advantage of the many dropped passes and finally they finished by scoring two further tries through Hardacre and Douglas, with the result that they won a dull game on their merits.

*Final score:* St Peter's, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* J. E. Nicoll; J. T. Price, R. E. Riddell, E. R. Keogh, W. J. Craigen; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Staples; G. Wace (*Captain*), J. B. Bromilow, S. C. Rochford, P. Blackiston, Miles Fitzalan-Howard, P. Ryan, T. Cronin-Coltsman, J. P. Perceval.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. 'F' COY., ROYAL SIGNALS

THE 2nd XV played 'F' Coy. on a very dry and firm Old Match Ground on Tuesday, February 20th. The Signals strengthened their side by including three officers, and a very good game resulted. The three-quarters of both sides were inclined to mishandle the ball because of the wind blowing across the ground, and the ball itself was dry and light. These causes accounted for some of the dropped passes but frequently eyes were taken off the ball and fixed on the opponent about to tackle or upon the neighbour to whom the next pass was going to be given.

An energetic first half ended with the Signals three points up after a try in the corner following a line-out. In the second half the Signals pressed for a long time and added a goal and a penalty goal. *Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; D. R. Dalgleish, J. I. Ogilvie, E. E. Tomkins, W. J. Craigen; W. P. Gillow, J. I. Kilpatrick; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), M. F. Young; J. B. Bromilow, S. Rochford, Miles Fitzalan-Howard, P. Blackiston, A. Gregory, C. Prescott.

scrum, and this ended the scoring.

The Ampleforth forwards failed to get round in loose scrums, with the result that the Signals, playing a forward game, often came through them and made some good rushes. Gregory hooked well, Walter was good in the loose, and Bromilow and S. Rochford did good work in the line-out.

Of the backs, Gillow was the best and made some dazzling runs, and Tomkins did some good things. Kilpatrick got out some nice passes, but failed to get his hands to the ball on more than one occasion. His defence round the scrum showed improvement.

*Final score:* 'F' Coy., one goal, one penalty goal and two tries (14 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; D. R. Dalgleish, J. I. Ogilvie, E. E. Tomkins, W. J. Craigen; W. P. Gillow, J. I. Kilpatrick; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), M. F. Young; J. B. Bromilow, S. Rochford, Miles Fitzalan-Howard, P. Blackiston, A. Gregory, C. Prescott.



## COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL—  
Won

Ampleforth, three goals, five tries (30 points); Pocklington, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth*: Lord Mauchline; D. R. Dalglish, S. P. Sutton, J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*), W. J. Craigen; A. Buxton, J. J. Keogh; A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells, H. N. Garbett, C. A. Prescott, C. O'M. Dunman, A. H. Vollmar.

## HOUSE MATCHES

ST WILFRID'S were beaten by St Cuthbert's in the first round (39—0). St Wilfrid's had a robust and hard working pack of forwards who, although they did not get much of the ball in the tight scrums and heeled it slowly, performed many good rushes and gained much valuable ground. B. B. James, R. Deasy, and L. Walter were always doing good work in this pack, which must have felt rather miserable watching the opposing backs score so many tries, but kept up their energetic play until the end.

In the semi-final St Cuthbert's beat St Bede's (17—3), but the latter, though handicapped by absence through injury of two important members of the side, made it a good game. After the first quarter of an hour, during which St Cuthbert's scored most of their points, St Bede's adopted spoiling defensive tactics and in the second half each side scored a try. The losers' three-quarters tackled well, and were greatly helped by the covering defence of M. Rochford. Besides Rochford only D. Simonds at full-back deserves notice here.

The other semi-final—St Oswald's v. St Aidan's—resembled a dog-fight rather than a game of Rugby. Both sets of forwards hung on to the ball too long in the loose and then set about one another for possession. St Oswald's were handi-

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS' BOYS' XV  
—Lost

Royal Signals' Boys, one goal, one penalty goal, and one try (11 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, D. L. Fairhurst, S. P. Sutton, D. R. Dalglish; A. Buxton, J. I. Kilpatrick (*Captain*); A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, C. A. Prescott, H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells, A. H. Vollmar, M. J. Long.

capped by the absence of E. H. Grieve, whose thrust would certainly have been beneficial and profitable. As it was, their forwards, especially in the tight, heeled well and often (too often), but a slow service from behind the forwards gave the opposition time to come up. G. Rosenvinge, who dropped a goal neatly and just failed with a second attempt, tried hard to get his three-quarters moving and up to a point succeeded, but thrust in the centre was lacking, and Rosenvinge himself was too well marked to go through on his own. St Aidan's won (11—4).

The final, played on the Match Ground, provided a very good first half during which St Cuthbert's scored two goals, and a one-sided second half in which St Cuthbert's added another 12 points. During the first half the St Aidan's forwards worked very hard and kept play for long periods in the St Cuthbert's area, but when St Cuthbert's got the ball their very quick passing and running kept play very fast indeed and the St Aidan's forwards, amongst whom Platt and Gregory always and O'Connor in the line-out were prominent, though holding out pluckily eventually gave way, so that St Cuthbert's got more of the ball. They won because their side was a real machine-like team. They heeled

smartly, Golding gave perfect passes to Gillow, who took them at full-speed (this was the chief reason why the St Aidan's defence was beaten) and the centres had merely to run hard and fast in order to leave their wing men unmarked. This happened time after time, and Price took his passes and ran well; Apponyi's mishandling prevented the movements having a satisfactory finish on the right wing.

Price scored two tries in the first half, which Waddilove converted, and Feilding nearly scored for St Aidan's, but could not get past Roche. In the second half St Aidan's started off well and again only Roche prevented Feilding scoring on the blind side. Hereafter followed two more tries by Price, three by R. E. Riddell (one following an excellent forward rush), and one each by Apponyi and Waddilove. The last-named player kicked a penalty-goal and converted six tries, one of which was from near the touch-line; but his last attempt was under the posts and it failed.

It only remains to congratulate J. A. Ryan on his victory—the first time the cup has been in St Cuthbert's—and especially on the leadership of his pack

which, although each member worked hard, owed more to its leader than perhaps was realised.

Mention must also be made of the full-backs. We are used to seeing Roche do well, but we were glad to see Mauchline position himself and field the ball in such good style. His kicking, too, was good, and only a lack of speed prevented him saving many tries.

*Final score*: St Cuthbert's, six goals, one penalty goal and three tries (42 points); St Aidan's, nil.

*St Cuthbert's*: T. F. Roche; J. T. Price, E. G. Waddilove, R. E. Riddell, A. E. Apponyi; W. P. Gillow, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), J. B. Bromilow, P. O. Riddell, A. M. F. Webb, H. Brougham, M. Staples, E. Downey, F. Kerr.

*St Aidan's*: Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, B. E. Feilding (*Captain*), D. Dalglish, D. D. White; G. Munro, D. Wells; J. S. Platt, A. G. Gregory, A. O'Connor, R. Pine Coffin, M. Long, E. Plowden, N. Ogilvie, M. Fogarty.

The Junior Inter-House Cup was won by St Cuthbert's, who beat St Wilfrid's in the final by 11 points to 6.

## RETROSPECT

## FIRST FIFTEEN

*Played 18. Won 7. Lost 9. Drawn 2. Points for: 210. Against: 193.*

If one judges a team by results, the above figures show rather plainly that the 1933—34 Fifteen was below standard. If one delves further into the statistics of the season and finds that only two of the six School matches were won, the lowness of the standard of the Fifteen shows itself even more plainly. But one can judge a team without comparing it to other years; one can separate the good from the bad without in any way lessening the principle that a team plays as a team and takes its results as a team—the good with the bad; and so one may

be allowed here to mention the good parts of this "curate's egg."

Apart from one bad fault the forwards were well up to standard and better than some of the Ampleforth packs known to the writer. Their bad fault was their inability to wake up until the first half was nearly over. This cost the side more than one match. Apart from this they were seldom beaten for possession of the ball, either in the tight and loose scrums or in the line-out. They were also good at backing up, and between them they scored many tries. In defence also they were sound, often coming to the rescue when the defence of the backs had broken down.

In J. A. Ryan the forwards possessed a leader and the team and School a captain to whom no blame can be attributed for the poor results of the season. A good forward himself, he led his pack by example as well as by word. He was fully aware of the weaknesses of his team and was often seeking means to cover them up. Off the field he exuded keenness, which the School readily absorbed; and his organisation of the games has been beyond reproach. M. Rochford is a useful member in the scrum, especially when he uses his weight, but he has been of most use in the open, where his speed and knowledge of the game have enabled him to be in the right place at the right time in both attack and defence. J. H. Gilbey is a forward who is always on the ball in the loose, and his hooking has been consistently good throughout the season—at times brilliant. S. J. Lovell, last year a centre-three-quarter, found his real place on the open side of the back row of the scrum. His defence from this position has been good and his backing up very useful. He has also made a useful substitute when a three-quarter has been injured. O. B. Rooney has improved as a forward as the season has progressed. His work in the tight scrums has not always been of the highest order but in the loose he has worked very hard and is generally in the van of rushes and in the thick of mauls. He should be a useful member of the Fifteen next season. M. B. Longinotto has again been of most use in the second row of the tight scrums, but except occasionally his work in the loose has been rather lethargic. His place-kicking, though very erratic, has been useful to the side on more than one occasion. B. B. James is another forward who has improved with the season. He is always in the middle of loose scrums and has done useful work in the line-out. Until he hurt his back M. F. Young was a hard working forward, with plenty of energy and some skill. After Christmas he

could not play and J. S. Platt became a regular number. Platt played on the blind side of the back row and got through a lot of valuable work.

Outside the scrum two members of the team were outstanding. M. E. Golding behind a pack which gave him plenty of the ball brought the art of giving passes to a very high level. His defence round the scrum and in the open was good, and this year he made some zig-zag runs on his own which always gained ground, and sometimes led to tries. He is better at picking the ball off opposing forwards' feet than at falling on it, and sometimes does a useful kick to touch in defence. T. F. Roche, the other outstanding player behind the scrum, must rank amongst the best of Ampleforth full-backs. His great strength lay in his fielding—one does not remember him misfielding a ball—and his kicking was of abnormal length with either foot. If he got near a man with the ball his tackling was quite certain, and the same can be said of his stopping rushes, but in these respects, as in opening up the game, he lacked the necessary speed which would put him in the top class.

E. H. Grieve started the season at fly-half and did very well until he was crocked early in November. When he returned he played in the centre, but never displayed there the convincing form he showed earlier on. B. E. Feilding was disappointing after his play last season, and never seemed to find his true form. E. G. Waddilove played on the wing until Christmas, and afterwards in the centre. He was a useful player in attack, and although his defence in general was bad he could and did on certain occasions bring it up to scratch. G. O. Rosvinge came into the side during Grieve's absence as fly-half and established himself in that position. He played well throughout and should be better still when he is a year older. J. T. N. Price started in the centre and ended on the wing. He



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1931-32  
 Standing—G. O. Rosvinge, E. E. Tomkins, M. E. Young, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, O. B. Rooney, E. G. Waddilove, S. J. Lovell.  
 Kneeling—J. H. Gilbey, J. A. Ryan, M. A. Rochford, the Hon. B. E. Feilding, T. F. Roche.





THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1933—34

*Standing*—G. O. Rosenvinge, E. E. Tomkins, M. F. Young, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, O. B. Rooney, E. G. Waddilove, S. J. Lovell.

*Sitting*—E. H. Grieve, J. H. Gilbey, M. E. Golding, J. A. Ryan, M. A. Rochford, the Hon. B. E. Feilding, T. F. Roche.



played well enough in the latter position to convince one that, if he tries, he will make a real wing three-quarter.

#### SECOND FIFTEEN

*Played 7. Won 3. Lost 4. Points for: 90.  
Against: 90*

The Second Fifteen started the season well by beating Woodhouse Grove 1st XV and Ripon School 1st XV—both away from home. Later they lost to Coatham School 1st XV, both at home and away, and lost to Wakefield Grammar School at home, but with a very weak side out. Against St Peter's at home they showed very poor form and against 'F' Company, Royal Corps of Signals, they won one and lost one match.

The strength of the side lay in their forwards amongst whom L. J. Walter, R. Deasy and G. R. Wace were always prominent; and these were assisted greatly by S. C. Rochford and J. B. Bromilow. Behind the scrum M. Staples, though rather on the slow side, often did good work. W. Gillow often did good and sometimes brilliant things. The centres suffered from lack of speed and dash, but of the wings A. Apponyi when on form was the best. Another spasmodically good player was the full-back, J. E. Nicoll, who played in the 1st XV more than once, but never showed very convincing form.

#### THE COLTS

*Played 6. Won 4. Lost 2. Points for: 78. Against 28*

The Colts XV when playing at their best were a well combined side. Their forwards were a fast and heavy pack—a rare combination. They gave their backs plenty of the ball and at the same time executed some good rushes with a certain amount of skill. The three-quarters were a fast and thrustful lot, who often got through their opponents' defence but nearly as often missed scoring tries by reason of faulty or mis-

timed passes, or by not passing at all. But their dash made up for a lot of these faults. The chief weakness was at half-back, where perfect combination never existed; but both halves showed marked improvement as the season progressed. At full-back the side was served by a player with reliable hands and a kick that continually improved. His tackling and rush-stopping were often of the highest order.

#### NOTES

Most of the Fifteen and others were engaged in Rugger games organised for Public School boys by Clubs during the Christmas holidays.

M. A. Rochford and J. H. Gilbey played for the Middlesex P. S. XV and also for the Rest against London. B. E. Feilding played for the Leicestershire P. S. XV and S. C. Rochford for that organised by the Eastern Counties.

▲

During the season Rugger Colours were awarded to J. H. P. Gilbey, E. H. Grieve, T. F. Roche, S. J. Lovell, and O. B. Rooney, to whom we offer our congratulations.

▲

It should be recorded that on November 30th, so far as is known for the first time in the history both of Rugger and of the Order of St Benedict, a complete monastic fifteen was put into the field. It played (and beat) St Bede's, and consisted of the following:—D. Henry King; D. Austin Rennick, D. Paschal Harrison, D. Terence Wright, D. Paulinus Massey; D. Cuthbert Rabnett and D. Jerome Lambert; D. Adrian Lawson, D. Gerard Sitwell, D. Mark Haidy, D. George Forbes, D. Philip Egerton, D. Edmund Fitzsimons, D. Ninian Romanes, D. James Forbes. D. Peter Utley was the referee and D. Felix Hardy the touch-judge. It should also be said, but in a lower tone of voice, that it was shortly afterwards beaten by St Cuthbert's.



## THE BEAGLES

At the time these Notes are being written the season is only a fortnight from its close and hounds have killed fifteen and a half brace of hares up to date. Owing to dry weather in September they did not start hunting till the 10th, but since then the season has been very clear until the rough weather at the beginning of March, which has lost us three days.

This season we have felt the shortage of Wednesday meets within walking distance of the College. For many years we have persevered with the country round Oswaldkirk Bank Top and Leys-thuspe, and on the other side between Jerry Lane and Wass, but there are so many hares in both pieces of country that it does not seem worth going to them for the sport they show. Consequently we have been almost restricted to the valley and the moor behind. A solution of course can be found in taking the School by 'bus to meets further away, and it is hoped that next season it may be found possible to do this more frequently without adding to the present expenses of hunting.

The weather was still very hot at the opening meet and after a brace of leverets had been killed in the valley hounds went home at 2.30. On November 18th hounds had a good day in Bilsdale from Spout House and killed a brace. On the following Wednesday from Gilling Castle they ran well from Black Plantation across the valley to Ampleforth village, but eventually the hare was lost after a hunt of nearly two hours.

On Saturday, February 10th, hounds met at Head House, Harroft. The weather was very hot, with bright sun, and the ground very dry. Scent was better than might have been expected under such conditions, but never more than enough to keep hounds going. A brace of hares were killed after about an hour and a half's run with each of them.

On Shrove Monday at Harland Moor conditions were much the same. At first it looked as though hounds could hardly run at all with a hare found on the moor; but they gradually got on terms and though she squatted frequently they always worked up to her, and after pushing her up a very steep bit of rock from above the Farndale road they eventually killed after two hours and twenty minutes. It is possible that there were two hares in this hunt, but in any case it was a well-hunted hare that was killed.

On Wednesday, March 7th, the meet was at the kennels, and a start was made in the ploughs just north of the road to Park House Farm. They were blank, but a hare put up in the grass fields over the railway crossed the brook and ran a left-handed circle over the shoulder of the Lion Wood hill and back over the Rugger fields to Black Plantation. Some delay ensued here, but a hare, probably the hunted one, was seen going back to the fields where they found. In coming back to her hounds put up a fresh hare; this crossed the brook, turned left-handed over the Ram field and then went straight up the valley and crossed the Ampleforth Station road before swinging round left-handed and coming all the way back. She crossed the Ram field again and then went straight up to the top of the Lion Wood. After dipping down to the brook and up again hounds swung over to the north side of the hill and were in difficulties at the top of the young covert there. They owned a line of sorts, but were hanging back and unwilling to run on, so Welch stopped them. It was heard afterwards that a brace of foxes had gone away from this covert, and hounds had evidently got on to their stale line. This was one of the best runs for many years in the valley, and the pack was unlucky not to have killed. There was a strongish west wind blowing and hounds ran well into

it, but coming back down wind they could not go so fast and so were unable to press a strong hare at the critical moment.

The point-to-point was run on March 6th over the Course, Beacon Farm—Bolton Bank top—Plank Bridge—Black Plantation, that has been used for the last two years. J. A. Ryan again won, and did well to cover a rough course in heavy condition in 18 min. 20 sec. T. F. Roche was second and F. R. Kerr third. There was a very small number of entries and the rule that hunt uniform of white sweater, blue shorts and hunt stockings should be worn was not observed. The Junior race was won by R. Lambert.

Dom Martin, who has been Secretary for the past two seasons, has now gone to the Preparatory School at Gilling, and gave up the secretaryship after Christmas. The hunt owes him thanks for the generosity with which he has given himself to it during the last two years, and we are glad to see that he is still able to come out with us sometimes. The Hunt also has reason to be grateful to Dom Peter for the trouble he took in carrying out that part of the Secretary's work immediately connected with the School last term when Dom Martin was at Gilling. The secretaryship has now been taken over by Dom Gerard.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

The following promotions were made with effect from 27-1-34:—  
To be Corporals:—L.-Corporals A. Mounsey, M. Fogarty, Cadets H. Brougham, L. Walter, G. Hickie, W. Murphy, P. Bell.

To be Lance-Corporals:—Cadets A. O'Connor, Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, P. Ryan, P. Ezechiel, G. Rosenvinge, G. de Guingand, R. Pine-Coffin, A. Adams, M. Ryan, P. Blackiston, M. Longinotto, J. Bromilow, B. Melrvine, J. Price.

The following passed the examination for Certificate 'A' held in November:—A. Adams, P. Bell, P. Blackiston, J. Bromilow, H. Brougham, P. Ezechiel, Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, M. Fogarty, G. de Guingand, G. Hickie, N. Loftus, M. Longinotto, W. Murphy, B. Melrvine, A. O'Connor, R. Pine-Coffin, J. Price, G. Rosenvinge, M. Ryan, P. Ryan, L. Walter.

In the Certificate 'A' Practical Examination held in February, five

candidates out of eleven were successful. Shooting matches on the Miniature range with various schools resulted as follows:—

Ampleforth 367	{	Gresham's 639
		Rossall 643
		Allnallows 561
		Beaumont 543
		Oratory 582
		Stonyhurst 510
		Durham 579
		Alley's 598
		Rossall 600
Ampleforth 491	{	
(2nd team)		(2nd team)

In the 'Country Life' Competition our scores were:—

1st team—591 points. Landscape target, 120. Total 711 points.

2nd team—538 points. Landscape target, 125. Total 663 points.

These last results were very disappointing in view of the improvement shown in practices and in the School matches.

## BOXING

**T**HE Captain of Boxing is S. J. Lovell. Unfortunately for medical reasons he was unable to box. However he has shown keenness and tact in organising the School boxing, and has been responsible for the training of the team.

The match at Ampleforth against the Boys of the Royal Signals was won by five fights to three. The boxing was of a high standard and in this match both Miles and Bohan showed up as promising boxers, and Gregory, C. J. Ryan, Rosenvinge, Baker and B. Rochford fought well. Rosenvinge and Garbett

just lost their matches and Rochford, who was fighting a much taller boy, boxed pluckily.

We have to thank Lieut. F. W. A. Butterworth and Lieut. C. D. Trimmer for acting as officials.

The inter-House competition is not yet finished. The boxing has been of a better standard than one usually expects in this competition; and the fight between Grieve and Cochrane was especially good. The results, together with that of the match against Newcastle Grammar School, will be published in our next issue.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

### THE SCOUTS

**O**ur numbers have been maintained at twenty-four by the addition at the beginning of the term of four recruits. Two new patrol-leaders, Forbes and W. J. Kelly, were chosen to fill vacant places, James and Hornyold-Strickland retaining the leadership of their last term's patrols. Our programme aimed at covering and Class Scout work, of which the chief items are tracking, first aid, and signalling. Dom David, who was in charge of the Tracking, Mr Nash, of the First Aid, and Mr Bond, of the Signalling, were each assisted by three members of A Troop. Our Wednesday afternoon wide games, devoted in turn to these subjects, have been not only entertaining but valuable in supplementing the work done at our Thursday evening meetings. Many have availed themselves also of a voluntary meeting on Friday evenings. The result of all

this is that there are now some ten who are as near to Second Class Scout standard as this term's opportunities have allowed. The Fire-lighting and Cooking tests, which they have still to pass, are being held over for the finer weather next term. In the meantime good progress has been made towards First Class Scout standard.

### BOXING

A cup has been presented for the best boxer in the Junior House. We are very grateful to the donor, C. W. Hime, for his generosity in presenting a handsome silver cup. The winner's name for each year will be engraved on it, and a small replica will be presented to the winner.

Boxing this term has shown steady improvement, but unfortunately all matches had to be scratched on account of measles.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

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## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part III

### THE HILL CHAPEL, GOOSNARGH

THE current year brings us to the close of a century of Benedictine work in the parish of Goosnargh, near Preston. Such a period of unbroken missionary activity is in itself a matter of interest and rejoicing. But Goosnargh, small and remote though it be, has a history which is well worthy of record, and the present occasion seems clearly indicated as being the right time to put together the main threads of the story.

This Benedictine parish, served by Ampleforth priests, lies in the very heart of Catholic Lancashire, and the faith of its people to-day is of the same simple and staunch character as that which brought England through the days of trial and persecution. Goosnargh, moreover, is not only closely connected with the sufferings of our countrymen for their Catholic Faith: it has also been the birthplace of three martyr priests. Their names are Blessed William Marsden, Ven. George Beesley and Blessed John Wall. We shall have more to say of them later.

The church whose Benedictine Centenary is being celebrated this year has always been known as the Hill Chapel, although by its dedication it should be the Church of St Francis of Assisi. But it would be breaking a link with the past to abandon the traditional name, and therefore Goosnargh still thinks and speaks of the Hill Chapel. The origin of this name goes back beyond the existence of the Chapel itself, being drawn from the slightly rising ground on which the place stands. The existing presbytery is much older than the church and was always known as the Hill House, or, as Bishop Challoner has it, simply 'The Mount.' It was in this house, now the presby-

tery, that George Beesley the martyr was born about the year 1565.

Some fifteen years before his birth there occurred the act of the Reformers by which small chapels or chantries were suppressed. The mediæval church of Goosnargh evidently came under this category, being not strictly an independent church, but attached to the parish of Kirkham. It had been built about 1280, and, though much altered, it is still the parish church and stands in the village a little over a mile from the Hill. It became of course the property of the new Church of England, and by the end of the sixteenth century was suffering severely from lack of endowment and local support. In 1628 we read that its pastor had not himself preached a single sermon, and was forced to support himself by selling ale. A vivid illustration of the progress of the Reformation in Lancashire!

Meanwhile the Mass, no longer allowed in the village church, was being said in the houses of the faithful round about. Three families especially helped to keep the practice of the Faith alive in this way. There were the Kighleys of Whitelea, in whose house was a private chapel until 1830. Within its walls the priests' hiding-place can still be seen. Another family, whose home still stands, was that of the Threlfalls. This house—The Ashes—was often a rallying-place for the Catholics of the district, and over its ancient doorway there is carved the figure of an angel. A holy-water stoup, taken from this place, is now in the sacristy at the Hill, and its walls must frequently have harboured the Catholic priest. These Threlfalls had many a fine to pay for recusancy, and one of the family died as a student of the English College in Rome.

But most outstanding for their services to the Church were the Hesketh family of White Hill. Their house also stands to-day in the parish of Goosnargh, a mile or so from the Hill Chapel. This family is particularly interesting in the present connexion, because it not only produced five Benedictines, but was ultimately responsible for the re-establishment of the parish. The five Heskeths who became Benedictines were Jerome (†1640), Mellitus (†1687), Nicholas (†1687), Bartholo-

mew Gregory (†1695), and Roger Joseph (†1703). The last of these was a prominent doctor of divinity in Lisbon.

In 1701 Fr Edward Barlow wrote to Cuthbert Hesketh, thanking him for his generosity in establishing the Chapel of Our Lady at Fernyhalgh, for which he had already paid rent for sixteen years. A few years later came the Jacobite rising of the '15, and the Heskeths, supporting the Catholic cause as they had always done, lost their estate. But this is anticipating the act of the same Cuthbert Hesketh on which, to a great extent, the whole of this history turns. In the year 1687 he gave a plot of land at White Hill to the English province of the Franciscans. The foundation is recorded in the Franciscan annals in the following terms: "The residence of White Hill was procured by Fr Michael Jackson, and consists of a Chapel and a little dwelling-place at one end; the ground of which was given by Mr Cuthbert Hesketh, upon conditions expressed in his deed, that is in Mr Michael Jackson's hands, and a copy in ours. The same Mr Cuthbert Hesketh put out £200, Mr Gabriel Hesketh and Mr Evan Gerard being trustees, the interest of which being £10 per annum, for maintaining a missionary of ours, who is obliged to say two Masses per week for the said Mr Cuthbert Hesketh and his wife; to serve the poor Catholics of the parishes of Goosnargh and Chipping, and, if permitted, make his abode and live at the Chapel of White Hill."

