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Part I

HOLIDAY RAMBLES IN SPAIN

II.

THE traveller who enters Spain from the Pyrenees and passes south-west to Gibraltar is following generally the track of the Christian reconquest of the country after its long oppression under the Moors, and meeting everywhere traces of the long struggle from which the modern nation grew. For Spain was made by crusade against the infidel; its people's character, its chivalry and faith, their pride and independence, grew out of a conflict maintained for nearly 800 years, winning slowly, with checks and reverses, but unfaltering purpose.

Landing at Gibraltar in 711 the Moors reached Saragossa by 714, and the unexpected swiftness with which the Gothic kingdom fell is only paralleled by their swift conquest of Egypt, Syria, Persia and Africa. In the full tide of its first fanatic onrush Islam was irresistible. The common people of Spain probably cared little who were their masters. To the Iberian-Roman Goth and Vandal were still alien and barbarian conquerors; to many, especially in the south, the Moor from across the narrow strait made a more welcome and familiar master; who brought a less austere religion, better adapted to degenerate natures in a luxurious clime. So the Visigothic kingdom collapsed after a couple of centuries, and with it Christianity, except as the tolerated religion of outlaws or slaves—many of whom soon conformed to the beliefs and civilisation of their conquerors.

Then began a grim and age-long struggle, the crusade of a people fighting for faith and freedom. Driven from the enervating Vegas of the south, cooped up in Galician mountains, the Christian Goth gathered force and renewed manly hardihood in

the bleak Sierras of the north. Mountain fastnesses were easily defensible, confidence grew with frequent victory; but if Sierras were a safeguard to freedom, they were an obstacle to union. Accordingly independent principalities grew into petty kingdoms, barred from one another by the huge ranges that separate Spanish provinces, in turns contending or combining with one another—Asturias, Leon, Aragon, Castile, Navarre, not to mention Portugal. We are apt to forget how modern is the title King of Spain; did anyone bear it before Philip II, who launched the Armada against Queen Elizabeth?

GRANADA

After Madrid and Toledo, Cordova, a sleeping city approached by a long viaduct over an empty river-bed, where we broke our journey for a few hours to visit the Mosque of a Thousand Columns, now a Christian church. Then to Seville with its Cathedral, its Moorish Alcazar, its Bull-ring and other attractions, too often described; and then on to Granada, the crown of a Spanish tour, the ancient city, disguised under an Arab name, of Elvira, where a famous Council met in 301, whose Acts are still quoted under the Latin name Illiberis.

The style and features of the Alhambra are not unfamiliar, or rather are so vulgarised by cheap imitations in music-halls and taverns that the original fails to be as impressive as one expected. In its true setting, however, under Andalusian skies, with the green of trees and the splash of cool waters and gentle airs cooled by Nevada glaciers, and with its suggestions of Oriental luxury it is hard to imagine anything more fully reproducing the fascination of the Moslem paradise—which is perhaps one reason why it is so much admired by travelling Englishmen. In the days of its glory the Alhambra must have been a typical paradise—small wonder that it satisfied the degenerate Arab of the 15th century, who declined to undergo martyrdom in its defence or to exchange its glory for the paradise promised by Mahomet.

No full account of the Alhambra is attempted here, but one retains vague memories of varied and beautiful patios open to cool air, of slim shafts of graceful colonnades, of walls inlaid with

diaper or glorious with colour, of delicate, fretted roofs with pendentives glistening like stalactites in faery caverns; of pools of clear green waves and the sound of running waters, of water falling in tiny cascades over mossy stones, trickling down runnels on stairway hand-rails, gathered into marble basins at each landing, or upspringing into fountains, and everywhere a faint tinkle of rivulets in tiny channels. One of Granada's distinctions and of her Arab legacies is the abundant water coming straight from eternal snows, dropping, trickling, running, filling cool underground baths and grottoes; these, with soft airs from the Sierras, add to the Alhambra's charm, as do the frequent glimpses through horse-shoe arches of greenest vegetation, of cobalt sky and of the frozen peaks of Nevada.

Better not attempt to people these enchanted courts with turbaned warriors and harem slaves, or with anything more romantic than groups of the respectable matrons and the commonplace youths of a tourist party; and we had better forget the Christian captives whose blood and sweat cemented these walls, or the rival princes slaughtered in cold blood in these courts.

It is curious to notice when travelling with our countrymen abroad how readily they sympathise with anybody but Catholics. They need not be Christians of sorts to win their interest; Moslems, Jews, infidels of all kinds are favoured, the former especially as though they had some real kinship with Protestants. The prejudice crops up in many lands, and one met many instances during this tour in Spain, where it was always the Moor and the Jew who excited sympathy, never the Spaniard, fighting for his country and church.

The Alhambra was the fortress-palace that crowns Granada's heights, and we entered it by the horse-shoe arch of a great gate-way, through which the Catholic Kings made entry on January 2nd, 1498—among them one Cristobal Colon, whose plans for the exploration of western seas were just being finally approved. To commemorate the victory a few gaudy Moorish tiles had been removed and a niche made over the gate, from which looks down a figure of the Madonna and Child with a

lamp burning before it. This was too much for British Protestant feelings. What bad taste! How barbarous to destroy those beautiful tiles and spoil the whole effect of the Moorish gateway! So inappropriate that Image! Why couldn't they leave it alone?

But what about the Spanish and Catholic point of view? Here was the crown and completion of a national and religious struggle that had been carried on for nearly eight hundred years—surely the victors might commemorate their triumph. On the topmost tower of the citadel overlooking the city Cardinal Mendoza planted his pastoral Cross as a symbol of final victory over the Crescent and a marble slab nearby bears a brief legend—"Here Mahomet reigned for 777 years"! But as an enduring sign of the Christian victory what more appropriate than the image of the Mother and Child, the emblem of the Incarnation, Mahomet is essentially anti-Christ, the denier of God made man; his rigid monotheism is set against the Christian Trinity, and here is open, reverent proclamation of the Divine Son of Blessed Mary. Tears came to my eyes as I gazed at the gracious figure and recalled its significance—the overthrow of a Catholic state, the infidel triumphant and the Christian enslaved; then the varying fortunes of a long crusade, the hardy Spaniard from the north slowly driving back the enemy, the last fight round these high walls, and Granada falls. The Cross is set on high, the first Mass sung beneath Alhambra roofs, and now this fair Virgin Mother smiling sweetly over the conquered gates. No wonder the fall of Granada brought joy to Christendom, hailed as some offset to the recent loss of Constantinople, and that Mass was sung in thanksgiving at St Paul's. But as we strolled through the beautiful courts all our Protestant friends' sympathy went out to the poor Moor dispossessed by intolerant Catholics. Andalusia had been Spanish and Catholic long before the Arab set foot on its soil. Those halls had been defiled by infidel rites and sensual orgies, the palace and fortress had been built by the labour of Christian slaves; three hundred thousand Catholic Spaniards had sweated and died to set the place up; but no regrets were wasted over them, no blame for

their oppressors, no admiration for an heroic struggle and hard-won victory.

It is the same all over Spain. The traveller, taught to value art and archæology more than religion and patriotism, laments when a mosque becomes a church, but has no concern that the mosque *was* once a church! All over the country churches had been desecrated by the Moor; but when the Christian enters into his own again, it is barbarous to expel the intruder or to sacrifice a few pillars or tiles! In the Mosque of a Thousand Columns Cordova boasted one of the finest temples in the world—Charles V changed it into a cathedral by building a huge, gothic sanctuary inside its ample courts. Vandalism no doubt, but after all we are in Vandalusia! In the process some fifty or sixty pillars were sacrificed; and now from the midst of the forest of dwarf columns soars high aloft the vault that shelters the altar of sacrifice and lifts up the Cross to trample on the crushed infidel. As an emblem of Christian triumph it makes a most impressive monument, well worth the sacrifice of half a hundred columns or even the spoiling of an unique artistic fabric.

The same distorted view meets one in India, where the British Protestant thinks more highly of Buddhist or Moslem than of natives who have been Christian since the 16th century; or in the near East, where the gentlemanly Turk is preferred to the Christian *nayah* over whom he has trampled for centuries. That Constantinople was ever a Christian city is forgotten or that its famous mosque was for a thousand years a Christian church; and they would think it unreasonable that anyone should dream of its restoration to Catholic worship. I found a delightful example of this perverted outlook on this very tour at Gibraltar, where, at Europa Point, the most southerly of the peninsula, a little oratory stood, long before the coming of the Moors, "Our Lady of Europe" with a beacon burning in honour of God's Mother and to guide the passing sailor. When Taric seized the rock that still bears his name, the Christian shrine was changed into a mosque and so remained until the returning Spaniard restored it to Catholic worship. The English coming

in 1704 with heretic hatred for the Blessed Mother desecrated the chapel, threw the image into the sea and used the old building as a store-house. The statue, cast up by the waves, was rescued by devout Catholics and is now venerated in a Gibraltar convent. Some forty years ago in Queen Victoria's reign an officer of Engineers with antiquarian or religious tastes obtained leave to clear out the stores from the old building and restore its dilapidated walls, and it is now duly labelled—a mosque! Twice a Christian oratory and once Moslem, first and last a Catholic, and in between a Mahomedan shrine, it is now in supposedly Christian hands; but British Protestants after desecrating it from Christian worship formally restore it as a mosque! In a similar spirit the Government that refused a Catholic University to Dublin set up a Mahomedan one in Khartoum.

Another little anecdote comes to mind. The most commodious building in the town when the English took Gibraltar was the Convent of Franciscan Friars, which the Governor naturally took possession of as his official residence; and it was always known as the Convent. When King Edward soon after his accession paid the first visit ever made by an English Sovereign to these Mediterranean possessions, he was to be put up at the Governor's House. It would never have done for the papers to describe how the King was staying in a Convent; how the Protestant underworld would have misunderstood and misjudged! So the name was formally altered, and is now Government House, though still commonly known by its original name. It may be as well to record that the Friars were not formally expelled from their Convent on the English occupation of the fortress; in common with the inhabitants and the other clergy they were invited to remain and promised every protection. They chose to leave as a community, and found a fresh settlement on Spanish soil at La Linea. The new masters had to gather together sometimes by high-handed measures a new and very mixed population from other Spanish or Italian ports; so that the native inhabitants are not descendants of the dispossessed Spaniards; and in fact to this day no Spanish subject is allowed to pass a night within the fortress-gates.

The cathedral at Granada, built of course after the Conquest, is a fine specimen of classic architecture, but not specially interesting except for the beautiful tomb of "los Reyes Catholicos" as Ferdinand and Isabella are fondly termed. It helped to identify them and their date when I reminded my companions that our Henry VIII was son-in-law of these Catholic kings, and that a solemn Te Deum was sung in St Paul's when the news of the Fall of Granada was brought to London. Leaving the cathedral the Inquisition was visited—its outside at least, the sight of which renewed some friendly discussions as to the cruelty and intolerance of that much misunderstood institution; and then we went on to the Cartuja, a suppressed monastery of Carthusians, in whose church are to be found, in strange contrast to the severity of the Order, some of the richest specimens of baroque art. Baedeker reminds us to look at the repulsive martyrdoms depicted realistically on the cloister walls and not actually identified. They were certainly horrible, decapitated trunks, mutilated bodies, limbs cut off and lying about, executioners with knives and bloody hands; but what ghastly taste to paint them at all, as my Protestant friends remarked; were they not probably much exaggerated? Martyrdom is a disagreeable experience, I suggested, especially for the victims, but these at least are not Inquisition cruelties. "What are they all about?" some one asked. Baedeker gives no clue, but from the habit and shaven skulls they were evidently Carthusians, and among the executioners were turbaned Turks. This was an episode in the siege of Vienna (1683) before Sobieski relieved the city, when Turks had slaughtered a whole Carthusian community outside the walls. Then, as I looked closer, another scene gave up its story. Those robes and caps seemed familiar, surely one recognised soldiers and footmen, magistrates in square caps and ermine cloaks with familiar badges, the portcullis and double rose. I called to my companions, "Don't you know that place? Can't you recognise anything in that horrible picture?" "No, of course not! What is it?" "Well, you see that lane along which those monks are dragged on hurdles, that's Oxford Street, and that

open place, where the gallows stands and the butchery goes on, that's Tyburn, where the Marble Arch is standing now. You talk of the cruel Inquisition that dealt with traitors who would bring back the infidel to Spain. These butchered monks were loyal Englishmen from London Charterhouse, and this is the work of the son-in-law of the Ferdinand and Isabella whose tomb you have just left. They are not pervert Jews and secret traitors, but simple men who believed and prayed as their fathers before them for a thousand years. Let us say no more about Spanish cruelty or Inquisition horrors."

That there is much to be said for the Inquisition, in its earlier years at least, you realise when, following the tracks of the victorious Christians, you halt at last on the shores of Andalusia and gaze on the Mauretanian mountains frowning across the narrow strait. A stern policy of repression was needed if Christian conquest was to be maintained. Behind those capes and hills so clearly visible lay an immense and powerful empire, kindred in race and religion with the dispossessed Moor. Not in the 16th century nor for long after was Morocco the feeble state which this generation knows, lying open to the ambition of European powers. For another three hundred years the infidel's galleys swept the Midland sea, no Christian coast or vessel safe from his pirate hordes. Thousands of Christian slaves laboured at his oars, died in his prison or lay in his harems, till the opening of the 19th century; and every town and inlet on the African coasts was a nest of pirates who preyed on commerce even to the shores of the English Channel. It is little over a century since Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers, and barely a century since France invaded and occupied the country. The terror of Riff pirates is hardly even yet a memory, and Spain has just barely pacified the tribes about Tangier. There was no room in the 16th century for gentle measures, if Catholic Spain was to keep the fruit of seven centuries of crusade. In Andalusia the populace was almost entirely Moors or Jews, regretting their lost dominion, only waiting a chance to spring at their conqueror's throat. After three hundred years some of their descendants are hardly Christians yet! There is much to be said for the expul-

sion of the Moriscoes, even if it did entail some sacrifice of the agricultural prosperity of Andalusia. Some think the loss of trade, the abandonment of irrigation, the decay of art, too heavy a price to pay for the Christian Faith. The Spaniard did not! The Inquisition was the secret service of the day, ruthless, blundering, liable to abuse no doubt, but very effective; and it stamped out, with whatever brutal means, slumbering rebellion, insidious sedition and secret conspiracy against the nation's peace and faith.

Burgos, Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Granada—Christianity triumphant, again victorious after ages of oppression and warfare, crushing, vindictively if you like, the long-domineering infidel, casting out after the banished foe his wealth and art, too proud to retain one iota of the accursed splendour, exhausted by the struggle and faint with victory; then suddenly, perhaps in reward for the sacrifice, endowed with the wealth of the New World, Spain began to dominate the Old, and under Charles V created one of the great empires of history. Later the nation degenerated into apathy and indolence; weakened by wars and revolutions it lost its colonies and prestige, and sank into the comparative insignificance from which it begins again painfully to emerge.

J. I. C.

JORIS-KARL HUYSMANS

BARBEY D'AUREVILLY wrote, after reading *A Rebours*, that there was nothing left for the author of such a book but the muzzle of a pistol or the foot of the Cross.* Huysmans chose the foot of the Cross. Huysmans, the naturalist, the materialist, the sensualist, was converted in 1892, and became one of the great figures in recent French literature. With Verlaine, Coppée, Bourget, Jammes, Péguy, Psichari and Claudel, who all turned either from unbelief or from neglect and forgetfulness of God, he inaugurated a period of real intellectual and spiritual efflorescence in France. Among these writers he stands out as the Catholic naturalist, retaining all the freshness, vigour and picturesqueness of his early manner, but making the truth and beauty of religion the sole, absorbing interest in his life. His novels have very little plot and few incidents. Still they fascinate us on account of their penetrating psychology, their supernatural realism, their brilliant satire, and their original though eccentric style.

Huysmans was born at Paris on February 5th, 1848. His father, Victor Godefroy Jean Huysmans, belonged to a family which came from Holland, while his mother, Elizabeth Malvina Badin, was of Burgundian descent. It is interesting to note, in the light of Huysmans' later works, that there were sculptors and painters among his ancestors on both sides of the family; one forbear, a Cornelius Huysmans from Mechlin, had some paintings in the Louvre. The child was baptized at the church of Saint-Severin and given the names Charles Marie Georges. His father died when he was nine years old and his mother married again. The boy was sent to the St. Louis Lycée and later had private tutors. He proved to be a fair student, though not at all brilliant, and received his Bachelier ès lettres on May 7th, 1866. The few souvenirs of childhood and youth scattered through his books are not at all pleasant. For example, in *En ménage* he describes his wretched life at college, and concludes by

* *Le Roman contemporain*, p. 281

exclaiming: "And to think that there are people who pretend that later they recall with pleasure their college days!"*

For a time he contemplated the law, but in 1868 he entered the Ministry of the Interior. The story of his next years is related in *Sac au dos*. Having been sent to camp at Châlons, he became ill like the would-be hero in the tale, and obtained leave for convalescence. From early years he had been troubled by a malady of the stomach, which army life did not improve. To this fact is due in part his restless disposition, and the continual exasperation and irritability which are reflected in his early works. Only in later life was his forceful intellect able to control this sensitive nervous system.

He re-entered the Interior in June, 1871, and remained there until 1897 as a model official. His mother died in May, 1876, and shortly after this he went to Holland to visit an uncle. Here he was called Karl Joris, which he himself changed to the more euphonious Joris-Karl. The same year *Marthe* was printed in Brussels. Thenceforth he devoted his time to duties in the office, to study and to writing, as one after another his great works appeared. In July, 1892, counselled by Abbé Mugnier, he went to make a retreat at La Trappe d'Igny, and he spent 1894-96 at Saint-Wandrille and at Solesmes. He even thought of joining the Benedictines there, but Dom Delatte, the superior, advised him not to enter, partly because of his frail health, partly because he did not show signs of a true vocation.

In 1897 he was elected first president of the Goncourt Academy, and soon after he retired from public service on a pension of 2,880 francs. He spent two years at Ligugé in Villa Notre-Dame, occupying two rooms on a second floor, and living the life of a Benedictine oblate, half monk, half littérateur. When the Benedictines were driven from Ligugé to Moerbeke in Belgium, he returned to Paris, where he remained (with short absences) until his death. He journeyed to Schiedam while writing his *Sainte Lydwine*, and each year at Christmas he paid a visit to our Lady of Chartres. He had been decorated in 1893, and in 1905 he was nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

* P. 44

The same year he was afflicted with a zona of the eyes, and his eye-lids were sewed up for a time. He recovered his sight in an extraordinary, if not miraculous manner, on Easter Sunday, 1906, and speaks of his cure as "une guérison liturgique."* Having long known the agony of neuralgia, dyspepsia, stomach trouble and tooth-ache, he was finally attacked by cancer of the throat. He suffered greatly, but refused to take anæsthetics to relieve the pain. He died on May 12th, 1907, and was buried in the Benedictine habit in Montparnasse cemetery.

Mr Arthur Symons, who knew Huysmans personally, describes him thus: "The face is grey, wearily alert with a look of benevolent malice. At first sight it is commonplace; the features are ordinary; one seems to have seen it at the Bourse or Stock Exchange."** Havelock Ellis says that he had sensitive, luminous eyes, and he adds that Huysmans talked in low and even tones, without emphasis or gesture, not addressing any special person. "Human imbecility was the burden of nearly all that he said, while a faint twinkle of amused wonderment lit up his eyes."† Hunecker speaks of the Semitic contour of his head, and Dom Besse of his friendly smile. Bachelin tells us that he was very modest, and that he blushed like a girl when he was complimented.

This is the picture of the exterior life of Huysmans. Many of the characters in his novels are likenesses of himself, and reveal much about the author that his biographers omit. This is particularly true of his later books, which give us a more or less exact history of his soul, while his early works are rather objective and impersonal. *Le Drageoir aux épices* (1874), his first effort, is indeed a real little box of spices. Symons well describes it as a "pasticcio of prose poems done after Baudelaire, of little sketches done after Dutch artists, together with a few studies of Parisian landscape done after nature."‡ *Marthe*, published two years later, is the story of a woman of the lowest type and was speedily suppressed in France. It is the least personal of

* Besse: *Joris-Karl Huysmans*, p. 35

** *Figures of Several Centuries*, p. 270

† *Affirmations*, p. 161

‡ *Figures of Several Centuries*, p. 274

his novels, one of the dullest and most repulsive, with scarcely a touch of pity. In *Les Soeurs Vatard*, dedicated to Zola, he meticulously describes his neighbourhood. We get realistic pictures of life in close, smelly sewing shops, filled with cheap, vulgar women and boorish men. It is truly a "frame without a picture," for there is no beginning and no end, simply the prosaic account of the love affairs of two working girls, Céline and Désirée Vatard. Céline is an out-and-out "fille," while Désirée is supposed to be "honnête," and marries her overseer's nephew, but the moral standard of both is deplorable.

Huysmans was one of the five admirers of Zola who gathered around him at Médan, and in 1880 he contributed to the collection of short stories entitled *Les Soirées de Médan*, his *Sac au dos*. This relates under the guise of fiction his own personal experiences in the Franco-Prussian War, and is brutal and cynical in tone. The same year he published *Croquis Parisiens*, a description of Paris which, he said, was fast becoming a "sinister Chicago." It contains excellent word-sketches of people and places in the great capital, chosen apparently at random, of the washerwoman, the policeman, the music-halls, the landscape, etc.

En ménage (1881) records the weariness and dreariness of life, the intolerable monotony of daily annoyances. André, a novelist, marries Berthe. He finds out that she is unfaithful to him and leaves her. His life as a bachelor is so unbearable, however, that he finally takes Berthe back. *A l'eau* (1882) is the tale of M. Folantin, a government employee with a poor stomach, who spends his life looking for a good restaurant. It has been well called "the Odyssey of a dyspeptic."* *Un Dilemme*, the story of an abandoned girl, is published in the same volume. Neither it nor *En Rade*, which followed in 1887, occupies an important place in Huysmans' works. The latter tells of Jacques Marles and his wife, who find that life in the city is too expensive, and so move to the country in order to subsist more cheaply. They are quickly disillusioned with regard to bucolic joys, and suffer a perpetual boredom, so that

* Hunecker: *Egoists*, p. 197

the nervous state of the couple is increased instead of soothed. *L'Art moderne* (1883) and *Certains* (1890) are both criticisms of modernity in art. Among those "discovered" by Huysmans are Degas, Rops, and Raffaelli.

In all these early works, the author's chief concern seems to be to present to us the picture of universal ugliness, to focus on the griminess of human existence. He has an extraordinary gift for precise and detailed description, but the quickening breath of hope is wanting to his pictures, as well as the saving touch of human tenderness. His gloomy cynicism is an indirect reflection of Schopenhauer's materialistic philosophy and of Zola's odious naturalism.

The change came in 1884 with *A Rebours*. In the introduction to this book, written twenty years later, Huysmans says: "The strange thing was that without suspecting it at the beginning, I was led by the very nature of my task to study the Church under many aspects."* He was not actually converted until 1895, but the seed had been cast into good soil and was trying hard to die, so that it might bring forth the hundred-fold. The closing words of the novel clearly indicate this: "Lord, take pity on the Christian who doubts, on the agnostic who wishes to believe, on the outcast from life who sets sail alone during the night, under a sky no longer lit by the consoling beacons of ancient Hope."* Des Esseintes, the hero, is an example of a neurotic pervert. He is the last descendant of a family of decadents, and his blood is tainted by the excesses of his ancestors. A frail young man of thirty, anæmic and nervous, he retires to his country home at Fontenay where he hopes to gratify his thirst for rare sensations and his passion for silent musing. He imagines that if he takes life "à rebours" (against the grain), he will find in it new satisfaction and a sure escape from the vulgarity and irksomeness of society. It is an original idea, and the extravagant unreality of the book is the first thing that strikes the reader. Des Esseintes turns day into night and night into day; all the floors are covered with a heavy carpeting, and the

* P. vi

† P. 294

two old servants wear thick felt shoes; the doors swing on well-oiled hinges; the private study is decorated in bright blue and orange. He specializes in unusual jewels, perfumes, and flowers, in Latin literature and plain chant. There are some terrible chapters in the book, and also some excellent incidents. Perhaps the attempted trip to London is the finest episode and the most characteristic of the imaginative life led by one of an artistic temperament. This is the hero's only excursion into the exterior world; but when he returns to Fontenay his nervous malady increases so rapidly that the doctor sternly orders him back to a normal mode of living. It is a choice between obedience and madness, so he reluctantly obeys. He had sought by artificial means to gain new interest in life, but the experiment had failed and he wearily packs his trunks for Paris.

A Rebours is more personal and more artistic than any of Huysmans' previous works and it is written in exquisite French prose. The author says that all the romances he wrote after this one are contained in embryo in it. Chapter III, on the Latin literature of the Decadence, and Chapter XV, on plain chant, are developed in *En Route* and *L'Oblat*. Chapter IV, on precious stones, and Chapter VIII, on flowers, are recapitulated in *La Cathédrale*, while parts of Chapters VI and XII forecast *Là-bas*.

This last work (1893), a compound of magic and occultism, contains many passages overcharged with nastiness. Durtal, the principal personage, is writing the life of Gilles de Rais (the traditional Blue-Beard) and in order to understand better the sadism of the protagonist, he undertakes a study of satanism as it was practised by his contemporaries. Madame de Chantelouve, whom Huneker calls "quite the vilest character in French fiction,"* is probably introduced to illustrate a case of sadism in a woman. The monstrous picture of the Black Mass in Chapter XIX, with its obscene and sacrilegious rites, is both repulsive and powerful. Huysmans' principal source of information in writing this book was a bad priest who had experienced all the horrors of the black art. When this unfortunate man wanted to return to the Church, Rome exacted of him a written account of

* *Egoists*, p. 202

his offences, and Huysmans possessed a copy of this document. "Do not imagine," says Dom Besse, "that Huysmans was personally associated with these odious mysteries of occultism, the scenes of which he has evoked with such startling force. Satanism piqued his curiosity, but only for a short time. He studied it just enough to convince himself of the existence of spirits superior to man. This conviction led him to the thought of God and marked the first stage of his conversion."* Huysmans himself writes: "As for that book *Là-bas* which frightened so many people, neither should I write it in the same manner, now that I am become a Catholic once more."**

In *En Route* (1895) Durtal, become a Catholic, is again the hero. His conversion was, first of all, a miracle of grace. He says: "All I know is that having been for years an unbeliever, I suddenly believe."† He admits later on, however, that there were three secondary causes, the atavism of an old and pious family, his disgust for life, and his love of art and the liturgy.‡ But though his faith is strong, his will is weak and vacillating, and the book relates the struggle between habits of sin and a desire for holiness. He becomes acquainted with Abbé Gévresin, who persuades him to go to Notre Dame de l'Atre, a small Trappist monastery a few miles from Paris, to make a retreat. The story is autobiographical, a minute psychological study of a man's soul at a crucial moment in its existence. Durtal is amazingly frank, and relates the experiences of his inner life in minute detail. There are numerous digressions, consisting mainly of essays on plain chant, liturgical art, monasticism and mysticism, the lives of the saints, devotion to the Blessed Virgin, etc. The book is an odd mixture of mediæval earnestness and modern levity. For example, just before Durtal attends Compline with an extraordinary fervour and appreciation of the Divine Office, he sneaks out into the garden to smoke a forbidden cigarette.§

* *Joris-Karl Huysmans*, p. 11. It is interesting to note that both Orestes A. Brownson and Godfrey Raupert dabbled in Spiritism before their conversion to Catholicism.

** Introduction to *A Rebours*, p. xii

† *En Route*, p. 26.

‡ *En Route*, p. 28, 29

§ P. 242

En Route is also an excellent defence of monastic orders, and a sympathetic picture of the life they lead. Henry Thurston Peck says of it: "To those of us who are Protestants the book is full of deep instruction in revealing with startling force the secret of the power of that wonderful religious organization which has made provision for the needs of every human soul, whether it requires for its comfort active service or the mystical life of contemplation."*

After Durtal's return from La Trappe he spends the following year at Chartres in the shadow of the old cathedral. Two motives urge him to this decision. First, he wishes to escape from Paris, for which he has long felt a profound distaste, and secondly, he longs for a quiet, peaceful refuge where he can retire alone with his thoughts and his books. With Abbé Gévresin for a director and Abbé Plomb for a guide, he studies the cathedral as an exposition of mediæval theology. It is indeed not so much architecture and archæology which interest him as their symbolic interpretation. His book is a prayerful hymn to the Virgin of Chartres, in which he celebrates with pious emotion the glories of his Queen, as well as the faith, love and genius of those who built her temple. There is little action, exterior or interior, and only four characters—Durtal, two priests, and the housekeeper. On the other hand, the story is overloaded with a mass of tiresome details and lengthy digressions. Huysmans in his enthusiasm forgets that most readers are not as vitally interested in ecclesiastical art and music as he is. Still, as we close the book, most of us will say with Mrs. Crawford: "For my own part, I am filled with a sense of gratitude towards M. Huysmans for having given us *La Cathédrale*. It is full of beautiful writing, of wonderful descriptive pages, of delicate appreciations, of spiritual insight into Christian symbolism."*

Durtal becomes restless once more. There is at the bottom of his soul a vague "homesickness for the mediæval cloister," and in *L'Oblat* we find him at Val des Saints, living in a house

* *The Personal Equation*, p. 152

† *Studies in Foreign Literature*, p. 79

near the monastery, attending the office and studying the liturgy. He is a novice for a year, and then with impressive ceremonies he becomes an oblate of St Benedict. His duties and obligations are not very well defined, but he binds himself by a promise to follow, as exactly as his state of life permits, the rule of St Benedict, and to be faithful above all to the "Opus Dei." In *En Route* Durtal was a sorry hero, continually wavering between evil propensities and the working of grace. Even in *La Cathédrale*, though he is steadier in the pursuit of good, he is often weary of well-doing and bored by virtue. But here at last in *L'Oblat* we find that his face is steadily set towards God, with his thoughts turned more and more towards mediæval mysticism. *L'Oblat* did not appeal to the general public as strongly as did some of his former works (particularly *A Rebours* and *En Route*), nor is it as artistic, but there is a sincerity in its realistic presentation, enhanced by a maturity of judgment, that attracts many readers. Huysmans knew how to be pious without becoming saccharine either in sentiment or expression, and his absolute honesty saved him from any shade of hypocrisy. To a mediævalist, an artist, a liturgist, a lover of monastic life, a Benedictine, the book is a garden of delights.

Huysmans produced three other works worthy of special mention. While at Ligugé he wrote the life of Saint Lydwine of Schiedam. In this he sets forth the doctrine of mystic substitution. Saints, by their voluntary sufferings united to the Passion of Christ, can, in view of the Communion of Saints, satisfy for the sins of the wicked on earth, and also aid the souls in purgatory. Such was St Lydwine's mission, and Huysmans tells her fascinating story in his strong, colourful style. *Les Foules de Lourdes* (1905) is a final tribute to the Blessed Virgin, so faithfully loved and honoured. Huysmans pays it in his own blunt, outspoken way, but withal it is meant to be a whole-hearted offering to our Lady. He relates with childlike faith the wonders he witnessed at Lourdes, and judges correctly that the greatest miracle of all is not the cures, but the depths of hidden charity which one always finds there. His last work was *Trois églises et trois primitifs*. It is an analysis of the art and symbolism of

three churches and of three paintings that the author especially admired.

In spite of the evident Catholicity of his later works, Huysmans' conversion, so graphically related in *En Route*, was viewed with suspicion by many. They thought he was merely striking a new attitude. His open censure of Church practices of which he did not approve, scandalized them. We are not surprised at this when we read certain passages. For example, he described the so-called pious folk who frequented the churches, thus: "Almost all had a side-long look, an oily voice, downcast eyes, immovable spectacles, clothes like sacristans, as if of black wood; almost all told their beads ostentatiously, and, with more strategy and more knavery than the wicked, took toll of their neighbours on leaving God. The devout women were still less reassuring. They invaded the church, walking about as if quite at home, disturbing everybody, upsetting chairs, knocking against you without begging pardon; then they knelt down with much ado, in the attitude of contrite angels, murmured interminable paternosters, and left the church more arrogant and sour than before."* In speaking of the Madeleine, one of the most loved and admired churches of Paris, he says: "The clergy make Jesus like a tourist, when they invite Him daily to come down into that church whose exterior is surmounted by no cross, and whose interior is like the grand reception-room of a hotel."† He found secular priests "so mediocre, so lukewarm, above all, so hostile to mysticism,"‡ that his conclusion is: "Perhaps the secular clergy are only the leavings, for the contemplative orders and the missionary army carry away every year the pick of the spiritual basket; . . . so when the cream is off, the rest of the clergy are plainly but the skim milk, the scourings of the seminaries."§ He declares that bishops are intriguing and servile, that they "have no longer either talent or manners. Caught in part in the fish pond of bad priests, they show

* *En Route*, p. 51

† p. 18

‡ p. 55

§ p. 57

themselves ready for everything, and turn out to be the souls of old usurers, low jobbers, beggars, when you press them."*

Notwithstanding the obvious exaggeration and injustice in these caustic censures, it must be admitted that in some cases there is possibly a grain of truth in them. Most Catholics, however, refrain from expressing adverse criticisms so bluntly, and are exceedingly jarred when they hear others do so. Their respect for the Church, even on its human side, is so great that they cover with the mantle of charity any inessential weaknesses they may discover. But Huysmans had been trained in the naturalistic school and called a spade a spade with no apologies. This practice, applied to spiritual and religious matters, was bound to startle and offend many of his readers. Yet there can be no doubt about the soundness of his Catholicity. He says in *A Rebours*: "I was not brought up in the schools of any religious order but just in a lycée. I was never a pious boy, and the influence of childish associations, of first Communion, of religious teaching, which often loom so large in conversion, never had any effect on me. What still further complicates the difficulty and defies analysis is this: in the days when I wrote *A Rebours* I never set foot in a church. I did not know a single practical Catholic layman nor priest. . . . *A Rebours* appeared in 1884 and I set off to be converted at a Trappist house in 1892."† He goes on to tell that Providence was merciful to him and the Blessed Virgin kind, so he awoke one morning with his difficulties solved, and prayed for the first time. His fidelity to the Church during his last years of suffering proves conclusively the genuineness of his conversion. He destroyed all letters, notes, manuscripts, which he thought contained anything offensive to religion, thus sacrificing his vanity and offering in satisfaction his sufferings, "those that it may please God to send me here below and also those which His justice has reserved for me in the other world."‡ Abbé Mugnier, who was his personal friend and director, testifies that his was a most

* p. 400

† Introduction to *A Rebours*, p. xx

‡ *Revue des Flandres*, June, 1907, p. 177-180

thorough conversion, though hardly of the classic kind. When Huysmans first came to him repentant, he said: "I wish to clean my soul. Have you some soap?"* Ellis's contention that his conversion was merely an "emotional phenomenon" which occurs "especially in those who have undergone long and torturing disquietude"† is nonsense. It is true that Huysmans was mightily stirred by the chant, the liturgy and the sacred art of the Church. But only a deep faith and the grace of God could have made him purify his soul with such a terrible sincerity, and guard its whiteness to the very end.

Critics find it hard to decide whether or not Huysmans should be called a mystic. They disagree not so much because their opinions of the man differ, as because their definitions of mysticism vary. Mysticism comes from the Greek word to initiate, and its philosophical and religious significance is a desire and tendency of the human soul toward an intimate union with the Divinity, based on a direct and immediate intuition of the Infinite. The term is often used loosely, to denote that which is allegorical and symbolical, or even vague and elusive. Sometimes it is applied to scientific theories alleged to involve the assumption of occult qualities or mysterious agencies, of which no rational account can be given. Huysmans' passion for Catholic liturgy, music and art, his cult of the Middle Ages, his touching devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and finally his heroic patience during the agonies of his last illness, may all be taken as indications of a strong leaning towards mysticism in its true sense. His fondness for allegory and symbol, evinced particularly in *La Cathédrale*, justify his being called a mystic in the second sense also, and *Là-bas* is an excellent example of the third definition of mysticism. But Huysmans is certainly a very prosaic, matter-of-fact mystic. He never becomes sentimental or mawkish in speaking of religion or religious practices. Still less is he inclined to get emotional over himself. His prayer before setting out for La Trappe is characteristic: "My soul is an evil place, sordid and infamous; till now it has loved only

* Quoted in *Commonweal*, March, 1931, p. 545

† *Affirmations*, p. 199

perverse ways ; it has exacted from my wretched body the tithe of illicit pleasures and unholy joys ; it is worth little, it is worth nothing ; and yet down there near Thee, if Thou wilt succour me, I think that I shall subdue it. But if my body be sick, I cannot force it to obey me ; this is worse than all ! I am disarmed if Thou dost not come to my aid. Take count of this, O Lord ; I know by experience that when I am ill-fed, I have neuralgia ; humanly, logically speaking, I am certain to be horribly ill at Notre Dame de l'Atre ; nevertheless, if I can get about at all, the day after to-morrow, I will go all the same."*

His piety is, however, deep and true, and his appreciation of genuine sanctity shows itself continually. He exclaims in *L'Oblat* : " Priests and monks devoid of mysticism ! What flocks of dead souls that would mean ! The monks will then be mere curators of a museum of old tradition and old formulæ ; and the priests will be clerks, as it were, in a sort of Heavenly Company, officials under a Board of Sacraments."† In his life of St Lydwine he recounts how God began " to cultivate her, to root out all thoughts which could displease Him, to hoe her soul, to rake it till the blood flowed."‡ In *Les Foules de Lourdes* he insists that we ought not to be praying for the healing of our ills but for their increase : " We should be offering ourselves as holocausts in expiation of the sins of all men."§

Huysmans' philosophy is pessimistic. He suffered a bad attack of the " mal du siècle " in early years when he was a disciple of Zola, and he never entirely recovered from it. His characters betray an incurable ennui which annoys the reader. Most of them are weak, spineless, selfish creatures, continually grumbling about food, the victims of irritated nerves. He blames and ridicules without mercy, displaying a keen sense of the absurdity of human affairs, which often makes his laughter cruel. For instance, he calls the young ladies' choir " a troop of young and old geese, who make our Lady run around on her

* *En Route*, p. 213-214

† P. 171

‡ P. 72

§ P. 148

litanies as on hobby-horses to the music of a fair."* He gets more kindly as he grows older, but even in *Les Foules de Lourdes* he rails about the vulgarity of the crowds at the Grotto, the poor taste of the artists, the greed of the guardians, and the jabbering of the women. Those poor women ! Throughout his books Huysmans treats them either as stupid, brainless nonentities (Céline and Désirée Vatar, Marthe, Berthe, etc.) or as base, vicious creatures of the Madame de Chantelouve type. Even Madame Bavoil, the housekeeper, though a good pious soul, becomes a talkative nuisance at times. This attitude is all the more strange in the light of his chivalrous devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

Huysmans is also exceedingly plain-spoken. C. Kegan Paul, in his introduction to the translation of *En Route*, remarks : " That can be said in French openly, which English men would not say to each other in private."† Especially in his early works Huysmans has described indecent and shocking scenes with astonishing nonchalance. In *En Route*, the candour with which he relates his temptations against purity and gives an account of his general confession amazes most Catholics, who are accustomed to regard the secret of the confessional (even on the part of the penitent) as something too sacred to be retailed in a novel. Still his frankness and naturalness is refreshing. Huysmans hates everything that savours of hypocrisy, and says exactly what he means in strong, terse language. He has a remarkable acuteness of vision and sees remote resemblances which suggest an abundance of unusual metaphors and daring epithets. Mr Symons expresses it epigrammatically when he says that " Huysmans is a brain all eye."‡ He often sacrifices rhythm to colour, using discordant syntactical inversions and bizarre words§ with a freedom that is rash. The result is that his style is sometimes harsh and awkward, though always sincere and expressive.

* *En Route*, p. 120

† P. ix

‡ *Symbolist Movement in Literature*, p. 147

§ For example, *aumoner*, *cloportisme*, *inintime*, *ecclésiiale*

His descriptions are incomparable, and prove him to be a born word-painter. Even in his first story, *Le Drageoir aux épices*, his sketch of the carcass of a cow hanging outside the butcher's shop arrests our attention, for with one skilful stroke he brings before us a complete picture. Of a desolate, ugly landscape he says: "It was nature's scab, the leprosy of the earth"; of the statue of a queen: "she stands magnificently arrayed in a stiff-pleated robe channelled lengthwise, like a stick of celery." Someone's complexion reminded him of a ripe apricot, another had eyes of a tired blue; an old man at Lourdes displayed a huge pear-shaped goitre. He speaks of "gravies of prayer, concentrated sauces of ideas," of the afternoon "wearing its colours of bronze and blue." At one time the Church singers "throw up like ditchers their shovelfuls of verses" and again they "churn up a margarine of rancid tones." After listening to the *De Profundis*, he concludes that no music is superior to the old plain chant, "that even and naked melody, at once ethereal and of the tomb, the solemn cry of sadness and lofty shout of joy, those grandiose hymns of human faith, which seem to gush up in the cathedrals like irresistible geysers, at the very foot of the Romanesque pillars."

Huysmans is an egoist and an idealist. He is an egoist because he himself is the centre of all his works, because he is so sure that he is right and the rest of the world is wrong; only his keen sense of humour and his absolute honesty save him from being a snob. He is an idealist because he is never satisfied, but always seeking something better and higher. He craves the invisible, being thoroughly tired of our dreary, sordid old world. As Dom Besse says: "He is a man from out the Middle Ages strayed into our times."* He would have all men live as monks, chanting the psalms, attending the Church offices, praising God by song and brush. And many a monk might well strike his breast and confess that Huysmans has a far greater appreciation of ecclesiastical art and music than he.

M. J. K.

* *Joris-Karl Huysmans*, p. 6

USURY AND THE CHURCH

IN matters of faith, the Church pronounces that the teaching in question is, or is not, part of the truth which God revealed by supernatural revelation. But in matters of right and wrong, in questions of justice and morals, she appeals to natural revelation; to that law of natural justice which God revealed to mankind by embodying it in the very make of human nature. Whether the problem be of faith or of morals, the Church's decision is infallible.

Moral problems come and will come before the Church for decision, as they come and will come before civil courts, from time to time. No amount of past decisions will prevent new problems from arising and crying for decision. On the question of usury, the Church has decided that there is a lending, which is sometimes a duty in charity, which entitles you to a bare return of what you lent; so that you commit the sin of Usury if you make the loan an excuse for getting hold of some of the borrower's property. This usury is unjust, not merely uncharitable. The Church has also decided that in business and trade an increase of wealth ought to be produced, and that dowries and trust-monies ought to be put for safety into such profit-earning businesses. But the question of how to draw the line between these two lendings the Church has till now deferred answering.

There is a lending that puts the borrower into the lender's power, so that the borrower's wealth passes steadily into the lender's hands. This is the usury which is unquestionably wrong. An extreme instance is recorded by Nehemias (II Esdras, ch. 5). When he was rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, there were with him Jews rich and poor who had returned from captivity in Babylon. He found that to get bread the poor were selling their children to the rich; mortgaging lands, vineyards, houses; borrowing money to pay the King's tribute, by giving up their lands. "Behold we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters, neither have we wherewith to redeem them;

and our fields and vineyards other men possess." Nehemias asked the nobles and magistrates "Do you every one exact usury of your brethren? We, as you know, have redeemed our brethren the Jews, that were sold to the Gentiles: and will you then sell your brethren, for us to redeem them?"

This usury is a robbing of the poor because he is poor (Proverbs xxii, 22). His need forces him to ask help; and it is a duty in charity that someone should help him by a loan. But the lender takes the opportunity to claim a constant tribute out of his future earnings, and finally to seize his land or house. The Church declares that the lender has a right to the bare return of the amount he lent; anything taken over and above is robbery and must be returned.

The practice that is unquestionably right is the making profit out of money that is put into industry or commerce. Look at the facts in bare outline. Man's work ought to supply the needs of mankind, and ought to raise the standard of living. It is therefore a good work to add to the material wealth of the country. This is done in many ways, by growing and breeding farm produce; by changing raw materials into useful products; by bringing things like milk, or foreign fruit into the consumer's reach; by preserving what would otherwise go to waste.

None of these can be done on any large scale without large spending of money. No goods can be imported, for instance, till someone has money enough to build a ship and to pay the keep of the crew on the voyage out and back. Instead of one man risking his all in this enterprise, it is natural and right that many should combine to share the burden and the profit, or the loss if they fail. It is plain that those who thus add to or maintain the wealth of the country ought in doing it to add to or maintain their own wealth. The man who provides money for equipping the ship is therefore helping to enrich the owner and the seamen, as well as the nation; and rightly he takes his share of the wealth he has helped to import. His lending enriches the borrowers, and seems to be the exact opposite of the usurer's lending, which impoverishes the borrower. And certainly the

Church pronounces the usurer's profit-taking to be wrong and the other to be right.

Yet it is not easy to draw the line between them. See what is done by the man who financed the ship. If he leaves his money in the business and continues to share the profits, he has simply made a loan and thereby exacts a tribute yearly out of the earnings of the borrowers; which is exactly what the usurer did. Or if he is paid out after the first voyage, he has made a loan and received it back with something extra—for what? Simply for lending it: just what the usurer did.

It is easy to see that this analysis *must* be wrong, because the partnership for sharing expenses, risks and profits was obviously honest and just and, in Benedict XIV's words, "undoubtedly provides manifold lawful methods of preserving and increasing human commerce and profitable trading, to the benefit of the whole nation." But to say where or in what the analysis goes wrong is the problem which has kept theologians disputing for centuries past.

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In parts of Germany there was an immemorial practice by which growers and others, in return for a lump sum of money, sold an annuity—an agreed percentage of the purchase money—on the security of all their property. The lump sum could never be recovered at law; but if the grower chose to repay it in whole or part, the annuity was proportionally extinguished. This practice was thought to be good for all parties. And it is easy to see that such a sum of money, used for draining land, building a bridge, road or farm, or in many other ways, could add much to the farmer's permanent property, and enable him to win a bigger income; of which he would gladly pay part to the buyer of the annuity. And a community too grows richer by the growing wealth of its members. It would seem that for ages the common sense of the people saw in this one of those "contracts that provide a method and system for preserving and increasing human intercourse and profitable trade, to the good of the whole community," as Benedict XIV puts it.

But when men were discussing the theory of usury, it was suggested that this contract also was a form of usury. Whereupon some of the annuity-payers saw a hope of repudiating their liability on grounds of conscience! The problem was referred to the Pope, about the year 1425. Martin V, and later Callistus III, declared that these contracts are right and lawful, and therefore those who had sold the annuities are unquestionably bound to pay them.

A dispute had arisen in Italy concerning some contract, as to whether it was binding in conscience. Pope Benedict XIV, finding that the disputants were spreading opinions which seemed to conflict with sound doctrine, and fearing that silence would give new strength and wider currency to these opinions, summoned a committee of Cardinals and other theologians, Monks, Mendicants, Regular Clerics. He explained the position to them, and charged them to determine what doctrine the Church has certainly taught about usury. They were not asked to judge of the contract that had caused the discussion, as the necessary documents were wanting.

Each of the commissioners wrote his own opinion. It took two days to read these opinions to the assembled committee, on July 18th and August 1st, 1745. All agreed that certain principles are part of the Church's teaching; and these the Pope communicated to the Bishops of Italy, in five points:

I. Usury properly so called occurs *in contractu mutui*, in a loan-contract; when the usurer claims a return of more than he lent, simply because he lent it.

II. There is no excuse for asking more in the fact that the rate of interest is moderate, its total is trifling, the borrower is rich or he will make much profit out of the loan. For justice in a *mutuum* means simply that what is given back equals what was given.

III. This teaching does not at all deny that sometimes a loan may involve circumstances not implied in the very nature of all loans, from which circumstances a claim arises to something more than the return of the loan. (Evidently this refers to such titles as *damnum emergens*, *lucrum cessans*, *periculum sortis*, *labores inusitati*). Also, this teaching does not deny that there are other contracts, of utterly

different nature from *mutuum*, whereby anyone can lawfully lay out and invest his money either to buy an annuity, or to carry on lawful business and make honest profits.

IV. If these other contracts do not give fair play to all parties, injustice is committed and restitution must be made. But if they are fair to all parties, they offer a manifold means of furthering human intercourse and profitable trade. A nation's wealth does not grow by usury or fraud.

V. It is false to believe that always and everywhere a *mutuum* carries with it other lawful titles to interest, or else the *mutuum* may be replaced by other lawful contracts, so that one can safely take a moderate profit on every loan of money, corn, and such like. This belief is not only against Scripture and the Church's pronouncements, but also against natural reason and the general sense of mankind. For no one can help seeing that in many cases one is bound to help another by a bare and simple *mutuum*: and in many cases there is room for no other contract.

This is the teaching unanimously accepted as the Church's teaching by Benedict XIV's advisers. He himself, finding it supported by all writers on Theology and Canon Law, by many passages of Scripture, by Papal decrees, by the Councils and the Fathers, approved and issued it to the Italian Bishops as being the Church's teaching and forbade any contrary teaching in Synods or sermons. At the same time he expressly refused to make any judgment about contracts disputed among theologians; but gave practical directions to prevent the controversies from injuring souls, and to help individuals to avoid sin. Bishops must preach the sinfulness of usury, and the manifold shape it takes to ensnare souls. Lay-folk must take advice before committing themselves to any contract. Those who think themselves competent to advise must avoid extremes; neither calling all profit from money sinful and usurious, nor excusing every profit from the taint of usury. When controversies arise, there must be no abuse to injure charity. Contracts should put in writing beforehand the exact profit looked for; both to prevent dispute and to make plain whether they contain usury or no. The suggestion that usury is now merely a question of names, because nowadays interest is regularly taken on any

kind of loan, must not be allowed to gain ground. For there is the plainest difference between a just profit allowed by both conscience and law, and money wrongly extorted, which has to be paid back in law and in conscience.

The Collegiate Chapter at Locarno were supported by tithes, till the Swiss government extinguished the tithes and paid a lump sum in compensation. The Chapter had now to find a way of drawing an income from this money, for their upkeep and to fulfil the obligations attached to their benefice. Safe investments were scarce, and high-priced, offering only two-and-a-half per cent return. Annuities were forbidden by local law; and besides there was not an office for ascertaining the safety of securities offered for the payment of such annuities. But there were people anxious to take the money on loan and pay four or five per cent interest. Such a loan, backed by good security and sound guarantors, would ensure the permanent upkeep of the prebends. But how could such a loan be reconciled with the law that no interest whatever can be taken for money lent? Could the need of maintaining the College be admitted as an extrinsic title to take interest on the same footing as the loss of profits and other titles already accepted? Or had long experience shown peoples and governors that such loans would do more easily and conveniently the work of the older complicated contracts, and therefore won the consent of the community and the sanction of civil law? Did the favourable opinion of the Bishop and learned theologians count for anything? Would the loan be allowable if the Chapter took on themselves as in the case of annuities the risk of the assigned securities perishing?

All these questions they put before Pope Gregory XVI in 1831, entreating a clear and timely decision, for the easing of consciences; and their agent pointed out that the one alternative was to live each on their small capital till it was spent, then sell at great loss their family property, and join the ranks of the poor. This, be it noted, is to share the fate of the victims of usury—to see all their property pass into the hands of the rich in exchange for a few years' daily bread.

The Pope's answer, by the advice of the Holy Office, was only that they were not to be disquieted, but be ready to obey orders from the Holy See; and on the practical points, to consult the Encyclical of Benedict XIV, and approved authors.

In 1874, after setting forth in chronological order the answers given by various Congregations between the years 1780 and 1872, the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith sums up the teaching that may be gathered from them:—

- I. No interest whatever may be taken for a *mutuum* as such.
- II. Interest may be taken on other grounds which happen to accompany the *mutuum*.
- III. When the only other ground is that the law of the land allows it, this may in practice be taken as a sufficient ground by the faithful, nor may confessors disquiet them about it; as long as this problem remains *sub judice* and the Holy See has not explicitly settled it.
- IV. The toleration given to this practice cannot be invoked to cover usury however slight wrought against the poor; nor to cover excessive interest that oversteps the limits of natural justice.
- V. The line between excessive and moderate interest cannot be drawn by a general law, since it depends in each particular case on the whole circumstances, of time, place, persons.

These answers from Rome left the theologians on either side free to maintain their opinions, and left the faithful free to take the interest allowed by civil law, provided they were ready to obey the Holy See, if ever it should decide the question.

A priest who held that interest was wrong, whatever the civil law might say, acted on his opinion by refusing absolution to those who took interest; while he recognised that priests who held the opposite opinion could act on it by giving absolution. But he asked Rome whether he was acting too severely, and Rome answered "Yes"; and forbade him to disquiet his penitents on the matter. On the other side, some preachers publicly taught that the civil law is a sufficient justification for taking interest; not warning their hearers that they must be ready to obey the decision of Rome whenever it is given. The

Cardinal Penitentiary told these preachers that the answers given by Rome were not meant to decide the question in dispute among theologians, but only to give a rule that can be safely acted on till Rome does decide. They must therefore not preach their own view as the accepted truth.

In recent times, Leo XIII declared that "rapacious usury under a different guise is still practised by covetous and grasping men." Earnest Catholic writers in England, and probably in all countries, are trying to trace this usury down to its roots and distinguish it from the healthy production of wealth. In this they are preparing the way for a judgment from Rome, which can only be made after the whole ground has been thoroughly explored. But a Catholic thinker always knows that he is in error if his conclusions undermine and uproot the teachings which the Church has already given to her children.

J. B. MCL.

QUEM VIDISTIS, PASTORES ?

The shepherds sing upon their way,
The big bright stars wink down,
Leafless and stark the black-branched trees
Stand up above the town.

The stars braid music in the height,
And tangle in their fire
The hushed boughs of the naked trees ;
Slumbers the silent shire.

Along the dark and empty street,
While burghers sleep safe in bed,
With bagpipes and with shrilling fifes
The fur-clad shepherds tread.

This town is Bélem, for they find
At journey's end the white
Mantle of Mary folded round
God born on Christmas Night.

W.R.C.

OBITUARY

DOM VINCENT UNSWORTH

CYRIL, the youngest son of Dr James Unsworth, of Blackrod, near Wigan, was born on December 28th, 1900. He came to school at Ampleforth in 1911. His career was not marked by scholastic triumphs, though he was of quite average ability, and entered with zest into all departments of school life, especially into athletics. As the War years went on and he was nearing the age of eighteen, the prospect of army service must have been prominently before him. Far from flinching from it, his character was such that he would gladly have served his King and Country; but when the armistice came he was able to turn his thoughts to the monastic life, which had already attracted him, and in September, 1919, he entered the novitiate at Ampleforth, among the first set of post-war novices, and the first to make their novitiate at Ampleforth since 1860, when St Michael's Priory, Belmont, was established as the common novitiate of the English Congregation.

The chief events in the early years of monastic life were the same for Brother Vincent as they are for all, the making of temporary and then of solemn vows, and the reception of the orders that lead up to the priesthood. But they are years of vital importance, for it is then that the principles are assimilated that are to tell in all one's future work. Brother Vincent spent two years at St Benet's Hall, Oxford, and obtained a Diploma in Geography. On St Lawrence's Day, 1927, he was ordained priest at Ampleforth, and then began what promised to be a long and useful career of work in the School. He was thoroughly interested in his work, when after little more than a year, there came a great call of obedience.

In making provision for the parishes under his care, Father Abbot sent Dom Vincent to St Anne's Priory, Liverpool, on October 5th, 1928. To the young priest it was a great and unexpected change, but he was never heard to repine at it. He accustomed himself to new work and new surroundings, and laboured very earnestly for souls for nearly six years, a true monk-priest. His preaching was earnest and effective, but it was his personal guidance and ministrations that will be most gratefully remembered. He was untiring in his care of the sick, and there are many of the poor who hold his name in benediction, than which no priest could desire a better testimony to aid him when he renders an account of his stewardship.

Last May Dom Vincent was transferred to St Mary's Priory, Cardiff and he had been there only a short two months when he met with the terrible accident which caused his death. His friends had given him a

motor bicycle; he bought it in the morning, set out to give an instruction to some children in an outlying district and, as he was returning, was killed early in the afternoon. As in the case of most accidents, there is no clear explanation of it. He was experienced as a motorist, and had often ridden a motor-cycle before. He was picked up dreadfully injured, taken to hospital and he lived just long enough for a priest to anoint him. Fortunately he cannot have had the consciousness to feel his other injuries, as his skull was fractured. He died on July 24th, and was buried among his brethren at Ampleforth on July 27th.

The news came as a severe shock to all who knew and revered him. To be cut off so suddenly, at the early age of three and thirty, may appear to some an unmitigated tragedy. But surely to those who believe, there is consolation in the thought that the Divine Master knows the moment at which to call His own. To those who are ready, and who are engaged in the Master's work, a swift call may be a special grace and there is something beautiful in a young priest being summoned home in the midst of his labours, in the prime of his health and strength.

To his father and family, we tender the assurance of our deepest sympathy in their heavy loss. For him who has been taken, the tragic circumstances and the suddenness of the call will ensure that our prayers are all the more earnest and persevering. May he rest in peace!

NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE VICTORY OF CHRIST. *By Dom Anscar Vonier, O.S.B.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

Abbot Vonier has taken a subject of peculiar difficulty in the Victory of Christ. On the one hand no Christian can deny it. His whole faith falls to the ground if he does not believe that Christ has conquered sin and death. And yet, as Abbot Vonier points out, appearances are all against the totality of Christ's victory, and it is perhaps a particular malady of our time that this fact is apt to be a scandal to us. No doubt the fundamental reason is that we are too ready to take the world's self-sufficiency at its own valuation, against what we know at once from our faith and our experience. But the difficulty remains. It is part of the greater mystery of evil, and the answer must be that the Incarnation and Redemption was a good far outweighing the evil. This every Christian knows, for it is so that Christ has overcome sin and redeemed mankind. It has brought us back to where we started from. But Abbot Vonier is certainly right in stressing the point that we must cling above all to this great fact of faith, that Christ has overcome evil. Christianity is, as he says, essentially "aprioristic." "If Christ be not risen from the dead then is our faith vain indeed." But if we hold to the reality of Christ's personal triumph over death, then everything else falls into place. The difficulty, of course, is that we have to build on a foundation of faith—not blind faith, but still a conception against which sentiment and imagination alike militate. The apparent evil of the world comes more directly under our consciousness than the reality of Christ's atonement. As Abbot Vonier remarks in this connection, "Our faith in God's justice is our direct and infallible solution of any difficulty brought forward against the lot of the reprobate" (p. 78).

By thus raising the issue to the supernatural level Abbot Vonier has found the real solution of the problem. After that the difficulty is merely an apologetic one. But in this sphere it remains, for when all is said and done we do not know the number of the elect, and the phenomenon of evil is manifest. We do not see how far Christ's victory extends. As always in Abbot Vonier's works, the book is full of striking and arresting truths which appear as facets of the main theme. But, also like most of Abbot Vonier's works, it is not altogether easy reading, and perhaps the well-informed Catholic who is not a technical theologian, for whom it is presumably meant, would have benefited if some aspects of the subject had been more fully developed. Thus an exposition of even so technically an elementary point as the manner in which the Eucharist is a memorial of Christ's death at all would have made it easier for the non-theologian to grasp the increased significance of it as a memorial of His "immortal death." Similarly a fuller treatment of the significance of the fact that Christ's victory was a victory in the sense of a successful outcome to a combat in which the opponents were in some way commensurate would have been welcome.

But Abbot Vonier has put the thinking Catholic world still further in his debt by his latest book, and many should find it both stimulating and consoling.

F. G. S.

THE MASS OF THE WESTERN RITES. *By Abbot Cabrol, O.S.B.; translated by C. M. Antony* (Sands & Co.) 5s.

This translation of "La Messe en Occident" from the "Bibliothèque catholique des sciences religieuses" adds yet another work available in English to the growing number of books on the central rite of the Christian religion. The Right Reverend Abbot is a master of his subject and his name on the title page is sufficient advertise-

ment of the sound scholarship and research put into the writing of this book. He begins his treatment of the Mass from the centuries of "unity"—a negative unity of absence of different stereotyped rites, a unity which allowed the greatest liberty. Then he shows the development of the different rites and "uses," confining himself to the West—the corruptions and additions which reached their climax at the time of the French revolution, and the efforts of Dom Guéranger and Pope Pius IX which paved the way for the stricter unity we have to-day.

As in the majority of French books and their translations there is no index, and in parts the translation is slavishly literal:—*hymno dicto*, the hymn being said. Our English liturgical language is already disfigured with its "perpetual succour," "doulours" and "inventions"; here we find "fraction," "immixtion" and "commixtion"—surely there are plenty of synonyms more remote from their Latin roots.

F. D. A.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY. *By the Rev W. Gordon* (Washbourne & Bogan) 1s. 6d.

There are still some people who consider science and theology as two opposed studies and regard science as always advancing, theology as obscurantism fighting a rearguard action. English is the only language which uses the generic term "science" almost exclusively for natural science, which is but a species of knowledge with its own limited field of action. The materialism of the last century is responsible for this usurpation of the general term for the particular sphere of knowledge. In this small book, which is made up of papers which appeared originally in the *Westminster Cathedral Chronicle*, Father Gordon discusses the meaning of science, its hypotheses and limitations, especially the "picturesque inaccuracies of the scientific popularisers who dispense culture in monthly parts or in outlines," and lead their readers to suppose that science is opposed to religion. In the second chapter he shows that theology and philosophy are true sciences, based on fundamental truths and not on experimental hypotheses; hence there is no reason to be disturbed at the supposed victories of the scientist over the theologian: the scientists of the next century will rend those of this in the same way as 19th century scientific materialism has been destroyed in those places where it differed from theology—where it has encroached on the proper object of another science. The author then discusses briefly some special cases—evolution, genesis, original sin, miracles—and ends with the principle that since theology and science are both concerned with truth there can be no real contradiction.

F. D. A.

JUDAISM. *By A. Vincent; translated by J. D. Scanlan* (Sands & Co.) 5s.

In the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans St Paul tells his Christian readers that they are branches of wild olive grafted on to the root of a good olive which is Israel, and they must not "glory over the branches; but if thou gloriest, it is not thou that bearest the root, but the root thee." We must look on Israel as our parent stock, and consider that the history of the race did not end with the downfall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., but persists to-day and will do so until the end, when, according to St Paul, all will be saved. They are to be "beloved for their fathers' sake"—at times a difficult thing: a race with no home, yet making themselves at home everywhere, scattered among all peoples, yet preserving a common social life, language and religion, closer than the members of a race living together, they are beloved by no one and hated for their supposed power. This book is not a polemic either for or against the Jews, but gives us their history from 70 A.D. down to the Islamic invasion, when they lost all independence. Then in a series of chapters divided into short paragraphs, the author gives sketches of their literature, dogmas, public and private worship, morality and mysticism: in short, he shows us that there is still some good in the race. We see

also that although the Old Testament is common to both Christian and Jew, Christianity is its natural development and fulfilment, whereas Judaism, being a national deviation, is becoming less and less.

F. D. A.

JUNGBIR—SECRET AGENT. *By Sir George Dunbar; illustrated by R. H. Ogilvie.* THE YOUNG DETECTIVES. *By R. J. McGregor; illustrated by Dilly* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d. each.

The first of these is the story of a little tailor named Jungbir from Naini Tal, sent as a secret agent to Chialo, the country between China and Tibet, to enquire into the nefarious activities of supposed Bolshevik agents. Exactly up to what point tales of this kind are intended to carry conviction it is perhaps idle to speculate; certainly in what is claimed to be an accurate description of the country of the Lama the present reviewer find himself perversely unmoved. There is, to be sure, "incident" and "atmosphere," druggings, mystery, a surfeit of violence, caverns filled "with heavy and acrid smoke," silken casements, faint scents of incense and all the traditional business associated with the East—in detective stories; but somehow we do not really get to know anybody; perhaps it is just as well; people whose thoughts, even in an emergency, "dart wildly, this way and that, like a shoal of fish hunted by a cormorant," might prove disconcerting companions at close quarters. Still, for stories of the "thriller" sort and for boys—notoriously more interested in deeds than in persons—who can make up with an ardent imagination for any such deficiencies as these, "Jungbir" will prove an enthralling adventure.

Mr McGregor's tale moves in a Western and less oppressive atmosphere. It is a combination of almost sentimental domesticity and perilous adventure, written in a lucid and unpretentious style. A family of children are able to employ themselves as detectives in outwitting a gang of modern smugglers amid scenes of secret passages, caves and contraband goods. Incredible, of course, but charming and, to those for whom it was written, effectively convincing.

Both books are illustrated and of attractive format; they form a further contribution to the publishers' new series of adventure stories for boys.

A. G.

THE MAGIC MAP. *By Frederick I. Cowles; illustrated by Doris M. Cowles*, 2s. 6d. THE YELLOW TAXI PIG. *By Rachel Countess of Clonmell; illustrated by Robert Hartman*, 3s. 6d. BIFFIN AND BUFFIN. *By Guy Rawlence, illustrated by D. M. Barber*, 3s. 6d. THE STORY OF BEN-BAN. *By A. M. M. Hales; illustrated by Edith Brier*, 2s. 6d. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

It would be incongruous to attempt criticism, detailed and deliberately weighed, of work that makes its appeal precisely through delicacy and lightness of touch. It argues insensibility to be profound when one is only asked to be superficial. To say then that the publishers have increased their "Young People's Library" by the addition of four more books as pleasantly written and as attractively brought out as those reviewed in these pages a short time ago is to say almost all that need be said. Who could take up a judicial attitude before such titles as "The Magic Map" or "The Yellow Taxi Pig," or write with solemnity about "Biffin and Buffin" or "The Story of Ben-Ban?" But then who is intended to do so? And yet no one will complain that the stories are not aptly named.

In his "Bad Child's Book of Beasts" Mr Belloc has a "proem" in which he appeals with delightful pathos to the young reader to "refrain from the unholy pleasure" of generally mishandling his pages out of childish passion for sheer destruction. His plea—if it were needed—might fittingly be extended to protect these four attractive volumes.

A. G.

ROBIN THE RACER. *By J. Fairfax-Blakeborough, 2s. 6d.* IN PERIL FOR THE KING. *By Agnes Blundell, 3s. 6d.* HOW DID IT HAPPEN? *By M. & J. Radcliffe, 2s. 6d.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

These are three books for children and Messrs Burns & Oates are to be congratulated on their enterprise in attempting to meet the large demand there must be for such books. A recent guide to modern knowledge for boys and girls has again demonstrated that titles can be misleading; but this Catholic firm's sponsoring of these books, if readers are unacquainted with the authors, is a guarantee that Catholics can place them in children's hands unhesitatingly. They are not specifically Catholic or "pious" books, but give to the young what the novel supplies to the adult. "Robin the Racer" is the life story of a horse. The writer is an expert and the story, besides being entertaining and amusing, should teach children not only to love horses but also how to look after them. "In Peril for the King" is a romance of the Civil Wars in England. The characters are alive, and the setting in keeping with the period. In "How Did It Happen?" some classical myths are delightfully retold. A preface by Fr Martindale, S.J., enriches the book.

In these books information, education, romance and reality are happily combined. All are suitably illustrated, the work of Frank Rogers for "In Peril for the King" being particularly charming.

R. R. W.

JOC, COLETTE AND THE BIRDS. *By Vera Barclay* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

Books on birds are divided by the average child into two classes, those with coloured plates and those without. The former as a rule receive attention, the latter are neglected. Moreover the former, if the plates are an adequate guide to the text, are expensive. Hence a problem: how to produce a book on birds that will avoid the expense of coloured plates and at the same time overcome the repugnance of the young reader to unrelieved print. Miss Barclay has done much to solve this problem in "Joc, Colette and the Birds." Her device is to gild the pill of instruction with the sugar of narrative, to narrate how two children come to be interested in birds and bird life. Those who know Miss Barclay's books will not be surprised at her success in this rather difficult task. The disguise may wear thin at times, but on the whole it carries the reader successfully over several chapters of valuable information and should inspire with ornithological zeal those most indifferent to the natural life about them.

L. H. B.

THE ABIDING PRESENCE OF THE HOLY GHOST AND THE LIFE OF ST DOMINIC. *By Father Bede Jarrett, O.P.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

The first English (as opposed to American) edition of these meditations on the Holy Ghost and a new edition of the Life of St Dominic will be very welcome to the very many admirers of Father Bede, Catholic and non-Catholic. It is good to think that his preaching apostolate still continues; nothing would please that true exemplification of a Friar Preacher more.

To preach about the great fundamental Catholic dogma of Grace and the sanctification of the human soul by the Holy Ghost requires a profound knowledge of theology, and also the power to simplify with the minimum of distortion. Both Father Bede's knowledge and his powers of exposition are evident in "The Abiding Presence of the Holy Ghost." In twenty-six meditations he deals with the presence of God in the world and the soul, the infused virtues and gifts of the Holy Ghost, the doctrine of grace. The prayerful reading of these meditations with their insistence on the intimacy of God's dealings with us, will help to lessen, in Father Bede's own phrase, "life's greatest trouble, its loneliness."

"The Life of St Dominic is remarkably good reading. Though founded on the Acts of the process of Canonization and other contemporary sources, there is nothing dry about it. Father Bede depicts in those pages a real and most attractive human character, a character, as the present Provincial has pointed out, very similar to the author's own.

For many St Thomas has rather obscured St Dominic. Here is an excellent opportunity to get to know St Dominic and find inspiration in his joyous and rich personality.

The use of Monotype Veronese in the latter work shows the unfortunate survival of a type-face well-meant, no doubt, in the early days of the printing revival, but contrasting unhappily with the numerous beautiful faces now freely in use.

R. R. W.

SPIRITUAL LETTERS OF PERE DE CAUSSADE. *Translated by Algar Thorold* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Père de Caussade is gradually coming in to his own, and here is a second translation of his "Spiritual Letters" within a dozen years. With the advocacy of Abbot Chapman and now of Archbishop Goodier to help it, the method of *Abandon* (how hard it is to find a parallel for the word in English!) is becoming widely known in an age peculiarly in need of some such reminder.

"Take care never to harbour voluntarily in your heart any thought calculated to grieve, disquiet or dishearten it. From one point of view, such thoughts are more dangerous than impure temptations. Your need, then, is to allow them to pass by unhindered, despising them and letting them fall like a stone into the sea" (p. 118). The doctrine of these letters is simple, practical, gentle, avoiding the Scylla and Charybdis of its day—Jansenism and Quietism—without hesitation and without effort. Father Baker and Père de Caussade would have got on well together.

The translation does not belie the skilled hand of Mr Algar Thorold, and the book is attractively "got up" and well printed in Baskerville. We have noticed only one slip, no doubt in proof-correcting—on p. 2: the Archbishop of Cambrai did not say, "I anticipate the most in everything, and in the depth of that most I find my peace through an entire self-abandonment." What he said was rather: "I endure all until the worst comes to the worst, and then I find my peace. . . ." One may conjecture that for "most" in Mr Thorold's version should be read "worst."

N. F. H.

CHILDREN OF THE LANTERN. *By "Lamplighter"; illustrated by "Robin"* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

There are certain books which make their way inevitably, by word of mouth, passed from one who has read to another who must read, because they fill a gap hitherto unfilled though not unrecognised; and this is one of them. Mothers, teachers of little children, priests often find themselves standing aghast at the imminent problem of the religious instruction of the very young, with their unpredictable ignorances of fact, and incalculable subtleties of theory. Well, here is all about it, charmingly and deftly put between two covers by one whose success in actual practice can be vouched for by habitués of a certain Holy Child Convent; moreover with graceful illustrations in line by "Robin"; and all for three-and-six. A Christmas present for every Catholic mother from herself!

N. F. H.

WALSINGHAM AND ITS SHRINE. *By H. M. Gillett* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

This is an historical monograph, remarkable in detail and completeness, with good illustrations and a bibliography, more or less exhaustive, for those whose interest is aroused in the sources on which the author has drawn. In view of the increasing interest

in the Walsingham pilgrimage, Burns, Oates and Washbourne have done well to publish it at half-a-crown; for there is certainly nothing to compete with it as a handbook for the Catholic pilgrim. It is a pott octavo, conveniently sized for the pocket, and we hope it will justify its publishers' faith.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ROMAN LITURGICAL VESTMENTS. *By Raymond James; second impression, revised and augmented* (Catholic Records Press, Exeter) 2s. 6d.

It is a good work again to draw the attention of every priest, sacristan, master of ceremonies, nun and pious needlewoman to this valuable little pamphlet, in which, as we said in 1926, "the author has traced very ably the development of the vestments of the Western Church and has most happily combined art, tradition, authority and practical needs." Four more have been added to the six illustrations of the first edition—why, by the by, in Fig. vi, are the four clerics in mass-vestments holding one hand in the hollow of the other, and not "more solito?" The vestments are indeed the vestments of Blackfriars, but the effect is of *Ecclesia Anglo-Catholica!*

N. F. H.

PLAINSONG FOR SCHOOLS, PART II (10d.; paper 6½d.); ACCOMPANIMENT TO "PLAINSONG FOR SCHOOLS, PART II" *By H. P. Allen* (8s.; paper 6s.); GRAMMAR OF PLAINSONG. *By a Benedictine of Stanbrook; revised edition* (3s. 6d.; paper 3s.) (Rushworth & Dreaper, Liverpool)

These are three works that must come into the hands of all who take a practical interest in the chant. The second part of "Plainsong for Schools" does more than maintain the standard that the editor achieved with the first. For the modest sum of sixpence-halfpenny one may now possess the music of the proper complete for eight festal masses, thirty-three liturgical hymns and motets for use throughout the year, the office of Sunday Vespers, the hymns at Benediction and the Litanies of the Saints, these last being edited with particular skill.

The accompaniments have been written by H. P. Allen, and will be found easier to play than some that were done for Part I. One would have preferred a different treatment of certain progressions and cadences in a number of instances; but apart from such details, the book is a worthy and, for many people, an indispensable companion to the new issue of "Plainsong for Schools."

The "Grammar of Plainsong" is a mine of information and wisdom, and the recent edition has opened up several new lodes. This work on the chant symbolises the manifold activities of which the Lady Abbess of Stanbrook is the promoter and inspirer. The date of publication coincided happily with the Golden Jubilee of the Lady Abbess. The papal distinction which was conferred upon her on that occasion was truly "well earned."

L. L. B.

THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY. *By Lieut-Colonel W. H. Turton. Twelfth Edition* (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.) 2s.