So, in 1687, through Cuthbert Hesketh of White Hill, the modern parish of Goosnargh was founded. The Franciscans were to work there until 1834, for a period of 147 years. Add to this the last century under Benedictine rectors, and the age of the parish, as re-constituted after the Reformation, is 247 years.

But those years have not been free from adventure and vicissitude. The first permanent chapel at White Hill was very soon pulled down by the Protestant mob. This was during the time of Fr. Henry Appleton. The Catholics of the district had to use once more the private chapel of the Heskeths. Then in 1715, as we have already seen, the Heskeths were de-



prived of their estate for joining in the famous rebellion of that year. There was now nothing for the Catholics to do but to help themselves. Probably some of the materials from their old chapel had been saved and kept. Anyhow, a new chapel was built shortly after 1715, and was served by the Franciscan, Fr Germanus Helmes (or Holmes) until 1745, when the second Stuart rising caused him to be arrested. He was thrown into Lancaster Castle for being a priest, and there he died a confessor to the Faith, in 1746. He was the last Franciscan to die in this way, in prison for the Faith. We should note here that he belonged to a Goosnargh family which suffered much for religion. Two members of it also were Benedictines, namely Richard and Thomas Wilfrid Helmes. The former died in 1717, the latter in 1742. This splendid family lost two-thirds of their estate under the Commonwealth in punishment for their Catholic loyalty. We may also recall in passing the names of three other Benedictines from Goosnargh, all of later date. These are Charles Boniface Taylor and James Cyril Maher (both died in 1812) and Charles Edward Clarkson (died in 1815).

At this point of our story the neighbouring parish of Lee House enters. Lee House, about four miles from the Hill Chapel, is now also a Benedictine parish under Ampleforth Abbey. Like Goosnargh, it was once a Franciscan mission, and at the time of which we are speaking, in 1745, it became for a time, perhaps five years, the residence of the Goosnargh priest. But shortly after 1750 the Catholics of Goosnargh were to build a new chapel in place of that which they had used at White Hill since 1715. This was how the present Hill Chapel came to be built. Its site is, as we have already said, about a mile from White Hill, and used to form part of the estate of the Blackburnes, a Catholic family. The last of the male line of this family was the Rev James Blackburne, and he died at the English College, Lisbon, in 1754. Very shortly after his death the new chapel was begun on the Hill at Goosnargh, this being the first part of the existing chapel. There was already a house standing there, in which one of Goosnargh's

martyrs had been born. But the house at the Hill does not seem to have been used by the parish priest until the year 1770. White Hill was still a public chapel, and continued as a private one even after the first priest, Fr Charles Willcock, took up residence at the Hill.

The new chapel was built on to the south end of the old house, in the same manner as at Lee House and at many small churches of the period. Doubtless this was done so as not to attract too much attention. There have been two enlargements of the chapel since its first erection about 1755. First it was extended in 1802; this, incidentally, was the year in which the Benedictine community from Dieulouard settled at Ampleforth. Thirty-two years later they were to give the first Benedictine rector to Goosnargh. In 1835, the year after the Benedictines took over the mission, the present front was built, and probably also the gallery was put in. The first Benedictine rector, who finished the building as it appears to-day, was Fr Vincent Dinmore. He worked at the Hill Chapel for 46 years and died there on July 1st, 1879; he lies buried just in front of the entrance to the church. His successor was Fr Matthew Brierley, whose chief work was the opening of the school in 1881. He also enlarged the cemetery which Fr Dinmore had opened. He died in 1894, after fifteen years as rector, and was followed by Fr Aelred Worden, after a short period of months, in which Fr Laurence Farrant served the parish. Fr Worden remained at the Hill until 1915, and during his time the school was extended by the addition of the Infants' School and cloak-room. In 1915 he was obliged by ill-health to retire, and died at Brownedge in 1923. Meanwhile Fr Benedict McLaughlin was parish priest from 1915 to 1918, a period too short for any considerable development. He was followed by Fr Bede Polding, who improved the Chapel by renewing the roof and windows. He remained in charge until 1930, when sickness obliged him to retire. Thus in 1930 the present rector, Fr Alphonsus Richardson, was appointed. Since 1930 a new Parish Hall has been built. At the time of writing this Hall is being used as the parish church, while the chapel is

being completely renovated, in preparation for its re-opening on Sunday, July 29th, when the Benedictine Centenary of the parish will be kept. A fine new High Altar, the gift of an anonymous benefactor, is being built in stone and mosaics.

We have now traced the history of Goosnargh parish from the time of the Reformation to the present day. Mention has already been made of the three martyr priests who were natives of the place, and some account of their work and death, without which this story would be incomplete, must now be given. We give it after the story of the mission itself, not because it is less important, but because none of the martyrs actually worked or suffered in the place of their birth.

The earliest of the three Goosnargh martyrs was Blessed William Marsden. His exact birthplace in Goosnargh is not clear, but, according to an article by Monsignor Gradwell in the Liverpool Catholic Annual for 1888, 'Goosnargh and its martyrs,' he was probably born at a farm on Beacon Fell, called The Mountain. He is associated in Challoner's account with Blessed Robert Anderton, a Lancaster man. They both studied at Rheims, and, after being ordained priests, sailed together for England, intending to work on the mission. But a storm drove them on to the Isle of Wight, and they were both arrested there very soon after their arrival, under suspicion of being priests. Challoner says that they defended themselves against the charge of treason on the plea that they had been driven ashore against their will, and had not been on land long enough to be charged. According to another account, the judge sought to excuse them, asking if it were not true that they had been sailing for Scotland when they were driven by force of the storm on to the English coast. But they replied: "God forbid, my lord, that we should tell a lie for the matter. Our lives would be a burden to us if we should save them by an untruth. We were sent here to preach the truth. We are both priests and we set out from France with a design of coming to England, that we might here exercise our priestly functions, and reconcile the souls of our neighbours to God and His Church;

and if we are not suffered here to serve our neighbours' souls, at least we will take care not to hurt our own." "Nay then," the judge replied, "the Lord have mercy on you, for by the laws you are dead men." So the two priests were condemned, and suffered martyrdom in the Isle of Wight on April 25th, 1586.

The second martyr, Venerable George Beesley, has a more intimate connexion with Goosnargh parish, because he was certainly born in the very house on to which the Hill Chapel was built, now the presbytery. The date of his birth is not exactly known, but was probably 1563. One of his brothers, Francis Beesley, also became a priest, and was labouring on the mission after the martyr's death. We know that George went as a student to Douay College during its residence at Rheims. He there received the tonsure and minor orders on September 23rd, 1583. In the latter part of 1586 he became subdeacon and deacon, and on March 14th, 1587, was ordained priest. On November 2nd of the next year he left for England. There, after two or three years' work for souls, he was taken by the famous Topcliffe and his men, in February of either 1590 or 1591. His place of imprisonment was the Tower of London, and in a recess of the Martin Tower there is the following inscription: "George Beesley, priest, carved his name with A Maria and I.H.S. in 1590," and underneath it the verse from the Vulgate: "Quemadmodum desiderat cervus ad fontes aquarum, ita anima mea ad Deum."

The rest of the story may be given in the words of Bishop Challoner. "He was a man of singular courage, young, strong and robust, before he fell into the hands of the persecutors; but whilst he was in their hands, he was so frequently and cruelly tortured by the unhappy Topcliffe, in order to oblige him to confess what Catholics he had conversed with, and by whom he had been harboured or relieved, that he was reduced to a mere skeleton; insomuch that they who before were acquainted with him could scarce know him to be the same man, when they saw him drawn to execution. Yet all these torments he endured with invincible courage and patience, and would not be induced to name any one, or bring any one



into danger on his account. He was condemned merely for his priestly character, and remaining in England contrary to the Statute of Elizabeth 27; and was hanged, bowelled and quartered in Fleet Street, July 2nd [1591]. Some say that the servant of the inn where he was apprehended was executed at the same time, for aiding and assisting him. Mr Beesley left behind him a brother of the same character, who, for many years after, laboured in the Lord's vineyard" (Memoirs of Missionary Priests).

Blessed John Wall, our third martyr, lived somewhat later than the other two. He was born in 1620, at Chingle Hall, Goosnargh. He had a younger brother, William, who became a Benedictine of Lamspring Abbey, and was tried and condemned in the time of the Titus Oates trouble. But William was reprieved and never suffered martyrdom. John was first sent to the English College, of Douay, and according to Dom Bede Camm's account (in 'Forgotten Shrines') he subsequently went to Rome and there received his priesthood. At the age of thirty-two he took the Franciscan habit at Douay, in the convent of St Bonaventure, and was professed in the following year. His name in religion was Joachim of St Anne. He very soon became Vicar of the Convent and Master of Novices. But in 1656 he was sent on the mission in England, and worked there until his death for the Faith in 1679, the same year in which Fr Nicholas Postgate suffered at York. The scene of Blessed John Wall's labours was in Worcestershire. He spent most of his time, under the names of Webb and Johnson, making as his centre of activity and normal residence Harvington Hall. Dom Bede Camm has a full account of this interesting old house in his 'Forgotten Shrines' which is well worth reading. But we can hardly say more about the place in this sketch except that it has been purchased in recent years and presented to the Archbishop of Birmingham. Thus has been preserved one of the finest relics of persecution times, the house containing no less than three hiding-places. It was here that our martyr lived and worked for a great part of his 23 years' ministry. Not long after the Oates Plot, he was

seized in the house of a friend and committed to Worcester Gaol for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy. This was in December, 1678. After five months' imprisonment he was brought to trial at Worcester on April 25th, 1679 before Judge Atkins, on an indictment of high treason for remaining in the country as a Catholic priest. He was condemned and sent back to prison to await the royal pleasure. Later he was sent to London and then declared innocent; but four months later he was ordered to be executed at Worcester. So on August 22nd, the octave-day of our Lady's Assumption, he suffered for his faith at Red Hill, overlooking the city. His body was buried in St Oswald's churchyard, but his head was sent over to Douay. Some time later, says Challoner, "it was remarked that his grave at Worcester appeared green, whereas the rest of the churchyard was all bare, it being a constant thoroughfare." There is a monument to his memory in the Catholic cemetery of Harvington, erected in 1879 to commemorate the second centenary of his death.

Besides the three martyrs whose lives we have recorded, there is one other name famous in the Goosnargh story which ought not to be passed over. The Ven. Thomas Whitaker worked in this district from 1638 to 1643. He was a native of Burnley, and was ordained at Valladolid. He was twice captured by the pursuivants, the last time being at Blackhall among a family named Midgehall. Three years later, after many sufferings, he was executed with two others on August 7th, 1646. There is to-day a statue of him in the cemetery at Cloughton.

From these accounts of the martyrs connected with Goosnargh, and from the history of the parish, it will be seen that this small country place has played a full part in the trials of the Church during the past centuries. The story has been put together as a whole in order to celebrate as worthily as possible the hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Benedictines in 1834. The last hundred years have, it is true, been more peaceful and less adventurous than the earlier times. It has often been the lot of the Benedictine Order to provide pioneers

for the development of new things. Here we have not indeed been the first in the field. Others have worked, notably the Franciscans, and we have entered into their labours. But the mission has not gone back, and its faithful flock, which has so much to be proud of in the past, is carrying on the tradition which has been handed down, a tradition glorious with many sacrifices and sanctified by the martyrs' blood.

We give below a list of all the priests who have served the Hill Chapel since the foundation of the parish in 1687.

*Franciscans—At White Hill*

1687—1710. Fr Michael Jackson.

1710—1738. Fr Henry Appleton.

1738—1752. Fr Charles Tootell.

[Fr Germanus Helmes served the parish under Fr Tootell, and also served Lee House from White Hill. He died in Lancaster Gaol, 1746. See above.]

1752 Fr John Evangelist Tootell.

1753—1755. Fr Robert Painter.

1755—1758. Fr Charles Tootell.

1758—1761. Fr Leo Francis.

1761—1764. Fr Charles Tootell.

1764—1767. Fr Robert Painter.

1767—1770. Fr Leo Francis.

1770—1773. Fr Bernadine Fleet.

*At the Hill Chapel*

1770—1802. Fr Charles Willcock.

1802—1834. Fr Bonaventure Martin.

*Benedictines—At the Hill Chapel*

1834—1879. Fr Edward Vincent Dinmore.

1879—1893. Fr Gregory Matthew Brierley.

1893 Fr Laurence Farrant.

1894—1915. Fr Joseph Aelred Worden.

1915—1918. Fr James Benedict McLaughlin.

1918—1930. Fr Henry Bede Polding.

1930— Fr Alphonsus Richardson.

## HOLIDAY RAMBLES IN SPAIN

IT was the writer's fortune some years ago to join a personally conducted tour through Spain, some notes and recollections of which may prove of interest to others who have the same chance; for Spanish travel is safe and easy, and Spain is a land of romance and art as well as of Catholic life. Advantages more than outweigh drawbacks in being personally conducted, especially for tourists with little cash and less Spanish. One plucks down the fare before starting, and has then no further trouble about time-tables, hotel bills, foreign money or a strange language; it is like doing the Grand Tour with a courier at beck for every need; and the holiday, perhaps less costly, is surely more educative than one spent in seaside lodgings or golf-link hotels at home. Itineraries cannot be greatly altered but are well planned and leave some room for personal tastes. There is always the chance of making acquaintance with people of different outlook, sometimes of making genuine friends, even of influencing folk who have never met a priest before or even a Catholic. In the close association of travel such people throw off British reserve and prove to be open-minded and willing to receive fresh impressions and to gather first hand information as to Catholic faith and customs. I can imagine a Tourist Apostolate being founded some day, an effective and agreeable vocation for persons with social gifts and competent ability. In fact I have met people who believe it to be an already organised propaganda, patronised by Cardinals and subsidised by the Pope, that is casting nets, and sowing seeds in ocean-going liners or pleasure yachts, in smart hotels at watering-places, even on tourist charabancs. The project may be carried out some day, perhaps, when an American Pope ascends St Peter's Chair, and it might be recruited from reformed *gyrovagi*.

A long hot night journey from Paris ends in sight of the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay; the frontier delay at Hendaye



can be well spent in a visit to Fontarabbia, an island fortress in whose secluded streets typical Spain of the sixteenth century remains unchanged. A day's rest follows at San Sebastian, with modern seaside attractions for such as want them as well as memories of Wellington and the Peninsular War; and then a rail journey over sierras through Burgos and Vittoria, with a hurried meal at a restaurant vis-à-vis to a Prior of Silos much surprised at meeting a brother-monk among the crowd of hungry heretics.

Few people realise what mountain ranges have to be crossed to get to the Spanish capital from the frontier; and as day declined and the train dragged its slow length along, tired travellers began to complain of poor progress compared with our swift English express. I mildly expostulated, for we had been climbing steadily for hours. "Have you any idea what height above sea-level we have reached? We are as high as the top of Skiddaw, there's not a mountain in England higher than we are now! Proud as we are of British engineering we haven't yet carried a railway over Scafell or Ben Nevis; of course there's been no need for it, we have only Shap summit to boast about, a poor 1,200 feet, but if we had to cross Helvellyn two or three times between Edinburgh and London we might rival these Spanish engineers, who have to cross huge ridges of over three thousand feet twice or thrice before they reach Madrid. No wonder trains go slow." No deep research was needed for this learning; it is all in Baedeker.

In the chilliest hour of a grey dawn we came down through bare Castilian plains to the Escorial, Philip the Second's vast monument, where I said Mass, returning later to explore it more thoroughly. The huge pile of masonry, sombre and grim as though grown out of the mountain granite, is at once a church, a palace, a monastery, a mausoleum and a school. Dedicated to San Lorenzo and built in the form of a gridiron, it commemorates the victory over the French at St Quentin on August 10th, 1557. They show the king's modest apartments and the closet where he knelt when they brought him news of the destruction of the Armada; there like a spider in its

web the crafty, pitiless autocrat weaved nets of intrigue and held together the threads of empire in two worlds. Unique among the splendid effigies of dead kings is the lovely recumbent figure of Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto, an ideal representation of the perfect knight. Philip collected for the church treasury relics of St Laurence from all over Christendom; and I am not sure that among them is not a duplicate of the leg-bone we possess at Ampleforth. In the sacristy is venerated the Sacred Host that bled when stabbed by Dutch Calvinists nearly 400 years ago; it is still offered for adoration as the Real Presence, yet exhibited as a curio to heretic sight-seers!

Our next stopping place, Madrid, offered few attractions beyond the famous picture-gallery in the Prado. There is an immense Palladian palace, but no church of size or interest, though a great cathedral is being slowly built. As the very centre of the country Madrid was chosen by Philip II to be the capital of the united kingdoms of the peninsula; it stands three thousand feet above sea-level, and has a treacherous climate with an icy wind that can kill a man but not blow out a taper. Instead of visiting royal stables and bull-fights some of us made an expedition to Segovia, and I spent two days at Toledo.

Segovia besides its memories of St John of the Cross boasts a nearly perfect Roman aqueduct, a glorious Gothic cathedral and a splendid position, its great promontory thrust out where two valleys meet, and crowned by the towering Alcazar looking like the prow of an immense battleship. It is not unlike Knaresborough, though on a far grander scale, and Blanche of Castile coming here as John of Gaunt's wife and looking out to the Pennines from the castle that hangs over the Nidd would be reminded of earlier homes in Segovia or Toledo.

#### TOLEDO

Toledo and Granada are outstanding memories of my Spanish tour. A grim, grey place is Toledo, sombre and stern as the rock promontory on which it stands. The landscape's

note is grey, the cliffs are grey and the walls and roofs, the distant mountains are grey under the glare of a blazing sun. Hardly shows a sign of vegetation except in the fertile Vega by the river and some wooded hills to the south whose fresh green contrasts sharply with the city's austere rocks.

Sun-burnt and parched in summer, it is very bleak when winter blasts sweep from the snow-clad sierras. Two lofty bridges with fortified gates span the deep gorge, the cutting (Tago) through which the river forces its way and from which it takes its name. One of the gates, Porta Alcantara, bears a double name, Roman and Moorish, literally the Briggate Bar as it would be called in Yorkshire. Seen from the opposite bank of the river the place is most impressive,—a picture of steep cliffs broken and scarred, topped by ruined walls dating from King Wamba (673), broken piers of bridges long swept away, masses of masonry jutting from the tawny flood that swirls round two sides of the city, the whole dominated by the citadel's square mass and the cathedral towers, enduring emblems of the twin loyalties of Castile to God and King. From the Alcazar you look down on waves of uneven roofs of grey tiles broken by a few tall *campanili*, by the loftier bulk of convent or palace and by the high roof of the cathedral. The place is an intricate net-work of dark, narrow streets and crooked lanes, gloomy gates in thick walls, with keystones enriched with heraldic shields, broken balconies, latticed windows, marble monuments with illegible inscriptions, and everywhere the horse-shoe arches and coloured tiles of the Moor. Convent walls are windowless to the street or barred with ornate ironwork, secluding prayerful inmates or demure duennas, for Eastern traditions of the harem lingered on long in Spain. Over all lifts one glorious fane, richly decorated, spacious, impressive for size and splendour, and glowing with brilliant glass,—perhaps the finest example in the country of the over-ornate Spanish Gothic.

In Spanish cathedrals a curious and almost universal custom places the choir entirely within the nave just below the transept crossing. Shut off from the body of the building by solid stone

screens that are often richly carved, it has the appearance of one church inside another, and the arrangement is criticised as an eyesore spoiling the architectural effect. It was probably devised to secure quiet and comfort for the canons, formerly 158 in number, during long functions, though tourists think these places were built to gratify artistic sentiment. The feature is not without parallel in England. I asked a Londoner whether he had ever been in Westminster Abbey, where the choir is in precisely the same position, entirely within the structural nave; and in other monastic churches where a spacious choir was needed it is often found stretching through the transept, sometimes one or two bays into the nave.

One morning I assisted at the Mass of the Mozarabic rite that has survived from Visigothic times; the name comes from the Christians living under Arab rule after the conquest, and this liturgy of Saints Isidore and Ildefonsus is still maintained through the munificence of Cardinal Ximenes in one chapel at Saragossa and this one in Toledo cathedral. The Mass was sung; it is now in Latin; the priest's voice as he chanted the Preface was like the voice of many waters, and at first I thought that a body of men were singing with him. Twelve canons stood in stalls opposite the altar; there was a book on either side of the altar; a wooden wheel-clapper took the place of a bell. The whole Mass, even the Canon, seemed to be chanted aloud in a deep monotone. On the celebrant's right stood an assistant priest using a sword as a pointer fastened to his wrist; at least I took it to be a sword, and I thought of dark centuries of infidel oppression when danger hovered around Christian rites, and I imagined an armed attendant by the priest's side, guarding the holy rite, ready to ward off blows. It was all fancy and I believe it was nothing more romantic or dangerous than a metal pointer, though it looked more like a rapier!

Legends blended of poetry and piety clothe Toledo's ruins and decorate its temples. Here in St Leocadia's basilica, now Christo de la Vega, where the great Councils of Toledo met, is the tomb of the Virgin Martyr who appeared here to San



Ildefonso and praised his zeal for Blessed Mary's honour. There in what is now the nave of a newer cathedral is the spot where the Heavenly Queen sat enthroned on the bishop's chair and clothed her chaplain with a chasuble brought from heaven. Here on the river bank was the palace of the Moorish king who at a banquet to Christian knights in honour of their fair princess threw into the waters after each course the plates and cups of gold on which the meal was served. That shapeless mass rising from the Tagus may be the home of the fair Florinda, Count Julian's hapless daughter, whose ill-timed bathe in its cool stream led to her own undoing and that of the Visigothic kingdom,—though if the water was as muddy as when I saw it Florinda may well have thought herself safe from intrusive gaze. Ages later when the Cid Campeador entered the city with his army (1085), the Cross at last triumphant, as he passed this old church by the gate which the Moors had turned into a mosque his horse sank upon its knees in the sight of all and refused to proceed. The hero, dismounting, entered the desecrated church, the wall of the apse was broken down at his command, and lo ! a crucifix hangs revealed within, a lamp still burning before it unextinguished, so they piously believed, during three centuries ! They prostrated in worship ; and here, in Christo del Lux, was the first Mass offered in regained Toledo. Only a legend perhaps, yet full of deep truth—a parable of Catholic Faith in a Crucified Lord hidden during ages of infidel dominion but with the lamp of Faith still alight in a few faithful hearts.

Few cities leave so deep an impression of the Middle Ages as does unchanged Toledo. It grew up when a population numerous for those times crowded within its strong walls as well as in wide suburbs that have now wholly disappeared. The capital of the Christian kingdom during the strenuous ages of Crusade, Toledo declined with the reconquest of Seville and still more on the fall of Granada. Had it remained the chief city of a rich and powerful state, it must have greatly altered ; the new capital at Madrid saved Toledo from reconstruction, and left it a mediæval relic, petrified but dignified, a discrowned monarch brooding silently over the glories of a romantic past.

(To be concluded)

J.I.C.

## A BUNDLE OF POEMS

### SUPPRESSED MUSIC

I feel the urge of music, I cannot keep it still ;  
The verses run,  
My fingers drum,  
My mind the phrases fill.

And yet I cannot play a note, and all I have to free  
My ecstasy  
Is a deep voice  
That sings untunefully.

O I would play a violin and wake the humming strings  
To swinging waltz  
And free my soul  
From its sweet jinglings.

Then would I have some outlet for all that's in my mind,  
And stifle not  
Nor leave to rot  
The tunes that I can find.

M.F.Y.

### STEVENSTONE—HOT MORNING

The west wind's sigh,  
The gorse breast-high,  
Waves of yellow flame ;

The combe's noon sleep  
In thyme-scent deep,  
Song without a name ;

Wind-born, ageless turf,  
Murmuring western surf,  
Since the Vikings came . . .

The uplands swing to meet the sky  
Where the Romans built their fosse.  
Sleepy, wise, the red land lies,  
From Horn's to Fairy Cross.

A.F.L.A.

## HAY MEADOW

Come, come and see a quick mead  
 And ripples in the wind-  
 ing rivers rustling up the hill,  
 Or else you'll find  
 Dead swathe—no more. . .

L.A.R.

## IDLE THINKING

I love to watch the trees  
 That rustle in the breeze,  
 The leaves all russet brown  
 That fall and flutter down,  
 The trunks in lichen green ;  
 And through the wood is seen  
 The sky above the hill,  
 So calm and blue and still.

M.F.Y.

## FRAGMENTS

## I.

My Love, are you there  
 In the arched chamber of my mind ?  
 I have some time to spare  
 For you, my Love, who made it.

## II.

Keep your Love hid  
 In the ravines of the mind ;  
 Keep her from the plains and townships,  
 For men are so unkind.

## III.

Hide your Love, or else  
 She will hide from you  
 In the clefts of mountains  
 By solitary crags ; and then  
 Go you a-clambering after,  
 Seeking the peace  
 Which there she gives to you.

C.

## LINES FROM AUSONIUS

Where'er the bank a clear approach affords  
 Behold spread o'er the deep the plundering hoards !  
 (Alack ! ye legions in the stream's recess  
 Unchampioned, ill protected, sans redress)  
 Afar one plies his line and from their lairs  
 Evicts the shoals, trapped now in knotty snares ;  
 Another where the tide more softly flows  
 Draws up the nets his corken index shows.  
 While more yet, prone upon the rocks, incline  
 Their supple curved rods to probe the brine,  
 And cast the savage hooks, which first they charge  
 With fatal meat collected from the marge.  
 This when the wandering finny tribe espies,  
 No guile suspecting, ignorant, unwise,  
 With eager gaping jaws they snatch, to feel  
 Too late the afterwound of hidden steel.  
 Their struggles now proof all too sound afford :  
 With trembling thread the willow nods accord.  
 Swift then the dexterous swain his booty lands,  
 The rod strikes sure and whistles in his hands.