This valuable propædeutic to the study of revealed religion, published originally in 1895, is now in its sixty-fifth thousand, and has become widely known. From the Catholic point of view it is of course inadequate; but what it leaves out is precisely what most Catholics of any degree of instruction are pretty well aware of, and it deals faithfully with matters of fundamental importance, of which those same Catholics are in the vast majority of cases ignorant to the extent of the problem's never having risen above their mental horizon. Furthermore the book is in method a model for close study by that praiseworthy but often alarming type—the amateur controversialist.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF JESUS CHRIST. *By Jules Lebreton, S.J. Vol. I* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s. 6d.

VOODOOISM IN MUSIC. *By Sir Richard Terry* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

MODERN THOMISTIC PHILOSOPHY. *By the Rev Richard Phillips* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 9s.

CRITICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ESSAYS. *By the Most Rev. Archbishop Downey* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AND DIVORCE. *By H. E. Cardinal MacRory* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

LIVING FAITH. *By the Very Rev Canon Thomas Wright* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SAINT JOHN OF THE CROSS. *By P. Silverio de Santa Teresa C.D.; translated and edited by E. Allison Peers. Vol. II* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne.) 15s.

LAVALLIÈRE. *By H. Willette* (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

EDUCATION AND BIOLOGY. *By J. A. Lauwerys* (Sands & Co.) 5s.

THE INSIGHT OF THE CURE D'ARS. *By Canon Francis Trochu; translated by Maurice Leahy* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s. 6d.

These books will be reviewed in our next issue.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Dunelmian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Womersley Magazine, Sedburghian, Cottonian, Edmundian, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., Artists' Rifles Gazette, Ushaw Magazine, Georgian, Oscotian, Scardeburgian, Corbie, Oratory School Magazine, Novo, Coathamian, Priorian, Beaumont Review, St. Augustine's Abbey School Magazine, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle* and the *Downside Review*.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	R. J. G. Deasy
School Monitors	L. J. Walter, R. S. Pine-Coffin, D. K. Wells, the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, M. G. Hime, the Hon. H. C. Fraser, G. O. Rosenvinge, D. H. Munro, A. G. Gregory, C. O'M. Dunman, E. G. R. Downey, R. C. Hay, M. E. Golding.
Captain of Games	M. E. Golding
Games Committee	E. H. Grieve, O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche
Master of Beagles	The Hon. H. C. Fraser
Whipper-in	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Boxing	A. G. Gregory

THE following boys left the School in July:—

D. A. S. Bailey, P. C. Bell, H. G. Brougham, P. W. F. Cochrane, Lord Rhidian Crichton-Stuart, T. D. Cronin-Coltsman, M. de L. Dalglish, P. A. Ezechiel, the Hon. Miles Fitzalan-Howard, M. P. Fogarty, G. P. Gallwey, J. H. P. Gilbey, W. P. Gillow, G. C. Hickie, T. F. Hookham, J. H. K. Jefferson, K. H. R. Leese, M. B. Longinotto, S. J. Lovell, N. M. Mackenzie, S. N. L. Maude, A. E. Mounsey, W. M. Murphy, J. E. Nicoll, N. C. Ogilvie, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, J. P. W. Perceval, J. S. Platt, P. O. Riddell, M. Rochford, M. Ryan, P. Ryan, J. A. Ryan, J. Ryan, P. S. W. Selby, E. E. Tomkins, A. H. R. Vollmar, E. G. Waddilove, E. J. Walmesley, D. D. White, M. F. Young.

THE following boys came to the School in September:—

P. R. Barker, A. J. Boyd, P. J. Brady, P. R. Bromage, D. W. A. J. Bramly, M. H. S. Christopher, V. L. J. Comyn, J. G. Cramer, C. F. Crawshay, P. A. G. de la Pasture, A. Dowling, J. I. Ferrier, J. W. Greenish, F. M. Hall, J. P. W. Hastings, P. R. Haywood-Farmer, J. F. B. Hill, G. R. W. Howell, C. J. B. Jarrett, M. Jennings, M. A. P. Johns, P. G. Keogh, M. Lees, P. J. Liddell, L. B. D. Maude, E. P. Murphy, D. H. Munro, J. McDonnell, D. L. Nicoll, E. M. D. O'Driscoll, P. F. C. O'Driscoll, H. P. Parks, J. G. H. Paterson, D. M. Pearson, O. R. Pilsworth, M. J. Ratcliff, K. L. Rosenvinge,

R. N. Seton, P. R. Smith, J. L. Smyth, P. S. Stewart, J. P. J. Bevan, A. G. Bush, D. P. M. Cape, A. Clarke, R. A. Coghlan, M. P. M. Conroy, A. L. Cosens, D. A. Cumming, B. H. Dees, O. M. de Las Casas, A. J. Eills, O. A. Flynn, I. J. Fraser, I. B. Hankey, A. A. Hodsman, D. J. Hodsman, G. H. Hume, L. R. A. Kennelly, P. F. W. Kerr, O. O. Lamb, M. G. Leatham, C. L. H. R. Lochrane, E. P. S. Mathews, A. B. Nihill, P. D. Parker, H. C. M. B. Radcliff, A. W. Rattie, P. S. Reid, G. M. Roberts, J. F. C. Vidal, R. F. A. Wood, J. C. C. Young, P. X. Bligh, J. Bond, E. M. Huddleston, J. A. Kevill, R. F. Longueville, D. J. Macauley, J. E. J. McSheehy, G. J. W. Lardner, F. G. Reynolds, T. P. Turnbull.

THE following boys obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1934:—

HIGHER CERTIFICATE.

GROUP I.—*Classics*.—M. P. Fogarty (*Distinction in Latin, Greek and Ancient History and Literature*), A. E. Mounsey, the Earl of Oxford, R. S. Pine-Coffin (*Distinction in Ancient History and Literature*), P. O. Riddell, P. Ryan.

GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—A. Dewsnap, the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, the Hon. Miles F. Fitzalan Howard, H. D. Gallwey, P. W. S. Gubbins, G. C. Hickie, B. A. McIrvine, J. A. Ryan, K. D. Wells.

GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—P. C. J. Bell, the Hon. D. S. St C. Erskine (*Distinction in Chemistry*), P. A. Ezechiel, J. E. Nicoll, E. E. Tomkins (*Distinction in Chemistry*).

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

C. Atherton Brown— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i</i>	H. R. Finlow— <i>b, e, f, g*, i</i>
J. G. Beckwith— <i>b, c, e, g*</i>	A. H. Fraser— <i>b, c, e, f, g*</i>
M. C. Bodley— <i>b, c, e</i>	J. E. Hare— <i>b, c, e, g, i</i>
A. L. Buxton— <i>c, e, g*, i</i>	P. G. Holloway— <i>b, e, g*, q*, l</i>
M. St J. Cardwell— <i>b, e, g*, i</i>	T. J. F. Hookham— <i>d, e, i</i>
P. F. Clayton— <i>b, i, k, l</i>	J. M. S. Horner— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i</i>
P. W. Cochrane— <i>b, g*, k, l</i>	J. I. Kilpatrick— <i>b, i, k, l</i>
W. J. E. Craigen— <i>e, g, i, s</i>	F. P. O. Leask— <i>e, i, k, l</i>
Lord R. Crichton-Stuart— <i>b, q*, s</i>	Lord Mauchline— <i>b, i, l</i>
D. R. Dalglish— <i>i, s</i>	C. A. F. Maude— <i>b, e, i, j</i>
G. S. Dowling— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k, l</i>	M. C. Maxwell— <i>b, e</i>
C. O'M. Dunman— <i>b, e, g*, i, j</i>	P. O'Donovan— <i>b, c, e, f, i</i>
R. H. G. Edmonds— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i</i>	J. S. Platt— <i>b, d, g*, i, k, l</i>
C. O'M. Farrell— <i>b, e, g*, s</i>	E. F. J. Plowden— <i>c, e, i</i>

J. J. Fattorini— <i>e</i> .	C. A. Prescott— <i>b, g*, i, s</i> .
M. F. Fenwick— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i</i> .	G. V. Read-Davis— <i>b, c, e, g*</i> .
J. V. Sippé— <i>b, e, g*, q*, i, l</i> .	H. G. P. Weissenberg— <i>b, c, e, f</i> .
H. J. Stirling— <i>b, c, d, g*, s</i> .	P. J. Wells— <i>b, c, e, g, q*, i, j</i> .
S. P. M. Sutton— <i>b, e, g*, i, k, l</i> .	B. J. M. Western— <i>b, e, i</i> .
F. C. Taylor— <i>b, e, f, g, i</i> .	M. A. Wilberforce— <i>b, c, d, e, g*, s</i> .
F. L. A. Vernon— <i>b, e, g*, i, k</i> .	S. G. Wolseley— <i>b, e, g*, m</i> .
T. D. Waugh— <i>b, e</i> .	P. M. Young— <i>b, e, g*, i</i> .
A. H. Webb— <i>b, e, i, j, k, l</i> .	

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

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

ON November 16th we entertained our Sedbergh guests with the revival of the two dramatic sketches "Between the Soup and the Savoury" and "A Collection will be Made." In the first of these, Birtwistle showed hereditary aptitude and tossed his head and bridled with roguishness and effect. Webb developed a fine ripe Cockney, but belied his ample figure, giving us in place of the true cook's placidity, one gnawed by a secret dread—a blustering but timid cook, with a frightened eye. Not so are kitchen-maids quelled and embonpoint acquired. Jefferson played up well as the kitchenmaid and made good use of a clear voice—a promising debut.

de Guingand was funny as the central figure in the second piece, though farce is not his forte and one felt that he was not in a sense taking the part seriously. It is this core of "deadly seriousness" that gives light comedy and even farce most of its piquancy; compare the classical instance of Dan Leno. McIrvine made the thin part of Martel stand out in the round, so far as such a thing could be done; but Dewsnap was even more successful with Mrs Anstruther, helped by an effective dress and make-up.

The following was the cast :—

I. 'Between the Soup and the Savoury'	<i>Gertrude Jennings</i>
Marie, the Cook	B. J. WEBB
Ada, the Parlourmaid	M. A. BIRTWISTLE
Emily, the Kitchenmaid	F. J. JEFFERSON

II. 'A Collection will be Made'	<i>Arthur Eckersley</i>
Rev. Cuthbert Cheese	G. P. DE GUINGAND
Count Martel	B. A. McIRVINE
Paul Roget	D. ST C. ERSKINE
Colonel Anstruther	N. BARRY
Mrs Anstruther, his mother	A. DEWSNAP
Proprietor of the Hotel	R. ANNE
Page Boy	J. F. H. KEARNEY

The two Houses, St Wilfrid's and St Edward's, at the foot of Bolton Bank are now complete and in action—a notable and novel addition by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to our architecture. Those of our readers who have not recently visited Ampleforth, will get some impression, at least of their position relative to the older buildings, if they turn to the photograph of the beagles, towards the end of this issue of the JOURNAL.

THE Librarian wishes to express his regret at not having previously recorded a munificent gift to the Abbey Library. Mr John Tucker, K.S.G., has presented a set in mint condition of the Plantin Press edition of 1670 of Cardinal Baronius' "Annales Ecclesiastici." The twelve folio volumes in their contemporary binding of gleaming parchment, stamped on both covers, make a handsome and valuable addition to the Church History section, and by his gift Mr Tucker has once more earned our gratitude.

THE Curator of the Museum wishes to acknowledge the following gifts and to express grateful appreciation of the kindness of the donors :—

A tiger had been killing many cattle in a district of the Bori Forest, C.P. India. Captain T. F. Kelly killed it, and has presented the head to the Museum. The mounting has been especially successful, and gives an excellent idea of the size and strength of the animal, of which the following details are supplied : Length over all, 9ft. 11½in.; girth 3ft. 3in.; weight 32st. 7lb.; height at shoulder 3ft. 3in.

Mr H. W. Seton Karr returned from the latest of his expeditions to Somaliland early in the year, and he has sent us a good selection of the prehistoric stone implements which he discovered in East Africa.

From North America Mr Oswald McGuinness has sent a stone implement, found on the shore of Windermere Lake, British Columbia, which was used by the Kootenay Indians in the preparation of food.

A. M. F. Webb, on leaving, benefited the School Stamp Collection considerably by presenting his own collection.

Mrs Sutton has given the court sword of a Papal Chamberlain and P. A. Lanktree has shown practical interest in the collection of moths,

adding to it a specimen of the Telea Polyphemus (oak silkworm) from North America.

THE Inter-House Singing Competition, which took place on November 29th, was won this year by St Oswald's, not for the first time. St Aidan's were the runners-up, and the marks allotted by Mr E. Gordon Cleather, the adjudicator, were as follows :—

St Oswald's	76
St Aidan's	74
St Cuthbert's	73
St Wilfrid's	} 69
St Bede's	
St Edward's	68

The adjudicator's comments will be printed, with the programmes, in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

THIS year the Staff consists of the following :—

Dom Paul Nevill (Head Master)	
Dom Placid Dolan	Dom Sylvester Fryer
Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom George Forbes
Dom Herbert Byrne	Dom David Ogilvie Forbes
Dom Hugh de Normanville	Dom Columba Cary-Elwes
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Gerard Sitwell
Dom Clement Hesketh	Dom Terence Wright
Dom Illtyd Williams	Dom Paulinus Massey
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Paschal Harrison
Dom John Maddox	Dom Peter Utley
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Richard Wright
Dom Ignatius Miller	Dom Bernard Boyan
Dom Felix Hardy	Dom Austin Rennick
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Mark Haidy
Dom Philip Egerton	Dom Sigebert D'Arcy
Dom Oswald Vanheems	

LAY MASTERS :

Classics

L. E. Eyres
F. Bamford
W. H. Shewring
P. E. Nash
L. H. Bond
T. Watkinson
R. C. Richards
J. W. Gardner

History

C. R. H. Bamforth
T. Charles Edwards
Modern Languages
R. J. F. Cook
N. A. Callendar
Mathematics
M. F. Harrold
T. W. White

Science

R. A. Goodman
S. T. Reyner
J. Cochemé
Music
H. G. Perry
W. H. Cass

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Michaelmas Session opened with the usual business meeting at which fifty-seven new members were elected and the following officials chosen : Mr R. J. G. Deasy, Leader of the Government ; the Hon H. Fraser, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr F. L. A. Vernon, Honorary Secretary.

The debates on the whole have been very keenly contested, and although Mr Deasy and the Hon. H. Fraser often spoke rather at length, they always delivered excellent opening speeches, proving ample material for lively discussion. Mr O'Donovan in spite of his lapses into parliamentary, and sometimes unparliamentary, rhetoric always produced a good speech ; and Mr Gregory frequently distinguished himself by his incisive criticisms of the speeches of other members of the House. Several very interesting papers were read this term. On October 28th Mr R. J. Deasy gave a paper on " Civilisation," Mr P. O'Donovan followed with his paper on " The British Constitution " on November 18th, and the Hon H. Fraser gave a paper, " The Armaments Racket " on December 2nd.

The following is a list of the motions discussed this term :—

That this House considers that Sport takes a too prominent part in modern affairs (*Lost*, 12—10).

That this House disapproves of Herr Hitler and of his policy (*Won* 46—15).

That this House prefers Classical Music to Jazz (*Won by five votes*).

That this House considers that War is imminent in Europe. (*Lost*, 28—16).

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

IT was some time before the society got under way, but once in motion tongues have wagged untiringly. We have found a new home in St Oswald's Common Room, finding the mellow oak of its walls and tables more inspiring than bottles of substances with unpronounceable names and unforgettable smells. Mr A. C. Cain was elected secretary. He fulfils his office with dignity ; his speeches carry weight. But perhaps it is Mr Lentaigne who has won the hearts of the members. He has an imaginative way of expressing himself. Communists, he explained to a willing audience, were people who carried bombs in their pockets. It was in the same debate upon Fascism that Mr Crawshay unburdened himself of one of his more solemn judgments ; he said that

the date of the Hitler murders should be stamped on his head for ever. The House remained unmoved. Mr Comyn, whose mind is more brilliant than profound in these debates, remarked that if Fascism stood for King and Empire, we did not need it, being possessed already of both.

A debate upon whether it would be better to live a hundred years hence rather than now, produced a flock of Wellsian prophesies. One optimist guaranteed that school life would be easy, as mechanical thinkers would by then have been invented. Mr Leeming thought not, and that what with more things to be known, the school boy's work would be increased to a fifteen-hour day.

Mr Maude always speaks fluently and with conviction. He defended motors against trains. Mr Gallwey, appealing to the lower appetites, compared the waiting-room unfavourably with the wayside inn. Mr Lentaigne remarked that one could stop one's car anywhere for nothing, but that it cost £5 to stop a train!

Mr Mahony was a powerful and breezy advocate of fresh air in the debate on Country versus Town. Enjoy the country now, was his slogan, because soon there would be none. Mr Hastings, who speaks with distinction, brought up the knotty problem of parks and the not-to-be-walked-on grass. Mr Ratcliff made the defence of parks more difficult by explaining that the grass being forbidden, there remained only the paths, and these were dammed up with prams. The last glimmer of a hope for the town mice was taken from them by Mr Ryan, who in his usual friendly manner pointed out that parks after all were just pieces of the country in the town; and the town mice went down their holes that night discomfited.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

FIRST there is to be recorded a number of benefactions. Lord Oxford, the late Secretary, has given the Society the new recording of the First Symphony of Brahms; the late Treasurer, A. M. F. Webb, has done the same in terms of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven; and Michael Bell has sent us Constant Lambert's admirable book "Music Ho!" As the Society is at present husbanding all its resources with a view to obtaining a "wireless" set that will not fall below the standards of exacting musicianship, it is the more grateful for these really handsome gifts.

The Society has a membership larger than ever before. Of the meetings held this term two have been notable; at one Mr Cass and Mr Perry, and at the other Dom Martin provided the programme of music. Several meetings were devoted to Delius, under Dom Austin's guidance; and the President gave the Society details of the little-known early history of the "jazz" movement.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE Historical Society was revived this term with Mr Charles Edwards as President, and A. Dewsnap as Secretary. Membership is limited to the Sixth Form, and is not to exceed fifteen members. Various periodicals of general interest, such as "The English Review" and the "Colosseum," are obtained for the society and kept in the Secretary's room.

There have been two meetings so far this term. The Society met on Thursday, October 25th, when Father Columba read an interesting paper on "The Philosophy of History." This was followed by a general discussion.

The second meeting was held on October 22nd, the Hon. H. Fraser reading a paper on the armament racket, called "The Bloody Traffic."

This paper, too, was followed by a spirited discussion.

"LES VOYAGEURS"

UNDER the influence of Dom Columba, certain members of the Sixth Form have decided to revive the French Club, under the title of "Les Voyageurs." With Dom Columba as President, and Dom Stephen and Dom Dunstan as Vice-Presidents, it is expanding its interests throughout Europe. Through the President, a direct connexion is maintained with the French Club of his own day, whose activities "Les Voyageurs" wish to carry on, over a wider sphere. Besides a debate in French ("The Classical Age in French Literature has superior merits to the Romantic Age") papers have been read by the President on Paul Claudel, by the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard on St Joan, accompanied by a most interesting film, and by P. S. Gubbins on Russian Literature.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

At the first meeting this term, Mr R. V. Tracey Forster was elected Secretary and twenty new members were admitted to the Club. On October 16th, the Secretary spoke on "The Marvels of Modern Photography" and showed an interesting series of slides. Mr C. O'M. Dunman used slides and a film to illustrate his lecture on "The Construction of the Panama Canal" on October 23rd. A week later Mr A. H. Webb explained "The Manufacture of Gramophone Records." On November 6th, Mr E. F. Plowden spoke very volubly on "Railways behind the Scenes," and gave an enthusiastic and interesting account of a subject of which he has long made a special study. The epidiascope in the new Biology Laboratory was used at one of the Club's meetings for

the first time on this occasion. With its aid Dom Felix gave a most instructive and entertaining account of "Present-day Printing Practice" on November 19th. Mr. G. S. P. Rooney lectured competently on "Coal Mining" on November 30th, and with slides and a film elucidated the processes involved in finding and getting coal.

THE MODEL ENGINEERING SOCIETY

THE Model Engineering Society was started this term under the guidance of Dom Paschal and Dom Bernard. The society was soon full and four meetings have already been held. The members have the use of two workshops with machine tools, and it is hoped that specimens of their handicraft will soon be forthcoming.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were: T. E. Hallinan, J. M. Reid, F. R. Charlton, F. P. Daly, P. J. Reynolds, J. Smyth, O. P. J. May, O. J. H. Bulleid, R. N. Gilbey, E. A. Boylan, M. J. McNamara, P. A. Feeny, P. J. Gaynor, A. G. Oddie, R. Smyth, D. J. Rennie, A. J. Lovesday.

THE Captains of the School are: D. M. Gaynor, and H. E. Howard (Captains of Games), G. R. M. de la Pasture, J. A. Puttick and D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell.

THE following received the Sacrament of Confirmation on July 22nd:— I. J. Fraser, P. D. Parker, G. H. Hume, D. J. Hodsman, A. B. Yates, W. M. J. Bulleid, J. A. Puttick, P. A. Norman, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, J. N. Sheridan, D. P. Foster, N. P. D. Smyth, R. V. Burrows, D. Cubitt, C. R. Graves, H. R. Tempest, G. J. C. Wolsey, A. W. Rattrie.

IN 1916, the late Abbot Smith appointed Dom Basil Mawson as the first Head Master of the Preparatory School, with Dom Maurus Powell to assist him.

Both our old boys and our friends realise fully the invaluable work done since that date, and to whom it may be attributed.

It is therefore with great regret that we record the return of Dom Basil to the sphere of our monastic life from which he came to us in 1916. We thank him for all his good work and wish him every success and happiness in the future.

Dom Maurus, our new Head Master, is a welcome assurance of the maintenance of our good tradition.

DOM HENRY KING and Dom Adrian Lawson have joined the staff this term. Our good wishes to with Dom Benedict Milburn and Dom Francis Geldart, who left us last term, the one for St Anne's, Liverpool and the other for Cardiff.

WE thank Dom Illtyd Williams for the Retreat he gave to the School this term.

JULY 23RD saw a general exodus from Gilling, en route for Leeds and the Test Match at Headingley. It was a super-human effort, requiring

a seven o'clock breakfast. However, no effort was needed on the part of the Second Form whose privilege it was to go, when the cricketing heroes of many a scrap-exercise-book were to be seen in real life. Supper in the Metropole Hotel put the finishing touches to a strenuous but most successful day.

WE have recently attacked the buildings to the north of the Court Yard, where a new Infirmary and indoor Swimming Bath are in course of erection. The walls seem to be rising very rapidly amidst what looked like a permanent chaos of ancient stone and debris.

OUR comparatively new cricket field has been still further enlarged, and the pavilion, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was used for the first time last season.

On June 9th, Red House brought their First Eleven. They beat us easily by 49 runs, but P. D. Parker, who took seven wickets, showed promise as a bowler. A new feature of the season was a match against Mr Paul Lambert's XI, which we won by 92 runs to 82, after a stern struggle. Dom Francis opposed us with an All Comers Eleven on three occasions. During one of these games A. A. Hodsman, hitting hard and often, made 65 invaluable runs, and was given his Colours during the match. Other Colours were awarded to P. D. Parker, I. B. Hankey, J. F. C. Vidal, J. C. C. Young, R. A. Coghlan, E. P. S. Mathews, H. E. Howard, D. M. Gaynor and D. P. M. Cape; and there also played for the Eleven P. H. Barry, O. A. Flynn and M. A. Graves.

THE following have played for the First Fifteen in the two Rugger matches against Oatlands this term: D. M. Gaynor, H. E. Howard, M. A. Graves, P. H. Barry, R. E. A. Hansen, O. F. F. Hare, G. R. M. de la Pasture, A. I. Fletcher, J. N. Sheridan, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, P. C. Edwards, J. W. Parker, and the Hon Martin Fitzalan Howard. Old Colours were D. M. Gaynor and P. H. Barry. Colours were given to M. A. Graves, O. F. F. Hare, R. E. A. Hansen, and G. R. M. de la Pasture.

At Oatlands we lost the first match by a narrow margin (6-3), but in the return game we fully avenged our defeat, scoring 18 points to 6. The away match showed that our forwards were almost capable of winning the game, but only D. M. Gaynor proved dangerous among the backs. In the return game, however, some three weeks later, the threes and the scrum-half showed considerable improvement.

ON the last day of the Summer term, Father Abbot kindly presided at the Speeches and gave the prizes. The Head Master of the College gave us a report on the standard of work achieved in the Junior Entrance Examination, and we were gratified to learn that in some subjects our level of work had been even more than satisfactory. Father Abbot distributed the prizes in the course of the following programme:—

PIANO SOLO, March Dale

THE HON. MARTIN FITZALAN HOWARD

RECITATION, When burglars came to our house .. Kaiser

C. R. GRAVES, J. A. RATTRIE, J. S. M. GROTRIAN

SONG, Wake Up Terry

FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY

PIANO DUET, Merry Games Adam Carse

P. F. W. KERR, J. P. J. BEVAN

RECITATION, Father William Lewis Carroll

A. I. FLETCHER, J. M. COGHLAN

SONG, La Marseillaise

SECOND FORM

FRENCH SPEECH, Le Grondeur Brueys

I. J. FRASER, D. J. HODSON, P. F. W. KERR,

G. H. HUME, O. O. LAMB

PIANO SOLO, Song of the Reapers Schumann

R. E. A. HANSEN

RECITATION, Did you ever? J. Stevenson

A. J. EILLS, M. A. GRAVES, R. E. A. HANSEN,

O. M. DE LAS CASAS

SONG, The Ride of the Witch Charles Wood

SECOND FORM

PRIZE LIST

Preparatory Form E. F. A. Birtwistle

First Form A

Religious Knowledge .. R. H. C. Meakins

English W. M. J. Bulleid

Latin W. M. J. Bulleid

French R. H. C. Meakins

Mathematics W. M. J. Bulleid

History R. H. C. Meakins

Geography P. A. Norman

First Form B M. W. Bruce, N.P.D. Smyth

Second Form A

Religious Knowledge	..	D. P. M. Cape
English	.. ..	D. P. M. Cape
Latin	.. ..	I. J. Fraser
French (Hubert Carter prize)		M. G. Leatham
Mathematics	.. ..	I. J. Fraser
History	.. ..	D. J. Hodsman
Geography	.. ..	D. P. M. Cape

Second Form B

.. .. J. P. Barton, P. G. McEvoy

Extra prizes

Music	.. ..	P. F. W. Kerr
Drawing	.. ..	A. Clarke
Carpentry	.. ..	H. C. N. B. Radcliff

Sports prizes

Boxing Cup	.. ..	J. F. C. Vidal
Athletic Sports Cup	.. ..	D. M. Gaynor
Shooting Cup	.. ..	I. B. Hankey

Cricket prizes

.. .. J. C. C. Young J. F. C. Vidal
P. D. Parker, R. A. Coghlan

Wolf-Cub Cup (Winning Six)

Grey Wolves—J. C. C. Young, *Sixer*

OLD BOYS' NEWS

IT must be a long time since an old Amplefordian became Abbot of any Benedictine house other than Ampleforth. We offer our sincere and respectful congratulations to Dom Romuald Leonard, the new Abbot of Belmont.

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of Alexander Warrior, H. Stead and Frederick Burge (the father of Dom Bede Burge), and of Dom Denis Waddilove's father, who died recently after an operation.

WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

Colonel the Hon. E. P. J. Corbally Stourton to Miss Beatrice Page on July 14th.

Gervase Falkiner to Miss Rosemary Smith at St Mary's, Wrexham on July 28th.

John Marnan to Miss Mary Price at St Edmund's, Godalming on September 18th.

Howard Dunbar to Miss Joan Anderson at St James', Spanish Place on October 4th.

Gaston Vetch to Miss Joan Marchetti at Notre Dame de Grace, Passy, Paris on October 25th.

David Young to Miss Dorothy Maud Kerr, on September 8th at St Joseph's, Handsworth.

And on their engagement to the following :—

Henry Barton to Miss Joan Lathom.

Richard Cave to Miss Peggy Perceval.

John Riddell to Miss Maureen Taaffe.

WE offer our warm congratulations to Gabriel Turville Petre, who has taken in connexion with his work in Ancient Icelandic an Oxford B. Litt. that would be characterised in a continental University as *summa cum laude*.

IN memory of Bernard Burge, a bust was recently unveiled at Midnapore by Mr L. B. Burrows, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. "As an official," he said, "Mr Burge was a fine specimen of that small and select group which came to the Indian Civil Service from the Army

after youthful experiences of responsibility and suffering which can never fall to the lot of the ordinary recruit.

"His service in the Settlement Department brought Mr Burge close to the voiceless villagers and made him sympathetically accessible to the humblest petitioner. He was always considering the needs and interests of the ordinary people about whom one seldom or never reads in the newspapers but who are the real people of India. He initiated schemes of his own and encouraged those of others, and he never hesitated to push such schemes vigorously in any direction from which help could reasonably be expected.

"While his ability and industry were beyond question, what struck one most about him was his mental attitude towards all that makes up life, towards work, or sport, or light-hearted relaxation. He knew that he was living and working in Midnapore under the constant shadow of sudden death, yet he always contrived to let cheerfulness break in on every occasion whether grave or gay. It is within my knowledge that he could have left India at any moment with an assured and comfortable future, that he was, in fact, urged to do so, by those who naturally and rightly put his safety first, but men like Mr Burge do not follow such easy paths, and in his case, alas, the path of duty led but to the grave.

"As a man, the fact that he was universally known as "Bobby" Burge (though his Christian name was Bernard) is a sufficient indication of his natural gift for friendship and good fellowship. With Europeans he was hail-fellow-well-met. With Indians he was invariably courteous and considerate, and it is not without significance that the memorial which I shall presently unveil has been subscribed to almost entirely by his Indian friends and admirers. He was a splendid all-round sportsman who always played the game, and he met his end when about to play football with youths whom he was trying to interest in games for their own good and as a part of his work."

T. VAUGHAN WELSH has given two recitals of *Lieder* at the Wigmore Hall, on November 20th and 27th. His first programme contained songs by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Strauss and Kilpinen; the second evening was devoted entirely to Wolf and Kilpinen. These recitals (writes a correspondent) revealed him as a singer of unusual intelligence and sympathy, with a rich bass voice capable of the controlled expression demanded by his very testing songs.

CONGRATULATIONS to Charles Grieve and Austin James on obtaining their Rugger Blues at Oxford.

IAN NEVILL writes from Jerusalem:—

Rugger is getting very popular out here now, and I have been playing a good deal. The Force XV has had a very successful season. We went to Egypt and won all our matches except one, which we drew. We had a ten days tour and played all the best teams in the Middle East. The trouble out here is to get a ground, as the place is a mass of rocks; when a ground is cleared and the rains come, it is like playing in a duck-pond, and when there is no rain the ground is like cement. But it all adds to the fun and we get some really good Rugger with the Army and Air Force with very few casualties.

In Egypt last season we had one game right on the edge of the Sahara desert, and the opposing side had put waste oil on the ground to bind the sand. Thank goodness it was the last game of the tour, as that waste oil must have had some medicinal properties about it, it laid us all out for a week!

This season we are going on tour in Syria to play the French Army and Air Force.

One more paragraph from another part of the letter:—

I am still hooking, but am thinking of changing my place, as last season I got rather badly *bitten about the head* . . .

The italics are ours, as they say; Nevill merely comments that "it is all in a good cause."

It is interesting to hear from W. J. Marsh, that the State song of Texas, "Texas, Our Texas," is composed by him—a not unnatural achievement in one who was the first winner of the Turner Theory Prize at Ampleforth and had four years under Dom Clement Standish.

FROM the American *Western Flying*, via the October *Air Review*, we reprint the following:—

Some years ago, Captain Frank Courtney was a popular figure in British Aviation. He made some remarkable flights, but did not always have the best of luck. He eventually went to America, moving from one job to another (as is the custom in the U.S.), but he now seems to have paused awhile with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, for whom he has just designed a five-seater amphibian with many novel features. It has, for instance, a three-wheel landing gear, two wheels being placed behind the centre of gravity, and one wheel in the nose of the craft, so that it lands the same whether coming down on to land or water. All the wheels are retractable.

He has also arranged a very neat installation of the Wright Whirlwind engine, which drives a pusher propeller located thirty-one inches from the engine. The connection is by shaft. The machine is a biplane, but the lower wing is set so far back that it is clear of the passenger cabin, and passengers enjoy the unrestricted outlook of a high-wing monoplane.

The following is from the *Faraday House Journal*:

M. D. Cloran was born in Galway, Ireland, educated at Ampleforth College, Yorkshire, and entered Faraday House in May, 1903. He did excellently in his examinations, being good in all subjects. His mechanical year was spent at Messrs. Willans & Robinson, Rugby, and his electrical year with the Maschinenfabrik Oerlikow, Zurich, where several of our most eminent students have completed their training. He then joined their staff, and in 1908 he joined the Staff of Messrs. Willans & Robinson.

During the War he was an Officer in the Royal Artillery, and was awarded the Military Cross. He was wounded in the battle of Cambrai in November, 1917, and was in hospital for several months, but returned to France for the final pushing back of the Germans in 1918. After the Armistice he served in the Army of Occupation until December, 1919. He was stationed some distance from Cologne, and as in the early stages of the Occupation sufficient Military Police were not available, he was detailed to act as Police Officer and to form a Police Force from units in his area. As officer in charge of this force he had very wide powers and had a great deal of hard work to do and responsibility to carry. Every one who knows Cloran will know that his judgments were always equitable, and that he gave satisfaction to everyone.

In February, 1920, he joined the staff of the English Electric Company, and in the autumn of 1922 he visited India for them, returning in the spring of 1925. On returning he was stationed at the Willans and Robinson Works of the E. E. Company at Rugby for some years in connection with turbine sales and contracts. In 1930 he was transferred to their London office. In popularity with the old students he rivals his predecessor, Lord Rothes, and the Faraday House Old Students Association is to be congratulated on having such an able President.

At the first meeting of the United Hospitals Catholic Society in London, P.A. Ezechiel was elected to the committee as the representative of King's College Hospital.

The newly formed Sports Sub-Committee of the Ampleforth Society have been active since our last issue and have sent us some news.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

R. R. Rowan, the secretary, has been very energetic and his efforts have been rewarded with very little luck. For the two matches played he has always managed to raise good sides, only to be disappointed at the last minute by injuries to the players on the day before the match. There is always a risk of this when playing matches on Sundays, but the luck has been mostly against him in that it is always three-quarters and halves (of which there seems anyhow a dearth) who are the injured.

O.A. v. Old Gregorians: The match was played at Worth, and we have to thank Fr Sigebert Trafford for his hospitality there (can we hope that next year the match will be played at Gilling?). T. C. Knowles and C. F. Grieve had to withdraw at the last moment—which meant that we had to play two forwards in the three-quarter line. This did not help much, when the opposition included Maurice Turnbull, the Welsh scrum-half, H. Haddon-Cave, the Rosslyn Park wing, and A. E. Denaro, the centre three-quarter and Captain of the R.M.C. However, our forwards played a magnificent game, and their efforts were rewarded with a try to Gilbey, converted by Rowan. Most of the defence fell on Philip Hodge and Campbell, both of whom did well; but even they could not stop the better play of the Gregorian back division, with the result that the Gregorians won by three goals and five tries (30 points) to one goal (5 points).

The Old Amplefordian team was: W. M. Campbell; P. Rooke-Ley, D. N. Kendall, M. Rochford, K. Greenlees; P. E. Hodge, C. E. Macdonald; B. J. Collins, H. L. Green, L. R. Leach, M. B. Longinotto, R. R. Rowan, J. P. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey, C. J. Flood.

O.A. v. Old Oratorians: This match was played on the ground of the London Irish. Unfortunately backward owing to injury was given at the last moment by P. E. Hodge, E. E. Tomkins and J. P. Rochford. The Oratorians were a man short too, and so each side borrowed a man from the London Irish. The Oratorians were lucky in that their substitute scored their three tries for them; but ours, a brother of John and Michael Foley, made one try for us possible. Again the forwards played a magnificent game—in spite of the Harlequin Ball on the previous night—and executed some good wheels and passing movements. Danvers and Macdonald were very good behind the scrum, as also was Campbell at full-back. But we lost by a point—three tries (9 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The Old Amplefordian team was: W. M. Campbell; M. Rochford, P. Rooke-Ley, P. Foley, D. N. Kendall; A. A. J. Danvers, C. E.

Macdonald; J. H. Gilbey, L. R. Leach, J. A. Ryan, M. B. Longinotto, B. J. Collins, A. I. James, C. J. Flood, R. R. Rowan.

A last "stop press" note—to add our further congratulations to Charles Grieve on his being invited to play at stand-off half in the Scottish Trial on December 15th.

CRICKET

Everybody was very disappointed that the Cricket week we hoped to have last August had to be abandoned. The idea of 'a week' was conceived too late to get suitable fixtures. This has taught the organisation a lesson and even now we are able to give full details of the Cricket week arranged for next August (1935).

The fixtures are:—

August 20th	v.	Lymington C.C.
" 21st	v.	Weymouth C.C.
" 22nd	v.	Poole Park C.C.
" 23rd	v.	Downton C.C.
" 24th	v.	South Wilts C.C.

Every effort is being made to get a fixture for the 19th. The Headquarters of the team will be The Bourne Hotel, Bath Road, Bournemouth, with which favourable terms have been arranged. Notice of this Cricket week is given now so that intending players may make their holiday arrangements to fit in with this week.

The Secretary of Cricket is A. F. M. Wright, The Grange, Quorn, Leicestershire.



GOLF

The Old Boys' annual meeting was held on the Ganton Golf Course on the day before the Annual General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society. There were about thirty competitors, who had a very enjoyable day. Two cups were competed for. The "Raby" Cup—a Medal round—was won by E. H. Fattorini and the "Matthew Honan" Cup—a bogey competition—was won by Dom Illtyd Williams.

It is hoped that the Old Amplefordians will not only enter for the Halford-Hewitt Cup this year but also compete. The secretary, C. J. Flood, No. 209 (F.B.) Squadron, R.A.F. Station, Mount Batten, Plymouth, will be pleased to hear from any golfers who wish to play in this competition.

CRICKET

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

THIS annual and much looked-forward-to match was played on Sunday, July 15th. As usual, Sir Archibald brought a very strong side. Recent rain had made the wicket soft and slow compared with the wickets to which the eleven had been accustomed during the past five weeks.

Sir Archibald won the toss and sent the School in to bat, and Munro and Tomkins opened. The former played a maiden over from Smeeth, and the latter did the same from Orton. In the fifth over, Smeeth had Tomkins caught in the gully with only three runs on the board; but when Waddilove joined Munro there was a stand which produced a very slow thirty runs up before lunch, but a faster fifty up after the interval. Munro batted very well for his thirty-two until he tried to pull a ball from Stranger-Leathes, and was l.b.w. Walter stayed some time with Waddilove and helped him on towards his 68, which,

after a shaky period at the beginning, while he was getting used to the soft wicket and the turning ball, was a definitely good innings. The tail of the side was disappointing and only Gillow and Dalglish provided any sort of resistance.

Sir Archibald's side had over two hours in which to get the runs, but they went at it very fast to start with. R. W. Littlehales and T. A. W. White added many runs quickly, but after they were both out, things steadied down and they did not win until after six o'clock. It is pleasant to be able to record that the fielding of the School showed definite improvement. Tomkins caught a good catch by the sight-screens to dismiss R. W. Littlehales, and Wells's catch which took Orton's wicket was a very good one—a straight drive ankle-high. The ground fielding too was cleaner than it had been in other matches.

AMPLEFORTH

D. H. Munro, lbw., b Stranger-Leathes	32
E. E. Tomkins, c Stranger-Leathes, b Smeeth	1
E. G. Waddilove, c and b Orton ..	68
L. J. Walter, c Smeeth, b Orton ..	5
T. F. Roche, st White (T.), b Orton	1
E. H. Grieve, b Orton	4
W. P. Gillow, b Smeeth	13
D. R. Dalglish, b Smeeth	12
D. K. Wells, not out	1
J. E. Nicoll, lbw., b Orton	1
S. J. Lovell, b Orton	0
Extras: b 4, l-b 2	6

Total 144

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Smeeth	19	5	29	3
Orton	32.2	13	63	6
Elmhirst	8	1	27	0
Stranger-Leathes	10	2	19	1

SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI

C. F. Stranger-Leathes, c Walter, b Waddilove	8
R. W. Littlehales, c Tomkins, b Wells	49
E. H. Smeeth, c Dalglish, b Walter	8
T. A. W. White, c Walter, b Wells	41
S. S. M. Delius, b Waddilove	10
C. T. Orton, c and b Wells	9
W. T. White, not out	26
R. E. Warner, not out	16
J. Elmhirst	
Major A. Lupton } did not bat	
Sir A. White	
Extras: b 2, l-b 3	5

Total (for 6 wks) 172

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	14	2	49	2
Wells	17	2	48	3
Walter	4	—	29	1
Dalglish	5	—	24	0
Gillow	5	—	17	0

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

IN this match, played at Ampleforth on Sunday, July 22nd, the eleven gave the most disappointing display of the term. Before the season started, one did not expect great things from the team. They went far beyond expectation, and on more than one occasion they gave us very great things. One suspected that they might often collapse as they did in this match, but they never did so until this, their last match. What a pity it could not have been kept up to the very end!

Walter won the toss and elected to bat. Munro and Tomkins opened in confident style, but when Tomkins was caught in the slips off Everard and the next ball bowled Waddilove, things did not seem too bright. Walter took the first ball of Everard's next over. It was a beautiful ball of perfect length, pitched on the middle stump. It removed Walter's off-bail and gave Everard a well deserved hat-trick. More wickets

fell before lunch, so that when that interval came five wickets were down for 42 runs. One began to wonder whether the hundred would be reached. Gillow seemed to have no doubts about it, and he batted very well for his 30 runs. When Lovell (No. 11) joined Wells, the total stood at eighty-six. This partnership, during which Lovell played some good shots to score his highest score for the eleven, produced thirty-one runs, which brought the School's total to 117.

W. E. Harbord and T. A. Eccles opened for the Foresters, and they hit the bowling with such freedom that the School's attack looked hopelessly poor. The School fielding was poor too, which did not help matters. The Foresters passed our total without losing a wicket. Harbord gave a delightful display and his 102 included thirteen fours.

AMPLEFORTH	
D. H. Munro, b Eccles	11
E. E. Tomkins, c Harbord, b Everard ..	9
E. G. Waddilove, b Everard	0
L. J. Walter, b Everard	0
T. F. Roche, b Eccles	2
E. H. Grieve, c Harbord, b Everard ..	1
W. P. Gillow, b Everard	30
D. R. Dalglish, lbw, b Everard	0
D. K. Wells, not out	16
J. E. Nicoll, lbw., b Everard	1
S. J. Lovell, run out	23
Extras : w 14, b 8, l-b 2	24
Total	117

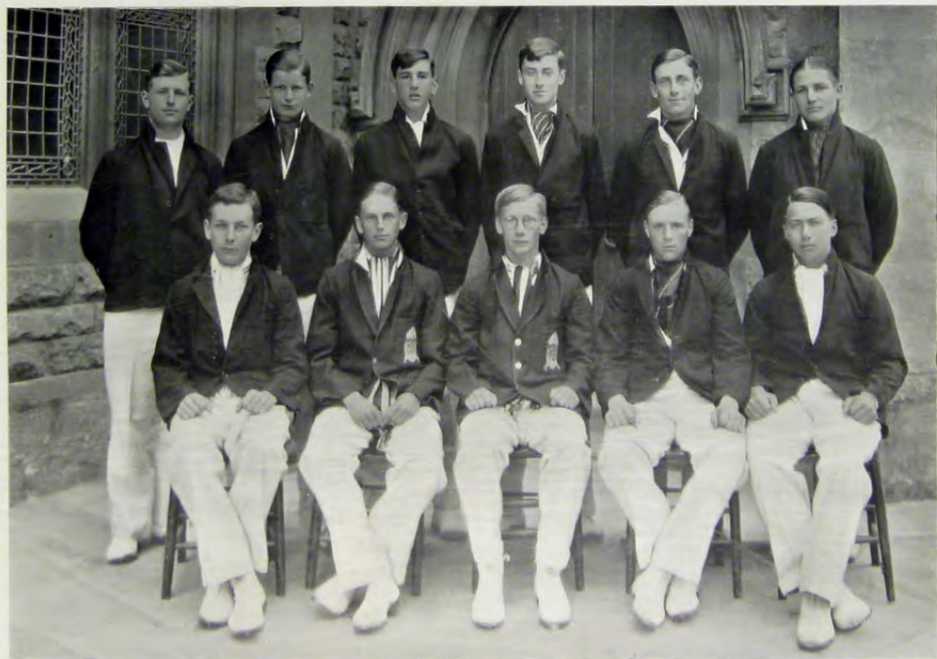
BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Everard	15	5	38	6
Harbord	3	—	11	0
Eccles	10	1	44	3
Lupton (A. W.)	1	1	0	0

FREE FORESTERS	
W. E. Harbord, b Waddilove	103
T. A. Eccles, b Walter	67
J. Knight, b Wells	14
E. G. Everard, b Waddilove	3
A. T. Lupton, b Wells	2
H. A. V. Maynard, not out	1
W. A. Worsley	0
O. B. Rooney	0
R. C. Chichester-Constable	0
A. W. Lupton	0
G. E. Wilkinson	0
Extras	0
Total (for 5 wkts)	190

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Waddilove	12	2	30	2
Wells	10	—	57	2
Dalglish	4	—	20	0
Walter	6	—	49	1
Gillow	3	—	22	0
Nicoll	3	—	12	0



THE CRICKET ELEVEN, 1934
 E. E. Tomkins, D. H. Munro, D. R. Dalglish, J. E. Nicoll, T. F. Roche, W. P. Gillow,
 D. K. Wells, E. G. Waddilove, L. J. Walter, S. J. Lovell, E. H. Grieve.



THE CRICKET ELEVEN, 1934

E. E. Tomkins, D. H. Munro, D. R. Dalglish, J. E. Nicoll, T. F. Roche, W. P. Gillow,
D. K. Wells, E. G. Waddilove, L. J. Walter, S. J. Lovell, E. H. Grieve.

AVERAGES

BATTING.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Not out	Av.
E. G. Waddilove	15	682	141	0	45.5
L. J. Walter ..	15	326	53	2	25.1
D. H. Munro ..	15	281	62*	3	23.4
E. E. Tomkins ..	15	202	62	0	13.5
W. P. Gillow ..	15	169	36*	2	13.0
S. J. Lovell ..	11	93	23	2	11.6
T. F. Roche ..	14	152	54	0	10.8
D. K. Wells ..	12	61	16*	6	10.1
E. H. Grieve ..	14	138	34	0	9.8
D. R. Dalglish ..	14	95	17*	2	7.9
J. E. Nicoll ..	11	78	22	2	7.8

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W	Av.
D. K. Wells ..	213.4	50	537	40	13.4
E. G. Waddilove ..	192.5	35	538	35	15.3
D. R. Dalglish ..	128.3	20	368	21	17.5
W. P. Gillow ..	98.1	10	327	16	20.4
L. J. Walter ..	85	11	300	13	23.1
J. E. Nicoll ..	45	9	137	5	27.4

During the season L. J. Walter awarded colours to S. J. Lovell, D. K. Wells, D. H. Munro and W. P. Gillow.

The Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:—

Batting	E. G. Waddilove
Bowling	D. K. Wells
Best All-Round ..	E. G. Waddilove
Highest Score ..	E. G. Waddilove

The Fielding prize was not awarded; but in its place a bat was given to the member of the eleven who had shown most improvement since last season, and this was awarded to L. J. Walter.

The Cricket season ended on a low note, with two defeats, by Sir A. W. White's eleven and the Free Foresters. Nevertheless, the results of the season, with all the School matches won, were definitely good.

We must congratulate E. G. Waddilove on being chosen to play at Lord's for the Rest against the Lord's Schools. He was given eight overs in the first

innings, and took three wickets for thirty-seven runs; but he succumbed to the first ball he received when he went in to bat. In the second innings he seemed to be bowling even better than in the first innings, but only managed to get one wicket for forty-six. Together with J. Butterworth of St Edward's, Oxford, he saved the side from collapse and defeat in the second innings. Of the 312 runs, his side needed they had managed to collect only ninety-eight for five wickets, when Waddilove went in at 5.45. He made twenty-six, and was bowled as the clock showed 6.30. The Lords Schools claimed the extra half-hour, but did not manage to get the Rest out.

J. E. Redfern played for Mr W. Findlay's eleven against Mr C. F. Tufnell's eleven in the 'under sixteen' match at Lords. He made forty-six and thirty-seven—the former score, a rather slow, plodding effort, in partnership with J. M. Pollen of Downside.

THE OPTIMISTS

THE Optimists had a most enjoyable season. They started off in fine style by beating the West Yorks Depot by forty-nine runs and four wickets, but they never reached quite the same form again.

The Optimists' Ball, for the boy who played best for his side in the matches, was given to M. Golding, whose steady bowling throughout the season was a great asset.

RESULTS

May 31st—		
West Yorks Depot	76	
The Optimists	125	for 6

SWIMMING

THE filtration and heating of the water in the out-door bath has made bathing more attractive, and a general improvement in the standard of swimming has resulted. So far, however, apart from Lovell, the diving has not followed suit. At the Exhibition, the following took part in the diving display: Lovell, Keogh, Bohan, Sitwell, G. Rooney and P. Gardner. Lovell's one-and-a-half front somersault from the spring-board was his most finished dive, though perhaps not so spectacular as his reverse somersault from the high board. P. Gardner was next, with a limited number of dives.

Only two matches were possible. The first was lost to Bootham by thirty-two points to thirty-nine. Their swimmers were definitely better at all strokes, though Parker in the breast, and P. Ryan in the back 'leg' of the mixed relay, held their own. Ampleforth won the diving after a very close competition, and also the plunge, in which Pine-Coffin equalled the school and bath record of 57½ ft. The Ampleforth team, from which Waddilove and Keogh were absent, was as follows: Lovell, Gilbey, G. Rooney, Plunkett, Dunman, Hickie, P. Ryan, Hay,

June 10th—		
Mr. Colin Brown's XI	133	
The Optimists	68	for 8
June 24th—		
West Yorks Depot	145	
The Optimists	116	for 9
June 29th—		
The Optimists	67	
Castle Howard	155	for 3
July 15th—		
K.S.C., York	143	for 8
The Optimists	93	for 8
July 22nd—		
The Estate Staff	135	
The Optimists	124	for 7

Parker, Bohan, P. Gardner, Pine-Coffin, Mackenzie and Walter.

Late in the term a new fixture, with the Royal Signals, was won easily by Ampleforth. All the races were relay. In the first event, four lengths, Lovell did his 33½ yards in 18.3 seconds and later in the 400 yards relay he was only a fraction of a second outside the school record for the hundred. As he also averaged over 'eights' for his dives, he may be considered to have reached his best form in his last School match. The team was: Lovell, Gilbey, Waddilove, Plunkett, Parker, J. Gardner, Prescott, Hickie, P. Gardner, G. Rooney, P. Ryan, Pine-Coffin, M. Rochford, C. Ryan, Dunman and Stapleton.

INTER-HOUSE SPORTS

Though St Bede's won again by a large margin, they did not secure a single first until more than half-way through the events. Then they got a record in the Medley Relay and two other firsts. St Cuthbert's showed a very marked improvement and surprised everyone by winning the hundred yards relay. It is true that Lovell did get tied up in the cork line, which came loose, and had St Bede's not been leading at

the end of the sports, this race would have been swum again.

St Wilfrid's fought hard for second place, but missed it by three marks. To console themselves they won the Fancy Diving Cup from St Bede's. St Oswald's would probably have won this cup, but their three best divers were away. St Bede's won the plain diving again.

In the Straight Relay and the Mixed Relay, each competitor had to swim two lengths instead of one as in previous years. It is hoped that this will encourage the practice of the crawl and other strokes over longer distances. The final scores were: St Bede's 132, St Cuthbert's 75, St. Wilfrid's 72.

The Hundred Yards Open Championship Free Style was won by Lovell. As he was not hard pressed he failed to beat his previous record. Hickie was second.

The Breast Stroke Hundred Yards Open Championship was a new event,

and was won by Parker in 92 secs. Judging by the times at the Empire Games, this stands comparison with Lovell's record for free style. J. Gardner was second. The Plain diving and the Fancy diving were both won by Lovell. Rooney was second in the former and P. Gardner in the latter.

The following qualified to enter the Swimming Club by a test over a quarter of a mile: R. Hay, Platt, Adams, C. Ryan, Lambert, Stapleton, Carroll, Parker, A. Lovell, Howden, Gubbins, Donovan, J. Macdonald, R. Pine-Coffin, Dormer, Ezechiel, J. Gardner. Bohan and P. Gardner qualified for the club by passing the diving test.

We are very sorry to lose Lovell, our swimming captain, whose fancy and plain diving were above the Public School average. He was full of keenness and always ready to give a good lead. We wish him luck, in his swimming and in his future career.

LAWN-TENNIS

UNDER the energetic captaincy of H. D. Gallwey, the Tennis team had quite a satisfactory season. Six matches were played, and of these four were won and two lost. The season opened with a match against The All-Comers, these latter being chosen by Gallwey with such discretion that the Team won by five events to four. On June 24th a team from the Depot, the West Yorkshire Regiment visited us. This was admittedly a weak team and we had little difficulty in defeating them by five events to three. The Depot took their revenge in the return match, which was played at York on June 29th, defeating us by seven events to two.

The next match was played against Messrs. Cooke's of York. Undoubtedly we should have won this match, but Prescott and Dewsnap had a particularly bad day, losing all their events. The final score was Messrs. Cooke's, five events ;

Ampleforth, four. On July 15th, we met and defeated a team of Knights of St Columba. The opposition was not very formidable, and we had little difficulty in winning by six events to two. Finally Captain Noel Chamberlain kindly gathered a team to play us on July 22nd. It was only a scratch side gathered at short notice, and so we cannot take much credit for beating them.

The following have played in the team this year: H. D. Gallwey (*Captain*), N. M. Mackenzie, T. Cronin-Coltsman, C. A. Prescott, A. Dewsnap, M. Fitzgerald and G. W. Plunkett.

It was decided to hold a Doubles tournament this year in addition to the annual Singles tournament, and there was an enthusiastic entry. In the final Gallwey and Mackenzie met and defeated Nicoll and P. Riddell, the score being 3-6, 6-0, 6-1. Gallwey was also the winner of the Singles championship, defeating P. Riddell, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Captain Noel Chamberlain has very kindly presented a Cup for the Singles championship, to be held by the house of the winner. We are most grateful to him for this welcome gift and tender to him our best thanks.

We have received from Messrs. Methuen a copy of J. S. Olliff's *The*

Groundwork of Lawn-Tennis (2s. 6d.).

It is a pleasantly written and pleasantly got-up little book, carefully designed to cover all the orthodox strokes and the essential elements of 'positioning.' Intended for young players, it is just the book for a boy who is beginning to take an interest in the technique of the game.

THE BEAGLES

THE harvest was in by the end of August, and rain had fallen, so that everything seemed propitious for an early start to the hunting season. Welch was actually out in the valley on September 3rd, but the undergrowth in the hedges was still very luxuriant, and throughout September the country remained very blind. This may have accounted for the fact that scent was never good for the first month and that only a brace of hares were killed. Since the beginning of October, though, scent has been good almost every day, and up to date (November 24th) nine and a half brace of hares have been killed altogether. The absence of hares on the moors behind the College has increased the difficulty of finding Wednesday meets within walking distance, but it is satisfactory to know that the country immediately to the east of the Oswaldkirk-Gilling road is no longer overrun with hares. With any luck it should provide some good days during the remainder of the season.

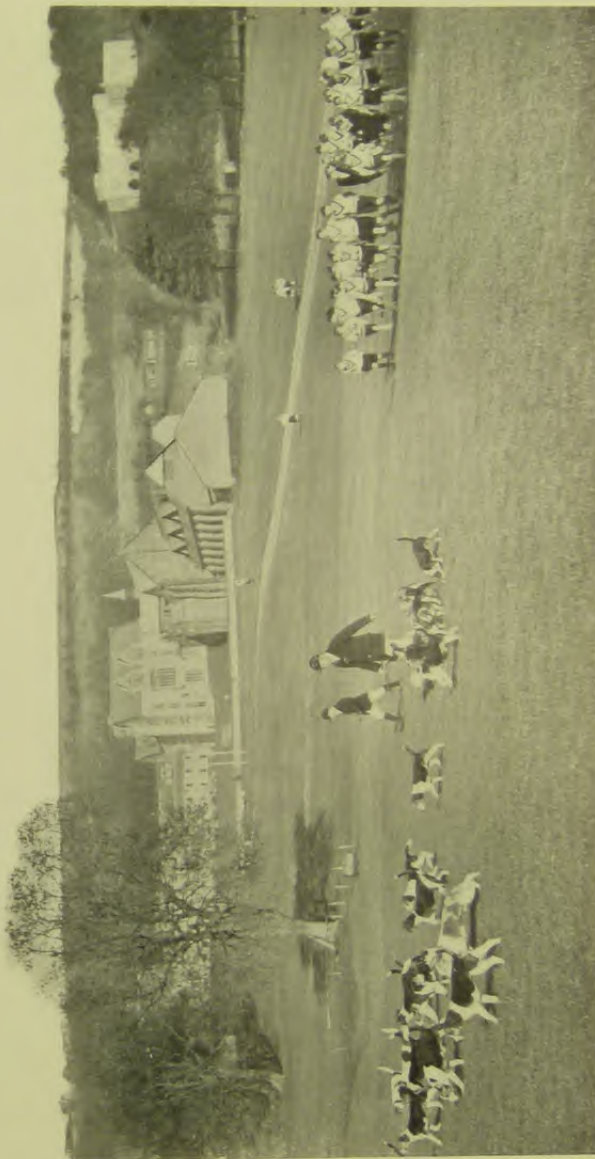
From the opening meet a hare was found in the fields south of the new farm. He ran a circle as far as the village football-field and back to where she was found. Here she got up in view, but hounds apparently got on to a new line. They were brought back and a long time was spent in looking for the first hare.

While this was going on a hare was viewed back and hounds were brought on to her. They could not get going at first, but eventually had a line away over the Ram field and up to the top of the Lion Wood hill. Here they turned left-handed and back over the cricket fields to where she was found, then straight back again to the Lion Wood. At the

top she doubled back right-handed and came down almost where she went up. Hounds were running very well now and they pulled her down in the field just north of the mole-catcher's cottage. It is very probable that this was the first hare of the morning, who got on the move again near where she was lost.

Saltersgate, as usual, has provided good sport this season, and three hares were killed there on October 6th. On November 1st hounds were at Thornton Hill, near Coxwold. Early in the day scent was very poor and hounds could hardly go beyond a walking pace, but it improved later. After a long slow hunt, fresh hares intervened west of the Easingwold road, but hounds were fortunately able to get back after the hunted hare and killed her after another quarter of an hour.

On November 13th, the few members of the School who came out had a good day from Rudland Chapel. After a brace had been killed with short runs, a hare found well up on the moor ran very hard and straight for half an hour or so over the Bransdale road, past Arkness farm and along the hill above the Hodge Beck. She turned back sharply into what was left of the field on the brow of the hill, and then, as often happens on such occasions, scent seemed to go completely. She was almost certainly down somewhere near, but we never touched her again. Drawing back over the moor, we found a hare not far from Rudland Chapel. She ran straight to the top of Boonhill, and probably on to Fadmoor; but by this time most people had had enough after a hard day, and hounds were taken home.



By courtesy of

By courtesy of



[the 'Yorkshire Post']

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE season opened at Ampleforth with a win over the Royal Corps of Signals. It being the first game of the season, one feels more like commenting on than giving an account of the play. J. T. Price scored three tries and for each of them he ran well, showing variation of pace and determined running. One could criticise the centres, both for looking for openings in impossible places and for trying to force openings by brute strength. They did not give the ball to the wings enough, for not only was Price running well on the right, but J. I. Ogilvie, on the left, showed much determination and some speed. The halves' combination was adequate, but not perfect, and D. R. Dalglish made quite a good debut as a full back.

If one was wanting to slang the forwards, one would say with some truth that their tight scrums were too loose, their loose scrums not tight enough, and that no one jumped in the line-out. This is true enough of them as a pack but some individuals were very good in the loose. O. B. Rooney and

T. F. Roche got through an enormous amount of work, R. J. Deasy was always prominent (he seems to have made a welcome increase in pace), and L. J. Walter and J. Donnellon were always to be seen doing good things.

Ogilvie opened the scoring on the left, and Price followed him in for two more tries in the first half. Just before half-time, Lieut. Gordon dribbled the ball 25 yards to the School goal-line and scored a try. It was a good dribble, but he passed three opponents on the way who ought to have fallen on the ball.

In the second half, Price, Grieve (2) and Roche scored tries. One feels like putting the last sentence in large, black capitals. *None of the tries were converted.*

Final score: Ampleforth, seven tries (21 points); Royal Corps of Signals, one try (3 points).

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, L. J. Walter, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, J. B. Bromilow.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL TANK CORPS

IN their second match Ampleforth did not find things quite so easy. The Tank Corps had a heavy pack and had been used to wet games. They continued wet ball tactics in the dry conditions they found at Ampleforth on October 9th. These should not have been effective, for the ball should have been fallen on, heeled and whipped out to the faster School backs. But M. E. Golding had an off-day—how seldom we see this—and no one at all on the Ampleforth side could fall on the ball effectively.

The School forwards showed some improvement in the tight scrums, but

their heeling from the loose was very ragged again. This was a pity, as the backs were combining well, and if their passing broke down on some occasions, it was more due to the gusty wind than to lack of combination.

Ampleforth opened the scoring with a good try. The ball was passed along the three-quarter line to Price, who rounded his man and got a return pass in to Grieve, who was backing up well. The kick failed, as did all the subsequent efforts to convert tries. The Tanks equalised after a passing movement had broken down. They dribbled on with

their feet and touched down far out. Ampleforth attacked again and from a line-out near the Tank Corps line the opposition knocked back crooked; Price pounced on the ball and scored a try. This roused the Tank Corps forwards and before half-time they scored two tries from the line-out. They caught the ball and forced their way over on both occasions.

In the second half the Ampleforth forwards gave their backs a little more of the ball and these latter scored two good tries—the first by Ogilvie after quick passing and a good dash for the

line; the second, an almost exact replica of the first try of the match, scored by Grieve. Between these two tries, O. B. Rooney kicked a fine penalty goal from far out, near the touch-line.

Final score: Ampleforth, four tries, one penalty goal (15 points); Royal Tank Corps, three tries (9 points).

Ampleforth: E. R. Keogh; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, L. J. Walter, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, J. B. Bromilow, C. A. Prescott.

AMPLEFORTH v. HEADINGLEY "A"

HADINGLEY sent a strong 'A' side to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 3rd. Weather and ground conditions were excellent and a fast game took place. Headingley had a big advantage of weight in the scrum and usually got the ball. They did so with monotonous regularity in the first ten minutes, and during that period they scored two tries, one of which was converted. During this period, play was kept in the Ampleforth twenty-five; but it was transferred to the other end abruptly and effectively with a good run by J. Ogilvie. He nearly scored, but was caught up within about fifteen yards of the line. This took play into the visitors' quarters and it was not long before a knock-back from the line-out by a Headingley forward was pounced on by Roche, who went over to score. Grieve converted this try. Headingley returned to the attack, but one of their passing movements broke down and Grieve intercepted the ball. He raced up to the full-back with Price on his right, but mistimed his pass, and the full-back tackled Price. Luckily Price let the ball fall inside him and Grieve gathered it and scored under the posts. He converted it himself, and then Headingley returned to the attack. Their scrum-half was allowed to wander away with the ball and having drawn three men he passed to

Mallett, who scored far out. This was unconverted, but it gave Headingley the lead by one point at the interval.

Ampleforth started the second half well and kept play in the visitors' half of the field. A quick heel by the forwards gave the backs a chance, and Grieve went through the defence to score his second try, and this he converted also. Ampleforth now led by four points. Headingley attacked, and an attempt to drop a goal by their fly-half went wide of the posts, but the right wing followed up the kick and grounded the ball for a try—which was not converted. This made them one point behind and they were very strenuous in trying to gain the lead. Before the end they did so with a neat scissors movement between their left wing and centre. This also was unconverted, but it gave them the victory by two points.

The Ampleforth forwards showed improvement, and although they were outweighed, they got a fair share of the ball from the loose. Golding played very well and got the ball away from difficult positions on several occasions. Rosenvinge was handicapped by a leg injury, but the three-quarters showed promise in attack; their defence was poor at times. Mauchline was seldom caught out of position and on the whole played well.

Final score: Headingley 'A,' one goal and four tries (17 points); Ampleforth, three goals (15 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, J. I. Kilpatrick,

J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, A. G. Gregory, J. Donnellon, L. J. Walter, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott.

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

THE Wanderers came to Ampleforth on Tuesday, October 15th. G. O. Rosenvinge and J. I. Ogilvie were away from the School side. Kilpatrick moved to stand-off half and Sutton and Downey filled the gaps in the three-quarter line. For a first appearance Sutton did quite well as an individual but did not combine well with the rest of the backs. The School forwards played better and obtained the ball for their backs time and again. The backs did not take these chances as they should have done, but the worst mistake of those behind the scrum was the absence of tackling. The attempts to tackle hard were few and very half-hearted.

In the first half the Wanderers played with the wind and kept play in the School half of the field for a long period. They seldom obtained the ball from the scrum, but on the few occasions they got it, their backs looked dangerous. A quick heel from the loose gave them their first score. The Ampleforth defence was disorganised, and T. Bridges went through the centre. A little later they obtained the ball again and worked the blind side. A neat scissors movement by J. Havercroft and T. Bridges sent the latter in for his second try. Both these tries were converted by H. Haigh-Lumby. Ampleforth now took up the offensive and after the forwards had established themselves in the Wanderers' twenty-

five, they heeled the ball. A movement to the left let Grieve through the centre, but he was tackled near the Wanderers' line. The forwards came, took the ball over the line, and Staples touched down for a try. This try was not converted, and before the interval R. A. Petrie made a good run down the right wing, to score an unconverted try for the Wanderers.

For a long time in the second half, when playing with the wind, Ampleforth pressed and many times looked as though they might score. The Wanderers fought back, and J. N. Cogg nearly scored on the left wing. Play remained in mid-field, but the School forwards with an excellent rush led by Rooney took play to the Wanderers' line, where it was stopped. A quick heel by the School pack found most of the Wanderers off-side, and Grieve made no mistake with the penalty kick. This was the only score in the second half despite many efforts by both sides to make more headway.

Final score: Yorkshire Wanderers, two goals and one try (13 points); Ampleforth, one penalty and one try (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, E. G. Downey; J. I. Kilpatrick, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. S. Deasy, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, J. B. Bromilow, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott.

AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F. COLLEGE, CRANWELL

CRANWELL came to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 20th. Their backs were not at full strength and M. E. Golding and G. O. Rosenvinge were away from the Ampleforth side, as well as A. G. Gregory. Grieve

captained the side and played outside-half until he got a bang on the head, when he changed places with Kilpatrick. Staples came out of the pack to play scrum-half, and L. J. Walter hooked instead of Gregory.

The ground was in good condition and the weather was fine. Everything favoured an open game and both sides took the opportunity to throw the ball about and pass it from wing to wing. Ampleforth pressed from the start and kept up a fairly continuous pressure throughout the first half. Both sides set up attacking movements on all possible occasions, but there was nothing very unorthodox about these attacks, and the good and keen tackling by both sides (Ampleforth's showed a welcome improvement) prevented any score. It was about the first passing mistake which led to the first try. A Cranwell three-quarter movement was started, but a bad pass from centre to wing was knocked on. Price gathered it and won a race for the line. Grieve's kick went wide. This reverse brought the best out of the Cranwell forwards and they took the ball up into the Ampleforth half of the field. Here an Ampleforth forward got off-side and P. Warcup made the score even with a good penalty kick. Ampleforth attacked again and Sutton broke through the Cranwell defence, but was brought down near the Cranwell line. A loose scrum formed. Cranwell got the ball and took it away at their feet, Staples fell on it—another loose scrum. Ampleforth obtained possession and heeled to Grieve, who had come up to take the place of Staples behind his forwards. Grieve went on his own round the blind side and scored in the corner. Rooney's kick was straight, but not far enough. And so Ampleforth led at half-time by three points. R. Deasy had to leave the field at half-time and though this must have made some difference to the Ampleforth pack, the Cranwell eight seemed to come to life for the whole of the second half.

As Ampleforth had held the territorial advantage in the first half, so in the

second half did Cranwell press for most of the time. Their forwards obtained the ball from most of the scrummaging and it was only in the line-out, where Rooney, Roche and Bromilow were prominent, that the School showed any kind of superiority. The Ampleforth backs spent most of the time defending, and they did this well until D. H. Lee, the Cranwell right-centre, tried the kick-and-rush tactics. These were successful and an unconverted try was scored by that player. Again Cranwell took up the attack. They set up passing movement after passing movement, but the Ampleforth defence held out until near the end, when D. H. Lee went through the defence to score another try, this one converted by Warcup. This ended the scoring, and it was not long before no-side was blown with Cranwell still in the School twenty-five.

Final score: R. A. F. College, Cranwell, one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie; E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), M. E. Staples; O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. Donnellon, C. A. Prescott, J. B. Bromilow, L. J. Walter, P. H. Blackiston.

R.A.F. College, Cranwell: J. Carstairs (Edinburgh Academy); P. Chamberlain (Haileybury), C. Press (Perse), D. H. Lee (*Captain*) (Leatherhead), D. Baldin (Sedbergh); R. Gibbs (Oundle), H. R. Goodman (Hilton, S. Africa); H. M. Styles (Clifton), D. F. Dixon (Clifton), J. R. Greville Bell (Pangbourne), J. Stephenson (Blundell's), M. Stevenson (Wellington), T. Rivett-Carnac (St. Andrew's, S. Africa), T. B. Beresford (Sherborne), P. Warcup (Halton).

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

AMPLEFORTH played their first School match against Mount St Mary's at Spinkhill. The turf was firm, a strong but gusty wind blew, and rain fell in three showers during the game.

From the kick-off the lighter but terrier-like forwards of the Mount kept play in the Ampleforth twenty-five and the Ampleforth forwards were unable to settle down or get the ball. A penalty kick was awarded to the Mount, but the place-kick at goal failed. From the drop-out, Ampleforth began to press. Play remained in mid-field, and the Ampleforth forwards began to heel the ball. Their backs executed some good movements, but the Mount tackling kept them from scoring. A delightful movement produced the first try. Ampleforth heeled the ball on the right and a series of quick, well timed passes allowed Price to run round his man, swerve past the full-back and touch down under the posts. The kick at goal hit the cross-bar. Ampleforth continued to attack and a quick heel from a loose scrum allowed Rosenvinge to work the blind side and Ogilvie scored. The kick at goal hit the upright.

The second half was a series of attacks by the Ampleforth team. Rooney opened the scoring of this half by kicking a good penalty goal. Next Price made another good run down the touch-line and gave Grieve, who was backing up well, a bad pass, which he recovered and scored. The kick at goal again hit the upright. The next try was scored by Rooney, who received the ball from Bromilow, who had made a break-away run from a line-out; and the forwards were responsible for the next try, for from a scrum on the Mount line they pushed over and scored. Grieve converted Rooney's try, and Rooney converted

the second of these two. The last try was a good one. The ball went out to the right wing. Ogilvie made a good run and passed in to Donnellon, who passed to Deasy. Deasy gave a scoring pass to Prescott, who touched down. The kick at goal failed. For the last five minutes of the game rain fell and the Mount took up the attack, but did not manage to score.

The Mount forwards were very alive in the loose, but were outweighed in the scrum. But for all their weight and push the Ampleforth forwards heeled slowly. In the line-out, Ampleforth were superior and in the loose the forwards made some good rushes. Rooney went away on his own for many dribbles, but he lacked support from the remainder of the forwards. Deasy and Donnellon were always to be seen doing good work in the loose, and they were up well for the last try.

The backs ran and passed well. Golding was well marked and got many good passes out to Rosenvinge, who kept the opposition guessing by an occasional cut-through on his own. The wings ran hard and well and were well served by their centres.

Final score: Ampleforth, two goals, one penalty goal and four tries (25 points); Mount St Mary's, nil.

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, R. J. G. Deasy, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott, J. B. Bromilow, P. H. Blackiston.

Mount St Mary's: P. Whittam; A. Allison, J. Higgins, G. Sibary, B. Fryer; N. Smith, H. Blyth; P. Macaulay, A. Posada, R. Bourke, C. Vidot, T. Dunn, F. Kemp, P. Vasquez, T. Sorby (*Captain*).

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

RAIN fell during the day and night preceding this match and left the School grounds in an unplayable state. With the kind permission of Dom Maurus and the hard work of the groundsmen a full-sized field was marked out on the Gilling Rugby ground.

In the absence of M. E. Golding, E. H. Grieve captained the School side and kicked off for them towards the Gilling Woods. Very soon after the start, a kick up-field by Giggleswick was fielded by Mauchline. He decided to open up an attacking movement, but delayed his pass too long. It was intercepted by L. V. Gallagher, who had a clear run-in under the posts. This try was converted, but it had its effect on the Ampleforth forwards, who dominated the play for the next fifteen minutes. They kept play in the Giggleswick twenty-five, and heeled the ball cleanly and continually to their backs. These ran hard and well; some passes were given badly and dropped, but they kept on attacking. By one movement to the left, Price gained a lot of ground and was eventually tackled; the Ampleforth forwards heeled the ball cleanly from the loose scrum

which followed and it was passed out to Ogilvie, who scored. Rooney's kick was a good one and it made the scores equal. Ampleforth kept up the attack and soon were awarded a penalty kick from fairly far out. Another good kick by Rooney added three more points. Again Ampleforth pressed and set up attack after attack on the Giggleswick line. One of these attacks was brought to an end under the Giggleswick goal and again the Ampleforth forwards performed a quick heel from the loose. Staples gave a quick pass to Rosenvinge, who went to the right, passing to Sutron, who transferred to Ogilvie; he ran with great determination to score in the corner. It was during this movement that H. W. Lindley, the Giggleswick fly-half, received a knock on the head which prevented him taking any further part in the game.