O.

## THE SEA-SIDE FISH-MONGER

Good morning, mum, what can I do . . . ?  
 —I want some plaice, and caught to-day.  
 —A nice one there, mum, yet not too . . .  
 —You're sure it's fresh ? What does it weigh ?  
 —All were brought in this morning, and . . .  
 —Wasn't it rough, too rough to land ?  
 —They had the life-boat ready, so that . . .  
 —Oh, had they really ? I didn't know that.  
 —Is that all, mum ? Our boat, the "Warning" . . .  
 —I want to catch a bus. Good morning !

J.G.B.



## OBITUARY

\*DOM BENEDICT HAYES

FR BENEDICT came of a good Lancashire family, in fact we may say a priestly family, as two of his brothers also were ordained priests, the late Fr Bertard Hayes, for many years Novice Master at both Belmont and Ampleforth, and Fr Leo Hayes, at present parish priest at Warwick Bridge, near Carlisle. We first knew Fr Benedict in 1901. He had just returned to Ampleforth a young monk from Belmont, and in addition to his ecclesiastical studies and preparations for the priesthood was teaching junior forms mathematics. Four years later he was ordained a priest and until he went to St Mary's, Warrington, in 1916 he was one of the hardest worked members of the teaching staff at Ampleforth. Looking back in middle age at Fr Benedict's life during those fifteen years, one can appreciate the drudgery he so gallantly and cheerfully did. He was not what would be called a clever man; but the fact that for fifteen years he was kept to the task explains that in the ordinary slang phrase he did deliver the goods. It was not easy or showy work. Not preparing bright boys for scholarships or high examinations, but just year after year taking middle school boys of the duller sort through the elements of mathematics. For most of these years he acted as curate to the priest in charge of the village church. But to us boys he was something of a hero by his prowess as an athlete. At cricket he was more than a useful all-round man. A serviceable medium pace bowler, a really good batsman with powerful scoring strokes on the off-side, he was a splendid fieldsman. As a centre half-back at soccer he was an untiring worker and a nasty man to play against as he seemed all knees and elbows.

Going to Warrington in 1916, he soon established himself as an indefatigable worker. A relentless visitor, he had charge during his years there of the Guild of the Sacred Heart and of the Children of Mary. The same characteristics he displayed as a schoolmaster, he showed as a parochial priest, an unlimited capacity for hard work and a tireless zeal. A naturally sly man, he concealed it beneath a certain boisterous and quaint form of humour. It may be comparatively easy for a priest to attain a certain popularity by being too ready to accept a low standard of morality and religious practice. But the popularity that Fr Benedict enjoyed did not arise from that cause. He was as uncompromising when a principle was at stake as he was unsparing of himself in his devotion to duty. The one vice that he ever fought ruthlessly, was disloyalty and

\*From an account in the Parish Magazine of St Mary's, Warrington.

lack of *esprit de corps*. He simply could not understand such an attitude of mind.

Leaving Warrington in 1924 he passed on to work as an assistant priest first at St Peter's, Liverpool, and later at Cardiff. It was about six years ago that the mysterious disease that ultimately killed him first attacked him. It was a terrible complaint, and one that brought him much suffering. These last half dozen years of his life were indeed a *via dolorosa*. In nursing homes, in hospitals, operation succeeded operation; then came periods when he seemed to have recovered sufficiently to do light work, only to break down again. During the last five years there was never an hour when he was free from pain. It was for a sensitive man, as he was, a humiliating affliction, for a man of such physical strength and energy most irksome to have his activity so restricted. But it was this last sickness that brought out the essential greatness of Fr Benedict. He never flinched or bemoaned his fate. He met suffering with a smile on his lips. Nor did he lose his interest in life. Meeting him at intervals during this period, we realised that he had willingly embraced the Apostolate of Suffering. Quite simply he took it as his job, just as he had taught boys and laboured as a priest in a busy town parish. He grew day by day in the love of God. His faith became more vivid, his hope firmer. At first we wondered why the Good God had allowed such a zealous and active priest to be stricken when still in the prime of life. But gradually we began to understand that God had given him a higher vocation, had indeed by his affliction allowed him, in the bold words of St Paul, to "fill up those things that are wanting in the sufferings of Christ." Nor did Fr Benedict fail in the high vocation to which he was called. We rejoice in his fidelity, we thank the Good God for the nobility of his life, and we in our turn beg you to remember this good priest in your prayers.

H.A.C.

DOM SIGEBERT CODY

WHEN Father Sigebert Cody passed away on May 1st, a devout death fittingly closed the humble career of a good monk, a pleasant companion, a zealous missionary. Born at Bath in 1852 John Cody, after early schooling at Ampleforth, took the monastic habit at the age of eighteen, spent the usual four years at Belmont, returning to Ampleforth to study and teach for a few years, and then left for the mission on the morrow of his priesthood (1877). He threw himself cordially into parish work, becoming a popular and successful priest of whom many memories yet survive at Warrington, Edge Hill and later at Cardiff, but he was not so much attached to active work that he could not return gladly to conventual life. Ever an idealist keen on monastic life and not merely on external observance, he had come into the Order when the rising tide of Belmont principles was making

itself felt, beating ineffectually for a time against the barrier of older ways; so it is not surprising that he volunteered for the new venture at Fort Augustus, where his elder brother Dom Elphege, a Gregorian, was already prominent. Fr Siegbert, however, remained loyal to the Congregation and even before the secession of the new community he had returned to apostolic work with the English Benedictines, first at Bedlington, then at Hindley, Brownedge and elsewhere.

Fr Siegbert, a product of his period when simpler ways and homelier manners prevailed, was a light-hearted, genial companion, popular with his brethren, with a turn for innocent, never ill-natured jests, a blithe spirit from heaven or near it, pouring out sallies of unpremeditated wit. Heart-easing mirth like his is meant to be an alleviation of serious occupation; and many an hour of dull routine was lightened by his high spirits, many a solemn discussion relieved by his hearty laugh at his own harmless jokes. Underneath and alongside it all, however, was a fund of solid piety and a deep sense of duty. Faithful always to early monastic ideals, simple, almost austere in life, unworldly in habit and outlook, Fr Cody was a kindly, careful director of souls and an acceptable retreat-giver, interested in spiritual matters and conventual observance and always a conscientious missionary. Of such a life, spent mostly in humble spheres, not much trace is left in time, but much in eternity.

Warwick Bridge saw the longest period of his pastoral work, some sixteen years in a trying parish with arduous Sunday duties, as there are three stations to serve as well as the convent. Here he lived to a good old age, a patient sufferer under growing infirmities, with failing strength but unflinching cheerfulness continuing his exacting duties till within a few weeks of death. He died on May Day, 1934, in the Nursing-home at Whalley Range and lies buried at Brownedge, waiting for his reward from the Lord who loveth a cheerful giver. *Requiescat in pace.*

J.I.C.

#### ABBOT BUTLER

**B**Y the death of Abbot Butler on Easter Sunday English Benedictines, and the whole Order, have lost one whose name stood high in the world of learning. Patristic and historical scholarship has been spoken of as his field, yet even this broad description hardly covers the extent of his studies and work. Above all else he was deeply interested in anything and everything monastic and Benedictine. He wrote much concerning Benedictine ideals, he talked of them, and fought about them. He held decided views of the nature of the Benedictine vocation, the work to be done by Benedictines, and on questions of asceticism and prayer. These views did not always commend themselves to many amongst his brethren. Yet no one, however much he differed from Abbot Butler's judgments, could help admiring his courage, his

outspoken frankness, and his entire freedom from resentfulness when his views were opposed or criticized. In the affairs of our own Congregation he took his stand on the words of Leo XIII—the Congregation by nature 'usquequaque monastica'—but to many he seemed to pass over other injunctions of the Bull 'Religiosus Ordo,' and in consequence to fall into narrowness and rigidity in his outlook. He once remarked to a Benedictine friend that he felt no call or wish to help souls by the ordinary course of a priest's work. The remark was evidently a shock, almost a scandal, for it was made to one who united a monastic strictness of life with a pastoral devotedness above the ordinary. Yet it is right to recall that Abbot Butler was in his confessional in a parish church on the last morning of his life, and that his last published book, to his great pleasure, helped many souls, while his work to instruct non-Catholics as a C.E.G. speaker during the latter years of his life was not only particularly successful, but was so loved by him that to be obliged to relinquish it a year or two ago was a keen sorrow to him.

Of his books "The Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne" and "The History of the Vatican Council" (based to some extent on Ullathorne's letters) are the two which have most interest for the general reader, and his name will always be associated with the greatest of St Gregory's many bishops. He has drawn a definitive portrait of Ullathorne, as man, as monk and as Bishop. The 'Life' will stand as a classic in English Catholic literature, so valuable and judicial is the summing-up in the last chapter, where the great ecclesiastical figures of the period are passed in review.

Yet Abbot Butler's personal knowledge of Bishop Ullathorne could only have been slight when compared with his lifelong friendship with Bishop Hedley, the second of "the two great English Benedictine bishops of the 19th century." Abbot Butler welcomed warmly Dom Anselm Wilson's *Life of Bishop Hedley*; he "liked it *greatly*," saying of it "it is *very good*; a very pleasing and true likeness." A year later he wrote himself a long and able study, partly biographical, of the Bishop as an Introduction to "Evolution and Faith," a volume of reprinted essays, contributed by the Bishop to the "Dublin." In his last book, "Ways of Christian Life," there are frequent references showing the Abbot's deep appreciation of the Bishop's spiritual wisdom and wide learning.

Abbot Butler would not allow that the phrase "the learned Order" was historically true of Benedictines in general, yet he certainly fulfilled the description abundantly in his own case. His long years of regular and faithful observance were an inspiration to his brethren, and must have prepared him well for the sudden call which came to him in the evening of Easter Day. May he rest in peace!



## FATHER BEDE JARRETT, O.P.

CYRIL Beaufort Bede Jarrett matriculated as a member of St Bener's Hall (then Hunter Blair's Hall) in October of 1904, and resided for the normal three years of the Modern History course, taking his finals in 1907 and obtaining one of the best Firsts of his year. The present writer was a second-year undergraduate at the Hall when he arrived, but (pursuing a longer course) took finals in the same term, so that he was with him in daily association throughout his university career.

When I came to know him first, Bede Jarrett was a Dominican of five years' standing, with much of his theological course accomplished, but not yet a priest. He was ordained in 1905, completing his theological studies at the University of Louvain after he had finished at Oxford. The first impression that he made on me was one of absolute devotion to his religious vocation and of enthusiasm for his Order. His life was exemplary, and he displayed already that courage and buoyancy of spirit which marked him throughout his career. He was an industrious student, unremitting in his application, though never obtruding his work on the notice of others or becoming at all unsocial. He was on the happiest of terms with his tutor, Mr (now Professor) Ernest Barker, with whom he formed a lasting friendship. For the rest, his life was chiefly marked by steady devotion to his work, a devotion that received its due reward in the schools.

To illustrate his enthusiasm for his Order two small points may be mentioned: he made it a practice, no matter what his other work, to read every day an article from the *Summa Theologica* of St Thomas Aquinas; he would have liked to have been allowed to go to lectures in his Dominican habit. As one Dominican in a community of some ten Benedictines, he was the centre of some friendly raillery and discussion; he would hold his own stoutly, and with his characteristic mixture of good humour and conviction yield no inch of ground.

Though of a healthy and vigorous habit of body, he was no athlete, and took little part in such modest sports as were within the reach of the members of a small Private Hall. I believe that he had made himself a rule of abstinence in regard to such things, and that his course was part of that régime of personal austerity which he had very definitely chosen. But he would join in afternoon walks through and around Oxford, and I have memories of many such walks in his company. We talked of current topics, of our respective studies, and of the many unimportant trifles that form the substance of undergraduate talk at all times. I can remember little of those talks; but I remember that he never spoke of himself. Then and always, I think, he practised a deep reserve and

refused to speak of any personal troubles or anxieties, though ever ready to give the most patient and helpful hearing to the troubles of others. So one was allowed only fugitive glimpses of his own inner life. I can remember one talk that we had while making the 'Binsey grind'—a talk of which I reminded him the other day, just thirty years afterwards, on the same grind—which perhaps deserves record for the sidelight which it throws on his general attitude to life. We came somehow to be discussing the famous little book of Christian devotion, *The Imitation of Christ*, of which I was a diligent reader. Father Bede, on the other hand, while not disparaging its value and power, was definitely critical in his admiration. He considered that the author's outlook on life was altogether too pessimistic. He maintained that life was a more joyous thing than he portrayed it, and to be met in a more joyous spirit. For himself, he said, the book 'gave him the blues.' Nor had he changed his opinion thirty years afterwards. The opinion is entirely of a piece with the courageous optimism which distinguished his later, so crowded, life of administration, preaching and instruction.

Of that busy and fruitful life it is not my business to speak. He became known as a very winning preacher in this country and in America. He held the highest office in the English Province of his Order, being Provincial for four successive terms (1916—1932), during which period he extended its work in many directions, not least of all in his re-establishment of the Black Friars in Oxford—a truly heroic venture—seven hundred years after their first coming there in the infancy of the University (1221). And amid all this work he found time to be the faithful counsellor of a host of devoted friends and to write several graceful books.

He returned to Oxford in 1932 to be the Prior of that 'Blackfriars' which his enthusiasm for Oxford and his Order's association with it had called into being. One resumed association with him and looked forward to years of friendly intercourse. Outwardly he seemed as well as ever, vigorous and always cheerful; but he was hiding a growing exhaustion, and the body was beginning to fail the brave soul within it. Yet he said nothing of this and gave no hint of his weakness; he continued to spend himself in the service of others, giving comfort and help generously, while he himself was in sore need of rest. So the sickness that struck him down in the end came as a grievous and tragic surprise to his friends. He was a man of the finest temper, a most brave and loyal soul, a great priest, a true son of St Dominic. May he rest in peace!

J. M.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE SEPARATED EASTERN CHURCHES. *By the Rev Père Janin; translated by Canon Boylan (Sands & Co.) 5s.*

This is an excellent book, exceedingly accurate and objective in its information, charitable and free from the usual *parti pris* in its tone: it is a work to which anyone, irrespective of his views, might refer. Actually, if anything, it is on the optimistic side in its descriptions of present conditions in the Eastern Church: one feels that the writer has a most natural sympathy with all those who keep the flag of religion flying, however imperfect they may be as to faith or practice. He has shown much wisdom in not recapitulating old history—as most books attempt to do—but in adhering to solid facts, with an eye to the future more than to the past.

The author is surely right in stressing the penetration of the Oriental Churches by Protestant and rationalist influences: it seems probable that they will eventually become something like the Anglican Church in character, while still preserving a conservative attitude in matters of ritual and custom, and it is hard to see how that tendency can be stopped. Any group that evinces a contrary spirit will probably end in the Catholic Church; but there seems, as yet, no very strong movement in that direction.

Concerning the author's remarks about the Russian exiles, their attitude is only one which might have been expected: they would have a natural inclination to maintain a reverence for the past. But observers in a country like Serbia say that religion has almost ceased to exist, so attenuated is its power.

In his chapter on the relations between Easterns and Catholics the author shows a moderate spirit of criticism which is to be commended; but it is a pity that the instances of fanaticism which he gives are all on one side. The reader might be led to suppose that the Catholics in the near East are all as sweetly reasonable as Père Janin himself. Actually the main danger comes from the association of Catholicism with the political action of certain great Powers, with a long governmental tradition of atheism at home and Catholicism in the near East. So long as they pursue a policy of cynicism and oppression towards the Greeks, for example, that people will find it impossible to dissociate the ideas "enemy" and "Catholic"; and the activities of Italy in the Dodecanese keep the trouble alive.

The tendency to parley with Protestantism is due to the desire of the Oriental to find allies (Catholicism being excluded) and the parallel desire of Anglicanism for a recognition which will give it prestige. The educated classes are mostly free-thinking or totally indifferent and definitely un-Christian; probably very few young people of education are at all religious.

The book as a whole is meant to be a work of reference, rather than a descriptive survey, and it should certainly be on the shelves of anyone interested in the Eastern Churches, as the most reliable work dealing with this subject at present available in English.

SAINT BENEDICT. *By Abbot Cabrol; translated by C. M. Antony (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 5s.*

It is no easy task to write a life of Saint Benedict, but the saint could hardly have found a more competent or skilful biographer than Abbot Cabrol. The Abbot shows himself thoroughly alive to the main difficulty of his task, that is to say the almost complete lack of precise historical information. He meets the difficulty in two

ways. Relying on the certain basis of the Rule of St Benedict, he is able, with his expert knowledge of monastic and liturgical history, to present a satisfactory picture of St Benedict's purpose and achievement. The chapters on the saint's monasticism and spirituality are among the best in the book. If we are not so content with the other half of the Abbot's work, namely his reconstruction of the saint's life from the data provided by St Gregory's *Dialogues*, that is not altogether his fault, but the fault of his source. We confess that we should have liked the Abbot to have given us a critical examination of the *Dialogues* and a considered judgment on their historical value. It seems to us that until this source has received such treatment, it is an insecure basis for a true biography. But we are perhaps unreasonable in expecting such a critical examination in the present volume, which was written for the well-known French series "Les Saints" and is definitely popular in its intention. For the rest we are grateful for this thoroughly modern sketch of the founder of Western Monasticism, and for the valuable notes and references to recent work which it contains. We venture to say in conclusion, that we could have wished for a better translation.

J.M.

THE LITURGICAL ALTAR. *By Geoffrey Webb (Washbourne & Bogan) 5s.*

"The shop is often enough itself ashamed of the article which it produces. But its experience is that the priests and nuns ask for the bad stuff. . . . These are the words of the late Father Bede Jarrett in his introduction to the book under review; one hopes that year by year it is a little less true than before and indeed it is books like this that are gradually bringing about the damming of the flood. No priest that has an altar to build or money to spend, even a little, on the adornment of the sanctuary, could fail to profit by the study of Mr Webb's book. We all know our own tendency to decry the local habits of the neighbouring church as "flatly in the teeth of every canon and rubric," while our own get off lightly as "inevitable modifications more than justified by prolonged custom"! Mr Webb is persuasive without being pernicky, and backs up a strong ecclesiastical case with genuine and well-considered artistic convictions. What could be better than this on flowers (over which both sides usually wrangle so inconclusively)?

"No cut flowers in water are seen on any of the principal altars in Rome. Instead, sprigs of bay are thrown on the pavement for feasts, in the same way as sprays of sweet-smelling leaves were thrown on stone floors of churches in England, and throughout Europe, in the Middle Ages. It is a sound liturgical instinct which leads to the offering of sprays and flowers in religious worship by letting them die naturally and allowing them to yield their natural fragrance, rather than by prolonging their existence in a retarded state of putrefaction with their stalks in water." No man who reads that last sentence and allows himself for a moment to grasp its force can ever feel the same again about altar-vases! Furthermore "in a well-designed building the mouldings and carved ornament are governed by a certain scale. To mix with them the naturalistic form and colour of cut flowers is to introduce a scale which has not been passed through the same medium of the imagination as the mouldings have." There speaks the artist for all artists, not arguing with us but telling us with justification as ample as that of any sergeant-major.

On the subject of the conopaeum, or tabernacle veil, we notice that while he proves his legal case up to the hilt, he does not, as elsewhere, quote the example of the greater churches in Rome; and wisely. However our experience at Ampleforth of an unveiled tabernacle soon brought home to us the need for the law; but, be it noted, "curtains hanging before the door of the tabernacle are no substitute for the conopaeum and do not fulfil the law."

N.F.H.



LITTLE ESSAYS. *By the Right Rev Sir D. O. Hunter-Blair, O.S.B.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

A new volume of Abbot Hunter-Blair's essays needs but few words to recommend it: it is enough to say that the author is in the same delightful vein that we have learned to expect from him. All these essays have appeared from week to week in the *Catholic Times*, and they are models of their kind. Some are of historic interest, some personal, some frankly amusing; all have that quiet humour and felicity of style which mark them as the author's own. Abbot Hunter-Blair has had a long and interesting life; he has a vivid memory and a ready pen, which has long been the staunch friend and unwearying supporter of Catholic journalism; and many a jaded mind will be refreshed by these little essays and thank the publishers for having preserved them in this neat little volume.

J.F.

WISDOM FROM ABOVE. *By the late Right Rev John Cuthbert Hedley, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport; arranged by Dom Aidan Crow* (Sands & Co.) 6s.

Another collection of those wonderful sermons preached by Bishop Hedley is bound to stir up among those of us who are getting older thoughts too deep for words. The younger generation, who never knew the Bishop and may regard him with the somewhat cynical toleration of youth as an eminent man who has been, may perhaps be inclined to pass over this volume unread. May we plead with them that this is not merely a book of old sermons, preached about events of passing interest? It is rather a wonderful, vivid presentation of Catholic Theology in a language that compels one to listen. To review a book such as this is difficult. The subjects are varied as the occasions on which they were spoken were different. But in all of them we find the Bishop at his best. As one reads them one does realise that here indeed a great priest is speaking. The thoughts could only spring from a mind that had been steeped in Catholic culture biblical, patristic, scholastic. The presentation too shows that the Bishop was not merely a great theologian but also a student and scholar. In a way the late Bishop is a wonderful proof of the real spirit of high culture preserved by our Catholic schools during the dark penal days. His education was English and Catholic.

This book, too, supplies evidence abundantly of the strong monastic spirit of the Bishop. There are three sermons that directly speak of monasticism and in every one of the others there is the unmistakable ring of a son of St Benedict.

One perhaps may be tempted at times when reading this and other works of the Bishop to think what a pity it was that one so learned and scholarly had perforce to lead such an active life and had so little time for study and writing. But on reflection one realises that the very breadth, strength and sympathy of presentation of the eternal truth arises in part from that ripe experience his Lordship had as a Missionary Bishop. His struggles in a poor and comparatively speaking small diocese may have restricted the quantity of his literary output, but certainly enhanced the quality of what he did put forth.

The predominant note that runs through this volume is the one so familiar to all students of Hedley. It is the exposition of the Incarnation as the fullness of the love of God for his creatures. Again and again in different ways, by majestic metaphor, by apt illustration in language solemn and dignified, yet simple and nervous, this great truth is poured into our minds.

We trust that this volume will be bought by many and have its place alongside the other works of Bishop Hedley as the last but to our mind by no means the least.

A SWORD UNEARTHED. *By Murrough Loftus* (Blackwell, Oxford) 2s.

Readers of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL who are interested in poetry will not have failed to notice a number of poems of considerable promise written by Murrough Loftus while he was still at school. He has now published at Oxford a little book of some thirty lyrics (very pleasantly printed in Caslon at the Shakespeare Head Press), revealing further development, an engaging determination to go his own way and take the risks of simplicity and directness, letting "who will be clever," and above all that conciseness of phrase by which poetry is principally recognisable.

"A man's mind is like a Pylon, a thing almost  
Too delicate for the winged weight of dreams,  
And yet it carries lightning over the fields  
And all its brittle frame is charged with death.  
The miracle is, a man can live with his mind  
And bear the daily tension of his thought."

There is the poet, as he ever has been, not at his job of world-moving and world-slaking, but the music-maker, mediating in the terms of his own moments between the two voids of past and future.

"No stint at board of love, he said,  
And I was lavish at the feast,  
But there's no food can fill a beast,  
And love soon born is love soon dead."

These are the sketches and studies of definite promise. He does not do much with them yet—in other words, he does not use the experience, which may some day goad him to great work, before its time.

For those who liked his earlier work—genuinely felt sketches of the Suffolk countryside—we may say that among these there are not a few in the old vein, and some with a new intensity, as witness:

Scattered straw,	With blowing dust
Broken glass,	Over the hedge,
A rat squashed flat	The smell of haystacks
Like a leather glove,	Smoking in rain.

Of most undergraduate poems one can only say "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est que des vers." About 'A Sword Unearthed' one feels that *magnifique* is not the word, but that here there is something unaccounted for by the usual formula—in-*tellect plus* ambition; there is a third factor—*x*, that concomitant but incalculable variable.

N.F.H.

BENEDICTINE HOURS. (Ampleforth Abbey) 3s.

We welcome this publication for various reasons: because it makes more widely known "a body of prayers, sanctified by the use of the Church throughout the Christian centuries"; because the laity attending Benedictine churches will be enabled to make the Divine Office itself a personal prayer, and not a background for other devotions; and not least because typographically the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL is its "only begotter," having blazed the Fournier trail before it. Given the exigencies of space, a more pleasing page could hardly have been devised.

As to the contents, the foreword states: "The book contains in Latin and English the Hours of Terce, Vespers and Compline for every Sunday and every first- or second-class Feast of the year." Incidentally it contains the feasts proper to the various Houses of the English Congregation.

Mr W. H. Shewring has been responsible for the English version throughout. He has translated thirteen of the hymns himself, and most of the remainder "are almost certainly Dryden's" work. The excellence of Mr Shewring's translations is very striking. For instance, in the hymn to St Andrew much of his English version is a more satisfactory piece of work than its obscure and awkward parent. The transition

to the Dryden doxology for the last stanza is imperceptible. Again, special mention must be made of his versions of the prayers. They are more than mere translations for they reproduce in English the rhythm of the original Latin. In his determination to eschew the sentimental some may consider Mr Shewring's translations angular; but how much better than pseudo-Jacobean!

Father Laurence Bévenot has evolved an ingenious device for indicating to what tone a psalm should be sung. Most of this is given in an appendix which can be unfolded for reference while actually singing; and his contrivance has the great merit of causing no serious disfiguration of the page. The apparatus makes a complex matter as clear as can be expected—at any rate it is all there for those who are willing to spend a little time on it.

Perhaps a note might be inserted in subsequent editions explaining why the "Suscipe" verse in the second psalm of Monday's Terce is printed in capitals, for not all of those who use the book will have been present at a monastic profession. The insertion of prayer themes suggested by the text emphasizes the essential character of the book—a prayer-book, possessing literary distinction, yet eminently practical.

R.R.W.

TWO HUNDRED FOLK CAROLS. Edited by Sir Richard R. Terry (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 18s.

To those who are alarmed by the price let us say at once that the book is really a collection of smaller books, each of which may be had separately, containing carols under the following headings—English Traditional, English Mediaeval, French Traditional, Béarnaise and Burgundian, Besançon, Provençal, Basque, Dutch and Flemish, Italian, German (with one or two Alsatian and Polish), and European Mediaeval. Except for the first two, at 3s. and 3s. 6d., the rest vary between one shilling and 1s. 6d.

The book should bring about a great revival of carol-singing among Catholics. The few carols that have crept into our hymn-books and are sung in our churches are immensely popular, and it should not now be difficult to add to their number indefinitely. The B.B.C. is rapidly making them familiar to millions of listeners, and who among these should sing them with better right than the Catholics for whom in almost every case they were originally invented and by whom they have in luckier lands for centuries been sung?

The translations are in most cases the vigorous work of Father J. O'Connor, Rother Ronald Knox, the late Canon Gray, and, in gentler vein, Mrs K. W. Simpson. Among those to whom the work of these translators is known the book will need no further commendation on that score. The harmonies of all but the nine Prætorius carols are by the editor, Sir Richard Terry; of these it need only be said that those who are capable of criticising them should also be capable of writing others for themselves, if need be.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

(These books will be reviewed in our next issue)

JUDAISM. By A. Vincent (Sands & Co.) 5s.

THE MASS OF THE WESTERN RITES. By Abbot Cabrol (Sands & Co.) 5s.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY. By the Rev W. Gordon (Washbourne & Bogan) 1s. 6d.

A GRAMMAR OF PLAINSONG. By a Benedictine of Stanbrook; third edition, revised (Rushworth & Dreaper, Liverpool) 3s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Sesberghian*, *Dunelmian*, *Nova*, *Coathamian*, *Edmundian*, *Beaumont Review*, *R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine*, *R.M.A. Magazine*, *Journal of the H.A.C.*, *Artists Rifles Gazette*, *Priorian*, *Ushaw Magazine*, *St Augustine's Abbey School Magazine*, *Georgian*, *Oscottian*, *Corbie*, *Oratory School Magazine*, *Pax*, *Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, and the *Downside Review*.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	J. H. P. Gilbey
School Monitors:	J. A. Ryan, E. E. Tomkins, J. H. K. Jefferson, R. J. G. Deasy, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, M. P. Fogarty, P. O. Riddell, the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, L. J. Walter, J. P. Perceval, P. Ryan, M. F. Young, W. M. Murphy, J. E. Nicoll.	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	L. J. Walter
Games Committee	.. .. .	E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	S. J. Lovell
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	J. A. Ryan

THE following boys left the School at Easter:—

J. R. Binns, J. G. Brisker, the Hon. B. Feilding, B. B. James, A. O'Connor, D. A. Stirling, P. H. F. Walker, A. M. F. Webb and B. B. Howard. The new boys in the Summer term were the Hon. H. R. Feilding, P. Haigh, F. J. G. Kinsella, J. A. Spender, P. R. Staples, P. D. Western, A. N. Haigh and Prince John of Luxembourg.

In this connexion we owe a double apology to G. R. R. Wace—one for omitting to include his name amongst the departures of the Christmas term, and the other for none the less chronicling his destination as Sandhurst. In point of fact he has gone to Woolwich.

WE congratulate M. P. Fogarty on winning the first open classical scholarship this year at Christ Church, Oxford.

THE inter-House Musical Competition was completed on March 27th with the instrumental contest, under the adjudication of Dr. C. H. Moody, with the result that the trophy was won for the first time by St Aidan's—a valiant and praiseworthy effort by a house which had previously not been prominent in the Competition. We give below the programme, together with the adjudicator's comments.

## ST AIDAN'S

1 Rhapsodie (Op. 79, No. 2)	.. .. .	<i>Brahms</i>
	H. R. FINLOW	
2 Sonatine (Op. 36, No. 5)	.. .. .	<i>Clementi</i>
	M. F. FENWICK	



- 3 March .. .. . *J. S. Bach*  
*1st Violin* : J. S. STUART-DOUGLAS *2nd Violin* : F. C. TAYLOR  
*Cello* : N. C. OGILVIE *Piano* : W. J. CRAIGEN
- 4 Sonata for Violin and Piano (Op. 1, No. 12) .. *Handel*  
 J. S. STUART-DOUGLAS
- 5 Pastoral, 'Summer is icumen in' .. *John of Fornsete* (1240)  
 Arr. for Chest of six Recorders and Tabor
- Recorders* : D. H. MUNRO, W. J. CRAIGEN, M. F. FENWICK, H. R. FINLOW, H. C. MOUNSEY, B. J. WEBB  
*Tabor* : G. B. POTTS

## ST WILFRID'S

- 1 Sonata in F .. .. . *Beethoven*  
 P. O'DONOVAN
- 2 (i) Prelude (arr. for Horn and Piano) .. *Scriabine*  
 (ii) Nocturne (from Midsummer Night's Dream) *Mendelssohn*  
 N. BARRY
- 3 Sonata in E major (Op. 14, No. 1) .. .. *Beethoven*  
 N. BARRY

## ST EDWARD'S

- 1 By the Sea .. .. . *R. V. Tabb*  
*Cello* : J. D. HAGREEN *Piano* : J. G. BECKWITH
- 2 Sonata 1 .. .. . *Beethoven*  
 J. G. BECKWITH

## ST OSWALD'S

- 1 Sonata in C minor (Op. 10, No. 1) .. .. *Beethoven*  
 G. DOWLING
- 2 Mazurka 45 in A minor .. .. . *Chopin*  
 A. BUXTON
- 3 Largo (arr. from Piano Sonata, Op. 7) .. *Beethoven*  
*Violin* : W. FAIRBAIRNS *Bass* : T. BAKER  
*Continuo* : G. DOWLING *Drums* : A. BUXTON

- 4 Serenata .. .. . *Tosselli*  
*Violin* : W. FAIRBAIRNS

## ST BEDE'S

- 1 Nocturne .. .. . *Chopin*  
 P. N. CLARK

- 2 Chanson Louis XIV .. .. . *Couperin-Kreisler*  
*1st Violin* : A. D. MACDONALD *2nd Violin* : J. A. GARDNER  
*Piano* : P. N. CLARK
- 3 Sonata in F .. .. . *Beethoven*  
 P. M. CARROLL
- ST CUTHBERT'S
- 1 Ländler .. .. . *Schubert*  
 H. J. STIRLING
- 2 Minuet in G .. .. . *Beethoven*  
 M. J. BENTLEY
- 3 March and Minuet (Iphigenia at Aulis) .. .. *Gluck*  
*1st Violin* : G. G. TWEEDIE. *2nd Violin* : F. J. LOCHRANE  
*Clarinet* : T. F. ROCHE
- 4 March .. .. . *Moffat*  
 G. G. TWEEDIE, F. J. LOCHRANE
- 5 Moment Musical .. .. . *Schubert*  
 G. G. TWEEDIE

There was ample evidence of much time and thought expended on the preparation of the programmes submitted. These programmes contained such novelties as a Canon played on a "Chest of Recorders," a solo on the French Horn, and pieces in which the Clarinet and Timpani took part. The piano playing in both junior and senior classes was remarkably good, the violin playing fairly good, and the "novelties" praiseworthy, if not above criticism. I should like to see a further development in the last-named direction. It would be worth while to cultivate some nearly forgotten instruments which have been re-incarnated by Mr Dolmetsch. The obvious enthusiasm for music at Ampleforth would, I am sure, receive a new stimulus. There would be difficulties, but they would not be insuperable, and under the guidance of the present teachers important progress would be made.

CHARLES H. MOODY,

C.B.E., D.MUS., F.S.A., HON.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

The final order of the Houses was:—

	Choral	Instrumental	Total
St. Aidan's	85	80	165
St. Cuthbert's	80	82	162
St. Oswald's	75	80	155
St. Wilfrid's	77	72	149
St. Bede's	76	72	148
St. Edward's	75	66	141

A recital of music for violin and piano was given on Saturday, May 26th, by Victoria Reid and Cécile Geoffroy Dechaume. The programme consisted of three complete sonatas: Handel in E, Mozart No. 7, in F, and Brahms in A.

There was a joyousness about the playing and about the players themselves, and it successfully engaged the attention of the audience—a large one. The bubbling theme of the *Rondo* (the last movement of the Mozart sonata) might have been inspired by Miss Reid herself. Each new stroke of the bow seemed to bring out a fresh and significant detail in this spirited self-portrait. The whole of this sonata was played with faultless ensemble and lovely rhythm. The Brahms was maintained at a good pace and the exacting piano-part was handled with perfect understanding and skill.

It must also be recorded that on the following evening both ladies were pleased to attend the dress-rehearsal of 'Macbeth' as leaders of the orchestra. The week-end was thus filled with their music, and our sincere thanks go to them both.

L.L.B.

IN accordance with present-day practice and with medical advice the outdoor and indoor swimming baths have been equipped this spring with filtration plants, put in by Messrs Bell Brothers, of Manchester.

In each case the Plant is entirely self contained, and consists of a turbine-driven Centrifugal Pump, Strainer Box, Vertical type Air-scoured Pressure Filler, Chemical Apparatus, Chlorination Plant and Heater. A Combined Pressure Cascade type Aerator is also included.

The cycle of operation of the Plant is as follows:—

The Centrifugal Pump draws the water from the deep end of the Bath, and the water first of all passes through the Strainer Box, which removes all the larger impurities such as leaves, fluff, etc. After it leaves the Pump, the necessary chemicals are added by means of the Chemical Apparatus included, and the water then passes through the Filter, where all the finer particles of suspended matter and colour are removed.

The chemicals added are usually Soda, which is used to neutralise the acidity of the water, and Sulphate of Alumina, which coagulates and forms a hydrate on the top of the filter bed inside the Filter. This hydrate, which has a jelly-like appearance, will permit the water to flow through it, but will retain the most minute particles of matter.

After leaving the Filter the water is aerated by means of the special Aerator already referred to, which renders the water bright and sparkling, and the water is afterwards heated by means of the Heater included. Before being returned to the shallow end of the Bath through adjustable

inlets, the water is treated by means of a Gas Chlorination Plant in order to sterilise it and render it quite safe from a bacteriological point of view.

This cycle of operation is carried on continuously and the capacity of the plant, in the case of the open-air Bath, is such that the whole of the contents are circulated once every twelve hours. In the case of the indoor Bath, the whole of the contents are circulated once every six hours.

The filtration process is carried on until such time as the filters require washing, which is indicated by suitable pressure gauges; and when this point is reached the necessary valves are operated in order to wash the filters.

First of all a strong current of compressed air is forced upwards through the filter bed, breaking up the sand, and loosening all the dirt which it has collected from the water during the operation of filtering; a reverse flow of water is then passed upwards through the filter, which washes away all the dirt loosened by the previous agitation of the bed by compressed air. Sight Glasses are provided and when the wash water in the Sight Glasses runs clear, this indicates that the washing operation is completed and the filters are then put to work again.

It will thus be seen that by this continuous circulation and treatment of the water, it is possible to ensure that at all times the water is perfectly safe for bathing and is also bright, sparkling and attractive in appearance.

In the case of the open-air Bath, the filter is eight feet in diameter, and in the case of the indoor Bath, four feet.

THE Librarian wishes to express his thanks to Mrs Fairbairns for the gift to the Abbey Library of a number of books on archaeology and ecclesiastical art.

Owing to an unfortunate oversight we have hitherto failed to record another of Mrs Fairbairns' benefactions to the Abbey. This consisted of a complete High Mass set of rose-coloured vestments made by the nuns of Holme Eden to Fr Roulin's designs. The vestments were used for the first time on Gaudete Sunday last December.



## THE EXHIBITION

- 1 PIANO SOLO, Sonata in E major: Allegro .. .. *Beethoven*  
N. BARRY
- 2 GREEK SPEECH From the 'Acharnians' of Aristophanes  
Dicaeopolis P. S. L. SITWELL  
Euripides T. ATHERTON BROWN  
Servant E. G. BELFIELD  
(Dicaeopolis borrows from an increasingly reluctant Euripides  
most of his dramatic stock-in-trade)
- 3 ENGLISH SPEECH, Marie Antoinette .. .. *Carlyle*  
J. A. RYAN
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO, Concerto III: Allegro .. .. *Mozart*  
A. M. MACDONALD.
- 5 CANON FOR TWO TREBLES, 'My true-love hath my heart'  
H. C. MOUNSEY, M. F. FENWICK [*Marjals*]
- 6 ENGLISH SPEECH, Dotheboys Hall .. .. *Dickens*  
(Lower School)  
Nicholas Nickleby K. A. BRADSHAW  
Wackford Squeers E. A. U. SMITH  
Mrs Squeers J. N. GILBEY  
Miss Squeers T. B. KELLY  
Wackford Squeers, Jr. P. A. RUDDIN  
Smike M. de L. DALGLISH
- 7 FRENCH SPEECH, Première de 'La Poupée' J. W. ARCHER and  
(Lower School) P. CHALFONT BLACKDEN  
Paul Dupont M. J. HODSMAN  
Pierre Dupont R. H. HODSMAN  
Chimène J. G. C. RYAN  
(colporteuse mystérieuse)  
Marie (bonne) J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE  
M. Dupont (père) J. A. MANSSEL-PLYDELL  
La tante Mathilde J. J. A. KEAN

THE honours of this programme go certainly to the Lower School, though Mounsey and Fenwick, for the first time within living memory of Exhibitions, obtained a well-deserved encore for their treble duet in canon, which they sang delightfully. The Lower Third form got a great deal out of a "Dotheboys Hall" scene, of which the difficulties are

realised only by those who have tried to stage Dickens and have discovered how much of his humour lies in verbal flashes and how little in 'knock-about' farce. The French play—a reminiscence from a Paris holiday by two of the French staff—owed its riotous success mainly to the magnificently unselfconscious acting of M. J. and R. H. Hodsmans as the Dupont twins—made up (it needed very little) to be utterly undistinguishable in outward appearance as they were in the verve of their performance; but mention must be made of J. J. A. Kean's *vieille* aunt—a difficult part for a small boy, well maintained, and of the pleasing French of the *bonne*, J. W. Lentaigne.

J. A. Ryan curled his rich bass round the tragic story of Marie Antoinette, and P. S. L. Sitwell helped considerably to maintain the reputation of the Greek speech for miming, if not for comprehensibility, with that part of the audience whose Greek is not what it was, or perhaps never has been. N. Barry played well and with personal control and feeling but A. M. Macdonald, who was attempting a piece of perhaps too elaborate bravura, was not so successful.

After the distribution of the prizes, the Head Master reviewed the past year, touching on the increase in numbers which had made two new houses grow where none were last year and where only one had even six months ago been planned. At the same time the science accommodation was being practically doubled, and a new shooting range and armoury, towards the building of which an anonymous friend had generously contributed, was being planned near the theatre. He described also the new filtration-plant for the swimming-baths, and the Sports cinder-track, which had already had a marked effect on the School athletics. Among the year's successes he mentioned the two classical scholarships at Oxford, won by the Earl of Oxford at Balliol and by M. P. Fogarty at Christ Church; and, turning to Old Boys, he cited, among others, P. E. L. Fellowes' brilliant D.Sc. at London University in Engineering, with the Chadwick Gold Medal, and T. P. McKelvey's exhibition at Charing Cross Hospital. With an allusion to Charles Grieve's career at Oxford he passed to the School games, and concluded with a tribute to the Head Monitor, John Gilbey.

Father Abbot, after discussing the passion for "isms" and political panaceas that made of the immediate future a lowering prospect, emphasised the importance, now as ever, of a sane and well-balanced education; it was the semi-educated who were carried away by the shallow catchwords and ill-based schemes, economic and political, of the day. In conclusion he made known his hopes that it would be possible in the near future to launch out at last on the erection of at least the central section of the building that must come before all the rest in dignity if not in time—the Abbey Church.

The following was the Prize List:—

## LOWER III.

Latin	.	.	K. A. Bradshaw	
French	.	.	K. A. Bradshaw	
English	.	.	E. A. U. Smith	
Mathematics	.	.	R. I. L. Gooden	Chisholm
History	.	.	T. B. Kelly	
Geography	.	.	T. M. Gregg	

## UPPER III.

Latin	.	.	I. J. Monteith
Greek	.	.	P. C. Foster
French	.	.	J. J. A. Kean
English	.	.	J. B. Leeming
Geography	.	.	J. J. A. Kean
History	.	.	A. P. P. Meldon
Mathematics	.	.	P. C. Foster

## LOWER IV.

Latin	.	.	C. W. Fogarty
Greek	.	.	C. W. Fogarty
French	.	.	C. W. Fogarty
English	.	.	C. W. Fogarty
History	.	.	P. J. Kelly
Mathematics	.	.	C. W. Fogarty
Science	.	.	J. V. F. Gregg

## UPPER AND MIDDLE IV.

Latin (1st Prize)	.	.	A. L. Potez
Latin (2nd Prize)	.	.	D. H. C. Martin
Greek	.	.	A. L. Potez
French	.	.	J. D. Hagreen
Spanish	.	.	I. G. Watkins
English	.	.	R. Anne
History	.	.	A. H. Willbourn
Geography	.	.	A. H. Willbourn
Mathematics	.	.	A. H. Willbourn
Physics	.	.	R. P. Townsend
Chemistry	.	.	R. P. Townsend

## FIFTH FORM.

Latin (1st Prize)	.	.	M. F. Fenwick
Latin (2nd Prize)	.	.	J. M. S. Horner
Greek	.	.	C. T. Atherton Brown
French	.	.	M. F. Fenwick
Spanish	.	.	P. J. Wells
English	.	.	J. G. Beckwith
History	.	.	M. A. Wilberforce
Geography	.	.	M. A. Wilberforce
Elementary Mathematics	.	.	J. M. S. Horner
Additional Mathematics	.	.	M. F. Sedgwick
Physics	.	.	J. I. Kilpatrick
Chemistry	.	.	S. P. M. Sutton
General Science	.	.	E. R. Keogh

## SIXTH FORM.

Latin	.	.	The Earl of Oxford
Greek	.	.	M. P. Fogarty
Ancient History	.	.	R. S. Pine-Coffin
Latin (Remove)	.	.	P. S. L. Sitwell
Greek (Remove)	.	.	P. S. L. Sitwell
French (2nd year)	.	.	R. J. G. Deasy
French (1st year)	.	.	P. W. S. Gubbins
Spanish	.	.	T. D. Cronin-Coltsman
English	.	.	P. Ryan
Modern History (2nd year)	.	.	R. J. G. Deasy
Modern History (1st year)	.	.	J. A. Ryan
Mathematics, Group III (2nd year)	.	.	N. M. Mackenzie
Mathematics, Group III (1st year)	.	.	M. Ryan
Mathematics, Group IV	.	.	E. E. Tomkins
Physics (2nd year)	.	.	E. E. Tomkins
Physics (1st year)	.	.	R. V. Tracy Forster
Chemistry (2nd year)	.	.	P. A. Ezechiel
Chemistry (1st year)	.	.	R. V. Tracy Forster
Religious Knowledge	.	.	A. E. Mounsey
"	"	"	R. S. Pine-Coffin
"	"	"	D. K. Wells
"	"	"	C. O'M. Dunman
"	"	"	K. H. R. Leese
"	"	"	M. E. Staples
"	"	"	P. J. Wells



Religious Knowledge	. H. C. Mounsey
" "	. A. H. Willbourn
" "	. M. H. Gastrell
" "	. M. J. Petit
" "	. A. H. James
" "	. J. G. C. Ryan
" "	. T. M. Gregg
<i>Headmaster's Literary Prizes:—</i>	
<i>Upper School.</i>	
P. Ryan	F. J. Jefferson
<i>Proxime accessit</i> : the Hon. H. C. Fraser	K. A. Bradshaw
J. G. Beckwith	
R. Anne	
<i>Headmaster's Poetry Prize:—</i>	
M. F. Young	
<i>Proxime accessit</i> : the Earl of Oxford	
<i>Mathematics (Milburn Prizes):—</i>	
1st	. C. O'M. Dunman
2nd	. P. M. Carroll
<i>Music:—</i>	
Piano, 1st	. H. R. Finlow
" 2nd	. K. A. Bradshaw
'Cello	. N. C. Ogilvie
Violin	. A. M. Macdonald
Theory (Turner Prize)	. The Earl of Oxford
Orchestra Prize	. T. P. R. Baker
Choir Prize	. H. C. Mounsey
<i>Art:—</i>	
Class 1	. A. Buxton
Class 2	. C. L. S. Tudor Owen
Modelling	. M. M. Carvill
Improvement Prize	. B. A. McIrvine
<i>Chemistry:—</i>	
Lancaster Chemistry Prize	. R. V. Tracy Forster
<i>Classics (Sixth Form):—</i>	
Improvement Prize	{ M. P. Fogarty
	{ A. E. Mounsey
<i>Army Set:—</i>	
Best work of the year	. R. S. Richmond
<i>Scholarship Prizes</i>	. The Earl of Oxford, M. P. Fogarty
<i>Quirke Debating Prize</i>	. J. A. Ryan

## MACBETH

Duncan, King of Scotland	.. ..	E. G. R. DOWNEY
Malcolm	} his sons .. ..	THE HON. MILES FITZALAN-HOWARD
Donalbain		.. ..
Macbeth	} generals of the King's Army .. ..	G. P. DE GUINGAND
Banquo		.. ..
Macduff	.. ..	P. RYAN
Lennox	} thanes of Scotland .. ..	P. A. O'DONOVAN
Ross		.. ..
Fleance, son of Banquo	.. ..	R. ANNE
Siward, general of the English	.. ..	P. H. BLACKISTON
Seyton, attendant to Macbeth	.. ..	J. A. PARKER
A Doctor	.. ..	M. RYAN
A Porter	.. ..	H. D. GALLWEY
A wounded Sergeant	.. ..	THE HON. D. ST CLAIR ERSKINE
Two Murderers	.. ..	E. G. R. DOWNEY, R. C. HAY
Three Witches	H. D. GALLWEY, M. J. PETIT, M. A. A. BIRTWISTLE	
A Gentlewoman	.. ..	P. W. S. GUBBINS
Lady Macbeth	.. ..	B. A. M'GIRVINE
Lords, Soldiers, Messengers	O. B. ROONEY, K. H. R. LEESE, J. G. BECKWITH, J. G. K. DEAN, J. D. GILLOTT, M. S. BENTLEY	

The music, arranged for a small orchestra of strings, flute, cornet and piano, was taken from 'Hassan' and 'Brigg Fair' by Frederick Delius and from the Sibélius Violin Concerto, and included the Scottish strathspey 'Tullochgorum.'

THE producers and the cast of 'Macbeth' are to be heartily congratulated on the evening's entertainment prepared for us at the Exhibition on June 4th. The largest audience which the College has seen so far seemed to enjoy every moment of the play.

There can seldom have been at Ampleforth better Witches, or a better setting for their foul-fair deeds. The Witches' Cavern in Act IV was brilliantly staged, and the scene well acted, the Weird Sisters—M. A. Birtwistle, M. J. Petit, and H. D. Gallwey—all three being good. And now for a word of criticism. After the opening scene, Shakespeare's words are 'What bloody man is that?' These words were altered to 'What wounded man is that?' and the alteration, though unimportant

in itself, is illustrative of a nervousness in the stage-direction which to my mind must have influenced the choice of *tone* in which the play as a whole was produced. The Directors appeared sometimes to lack confidence in their actors' natural ability to sustain a scene, and this lack of confidence occasionally led towards over-emphasis.

Macbeth himself struck this over-emphatic note from his entrance, and it was not often that he (the criticism applies to others also) spoke his lines naturally; with the result that there was a note of artificiality, about some of the earlier scenes particularly, which rather weakened their effect.

However, the tone in which a play is produced is but one side of the matter, and if the emphatic, or 'heroic' note detracted a little from certain performances, it by no means spoils them altogether. G. P. de Guingand put his heart and soul into the part of Macbeth, and gave us a very interesting portrayal of the character. He was, moreover, sometimes very good indeed: so good in fact was he in the Banqueting Scene that one felt he was actor enough to have dispensed with Banquo's ghost, and to have made us feel the ghostly presence upon the empty stool—probably the way, so the latest commentators on the play indicate, in which the scene was played in Shakespeare's day. Macbeth's unhappy bewilderment and weak courage in the last phase de Guingand also brought out well.

There were several other good performances besides that of de Guingand. The Malcolm of Miles Fitzalan Howard was quiet and yet forceful; P. Ryan's Macduff, although perhaps he "played the woman with his eyes" too soon in his scene with Malcolm and Ross, was dignified and well-considered. Ross himself must learn not to sing his lines. I liked D. St Clair Erskine's wounded sergeant, and E. G. R. Downey as a Murderer. It is a pity H. D. Gallwey overdid his Porter, as he did to a less extent his Witch; if he could bring a little subtlety into his work he would be very good. W. M. Murphy's Banquo was particularly quiet and efficient; but the finest performance of all, the most sensitive, and the most carefully thought out, was that of B. A. McIrvine as Lady Macbeth.

McIrvine has had a distinguished career as a portrayer of female characters. I had not myself seen him acting one before, however, and was therefore unprejudiced. His playing of Lady Macbeth astonished and delighted me. Not only was every word of his part clearly enunciated, but he gave a really complete portrayal of character. That is to say, he was as much within the character when he was saying nothing as when he was speaking, and his acting during the scene when Macbeth was exposing both of them by his fearful utterances before Banquo's ghost, was a triumph of eloquent silence.