For the first twenty minutes of the second half, Ampleforth had most of the play. From the actual kick-off the ball was passed to Grieve, who kicked high up field and followed up. The ball fell just short of the Giggleswick full-back and bounced wrongly for him and rightly for Grieve, who followed up fast. The ball bounced into his hands and he had a clear run in. Grieve converted the try himself. A little later the Ampleforth forwards started a rush from a line-out. They kept the ball close and went hard for the line. All attempts to stop them were brushed aside, and Prescott touched down. With another good kick Rooney converted this try. Soon another try came through Grieve, who made an individual run through the Giggleswick defence. It was a good individual effort, but successful more through a strong hand-off than by clever football. Before this period of Ampleforth success ended, Price scored a good try after Rosenvinge had worked the blind side. One was glad to see Price score before the game ended, for he had been playing very good football.

For the last ten minutes, Giggleswick had most of the game. Twice they nearly scored, and on both occasions Price saved the situation for Ampleforth—once by racing across to the other wing and tackling the would-be scorer just short of the line, and again on his own wing after Gallagher had dummied his way through. Price raced up behind him and tackled him, so that his scoring pass to the right went on the ground.

Except for the slackening off in the last ten minutes, one felt pleased with the Ampleforth side. From some of the tight scrums, the ball came out beautifully—the result of a well-timed push by all forwards together. In the loose too the pack showed improvement and made some hustling rushes, in which Rooney, Roche, and Deasy were prominent. Their heeling from the loose was quick and their line-out work often good.

Staples made a very efficient substitute for Golding, and Rosenvinge got his three-quarters moving well. The handling of the latter, especially during and after a shower of rain which occurred towards the end of the second half, was of a high standard. Grieve was a great strength in defence and attack, but the best of the three-quarters was Price.

Final score: Ampleforth, three goals, one penalty goal and three tries (27 points); Giggleswick, one goal (5 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J.

T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. Deasy, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, L. J. Walter, M. F. Sedgwick.

Giggleswick: T. T. Romans; A. C. Baker, L. V. Gallagher, G. B. Winney, J. P. Wright; H. W. Lindley, A. R. Walker; R. M. Marshall, P. H. Weston, W. C. Staveley, K. D. Davidson, C. G. S. Heaton, A. Lord, J. C. Tattersall, H. Whiteley.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

THE Sedbergh match this year was played on November 17th at home on a field which in spite of recent heavy rain was in good condition. We are traditionally optimistic about the result of this game, but this year we were more than usually sanguine. The recent form of the team seemed to give us grounds for this, while Sedbergh came with a comparatively slender reputation. They went away however with it considerably enhanced. We have come to expect good Rugby from them, but a better display can seldom if ever have been given by a school side on the Ampleforth field than that which they gave this year.

There was not much to choose in the forwards. Ampleforth appeared to get slightly lower in the scrum, but without much advantage. Indeed it was sometimes dismaying to see the ball coming out as quickly and cleanly from a retreating Sedbergh scrum as it ever did from ours. Both sides were good in the loose and tackled hard. But there was no comparison between the three-quarter lines. There was a confident drive and dash about the Sedbergh backs which was noticeably absent in the home side. They were certainly man for man faster than our line, with the possible exception of Price, but the impression of their speed was enormously heightened by the fact that they always got off the mark or through an opening just that fraction of a

second quicker, which marks the difference between the "class" and the mediocre player. It must be said at once that the Sedbergh team was striking the top of its form and seemed to be having one of those intoxicating days on which things cannot go wrong. They had that certainty of touch which one associates with first-class sides. Any hint of an opening was seized with precision, the sense of position was never lost and any hesitancy or weakness on the part of their opponents was taken advantage of at once. The Ampleforth backs showed up poorly in comparison, and failed to do themselves justice. They played determinedly and pluckily, and never gave up trying, but they allowed the brilliance of the Sedbergh backs to throw them off their game more than they should have done. Too often the line was huddled and out of position through a desire to guard against what seemed the immediate source of danger in the Sedbergh line, with the result that the wing man could run up to, if not round, the full-back, and there was always someone (and often more than one) well placed for a pass.

The game was taken into the Ampleforth half from the kick-off. Both sides got their share of the ball in the scrum, but the Sedbergh backs came up so quickly in defence that the Ampleforth line hardly made any ground when the ball came out to them. It was unfortunate that the only notable failure on the part

of the Ampleforth forwards gave Sedbergh their first try. The ball came loose and the Sedbergh forwards rushed it through for Scott to score. This try was converted. From the ensuing kick-off Grieve, with a natural desire to exploit Price on the left wing, kicked there unexpectedly. It was a slightly dangerous manoeuvre in view of the speed and efficiency of the Sedbergh backs. However, although Price failed to get possession, the forwards came across in time to start a good rush, which took the ball well into the Sedbergh half. But Ampleforth was unable to continue the pressure, and the ball was brought back with a series of touch kicks. Back in the Ampleforth half, a straight three-quarter movement by Sedbergh, in which the ball was taken and passed at full speed, gave Watson possession on the right wing. Price had allowed himself to be drawn in to the inside man and so was out of position for his tackle, though he flung himself valiantly. Mauchline was deceived by an increase of speed, and so Sedbergh scored their second try. Lockhart, on the Sedbergh left wing, had already made some dangerous runs, so that Grieve was ill-advised soon after to kick to his right wing not far enough for touch and too far for a kick ahead. Lockhart got possession and was too fast for the Ampleforth defence. The only other try in the first half was also scored by Lockhart, after a beautiful opening had been made for him by Nixon.

After half-time Ampleforth started with a great burst and for some time succeeded in keeping play in mid-field and preventing Sedbergh from scoring. Whenever the ball came out to the three-quarters, though, it was passed hesita-

tly along the line, and a fatal mistake occurred when Sutton ran into the Sedbergh side and allowed the ball to be taken out of his hands. Abbot kicked ahead and Lockhart's speed enabled him to score again. It appeared to be further hesitancy and lack of decision which enabled Abbott to intercept soon after and get clear away, though he passed to Watson a few yards from the line. Finally Nixon, the Sedbergh left centre, who played a very fine game throughout, cut through, and, although he was being tackled, got in a beautiful pass to Watson, who scored. Both these tries were converted.

The score of 29—0 suggests a poorer game than was actually seen. Sedbergh were a stronger side, and on the day a whole class above the Ampleforth side, at least in the back division. But, disheartening as the game necessarily was to Ampleforth supporters, the Sedbergh side was good to see, and all the more so in that they had to fight for every point they scored.

Final score : Sedbergh, four goals and three tries (29 points); Ampleforth, nil.

Ampleforth : Lord Mauchline ; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie ; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*) ; O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. G. J. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott, J. B. Bromilow.

Sedbergh : H. G. Balfour-Paul ; J. Lockhart, D. Nixon, A. J. Abbott, A. G. Watson ; D. A. Kinninmouth, V. B. Harrison ; H. W. Stowell, J. S. Stones, W. M. Jackson, W. N. Mounsey, E. B. Ruffman, K. W. Robson, J. F. T. Scott, A. S. Worthington.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

ON Saturday, November 24th, the Fifteen travelled to Durham and under ideal weather and ground conditions played and lost a very memorable game. The game itself was as good as one would wish to see. There

was plenty of attack and the defence of both sides was excellent, though that of Durham remains in one's mind, because they had more of it to do, especially in the closing stages of the game.

The Ampleforth forwards found them-

selves up against a lighter pack, but one which hitherto had been unbeaten by school sides. In the scrums, both tight and loose, Ampleforth, after the first ten minutes, asserted a definite superiority and gained the ball on most occasions. When Durham got it in the tight scrums they were chiefly indebted to their hooker, who has brought that art to a high standard. Let it be said now that Durham were playing with one crooked forward for most of the first half and with only seven forwards during the whole of the second half. Those seven stood the pace well, for it was a fast game and in most of the scrums they had the tiring experience of being pushed backwards. It is hard to pick out individuals from the Ampleforth eight but Roche, Donnellon and Prescott were often very prominent.

The attack of the Ampleforth backs suffered from a lack of snap, and they made some bad tactical errors. Price, normally our chief scoring power, was very well marked, and yet the ball was given to him with monotonous regularity. Ogilvie generally rounded his man, but was always tackled by Maughan, who was marking Sutton. The latter's passing to Ogilvie was too monotonous and he should have either drawn Maughan nearer to him before passing, or cut in once or twice to keep Maughan watchful of him instead of being watchful of Ogilvie. Mauchline mishandled one ball when fielding, but apart from this played well. He would be a great full-back if his kicking was longer.

Grieve kicked off for Ampleforth and the forwards kept play where the ball bounced. They heeled to their backs twice, and on both occasions when the wing received the ball ground had been lost. But very much more ground was lost when a penalty kick for Durham found touch by the Ampleforth goal-line. The forwards worked the game away to the other side of the field, where Durham heeled the ball. The Durham fly-half worked the blind side and went through himself to score far out. The kick failed

and the drop-out was fielded and returned with interest. Durham set up some attacks, but did not look dangerous until a full three-quarter movement sent the ball out to Ayton on their right wing. He cut inside Price and again inside Mauchline and scored near the posts. Bucknall converted this try and within ten minutes of the start Durham were eight points up. This seemed to arouse the Ampleforth side and especially the forwards. They took the ball to the Durham line, and when they had hooked it they kept it and pushed straight ahead with it. They took it over the line and Roche got the touch down for the try. Grieve added the goal points, but we were still three points behind at half-time.

In the second half there was no scoring. The Ampleforth forwards kept play in the Durham half and for most of the time in their twenty-five. Durham made occasional raids into the Ampleforth half, but except possibly for one good run by Ayton they never looked dangerous. The Ampleforth forwards kept heeling the ball to their backs. Orthodox attacks were made in plenty ; a few kicks ahead never proved fruitful, nor did some attempts to drop goals ; but one seldom if ever saw an attempt to burst through the centre with strong, bustling running. It should have been tried when the wings were held so firmly. It always looked as though Ampleforth were about to score, but the Durham defence held out even to the bitter end, when Mauchline, one supposes from desperation, rushed up the wing and received a pass from Sutton, who had gone outside Ogilvie after passing to him. Mauchline was tackled into touch within a foot of the corner flag and the whistle blew for no-side.

Final score : Durham, one goal and one try (8 points) ; Ampleforth, one goal (5 points).

Ampleforth : Lord Mauchline ; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie ; G. O. Rosenvinge and M. E. Golding (*Captain*) ; O. B. Rooney,

T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, M. E. Staples, M. F. Sedgwick.

Durham: E. D. T. Barff; W. W. Ayton, R. H. T. Maughan, R. A. Taylor,

R. H. Scott; S. M. Young, A. J. Bailey; H. A. R. Bucknall (*Captain*), W. R. P. Slack, M. C. Tate, R. D. Barke, A. E. Smith, H. Waggott, H. R. Hutchins, E. W. Davies.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

THROUGH the courtesy of the Headingley Club this match was played on their ground at Kirkstall on Wednesday, November 28th.

Ampleforth kicked off against a slight breeze, and kept play for a short time in the Denstone half of the field, but with some good kicking Denstone worked play down to within a short distance of the Ampleforth line. Here Ampleforth heeled the ball, but the pass out by Golding was not caught. Someone kicked to touch very hurriedly and very near the Ampleforth line; Denstone threw in to their nearest man in the line-out and he went over in the corner. This try was not converted, but it was a sudden reverse for Ampleforth and the forwards saw to it after this that play was kept in midfield. They heeled the ball regularly and Ogilvie made some good runs down the right wing, but it was not until Rosenvinge had gone through the defence very cleanly that much ground was made. He took play to near the Denstone line, where a knock-on caused a set scrum. Ampleforth obtained possession and the forwards kept the ball and attempted to push over. The Denstone wing-forwards got off-side, but the resulting penalty was missed. Before half-time however an exactly similar situation took place and this time Grieve made sure of three points, to equalise.

In the second half Denstone again pressed at the beginning and another loose pass from the back of the Ampleforth scrum again gave the Denstone players a chance which they took, and scored three more points. From this moment until the end the Ampleforth forwards dominated the play. They gave their backs numberless opportunities, of which only Rosenvinge, Golding and

occasionally Grieve made any use. The first-named repeated his run through of the first half numberless times, but no one was ever up with him to take what were certain scoring chances. At last Golding tried on his own; he was held near the line, but managed to get the ball to Gregory, who scored. Grieve converted this try. A little later Golding tried again on his own and this time succeeded, and a little later Rosenvinge dropped a goal. Before the end Roche scored after he had followed up a long kick up-field by himself. A Denstone player touched it before it went into touch and Price threw it in quickly to Roche, who went over himself.

Most praise must go to the Ampleforth forwards, who played well together and played a hard game. Roche was the best of them, but was the only one to stand out from an eight whose strength lay in their combination. There was very little result from combined efforts by the backs, but individuals stood out. Golding, except for some rather wild passes, was a great strength; Rosenvinge seemed to be on his top form but had very little support, and Grieve did occasional good things.

Final score: Ampleforth, one goal, one dropped goal, one penalty goal and two tries (18 points); Denstone, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick.

Denstone: F. A. Durance; J. Greene, A. N. Cheer, A. F. Campbell, P. W. Schofield; R. F. Innes, M. P. Smith

(*Captain*); A. Hart, K. R. Jennett, N. E. J. Campbell, D. C. Evans, C. M. Price-Chance, P. L. Lenton, J. G. Palmer, Owen.

'A' FIFTEEN MATCH

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL 1ST XV

THIS game was played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, November 20th. From the kick-off by Pocklington a round of passing by the Ampleforth backs nearly let Craigen in on the left. He was stopped, but shortly afterwards Watson scored a try after Rosenvinge had gone through the defence. Pocklington pressed and a bad pass from the base of the Ampleforth scrum was pounced on and Pocklington drew level, for they converted this try as Prescott had converted the Ampleforth try. Before half-time Donnellon put Ampleforth ahead with an unconverted try after Staples had done some good work.

In the second half the Ampleforth forwards played better—they were ragged at first, but as the game went on Donnellon got them more together and

they gave their backs more of the ball. Rosenvinge played a very good game in this half, and after scoring a try after a good individual run, which was converted by Prescott, he sent his three-quarters away well and Ogilvie scored in the corner. A neat kick ahead by Pocklington led to a try for them, but soon afterwards Donnellon and Ogilvie added further tries for Ampleforth.

Final score: Ampleforth, two goals and four tries (22 points); Pocklington, a goal and a try (8 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. I. Ogilvie, S. P. M. Sutton, L. J. Watson, W. J. Craigen; G. O. Rosenvinge (*Captain*), M. E. Staples; J. Donnellon, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, H. Garbett, C. Dunman, H. Fraser, M. C. Maxwell.

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

THE Second Fifteen's first match was played at Wakefield on Saturday, October 20th. All who saw the game would admit that the score does not give a fair idea of the play. It was hard-fought throughout. The victory was due partly to the absence of five regular members of the Ampleforth team, but much more to the mastery way in which the Wakefield backs handled the ball and combined to score try after try. The Ampleforth pack, being very light, were pushed off the ball in almost every scrum, and the hooking on their opponents' side looked easy. The Wakefield captain took advantage of this, calling for scrums instead of line-outs, and Wakefield attacked persistently, scoring 27 points in the first half and 25 points in the second. The outstanding figures were the stand-off half, Walker,

who not only scored four good tries, but also dropped a goal and converted tries. Gee and Marshall also scored four tries each. Ampleforth scored twice, once in each half. Downey and Riddell were the scorers; neither try was converted. Had these speedy wings received more of the ball, the score would have been different; but Ampleforth was beaten forward and in the centre.

Final score: Wakefield Grammar School, six goals, one dropped goal, and six tries (52 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; E. G. Downey, J. L. Watson, E. Keogh, R. E. Riddell; A. Buxton, M. G. Hime (*Captain*); D. K. Wells, J. A. Gardner, R. C. Hay, C. Dunman, G. Plunkett, M. C. Maxwell, M. Fitzalan Howard, A. Dewsnap.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ASHVILLE COLLEGE 1ST XV

ONE went to watch the Second Fifteen play their second match with rather mixed feelings. On paper they seemed quite good, and yet they had allowed Wakefield Grammar School to run up 52 points against them. One suspected the defence of the backs—their tackling and falling on the ball—and indeed at first one's suspicions were confirmed, for the visitors scored a try which should have been stopped. Then the Ampleforth forwards got more together and gave their backs a better service. These took their chances well and soon Watson made a tricky run through the Ashville side and sent Riddell in for the first of his three tries. Buxton gave Ampleforth the lead by converting this try and the score remained 5-3 until half-time.

Ampleforth, with the wind in the second half, kept play in the Ashville half of the field. A quick heel from the loose and a movement to the left with the Ashville defence disorganised, let Kilpatrick, running more like a wing than a centre, score in the corner. The

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. 'F' COMPANY, ROYAL SIGNALS

PLAYED at Ampleforth on October 27th, this was a very well matched battle, and, while the School won, they did so only because they took the few opportunities the opposing forwards gave them. From the kick-off "F" Coy. attacked and took the play into their opponents' half, where it remained until Buxton eased the situation by a good kick to touch. A movement then took the ball to within inches of the line, where it was touched down. Again the opposing forwards attacked strongly, and were having it much their own way until Dalglish made a long kick. At half time the score was 6-0 for Ampleforth—a good penalty goal by Buxton from a difficult angle, and a try by Downey, who raced away from the half-way line. This

kick failed, as did the rest during this match. Play remained in mid-field. Ashville pressed, but Dalglish sent them back with a good touch-kick. A little later Dalglish fielded another near the touch-line. He made as if to kick, but suddenly decided to open out. He passed at the right moment, and the ball went along the line to Riddell, who ran well to score a try. A little later Howard started another movement. Watson drew his man well and gave Riddell another scoring pass. Thus the scoring ended and when no-side was blown one came away with unmixed feelings. One was convinced that the Second XV was a good Second XV.

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

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; R. E. Riddell, L. J. Watson, J. I. Kilpatrick, E. G. Downey; A. L. Buxton, M. G. Hime; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), P. H. Blackiston, J. Gardner, D. K. Wells, G. Plunkett, C. Dunman, M. Fitzalan Howard, M. C. Maxwell.

was a movement on the "blind side" which found the opposite three-quarters wanting.

The excellence of "F" Coy.'s forwards again dominated the game, but the School tackled well and warded off many a dangerous situation. When the school three-quarters got the ball clearly from the scrum they usually made a lot of ground; but they seemed to run too much across the ground, with the result that often a very good movement fizzled out in touch.

Watson and Kilpatrick made openings for their wings, the former several, but he spoilt his early success by hanging on to the ball a little too long. However the one he made for Riddell half-way through the second half was very good—

a perfectly timed pass with plenty of room for the wing to move in. Riddell ran fast and strongly. On the whole the play of the halves and the three-quarter line was good, especially in defence.

When "no-side" went, "F" Coy. were hard at it on the school line. They played a very hard game and were unlucky not to have scored.

Final Score: Ampleforth, one goal, one penalty goal, one try (11 points); Royal Signals, nil.

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; E. G. Downey, J. I. Kilpatrick, L. J. Watson, R. E. Riddell; A. L. Buxton, M. G. Hime; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), J. Gardner, H. Garbett, D. K. Wells, G. Plunkett, M. Fitzalan Howard, M. C. Maxwell, C. Dunman.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. COATHAM 1ST XV

COATHAM came to Ampleforth on Saturday, November 3rd. Frost had left the old Match Ground unplayable and the new Match Ground was used. Rain fell during the morning, leaving a wet and soft surface.

The Ampleforth side adapted themselves to the conditions better than Coatham in the first half. Kick-and-rush tactics were the obvious ones to use in such circumstances, and Ampleforth, chiefly with this method but also by some passing and running, pressed continually. Their efforts were rewarded after Gardner had caught the ball in the line-out near the visitors' goal-line, and had tried to force his way over; he was stopped, but managed to get a pass to Blackiston, who scored. The kick was unsuccessful, as were many attempts to kick goals from penalty awards. Coatham kept play in mid-field for a period. Then Buxton kicked straight down the field, the Coatham full-back fumbled, and Watson was up to kick the ball over the line and touch it down for a try. Wells converted this try.

In the second half Coatham elected to play more of a forward game. They wheeled with the ball, kept it at their feet more, and kicked for touch with more frequency. Ampleforth played the same game. It was not spectacular Rugby except for some very good forward rushes. The Ampleforth pack took the game out of their own territory with good rushes on many occasions. Coatham came very near to scoring during this half and especially during the last five minutes, but

no-side was blown before either side scored.

On the Ampleforth side Dalglish played a good game at full-back. He had a lot to do and he did it efficiently, and some of his touch kicking was particularly good. The wings ran with some determination and the centres tried their best to make openings for them. Considering the conditions the handling of all was good. The halves were the weak part of the Ampleforth attack. Hime did an enormous amount of work in defence, but he was very slow at passing out. Buxton took all his passes standing and never performed the first duty of an outside half—to get his three-quarters moving. His defence was sound and some of his kicking good. Ampleforth had eight forwards but there were never eight together in a loose scrum. There were too many hanging outside waiting for passes, and very often getting in the way of their own outsides. Walter, Wells, Blackiston, Dunman and Gardner played like forwards, the remainder played the detestable game which has brought so much wrath down on what are called "wing forwards."

Final score: Ampleforth, one goal and one try (8 points); Coatham, nil.

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; E. G. Downey, J. I. Kilpatrick, L. J. Watson, W. J. Craigen; A. L. Buxton, C. W. Hime; L. J. Walter, P. H. Blackiston, J. Gardner, H. Garbett, D. K. Wells, G. Plunkett, M. Fitzalan Howard, C. Dunman.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE 1ST XV

SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE, who are recent converts from Association Football, came to play the Second Fifteen on Tuesday, November 6th. The Second XV were too good for them, and won easily by four goals and twelve tries (56 points) to nil. Tries were scored by Downey (4), Craigen (4), Watson (2), Walter (2), Dunman, Gardner, Buxton and Sedgwick. Walter converted two, and Kilpatrick and Downey one each.

Ampleforth: J. I. Kilpatrick; E. G. Downey, A. Buxton, L. J. Watson, W. J. Craigen; D. Fairhurst, J. Bohan; L. J. Walter (*Captain*), P. Blackiston, D. K. Wells, J. A. Gardner, H. Garbett, M. F. Sedgwick, R. C. Hay, C. Dunman.

Readers may recall in our Spring Number the claim, somewhat rashly made perhaps, that in a game played at Ampleforth on November 30th, 1933, a complete monastic fifteen was put into

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK—*Won*

Ampleforth, six goals and seven tries (51 points); St Peter's, nil.

Ampleforth: D. Simonds; M. Petit, T. Redfern, R. Cardwell, G. Potts; C. Ryan, J. Bohan; C. Dunman (*Captain*), M. Stevenson, A. Kevill, G. Read Davis, P. Clayton, A. Cain, G. Howell, H. Dormer.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COMPANY, ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS—*Won*

Ampleforth, one goal, four tries (17 points); 'F' Company, one goal (5 points).

Ampleforth: D. Simonds; M. Petit, T. Redfern, C. Farrell, G. Potts; C. Ryan, J. Bohan; C. Dunman (*Captain*), M. Stevenson, A. Kevill, G. Read Davis, P. Clayton, A. Cain, M. Howell, O. Pilsworth.

the field "for the first time in the history of Rugger and of the Order of St Benedict." From abroad this drew no retort, but the venerable English Congregation has been far from taking it lying down. Both Douai and Fort Augustus have uttered firm protests, the former with a specific reference to the *Douai Magazine* for July, 1924. This is easily disposed of, out of their own mouths; for the contemporary account itself admits that they were able to raise only fourteen men! Against our brethren at Fort Augustus we will not plead (i) that we, like Douai, have provided full details of names and date, as opposed to their more generalised memory (are they sure they had no lay or even secular-clerical reinforcement?); or (ii) that we threw in a referee and a touch-judge; but we will shift our ground, and ask if they can provide a parallel to a monastic team not playing once, *per modum actus*, but three several times.

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON—*Won*

Ampleforth, one penalty goal and one try (6 points); Pocklington, one penalty goal (3 points).

Ampleforth: D. Simonds; M. Petit, T. Redfern, A. Bagshawe, G. Potts (*Captain*); P. Wells, J. Bohan; M. Stevenson, A. Kevill, P. Clayton, A. Cain, M. Howell, O. Pilsworth, P. Vidal, P. Young.

SCOUTING

CAMP

THIS term the Staff has been strengthened by two new Scoutmasters: Dom Paschal has now taken over the Second Troop and Dom Mark the First Troop. This First Troop now numbers ten and is divided into two patrols. The first, under P.-L. Pine-Coffin, includes L. Walter (Second), Plowden, H. Mounsey and Clayton; the second, under P.-L. Staples, Bromilow, (second), Read-Davis, R. C. Hay and Dunman. Our main activity has been Pioneering. This includes tree-felling and trimming in Fairfax Woods and bridge-building. We meet on alternate Wednesdays and supplement the lunch "packets" with our own cooking.

The Second Troop started small, but is increasing steadily. There are two patrols—the Swifts, under P.-L. Ogilvie, includes Lentaigne (Second), Hastings, Parks, A. Dowling and Greenish; the Squirrels, under P.-L. J. H. Barry, James (Second), Murphy, de la Pasture, Ratcliff and Johns. They have shown great keenness and have spent several afternoons felling and trimming timber in Fairfax Woods. P.-L. Ogilvie is well on his way to becoming a First Class Scout and James is working hard at his Pilot's badge. It should not be long before we have several First Class Scouts in this troop.

We have to thank Mr. J. B. Gilson of H.M. Forestry Commission for the great facilities he has given us and for his personal interest and help.

This year we chose our camping site nearer home, on the Yorkshire Moors. We pitched our tents in a large field between two streams at the bottom of Cowhouse Bank, at the head of Riccal Dale. Our numbers totalled 38, and we were very lucky to get the assistance of three members of the First Troop, J. Nicoll, J. H. Jefferson and M. E. Staples. They did an enormous amount of work and enjoyed doing it, and we hope the two former will remember their promise to come again next year if possible.

The Second Troop, under Carvill and Parker-Jervis, did all their own cooking, and were able to produce a lunch that the Head Master and Father John ate and enjoyed when they visited the camp. There was keen competition between these two patrols, which the Squifishers (amalgamated Squirrels and Kingfishers) just won in the end. P.-L. Parker-Jervis succeeded in passing his First Class journey.

The Camp Fire Sing-songs were a great success this year. These were run by Mr. Bond and Nicoll and woe betide the scout who refused to use his vocal instrument if the O.T.C. bandmaster saw him!

We have to thank Major Brunner for again lending us an invaluable store tent, and Mr. Nash, who had the thankless task of Quartermaster and spent hours preparing the camp at the end of a crowded Summer term. D.O.F.

BOXING

THE voluntary boxing classes given by S.-M.-I. T. Kelly and A. G. Gregory, this year's captain, have been well attended. Gregory trained a good team, which was to have met a team from Coatham School of approximately the same weight, age and height; but unfortunately the match was cancelled owing to illness. Matches against the Royal Signals Boys and Newcastle Grammar School have been arranged for next term.

Mr. Hylton Cleaver's idea in writing "Boxing for Schools" (Methuen, 3s. 6d.) was to tell uninitiated what boxing is and above all how it should be organised, and he has succeeded. All who have anything to do with boxing, whether as official, competitor, spectator or even merely as an enemy of the sport would do well to glance at this interesting and well-written book.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE Annual Inspection of the Contingent took place on July 2nd, the Inspecting Officer being Major-General G. H. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. West Riding Area, Northern Command. His report, which runs into two foolscap pages, is too lengthy for transcription, but in all essentials it was as satisfactory as any in recent years.

The Bisley Meeting this year was remarkable for extremes of weather. On the first day we were broiled in mid-summer heat; the second day was chilly and wet, and the Ashburton was held in steady rain. The shooting of the VIII as a whole showed a marked advance on previous years, and our positions—57th in the Ashburton, 25th in the Cadets' Trophy, and 32nd in the Snap and Rapid—were a big advance on last year; but there is still some distance to go, particularly in the matter of team shooting. Individually Galloway and Mackenzie are to be congratulated on their scores in the Ashburton, 64 out of 70 being good in the conditions.

The following represented the School at Bisley: U.-O. Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard (Captain), C.-S.-M. R. J. Deasy, Sgts K. H. Leese, N. M. Mackenzie, Cpls H. D. Galloway, P. C. Bell, M. F. Young, and L.-Cpl M. B. Longinotto. Cadets A. H. Vollmar and G. S. P. Rooney were the Cadet Pair.

The Stourton Cup for the best scores made at Bisley was won by N. M. Mackenzie. P. C. Bell was awarded his Shooting Colours.

The inter-House Shield was again won by St Oswald's. St Bede's won the inter-House Physical Training Competition.

The Contingent was to have gone to Warminster to camp, but after first being cut down to half our establishment, an outbreak of German measles prevented all except one Officer and the Sergeant-Major from attending.

The following promotions were made with effect from September 21st, 1934: To be Company Sergeant Major: Sgt Walter.

To be Sergeants: Cpls Rosenvinge, Blackiston, Downey, Pine-Coffin, Hon Michael Fitzalan Howard, L.-Cpls Hay and Gregory.

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls Bunbury, Keogh, Richmond, Rochford, Munro, Waugh, Rooney.

And with effect from October 25th, 1934:

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls Adams, Bromilow, Price.

To be Acting Lance-Corporals: Cdts Golding, Roche.

We have to thank Lieutenant A. A. J. Danvers, I.A., for a lecture on Cavalry.

Captain E. W. Towsey, The West Yorkshire Regiment, has ceased to be our liaison officer, on posting to the 2nd Battalion. We take this opportunity of thanking him for all the assistance he has given. He has been succeeded temporarily by Lieutenant F. W. Butterworth.

The Practical part of Certificate A was held on October 19th. Thirty-nine candidates were examined and all passed. The written examination was held on November 13th, which unfortunately coincided with a school holiday, and only nine enthusiasts sat for the examination. It is hoped that they will all pass.

A shooting match under Country Life conditions was fired against Loretto School. Loretto won by 551 points to 526.

The new Miniature Range and Armoury was opened by Major-General Jackson on November 26th. After making an encouraging speech on the subject of shooting, the General fired five rounds and put on a good score. We thank him for coming over from York to carry out the opening ceremony.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

CRICKET is a game that should be taken with light-hearted seriousness. It is a game of sun and sociability, spontaneous keenness is its spirit, white-flannelled loose limbs its action, the grunt of perspiring bowler and merry crack of bat on ball its voice. Lolling on the grass of dry slopes or leisured basking in deck chairs is the privilege of its spectators. Yet too often is it born in May month with much tribulation amidst overcoats and umbrellas, the very antithesis of its proper being.

In our small part of the school we delayed its birth while we held our sports, and so came to our first match entirely unpractised. The absence of Cardwell, our Captain, further troubled our start. He was the Victor Ludorum at the sports, and took to his bed the day they ended. However we found our opponents as weak as ourselves. Next week we lost like true beginners to Grosvenor House School. The captain was back with the team, but his place in bed had been taken by our wicket-keeper, Garbett.

After this, as the term ripened into summer and dry hard wickets became the regular feature of this year's lovely cricket weather, we settled down, won or drew the rest of our school matches, began to think we were really a very good side of small boys and ended all too soon a very happy season with two "All Comers" matches that put us in our proper place, took the shine off our conceit and exposed all our faults. The want of length in our bowling was shown up and the young batsmen taught what

they would have to expect in the future.

In the school matches Cardwell and Garbett nearly always gave the side a good opening and all the eleven batsmen were capable of making runs. Dowling and Cardwell generally opened the attack in the field, and were well helped by May, Sutton and Walter. Grieve and Rippon also bowled. Behind the wickets Garbett did very well, and rarely failed to find one or more unwary victims each match.

The fielding was generally lively and bright, and often quite good. We were lucky to have many in the team who could throw well. The catching was not quite all the bowlers would have liked, but their standard is rather exacting. Grieve would have earned the "Dunce's cap" had one been awarded, but he added to the fun of the game. Cardwell made a good captain, both on and off the field, and paved the way with his bat to the team's success. He was our best bat, but his foot work, especially on the off side, will have to improve before he reaches the School elevens.

The results of the school matches are given below. Apart from these we played several matches against men's sides which thoroughly tested our worth. We have to thank Mr Cain, of Sandybed, Scarborough, for giving us a match on his ground when German measles interfered with our school matches and for entertaining us to tea. A word of thanks is also due to Mr Pensonby for his valuable help in coaching, and for brightening our matches with his cheerful presence whenever he was able.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. GOATHAM JUNIOR COLTS

GOATHAM		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
H. Thurkell, st Garbett, b Walter ..	3	R. F. Grieve, lbw, b Peneck ..	6
P. Henderson, b Walter	3	L. E. Barton, b Nicholson ..	0
W. Batty, not out	18	R. Lambert, b Nicholson ..	1
J. Peneck, st Garbett, b Sutton ..	2	M. A. Sutton, b Nicholson ..	1
C. Hardy, run out	1	J. P. Tudor Owen, ct & b Peneck	0
F. Boone, b May	3	G. V. Garbett, ct Hardy, b Peneck	18
P. Smith, ct Barton, b May	2	E. A. U. Smith, not out	20
M. Pargiter, b Dowling	0	P. Dowling, b Peneck	0
H. Nicholson, b Walter	2	C. Walter, run out	1

J. Goodwen, st Garbett, b Sutton	1	H. S. May, ct Pargiter, b Cuthbert	0
Extras	5	N. J. Reynolds, ct Boone, b Cuthbert	1
		Extras	7
Total	45	Total	55

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. GROSVENOR HOUSE SCHOOL
At Harrogate

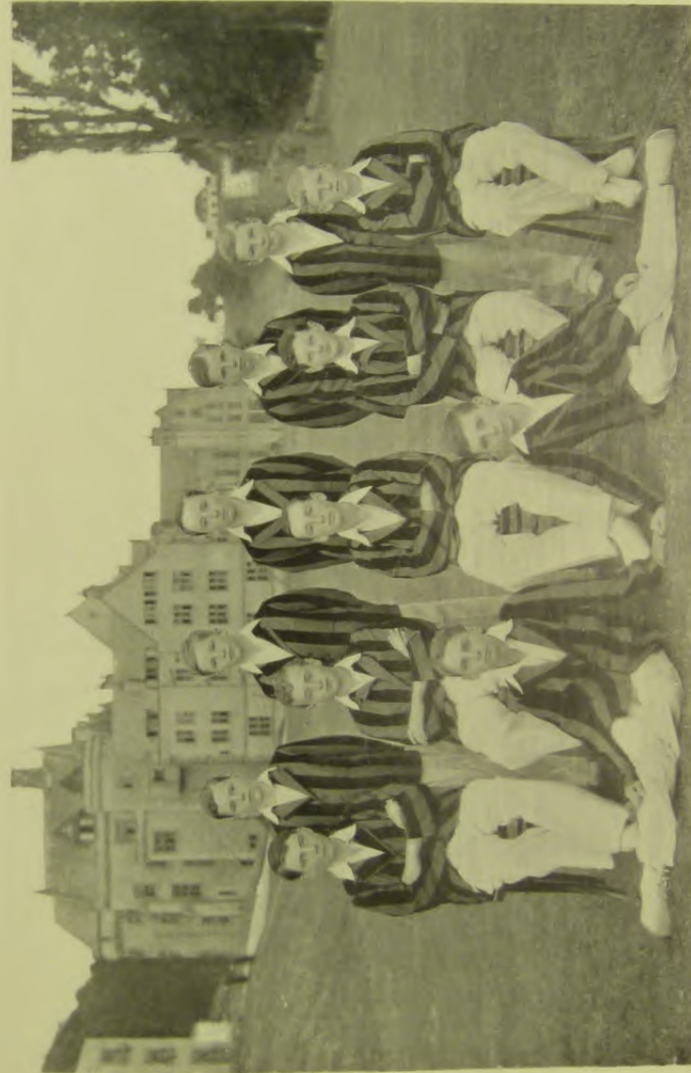
GROSVENOR HOUSE		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
P. J. Ayre, not out	64	R. N. Cardwell, ct Ayre, b Sedcote	0
W. Sedcote, b Dowling	5	R. F. Grieve, lbw, b Ayre	0
H. Melling, ct Sutton, b Dowling	6	R. Lambert, lbw, b Sedcote	8
A. P. Melling, b May	4	L. E. Barton, b Ayre	18
R. J. Sedcote, b May	0	E. A. U. Smith, lbw, b Ayre	3
F. P. Benson, b May	0	H. S. May, ct Ayre, b Melling	3
R. Simpson, b May	1	M. A. Sutton, b Ayre	0
J. H. Shaffer, run out	2	P. Dowling, not out	8
C. Broadbent, b Cardwell	12	G. P. Gallwey, ct Benson, b Sedcote	9
M. Smith, b Cardwell	0	H. St J. Weissenberg, b Sedcote	0
E. J. Barlow, b Cardwell	0	A. J. Reynolds, ct Smith, b Sedcote	8
Extras	1	Extras	0
Total	95	Total	57

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. NEW COLLEGE, HARROGATE
At Harrogate

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		NEW COLLEGE	
R. N. Cardwell, b Smith	77	L. M. Lawton, b Cardwell	0
R. F. Grieve, b Lawton	7	B. Mackinnon, lbw, b Cardwell	14
R. Lambert, ct & b Smith	7	R. Bennett, st Garbett, b Dowling	20
L. E. Barton, b Coates	27	P. Yeadon, st Garbett, b Dowling	17
P. Dowling, b Smith	13	A. L. Smith, st Garbett, b Dowling	5
G. V. Garbett, ct & b Smith	30	E. Thompson, b Dowling	20
E. A. U. Smith, ct Thompson, b Coates	12	C. Riley, b Dowling	8
D. Rippon, lbw, b Smith	15	N. Thompson, not out	0
M. A. Sutton, lbw, b Smith	0	G. Oliver, lbw, b Sutton	2
H. St J. Weissenberg, b Smith	0	S. Coates, ct & b Sutton	8
A. J. Reynolds, not out	0	A. Wiggy, ct Reynolds, b Cardwell	1
Extras	13	Extras	2
Total	201	Total	97

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. BRAMCOTE
At Ampleforth

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		BRAMCOTE	
R. N. Cardwell, not out	72	C. Holmes, ct Dowling, b Sutton	2
G. V. Garbett, b Hornby	30	A. M. Holdsworth, lbw, b Dowling	0
R. Lambert, run out	4	W. J. Davis, b Dowling	2
L. E. Barton, ct Holmes, b Terry	47	O. Linton, b Cardwell	0
H. S. May, ct Davis, b Terry	0	G. B. Lawrie, b May	49



THE LOWER SCHOOL ELEVEN, 1934
E. A. U. Smith, G. V. Garbett, A. J. Reynolds, D. C. Rippon, L. E. Barton,
R. F. Grieve, M. A. Sutton, R. N. Cardwell, H. S. May, R. Lambert,
C. I. Walter, P. B. Dowling



THE LOWER SCHOOL ELEVEN, 1934

E. A. U. Smith, G. V. Garbett, A. J. Reynolds, D. C. Rippon, L. E. Barton,
R. F. Grieve, M. A. Sutton, R. N. Cardwell, H. S. May, R. Lambert,
C. I. Walter, P. B. Dowling

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

85

D. C. Rippon, b Lawrie 9	J. H. Cairnes-Terry, b Dowling .. 1
Extras 24	E. C. Terry, ct Cardwell, b Sutton 0
Total (for 5 wickets dec.) .. 186	P. L. Dunlop, st Garbett, b Cardwell 20
C. I. Walter, M. A. Sutton, R. F. Grieve,	S. M. Hornby, not out 5
P. B. Dowling and E. A. U. Smith did	A. J. Hodgson, not out 0
not bat.	Extras 3
	Total (for 8 wickets) 82
	R. Yellowlees did not bat.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. AYSGARTH
At Ampleforth

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	AYSGARTH
R. N. Cardwell, lbw, b Rogers .. 54	C. P. Greenwell, run out 2
G. V. Garbett, b Thompson .. 39	J. Kelly, b Dowling 2
R. Lambert, lbw, b Harrowing .. 2	F. J. Thompson, ct & b Dowling 20
L. E. Barton, run out 15	L. H. Dundas, ct May, b Cardwell 6
H. S. May, lbw, b Railton 1	W. Harrowing, b Cardwell .. 0
D. C. Rippon, lbw, b Rogers .. 13	P. R. Kendey, lbw, b Cardwell .. 6
C. I. Walter, not out 14	B. J. Darwin, run out 2
E. A. U. Smith, ct Dundas, b Thomas 1	W. E. Bros, b May 0
Extras 10	N. T. Wilton, ct Cardwell, b Sutton 2
Total (for 7 wickets dec.) .. 149	M. Rogers, run out 5
R. F. Grieve and P. B. Dowling did not	V. J. Railton, not out 2
bat.	Extras 1
	Total 48

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. NEW COLLEGE, HARROGATE
At Ampleforth

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	NEW COLLEGE
R. N. Cardwell, b Smith 39	E. Thompson, b Cardwell 0
G. V. Garbett, b Smith 10	B. Mackinnon, b Cardwell .. 2
R. Lambert, ct Robinson, b Smith 6	P. Yeadon, ct Barton, b Dowling 4
L. E. Barton, ct & b Robinson .. 3	N. Thompson, ct Cardwell, b Sutton 15
H. S. May, lbw, b Smith 15	R. Bennett, b Sutton 11
D. C. Rippon, not out 54	J. C. Robinson, b Sutton .. 8
E. A. U. Smith, ct Yeadon, b	A. L. Smith, st Garbett, b Sutton .. 7
Robinson 3	G. Oliver, not out 9
R. F. Grieve, lbw, b Smith .. 13	S. Coates, b Cardwell 18
M. A. Sutton, not out 17	L. M. Lawton, not out 1
Extras 5	Extras 2
Total (for 7 wickets dec.) .. 165	Total (for 8 wickets) 77
P. B. Dowling and C. I. Walter did not	W. S. Wilkinson did not bat.
bat.	