Lady Macbeth was, of course, a far stronger character than her husband, and the fact that McIrvine over-shadowed de Guingand as an actor did not therefore matter. Indeed, that she should have been so much more powerful in character than her husband gave the play a quality which was peculiarly fresh. The sleep-walking scene was beautifully set, and beautifully played—I would have liked Lady Macbeth to have made her entrance seconds earlier, however—and in it McIrvine was well supported by P. W. S. Gubbins and M. Ryan as the Gentlewoman and the Doctor respectively. It is a pity that there could not have been more light on this scene, but the facilities for lighting the stage are unfortunately not all they might be. The lighting throughout was a little dim: it is well to remember that, however subdued a lighting the scene requires, an audience must see as much as possible of an actor's face—which reminds me that certain scenes were played facing up-stage, or away from the footlights, when the reverse would have been as easy, and more effective.

But these are details—minor blemishes, in a well produced show. Setting, scenic effects, dresses, make-up, acting, and accompanying music, were all of a high standard. Indeed, this notice cannot be better concluded than with the words I overheard from a fair young member of the audience appealing ecstatically to her neighbour when it was over: "Is Ampleforth acting *always* as good as that?"

P.C.B.



## SCHOOL CONCERT

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 Motet: 'Insanae et vanae curae' .. .. .                                       | Haydn   |
| CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA  |         |
| 2 Tarantelle in A flat (Op. 43) .. .. .   | Chopin  |
| G. S. DOWLING   |         |
| 3 Two-part Chorus: 'When the Cock begins to crow' .. .. .                       | Purcell |
| TREBLES AND ALTOS   |         |
| 4 Symphony in E flat (K. 543): Adagio—Allegro .. .. .                           | Mozart  |
| THE ORCHESTRA   |         |
| 5 Enigma Variation IX, Nimrod .. .. .   | Elgar   |
| THE ORCHESTRA   |         |
| 6 Aria from <i>Don Giovanni</i> : 'Vedrai carino' .. .. .                       | Mozart  |
| M. F. FENWICK Flute obbligato: LORD OXFORD                                      |         |
| 7 Aria from <i>Coffee and Cupid</i> : 'Hundred-thousand little Plagues' .. .. . | [Bach   |
| UPPER SCHOOL CHOIR AND STRINGS  |         |
| 8 (a) Mélodie .. .. .   | Gluck   |
| (b) Holka Modrooka (Bohemian Dance) .. .. .                                     | Sevcik  |
| BRATZA At the piano: D. YOVANOVITCH   |         |
| 9 Menuetto from the Symphony in E flat .. .. .                                  | Mozart  |
| THE ORCHESTRA   |         |
| 10 Brandenburg Concerto V: Affettuoso—Allegro .. .. .                           | Bach    |
| THE ORCHESTRA   |         |
| Solo Flute: LORD OXFORD Solo Violin: W. H. CASS                                 |         |
| Solo Cembalo: H. R. FINLOW  |         |



THE business of a musical critic is mainly to criticise what he has heard. But before doing so, I should like to say that the Exhibition Concert this year gave me the impression of being a definite success. There were no anxious moments, and there were many exhilarating ones. When school concerts are like that, one feels that criticisms can be made without fear of giving offence or discouragement. In fact for the past two or three years one has begun to expect something good at any of our school concerts. The Orchestra has improved steadily each year, and the same may be said of the singing. In both there is clear evidence of increased interest and ability, and this is perhaps due not least to the annual Competition in music.

Looking back on the programme, it is always easy to find things

which might have been done better. In the first place, I should have liked a different arrangement of the items. For example, the Brandenburg Concerto, which came last, and was perhaps the best piece of concerted work, was rather a severe test for a tired audience. It was long and serious, but excellently played throughout, and it would certainly have been better appreciated in the earlier part of the programme. Lord Oxford's flute playing is now almost of professional quality and he and Mr Cass played admirably together. H. R. Finlow deserves special mention for his Solo Cembalo. He understands Bach.

The Orchestra, in this and the other pieces, was always good. Even the Horn seems to be coming into his own, though he still emits an occasional gurgle. The Cornet, a new player, was quite sure in tune and in time, but in the menuetto from Mozart's Symphony he seemed to hamper the rhythm somewhat by playing with too regular tone.

There is one general criticism of the Orchestra which I should like to make. In all their pieces there seemed to be a little uncertainty at the start. This is bound to rob their whole performance of much vigour and rhythm. If all the players could know from before the first bar exactly at what pace they are to play, and with what sort of rhythm, their playing would gain enormously in life and energy.

The singing was good in both choruses. Haydn's "Insanae et vanae curae" is a big thing for a small choir to do, but they used their resources well. In this connexion I cannot help suggesting that some use might be made of the trebles from the Junior House to swell the chorus.

No better choice of an Exhibition song could be made than Bach's "Have not people with their children 100,000 little plagues," and the plagues themselves sang it as though they really believed it. The trebles and altos were good in their Purcell song. Almost all the words came through, and the tone was good throughout. Perhaps they would have gained in confidence by a more vigorous accompaniment. M. F. Fenwick sang a difficult Aria extremely well, and in Italian to boot. Here again Lord Oxford played a faultless obbligato, never obtruding himself or distracting the singer, a most difficult task.

G. S. Dowling played Chopin's rather mechanical Tarantelle in a rather mechanical way; but his technique is good.

Of Bratza's playing it would be impertinent to say much. His presence and playing at our concerts during the past three years are an influence not to be estimated, and we must never forget what we owe to him and his brother for their friendly help. Their interest has put zeal into the Orchestra, and their playing is an education in itself.

Altogether this Concert was a great pleasure to those who heard it, and Dom Laurence and all his band deserve our grateful congratulations.

# SCHOOL SOCIETIES

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

ON St Benedict's a small party went to York to inspect the electrical power station. Since the coming of the Grid this station has been mainly used for distribution, and for transforming bulk supplies from 66,000 to 6,600 volts. A small amount of generation is done, and the party was shown boilers of various types in which steam is raised for driving the turbines, these drive generators producing three-phase A.C. at 3,000 volts. The visit was instructive as it will enable those who have an opportunity of seeing over a modern Power Station to appreciate the enormous advances that have been made since the plant at York was laid down.

The following evening Mr A. O'Connor read a paper on "The Grid," which was illustrated with a rather monotonous sequence of slides lent by the Central Electricity Board.

For the Exhibition, the Club held a *Conversazione* in the Science Rooms after High Mass on June 3rd. The extra accommodation provided by the new Science Rooms enabled the large number of visitors to see the demonstrations in greater comfort than in previous years. The programme was as follows:—

- Room I.* 1. Hydro-electric plant (Dom Paschal, A. H. Webb and R. E. Mooney).  
2. Steam-electric plant (R. V. Tracy Forster).  
[Inter-connected to form a working model of the Electrical Grid].  
3. Model locomotives (M. F. Young and P. M. Young).
- Room II.* 4. Kodascope film.—"Water Power" (The Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard).
- Room III.* 5. Stroboscope Wheel (C. O'M. Dunman).  
6. Apparatus for demonstrating Retinal Fatigue (G. H. Northey).  
7. Micro-projection of Pond Life (P. A. D. Lanktree, R. M. Campbell and A. V. Parker-Jervis).
- Room IV.* 8. Behaviour of drops of Mercury in electrical fields (A. G. Gregory).  
9. Sensitized mercury drops (A. J. Redfern).  
10. Apparatus for testing Hand-steadiness and Lung pressure (P. S. Sitwell and E. R. Keogh).

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- Room V.* 11. X-Rays; High Voltage electrical discharges in air at normal and at low pressures (S. C. Rochford and P. W. F. Cochrane).
- Room VI.* 12. Indicators and Mass Action (Hon. D. St C. Erskine and J. A. Parker).  
13. Electrolytic production of explosive soap bubbles (G. S. P. Rooney).  
14. Experiments with soap bubbles (R. P. Townsend and R. Bellingham Smith).
- Room VII.* 15. Production of Artificial Silk (P. C. Bell and P. A. Ezechiel).  
16. Carbon Dioxide Snow, and the Liquefaction of gases (J. E. Nicoll and A. E. Mounsey).
- Room VIII.* 17. Catalytic oxidation of Ammonia. (The Secretary).  
18. Gas detector (Lord Mauchline).  
19. Experiments to demonstrate the Spheroidal State (B. E. Dawes).
- Room IX.* 20. Spark Transmitter and Receiver (F. L. A. Vernon and G. S. Dowling).

The exhibits in the first room could scarcely have failed to attract attention, with the Pelton-wheel, steam engine and dynamos revolving at incredible speeds, and the air-compressor hissing furiously in its corner. The model of the Grid was complete in every respect, and included a distribution switch-board, step-up and step-down transformers, pylons and houses lit up, everything from turbine to pylon having been made by the exhibiting members. Tracy-Forster's steam engine twice broke down under the strain of running continuously for over an hour, and each time was successfully soldered-up with the minimum of delay. Northey's apparatus (6) also attracted much attention, with its mysterious red and orange lights which refused to appear as any colour but green and purple. The drops of mercury, moving obediently in electrical fields (8), or quivering continuously with no apparent stimulus (9) formed interesting exhibits, and the secrets of their movements were explained by Gregory and Redfern. Erskine's elaborate apparatus (12) enabled him to demonstrate the action of Indicators much more effectively than has been done at previous *Conversazioni*. Those who did not object to the pungent atmosphere of ammonia in Room VII were able to see Nicoll liquefying the gas with solid carbon dioxide (16), and close to him Bell and Ezechiel were busy producing quantities of artificial silk by the Cuprammonium process (15). More ammonia could be detected in Room VIII, where the Secretary was continuously oxidising and exploding



the gas (17). All who helped to make the meeting so successful are to be congratulated on the trouble they took in preparing their exhibits and on the competence they showed in demonstrating and explaining them.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

AT the last meeting of last term Lord Oxford and A. M. F. Webb gave an interesting account of the technique of their respective instruments—the flute and the trombone. We are now the poorer by the loss of the Hon. Treasurer (A. M. F. Webb), who left at Easter after rendering long and efficient service to the Society; but the richer by his really handsome gift, in departing, of the whole of the Beethoven Ninth Symphony “for gramophone.” At the same time we must thank Mr W. H. Shewring for a similar munificence—the gift of a Violin Concerto in G minor and a Concerto Grosso of Vivaldi.

#### THE ASTRONOMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL the Society has held three meetings. At one of them a lecture was given by the Secretary on “Metears and Meteorites.” The other two were field meetings, one of them being achieved by car, as all the local quarries within reach on foot have been stripped of fossils.

We regret to say that the President, Mr Lee, has now left us, and we wish him all success in the future. He will always be remembered in connexion with the many fossils the Society has collected under his presidency and the many nights on which he has shown us the inhabitants of outer space.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in April were:—G. R. N. de la Pasture, M. P. L. Conroy, J. E. Forster, G. J. Stackhouse, G. J. C. Wolseley, C. J. Ainscough, and J. S. M. Grotrian.



THE Captains of the School are: J. C. C. Young and R. A. Coghlan (Captains of Cricket), D. J. Hodsman, I. B. Hankey and J. F. C. Vidal.



THE following played for the 1st XV:—J. C. C. Young, P. D. Parker, J. F. C. Vidal, G. H. Hume, D. M. Gaynor, H. C. N. B. Radcliff, A. W. Rattrie, I. J. Fraser, E. P. S. Mathews, A. G. Bush, R. F. A. Wood, P. H. Barry, I. B. Hankey, O. A. Flynn, H. E. Howard, J. W. Parker. Old Rugby Colours were:—J. C. C. Young and I. B. Hankey.

Colours were given to:—P. D. Parker, J. F. C. Vidal, G. H. Hume, D. M. Gaynor, H. C. N. B. Radcliff, A. W. Rattrie, I. J. Fraser, E. P. S. Mathews, A. G. Bush, R. F. A. Wood, P. H. Barry, O. A. Flynn, R. A. Coghlan, D. P. M. Cape, O. M. de Las Casas.



THE results of the matches played in the Easter term were as follows:—

v. Red House	..	..	away	won	9-3
v. Red House	..	..	home	won	8-3
v. A Junior House team	..	..	home	won	6-3



In the match played at Red House the game began in rain, and the field was very slippery. The backs combined splendidly with the forwards and the tackling was good. The opposing team had a good stand-off and a small hooker who got the ball out well; however the matter ended there, as our halves and threes gave no quarter.

P. D. Parker scored twice, and D. M. Gaynor once. In our eagerness, we were inclined to get off-side.

The other two matches were both good games, in which even the slowest member of the team seemed to realise that no breath could be spared until the end. We hope that next year's ‘probables’ for the matches will keep up the good standard of tackling.



THE Rievaulx outing, in honour of St Aelred, was again a great success this year. The usual half-hour at the White Horse was spent in diligent search for last year's inscriptions, and in further carving of initials. A

First Form boy was horrified to find that in 1933 he had spelt his name in small letters. We returned through Byland, where we were duly refreshed.

ON the Feast of Corpus Christi, there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, and Benediction was given at an altar erected on the Peach Terrace. Everything combined to make it a dignified ceremony worthy of the great occasion.

A. A. HODSMAN made his First Holy Communion on Easter Sunday.

WE thank Dom Sebastian Lambert for the Retreat he gave on Good Friday.

IN the early part of the term, it was found imperative to preserve the old decoration of the Great Chamber which is now the refectory.

Dom Maurus Powell has skillfully drawn over the charcoal lines—many of which were hardly perceptible on account of the wearing of the plaster on which the decoration was executed; much of it was spoilt when Sir William Fairfax introduced the sixteenth century panelling and frieze into the room, for the walls appear to have been plugged without any regard for the earlier work, traces of which have been discovered in the past by Mr Skilbeck in other parts of the room.

It is not at all unlikely that this original decoration—somewhat crude effort though it was—covered the upper part of the four walls of the Great Chamber, and was considered merely as a temporary scheme. It probably consisted of the four armorial bearings of the daughters of Sir William Fairfax, but only two—the Fairfax-Curwen and Fairfax-Vavasour shields—can be traced; the other two are entirely obliterated.

Among other interesting details are the busts of a man in Persian dress and of a lady in Elizabethan, together with various classical allusions, including a small drawing of Perseus with a mirror, showing the reflection of the Gorgon's Head.

IN the middle of last term, the First Form and Preparatory formed a Percussion Band. We meet every Sunday morning to practise, and although perhaps we ought to apologise to the Drawing class next door for the noise we make, we really believe that the noise is becoming more and more pleasant, or shall we say less distracting? The instruments (apart from the piano) are triangles, cymbals, tambourines and drums. As soon as we have mastered the use of these, we hope to be able to add one or two more instruments, still of a percussive character, which will add variety to our performance.

DURING May, Mr Hindley Rochford, Dom Martin's brother, paid us a visit, and very kindly gave us a song recital.

## SPORTS RESULTS

### DIVISION I.

*Hundred Yards* : 1, D. M. Gaynor, 13 1-2 sec.; 2, A. W. Rattrie; 3, P. D. Parker.

*220 Yards* : 1, D. M. Gaynor, 32 1-5 sec.; 2, I. B. Hankey; 3, A. W. Rattrie.

*High Jump* : 1, G. H. Hume, 3ft. 9in.; 2, O. A. Flynn; 3, D. M. Gaynor, A. G. Bush, I. B. Hankey, P. S. Reid.

*Long Jump* : 1, P. S. Reid, 12ft. 2in.; 2, I. B. Hankey; 3, O. A. Flynn.

*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : 1, A. L. Cosens, 55yd. 7in.; 2, O. A. Flynn; 3, J. F. C. Vidal.

### DIVISION II.

*Hundred Yards* : 1, J. W. Parker, 14 7-10 sec.; 2, A. I. Fletcher; 3, J. A. Rattrie.

*High Jump* : 1, J. W. Parker, 3ft. 8in.; 2, A. T. A. Macdonald; 3, J. L. Leatham.

*Long Jump* : J. W. Parker, 10ft. 11in.; 2, A. I. Fletcher; 3, J. N. Sheridan.

*Throwing the Cricket Ball* : J. W. Parker, 36yd. 2ft. 11in.; 2, J. L. Leatham; 3, A. T. A. Macdonald.

Winner of the Athletic Sports Cup	..	D. M. Gaynor
Runner-up	.. ..	I. B. Hankey

THE officers of the O.T.C. again showed their interest in our boxing by coming over to judge the competition. In several of the fights it was difficult to decide the winner. Dom George Forbes said, at the end, that he considered the standard high for a Preparatory school, and that to him it seemed to be improving every year. We were particularly glad to hear that we have provided good material for boxing in the Junior House and in the College.

Winner of the Boxing Cup	.. ..	J. F. C. Vidal
Runner-up	.. ..	I. B. Hankey
Winner of the First Form Boxing Prize		A. I. Fletcher



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

PIANO SOLO, Minuet	.. .. .	<i>Bach</i>
	J. P. J. BEVAN	
RECITATION, The Walrus and the Carpenter	.. .. .	<i>Carroll</i>
	FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY	
SONG, Where the Bee Sucks	.. .. .	<i>Arne</i>
	FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY	
PIANO DUET, The Dance	.. .. .	<i>Carse</i>
	I. J. FRASER, P. F. W. KERR	
RECITATION, The King of Barodia drops the whisker habit	<i>A. A. Milne</i>	
	H. E. HOWARD, B. H. DEES, P. G. McEVoy, A. G. BUSH	
FRENCH SPEECH, From 'Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon'		
	T. A. CRIMMINS, A. J. EILLS, R. E. A. HANSEN, D. A. CUMMING	
SONG (with descant) Loch Lomond	.. .. .	
	SECOND FORM	
PIANO SOLO, Study in F	.. .. .	<i>Gurlitt</i>
	J. N. SHERIDAN	
RECITATION, The Song against Grocers	.. .. .	<i>Chesterton</i>
	A. B. NIHILL, D. M. GAYNOR, F. P. W. KERR	
SONG, King Goodheart	.. .. .	<i>Sullivan</i>
	SECOND FORM	

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of Alfred Hewitt, who was in the School in the early 'eighties, and died recently in the United States where he has long been living; of John Burge, who died last month at the age of 83; and of Hubert Blake, of Accrington. We reprint the following notice of Mr Burge's death from *The Times* :—

The death is announced of Mr John Edward Burge, of Griffiths Road, Wimbledon, at the age of 83. He never really recovered from the assassination of his son, the Midnapore magistrate, who was shot dead by terrorists on the football ground of Midnapore on September 2nd last. He was the third Midnapore magistrate to be assassinated by terrorists. Mr Burge was a member of a firm of curriers. Before the death of his son he used to travel to business every morning, catching the 8.30 train, although he was 82 years of age. Afterwards, however, his health broke down and he retired. He was a prominent worker for the Roman Catholic Church, and various South London charities benefited from his generosity.



MR BLAKE, who was sixty-three, died unexpectedly after an operation. His diocesan Bishop, Dr Henshaw, who celebrated the Requiem at his funeral, described him as "the model of a Christian gentleman—a model for all men, cleric or lay, in his love for his fellow men, but also a model religious man, who loved his God with his whole heart, soul, mind and strength." We offer our sincere sympathy to his wife and children.



WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

The Earl of Eldon to the Hon. Magdalen Fraser.

Ralph Scrope to Lady Beatrice Savile.

Montague Melville Wright to Miss Marjorie Brooke.

John Cuthbert Tucker to Miss Mary Hanbury.

And to David Young on his engagement to Miss Dorothy Maud Kerr.



THE Ampleforth Dance was very successfully revived this year, at Claridge's on June 22nd. Well over three hundred were present, the band was Jack Harris's, the evening was brightened with a cabaret (to the providers of which at short notice many thanks are due), and the best part of £100 accrued to the Abbey Church Building fund. Our thanks are especially due to the members of the Committee, to Dr Reginald

Liston and to Wilfrid Bagshawe, who all did so much to ensure success; and we hope that the dance is now firmly re-established after so successful a renewal.

OXFORD NEWS.—J. C. Lockwood, who took a Second in Classical Honour Moderations last term, is Secretary of the J.C.R. of his College (Worcester). He was largely responsible for the successful production of 'The Tempest' which Worcester presented this Summer.

Ian Greenlees has taken a Second in Modern Languages, with distinction in Italian.

C. F. Grieve (Ch. Ch.) played in the Freshers' Match and has been awarded his Authentics Cap. He has been elected Secretary of his J.C.R., and is also Treasurer of the Newman Society.

Murrough Loftus has recently produced his first book of poems, a review of which appears elsewhere in this number.

CAMBRIDGE NEWS.—T. P. McKelvey obtained a Second in Part I of the Natural Science Tripos, and has been awarded an Exhibition at Charing Cross Hospital. J. G. Freeman, who obtained a Second in the Law Tripos last year, has now taken his LL.B. R. P. Cave and J. Buxton obtained a Second and Third respectively in Part II of the History Tripos.

LIEUTENANT H. V. DUNBAR has been appointed Instructor at the Central School, Royal Tank Corps.

CAPTAIN C. KNOWLES of the Royal Corps of Signals, and Captain F. W. de Guingand of the West Yorks Regiment, have both qualified at the examination for admission to the Staff Colleges.

IN our last number we recorded inaccurately the result of the Army Entrance examination held in November. G. R. Wace passed into Woolwich, not Sandhurst; and to F. N. Fairhurst's name, as a successful candidate for Sandhurst, should have been added that of N. B. McElligott.

C. J. FLOOD and M. D. Thunder are with No. 209 Flying Boat Squadron, Mount Batten. W. B. Murray is with the R.A.F. squadron at Peshawar. Flight-Lieutenant A. Sandeman has returned from India, and is now stationed at North Weald.

ANTHONY GIBBONS, flying a handsome three-seater Klemm monoplane, paid us a brief visit in May. He had no difficulty in landing and taking

off below the cricket field, but we imagine that those who fly less tractable machines would welcome the presence of an adequate landing ground for their visits to Ampleforth.

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

(by an Old Amplefordian).

WE managed to get quite a good side together to play the School on Easter Sunday afternoon. The day was fine, but the Old Match ground (why *can't* we play this match on the new field?) was very hard. We also managed to win the match, and this is only the second time the Old Boys have won at Ampleforth. Our backs were too quick for the School, and the old triangle, Macdonald, Grieve and Basil Rabnett, was too clever. Dom Cuthbert Rabnett was also a great strength in the centre. Our forwards gave our backs plenty of the ball—they seemed inspired by Charlie Flood's leadership and they all worked terribly hard. J. P. Rochford hooked quite well and he and Jim Dalglish did any amount of work. James and Monteith seemed to be everywhere at once.

The School forwards seemed very good to us, although we were assured that they were playing below their real form. Outside the scrum Golding at scrum-half and Roche at full-back seemed the best, while Price ran well on the wing.

We scored first through Basil Rabnett, after Macdonald had got out an exceptionally long pass to Grieve. Rabnett also scored our next try and this was after a very good run by Grieve from his own twenty-five. Neither try was converted, and these were the only scores in the first half. In the second half Price scored for the School after a good run. He touched down under the posts but the kick at goal went wide. We pressed for a time after this and Basil Rabnett dropped a goal.

After another good run by Price, M. Rochford scored a try for the School, but before the end Charlie Grieve ended a good run over the line in the corner. It was a great game, and everybody seemed to enjoy it.

The final score was: Old Amplefordians, one dropped goal and three tries (13 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth*: T. F. Roche; J. T. N. Price, E. G. Waddilove, E. H. Grieve, B. E. Feilding; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan (*Captain*), M. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, S. J. Lovell, O. B. Rooney, M. B. Longinotto, B. B. James, J. S. Platt.

*Old Amplefordians*: R. W. Barton; P. J. de Guingand, B. Rabnett, Dom C. Rabnett, Dom J. Lambert; C. F. Grieve (*Captain*), C. E. Macdonald; B. Kevill, J. P. Rochford, J. Dalglish, P. E. de Guingand, J. R. Blaikie, A. I. James, C. J. Flood, R. C. M. Monteith.



The first of a new series of similar matches was played between the Old Amplefordian and the Old Giggleswickian Golf Societies on July 1st at Pleasington. "We all thoroughly enjoyed the day, the weather was extremely favourable and the golf course impressed us immensely."

## FOURSOMES

O.G.G.S.		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
F. S. Higham	}	G. Marwood	}
J. A. Stockdale		E. W. Fattorini	
J. L. Lord	}	C. Marwood	}
E. Rawlinson		W. J. Roach	
A. L. Prosser	}	J. Martin	}
J. Hoyle		W. J. Browne	
R. L. Blair	}	J. H. Fattorini	}
J. F. Hickson		O. L. Chamberlain	

## SINGLES

F. S. Higham	0	G. Marwood	1
J. A. Stockdale	1	E. W. Fattorini	0
J. L. Lord	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Marwood	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. Rawlinson	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. J. Roach	$\frac{1}{2}$
N. Rawlinson	1	J. H. Fattorini	0
I. Naylor	1	J. Martin	0
*J. Hoyle	0	*O. L. Chamberlain	1
*R. L. Blair	0	*W. J. Browne	1
	4		4

\*Playing on handicap.

## CRICKET

## AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

THIS revived fixture was played on Ascension Thursday in fine weather. The School bowled well, but after an interesting, but lucky innings by Dom

Austin had enabled the All Comers to score 153 runs, they batted rather poorly and only managed to score 102 themselves.

## ALL COMERS

S. T. Reyner, c and b Waddilove	13
Rev A. Rennick, c Waddilove, b Wells	69
Rev C. Rabnett, b Walter	0
Rev F. Geldart, c Grieve, b Gillow	5
Rev R. P. H. Utley, lbw, b Wells	29
Rev P. H. King, c Lovell, b Dalglish	21
M. F. Harrold, b Dalglish	2
Rev T. M. Wright, b Dalglish	2
R. C. Richards, c Munro, b Richards	6
Rev J. Lambert, c and b Gillow	3
Rev R. C. Hesketh, not out	1
Extras: l-b 2	2

Total .. .. . 153

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M	R	W
Waddilove	6	0	18	1
Wells	12	0	48	2
Walter	6	0	12	1
Dalglish	12	0	27	3
Gillow	8	0	33	3
Munro	2	0	13	0

## AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, run out	5
M. E. Staples, c Hesketh, b Rennick	8
L. J. Walter, c King, b Rabnett	9
E. G. Waddilove, c Richards, b Utley	27
T. F. Roche, c Hesketh, b Utley	5
W. P. Gillow, c and b Utley	4
D. H. Munro, lbw, b Richards	4
J. D. O'N. Donnellon, b Harrold	22
D. R. Dalglish, b Reyner	7
D. K. Wells, b Hesketh	3
S. J. Lovell, not out	0
Extras: w 2, b 5, l-b 1	8

Total .. .. . 102

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Rennick	6	0	11	1
Geldart	5	0	14	0
Rabnett	7	1	18	1
Utley	13	2	26	3
Richards	9	3	13	1
Reyner	3	0	10	1
Harrold	1	1	0	1
Hesketh	3	0	2	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. EMERITI

ON a bitterly cold Whit-Sunday the Emeriti won the toss. The second wicket produced 104 runs, of which P. E. Hodge scored 81 and G. R. Finlow 50. Hodge gave a faultless display and his innings included a six and nine fours. The only other batsman to defy the attack was A. T. Horton, who after a rather shaky start made a good 42. This enabled the Emeriti to declare with the total at 233 for eight wickets. Considering the cold

the School's fielding showed a distinct improvement, and good catches were held by Walter and Dalglish.

Staples and Tomkins opened for the School, but it was not long before they were separated. Walter came in to score a very good 52 not out, and when he was joined by Waddilove there was something of a stand, which produced sixty runs. After Waddilove and Gillow were out the match ended in a tame draw.

EMERITI		AMPLEFORTH	
P. E. Hodge, c Walter, b Plunkett	81	M. Staples, c Fletcher, b Dean	1
J. H. Arbuthnot, c Plunkett, b Waddilove	10	E. E. Tomkins, c Dean, b Leeming	10
G. R. Finlow, c Gillow, b Walter	50	L. J. J. Walter, not out	52
R. C. W. Arbuthnot, b Waddilove	40	E. G. Waddilove, b J. Arbuthnot	29
A. T. Horton, c Dalglish, b Waddilove	42	W. P. Gillow, c Weld, b Dean	0
S. R. Dean, c Walter, b Waddilove	13	G. Plunkett	
R. L. Clutton, c Nicoll, b Waddilove	0	G. O. Rosenvinge	} did not bat
J. B. Fletcher, not out	19	J. Donnellon	
H. B. Leeming, c Rosenvinge, b Gillow	3	S. J. Lovell	} did not bat
E. H. Weld		D. R. Dalglish	
E. M. Tarleton	} did not bat	J. Nicoll	
W. H. L. Horton			J. A. Ryan
Extras: w 1, b 4	5	Extras: w 1, b 8	9
Total (for 8 wks, declared)	223	Total (for 4 wks)	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	16	4	42	5	Weld	7	2	12	0
Gillow	15.5	1	54	1	Dean	14	3	25	2
Dalglish	11	0	66	0	R. Arbuthnot	6	0	17	0
Walter	9	2	29	1	Leeming	5	2	9	1
Plunkett	2	0	25	1	Clutton	3	0	13	0
Ryan	2	0	3	0	J. Arbuthnot	9	0	16	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THIS match was played on the top ground at Catterick. Walter won the toss and went in to bat on what looked like a good wicket. However, there was a lot of 'lift' in the pitch, and before very long the School were out for 60 runs, most of them caught at short leg or in the slips off rising balls.

AMPLEFORTH		ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS	
E. H. Grieve, b Gordon	4	Col. G. G. Rawson, c Dalglish, b Waddilove	26
E. E. Tomkins, c Gem, b Holden	22	L.-Cpl. F. J. Ferrier, c Grieve, b Wells	7
L. J. Walter, c Williams, b Gordon	2	Cpl. T. Holden, b Wells	3
E. G. Waddilove, c Carpenter, b Williams	0	Sgt. A. J. Carpenter, c Waddilove, b Wells	0
T. F. Roche, lbw, b Holden	4	2nd-Lt. P. C. Williams, b Dalglish	0
W. P. Gillow, c Gordon, b Carpenter	0	Lt. McD. L. Reynolds, c Munro, b Dalglish	0
J. E. Nicoll, c Williams, b Holden	0	Sigm. C. E. Smith, b Dalglish	5
D. Munro, not out	7	Capt. R. H. Gem, b Dalglish	2
D. R. Dalglish, lbw., b Holden	3		
S. J. Lovell, c Rawson, b Williams	9		

Colonel Rawson batted very well before he mistimed a rising ball. These were frequent, and Lovell at wicket got one in the face off Wells, who bowled many good balls. Munro filled Lovell's place efficiently. Dalglish then came on to bowl, with such effect that in four overs he had taken five wickets for nine, and the match was won by two runs.

D. Wells, c Carpenter, b Williams	0	Cpl. R. Atkinson, lbw, b Waddilove	12
Extras: w 1, b 4	5	2nd-Lt. D. C. Lyall, b Dalglish	2
		2nd-Lt. W. H. L. Gordon, not out	0
		Extras: w 1	1
Total	60	Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Williams	11.4	2	13	3	Waddilove	8	0	26	2
Gordon	6	1	16	2	Wells	7	3	10	3
Holden	8	3	9	4	Walter	3	0	12	0
Carpenter	8	0	17	1	Dalglish	4.3	0	9	5

## PAST v. PRESENT

IT was decided to play this match on the afternoons of both the Sunday and Monday of Exhibition weekend, but the result was to depend on the first innings only. Hubert Carter won the toss for the Old Boys and elected to bat on a perfect batting wicket. They found it hard to play Wells, who bowled at his best. The fielding of the XI was decidedly poor—catches were dropped, possible catches were not made into wickets, the ground-fielding was slovenly. Wells ended up with the fine analysis of eight for 25, and the Old Boys had got together 103 runs. This did not seem a difficult task for a side which lately had scored 361 runs against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, but on the Sunday afternoon Walter could find no one to stay with

him. When play stopped on the Sunday evening the School had lost seven wickets and there were only 53 runs in the board.

On the Monday many people returned to watch the School tail wag. Nicoll and Gillow raised the score to 60 before the latter was bowled. Lovell joined Nicoll and with some sturdy play they raised the total to within ten of the number required to win. Nicoll was out to a very good catch by Carter and after Lovell had departed with the total at 97 it was left to Dalglish and Wells to take the score past that of the Old Boys and raise it to 122. It was a very exciting match, in which the School gave a rather poor exhibition of cricket, but the tail of the team a fine exhibition of determined play.

PAST		PRESENT	
H. Carter, b Wells	16	E. E. Tomkins, c Ainscough, b Coghlan	10
R. W. Barton, b Waddilove	20	E. H. Grieve, b Rabnett	4
Rev C. Rabnett, c and b Walter	1	L. J. Walter, b Rabnett	28
M. Ainscough, lbw, b Wells	10	E. G. Waddilove, b Rabnett	3
B. R. Bradley, c Munro, b Wells	10	T. F. Roche, b Coghlan	3
C. J. Flood, b Walter	17	D. Munro, b Coghlan	0
A. F. M. Wright, c Grieve, b Wells	8	M. Staples, lbw, b Carter	0
Rev P. H. King, b Wells	4	W. P. Gillow, b Rabnett	8
A. J. Macdonald, c Gillow, b Wells	0	J. E. Nicoll, c Carter, b Rabnett	21
H. St. J. Coghlan, b Wells	3	S. J. Lovell, lbw, b Carter	14
H. C. Barton, b Wells	3	D. R. Dalglish, not out	17
C. E. Macdonald, not out	0	D. K. Wells, lbw, b Bradley	8
Extras: b 4	4	Extras: w 1, b 2, n-b 3	6
Total	103	Total	122



BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Waddilove	.. 10	2	31	1	Coghlan	.. 13	3	24	3
Dalglish	.. 7	1	20	0	Rabnett	.. 18	1	48	5
Wells	.. 12.1	2	25	8	Carter	.. 8	0	22	2
Walter	.. 6	0	17	2	Barton	.. 3	0	14	0
Nicoll	.. 3	1	5	0	Flood	.. 2	1	5	0
					King	.. 1	0	1	0
					Bradley	.. 1	0	2	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

FULFILLING the promise they had shown in practice, the Eleven for the first time for many years forced to follow on the usual Yorkshire Gentlemen's side, this year reinforced by Coghlan, a member of last season's Eleven.

The first wicket fell at 56, Grieve being deceived by a googly; but Tomkins and Roche put on a hundred runs before Roche was caught. Both were given a 'life' in the slips when they were about 20 in attempting to drive a ball just short of a half-volley, which they succeeded in doing many times. But it was Waddilove who dominated the batting, and his hundred was scored in a little under three hours. Most of his runs were made on the off side by drives, and his own version of the square cut, which is quite effortless, produced a great number of boundaries. He also played Coghlan with ease, and steered the ball between three short legs. It was a very polished innings.

After Waddilove was bowled, Munro and Nicoll put up a good stand. Munro

played steadily, perhaps with too much caution, as he did not attempt to play several half-volleys pitched outside the off stump. However, his defence was sound, and it is clear he has the ability to make runs if he will treat the bowling on its merits. He plays a good ball very well, but is inclined to walk over to the bad ball, and then do nothing about it.

The fielding of the Eleven was 'average.' Had it been good, 63 runs would not have been scored for the first wicket. G. R. Finlow played a good innings, and when he was joined by E. M. Smeeth they looked like making a great number of runs. Smeeth hit very hard, but the bowlers were not troubled. Wells, Waddilove, Gillow and Nicoll kept the batsmen playing the whole time, so that the last four wickets cost four runs.

After the tea interval the Yorkshire Gentlemen followed on and finished off ten runs on with eight wickets in hand. W. A. Lupton and E. M. Smeeth were well set.

AMPLEFORTH.—1st Innings	
E. H. Grieve, lbw, b Elmhirst	.. 23
E. E. Tomkins, c Coghlan, b Smeeth	62
T. F. Roche, c Coghlan, b Smeeth	43
E. G. Waddilove, b Pawle	.. 118
W. P. Gillow, lbw, b Elmhirst	.. 4
M. E. Staples, lbw, b Coghlan	.. 10
D. H. Munro, c Elmhirst, b Parkinson	33
J. E. Nicoll, run out	.. 22
S. J. Lovell, not out	.. 15
J. A. Ryan, b Coghlan	.. 6
D. K. Wells, b Coghlan	.. 4
Extras: b 14, l-b 7	.. 21
Total	.. 361

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Newborn	.. 15	4	36	0
Coghlan	.. 25	2	77	3
Parkinson	.. 20	2	61	1
Elmhirst	.. 19	2	67	2
Smeeth	.. 17	2	47	2
Towsey	.. 5	0	37	0
Pawle	.. 5	1	15	1

## YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN.—1st Innings

W. A. Lupton, b Nicoll	.. 24
G. R. Finlow, b Wells	.. 72
S. S. Delius, b Wells	.. 18
E. M. Smeeth, c sub., b Waddilove	64
D. B. Parkinson, st Lovell, b Nicoll	12
W. T. White, b Nicoll	.. 0
B. W. Newborn, ct Roche, b Wells	13
J. Elmhirst, b Waddilove	.. 1
Capt. E. Towsey, b Waddilove	.. 0
S. S. Pawle, b Wells	.. 4
H. St J. Coghlan, not out	.. 2
Extras: b 9, l-b 2	.. 11

Total .. 221

## BOWLING ANALYSIS—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	.. 19	1	64	3
Wells	.. 23	5	54	4
Gillow	.. 7	0	34	0
Ryan	.. 6	1	27	0
Nicoll	.. 10	4	17	3
Munro	.. 3	0	14	0

## 2nd Innings

c Tomkins, b Nicoll	.. 39
c Ryan, b Waddilove	.. 18
not out	.. 40

} did not bat

Extras: b 3, l-b 1 .. 4

Total (for 2 wkts) .. 151

## BOWLING ANALYSIS—2nd Innings

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	.. 8	1	22	1
Wells	.. 9	0	40	0
Gillow	.. 6	0	22	0
Ryan	.. 5	0	22	0
Nicoll	.. 4	0	16	1
Munro	.. 5	1	25	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

GOOD weather favoured the Bootham match at Ampleforth on Saturday, June 9th. The School were anxious to avenge their defeat of last year and this they did, but only just in time. Rain on the day before and warm weather on the day itself made one believe that the wicket would be difficult, and having won the toss the Bootham captain elected to field. The wicket did get difficult, but not until after lunch and towards the end of our innings.

Walter opened with Tomkins, but

only ten runs were on the board when Walter was caught in the slips. Roche joined Tomkins and together they took the score to 28, when the latter was caught at mid-off. Roche and Waddilove took the score to 67, when an attempt to cut a ball late by Roche sent the ball into the hands of backward point. Grieve and Gillow joined Waddilove, but neither stayed long. Having been used to the hard wickets of the past few weeks, they were unable to adapt themselves to the slow wicket and they cocked balls up to eager hands. Only Waddilove overcame

the conditions and batted very attractively for his 94. Munro made a very useful 19 and after the ninth wicket had fallen (it was 3-45), Walter declared the innings closed and tea was taken.

Bootham had about two hours and twenty minutes in which to make 186 runs, Ampleforth that time in which to take ten wickets. Waddilove, Wells and Gillow bowled well to begin with, and seven Bootham wickets were down for 33 runs. Victory seemed in sight, but E. H. Reddihough, the Bootham Captain, and R. F. Knight, Bootham's No. 9, stayed at the wicket for seventy-five minutes and very nearly saved the

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
L. J. Walter, c Wigham, b Reddihough	4	A. W. Allen, b Wells	13
E. E. Tomkins, c Reddihough, b Woodhead	7	M. R. Jeffery, b Waddilove	2
T. F. Roche, c Reddihough, b Graveson	21	P. Longbottom, b Gillow	3
E. G. Waddilove, c Braithwaite, b Woodhead	94	J. Braithwaite, st Lovell, b Wells	10
E. H. Grieve, c Reddihough, b Woodhead	9	N. A. Woodhead, b Gillow	0
W. P. Gillow, b Woodhead	4	E. H. Reddihough, lbw, b Gillow	33
D. H. Munro, run out	19	T. Scott, c Gillow, b Dalglish	1
D. R. Dalglish, c Wigham, b Woodhead	9	A. Graveson, b Dalglish	0
J. E. Nicoll, b Wigham	0	R. F. Knight, b Dalglish	18
S. J. Lovell, not out	9	M. I. Wigham, not out	3
D. K. Wells, not out	3	A. Dyas, b Dalglish	0
Extras : w 1, b 2, l-b 2, n-b 1	6	Extras : b 2, l-b 2	4
Total (for 9 wkts, declared)	185	Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Graveson	6	0	24	1
Reddihough	28	8	52	1
Woodhead	26	4	80	5
Knight	2	0	13	0
Wigham	6	2	10	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. CATERICK GARRISON

IDEAL weather favoured this match at Ampleforth on Sunday, June 10th. The Garrison paid us the compliment of bringing a strong side, and it says a lot for the bowling of the XI—that of

game. Their innings were not dull as so many innings of that sort are, and although they were assisted by some rather indifferent fielding by Ampleforth, it cannot be denied that theirs was a praiseworthy effort to save the game. Reddihough was out when the board read 81 and the clock 6.10, it having been decided to draw stumps at 6.30. The remaining batsmen tried to follow their Captain's example and the penultimate wicket did not fall until 6.25. Dalglish bowled well in this last spell, and at 6.27 the last Bootham wicket fell with the total at 87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	13	3	28	1
Wells	13	4	23	2
Dalglish	11	4	9	4
Gillow	10.5	4	11	3
Walter	3	0	12	0

fielding was lamentable, and there cannot be any excuse for it.

Except for that of Grieve and Munro the batting of the XI failed to produce many runs, but they had a lot to contend with in the 'slows' of C. T. Orton and the faster bowling of C. E. Welby-

Everard and Captain H. M. Hinde. The bowling was too experienced for the batsmen, but did no harm for all that. Grieve hit out well against Orton's bowling, and Munro played a very steady innings and was unbeaten at the finish.

CATERICK GARRISON		AMPLEFORTH	
Lce.-Cpl. Morton, b Waddilove	5	L. J. Walter, b Orton	13
Lce.-Cpl. Shiel, c Wells, b Dalglish	74	E. E. Tomkins, b Orton	8
Lt. T. A. Eccles, st Lovell, b Gillow	15	T. F. Roche, c Orton, b Welby-	
Lt. C. E. Welby-Everard, b Nicoll	60	Everard	0
Lt. J. T. Knight, lbw, b Dalglish	11	E. G. Waddilove, c Tatchell, b Orton	1
2nd-Lt. B. P. Smyth-Piggott, c Waddilove, b Dalglish	19	E. H. Grieve, b Hinde	34
C.S.M. Bush, b Dalglish	7	W. P. Gillow, c Hinde, b Orton	0
Capt. R. F. Kirby, c Nicoll, b Waddilove	10	D. H. Munro, not out	29
Lt. G. E. Tatchell, b Dalglish	3	D. R. Dalglish, lbw, b Bush	5
2nd-Lt. C. T. Orton, not out	0	J. E. Nicoll, b Welby-Everard	7
Capt. H. M. Hinde, b Waddilove	0	S. J. Lovell, b Orton	6
Extras : b 2, l-b 1	3	D. K. Wells, lbw, b Orton	0
Total	207	Extras : b 1, l-b 2	10
Total	113	Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	17.5	2	54	3
Wells	12	2	40	0
Dalglish	14	0	48	5
Nicoll	8	0	37	1
Gillow	3	0	21	1
Walter	1	0	4	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Orton	18.5	6	38	6
Hinde	8	1	25	1
Welby-Everard	14	5	20	2
Smyth-Piggott	2	0	5	0
Bush	4	1	12	1
Shiel	1	0	3	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL

SEDBERGH were the losers on June 23rd, in a very even game, by four wickets. Our opponents won the toss and decided to bat on a very slow wicket. The Eleven did very well to bowl them out for 80 runs, as there was a gale blowing most of the day, and the fact that the stumps were hit seven times shows that they bowled with great accuracy. Waddilove was outstanding. The batsmen were never allowed to settle down, although several put up a good deal of resistance.

By half past three the home side were batting. Walter was soon out to a good ball, but the bad start was retrieved by

Waddilove, Grieve and Munro, who played a very good innings. The bowling and fielding of our guests was always good, indeed their fielding was brilliant, even for a warm day, and this accounted for our small total. However, a lead of 59 runs on such a wicket was very useful. Sedbergh had forty minutes' batting in a bad light, and at the end of the day had made 14 without loss. Both batsmen should have been out but for indifferent fielding.

The following morning Turnbull and Thompson were sent out by good bowling and fielding, but Cockcroft, after a bad start, together with Lockhart wiped



off the arrears. Throughout this innings the batting was good and the fielding keen, and Walter managed the bowling excellently. Gillow's slows proved of value to the side. This is the first time he has taken five wickets in an innings. He bowled with his head, and well deserved five wickets for 24 runs. Wells, Walter and Waddilove frequently had the batsmen guessing.

The Eleven were left with 114 runs for a win. Munro and Tomkins gave them a good start. Munro played a very fine

innings, and it looked as if we should win easily; but Sedbergh had not given up, and their bowling and fielding were very good. Walter kept his head in trying circumstances, and when he hit the winning shot for four through the covers one felt that he had done all that a captain should do, and that the Eleven deserved to win a very exciting match on account of their great effort in the field on the first day, from which Sedbergh never really recovered.

SEDBERGH.—1st Innings				2nd Innings			
D. E. Cockroft, b Wells	..	..	0	b Gillow	..	..	58
J. D. Fowells, b Waddilove	..	..	11	not out	..	..	14
F. R. Bavin, c Lovell, b Waddilove	..	..	5	c Dalglish, b Gillow	..	..	0
J. Lockhart, b Waddilove	..	..	24	c Walter, b Waddilove	..	..	36
D. I. Watson, b Gillow	..	..	21	c Walter, b Gillow	..	..	14
J. W. Thompson, run out	..	..	1	c Lovell, b Waddilove	..	..	8
I. D. Learmonth, b Waddilove	..	..	1	c Gillow, b Dalglish	..	..	17
G. R. Turnbull, b Wells	..	..	0	c Waddilove, b Dalglish	..	..	10
W. R. Grieve, b Walter	..	..	7	c and b Gillow	..	..	10
I. R. Bell, b Wells	..	..	7	c Gillow, b Wells	..	..	10
W. A. Turnbull, not out	..	..	1	hit wkt, b Gillow	..	..	0
Extras: b 2	..	..	2	Extras: b 4, w 1	..	..	5
Total	..	..	80	Total	..	..	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS							
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W				
Waddilove	..	12	4	14	4	Waddilove	..	21	9	0	2
Wells	..	11	2	24	3	Wells	..	20	8	38	1
Dalglish	..	4	1	6	0	Dalglish	..	18	4	43	2
Walter	..	7	0	16	1	Walter	..	9	3	17	0
Gillow	..	6	1	16	1	Gillow	..	11.3	1	27	5
Nicoll	..	3	1	3	0	Nicoll	..	7	3	8	0
						Munro	..	5	3	3	0

AMPLEFORTH.—1st Innings				2nd Innings			
L. J. Walter, b Bell	..	..	3	not out	..	..	25
D. H. Munro, c Grieve, b Cockroft	..	..	13	b Learmonth	..	..	36
E. G. Waddilove, c Fowells, b Cockroft	..	..	33	c Fowells, b Cockroft	..	..	6
E. H. Grieve, c Fowells, b Learmonth	..	..	31	c Learmonth, b Cockroft	..	..	4
T. F. Roche, b Learmonth	..	..	11	lbw, b Learmonth	..	..	3
E. E. Tomkins, c and b Fowells	..	..	19	lbw, b Learmonth	..	..	13
D. R. Dalglish, st W. Turnbull, b Cockroft	..	..	8	c Cockroft, b Bell	..	..	7
J. E. Nicoll, c G. Turnbull, b Cockroft	..	..	4	not out	..	..	16

S. J. Lovell, c Thompson, b G. Turnbull	..	..	5	} did not bat			
W. P. Gillow, not out	..	..	5				
D. K. Wells, c Cockroft, b Turnbull	..	..	0				
Extras: b 5, w 1, n-b 1	..	..	7	Extras: b 4	..	..	4
Total	..	..	139	Total (for 6 wkts)	..	..	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS							
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W				
Learmonth	..	11	2	18	2	Learmonth	..	18	10	23	3
Bell	..	11	2	27	1	Bell	..	13	3	33	1
Cockroft	..	9	1	32	4	Cockroft	..	11	1	33	2
G. Turnbull	..	6.4	2	13	2	G. Turnbull	..	9	4	16	0
Turnbull	..	8	0	25	0	Grieve	..	2	0	6	0
Thompson	..	2	0	9	0						
Fowells	..	2	0	8	1						

## AMPLEFORTH v LIVERPOOL C.C.

THE first match in Liverpool's northern tour all but ended in defeat for the visitors, who had brought a strong and representative side. Soon after the start, indeed before the first run had been scored, Munro was taken in the slips off a good ball from Cranston, and Waddilove took his place. Runs then came at quite a fair pace and, with the dismissal of Tomkins, Walter took part in a bright and interesting partnership. When sixty-one, Waddilove was out to a good catch, but the remaining batsmen proceeded to consolidate their

side's position until two hundred runs had been scored on a rain-damaged pitch and slow outfield.

After the interval Leather and Tod seemed slow at first in scoring the majority of runs gained by their side, but it must be remembered that the wicket was helping the bowlers, as may be judged from the analyses of both Waddilove and Wells. Once these two were separated, Walter proceeded to take four quick wickets, and time alone then prevented the School from bowling out a strong batting side for under a hundred runs.

AMPLEFORTH		LIVERPOOL			
E. E. Tomkins, b Fitzgerald	..	20	C. E. Thompson, lbw, b Waddilove	5	
D. H. Munro, c Tod, b Cranston	..	0	W. F. Leather, c Roche, b Wells	45	
E. G. Waddilove, c Leather, b Fitzgerald	..	61	T. B. Tod, lbw, b Walter	23	
L. J. Walter, c Tyler, b Cranston	..	54	K. M. Stoddart, c and b Walter	0	
E. H. Grieve, c Cafferata, b Tyler	..	7	W. H. Leather, c and b Walter	0	
T. F. Roche, c Tyler, b Cranston	..	5	R. S. Cranston, lbw, b Wells	4	
D. R. Dalglish, st Cafferata, b Brocklebank	..	11	A. S. Wingate Saul, st Lovell, b Walter	2	
J. E. Nicoll, c Cranston	..	1	Tyler, not out	..	4
W. P. Gillow, c Stoddart, b Brocklebank	..	2	J. M. Brocklebank, b Waddilove	..	2
S. J. Lovell, c Tyler, b Cranston	..	12	W. R. Cafferata, not out	..	0
D. K. Wells, not out	..	13	J. B. Fitzgerald did not bat	..	0
Extras: w 1, b 7, l-b 3, n-b 3	..	14	Extras: b 2	..	2
Total	..	200	Total (for 8 wkts)	..	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cranston	.. 20.1	4	49	5	Waddilove	.. 10	3	20	2
Brocklebank	18	3	47	2	Wells	.. 15	6	18	2
Tyler	.. 25	10	41	1	Walter	.. 9	2	25	4
Fitzgerald	.. 18	0	49	2	Gillow	.. 5	1	12	0
					Dalglish	.. 6	1	10	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, must have been the hottest day in the year, and the pitch was a batsmen's paradise—in fact two days would hardly have seen a finish to the match.