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. GROSVENOR HOUSE SCHOOL
At Ampleforth

GROSVENOR HOUSE	AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE
P. J. Ayre, b Cardwell 0	R. N. Cardwell, b Ayre 106
W. Sedcote, ct Reynolds, b Cardwell 6	R. Lambert, b Ayre 4
H. Melling, ct & b Cardwell 2	E. A. U. Smith, b Ayre 19

R. J. Sedcote, b Grieve	14	D. C. Rippon, not out	28
A. P. Melling, b Rippon	30	H. S. May, run out	0
C. Broadbent, b Walter	3	Extras	7
J. H. Shaffer, b Sutton	5		
F. B. Benson, b Cardwell	0		
R. C. Chambers, b Cardwell	15		
R. Simpson, b Cardwell	0		
M. Smith, not out	1	Total (for 4 wickets)	164
Extras	13	P. B. Dowling, R. F. Grieve, C. I. Walter, G. P. Gallwey, M. A. Sutton, and A. J. Reynolds did not bat.	
Total	89		

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. BRAMCOTE
At Bramcote

BRAMCOTE	AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		
E. C. Perry, lbw, b Dowling	2	R. N. Cardwell, ct Perry, b Phelwall	38
C. Holmes, ct Walter, b May	23	G. V. Garbett, b Linton	11
W. S. Davis, not out	62	R. Lambert, not out	39
O. Linton, ct Cardwell, b Grieve	15	D. C. Rippon, run out	5
J. H. Cairnes-Perry, b Walter	1	E. A. U. Smith, not out	5
G. B. Lawrie, b Cardwell	11	Extras	7
P. L. Dunlop, lbw, b Cardwell	0		
L. Linton, ct & b Grieve	19		
A. J. Hodgson, lbw, b Cardwell	4		
S. M. Hornby, not out	0		
R. Phelwall, did not bat		Total (for 3 wickets)	105
Extras	14	H. S. May, P. B. Dowling, R. F. Grieve, M. A. Sutton, C. I. Walter, and G. P. Gallwey did not bat.	
Total (for 8 wickets dec.)	151		

SCOUTING

IN the Summer Term the Patrol Leaders were Hornyold-Strickland, Forbes, W. J. Kelly and James. A great advance was made towards First Class standard; W. J. Kelly, R. Ogilvie, Barry, James, Lentaigne, Hornyold-Strickland, Forbes, Cumming and Leeming all passed their First Class Signalling and W. J. Kelly, R. Ogilvie, Barry, James, Hughes, H.-Strickland, Walter, Garbett, Cumming and Green their First Class Mapping. The York Scouting authorities, including Lieut.-Col. T. Preston, M.C., District S.-M. A. E. Smith, W. G. Imeson and G.-S.-M. E. Lang very kindly came over to examine them. During camp Patrol Leaders Strickland and Ogilvie passed their First Class Journey.

This term the troop has increased its membership to 26 and the following

have been enrolled: Parker, Wood, D. Cumming, Bush, Vidal, Reid, de las Casas, Dee, Bligh, Conroy, Young and Rattrie. The Patrol Leaders are Garbett, Cumming, Hughes and Walter.

On All Monks we had a very successful day's Scouting. Coxwold was our objective. On the way there we played two wide games and during the first succeeded in slaying a stoat which had just killed a farmer's chicken. It smelt so strong that we were not able to bring it back to skin it. On the way back we had Night Operations. As these delayed us longer than expected, we had to make good time home by using Scout's Pace. It was an energetic day.

The County Commissioner, Captain W. Coates, J.P., and the County Secretary paid us a welcome visit, and were present at the enrolment of several new recruits.

CAMP

Twenty members of the Troop went to camp. They slept and fed in patrols, but the cooking was done centrally by a different patrol each day under the very efficient direction of Dom Edward. All showed great ingenuity in making camp

furniture and in keeping their plates and other eating utensils tidy. They took care to have their meals in comfort, erecting tables and seats with material found on the spot. More about the Camp will be found among the notes on Scouting in the Upper School.

D.O.F.

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MYSTICISM AND PURGATORY

MYSTICISM in its exact sense is understood to mean the soul's direct apprehension of God—to be “an experimental knowledge of God” (Farges); “a direct communication between God and the soul, independent of bodily senses, but as direct, certain and immediate as the bodily sensations are” (Sharpe); “an experimental sense of the Divine in consciousness” (Howley). Does a natural capacity for mysticism exist latent in every human being, to emerge on occasion in exceptional natures, or are mystic gifts necessarily supernatural, bestowed by God upon special souls (in which case their emergence outside Christianity and the Church is difficult to explain)? This latter position has usually been taken up by Catholic writers, though some are beginning tentatively to admit the probability of the other theory, and to recognise the reality of non-Christian claims to mystical experience.

Knowledge of God may be attained in either or all of three ways—by Reason, by Faith or by Vision; that is, by natural power of inference, by the witness and authority of others, or by direct apprehension—a capacity to see God in some way as the Maker and Last End. An illustration may serve to distinguish these different methods:—

(a) Walking on the sea-shore I notice human footsteps in the sand and immediately conclude that some one has been walking there before me. Only a particular cause can have produced these effects; I know by *reasoning* of that man's passing by.

(b) As I proceed on my way another man meets me and tells me that the person sought has really passed that way, but is

not yet visible because hidden by the headland near. I now know by human testimony that one has gone ahead. I know now by *faith* what I already knew by reason.

(c) I walk on and turn the corner and then I see with my own eyes a fellow-man. I recognise his voice perhaps, though not yet do I see his face, I know directly, by personal experience, by the evidence of my senses what I had learnt before from reason and from authority. Not yet can I see my friend's face; it is still turned away or covered. But I do see him directly, though I must wait before I see him face to face. Not yet can I come to him; for a deep salt stream flows between, and till those bitter waters of death are passed not yet is granted the Vision that beatifies.

But short of that perfect knowledge there is vision, direct and certain, though incomplete, vision that is beyond both reasoning and faith, vision of which the capacity is native to all, though usually latent during life; it is actual in the few true mystics, in others it is waiting to be set free by the hand of death. The true mystic gift implies this vision as distinct from reasoning and faith. Orthodox writers begin to accept this position, to acknowledge a natural capacity for direct, but imperfect, apprehension of God, and to recognise the reality of true mystical gifts outside the Church, or within, that are not wholly supernatural. Père Picard writes "The human soul permanently possesses a direct but subconscious and obscure contact with God." "Mysticism which does not surpass the natural order, an indirect and obscure intuition of God as immanent in creation. . . . All men are endowed with the special mystical power, but in the vast majority it lies dormant and its existence is unsuspected throughout life" (Sharpe).

Modern development of physical knowledge has helped this wider view. Common facts once regarded as preternatural and miraculous are now seen to be well within the powers of nature. Still more has this tendency to enlarge the boundaries of natural capacity been strengthened by the development, not yet so full, of psychic science, by the discovery of subconscious activity, of thought-reading, telepathy and the mystery of

double personality. May there not be fuller developments in store which may suggest some natural power of directly apprehending God as the Author of nature? Were these powers lost or hidden at the Fall, and now being slowly recovered, at least in particular individuals? Had man never been raised to the supernatural order, God would still have been his Last End, to know and love whom would have been natural beatitude. Man must have been endowed with capacity fitted for the purpose, able to attain his object even if reason and teaching failed. These are the powers that, elevated by supernatural grace, were enjoyed by our first parents who walked with God in paradise; and these, crushed and weakened, were not extinguished at the fall. There are souls, not infants only, in whom reason never develops enough to draw inference, others whom authority has had no chance to teach, who yet have a sense of a Supreme Being that will one day receive satisfaction; and unbaptised infants, even if not aided by grace, will be able, by these native powers, independent of authority or reason, to attain a vision of their Last End proportionate to nature.

This latent capacity for direct apprehension of God is not the same as the "innate intuition" of God that was condemned in Ontologism as being the first act of intelligence and the foundation of all other knowledge. Nor is it comparable to the Beatific Vision; there are degrees in apprehension of God—some supernatural, as in the case of mystic saints; some the outcome of natural capacity, as with poets and philosophers; but all apart from and inferior to the Vision that beatifies in heaven.

Note again that unusually vivid realisations of divine truths are not real mystic experiences, though sometimes mistaken for them. To realise intensely the shortness of time, the divine claims on our service, the abounding love of God, these are experiences that come to most men, even to great sinners; they are special graces, maybe turning-points in life, the beginning of religious vocation, but however precious and salutary, they do not necessarily involve anything mystic in the exact sense. To see clearly a divine truth is not the same as to see God.

The main obstacle to the discovery of hidden mystic power and to its employment, for most men an obstacle inevitable and unsurmountable, is the immersion of the soul in sense, and the distractions that arise from things of sense. Much of this proceeds from active vocations and from natural temperament. Few men have much capacity for mental concentration. Most lives are dominated by images, thoughts, desires evoked by sense-impressions or raised by reasoning and imagination. To reduce this tyranny is truly termed mortification or a putting to death, the killing of sense-life; and until some advance be made in this no true mystic experience, apart from special favour, is possible. Eyes must be closed to earthly sights and ears to earthly sounds before the silence reigns in which spiritual things can be discerned. Through this purgation all must pass. It may be a longer or shorter process, more bitter or less, more complete or less according to temperament, needs or destiny; but until its work is accomplished there can be no true contemplative vision of God.

No man can see God and live. For vision the condition is death—in some form. St Thomas writes "The mind that sees Divine substance must be divorced from bodily senses either by death or by some rapture." Ecstasy and mystic raptures are accompanied even in life by the signs of death, by collapse, fainting, trance or some such withdrawal from sensation; and those that have never known these experiences must await the alternative in death. Mystics who have seen God, even in one dim fleeting glimpse, tell of the grief and torture of returning to mortal life; it is suffering martyrdom, a physical collapse that is worse than death. Here is real mortification, almost equivalent to death.

If for the contemplative vision of God preparation is needed and purgation so drastic and complete, what about souls, and they the greater number, who have no such gifts or opportunity, in whom the gifts are latent and opportunities wanting? They must wait for purgatory to become mystics. They can be saved, of course, they can be sanctified. Not all saints even have been true mystics in this life, for there are many roads

to perfection, and not all saints are called by the same road. Knowledge of God through faith alone can bring to heroic sanctity. For such their full purgation, that is, the calling forth of their natural capacity and its exercise, may have to be deferred to the next life. There purgatory may be swift as well as complete; and this final purgation with a view to contemplation may well be one of the main purposes of that mysterious state. Few can submit during life to the searching purification needed for contemplative vision; but in purgatory will be fully accomplished what was left unfinished in life.

I suggest that all men are mystics naturally, but that only in purgatory is the capacity revealed and brought into play, except in exceptional cases. Mystic purgation is too searching and complete to be within most men's capacity; either strength fails or generosity, or perhaps opportunity; and if mortification means the killing of sense-life, no wonder it is difficult to attain, for we operate naturally through senses and can do nothing without body, nerves and brain. With death however comes separation of soul from body, and what was before difficult or impossible is now actually accomplished—violently, suddenly, but most effectually. What pain and distress to the disembodied spirit that finds itself operating without its companion, unused to spiritual acts, yet with no other available, craving for the completion of its nature in resurrection still delayed, forced to fall back on powers native, but hitherto dormant!

Here at least is purgation. Death is most effective mortification. Here is separation from senses with their comforts, pleasures, helps or hindrances; here imagination, passion and reasoning have ceased and intuition begins, and with the removal of obstacles powers that have lain latent and crushed by disuse awaken and begin to work. Whatever psychic powers there be that can only work apart from reason or sense, these have their chance now that death has freed them from entanglement. Through deep channels in the spirit hitherto blocked, divine influences begin to flow more plentifully and effectively. The soul begins to apprehend God directly, to feel Him, to

touch and see Him, dimly, imperfectly, tremblingly, but directly. This is the mystic purgatory. No man can see God and live; but he is not living now, and so is being fitted to behold supreme, transcendent Beauty. Eyes that have opened only in the twilight of sense grow used to the slow dawning day of Eternity, and in its clear light recognise the features of Divine Being. Ears deafened by the world's roar begin to distinguish higher tones and are attuned to finer melodies. Heart and mind, attracted only by spiritual influences, behold and love undreamed-of Beauty. As purgation progresses so does illumination, and the soul grows fit for the measure of union with God that is to be its eternal reward—reward surely measured by efforts and strivings on earth multiplied and perfected by the Redeemer's merits.

Purgation and training, which for most men are barely begun in life and for few are fully accomplished, continue then in purgatory, and this for many may be a more important function of the intermediate state than punishment for unrepented faults or the discharge of lesser debts. The mysterious sufferings that attend on spiritual advance, the growing-pains of the spirit, the unsatisfied longings, the desolation, darkness and dryness that saints pass through in mortal life others must undergo in purgatory. Here for them is the Dark Night of the Soul and the slow Ascent of Carmel. We shall all be mystics in purgatory. The main difference, and a great one, is that during life pains and sufferings are still meritorious of eternal reward, leading up to higher place in heaven; in purgatory the time for merit is over, no further advance being possible than was reached at the hour of death.

A devout belief exists that God shows Himself to every soul at the hour of death, giving one last chance whilst the will is still free to make a choice for eternity. This is vision, not of course beatific, but similar to what saints have experienced here; and that fleeting glimpse of divine Beauty may be an exalted grace, most potent in efficacy, a moment of merit rewarding years of aspiration and effort. For those who have been faithful in life the supreme gift of Contemplation may be

deferred to the hour of death, in the interest of life's actual vocation. At the Judgment too each soul will behold the face of God for one short instant—"They shall look upon Him whom they have pierced" and "*Mitis et festivus appareat Christus*"—and for the elect that single glance will start a flame of unsatisfied longing which is the fire of their purgatory.

It would appear then that to ordinary souls here in this life true mystic experience must remain an unknown world—with the understood exception of God's extraordinary dealings with chosen servants. Every soul can go through grades of purgation with corresponding degrees of illumination and ultimately of union and habits akin to sanctity. For mysticism, however, their gifts and opportunities do not fit them; conditions of life and vocation effectively bar the development, or even the discovery, of such faculties. They can never reach and could not endure the solitude and silence of the lofty heights, the complete separation from creatures that true contemplation involves and that real mystics attain. Life's duties distract even when they do not unduly attract. Were such detachment aimed at, many would fail in either generosity or perseverance; and if they did not, some would go prematurely to the grave, others to the asylum; for visions are sometimes caused by the lack of provisions. The vocation and attainment of such persons are truly supernatural, may well be exalted and even saintly; but they are not mystics in the strict sense of the word. We have no call to compare God's servants with one another; *alius sic, alius vero sic!* One with higher gifts and destined to be nearer to God in heaven may yet need more full purgation after death than simpler souls with lesser powers and destiny. We may not say which is the holier; we only know that souls are led and saints are made in various ways, and that all are safe in the hands of God, who deals to each according to His will.

Capacity for true mysticism, a direct apprehension of God exists in every living soul, and in paradise was meant to be often in use. Injured by the Fall and hampered by the senses, the faculty survives only to emerge in exceptional cases, in some

poets, in religious leaders and the like, or when stirred by supernatural grace to make true mystics of chosen souls. When sense-domination diminishes through asceticism or ceases at death, the capacity awakens and begins to function, so that those who cannot be mystics here shall become such hereafter. "Send me here my purgatory" is a proper petition for a definite purpose, to shorten and complete the process of purgation needful for the vision that beatifies and satisfies—"Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty and shall descry the far-off land."

J.I.C.

THE HOLBEIN DRAWING OF MORE

WHO will describe that face,
So stern a mouth, so straight,
Showing the steel in him, the fearlessness
That bore with sorrow smilingly,
The ache of stone, the dank, rat-crawling prison,
The mind's pain,
Friends too earthly to perceive
The dark significance of acts
That lead to ruin and apostasy,
The loss of children—his daughter Meg—
Those lips that never spoke but joy,
Saying hard truths with laughter,
Whimsical, coaxing wit?

Who will describe those eyes
That speak serenity,
Seeing too simply to see false,
So strong, yet marked upon their edges
With the lines that laughter makes
When kept busy at its task,
Solemn, merry eyes that never lose their smile
Except to think of England's tragedy,
Dreams destroyed?

Utopia . . . what dream was that?
—Oh, long ago in youth he dreamt it
When rulers listened to the wise;
But now they killed them.
Yet no man would he hate,
For all are friends of Christ
Till they are dead . . .
O Christ have mercy on this realm,
This people, England.

c.

AN EARLY ELIZABETHAN OBSERVER

THE minor Elizabethan poets and playwrights have surely received in these last decades their due meed of praise and maybe something over. There are, however, several prose writers still overlooked, some of whom wrote in the first decade of the reign, especially the Catholic exiles, whose neglect has been deliberate. The claim boldly made by the late Professor John Phillimore in the *Dublin Reveiw* of July, 1913, that the succession of English prose is a Catholic one, is largely endorsed by no less an authority than Professor R. W. Chambers in his *Essay on the Continuity of English Prose*, introductory to his admirable edition of Nicholas Harpsfield's *Life of Sir Thomas More* (pp. clxxi—clxxii). It is iniquitous that the mannered Euphuism of Lyly should be celebrated while the sterling, robust English of Allen, Harpsfield, Stapleton, Roper, Cavendish, Bristowe, Parsons and others should be studiously ignored.

Besides these there are one or two overlooked Protestant writers from whom we may make good gleaning, among whom is William Bullein, who was born near Ely early in Henry VIII's reign. Of his upbringing little or nothing is known. Probably he studied at both universities. Like his brother Richard, who died in 1563, he was ordained, by the Edwardine ordinal, it would seem.* On June 9th, 1550, he was instituted to the Rectory of Blaxhall, my father's birthplace, in Suffolk, which he resigned before November 5th, 1554, at the very time of England's reconciliation, and withdrew to the Continent, where he studied medicine, returning early in Elizabeth's reign. He was the author of several books with medical titles, which happily contain a good deal of anecdote and discussion of wider and general interest.

For example in his *Book of Simples* "in fol. lx he speaks of

* The D.N.B. is unable to give the date.

some Suffolk witches that he had known" (D.N.B.), and elsewhere we meet a story of the miraculous upgrowth of sea-peas on the beach at Orford and at Slaughden near Aldeburgh in a time of famine, which saved the lives of many. Among others Fuller bears out this story. A writer in the *Cornhill* of October, 1907, says that pigeons come to feed on these sea-peas in the autumn. The MS. of another work was lost on a voyage between Northumberland* and London.

On his arrival in that city he was accused by William Hilton of poisoning the plaintiff's brother, Sir Thomas, captain of Tynemouth Castle, his friend and patron. Acquitted of this absurd charge he later married the widow of Sir Thomas. Dying in 1576, he was buried at St Giles, Cripplegate, London, in the same grave as his brother Richard and his friend, the famous John Foxe.

Only one of his works seems to have been reprinted in our time, namely *A Dialogue against the Fever Pestilence* (the original title was far more prolix) edited by Mark W. Bullen and A. H. Bullen for the Early English Text Society in 1888, mainly from the third and posthumous edition (1578). First published in 1564, it was reprinted with certain changes in 1573. For example, the first edition does not give Medicus his other name 'Dr Tocrub,' to whom Nashe alludes in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (1596). 'Tocrub' is an obvious anagram for Dr Burcot, a well-known authority on metals and minerals. Indeed Bullein is as fond of these back-spellings as the Author of *Erewhon*. One of the speakers, Mendax, who fairly outmaundevilles Maundeville and anticipates Munchausen, thus disguises the typical Puritan rant of the time:

Mendax. My name is Mendax, which in the Ethiope tongue signifieth the name of a greate Citie, the mother of holie religion and truth, and is called *Emor*, in maners like *Modos* and *Romog*.

Civis. Is there any greate Citie [in the Antipodes]?

Mendax. I, forsooth, there is one old famous Citie of a great antiquitie, the best reformed Citie of this Woorld; the

* Bullein had a share in the salt pans of 'the Shiles' (Shields).

like hath not been hard of, neither red of, nor seen. Barbarous Grekes call it in their language *Metonyæ* which by interpretation in their tongue is called *Ecnatneper* or *Nodnol*. The land is called *Taerg Natrib*, a most auncient land, and Christians all sworne enemies to the Pope (p. 106). Good Civis swallows it all! Elsewhere in the dialogue the author evidently thinks that Great Britain, and in particular London, stands very much in need of repentance. The other allusions to Rome are a little less virulent, such as "the Pope's rotten holiness," "rotten decrees and councils," etc., as opposed to the "pure and naked word of God"—as interpreted by Cecil's henchmen!

At the opening of the *Dialogue*, a beggar comes to the door of Civis and Uxor in London, in the time of plague, and salutes them with "God and our dere Leddie shilde and defende you from this Pest. Our father whiche art in heaven, hallowed be your name; your kyngdome come" and so forth, which edifies the good man but shocks his wife, who has to be constrained to give him food. Whereupon he says "Maistresse, if you be angrie with the saying of my *Patar noster* in Englishe, I will saie it in Latine, and also my *Debrafundis*.* But so God help me, I do not ken nene of them bethe what thei meane."† To which Uxor replies "I think the same: suche Carpenter, suche chips; your Curate is some honest man, I warrant you, and taketh muche pain in feedyng his flock, as semeth by your learning. I prairie you, what cuntrye man be you?"

Mendicus replies "Savyng you honour, gud Maistresse, I was borne in Redesdale in Northumberland, and came of a wight ridyng sirname called the Robsons, gud honest men and true, savyng a little shiftyng for their living. God and our Leddie helpe them, silie pure men." The goodwife takes him for a Scot by his speech, to which he answers "Trowe me never mare then, gud deam. I had better bee hangad in a withie or in a cowtaile, then be a rawfooted Scot, for thei are ever fare and fase"; he had given them "many greisly woundes" in his younger days, and they had burnt him out of house and

* 1564 *De profundis*, 1573 *De brafundis*.

† 'What thei meane' not in 1st (1564) ed.

home. To his greeting "Gods benison on you and our deare Leddies" Uxor replies "Give God onely thankes, for so is his holie will and commaundements that we should call uppon hym in the daies of trouble and onely honour hym. We have no commaundment to honour our Ladie but Christ onely." To which Mendicus: "I thinke one waman wade take another woman's parte; doe as it shall please you; I am no clerke, but an Ingram man of small cideration in suche arrogant buke farles," and finds many fellow-shiremen including "the Parson, Bailie, Conestable, or cheef of the Parishe" in his southern wanderings. Civis himself was born in the north. The dialogue continues:

Civis. What newes as you come by the waie, Cuntrye man?

Mendicus. Nene but aude maners, faire sayinges, fause hartes, and ne devotion. God amende the market! Miccle tule for the purse, deceivying of eche other. In the cuntrye strife, debate, runnyng for every trifle to the Lawiers, havynge nethyng but the nutshelles, the Lawiers eate the carnelles. Aulse muche reisyng of rentes and gressonyng of men, causyng greate dearth, much povertie. God helpe, God helpe, the warlde is sare changed, extortioners, covetous men, and hypocrites doe much prevaile. God cutte them shorter, for thei doe make a blacke warlde, even hell vpon yearth. I thinke the greate feende or his deam will wearie them all (p. 8).

Crowds of citizens and their children are fleeing to the country, in waggons and carts and on horseback, the inns are full of them, but Civis deems that duty bids him stay for the present. The racy talk of the beggar gives several sidelights on pronunciation, as where he punningly caps *sick* with *sike* (such). The rhyming of *Rome* with *dome* (doom) on p. 71 recalls the Shakespearean play upon *room* and *Rome*.

Civis recommends him to Antonius, a wealthy Italian neighbour, who lies very ill at home.

The doctor 'Medicus,' or 'Tocrub' is a brazen, money-seeking rogue, and certain sceptical allusions to the ten Commandments by Antonius embolden him to avow in confidence his infidelity:

Medicus. Sir, . . . one thing doeth muche rejoyce my harte in your communication.

Antonius. What is that?

Med. I think that we twoo are of one religion.

Ant. What is that, I praie you, for I knowe not myne owne religion?

Med. Commaunde your folkes to departe out of the chamber, and your yunge frie also, whiche you have gotten by chaunce medley, for want of Mariage; for the old Proverb is, Small Pitchers have wide eares. And the fielde have eyes and woodde eares also. Therefore must be comen closelie, and beware of blabbes. There are many Protestantes.

Ant. Well, now the doores are sparred, say on your mynde, of what Religion are you? Be plaine with me, man.

Med. Herke in your eare. I am neither Catholike, Papist nor Protestant,* I assure you.

Ant. What then? You have rehearsed choise and plentie of religions. What do you honour, the Sonne, the Moone, or the Starres? Beaste, stone, or foule? Fishe or tree?

Med. No, forsothe, I doe none of theim all. To be plain, I am a *Nullafidian*, and there are many of our secte. Marke our doynge.

Ant. Oh, *Qui dixit in corde suo non est deus*. Well, we differ verie little in this poincte, but if I doe live, we shall drawe nere to an unitie. In the meane tyme let your Pothecarie provide some good thinges for the bodie (pp. 13—14).

Thirty years later Blessed Philip Arundel was to tax the Council with private atheism. But five years before this Baron Breuner reported from London on August 6th, 1559, to the Emperor Ferdinand "as regards Her Majesty's Councillors only her Secretary, Cecil, is a Lutheran; some others are Zwinglians; some, in my judgment, believe little or nothing. Others some years ago showed themselves very Catholic; these are now temporizing."[†]

Presently, however, Antonius, admonished by a lively dream,

* 1st ed. (1564) Catholike, Papiste, Protestante nor Anabaptiste.

† V. von Klarwil, *Queen Elizabeth and some Foreigners*, Eng. tr. 1928, p. 108.

and other considerations, enters upon a long philosophico-medical discussion with the doctor (who bristles with endless professional terms), and sends for the (Protestant) Theologus, but dies before the latter arrives. Crispin, the apothecary, has been frightened into repentance for dealing 'rotten drugges' by Antonius' dream, and expresses his resolve to leave it all, whereupon Tocrub exclaims "The Vicar of S. Fooles be your ghostly father" (p. 27). Crispin then asks for a number of genuine prescriptions to note down, whereupon Medicus reels off pages full of professional learning that certainly looks impressive.

We may here remark that Bullein shows a very notable skill in his use of the dialogue, which suggests a study of More's writings. There is considerable dramatic power, the characters are distinctly drawn, and the speech is racy and convincing. As usual in the first half of Elizabeth's reign we find many Catholic expletives (not confined to the north-country beggar). Mendax, to whose travellers' tales the shrewd serving-man Roger has given the lie, exclaims "By the Masse I will not forget you, you vile roge" (p. 112). Roger himself utters "By our Ladie" (p. 95) and "By Ladie" (p. 79), and Uxor "By God's deinty." Again, terrified by a tempest, Uxor exclaims "I have here many goodly ieuels against lightning, as the Carbuncle, Hemoralde, Hiasinthus, with Amber and Gold. God and S. Barbara defende vs. I have a S. Ions Gospell about my necke, and a paire of braslettes of Corall about myne armes. Oh God, defende us! I am sorry that we came forthe" (p. 114). And there is many a sidelight upon the religious and social state of the country, among others this somewhat savage allusion to those soon to be known as 'church Papists':

Civis. I praie you how is the Citie reformed?

Mendax. I wille beginne first of their Saboth daie, whiche is the seventh daie, that is sondaie; and as thei doe in this hedde Citie, so all the other Cities doe. Townes and Villages all dooe the same, for I doe knowe theym all, for in that land are 1560 parish Churches. Sometymes they had manie horrible dennes of Idolatrie called *Seiabba*, verie riche, whose landes the wise

Princes gave, and changed even to some of the temporall priestes, and which have suche swetenes in the riches and gaine thereof. Although that many of them doe love Papistrie, thei had rather the Citie of Rome with the Popes holynes were vtterlie burned, yea, and Christes also together, then they woulde loose their Abbaie Landes. Oh, it passeth *Terra Florida*, and yet for all this I thinke they are Protestantes; not one Papiste in all that lande, I warrante you; no, nor one wicked liver (pp. 105—6). Again Ambodexter, the knavish colleague of Avarus, reveals "the religion of all sensible men" as practised by the sound business men of those "spacious" times:

Ambodexter. Fourthly, maister Curate shall be gently saluted with a Barnardes blowe: we will commende hym, we will praie with hym and also receive the Communion with our cousin, that he may have a good opinion in vs; and deliver hym a bagge with five pound in pence to give to the poore, in whose absence peradventure our Scribe and wee shall frame the wille. How like you this practise? (p. 23).

Allusions to the recent Catholic past abound. It was barely five years since the mass had been abolished, but it is somewhat surprising to hear of a mass of requiem, in Mary's reign or Henry's, for an infant that died just after baptism! Surely a slip which makes one wonder whether Bullein himself had ever been a Catholic priest! "His braine pan, &c., was broken; he was christened in the birth, saied thei; his name was Ihon or Ione; he was put in a little coffine. He had a little corner of a Dirige, with Masse of Requiem; the ale wife gave some Ale pence to praie for his soule; he was buried by his grandame at the steeples ende" (p. 74).

It is worth remarking that the very poor are here in question. Bullein is fond of inveighing, like Pilkington,* against the greed and covetousness he imputes to the papists:

Roger. Sir, thus it was an Epitaph of one that was a greate usurer. . .

Here lieth Gathrall, that never did good,
A gentleman degenerate, yet sprung of good blod;

* Of all men he had least right to bring such charges!

Mercilesse, an vsurer all the days of his life,
An oppresser of poore men, a mover of strife;
A papiste of religion, a soldiour of Rome,
Here dwelleth his carkas till the daie of dome;
Deprived of riches, spoyled of fame,
Nothyng left in memorie but an evill name;
His judgement we commende to the seate divine;
Yet lived like a Wolfe, and died like a swine.

Civis. Who was this made upon, Roger? I praie the tell me.

Roger. No, so God help mee, I will not name hym; inquire it out (p. 71).

And yet we find in the mouth of Roger long eloquent railings against avarice and lawyers without any reference to papistry, for example on pp. 77—78: on the other hand it is implied that the Anglican preachers are threatened by the covetous and the oppressors of the poor. Into the mouth of Avarus is put a cynically ironic praise of Dr Bonner, who is as usual represented, unhistorically, as an eager burner of Protestants—a calumny refuted by the Anglican S. R. Maitland:

Avarus. The worlde is full of starting holes, men may scant knowe how to trust men now a daies; but for the goode reporte that I do heare of this honest felowe I will bee glad to have his acquaintance; I knewe divers of his kinsmen thirtie [ed. 1564, xx] yeres ago. God have mercie of all Christian soules! It was then a merie world, and will never bee so good againe untill this Gospellyng Preachers have a sweatynge sickness in Smithfelde and their Bible burnte. Well, would some were at libertie for their sakes. Well, well.

Ambodexter. Oh, I doe remember that reverent mortified father, that holy man, Bishop Boner, that blessed Catholike Confessour of Rome; if hee were again at libertie he would not dallie to mocke [ed. 1564, make] them, but trimely woulde roste these felowes and after burne them: you knowe his workmanship verie well, a godly man.

Avarus. He is my cousin german, and *Periurus*, that honest fellowe, was his boye, and brought up with him in his youth; and your Graundfather did penne his Prologue in

the booke called *De Vera Obedientia*, when as they laughed merily, sayng thei had rather put to their handes than either their heddes or hartes; wise men, wise men, by Saint Lambarte.

Ambodexter. Yea, suche wisemen will serve the tyme, *Prudenter agere*, and bee as wise as serpentes and simple as Doves.

Avarus. To have the nature of a Serpent I wil stande with them, but beshrowe my harte if I would be as simple as a Dove, but rather as my good Lorde Boner, *Quasi Leo rugiens quaerens quem devoret*. And thus he would expounde that text whiche muste have suche a glose vpon it.

Ambodexter. I am alone vpon gloses, I have arte in store to Sophist, I was brought up 3 yere with a Frier of Mont Piller [*Montpellier*]; he taught mee how to handle *prosa, obscurum, inordinatum* and *barbarum*, with *genus* and *species* (pp. 24—25).

Bullein's own attitude to the Papists and his repudiation of continuity lacks nothing of lucidity and vigour. For it will hardly be questioned that here the author is speaking his own mind through Mendax, who, pretending to describe the Antipodes, informs us that "the knowne perverse Papiste is burned, for in hym is coumpted a number of treasons, as he would the chaung of Religion, the Pope to governe the Prince, the destruction of the faithful; Ergo, a traitour, thefe, knave, &c." (p. 109).