Walter won the toss and Munro and Tomkins opened for the School at 12.15. T. G. Hopton bowled from the south end and soon had Tomkins back in the Pavilion. Anson, who started from the north end, was soon replaced by R. G. Lascelles, who caught and bowled Munro. Walter joined Waddilove and they remained together until lunch was taken at 1.15. Their rate of scoring increased after lunch and they had nearly added 100 for the third wicket, when Wignall, who was keeping a good length, had Walter caught behind the wicket. He had played a good innings and seemed to play his strokes with greater ease than of late. Meanwhile Waddilove had reached his fifty, and seemed set for a hundred. Grieve did not stay long with him, but Roche played well for his 54. He hit the ball with the middle of the bat and drove with great confidence. Waddilove failed

## AMPLEFORTH

D. H. Munro, c and b Lascelles	.. 6
E. E. Tomkins, lbw, b Hopton	.. 4
E. G. Waddilove, b Wignall	.. 95
L. J. Walter, c Airey, b Wignall	.. 34
E. H. Grieve, b Wignall	.. 4
T. F. Roche, c Hopton, b Lascelles	54
W. P. Gillow, c Beattie, b Goldsmith	23
D. R. Dalglish, not out	.. 3
J. E. Nicoll	} did not bat
S. J. Lovell	
D. K. Wells	
Extras: b 1, l-b 2	.. 3
Total (for 7 wks declared)	.. 226

to reach his century by five runs, but his batting was a delight to watch. His cutting and gliding were particularly attractive. Gillow seemed set from the moment he went in and added a valuable 23 quickly, so that Walter was able to declare at tea, soon after 4.0, and leave M.C.C. over two hours to get the runs. This was just possible for the Club against ordinary school bowling, but except for two overs from Nicoll and an occasional bad one from the others, the bowling was very steady. It was treated with some respect and M.C.C. were only able to get 169 runs, losing four wickets in doing so.

F. D. Beattie's innings was as attractive as his fielding at cover-point had been, and it was a good catch in the slips which dismissed him. Walter managed the bowling well except that perhaps he should have bowled himself earlier. When he did come on he broke the Beattie-Wignall partnership with his fourth ball. The fielding of the XI was not very good. It was certainly hot when they began, but it did not improve in the cool of the evening, as it should have done.

## M.C.C.

C. E. Anson, b Waddilove	.. 3
F. D. Beattie, c Waddilove, b Wells	73
W. N. Alderson, b Wells	.. 16
Wignall, c Tomkins, b Walter	.. 36
Colonel L. Green, not out	.. 26
Goldsmith, not out	.. 10
H. A. V. Maynard	
T. G. Hopton	} did not bat
Colonel R. M. Airey	
R. G. Lascelles	
H. D. Swan	
Extras: w 1, l-b 5	.. 6
Total (for 4 wks)	.. 169

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Hopton	.. 14	2	43	1	Waddilove	.. 11	1	46	1
Anson	.. 3	1	7	0	Wells	.. 13	2	37	2
Lascelles	.. 16	1	67	2	Dalglish	.. 8	0	32	0
Wignall	.. 16	1	58	3	Nicoll	.. 2	0	17	0
Green	.. 2	0	6	0	Gillow	.. 4	0	9	0
Maynard	.. 8	2	32	0	Walter	.. 6	0	20	1
Goldsmith	.. 0.1	0	0	1					

## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

THIS game turned out to be a splendid struggle. Walter won the toss and sent Durham in to bat for half an hour before lunch. The wicket, although dry, was somewhat difficult, and the ball bounded off, sometimes lifting in a curious way. Ogilvie and Wells opened the bowling; runs came very slowly and only twenty or so were scored before the luncheon interval with the loss of one wicket. In the afternoon the sun blazed down fiercely and the fielding showed the effects a little. Eventually by about half-past three Durham were all out for 126. Wells had the excellent analysis of four wickets for 15 runs in 21 overs. Gillow and Dalglish were responsible for a good catch apiece in the slips.

Such did not appear a very formidable score. Very soon however the situation grew a little ugly, for Tomkins and Walter were out with only eighteen runs on the board. Munro had been batting confidently so far, but was now forced to play very carefully, because Ogilvie, Donnellon and Dalglish survived and stayed for but a short time each, and the telegraph showed five wickets down and

only 41 runs scored. In fact defeat loomed large. Durham were bowling steadily and well, and their fielding was admirable. Gillow however came in and proceeded to play his best innings of the season. For half an hour the cricket was grim in the extreme; about five runs were scored. Slowly however both batsmen became more aggressive. Gillow chose the right ball and jumped out; he did not disdain the overhead route and fortunately there was usually plenty of room for his drives in the outfield. Munro for his part went on to play a splendid innings; he had inevitably to take no risks, but one remembers some great hooks to the leg boundary.

After half an hour it seemed we might possibly play out time; after an hour there seemed a chance of snatching a victory; and five minutes before time Munro made the winning hit and so carried his bat with 62 runs to his credit. So ended a fine match. It had been painfully slow at times, but the gradual recovery from an ominous situation provided a thrill which made the game well worth watching.

## DURHAM

A. J. Bailey, lbw, b Dalglish	.. 37
G. H. M. Binns, c Munro, b Ogilvie	0
D. J. P. Scott, c Dalglish, b Gillow	21
J. E. I. Grey, b Dalglish	.. 2
W. W. Ayton, c Gillow, b Wells	.. 2
W. R. Buttle, not out	.. 23

## AMPLEFORTH

D. H. Munro, not out	.. 62
E. E. Tomkins, c Johnson, b Pitt	.. 1
L. J. Walter, c and b Scott	.. 6
J. Donnellon, b Ayton	.. 12
J. I. Ogilvie, c Bailey, b Ayton	.. 0
D. R. Dalglish, lbw, b Scott	.. 4



E. W. Davies, lbw, b Wells .. 0	W. P. Gillow, not out .. .. 36
P. A. Johnson, c and b Wells .. 22	O. B. Rooney .. ..
R. I. Pitt, c Ogilvie, b Gillow .. 0	J. E. Nicoll .. ..
I. S. Turnbull, c Dalglish, b Wells 3	S. J. Lovell .. ..
H. Waggott, run out .. .. 2	D. K. Wells .. ..
Extras: b 14 .. .. 14	Extras: b 5, l-b 1 .. .. 6
Total .. .. 126	Total (for 5 wkts) .. .. 127

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Wells ..	21.3	12	16	4
Ogilvie ..	11	2	28	1
Dalglish ..	15	7	24	2
Walter ..	9	4	21	0
Gillow ..	8	2	15	2
Donnellon ..	2	1	3	0
Rooney ..	1	0	5	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Pitt ..	14	6	30	1
Scott ..	14	5	24	2
Ayton ..	11	4	31	2
Grey ..	8	2	22	0
Johnson ..	2	0	6	0
Turnbull ..	2	0	8	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F. COLLEGE, CRANWELL

ON July 7th the Eleven went down to Cranwell, and after lunch found themselves on a grass field which was as hard as concrete, bowling to a strong batting side on a wicket equally hard and true. After the first hour they seemed to get the pace of the ground, and the fielding was quite good. The bowlers, too, realised what was happening, and found that the good length ball had to be pitched much shorter than on the ordinary wickets to which they had been accustomed.

The Cadets put up 80 before Gillow took a good catch to get rid of Molyneux, and in the first hour they had 145 runs on the board. R. I. Jones, a left-hander, played a great innings. Tomkins had a chance of catching him at mid-on when he had scored about twenty runs, but it was all too quick, and the Eleven seemed fussed by the tropical heat and left-handers sent in at the right moment to give them some exercise.

Tea was welcome; the score was 267 for five! Immediately afterwards, Jones

was bowled by a fine ball, and Waddilove, with some life in him, bowled Hall without addition to the score. The last four wickets put on eleven runs.

Batting, with the exception of Walter, Gillow and Munro the Eleven put up a poor show. This again may be attributed to the pace of the wicket, but certainly to the excellence of Jones, who took nine wickets in twenty overs, for 53 runs.

Walter was last out. He played a very steady innings, which ought to have given confidence to some of the later batsmen. Gillow made a great effort to help him. He hit well and kept his head. After he went wickets fell regularly, and the Eleven followed on twenty minutes before lunch on the second day. Waddilove and Munro batted confidently, and looked as if they were going to wipe off the arrears; but it was left to Waddilove and Walter to do this. Walter again played a captain's innings, and Waddilove produced a great number of delightful scoring

strokes. At tea time he had made 98 runs. He soon made his hundred, and well deserved the great applause from the Pavilion which greeted him when he returned, for having pulled the side out of a nasty position. At the close Wells was batting soundly, and the Eleven were 110 runs ahead with two wickets to fall. It was a great recovery, and they

did well against a strong side, which, however, was weakened by the absence of Hobbs, a fast bowler.

We must thank the Officers, Cadets and the many friends who looked after us so well. It was a week-end full of good cricket and our visit could not have been a happier one.

## CRANWELL.—1st Innings

H. Molyneux, c Gillow, b Walter ..	46
W. A. de Freitas, b Waddilove ..	51
E. E. Vielle, b Wells ..	36
R. I. Jones, b Wells ..	86
P. W. Ashton, b Wells ..	4
N. M. Hall, b Waddilove ..	33
R. M. Longmore, c Gillow, b Waddilove ..	10
C. L. Y. Wright, lbw, b Waddilove ..	0
M. P. Skinner, lbw, b Waddilove ..	0
D. W. Baldon, c Lovell, b Wells ..	1
R. E. Curry, not out ..	0
Extras: b 9, l-b 2 ..	11
Total .. ..	278

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove ..	15	1	68	5
Wells ..	18	2	61	4
Dalglish ..	9	2	30	0
Walter ..	7	0	37	1
Nicoll ..	3	0	23	0
Gillow ..	6	0	39	0
Munro ..	1	0	9	0

## AMPLEFORTH.—1st Innings

D. H. Munro, b Jones .. .. 9	
E. H. Grieve, st Vielle, b Jones .. 6	
E. G. Waddilove, b Jones .. .. 6	
L. J. Walter, c Hall, b Jones .. 53	
T. F. Roche, c de Freitas, b Jones .. 10	
E. E. Tomkins, b Jones .. .. 10	
W. P. Gillow, b Jones .. .. 36	
D. R. Dalglish, st Vielle, b Jones .. 7	
J. E. Nicoll, lbw, b Jones .. .. 3	
D. K. Wells, not out .. .. 0	
S. J. Lovell, b Ashton .. .. 0	
Extras: b 9, n-b 1 .. .. 10	
Total .. ..	140

## AMPLEFORTH.—2nd Innings

c Vielle, b Ashton .. .. 20
c Ashton, b Jones .. .. 2
b Hall .. .. 141
c and b Jones .. .. 38
lbw, b Ashton .. .. 10
b Ashton .. .. 6
b Jones .. .. 0
c and b Jones .. .. 2
not out .. .. 2
not out .. .. 13
did not bat .. ..
b 17, l-b 2, n-b 1 .. .. 20
Total (for 8 wkts) .. .. 254

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Ashton	.. 22	7	43	1	Ashton	.. 23	8	59	3
Jones	.. 25.3	6	52	9	Jones	.. 24	2	85	4
Skinner	.. 17	5	27	0	Skinner	.. 21	1	73	0
Curry	.. 2	0	8	0	Curry	.. 2	0	2	0
					Molyneux	.. 1	0	10	0
					Hall	.. 1	0	5	1

## RETROSPECT

THE most optimistic of our many Pavilion critics and prophets could not have expected the Eleven to do what they have done; and the grouseers amongst the critics must have expected a good season for themselves at the expense of the Eleven. The season is not yet over, but the Eleven have only two more matches to play, and even if they do not win either of them they will have had a good season. Of the twelve matches played they have won five, lost two, and drawn five. The five wins include the three School matches played—those against Bootham, Sedbergh and Durham. The match against St Peter's was scratched on account of illness. The losses were against the All Comers—as early as May 10th—and a strong Catenick Garrison side.

It is a significant fact that only four sides have scored over 200 runs against us and four sides have failed to score a hundred. The side possesses six bowlers. Waddilove and Wells, the opening pair, have been most successful. Waddilove's bowling has been more consistent than last year and has lasted longer into the season. His best efforts have been 5 for 42 against the Emeriti, 4 for 14 in Sedbergh's first innings, and 5 for 68 against Cranwell. Wells, a Colt of 1933, bowls left arm with an easy and attractive action. He uses his head when bowling and his great virtue is accuracy. With the ball common to left-arm bowlers he mixes up cleverly the ball which runs away from the batsman. He has already taken 35 wickets at a cost of 12.3 runs per wicket, his best efforts being 8 for 25 against the Past, 4 for 52 against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, and 4 for 16

in 21 overs against Durham. D. R. Dalglish has been a most successful change bowler. He bowls an "in-swing" but he must learn to pitch it accurately. He is at his best when his side is in a losing position, but he should try to produce this determination from the start of the match. He has taken 21 wickets at a cost of under 16 runs per wicket. W. P. Gillow has improved through constant practice. He bowls a slow ball and he can break it either way, but his best quality is his accuracy combined with his ability to flight the ball. He has taken 16 wickets, his best match being 5 for 27 in Sedbergh's second innings. L. J. Walter, the Captain, has not bowled himself enough, but he can be relied upon to break up a partnership and his 4 for 25 against Liverpool was a very good piece of bowling. J. E. Nicoll has bowled well on several occasions but is not sufficiently accurate to be considered a class bowler.

Waddilove and Walter have been the mainstay of the batting, but on the few occasions when they have failed others of the XI have come up to scratch and produced sufficient runs to win or draw most of the matches.

Waddilove has already scored 614 runs—a feat which speaks for itself. His 141 runs at Cranwell in the broiling heat was a test of endurance as well as of batsmanship. He also made 118 against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, 95 against M.C.C., and 94 against Bootham. He is a quick scorer and if not so attractive in his stroke play as his brother J. A. was or as Walter is, he is at least as effective. Walter is not such a prolific scorer but his runs have nearly all been made when most wanted and they have been made



PAST AND PRESENT, 1934.

*Back Row:* J. T. N. Price, G. O. Rossvings, Dom Jerome Lambert, L. G. Waddilove, P. J. de Gurgand, O. B. Rooney, R. W. Barron, B. B. James, J. S. Dalglish, E. H. Griewe, J. R. Blake.

*Middle Row:* Dom Terence Wright, B. Kevell, T. F. Roche, R. C. M. Mountch, S. J. Lovell, P. E. de Gurgand, the Hon. B. Feilding, J. P. Woodford, M. B. Longinotto, A. I. James, J. S. Platt, B. J. Collins, Dom Cuthbert Rabnett.

*Front Row:* C. J. Flood, M. Roschford, C. E. Macdonald, J. A. Ryan, C. T. Griewe, M. E. Gollidge, B. Rabnett, J. H. Gilbey.





PAST AND PRESENT, 1934.

*Back Row :* J. T. N. Price, G. O. Rosenvinge, Dom Jerome Lambert, E. G. Waddilove, P. J. de Guingand, O. B. Rooney, R. W. Barton, B. B. James, J. S. DalGLISH, E. H. Grieve, J. R. Blaikie.

*Middle Row :* Dom Terence Wright, B. Kevill, T. F. Roche, R. C. M. Monteith, S. J. Lovell, P. E. de Guingand, the Hon. B. Feilding, J. P. Rochford, M. B. Longinotto, A. I. James, J. S. Platt, B. J. Collins, Dom Cuthbert Rabnett.

*Front Row :* C. J. Flood, M. Rochford, C. E. Macdonald, J. A. Ryan, C. F. Grieve, M. E. Golding, B. Rabnett, J. H. Gilbey.



with an easiness and grace which we have always known would some day produce many runs. D. H. Munro, T. F. Roche and E. E. Tomkins have made fifties at one time or another, and they have all been valuable contributions to the team's total. One remembers Munro's scores against Durham, Sedbergh, and Catterick Garrison being particularly useful, and even his seven not out against Royal Corps of Signals was a useful innings. W. P. Gillow started making runs just when we thought that he would never make any at all, and he chose the right moment to start, for his 36 not out in partnership with Munro at Durham won the game for us. J. E. Nicoll has made an occasional 20 and twice at critical moments.

Walter has made great efforts to improve the fielding. He has set a good example himself and he has given his team plenty of practice, but his attentions have not brought the success they deserved. In some matches the fielding has been very poor indeed—catches dropped and the ground fielding slovenly—and in no match has it been raised to the standard one expects from a School side.

S. J. Lovell has followed a great line of Ampleforth wicket-keepers. The names of A. P. Kelly, B. J. Gerrard, S. W. Rochford, F. E. Burge and J. A. Waddilove come to mind without delving into records. At times Lovell has done things well worthy of these predecessors, but he makes too many mistakes to be placed in the top class. Walter, already mentioned, Roche and Gillow have perhaps been the best of a side that was not good in the field.

L. J. Walter must be congratulated on his captaincy. On and off the field this has been definitely good and from the few errors he has made he will have gained experience which will stand him in good stead next season.

#### THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. Pocklington School 'A' (*Won*).  
Ampleforth 197 for 9, declared (Donnellon 71, Ogilvie 27, Rooney 25 not

out); Pocklington 49 (Ogilvie 3 for 10, Baker 2 for 10, Donnellon 2 for 5).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (*Won*).  
Ampleforth 192 for 9, declared (Roseninge 73, Plunkett 24); Coatham 47 (Ogilvie 5 for 11, J. A. Ryan, 3 for 3).

v. Bootham School 2nd XI (*Won*).  
Ampleforth 266 for 9, declared (Ogilvie 121 not out, J. A. Ryan 49, Staples 43); Bootham 82 (Baker 5 for 11, Platt 3 for 16).

v. Ripon School 1st XI (*Lost*).  
Ripon 170 for 4, declared (Plunkett 2 for 27); Ampleforth 60 (Rooney 20).

We have probably had a better Second Eleven this term than we have ever had. It consisted of eleven cricketers and not merely of a few cricketers and a number who played cricket. Had the First Eleven been less successful and needed reinforcing, any of them might have been given a trial. There was no consistent scorer among them but nearly all of them, on one occasion or another, contributed valuable scores, and what is very much to the point, every such score was made by clean, hard hitting, mostly driving. They all knew how to deal with a loose ball. The weakness was a lack of confidence, displayed by everyone except perhaps Rooney, during the first few overs at the wicket. Such a thing can only be improved by having to rely on one another and playing as a team in confident, light-hearted spirit. There are too few Second Eleven matches to acquire a team spirit.

They suffered one defeat, and Ripon School First XI, who inflicted it, are to be congratulated on an excellent display both of batting and bowling. The absence of Roseninge and Staples from the Second XI made some difference, but their presence could hardly have turned the scales in our favour. Rooney deemed a poor display by some good and confident cricket, and Mauchline helped him. The latter only played in two matches but with more confidence should prove a very successful cricketer.



## THE COLTS

v. F. Coy. Royal Corps of Signals (*Won*). Ampleforth 146 for 5, declared; F. Coy. 96.

v. Ashville College and XI (*Won*). Ampleforth 203 for 3; Ashville College 99.

v. Sedbergh School Colts (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 134; Sedbergh 93 for 7.

v. St Peter's Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 149 for 5; St Peter's 132.

v. F. Coy. Royal Corps of Signals (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 96 for 7; F. Coy. 105.

The Colts have had a successful season and there is reason to hope that there is plenty of good cricket coming up the School. Surton has been a painstaking and encouraging captain, and has given a good lead with his fielding. He should also become a sound aggressive batsman.

Kilpatrick has been the most reliable player both in batting and bowling. He had the distinction of making a century against Ashville College, and also by his steady play enabled us to beat St Peter's Colts. What one hopes he may acquire is a certain grace about his back-play—his defensive strokes are sometimes exaggerated and inelegant—and also a somewhat more adventurous spirit; at present he is unduly loath to leave his crease. His bowling has often been excellent. Bohan also has been a success in batting and bowling. Being short but nimble of foot, he must pay more attention to footwork; he should be a real aggressive batsman. Redfern's batting has been excellent on occasion. He can score all around the wicket; but he also will do well to become more adventurous. He is ridding himself of a regrettable flourish which made itself a nuisance at the beginning of term. P. J. Wells has had a rather disappointing season; but he is obviously going to be a good bat. Mitchell played a fine forcing innings against St Peter's; if he can learn always to play with a straight bat—

he lapses sometimes into the left-hander's crooked pull—he should be a hard-hitting and quick-run-making player.

In the bowling sphere beyond those already mentioned Parker-Jervis has been an interesting newcomer. He has tremendous leg-break and can also deliver the genuine googly. If he can gain a little more speed, combined with control, he may develop into an exciting slow bowler; but this will only be possible by assiduous practice. Horner also, who played in the Sedbergh match, should make a good left-hand slow bowler. C. J. Ryan should develop into a sound medium-pace bowler: he has a high action and makes the ball swing in well. He also has played some very useful innings when most wanted: he has a dignified defensive straight bat, and with his long reach can drive the pitched up ball well and truly: but let him treasure that straightness of bat!

The fielding has been fairly good, the best perhaps being the captain, Kilpatrick, Bohan, Redfern, Buxton and Potts. Behind the wicket Lambert has been adequate if not brilliant.

A word of advice to all the Colts. Let them avoid grim cricket and play merrily; let them be adventurous, but never lapse into the "swipe." Cricket becomes infinitely more attractive and much greater fun, if one leaves the crease opportunely and attacks! Stick-in-the-block cricket is slow and unenterprising. Quick footwork brightens things enormously; it means especially that one cultivates that most pleasing of all shots, the full-blooded drive.

## HOUSE MATCHES

ST OSWALD'S won the inter-House Cricket Cup, beating St Wilfrid's in the final by seven wickets. They would probably be the first to admit that St Wilfrid's won the cup for them, not by providing rather weak opposition in the final, but by beating St Cuthbert's in the semi-final round. St Cuthbert's, whose team was composed of seven

who had played for the School 1st XI, two regular members of the 2nd XI, and two of the better Optimists, were quite rightly favourites for the cup. Their match with St Wilfrid's was as exciting as one would wish a cricket or any other match to be. St Cuthbert's batted first and started, it seems, a little over-confident. After J. I. Kilpatrick, a Colt, had disposed of Staples, Roche and Waddilove, and Walter had Plunkett caught behind the wicket, and there were only 34 runs on the board, J. I. Ogilvie and J. A. Ryan came in and succeeded in stopping the rot to the extent of adding 33 runs. The side were out for 110. St Wilfrid's first wicket got 32 of these and R. C. Hay managed to take the score into the sixties. Then A. J. and T. E. Redfern made a very determined stand and took the score to 93. T. E. was then stumped and the end seemed in sight, but Barry thought otherwise and helped the total up to

equal St Cuthbert's—110. At this stage Barry and Selby got out and Sedgwick (No. 11) came in. The first ball he received he hit to Roche at cover, and called for the all important run. Redfern came some of the way, and then both decided to go back and again decided to make the run. During this hesitation Roche had fielded the ball. He threw it in to Fairhurst at the wicket, but very wide, and it sailed away to the boundary to give St Wilfrid's a victory by one wicket.

Meanwhile, in between the interruptions of a press photographer, St Bede's were being beaten by St Oswald's. The score sheet of the final is printed below. It can be seen that the victory was an easy one for St Oswald's and nothing worthy of description happened, except that St Wilfrid's fell well below the form they had shown against St Cuthbert's.

## ST OSWALD'S v. ST WILFRID'S

ST WILFRID'S		ST OSWALD'S	
L. J. Walter, c Roseninge, b Gilbey	37	G. O. Roseninge, c Donnellon,	
J. I. Kilpatrick, c Grieve, b Baker	1	b Walter	12
T. J. Brady, b Baker	2	T. P. R. Baker, b Donnellon	15
J. D. O'N. Donnellon, c Grieve, b Baker	8	E. H. Grieve, c and b Walter	17
R. C. Hay, b Fairbairns	5	O. B. Rooney, not out	34
T. E. Redfern, c Rooney, b Baker	6	Lord Oxford, not out	4
A. J. Redfern, c Roseninge, b Gilbey	0	J. H. Gilbey	
P. H. Blackiston, c Roseninge, b		T. Cronin-Colsman	
Rooney	7	P. Sutton	did not bat
N. Barry, c Grieve, b Rooney	3	A. Buxton	
P. W. S. Selby, c Roseninge, b Rooney	0	W. R. F. Fairbairns	
M. F. Sedgwick, not out	5	E. R. Keogh	
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	85	Total (for 3 wks)	93

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Fairbairns	7	2	13	1
Baker	14	3	34	4
Rooney	6	1	10	3
Roseninge	3	0	13	0
Gilbey	4	2	4	2

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Kilpatrick	10	1	58	0
Walter	8	0	29	2
Donnellon	2	0	2	1

The Junior inter-House Cup was won by St Wilfrid's.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following passed the examination for Certificate A in March :—  
D. Bailey, J. Brisker, W. Bunbury,  
P. Cochrane, the Hon. B. Feilding, A. Gregory, R. Hay, E. Keogh, S. Maude, D. Munro, R. Richmond, B. Rochford, O. Rooney, D. Stirling, H. Stirling, T. Waugh.

The following promotions were made with effect from April 28th :—

To be Under Officers :—C.-S.-M. J. A. Ryan, Sgts. J. H. Gilbey, E. E. Tomkins, the Hon. M. F. Fitzalan Howard.

To be C.-S.-M. :—Sgt. R. J. Deasy.

To be Drum Major :—Sgt. J. E. Nicoll.

To be Sergeants :—Cpls. Cronin Coltsman, Fogarty, Walter.