To him, as to his contemporaries, who had not the advantage of reading the *Church Times*, Papist and Protestant were antithetical. Of Mary's reign we read "The Christian men from feare of Death did flie the tyrannie of the Papistes" (p. 57). Again, "this felowe would serve two maisters; his name is Jacke indifferent, twoo faces on a hooede. He beareth fire in one hande, and water in another: a Papiste and a Protestant, God and Mammon; the Alcaron of Mahomite is as good to hym as the Bible of Christe" (p. 92).

Another sequence of opposites is worth noting:

Uxor. What are all these, two and two in a table? Oh, it is trim.

Civis. These are old frendes; it is well handled, and workemanly. William Boswell in Paternoster rowe painted

them. Here is Christ and Sathan, saint Peter and Symon Magus, Paule and Alexander the Copersmith, Trace and Becket, Martin Luther and the Pope, Ecolampadius and Fisher, sir Thomas More and John Frith, bishop Cranmer and bishop Gardiner, Boner wepyng, Bartlet grene breche, Galen and Gregory Wisedom, Avicen and George Salthouse, Solomon and Will Sommer, the Cocke and the Lyon, the Wolfe and the Lambe, and thus I doe ende (p. 94).

In a curious vision of Crispin's we meet, amid the ancients, a number of English and Scots poets, dead and living, including "old Morall Goore" (Gower), Skelton with his "hotte burnyng Cholour kindeled againste the cankered Cardinal Wolsey," mournful Lydgate "booted . . . after saint Benets guise, and black stamell robe with a lothly monstrous hooede hanging backwarde" (almost as terrible, seemingly, as a popish surplice), "Bartlet" (Barclay), and the ribald Sir David Lyndsay enjoying himself in "breakyng a sonder the counterfeite crosse kaies of Rome, forged by Antichriste."

That process, however, was not yet complete. The following lament, ignoring or discounting the penitent recantation of "the Lorde Crumwell" on the scaffold, echoes many a contemporary passage in the letters of Jewel, Pilkington and their colleagues. Civis and his wife have ridden out of London to escape the plague and find in a hostelry in or near Barnet a portrait; to his wife's question thereanent Civis, who should have avoided Latin words, replies: "Oh, wife, it was the picture or Effigium of a noble man, whiche in his daies served a greate noble Kyng, and was like the cutter downe of Trees by the grounde. But if God had not vpon some secrete purpose prevented his labour in the woodde of Antichriste, he would have vtterly eradicated vp all Papistrie, whiche daily spryngeth out in every corner, to the hurte of better frutes; but by Godes grace thei shall be confounded, as God wil: but thei spring a pace" (pp. 81—82).

The flight from London, its occasion, the humours and perils of the way, and the husband's meeting with death in spite of all are far the best portion of the book. Indeed they deserve

high praise, and students of Shakespeare ought not to miss them. Less striking is the passage upon which the author seems to have prided himself most, the discourse of Theologus who arrives, in time on this occasion, to prepare Civis for his edifying death. Less striking, because it merely repeats the average Protestant homily of the time: to the usual exhortations to have recourse to "God's word" (as newly expounded by Geneva and Zurich or Canterbury), is added the usual ignorant fustian about Rome, often *à propos de bottes*. Well told is Civis's final decision to leave London: "Good wife, the daiely ianglyng and ryngyng of the belles, the commyng in of the minister to every house in ministryng the communion, in readyng the Homelie of Death, the diggyng vp of graves, the opening in of windowes, and the blasynge forth of the blewe crosse, those make my harte tremble and quake" (p. 56).

We could wish Bullein had given us more of such delightful humorous touches as the words of Uxor, who is quite enchanted with the country, as new to her as riding is, although her mother was a good horsewoman, and exclaims "Jesus, man, who would be in the cite again? Not I, for an hundred pound. Oh, helpe me! my horse starteth, and had like to have been vnsadled, let me sitte faster for falling" (p. 58). Fear, or the printer, made havoc of her grammar.

The "bird-eyed jade" is soon controlled, and the dear cockney lady displays her mental limitations somewhat like a visitor to Symington last year who there discovered that milk came from cows and not from the dairy!

Uxor. What greate smoke is in yonder wood? God graunt it be well.

Civis. It is nothyng but makynge of Charcole in that place.

Uxor. Why, is charcole made? I had thought all thynges had been made at London, yet did I never see no Charcoles made there: by my trouth, I had thought that thei had growen upon trees, and had not been made. [*Margin, A wise cockney.*]

Civis. You are a wise woman; thei are made of woode. But how like you this Heath? Here was foughten a fearfull feeld, called Palme Sundaie battaile, in Kyng Edward the

fowerthes time; many thousandes were slain on this grounde; here was slaine the noble Erle of Warwicke.

Roger. If it please your maistership, my graundfather was also here with twentie tall men of the Parishe where I was borne, and none of them escaped but my graundfather onely. I had his Bowe in my haund many a tyme; no man could stirre the stryng when it was bent; also his harness was worne vpon our S. Georges back in our church many a cold winter after (pp. 59—60).

In another passage the author gives us a view of the police of those days "when constabulary duty's to be done," that is like a foreglimpse and a justification beforehand of Shakespeare's Dogberry and Verges, and makes us wish that Bullein had abandoned his medical disquisitions to give us more such lively character sketches.

Civis complains: "These are not only the Constables with the watchmen in London, but also almoste through this realme, moste falsely abusynge the tyme, commyng verie late to the wathe, sitting doune in some common place of watchyng, wherein some falleth on slepe by the reason of labour or muche drinkyng before, or els nature requireth reste in the night. These fellows thinke every hower a thousande untill thei goe home, home, home, every man to bed. 'God night, God night! God save the Queene!' saith the constables, 'Farewell, neighbours.' Eftsones after their departyng creepeth forthe the wilde roge and his fellowes. . . God graunt that some of the wathe be not the scoutes to the theves. Yes; God graunt that some men have not conspiratours of Theves in their owne houses" (p. 93).

That the first ten years of Elizabeth's reign decided the religious issue is now generally admitted, and these years are still unfamiliar as compared with the later reign, when the young generation had no personal memory of the Catholic past. Among those from whom information worth the gathering may be gleaned is the curious and entertaining observer, and admirable writer, William Bullein.

NOTES

BY a coincidence we have recently received from correspondents two interesting side-lights on the Ampleforth of more than a century ago. The first is from an old book, *Historia Rievallensis*, by the Rev W. Eastmead (London, 1824), that Mr Peter Fane-Gladwin came upon in the Dunans library, and runs as follows:—

“*Ampleforth College*. In Oswaldkirk quarter of this parish, is situated the Roman Catholic College of Ampleforth, established by the members of the college of Dieulouard, near Pont à Mousson, in Lorraine; their property there being confiscated by the fatal revolution in France. The Hon. Mrs Anne Fairfax, of Gilling, herself a Catholic, contributed very considerably to the erection of the college at Ampleforth, and at her death, about the year 1798, left the sum of £10,000 to the Rev. John Bolton, who devoted it to the enlargement and endowment of this college. The building has since been considerably enlarged; but in consequence of these additions having been made at different periods, it does not present any uniform or well connected plan; though the front is handsome. The college is governed by a superior who, according to the regulations of the college, is removed every four years, and six assistant teachers, who instruct the young gentlemen, whose average number may be about 40, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other branches of a liberal education.

“The present superior is the Rev. Thomas Burgess; of whom report speaks favourably, as well as the general superintendence and management of the college, and the classical attainments of the pupils.”

THE other passage, which we owe to the kindness of St Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, is from an early volume of the “Catholic Miscellany,” and is taken from a speech made by a Mr Eneas McDonell at a meeting of the British Catholic Association on July 21st, 1827. He advocates that there should be greater exertion towards securing accurate information concerning Catholics and their practices, and continues:—

“Having lately visited Yorkshire I had many opportunities of experiencing the good result of securing accurate information. I will give one instance of the ignorance of the peasantry. As I travelled up Strutton Brow, towards the top of Ambleton Hill I met a peasant named Lumley, who went with us to point out objects of interest from that delightful spot called ‘The White Mare.’ He talked of Rievaulx Abbey, one of the monuments of Popish barbarism, and enough left when destroyed to prove the taste of its founders. He stated that the Abbey had been

inhabited by ‘Papishes.’ I asked what they were. He replied that they were a sort of folk he had no liking for; that they wanted dominion over Protestants. I asked him why he thought so, but he could give no answer to that question. I asked him if there were any ‘Papishes’ then in the country. He said there are some at Ampleforth College, about five miles distant, that they came sometimes to the Hill, 60 or 80 at a time, and took his two gavelocks (iron crowbars) and brought them to the top of the Hill, and then gathered round the gavelocks; that they said ‘something of a catechism-like’ in their own language, which Protestants could not understand, and then they all worshipped the gavelocks. I asked did he perceive any change in the gavelocks after they were worshipped. He said he did not think any better of it, and I firmly believe he believed every word he said. On the next day I visited Ampleforth College (a place worthy of the esteem of every admirer of liberal education, religious purity and genuine hospitality) and I enquired as to this gavelock-worshipping branch of the new Reformation! I obtained the solution to this awful mystery—some of the young lords sometimes rolled large stones down the Hill for their amusement, and borrowed poor Lumley's gavelocks to aid in these idolatrous practices. Such things are very ludicrous but are also very pernicious; for what opinion can a peasantry who believe such things entertain of those whom they consider capable of such worship?”

THE Ryedale Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has recently published an admirable Report on this district which we strongly recommend to any of our readers who wish to recall the charm of the country, here delightfully illustrated and described, in the midst of which they lived while they were at school. At the same time we cannot but regret the survival of Lumleyism in the reference to Ampleforth Abbey on page 38. “The Honourable Anne Fairfax,” writes Colonel Duncombe, “built a chapel at Ampleforth, and at the time of the Revolution provided a refuge for French priests, some of whom had fled from the College of Dieulouard in Lorraine.”

“This is hard,” writes Abbot Cummins in the *Yorkshire Post*, “on an English community that has survived since its foundation by Edward the Confessor, though when oppressed by the Penal Laws it found shelter for two centuries in France. These ‘French’ priests who settled at Ampleforth Lodge in 1805 bore such distinctively ‘French’ names as Bolton, Baines, Brewer, Marsh, Slater, Tarleton, Towers! To describe them as foreigners seems under the circumstances almost libellous.

“Friendly neighbours after 130 years might have been expected to know more about the place and its history. The only Abbey in the

North of England, housing the largest monastic community and one of the largest Catholic schools in the country, its name finds no place in any of this Report's many maps; it can be dismissed in a few lines and can be described as of foreign foundation! No intentional slight or disrespect is here, I am sure, and errors would be corrected no doubt in future editions; but the phrase complained of shows a curious survival of the old idea that Catholicism in England must always be something imported as well as unimportant."



THE Librarian wishes to thank Dom Maurus Bluté, and Messrs L. E. Eyres, W. H. Shewring and N. A. Callender for gifts of books to the Abbey Library.

OBITUARY

DOM VINCENT CORBISHLEY

BORN in Preston sixty-seven years ago, of devout Catholic parents, as a boy of fourteen John Corbishley went to Ampleforth College. Six years later he passed on to Belmont Priory, and was clothed with the habit of St Benedict, taking his vows as a monk twelve months later. Returning to Ampleforth in 1892 he spent four years in his monastic observance, occupied with his own theological studies and in teaching junior classes in the school. On March 22nd, 1896, Dom Vincent was raised to the dignity of the priesthood. His superiors in the same year sent him forth from his monastic home to labour as a priest in the parishes that are under their care. The first nine years of his priestly life were spent in South Wales. He was attached to the church of St Illtyd's, Dowlais. Thence he was moved to Cumberland and for twelve years laboured assiduously in the parish of Our Lady Star of the Sea and St Michael's, Workington. In 1917 he was appointed Parish Priest of St Benedict's, Warrington.

Two years ago his health broke down. A prolonged leave of absence in the summer of 1932 failed to restore his health. In the autumn of that year he entered the Providence Hospital, St Helen's, for treatment. Early in 1933 he moved, the treatment failing to bring back his health, to the convent of Our Lady of the Vale, Bowden. It was in the spring of 1933 that he realised his active work as a priest was at an end and he asked Father Abbot to release him from his position as parish priest of St Benedict's. There, at Bowden, he remained, cared for and nursed tenderly by the good Sisters until his death.

We who knew Fr Corbishley will, I think, recognise three great virtues that stand out prominently in his life, thoroughness, courage, and honesty. So, too, one knew that he never forgot his origin and vocation. He was a Lancashire man, who was a monk and a priest. When I say he was a Lancashire man, I do not mean that he was intolerant or narrow in his outlook. He had worked for many years amongst other people. In the hilly country of Wales, those he ministered to were largely immigrants from Southern Ireland, while on the coast of Cumberland the people were in a great measure the descendants of the Catholics of Northern Ireland. He never lost his appreciation of the fine Catholicity of these people and was always most sympathetic in his regard for them. He was, however, proud of his origin, and displayed in his own life that combination of deep faith, yet reticence, that grit and loyalty that is so typical of the Preston Catholicity.

As a monk, he naturally would wish his body to go back to his monastic home. It is his last profession of loyalty to the Order and Abbey he so dearly loved. It was typical of him when asked where he would like to be buried that he said, "Ampleforth, if it is not too much expense." He too would have desired that his Requiem be in St Benedict's church, attended by his own people. For seventeen years he toiled and worked for this parish. He asked in return nothing for himself but maintenance.

Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.

H.A.C.

We regret also to have to announce the death on April 20th of Dom Austin Hind, Cathedral Prior of Durham, at St Oswald's, Padgate, Warrington. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue; but we take this opportunity of at once commending his soul to the prayers of our readers.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

EDUCATION AND BIOLOGY. *By J. A. Lauwerys, B.Sc., assisted by F. A. Baker (Sands & Co.) 5s.*

In recent years a movement to widen the scope of science-teaching in schools has made itself conspicuous. Not only is it urged that the course in general should be less academic in character but, in addition, that the narrowing of outlook, consequent upon too exclusive a focussing of attention upon physics and chemistry, should be corrected by the inclusion in the syllabus of definite instruction in the biological sciences. It cannot be said that teachers, universally, have been ready to embrace these innovations with open arms. Nor, in the case of biology, is their disaffection altogether attributable to mere inertia or the all-too-human dislike of constructive thinking. Albeit that the grounds advanced in defence of this slightly recalcitrant attitude display an obvious insufficiency, it would be idle to deny to these a due measure of cogency; still less would it be in any way profitable to ignore them.

Biology, for instance, it will be admitted on all hands, is a difficult subject to teach. The very foundations of the science are still the subject of controversy. A "classical" biology comparable to the "classical" mechanics, a public thing open to common and disinterested contemplation, does not exist. Facts, it is true, abound, but their interpretation is disputed. In this interpretation, moreover, moral and intellectual issues are inextricably interwoven. The circumstance, therefore, that, in our time, the teaching of biology has too often become, in advance of any real assessment of the evidence, a mere vehicle for the tendentious opinions of self-styled "freethinkers" and "materialists," gives just cause for alarm, armed as these opinions sometimes are with the prestige of illustrious names. The symptoms, meanwhile, of this perverse attitude are familiar to the point of diagnostic clarity. To a demand for more widespread sex-instruction, of a freedom bordering on temerity, is united a purely mechanistic interpretation of the primary features of organic process. The union, it is true, is forced and the confusion which it implies is ultimately one of substances; deficient in logic it is, none the less, as a psychological phenomenon, as an attitude of mind, that is to say, entirely of one piece.

It is in the conspicuous absence of these grave faults that Mr Lauwerys' and Mr F. A. Baker's book on Education and Biology signals, in some sort, a new departure. Though intended for those who are immediately concerned with the practical problems of teaching it has, in effect, a much wider appeal. Thus, specifically concerned with the biological sciences, it embodies to some extent a definite philosophy of education. Briefly, it is a work accessible not only to the professional and specialist but, also, and even primarily, to the layman. A remarkable feature of the book is the thorough examination to which the matter and form of the various evolutionary hypotheses is subjected; and the rehabilitation in this regard of a mode of interpretation compatible with Platonic, Aristotelian and Scholastic principles. This reevaluation of evidence, it will be recognized, was already possible through the

introduction by Hans Driesch, in a definitely biological context, of the concept of Entelechy. Many will also recall, in a cognate relation, the critical work of Louis Vialleton on "L'Origine des Êtres Vivants" and that of Father Wassmann on the interpretation of animal behaviour. In Mr Lauwerys' work these criticisms and revisions are assimilated to a clearly defined vitalistic philosophy, which affords an intellectual framework to the whole.

The problem of Sex, again, both in abstraction from and in conjunction with that of sex-teaching, is subjected to a close scrutiny; the treatment of this subject being no less thorough for its temperate tone nor less practical for its cautious avoidance of sweeping generalizations. From the purely pedagogical standpoint the book contains a great deal of new and useful information in regard to the choice of subject-matter, the management of the laboratory and the use of instruments. The arrangement of the courses is intelligently discussed, and a comprehensive syllabus is outlined. There is an adequate bibliography. Taken in all, Mr Lauwerys' and Mr F. A. Baker's work exhibits precisely that capacity for sustained correlation which an adequate envisagement of the relations of Education and Biology conspicuously demands. j.c.

MODERN THOMISTIC PHILOSOPHY, VOLUME I. *By R. P. Phillips, D.D., M.A.* (Burns, Oates, & Washbourne) 9s.

Dr Phillips offers us in this first volume of his work a study of the Scholastic teaching on the nature of the physical world and the human soul. No one could read the volume and have any doubt that it is based on his personal study of St Thomas. There is certainly nothing second-hand about it, even though he is always ready to quote other students of St Thomas as confirming his own interpretation. Sometimes one would not be inclined to set so much store by the authority of those other students as by that of Dr Phillips himself.

In one most important matter he does seem to offer an interpretation as his own. It is when he comes to treat of the origin of the new form in a substantial change. I have no doubt that Dr Phillips' view of the matter is correct, and that no other is rational. But it is difficult to show that it was the view held by St Thomas. Why for instance does St Thomas speak of the matter *receiving* the new form? For every one occasion on which he speaks of the form being educed from the potentiality of matter there must be a score of times when he speaks of receptivity—of matter receiving the form, and potentiality receiving the act. The two phrases seem opposed to one another; and many a reader must have been turned away from the study of Scholasticism altogether because he could make no headway with this teaching that the matter passively receives its form. It is not surprising that the talk about receptivity has made some Scholastics think it necessary to bring in God to explain directly the origin of the new form which is received. It would have been interesting to have some explanation of how it was that St Thomas came to speak of "reception" and to retain it as his habitual mode of expression. May it have been his reverence for the consecrated phrases of Aristotle, and if so, how did Aristotle come to use it?

The first half of the volume, that which treats of the theory of matter, is perhaps the better, but the second half does not fall far short of the standard set up. Some readers may perhaps find that Dr Phillips does not make quite

clear exactly what he means by immateriality in his treatment of sensation, and the frequent use of this word thereafter will for them have little value. To insist too much on "immateriality" in trying to explain sensation is a pity, for it obscures one part of the crowning triumph of Scholasticism. It bridged the gulf between the conscious and the non-conscious. What we need to bring home is rather the material than the immaterial character of sense consciousness. Otherwise we may seem to have leapt rather than bridged the chasm.

One other possible difference of opinion may be mentioned. I doubt whether Dr Phillips is quite fair in his criticism of Leibnitz. Did that philosopher really want to do more than show that the sort of freedom which really existed was one which was compatible with infallibility in event? After all the Dominican theory teaches a similar thing. They say the effect is produced infallibly but not necessarily. If these two ideas are not reckoned as irreconcilable in their view, I find it hard to see why a similar indulgence should not be extended to Leibnitz when he says that the will does what it does infallibly but not necessarily. A charitable view might be that with certain verbal inaccuracy—viz., the use of the word "necessity" when he really means "infallibility of event"—he is only reconciling in the human act itself two concepts which the Dominicans think they can legitimately reconcile in the joint act of God and man. It may be that I am too charitable to him, but at all events it is an error on the right side.

These points are not so much criticisms as differences of opinion, which are part of the interest of philosophy. If there is one criticism to be urged against this excellent volume, it is that it is something lacking in that hallmark of truth, simplicity. There is a tendency to dwell on scholastic distinctions which often obscures rather than clarifies the issue, but in spite of that the volume is to be recommended as quite the best, so far as I know, which has appeared in English on the subject of Scholastic philosophy.

H.R.W.

CRITICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ESSAYS. *By the Most Reverend Archbishop Downey* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

The title of these essays is happily chosen, for even when they are critical they are constructive, in the sense that error is only detected that the truth may be indicated. Nothing captious here. Furthermore the Archbishop possesses the gift of popularizing without distorting; this is only achieved because of the genuine scholarship that is clearly behind these essays. The author, unlike the "broadcast-minded" publicists of to-day, knows so much more than he says. A variety of subjects is dealt with: comparative religion, personal immortality, Catholic exegesis, rationalist criticism, Aquinas and Aristotle, psychology, and reunion. All the essays will repay careful reading; there is not a dull or unilluminating page in the book. We should like to mention, however, the two essays on psychology in particular. As Archbishop Downey says, "extravagant and fantastic claims have been put forward by its too ardent supporters, while, on the other hand, it has been ignorantly assailed by writers who are obviously unacquainted with the rudiments of psychology." Catholics hitherto, we think, have been in greater danger of falling into the latter predicament, for the author's contention that most of the discoveries of empirical psychology are in full accord with scholastic

philosophy is surely sound, though he seems unwilling to grant that anything new has been discovered.

The Archbishop gives a masterful summary of the theory and technique of psycho-therapy, though sometimes one-sided. He rightly points out the dangers that arise from the nature of the treatment and from exploitation by charlatans. But psychology "has acquired a position of undeniable importance," and Catholics are taking a hand in its formation. It sorely needs Christian baptism.

R.R.W.

THE LITURGY AND ITS MEANING. *By the Rev. W. Gordon* (M. A. Magnani & Son) 2s. 6d.

At a time when external religion is at a discount the Church is redressing the balance by bringing into prominence the treasures of her liturgy, and stressing the importance, indeed the necessity of corporate worship. Fr Gordon shows simply yet clearly the working of the principle "lex orandi, lex credendi" in the Church's public prayer; her liturgy is her theology expressed in words and actions. Each of the sacraments is treated first as to its theology, and then the exemplification of the theology in the rite is admirably demonstrated with the minimum of technical terms. Nor are the sacramentals neglected.

This is an eminently sane book. There are no fulminations against Benediction; the author's enthusiasm for sacred liturgy never degenerates into arid antiquarianism or precious aestheticism. It is written for the laity and it is to be hoped they will read it. If Bishop Barnes is contemplating talking about the "magic" of the sacraments again, we recommend it to him also.

R.R.W.

THE INSIGHT OF THE CURÉ D'ARS. *By Canon Francis Trochu, D.Litt.*; translated from the French by Maurice Leahy (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s. 6d.

The record of the various *gratiae gratis datae* of the saints will have its place in hagiography so long as man retains a religious imagination to be enkindled; the passion for the picturesque is not to be denied even in the sphere where it is perhaps least appropriate. But when a whole book is devoted to recounting a series of wonders in a life chiefly remarkable for the altogether superior wonder of holiness, one is tempted to question the pertinence of it all; it is as if we were offered a volume entitled, let us say, "The Social graces of Plato," or a series of revelations brought forward for the sole purpose of illustrating the bonhomie of Shakespeare; it is all very true, but it is rather beside the point; we miss "the vision of the principle."

In justice it must be said that Canon Trochu, whose "Life of the Curé d'Ars" has acquainted him with all the relevant documents, is under no illusions as to the value of the things he relates. He acknowledges that his work "may not be an authentic portrait of the Curé d'Ars," while suggesting that "it is at least a picture, which, while endeavouring to portray his features to us, most of all depicts his soul." Moreover he makes no attempt to conceal the fact that the evidences of St John Vianney's "insight," which have so important a place for him, "have not been specially utilised for the beatification and canonisation of the Saint," and he very properly refers us to the classical treatise of Pope Benedict XIV on the requirements for canonization by the Church, from which it is clear that the Church in no way accepts the existence

of such gratuitous gifts as of itself a proof of heroic sanctity. Nevertheless he believes that the Curé's supernatural "insight" has been "summarily dealt with in his biographies" and "now deserves to be set forth in bold relief." Accordingly there follows a long series of incidents giving testimony to the truly extraordinary powers of "discernment of spirits" with which the saint was endowed.

In his introduction the author makes a none too coherent attempt at explaining the nature of the Curé's "insight"; but an appeal to a miscellaneous group of authorities and a crowding of the text with still further examples of what presumably he wishes to define do not compensate for the lack of any theological treatment of the subject. In so far as any conclusions emerge, it is disconcerting to find them so much at variance with the epistemological teaching of the Doctor Communis of the Church. Any direct knowledge of the *cogitationes cordis* St Thomas denies even to the angels; *a fortiori* does he do so in the case of man.

Nevertheless, the deeds remain, if their explanation is unsatisfactory; and when they are the deeds of so attractive a personage as St John Vianney it would be ungracious to pass them by. They are here retold by a faithful and devoted hand.

A.G.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AND DIVORCE. *By His Eminence Cardinal MacRory, Archbishop of Armagh* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

No excuse is needed for reprinting in book form a series of articles published separately some twenty years ago by the Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh on the New Testament teaching on divorce. His Eminence, as is well known, was formerly Professor of Sacred Scripture at Maynooth and was one of the founders and principal editor of the *Irish Theological Quarterly*, in which the present articles originally appeared; his recognised scholarship and the weight of his authority in matters scriptural call for no commendation here.

The discussion of the celebrated text, Matth. xix, 9, will interest others besides the qualified exegete. The Cardinal maintains that the commonly received text must be wrong and follows the reading given as an alternative by Westcott and Hort; instead of "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery," we ought to read: "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication (or, saving for the cause of fornication) causeth her to commit adultery."

As is pointed out, the difference in sense of these two readings is great; according to the former a remarriage after separation might possibly be contemplated, but the latter merely means that a man is responsible for his wife's future sin if he permanently separate from her for any other reason than her past conjugal infidelity. The argument is supported by parallel passages from other parts of the New Testament, by a discussion of the manuscripts and by the authority of the Apostolic Fathers; its conclusion is difficult to resist. The book is completed by a number of additional notes by the Very Reverend J. M. T. Barton, D.D., L.S.S., gratefully acknowledged by the author.

A.G.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ST JOHN OF THE CROSS (VOLUME II, THE SPIRITUAL CANTICLE AND POEMS). *Translated and edited by Professor Allison Peers* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 15s.

The importance of St John of the Cross is becoming increasingly apparent. With the revival in prayer as distinct from meditation, and the growing number whose conviction is that it is not for the exotic few alone, but for all who will be drawn, the central masterful position of St John of the Cross is assured. He was not made a Doctor of the Church for nothing, and he can only have that supreme "imprimatur" as a sound teacher in matters of prayer. Further, the reason for his solidity is that he bases his teaching on a sure foundation—the principles of St Thomas Aquinas. The one is the filling out of the other in the matter of prayer. Therefore any worthy attempt to propagate this great master deserves praise. And Professor Allison Peers is eminently suited for the task he undertook. For many years past he has been engaged in studies on the great Spanish Mystics, and now he reaches the culminating point with this edition of the master among masters.

It is not out of place in reviewing a translation to praise the work itself, for there is a strange prejudice against St John. As Dom Chevallier has said in his introduction to his edition of the Spiritual Canticle: "La lecture, même intelligente, de *l'Ascension du Mont Carmel* et de la *Nuit Obscure* en a porté plusieurs à déclarer saint Jean de la Croix 'Docteur du Rien.' L'étude du *Cantique Spirituel* permet d'aller plus loin et corrige ce trait un peu gauche. Assez vite elle révèle en saint Jean de la Croix le Docteur de l'amour. . . ." So we may say that the Spiritual Canticle gives the lie to the gloomy atmosphere attributed to St John. Hence its importance. But also, whereas the other treatises deal with one or other phase in the life of the soul, this one covers all the ground, concentrating however on the summit, the end in view.

The translation is, as one would expect, excellent; though personally it strikes me as a little antiquated in style. This might appeal to others. Comparing it with David Lewis's work—by no means negligible—it certainly improves upon it, especially in the choice of words, though the latter's sentences run sometimes more smoothly, if at the expense of accuracy. And Professor Peers is above all accurate.

The introduction is helpful but by no means complete. At first one thought that in the "definitive" edition—as this is sure to become—more might have been said on the difficult problem of the two redactions. Dom Chevallier rejects the second and fuller one as not authentic; P. Selverio de Santa Teresa, C.D., accepts it as by St John. Professor Allison Peers holds the latter view and gives his conclusions, but scarcely gives Dom Chevallier a hearing. Perhaps he was pressed for space, for in order to please all he gives both versions in full. He thought no doubt that it either had to be done fully or not at all, and chose the latter course. One sees his point, as the discussion is extremely intricate and arid. Besides he does give the references to the places where anyone could find all the views stated.

At the end of the volume are the poems of St John of the Cross translated metrically. They read well and one is sure that the art put into them was a labour of love.

We wish this edition the success it deserves, both from the greatness of the material and from the scholarly way in which it has been rendered into English. We add that it has received the "imprimatur" of competent Catholic authority.

C.C.E.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PRIESTHOOD. *By John Fisher, Cardinal Bishop of Rochester. Translated by the Right Rev. Mgr P. E. Hallett* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

In the year 1525, in reply to Luther's work *On the Abrogation of the Mass*, Fisher published in Latin his *Defence of the Sacred Priesthood against Luther*. This is the work which Monsignor Hallett has now translated, and Catholics in this country have every reason for being glad that he has done so. Its publication is a graceful tribute to Fisher at a time when the Church is giving him the supreme honour of canonization, and comes fittingly from one who has laboured much to bring that honour about. One is particularly glad, too, that some of Fisher's own writings should be produced in a form that will bring them to the notice of the general public. An author can be known far more intimately in his own works than in any number of books written about him, and More is already so known. But hitherto Fisher's works have only been available in rare editions, and many of them, such as this one, only in Latin.

In the Prologue Fisher explains that he is replying to three attacks of Luther. In his first rejoinder he shows that the idea of the Christian priesthood, as an office held by chosen men and handed on by ordination, was familiar to the Fathers of the first three centuries and was accepted by them as of divine origin. The testimony as adduced by Fisher is clear enough, although some of his quotations from the earlier Fathers have lost some of their weight in the light of modern critical research. But, as Monsignor Hallett points out in his Preface, they still remain valuable evidence of Christian tradition against Luther, who rejected all tradition, both early and late.

In the second rejoinder Fisher produces ten axioms, which are in the nature of the theses of a modern theological text-book, and these he supports by reason and the Scriptures. This is perhaps the most valuable part of the book, in as much as the axioms themselves are an admirable exposition of the doctrine of a "priestly class" which shall stand as official mediator between God and man, while the bishop's support of his theses is lucid and cogent.

In the third rejoinder Fisher takes the texts which Luther had brought forward to prove his idea of the universal priesthood of all men, and shows clearly and with little difficulty how the Priesthood of Christ, in which in a sense all Christians share, does not exclude a priesthood which shall be exercised by chosen men whose duty it is, primarily, to offer sacrifice on behalf of mankind, and secondarily, to rule and teach them.

For the most part the attack on the Church has shifted its ground since Fisher's day and become more fundamental, but Luther's view of the priesthood, which was developed by Calvin and is familiar to us as the Presbyterian view, is still held, and Fisher's defence of the orthodox position is as valid to-day as it ever was.

Monsignor Hallett tells us that Fisher eschewed rhetoric, but rhetoric is out of fashion to-day in controversy, and the *Defence of the Priesthood* has a modern ring about it, as befits the work of a Renaissance scholar. The break with the Middle Ages is complete. As an example of controversial writing it has the quiet dignity which we associate with Fisher, in marked contrast with the brawling in which many contemporary and later controversialists indulged.

The translation is throughout thoroughly readable.

F.G.S.

VOODOOISM IN MUSIC. *By Sir Richard Terry* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

Sir Richard describes himself as "a Catholic layman (incidentally a professional musician) writing in the *Universe* for a Catholic laity, in response to questions which the plain British citizen (who 'likes music but can get along perfectly well without it') is for ever asking, when he can throw off his shyness." The parenthesis might equally well have run "(incidentally a born journalist)." The whole book is stimulating, readable, provocative, from the title (which is really that of the first essay, and is in place of the less skilled hand's "Some Thoughts on Jazz") to "O Music, Music! What humbug is practised in your name!" (p. 57), or the essay dealing with the British Association scientist who asserted that whistling was the sure sign of a *moron*.

Sir Richard, then, is always readable and often illuminating, and there is no critic writing at present to whose common-sense point of view the plain man will so gratefully respond; but though he is usually facing in the right direction, when he comes down to detailed assertion he is liable to put his foot on a step that is not there. To take an example from the essay on "Voodooism in Music": Sir Richard rightly goes back to what is not known to many, the arrival in Great Britain of the first examples of jazz rhythms in the 'seventies, brought over as religious "revival" hymns by the Fisk Jubilee Singers. These were of course what we now know as "Spirituals"; and Sir Richard boldly commits himself to the thesis that this name was invented during the war years by some transatlantic press-agent, that "the old hymn-melodies were jazzed" and the propaganda ultimately launched on the post-war world.

Now no doubt a lot of nonsense has been talked about "Spirituals"; but facts are facts. The reviewer happens to possess the original Jubilee Singers' "Story" with their songs, by J. B. T. Marsh, published by Hodder and Stoughton some fifty years ago. In this are the tunes they sang, and these reveal precisely the syncopated rhythm of the "spirituals" we know to-day. Moreover the word "spiritual" was being used by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in 1871 (Introduction, p. xxx). If Sir Richard had taken the trouble to turn up the Oxford Dictionary, he would have found an example of its use a year earlier; for T. W. Higginson writes in "Army Life" (p. 197) in 1870: "I had for many years heard of this class of songs under the name of 'Negro Spirituals.'"

One more point: Sir Richard asserts roundly that there is no connexion between African music proper, the American negro, and what is now known as "syncopated" or jazz rhythm (p. 2). Anyone who has listened recently to Mr Philip Thornton's broadcasts of primitive African music "on the wireless" can only answer that either Mr Thornton has been working a colossal and amazing "leg-pull," or Sir Richard is mistaken. No musician could listen to those broadcasts without it being borne in upon him that there was the sire of the Afro-American negroid music, as unmistakable as the dam—English "Methody" hymn-tunes.

N.F.H.

LETTERS TO THE APOSTLES. *By Helen Walker Honan* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Mrs Honan is "well-known among modern American writers for the gaiety and charm of her writings"; and she has every justification in applying these gifts to reminding us that the Apostles were as eminently human and lovable as any of the Church's long roll of saints. In writing an "open letter" to Brother Juniper of the Franciscan legend, could one resist the temptation to poke a little fun at him—to ask how his cooking was getting on, and so on? And if so, Mrs Honan would say, why should not one do the same by St Bartholomew? She has acquainted herself with all ("and more than all"; apocrypha and legend must eke out gospel) that is known about the Apostles' personalities; and it is a good work to make this known among many who are unacquainted with the gleanings of Scripture scholars. All this she talks over with the saints themselves in letters farsed with the kind of fun that will please many and "put off" others. It is hard to forgive her light-hearted chatter to St Peter about cock-crowing; but St John's tame partridge and St Bartholomew's "white under-cloak bordered with purple" may attract many of those to whom the Apostles are nothing more than statues in a row.

N.F.H.

THE WORD INCARNATE. *A Harmony of the Gospels, by Archbishop Goodier, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

At the end of each volume of his "Public Life" and "Passion and Death of Our Lord Jesus Christ," the Archbishop of Hierapolis printed a "Harmony of the Gospels," based on Tischendorf's for the most part, giving only the subjects with chapter and verse references in tabular form. He has now printed these out in full in the present volume, making it possible to read Our Lord's Life in the light of all four evangelists, printing their texts side by side, say with regard to the Feeding of the Five Thousand, and adding for those who prefer it an interwoven text combining all into one narrative in the writers' own words. As the basis used by the Archbishop himself in writing the "Public Life" and the "Passion," it is the obvious shelf-companion of those books; but more especially it is the Archbishop's hope that it "will serve to help many in prayer and meditation."

N.F.H.

EARLY IRISH LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS. *By Professor Eoin MacNeill, D.Litt.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

The Professor of Early and Mediaeval Irish History in the National University of Ireland urges in this interesting book the importance of the Celts and their European influence. He regards the laws and institutions of ancient Ireland "as peculiarly and typically European" and as having had as great an influence in the formation of the civilisation of Western Europe as the Pax Romana. Professor MacNeill points out what is undoubtedly true, that modern historians—he quotes from Mr Goddard Orpen, Mr P. W. Joyce, Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Mr Christopher Dawson and Father David Mathew—have minimised the influence of the Celts, because they were ignorant of the forms of Celtic society, and approached the problem with their minds already made up. Professor MacNeill supports his arguments with the facts, so far as they are known: and his book, if a trifle biased, is both interesting and on the whole convincing.

A.M.W.

THE BROWN CARAVAN. *By Anthony Rowe; illustrated by Peter F. Anson.* (Heath Cranton) 3s. 6d.

This book is sub-titled *A Yorkshire Tyke's Wanderings in the South*; and that is adequate. Peter Anson, well known to readers of *The Universe*, got tired of the more usual means of travelling; and so he bought a horse and caravan, and engaged Anthony Rowe, who had never before left his native county, as a companion on his travels. Their journey through Southern England from London to Worcester, returning by the Cotswolds and Salisbury, is related in a pleasantly easy style, with many interesting and amusing comments on the habits and customs of the South. "Portiuncula" is the attractive name of the caravan. The book is well illustrated by Peter Anson.