To be Corporals :—Lance Corporals P. Ryan, Rosenvinge, Blackiston, Downey, Pine-Coffin, the Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, McIrvine, de Guingand, M. Ryan, R. Riddell.

To be Lance Corporals :—Cds, Bunbury, Keogh, H. Stirling, Cochrane, Richmond, Rooney, Rochford, Maude, Munro, R. Hay, Gregory, Bailey, Waugh.

And on May 24th, Cpl. P. Riddell to be Sergeant.

An event which will interest those who have been following the growth of the School in recent years occurred on May 1st, when the War Office decided to raise the establishment of the Contingent from 180 to 240 Cadets.

'Nulli Secundus' Cup for the best Cadet N.C.O. of the year was won this year by Under Officer J. H. Gilbey. The competition for the cup was a very close one, the next two in order of merit being Under Officers Tomkins and Howard. The Competition was judged by officers of the Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

An excellent demonstration of a Lewis gun section in action was staged on the

thirty-yards range with live ammunition by the Depot, for which we are very grateful.

The annual Inspection of the Contingent was carried out this year by Major General G. H. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 49th (West Riding) Division. It would not be far wrong to say that it was one of the most thorough inspections we have had in recent years, and the Inspecting Officer had a good many criticisms to make of a helpful nature. The Inspection Report is not yet to hand.

The weather has been traditionally kind on Mondays and Fridays this term, with the result that it has been possible to get a good deal of company field training done. This should be of more value than usual this year, as the drought has compelled the War Office to cut down the numbers going to camp to only sixty. We have to go to Warmminster instead of Tidworth, which was our original destination.

The inter-House Shield for general efficiency was won this year by St Oswald's House. The marks for the year were as follows :—St Oswald's 428, St Wilfrid's 417, St Aidan's 405, St Bede's 400, St Cuthbert's 380.

The inter-House Shooting Cup has been won by St Wilfrid's House. The individual shooting cups were won as follows : the Anderson Cup by Sgt. N. M. Mackenzie, the Headmaster's Cup by Cpl. E. R. Keogh, and the Officers' Cup by Cdt. R. H. Brunner. Cpl. H. D. Gallwey won the Donegall Badge for a snap-shooting and rapid fire competition.

The Miniature Range shooting season ended rather disappointingly with the Country Life competition, in which the VIII did not do themselves justice.

The Summer term began the open range season almost disastrously, for we

were unable to win a match in May ; but since the beginning of June the team has shown steady improvement under the keen and able captaincy of Howard, and the following list of scores in matches will show that we are justified in looking forward to the Bisley meeting with a certain measure of confidence :—

Ampleforth 388, Denstone 468, 2nd Manchester Regt. 456.

Ampleforth 507, 2nd Gloucesters 521 (ten a side).

Ampleforth 374, Gresham's School 463.  
Ampleforth 412, Depot West Yorks

407.  
Ampleforth 537, 1st Essex Regt. 461 (ten a side).

Ampleforth 556, Depot West Yorks 524 (ten a side).

Ampleforth 466, Allhallows' School 454.

Ampleforth 572, 5th West Yorks 467 (ten a side).

In addition to the four old Colours in the team, R. J. G. Deasy has been

awarded his School Shooting Colours.

While on the subject of shooting it must be mentioned that a start has been made in the construction of a new Armoury and Miniature Range on the site east of the Square parallel to the Science Block. When complete this will be one of the best buildings of its kind in the country, and for the fact that we have been able to undertake this enterprise we are indebted to a most generous benefactor who wishes to remain anonymous. Those who have read the Inspection Reports for the last ten years, or who have visited the present Armoury and Range, will at once realise the immense help the new building will be.

The Band, under Drum Major Nicoll, have made excellent progress this term, and we have great hopes that they will equal or even surpass the success of last year's Band in camp.

The best thanks of the Contingent are due to the Sergeant Instructors for their keen and efficient work.



## THE BEAGLES

WHEN our last notes went to press the season had only a fortnight to go, and it finished with a bye day at Lasingham, on March 24th, when a hare was killed after about thirty-five minutes' run, thus bringing the total number of hares killed during the season up to sixteen brace.

The Puppy Show was held on Monday, April 30th, two days after the beginning of the Summer term. It was held at Gilling for the first time, and owing to the kindness of Dom Basil we were able to use the roller skating rink for judging hounds, and afterwards to give about a hundred visitors tea in the new pavilion on the cricket ground. The advantages of being able to bring hounds straight from the kennels and show them in surroundings more or less familiar to them were great, while the distance from the College, one and a half miles across the fields, precluded all but the keenest members of the hunt from putting in an appearance. Eleven and a half couple of hounds were being shown, four and a half

couple of dogs and seven couple of bitches. The latter were a particularly useful lot, and the judges had some difficulty in deciding between the first three. Eventually they placed Brazen, by Dalesman out of Bonnylass, first, and Gossamer, by Dalesman out of Ghostly, second, with Gravity, a sister of Gossamer's, third. Unfortunately both the first two dogs, Bellman and Boxer, from the same litter as Brazen, were too big for us and had to be drafted. This is particularly unfortunate as for the last two years we have been short of dog puppies, and look like being short again this year. Our thanks are due to Mr Field, the Master of the Worcester Park Beagles, and to Colonel Kennedy for judging.

There are only a couple and a half of puppies out at walk up to date, but Ghostly has a litter of five which are doing particularly well. They are all lemon-pied like herself—a decided advantage in view of the pace of the pack at present; one can see which way they go.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS

ATHLETIC Sports at Ampleforth have always been dependent on the weather—this does not refer only to the enjoyment of them, but to the actual carrying of them through. This year the new cinder track which surrounds the new Rugby match-ground was completed in time to practise on it at the beginning of March. In spite of the rain the track made it possible to carry out an almost full programme of training, although the early Easter made this shorter than usual; and this produced general improvement throughout the School.

The actual results of the School Athletic meeting and of the two meetings with Leeds University will be found below; here we may first be allowed to comment on some of the events. We knew from experience on the Rugby field that the School had not a great wealth of speed and this was fully realised in the Hundred Yards. Although three won their heats inside 11 seconds, Price returned no better than 11.7 in the final; but it must be added that there was a slight breeze against the runners.

In the 440 Yards Downey won in one tenth outside the very poor School record of 57 seconds. It was in the Half-Mile and Mile that success was achieved. In the Half R. E. Riddell ran a well judged race to beat J. A. Ryan by six yards in 2 minutes 8.9 seconds, thus taking nearly five seconds off the best previous performance. Riddell was in the Mile team against Leeds University, but entered for the Half in the Public School Sports at the White City. He won his heat comfortably in 2 minutes 8.8, and although last in the final (to 2 minutes 2.4) he brought his own time down to 2 minutes 6.4, and thus gained a standard medal.

J. A. Ryan, the Athletics Captain, showed general improvement in the Mile. Against Leeds, at Leeds, he was

second to 4 minutes 50 in 4.51. In the School meeting he won in 4 minutes 52.3, thus clipping one tenth off the existing record. Against Leeds at Ampleforth he managed to beat B. McDermott, who had beaten him at Leeds, and won in 4 minutes 49.8. At the White City it was obvious that what others had and Ryan lacked was sprint. He was beaten on the tape in his heat in 4 minutes 41.3 (a considerable improvement on his previous times) but although he tried hard in the final to get well enough ahead in the second and third laps to stave off others' sprints he was easily caught and passed by three runners. Ryan was fourth to the good time of 4 minutes 37.6. F. N. Kerr, the School's third string in the Mile, showed great improvement and promise for the future.

The Cross-Country produced a good race between Kerr and Ryan. The going was heavy, and between the double-gated level-crossing and the Jungle bridge either of these might have been predicted as the winner. Actually Ryan won by about twenty yards.

This year the Senior hurdles were lowered to the now recognised Public School height of 3 ft. 3 in. Although many were seen to be clearing their hurdles by much too big a margin (nearly twelve inches in some cases) the general standard was good. More were to be seen taking only three strides between the hurdles, which improved times considerably. Price and Riddell got under 18 seconds in their heats but in the final Riddell, the winner, returned only 18.1 seconds. In both meetings with Leeds we won the 480 Yards Relay and at Leeds returned the good time of 73.9 seconds. Price entered for the Hurdles at the White City and won his first heat in 17 seconds. In the second round he hit his fourth hurdle, which put him out of his stride and out of the final, for this

heat, in which he was third, was only won in 17 seconds.

The Jumping fell a little below standard. This was due chiefly to the weather. These field events need infinite patience and a lot of practice. Although there is a cinder run-up to the long jump, the cold did not make hours of patient study of technique very attractive. The High Jump is still off grass, but the new sand-pit encouraged many to practise other styles of jumping than the old scissors style.

J. A. Ryan won the Victor Ludorum Cup in the Senior division. There were many good races in the Junior divisions but the outstanding performance was the High Jumping of C. J. Ryan in the third set. In the Set jump he cleared only 4 ft. 4, but representing his house in the Junior division he cleared 4ft. 10. He was included in the School team against Leeds and managed to jump 4ft. 11.

J. I. Kilpatrick won the Set II Cup, and T. E. Redfern that of Set III. St Cuthbert's House easily won the Senior Inter-House Cup and St Bede's the Junior.

## SET I.

(The best previous performance is shown in brackets, and results bettering these are shown in capitals).

100 Yards.—(10.4 sec., T. O'C, Dunbar 1910). J. T. N. Price 1, B. E. Feilding 2, E. G. Downey 3, 11.1 sec.

440 Yards.—(57 sec., R. Blackledge 1911). E. G. Downey 1, A. O'Connor 2, M. Rochford 3, 57.1 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 13.4 sec., L. P. Twomey 1923). R. E. Riddell 1, J. A. Ryan 2, J. B. Bromilow 3, 2 MIN. 8.9 sec.

Mile.—(4 min. 32.4 sec., F. Pizzi 1911). J. A. Ryan 1, R. E. Riddell 2, F. R. Kerr 3, 4 MIN. 52.3 sec.

120 yd. Hurdles. (3 ft. 3 in.)—(New conditions). R. E. Riddell 1, J. T. N. Price 2, B. B. James 3, 18.1 sec.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 4 in., J. T. Conroy 1926). J. S. Platt 1, J. A. Ryan 2, R. E. Riddell, T. F. Roche, R. S. Richmond, equal 3, 4 ft. 11 in.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 0½ in., B. H. Alcazar 1932). J. T. N. Price 1, R. S. Richmond 2, E. R. Keogh 3, 18 ft. 8½ in.

Putting the Shot (12lb.).—(34 ft. 4½ in., D. N. Kendall 1932). S. J. Lovell 1, T. F. Roche 2, E. H. Grieve 3, 31 ft. 10 in.

Cross-Country.—(20 min. 46.6 sec., M. W. Blackmore 1930). J. A. Ryan 1, F. R. Kerr 2, R. E. Riddell 3, 21 min. 56.5 sec.

## SET II.

100 Yards.—(12 sec., J. T. N. Price 1932). J. I. Kilpatrick 1, P. N. Clark 2, J. M. Allison 3, 11.8 sec.

440 Yards.—(64 sec., B. E. Feilding 1932). J. I. Kilpatrick 1, P. N. Clark 2, J. M. Allison 3, 60.3 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 28.6 sec., T. F. Roche 1932). Lord Mauchline 1, J. F. Lambert 2, R. E. Mooney 3, 2 MIN. 22.7 sec.

Mile.—(5 min. 30.7 sec., R. J. G. Deasy 1932). J. F. Lambert 1, R. E. Mooney 2, J. G. Beckwith 3, 5 MIN. 30.6 sec.

106½ yd. Hurdles (3 ft.)—(New conditions). J. I. Kilpatrick 1, J. Bohan 2, J. M. Allison 3, 18 sec.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 6½ in., T. F. Roche 1932). D. I. Fairhurst 1, B. J. Western 2, H. C. Mounsey, J. V. Sippe, F. L. A. Vernon, equal 3, 4 FT. 7 IN.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 9 in., J. T. N. Price 1932). J. M. Allison 1, J. I. Kilpatrick 2, Lord Mauchline 3, 16 ft. 6 in.

Cross-Country.—(11 min. 16.8 sec., T. F. Roche 1932). J. F. Lambert 1, B. J. Western 2, E. M. Belfield 3, 11 min. 43.5 sec.

## SET III.

100 Yards.—(12.3 sec., B. Rookeley 1931). R. F. Gebbie 1, G. B. Potts 2, M. J. Petit 3, 12.1 sec.

440 Yards.—(66.8 sec., R. S. Richmond 1932). G. B. Potts 1, T. E. Redfern 2, C. J. Ryan 3, 62.8 sec.

Half-Mile.—(2 min. 44.1 sec., R. S. Pine-Coffin 1932). T. E. Redfern 1, C. J. Ryan 2, A. G. F. Green 3, 2 MIN. 29.2 sec.

97½ yd. Hurdles (2 ft. 10 in.)—(New conditions). P. A. F. Vidal 1, T. E. Redfern 2, A. L. Potez 3, 18.5 sec.

High Jump.—(4ft. 5in., R. S. Richmond and D. R. Dalgligh 1932). C. J. Ryan 1, E. P. McCarthy and P. A. F. Vidal, equal 2, A. L. Potez 3, 4 ft. 4 in.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 4½ in., J. T. N. Price 1931). M. J. Petit 1, C. J. Ryan 2, R. F. Gebbie 3, 15 ft. 8½ in.

## INTER-HOUSE ATHLETICS (SENIOR)

400 Yards Relay.—(47.2 sec., St Oswald's 1931). St Cuthbert's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3, 46.5 sec.

Mile Relay.—(3 min. 54.4 sec., St Oswald's 1931). St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3, 3 min. 59 sec.

Half-mile Team.—(7 points, St Oswald's 1932). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3, 6 POINTS.

Mile Team.—(7 points, St Oswald's 1932). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3, 6 POINTS.

Medley Relay.—(1 min. 48 sec., St Bede's 1931). St Aidan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Bede's 3, 1 min. 48.4 sec.

Hurdles Relay.—(New conditions). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3, 78 sec.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 7½ in., St Oswald's 1930). St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3, 14 ft. 4 in.

Long Jump.—(56 ft., St Bede's 1932). St Wilfrid's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Oswald's 3, 50 ft. 1 in.

Putting the Shot.—(95 ft. 10½ in., St Oswald's 1932). St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3, 90 ft. 3 in.

Cross-Country.—(50 points, St Cuthbert's 1932). St Cuthbert's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3, 60 points.

## INTER-HOUSE ATHLETICS (JUNIOR)

400 Yards Relay.—(52.2 sec., St Oswald's 1932). St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3, 49.4 sec.

Mile Relay.—(4 min. 22.2 sec., St Wilfrid's 1932). St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3, 4 MIN. 14.7 sec.

Half-Mile Team.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931). St Wilfrid's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 14 points.

Mile Team.—(8 points, St Cuthbert's 1931). St Wilfrid's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Bede's 3, 13 points.

Medley Relay.—(2 min. 1 sec., St Wilfrid's 1932). St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Oswald's 3, 1 MIN. 53.7 sec.

Hurdles Relay.—(New conditions). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3, 82.9 sec.

High Jump.—(13 ft. 1½ in., St Cuthbert's 1932). St Cuthbert's 1, St Edward's and St Wilfrid's, equal 2, St Bede's 3, 13 FT. 7 IN.

Long Jump.—(45 ft. 1½ in., St Wilfrid's 1932). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 44 ft. 11 in.

Cross-Country.—(37 points, St Aidan's 1931). St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3, 69 points.

## AMPLEFORTH v. LEEDS UNIVERSITY

## I. AT LEEDS

400 Yards Relay.—Leeds won by 20 yards in 44 sec. Leeds: J. Fowler, R. Bilsborough, D. Emsley, J. Champlin. Ampleforth: B. E. Feilding, E. G. Downey, J. T. N. Price, R. S. Richmond.

Half Mile Team Race.—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. S. Harbisher (L) 1, J. B. Bromilow (A) 2, R. Kenny (L) 3, A. M. F. Webb (A) 4, H. Marshall (L) 5, S. C. Rochford (A) 6. Time 2 min. 13.6 sec.

Long Jump.—Leeds won by 55 ft. 5 in. to 52 ft. 7½ in. J. Champlin (L), 19 ft. 4½ in. 1, R. V. H. Robinson (L), 18 ft. 8 in. 2, J. T. N. Price (A), 18 ft. 7½ in. 3.

480 Yards Hurdles Relay (5 ft.)—Ampleforth won by 10 yards in 75.9 sec. Ampleforth: R. S. Richmond, J. T. N. Price, E. R. Keogh, B. B. James. Leeds: S. Harbisher, S. R. H. Ranson, D. T. Wright, J. Champlin.

High Jump.—Leeds won by 14 ft. 11½ ins. to 14 ft. 10½ in. S. Harbisher (L), 5 ft. 0½ in. 1, W. Wood (L),



T. F. Roche (A), and R. E. Riddell (A) (4 ft. 11 in.) equal, 2.

**One Mile Team Race.**—Ampleforth won by 20 points to 11. B. McDermott (L) 1, J. A. Ryan (A) 2, R. E. Riddell (A) 3, C. A. Page (L) 4, F. R. Kerr (A) 5, G. E. Whittaker (L) 6, 4 min. 50 sec.

**440 Yards Team Race.**—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. R. Fowler (L) 1, R. V. H. Robinson (L) 2, A. O'Connor (A) 3, E. G. Downey (A) 4, E. G. Waddilove (A) 5, P. Walsh (L) 6.

RESULT: Leeds University, 5 events; Ampleforth, 2.

## II. AT AMPLEFORTH

**400 Yards Relay.**—Leeds won by 20 yards in 43.9 sec. Leads: T. R. Bilsborrow, R. V. M. Robinson, K. H. Champlin, R. Fowler. Ampleforth: B. E. Feilding, J. T. N. Price, G. Downey, R. S. Richmond.

**Half Mile Team Race.**—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. E. Illingworth (L) 1, B. McDermott (L) 2, J. B. Bromilow (A) 3, M. Rochford (A) 4, A. M. Webb (A) 5, G. F. Whittaker (L) 6, 2 min. 13.1 sec.

**Long Jump.**—Leeds won by 56 ft. 9 in. to 55 ft. 1 in. J. T. N. Price (A) 1 (19 ft. 5 in.), K. H. Champlin (L) 2 (19 ft. 2½ in.), R. V. M. Robinson (L) 3, (19 ft. 1½ in.).

**480 Yards Hurdles Relay.**—Ampleforth won by 20 yards in 76.2 sec. Ampleforth: J. T. N. Price, R. S. Richmond, R. E. Riddell, S. J. Lovell. Leads: K. H. Champlin, J. Ransom, E. Illingworth, T. R. Bilsborrow.

**High Jump.**—Ampleforth won by 14 ft. 8 in. to 14 ft. 4 in. W. Wood (L) 1 (5 ft. 0 in.), T. F. Roche (A) and C. J. Ryan (A) equal 2 (4 ft. 11 in.).

**One Mile Team Race.**—Ampleforth won by 8 points to 13. J. A. Ryan (A) 1, B. McDermott (L) 2, R. E. Riddell (A) 3, F. R. Kerr (A) 4, E. G. McDermott (L) 5, G. D. Robinson (L) 6, 4 min 49.8 sec.

**440 Yards Team Race.**—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. D. T. Wright (L) 1,

E. Illingworth (L) 2, G. Downey (A) 3, A. O'Connor (A) 4, M. Rochford (A) 5, H. Marshall (L) 6, 56.2 sec.

RESULT: Leeds University, 4 events; Ampleforth, 3.

## AMPLEFORTH V. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Some of the keener athletes of the School followed to do some athletic training during the Summer, and a meeting was arranged with the Royal Corps of Signals on SS. Peter and Paul's at Catterick. The Signals fielded a side of young soldiers and a very enjoyable meeting took place. Each side entered two strings for each event. The first three places counted 3, 2, 1 points respectively and the fourth nothing. The outstanding events by our side were Ryan's mile in 4 min. 48.4 sec. and High Jump (Western Roll style) of 5 ft. 2½ in., Richmond's Long Jump of 19 ft. 4½ in., and the Quarter by Riddell and Downey. Neither won, but Riddell's time was 55 seconds, and Downey was not two yards behind him.

**100 Yards.**—J. L. Broadbridge (S) 1, E. G. Downey (A) 2, K. M. Pitcher (S) 3, Time, 11.2 sec.

**440 Yards.**—J. L. Broadbridge (S) 1, R. E. Riddell (A) 2, E. G. Downey (A) 3, Time, 54.6 sec.

**Half-Mile.**—L. J. Griffiths (S) 1, D. F. Parsons (S) 2, S. C. Rochford (A) 3, Time, 2 min. 15.1 sec.

**Mile.**—J. A. Ryan (A) 1, R. F. Brown (S) 2, F. N. Kert (A) 3, Time, 4 min. 48.2 sec.

**120 yds. Hurdles** (3 ft. 6 in.)—J. T. N. Price (A) 1, R. E. Riddell (A) 2, H. T. Offord (S) 3, Time, 18.3 sec.

**High Jump.**—J. A. Ryan (5 ft. 2½ in.) (A) 1, J. S. Platt (A) 2, O. P. Gibson (S) 3.

**Long Jump.**—R. S. Richmond (19 ft. 4½ in.) (A) 1, J. T. N. Price (A) 2, R. F. Patient (S) 3.

RESULT: Ampleforth won by 25 points to 17.

## BOXING

### AMPLEFORTH V. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

THE inter-House Boxing Competition at the end of last term attracted over forty entries, and was won by St Oswald's. The weights went to the following winners and runners-up (in brackets):—

**Fly Weight.**—J. Bohan (J. G. Watson).

**Bantam Weight.**—H. Dormer (J. J. Brady).

**Light Weight.**—A. G. Gregory (T. P. Baker).

**Feather Weight.**—G. O. Rosenvinge (M. G. Hime).

**Middle Weight.**—A. O'Connor (W. P. Gilling).

**Welter Weight.**—R. C. Hay (T. Cronin-Coltsman).

**Heavy Weight.**—J. A. Ryan (O. B. Rooney).

We have to thank Mr Butterworth and Mr Trimmer, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, for judging the finals and distributing the pewter tankards to the above-mentioned.

The boxing match against Newcastle Royal Grammar School was a very close contest, Ampleforth losing by four fights to three. All our boxers put up good fights, but were kept on the run owing to the contrast of our big ring with their small one. Bohan boxed well against Lough, a very good and quick boxer, only to lose. Ryan had to box a much larger person than himself, but showed much improvement. Garbett boxed very well indeed to knock his man out in the third round; he was quick on his feet and followed up his advantages well. Baker lost a very close fight. Rosenvinge's boxing was very praiseworthy; he boxed well to win against an opponent with a much longer reach.

Riddell won a very good fight in the last round; there was plenty of pluck shown on both sides, and he also showed some lack of training. Grieve lost to Stevenson, the Newcastle Grammar School Captain, who was very much quicker than Grieve.

## SCOUTING

SCOUTING still has serious difficulties to overcome but these are by no means insuperable. The fact that 102 out of the 167 Public Schools in the United Kingdom have scout troops with a total strength of nearly 6,000 is sufficient proof of this. Over half of the scouts who have left school are still actively engaged in Scouting, and they are doing a valuable public service.

The main work of the Sixth Form Troop so far has been to help to train the scouts in the two junior troops. This was seriously interfered with by the outbreak of German measles in the Junior House this term and the consequent isolation.

We did manage to snatch one night under canvas near Fairfax Lakes, and the cooking was remarkably good. J. K. Jefferson has volunteered to run the camp at Cowhouse Bank.

Some have left the troop because they had not the time to spare, and the following have joined up instead: The Hon. D. Erskine, J. Bromilow and E. Plowden. Erskine has already passed his Second Class tests and acquired his Swimmer's Badge.

The majority of the scouts in B Troop are now Second Class scouts (except for their signalling), and several have earned their Swimmer's Badge. Seventy-five per cent of the troop are coming to camp.

D.O.F.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

### THE SCOUTS

OUR programme of activities this term was an ambitious one, but the fine weather and the keenness of the Troop have enabled us to complete it successfully. As the whole day outings did not provide sufficient opportunity for practice in fire-lighting and cooking, we established two camp-kitchens at the back of the Junior House. These, being easily accessible, have been in frequent use. Eleven of our C Troop have thus been able to secure their Second Class badges and proceed to First Class work in First Aid, Mapping and Signalling. Before the end of the term we shall be visited by an examiner appointed by the District Commissioner to test those sufficiently prepared in these subjects.

Other activities have included estimation of distances and weights, shooting and swimming. Most of the troop have had some practice at the indoor Range, and it is hoped that later we shall have a team efficient enough to enter for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition. Several in the course of the term have obtained their Swimming Badges.

We go to Camp for a week at Riccardale, some nine miles away, on July 28th. Our numbers, including members of the A and B Troops, will be about 38, and in view of the excellent amenities of the camp site, there is every hope that the week will form a fitting conclusion to a good year's scouting.

L.H.B.

### BOXING

THE competition for the Junior House Boxing cup was held towards the end of the Easter term, and was won by R. F. Grieve. As there was no suitable opponent for Grieve in the Junior House one of the Upper School kindly consented to fight him. The other fights were as follows:—

G. B. U. Smith, J. A. M. Mansell-Pleydell (*winner*).

L. E. Barton, P. B. Dowling (*winner*).

I. J. Monteith, P. M. Mansell-Pleydell (*winner*).

J. M. McCann, E. A. U. Smith (*winner*).

A. P. Cumming, R. Ogilvie (*winner*).

Grieve boxed well throughout the year but is still rather slow on his feet. J. A. M. Mansell-Pleydell, Barton, Dowling, and E. A. U. Smith all show promise, and we hope that they will do great things next year.

The attendance at boxing during the year was very good and the change of time to the evening was fully justified. We owe a great deal to Sergeant Huggan both for the great improvement in the boxing and for his faithful attendance even in weather that must have made the journey across the valley a real hardship.