A.M.W.

MORE PILGRIM WAYS. *By F. I. Cowles, F.S.A.Scot.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

Mr Cowles' new book takes the reader with him up the North-East coast from the shrines of Norfolk to the Holy Isle of Lindisfarne, then down the West from Furness Abbey to St Winefride's Well. There is much little-known local history that Ampleforth readers will learn from this book. One need only mention the chapters on Beverley, Fountains, Rievaulx, Lastingham and Whitby. The author supplements in this volume his earlier account (in *'Neath English Skies*, Sands & Co.) of the many wonders of York. It would be hard to name a better-informed or more enthusiastic guide to the city of York. To most readers of the JOURNAL the name of this city connotes unfortunately little more than a visit to the Nursing-Home, the Station Hotel, the cinema or the dentist's chair. But before these things were, York was.

SHORT REVIEWS

IN ETHICS OF PEACE AND WAR (2s.) Dr H. Gigon examines the pressing problems of war and peace in the light of scholastic principles, and provides us with interesting divergences from Fr Stratman's views on "The Church and War." The book is recommended in a foreword by Lord Howard of Penrith.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH UNDER HENRY VIII (1s. 6d.) is a little book of extracts from John Stow's contemporary *Annales*, edited by Fathers Newdigate and Dignam, S.J. Stow, though a Protestant, was a conservative, and so a valuable historical source that calls aloud for reprinting after a gap of three centuries—the last edition was in 1631.

FR Raemers, C.S.S.R., in PRAYERS TO THE ENGLISH MARTYRS (1s.) gives us the Mass and Collects of the English Martyrs, their own last words of prayer, and a number of authorised hymns and devotions in their honour—a valuable shillingsworth, and a real addition to our prayer-books.

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION (6d.) by "a Secular Priest" is a simple account of the theology, and a full account of the rite and ceremony of this sacrament, with a good index—just the book, and at the right price, for every adult confirmand, or from which to instruct children.

Father Leonard, C.M., has selected and arranged THOUGHTS FROM ST VINCENT DE PAUL (2s. 6d.) for each day of the year—piercing and valuable utterances which make up

another valuable addition to the prayer-books on the priedieu or in church. It has at the beginning a good portrait of St Vincent's fine old face.

THE COMMUNIST ATTACK ON GREAT BRITAIN (1s. 6d.), by G. M. Godden, is an excellent and even thrilling account in close detail, from intimate knowledge, of the methods in use to promote the spread of Communism in this country. Whether the inferences drawn by the author of their probable development and importance are sound only time can show; but to anyone who wants to know exactly what has been going on—quite possibly in his own town or suburb, under his own nose, unobserved, or rather unrecognised—we recommend this book.

THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, 1935 (3s. 6d.) is, as ever, a thousand pages of information, any fragment of which one may want, and want at once, at any moment. We have only one suggestion to make; it is that the list of priests of Great Britain should be at the beginning of the book, together with the index of places, and not somewhere about half-way through the book, where it takes a deal of finding. It is by means of these two lists that most of us find our way about the body of the book, and it would be a convenience to have them both immediately discoverable.

All these books are published by Burns, Oates and Washbourne, whom we venture to commend on the ground of their number, Catholic interest, good printing and low price.

VITA CHRISTI (THIRD YEAR, PART II). *By Mother St Paul* (Longmans, Green & Co.) 5s. This is a meditation book on the public life of Our Lord. It is one of a series, and as former volumes have been reviewed in our columns it is only necessary to say here that this one follows the same lines as its predecessors and has the same good qualities. For further comment we refer our readers to the autumn JOURNAL of 1932.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL. *By Pierre Coste, C.M.; translated by Joseph Leonard, C.M. Volume II* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 21s.

APOLOGETICS FOR THE PULPIT (Volume I). *By Father Aloysius Roche* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

FIFTY-SIX YEARS A MISSIONARY IN CHINA; MOTHER ST DOMINIC. *With a Preface by Archbishop Goodier, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

A PRIMER OF PRAYER. *By Joseph McSorley, of the Paulist Fathers* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

LYRA MARTYRUM (1503—1681). *An anthology by the Rev. Sir John R. O'Connell* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MODERN WALES. *By Donald Attwater* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 8s. 6d.

THE FOUNDRRESS OF TYBURN CONVENT. *By Dom Bede Camm* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

ANGLICAN MEMORIES *By Dom Bede Camm* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

HEAVEN AND CHARING CROSS. *Sermons on the Holy Eucharist by Father Ronald A. Knox* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

THE HUMBLE VIRGIN MARY. *Adapted from the French of P. Louis Perroy* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

L'ABBE JEAN BAPTISTE DEBRABANT. *Translated from the French of Mgr Laveille by Dom Wulstan Phillipson* (Catholic Records Press, Exeter) 6s.

UNION WITH GOD. *By Abbot Marmion, O.S.B.* (Sands & Co.) 7s. 6d.

THE BLESSED TRINITY. *By the Rev. V. M. Breton, O.F.M.; translated by the Rev. B. V. Miller* (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

These books will be reviewed in our next issue.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Sedberghian, Dunelmian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Cottonian, Edmundian, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Journal of the H.A.C., Artists Rifles Gazette, Georgian, Oscotian, Corbie, Douai Magazine, Ushaw Magazine, Beaumont Review, Novo, Coathamian, St Augustine's Magazine, Priorian, Scardeburgian, Oratory School Magazine, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle and the Downside Review.*

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	R. J. G. Deasy
School Monitors	..	L. J. Walter, R. S. Pine-Coffin, D. K. Wells, the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, M. G. Hime, the Hon. H. C. Fraser, G. O. Rosenvinge, A. G. Gregory, C. O'M. Dunman, E. G. R. Downey, R. C. Hay, M. E. Golding, M. C. Bodley, J. I. Kilpatrick, E. H. Grieve
Captain of Games	.. .. .	E. H. Grieve
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	The Hon. H. C. Fraser
Whipper-in	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	A. G. Gregory
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	E. G. R. Downey



THE following boys left in December:—

A. F. L. Adams, T. P. Baker, J. B. Bromilow, G. P. de Guingand, W. R. Fairbairns, M. E. Golding, J. B. Hodsmans, D. H. Munro, T. F. J. Roche and O. B. Rooney.

There came to the School in January P. P. C. Barthropp, M. F. J. Cox, A. F. McManemy, A. P. Rabbitt and V. I. D. Stewart.



THE following boys obtained the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in December, 1934:—

T. P. Baker— <i>b</i> .	D. H. Munro— <i>b, g*, q*, i</i> .
M. St J. Cardwell— <i>g*, q*, i</i> .	J. A. Parker— <i>g*</i> .
B. E. Dawes— <i>b, c</i> .	T. F. J. Roche— <i>b, g*</i> .
M. E. Golding— <i>b, c</i> .	H. G. P. Weissenberg— <i>b, c, e, g*</i> .
S. F. Hodsmans— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i</i> .	

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

<i>b</i> English	<i>g</i> French
<i>c</i> History	<i>i</i> Elementary Mathematics
<i>e</i> Latin	<i>q</i> Spanish
<i>f</i> Greek	

An asterisk denotes a pass in the Oral test of that language.

WE congratulate the Hon. D. St Clair Erskine on being elected to an Exhibition in Chemistry at Merton College, Oxford.



Two boys passed from the School into Sandhurst last July—H. G. Brougham and K. H. R. Leese, and J. B. Bromilow has joined them as a result of the November examination.



THE following is the programme of this year's Singing Contest, adjudged by Mr E. Gordon Cleather, of the Guildhall School of Music, whose comments are interspersed.

INTER-HOUSE MUSICAL COMPETITION, 1934—35

ST OSWALD'S

- 1 CHORUS (with descant) Afton Water *Scottish*
Well sung, but balance poor. Trebles over-weighted.
- 2 TENOR SOLO, Der Lindenbaum (R. ANNE) *Schubert*
Very creditable considering that voice has not yet settled down.
It is advisable to try and memorise words and music and look at your audience when singing solos.
- 3 SOLO AND CHORUS, Hullabaloo Balay *Shanty*
Sung with excellent rhythm and clear diction.
- 4 CAROL FOR TWO TENORS AND BASS, Silent Night *Traditional*
Marks were lost for intonation in this piece, but the musical feeling and atmosphere were good.
- 5 CHORUS, Old Mother Hubbard *V. Hely-Hutchinson*
The boys made a very good attempt at this, though naturally they had not sufficient technical equipment to do full justice to the Handelian runs.

This House had the advantage of numbers and a good volume of tone among the basses, which enabled them to create a good general effect. The programme was also well varied.

ST EDWARD'S

- 1 CHORUS, While the foaming billows roll *18th Cent.*
This piece is not suitable for trebles—it requires more weight to be effective.
- 2 CHORUS, If music be the food of love *Purcell*
Diction and intonation were good, but interpretation a little tame.

- 3 CHORUS, Cavalier Song *Traditional*
This number was well sung with much better rhythm.
- 4 CHORUS, La Marseillaise *de Lisle*
Sung with fairly good rhythm.
This House obtained good marks for Rhythm, Diction and Intonation, but the tone was weak and interpretation lacked variety.

ST CUTHBERT'S

- 1 CHORUS, King Good-heart *Sullivan*
This was well rendered, but the quality of tone was weak and the trebles were over-weighted.
- 2 TREBLES, Nymphs and Shepherds *Purcell*
A very creditable performance and I was glad to see the boys had memorised it.
- 3 TWO PART CANON, The Ride of the Witch *Wood*
Sung with good rhythm, but balance poor—one part rather over-weighted.
- 4 SOLO AND CHORUS, Jerusalem *Parry*
Sympathetically sung, but tone rather weak. This was also memorised.

This House was rather handicapped by lack of effective voices, but they are to be congratulated on making the most of the material at their disposal, and on taking the trouble to learn their pieces by heart.

ST BEDE'S

- 1 CHORUS (with descant), What shall we do with the drunken sailor? *Shanty*
Sung with good rhythm and clear diction.
- 2 TENORS AND BASSES. The Jumbles
Sung with good rhythm, but interpretation rather monotonous.
- 3 CHORUS, The Owl's Song
Sung with very clear diction.

The best characteristic of this House was its very clear enunciation. The tone however was rather poor and there were one or two lapses in intonation.

ST WILFRID'S

- 1 SOLO AND CHORUS, Soldier, soldier *Traditional*
Tone too weak to be effective.

- 2 SOLO AND CHORUS, Lowlands away *Shanty*
Sung with good expression.
- 3 CHORUS, Captain Stratton's Fancy *Warlock*
The tone was better in this piece and it was sung with fairly good
rhythm and clear diction.
- 4 BARITONE SOLO, Gute Nacht (N. BARRY) *Schubert*
This was a gallant effort under rather trying conditions, as I
understand the performer was not quite fit. The song demands a
smoother, more legato style.

This House was also handicapped by poorness of tone, and the rhythm might have been keener, but they received good marks for intonation and diction.

ST AIDAN'S

- 1 TREBLES AND BASSES, Over the mountains *17th Cent.*
Sung with good finish and balance of tone.
- 2 TREBLES, True Love (Treue Liebe) *Thuringian*
Tone a little weak, but musical feeling excellent.
- 3 BASSES, Fade, ye flowers, fade *17th Cent.*
The rhythm was rather weak in the rendering of this piece.
- 4 TREBLES AND BASSES, My true love hath my heart *Marxials*
This was very well rendered, but one of the soloists sang his vowel
sounds in too open a tone, which made his voice sound less musical
than it might have done.

The compositions sung were rather of a sameness, but it was a well finished and cultured performance.

THE Instrumental Contest took place on March 20th, with Mr Edward Allam, of the University of Leeds, as adjudicator. The programme with his comments will be printed in our next issue; but we here append his marks together with those of Mr Cleather, showing a well-deserved win by a short uvula for St Oswald's.

	Vocal (100)	Instrumental (100)	Total (200)
St Oswald's ..	76	81	157
St Aidan's ..	74	79	153
St Bede's ..	69	68	137
St Cuthbert's ..	73	49	122
St Wilfrid's ..	69	36	105
St Edward's ..	68	13	81

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, DECEMBER 17TH, 1934.

- 1 SYMPHONY IV *Beethoven*
 Adagio—Allegro vivace
- 2 ROMANCE from Serenade in G *Mozart*
 THE STRINGS
- 3 CAROL, Personent Hodie *Holst*
- 4 SYMPHONIE CONCERTANTE *Mozart*
 Andante—Presto

Soloists: BRATZA AND HELGA WHITE

- 5 SERENADE from "Hassan" *Delius*
 THE STRINGS
- 6 BASS ARIA with Violin obbligato, "Whilst I gaze on Chloe
 trembling" *Bach*
- 7 TE DEUM *Handel*

Viola: HELGA WHITE

- 8 Chorus from "Hassan" "We take the golden road to Samarcand"
Delius

- 9 VIOLIN SOLOS

BRATZA

- 10 OVERTURE, A Midsummer Night's Dream *Mendelssohn*

At the Piano: D. YOVANOVITCH

The concert given on December 17th was largely orchestral, though some vocal items were included; we were privileged to have as guests two distinguished soloists in Bratza and Miss Helga White. Dom Laurence conducted, Mr Cass led the orchestra, and D. Yovanovitch was at the piano.

The performance which stood out was that of the last two movements of Mozart's Symphonie Concertante. In this both orchestra and soloists gave of their best, with the result that the subtleties and delicacies of the music (which is surely to be ranked among Mozart's greatest) were treated not in a slick or academic manner but with a high degree of sensitiveness. The technical difficulties of the Presto were successfully overcome; and this was altogether a memorable performance.

It needed versatility to give an equally adequate expression to the lyricism of Delius, but he was well served also. The strings succeeded in finding a suitable timbre for the Serenade from "Hassan"; and in the chorus, "We take the golden road to Samarcand," from the same work, all concerned deserve praise for a similar quality of tone, which was exactly in place; the orchestral accompaniment here was efficient,

the balance between it and the voices excellent. Bratza's performance of the second Violin Sonata was masterly, and the technical ease which he displayed never caused us to fear that his playing might become stereotyped; again the work required, and received in full, its own "unworldly" quality of tone.

Of the rest there is not space to speak at length. I felt that the orchestra had not completely found itself in its first item, the Adagio and Allegro Vivace from Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and that although the players had obviously rehearsed it carefully, they might have done better justice to it, and to their ability, had it been given a later place. At the other end of the programme, there was not quite the necessary sureness or ease of performance in the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; but a long and exacting programme had by then been worked through, and the players—strings especially—could be excused for showing signs of strain. The standard of performance in general seemed highly satisfactory, and the manipulation of admittedly limited material first-rate.

It would be difficult to estimate the extent to which the playing of Bratza and Miss Helga White charmed and instructed us all. Miss White's playing of a "Te Deum" by Handel received the spontaneous applause which it deserved for its spirit and eloquence; she showed us that a viola, notoriously difficult to play well, could be played flawlessly with exquisitely beautiful effect. Bratza must once again have proved, along with his brother, of incalculable value and influence for good; his technical accomplishments and his interpretative powers were equally outstanding, and we felt safe in his hands.

G.

GERALD GOVER's pianoforte recital on February 27th lacked none of the brilliance that his reputation as a player in the School had led one to expect. The *Carnaval* of Schumann was played with imagination and with all the necessary contrasts: it won instant acceptance. With all his technique Gover is genuinely the pianist and never the mere showman, and pianists in the School might especially observe his restrained use of the left hand, that so many players allow to overpower the other with its sonority. We look forward to his playing again at some not-too-remote concert.

The programme of the recital was as follows:—

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor | .. .. | <i>Bach-Busoni</i> |
| 2 | Sonata in A major | .. .. | <i>Mozart</i> |
| | Andante Grazioso—Menuetto—Allegretto (Turkish March) | | |

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | Three Impromptus | .. .. | <i>Schubert</i> |
| | | C minor, Op. 90, No. 1 | |
| | | A flat major, Op. 142, No. 2 | |
| | | B flat major, Op. 142, No. 8 | |
| 4 | Carnaval | .. .. | <i>Schumann</i> |
| 5 | Four Etudes | .. .. | <i>Chopin</i> |



WE regret that by an oversight the following note was omitted from the last issue of the JOURNAL.

A number of changes must be recorded in the domestic staff of the College. After many years of valuable work our house-keepers, Miss O'Neill and Miss Cooney, have earned the right to retire with honour and with our best thanks for their constant and exacting labours in our regard. Their places have been taken by Miss Meagher and Miss Mahoney. At the same time there has retired another who has long served us with the reliability and punctuality that mean everything in his occupation—Albert Natter, the School chef. Coming to Ampleforth before last century was out, he saw us through the difficult time of the War; and he too has earned a time of rest which we hope he will long live to enjoy, in the outdoor work which he loved and which his kitchen gave him hitherto so little time to practise.

Our best wishes go also with Tom Peterson, who after a good many years—he came to us as a small boy—has left us to go out into the world; we hope he will do well.



DURING the past two terms the Cinema staff has consisted of R. V. Tracy Forster, F. L. A. Vernon and E. A. Donovan. The quality of the sound reproduction has been improved by altering the position of the speaker and by screening it off from the very resonant back part of the stage. Among the films that have been shown have been "Jack's the Boy," "Jack Ahoy," "Rome Express," "I'm a Spy," "The Blue Light," "The Ghost Train," "Man of Aran," "Disraeli" and "Sunshine Susie." René Clair's "À Nous la Liberté" was very popular, and "Charlemagne" was appreciated, though it contained more dialogue than most foreign films that have been shown. After Canon Craven's address to the School on February 23rd, through the kindness of Mr Harry George, "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "Private Life of Gannets" were shown. Neither of these films had been generally released, and a record audience was present to show its appreciation of the signal honour done to the Cinema.

OTHER events have been a Song Recital by Mr Norman Notley and Mr David Brynley; lectures by Mr Tschiffely—"10,000 Miles in the Saddle," and Major Radcliffe Dugmore—"Africa, the Wonderland of Big Game"; an entertainment by Mr Hubert Leslie on Shrove Monday; and Gerald Gover's Piano Recital. On March 27th the English Classical Players paid us a second visit, and gave a delightful performance of "The Merchant of Venice."

ON looking at the figures for the year as a whole, the weather in 1934 was not as remarkable as might have been expected. In spite of the drought of the early months of the year, our rainfall was rather above the average. May and June were remarkably dry, with 1.17 and 1.25 inches, but December was just as remarkably wet with 5.28 inches. It may be surprising to know that our sunshine did not differ much from the average, obtaining a mean figure for the year of 3.72 hours' bright sunshine a day. But whereas in June we got eight hours a day, in December we got only 12.3 hours in the whole month. The only striking feature was that during the whole year the mean temperature was decidedly above the average, most of all in December, the figure for which was only slightly lower than the usual mean temperature for the month in the Scilly Isles.

THE Games Master wishes to express his thanks to A. F. M. Wright, who has presented to the School a library of cricket books. These are kept in the Games Master's room and are popular reading for many boys.

THE *Aspidistra* is dead; long live the *Shack*! There is real enterprise in its journalism, taste in its printing and promise of development in this, the first attempt to give the School rather than a clique the means of self-expression. If only the School will realise this, and not continue to treat it with the ferocious disdain that schools always show to anything that is not of long standing and a recognised success! We congratulate the editors on their refusal to be brow-beaten, and we hope their next number will get the support it deserves.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

DURING the Easter Session the Hon. H. Fraser was Leader of the Government and Mr P. O'Donovan Leader of the Opposition. The debates were not as a rule well attended, and an attempt to attract members by providing motions of a popular nature only achieved a partial success. The Leaders of the two parties could always be relied upon for good opening speeches, but they were both at their best when summing up, and free from the tyranny of prepared speeches and notes. To their efforts the success of the debates was largely due. Mr Barry spoke regularly for the Opposition; his speeches were well thought out, but were often over the heads of his hearers and failed to make the impression they deserved. The voluble Mr Sitwell was heard on most evenings, and with some curbing of the exuberance of his manner and matter he will be a very useful speaker. Mr Sedgwick was another member who always had something to say, but generally took too long in saying it. Altogether, about thirty members spoke on various motions and many gave promise of being prominent in next year's debates.

The following motions were discussed:—

That this House is satisfied with the result of the Saar Plebiscite, and welcomes the decision as a step towards European peace and security (*Won*, 24—12).

That this House considers it to be the duty of every Englishman to defend his King and Country (*Carried, with two dissentients*).

That this House considers that the advantages of the Public School System have been exaggerated (*Lost*, 16—8).

That this House disapproves of Home Rule for India and the Crown Colonies (*Won*, 22—9).

That this House disapproves of Mr Hore Belisha, of his beacons, and indeed of the whole National Government (*Lost by a large majority*).

That this House regrets that although the numbers of the School have increased, its spirit, with many of its institutions, is in decay (*Won*, 21—18).

That this House considers the Exhibition to be a mere display of pomp and circumstance (*Lost*, 13—19).

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

WE have had a stormy session, the spirit of the age urging youth to high-handed deeds and actions. Mr K. Rosenvinge led the rebels speedily to power. The old committee was censured, a new one elected. But Mr Mahoney, as secretary, retained the affection of his people. Mr Shaw, always an interesting speaker, further spoiled the democratic atmosphere by suggesting a novel method of winning and losing debates. The President, so his idea ran, should award votes on the merit of speeches and do some rapid arithmetic at the close of the debate. The old spirit of democracy was too strong for him, and his method was only used as an interesting 'comment' on the result, still obtained by show of hands.

The debates have been noticeable in this respect that almost every member spoke at every meeting. This may partly have been due to the smallness of numbers, a paltry twenty or so, compared with the fifties of olden days; partly because of the keenness to get debaters' scout badges. They were awarded to James, Hastings, Ratcliff, Lentaigne and Rosenvinge.

The debate on whether pedestrians were the main cause of road accidents went well. Mr Kelly suggested licences for pedestrians, but this roused Mr Ryan, who put the case in a syllogism: before cars appeared there were no accidents; with cars have come accidents; ergo. Mr Shaw thought love would find out a way. The Society showed bad taste in the debate over Classical *v.* Jazz music. Mr Macdonnell even went so far as to suggest that jazz would turn out to be classical music, given time. In the debate about the relative value of aircraft and navies in time of war, Mr Lentaigne was insistent on the uselessness of judging conditions on the standards of the late war, twenty years ago! In a following week he ventured to assert that newspapers gave news. This, the Society seemed convinced, was untrue; though Mr James was prepared to believe crosswords could broaden the mind. Even that was not enough to save the newspaper from severe censure.

Perhaps the most promising speakers, with good delivery and sound views, are Mr Kinsella and Mr Hastings, the former at his best in private business, the latter in seeing the essence of the problems in debate.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

THE Society was sorry to lose at Christmas its energetic secretary, G. P. de Guingand, who was kind enough to soften the blow by the gift of two "Gerontius" records to the Society's collection. The office has been filled by N. Barry. The Society has been the glad recipient of not a few gifts this term; as well as the records above

mentioned it has received Scriabin's Prometheus (The Poem of Fire) from Mr Shewring, a benefactor not for the first time, and, from Gerald Gover, a handsome sum towards the reduction of its overdraft on the new wireless set. This set has been in action during the term, and, though not yet completely "run in," gives every promise of faithful musical reproduction beyond the dreams of those who are accustomed to the standard of the all-purposes sets that are usually met with. It is of course an immense advantage to the Society to be able to range over the field of European music, from Bratza, say, at Broadcasting House to Verdi's "Falstaff" coming through Trieste.

The Society has met from time to time—the Instrumental Competition keeps its members occupied for not a small part of the term—and has listened, as is becoming happily usual, to a recital of songs by Dom Martin, who was in remarkably good voice, and also to an instructive account of the Bassoon, and how to play it, by Mr Hobson, who, like Dom Martin, kindly came on a wintry night all the way across from Gilling Castle. A concert arranged for the last weeks of the term, at which it was hoped that some fifteen or twenty members of the Society would provide the programme for their fellows, was on the point of being held, but had to be abandoned as the President, who had been organising it and had all the strings in his hands, fell ill and took them to bed with him.

Finally an "Inner Circle" is in process of formation, of members who are anxious to be forewarned about the musical prospects of the coming week's wireless and to acquaint themselves with the elements of musical knowledge that make deliberate listening worth while. This Circle has met a number of times in collaboration with the President, and is gradually evolving for itself the process of its own musical education.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THIS term the Historical Society has had three very successful meetings. On Monday, February 4th, the President, Mr Charles Edwards, read a most interesting paper on "Fascism," which was followed by a lengthy discussion.

On Thursday, February 21st, the Secretary, Mr A. Dewsnap, read a paper on "Lenin."

On St Benedict's, March 21st, Professor C. M. McInnes, Reader of Imperial History at Bristol University, was kind enough to talk to the Society on India. The meeting was an open one and many visitors attended.

JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THIS Society was revived at the beginning of this term with Mr L. H. Bond as President and Mr A. G. Green as Secretary. It was decided to hold weekly meetings and restrict the membership to ten. So far papers have been read by Mr Bond on "The Tudor Navy"; by Mr Bentley on "Queen Elizabeth"; by Mr Cubitt on "Mary Stuart"; by Mr A. M. Macdonald on "Musical Instruments of the 16th Century"; by Mr T. E. Redfern on "The Gunpowder Plot"; and by Mr Maclaren on "The Armada." The term's programme will be completed by Mr Birtwistle on "The Lancashire Martyrs," Mr Mitchell on "Raleigh," and Mr Green on "Hawkins."

"LES VOYAGEURS"

THE Society has met several times. At the first meeting Mr W. Shewring read a most interesting paper on the modern Italian novelist, Massimo Bontempelli, freely illustrated with examples from his works. The Secretary read a paper on Claude Monet. Fr Sebastian gave us an interesting evening dealing with the Eastern Question; and Michael Foley led a discussion on modern art and sculpture. The first year of the Society's life, therefore, can be judged successful.

"THE TIMES"

THE Society is a new one, and has an enthusiastic if small membership. With no definite limits on the subjects to be discussed, it meets at irregular intervals with Dom Columba in the chair to hear and comment on any subjects that might prove interesting.

The first meeting was wisely devoted to a critical estimate of "The Vulgar," and was opened with an amusing paper by Dom Felix. Dom Sylvester at the next meeting gave a lecture on "Renaissance Painting," illustrating his forceful and outspoken views with slides. At a later meeting the President outlined, in a paper entitled "Utopia Revisited," an ideal constitution, on modern lines, based on that of Sir Thomas More. This was followed by a long discussion in which appeared many original views on Education. A week later, one of the members, Mr Sitwell, read a paper on Poetry. The discussion which followed it was so keen that it was decided to adjourn the meeting. Accordingly the Society met again in the following week to discuss the same subject. The meeting was opened by a short paper by the President, but the views that were expressed afterwards became so violent and contradictory that the Society was compelled to agree to differ. The last meeting was devoted to a paper by Dom James on "Modern Architecture." The case that was put forward in its support was so strong and clear that disagreement was apparent only on minor points.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

THE last lecture of the Christmas term was given by Mr J. T. N. Price, who explained how the London Tube Railways are built and showed an interesting set of slides, lent by London Transport. In the Easter term, owing to various other activities, the Club was only able to hold four meetings, and several lectures in course of preparation had to be postponed. On February 12th the Hon. D. St Clair Erskine spoke on the ravages and cure of "Tuberculosis." Messrs Vickers-Armstrong lent slides for Mr G. V. Read-Davis's lecture on "Submarines" on February 25th. A more peaceful nautical subject was dealt with by Mr G. S. P. Rooney a fortnight later, when he explained "The Construction of the 'Queen Mary.'" The last lecture of the term was given by Mr D. I. Fairhurst on March 8th. His paper on "Moving-coil Loudspeakers" was one of the best on a technical subject that the Club has listened to for a long time, and his material was prepared and shown most efficiently.

THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

AT the instigation of certain members of the School a Railway Society has been officially founded, so that "railwayacs" may blow off steam on matters of railway interest. Dom George is President and DD. Richard and Bernard Vice-Presidents. At present there are nine members, and Mr P. M. Young is the Secretary. The Society, though small, is enthusiastic.

This term the President delivered an inaugural address on "Why Railways are interesting"; he clearly spoke *ex corde*. Papers were also read by the Secretary on "The Rhetian Railway," and by Dom Bernard on "Exeter and the West."

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in January were M. S. Christopher and A. A. Edwards. The Captains this term have been D. M. Gaynor, H. E. Howard, G. R. M. de la Pasture, J. A. Puttick and D. G. Mansel-Pleydell, of whom the first two are Captains of Games.

OUTDOOR conditions this term have been satisfactory. Early on we had three days when the snow lay thick and firm; during this period the Second Form sledged down the slope from the Rookery Wood untroubled by speed regulations, while the First and Preparatory Forms constructed snow fortifications which were duly demolished amidst deeds of daring. More mild conditions prevailed during the rest of the term and one remembers few days when we were confined within doors. During the last fortnight Rugger came slowly to an end: a preference for tip-and-run in recreation-time to football-kicking practice heralded the change of seasons. Then the appearance of the White Steed sedately drawing the roller across the cricket ground finally convinced us that winter was a thing of the past. As a matter of fact the last game of Rugger ended in a swirl of snow with the score standing at eight points all. That was in April.

THE Feast of St Aelred fell on a Sunday this year. On the following Tuesday Father Abbot said our Saint's Votive Mass for us and preached. Later that morning we all embarked in charabancs and were taken up to the moors just past Tom Smith's Cross. From there we walked the two miles to Rievaulx, partook of a picnic lunch, and wandered round the abbey ruins. The charabancs next took us to Goremire; we paid our annual visit to the White Horse, and journeyed on to Byland, where we made a short exploration of the abbey; then home to tea and pancakes (it was Shrove Tuesday) and some impromptu entertainments.

At Half Term, while the Rugger XV were away at Bramcote, the Second Form were taken by Fr Maurus to Helmsley and Nawton. They enjoyed the hospitality of Mr Lambert at Nawton, and wondered at his world-famous pheasants; they ran races and won prizes and later wrote essays on what they had seen—and in spite of this were rewarded in some cases with postal orders by this same most generous judge. The same day found the First Form taking train to Coxwold. They

were admitted to Newburgh Priory and spent an hour examining the many objects of interest to be found there. A picnic lunch and a sixpenny visit to the local tuck-shop enabled them to walk back to Ampleforth Station, whence the train brought them back to Gilling.

THE "Hobbies" Room has been a great success. Meccano and modelling have gone on apace there during the term.

CANON CRAVEN paid us a visit one Sunday and told us about the Don Bosco Club. He evidently won the hearts of the boys, for each Wednesday during Lent there has been a collection-box in the Anteroom, which has been well patronised.

GERALD GOVER came to tea one afternoon. Afterwards he played the piano for us for twenty minutes and delighted us with his own rich versions of popular tunes; but still more did we wonder at the speed of one of his more select pieces.

ON Saturday, March 30th, Dom Laurence Bévenot kindly came over to judge our singing competition. He congratulated the winning team on their tone and rhythm and was pleased to find that the second team phrased the words of their songs intelligently.

WE are grateful to Dom Gerard Sitwell for the interest he has shown over the Prize Essay Competition. The best essay was written by J. M. Reid, on "A Dream." C. E. Stourton's essay on Louis XIV is worthy of mention. If not such a literary effort as Reid's, it would satisfy any historian's appetite for facts!

ONE afternoon Mr Wardle, of Park Farm, took us round his pens and sheds and boxes, and gave us a talk about farming in this part of the world. We came away wiser men, still attracted by the farmyard side of the matter, but with some appreciation of the joys and sorrows involved, and a look of surprise on our faces when we found that so much care had to be taken of both cattle and crops.

THE following played for the 1st XV: T. P. Rennie, H. E. Howard, J. W. Parker, A. I. Fletcher, J. N. Sheridan, D. M. Gaynor (*Captain*), M. A. Graves, R. E. A. Hansen, G. R. M. de la Pasture, P. H. Barry, O. F. F. Hare, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell and P. C. Edwards.

THE following played for the 2nd XV: J. L. Leatham, J. Smyth (*Captain*), P. A. Norman, M. S. Christopher, T. R. Ryan, J. M. Coghlan, M. W. Bruce, O. P. J. May, F. Daly, P. J. Reynolds, T. E. Hallinan, E. F. A. Birtwistle and W. M. J. Bulleid.

RUGGER Colours were awarded this term to: H. E. Howard, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, P. C. Edwards, A. I. Fletcher, J. W. Parker and J. N. Sheridan.



THE following are the results of the matches played this season:

1ST XV				
v. Oatlands	(away)	.. ..	lost	3—6
v. Oatlands	(home)	.. ..	won	18—6
v. Red House	(away)	.. ..	lost	3—9
v. Aysgarth	(away)	.. ..	drawn	6—6
v. Aysgarth	(home)	.. ..	won	18—0
v. Bramcote	(away)	.. ..	won	9—0
v. Red House	(home)	.. ..	won	14—0
2ND XV				
v. Aysgarth	(away)	.. ..	lost	11—6
v. Aysgarth	(home)	.. ..	won	12—0



Both teams must undoubtedly be complimented on their vigour in each of the matches. We learnt something useful in every match and tried to make use of our experience in the next match that came along. The two blind side tries scored against us in the first two minutes of the game at Red House in February were a splendid object lesson, and we could never be accused of not playing from the start in later matches. The Red House scrum was a little heavier, but it was a well matched game.

By the first Aysgarth match, the three-quarters were beginning to run straight, though the centres were not persevering enough considering how "well-fed" they were by Gaynor, who runs strongly and can see an opening. However we had all the dangerous people marked. When Aysgarth came to us we kept well in their twenty-five

for most of the game, and secured two forward tries, amongst others, by good hard thrusting. Inspired by the Aysgarth kicking, we had practised in the breaks a great deal; and this came in useful. In the Bramcote match away, a great deal was saved for us by good tackling.

By the second Red House match we were making good use of our kicking at odd moments. Our forwards this year have not been too good in the tight scrum, but they certainly found that their quick break-up on the ball stood them in good stead. Graves, the scrum-half, is able to send out some splendid long passes, but he does not use his eyes enough.

To win four matches in five days is rather a record for us!



FATHER ABBOT kindly came over to preside at the Christmas speeches, when the programme was as follows:—

PERCUSSION BAND, Morris Dance (Henry VIII) *E. German*
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY FORM

PIANO SOLO, Study in C *Burgmuller*
J. P. BARTON

SONG, Nymphs and Shepherds *Purcell*
FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY FORM

RECITATION, The Ox and the Ass *H. D. C. Pepler*
Scene .. The Stable at Bethlehem
An Ox P. J. GAYNOR
An Ass R. SMYTH
A Broom A. J. LOVEDAY
A Girl A. G. ODDIE
Dust Boys .. J. E. SCRIVENER, D. J. RENNIE

RECITATION, From Horatius *Lord Macaulay*
P. C. EDWARDS, J. SMYTH, O. P. J. MAY

SONG, Rolling Down to Rio *E. German*
THE SECOND FORM

FRENCH SPEECH, Cendrillon *Barnes*
R. E. A. HANSEN, L. M. M. CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. COGHLAN,
A. I. FLETCHER, D. G. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL

CAROL, God rest you merry gentlemen
THE SCHOOL

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of John Oswald Blake, who died on December 28th, of Anthony Pollack, who died on January 16th, and of Edmond Anthony MacDonnell, who died on February 12th. We also wish to express our sincere condolence with Dr Henry Greenwood on the death of his little daughter.

WE are now able to print a photograph of the Bernard Burge memorial bust at Midnapore, of which we described the unveiling in our last issue. In addition to this a tablet has now been placed in the office of the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Calcutta. This was unveiled on March 30th by his Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Governor, who said:—

“To-day I unveil for the second time a memorial to an officer of the I.C.S. murdered in execution of his duties. The first was to Mr James Peddie, District Magistrate, Midnapore—this second is to Mr Bernard Burge, District Magistrate, Midnapore—and it is sad and poignant that my remarks at the unveiling of the first opened with the words, ‘Mr Burge, Ladies and Gentlemen.’

“Both had given up their youth to serve their country in the early days of the Great War and both were champions of the humble and the inarticulate. And now they sleep side by side in Midnapore Cemetery; but the pity is that they should sleep and not be up and doing upon the service they loved and knew so well to render to the lowly and the oppressed, to whom and in whose eyes they were the truest of friends.

“If the spirit of Mr Burge could give utterance in the midst of this company to-day, I, who knew him, feel little doubt that our ears would catch the echo of the words uttered nearly two thousand years ago, ‘Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.’”

CONGRATULATIONS on their engagement to the following:—

Matthew Livingstone to Miss Irene Frances Brown.
Dr Robert P. Tong to Miss Constance Nicholson.
Lucien Falkiner to the Hon. Lucy Verney-Cave.

And, on their marriage:—

Malcolm Ogilvie Forbes to Miss Fanchette O'Connell.
John Cuthbert Riddell to Miss Maureen Helen Taaffe.
Gerard Leeming to Miss Joan Helen Trappes-Lomax.



THE BURGE MEMORIAL AT MIDNAPORE

GABRIEL TURVILLE-PETRE is now lecturing in Icelandic at the University of Leeds.



DR. and MRS UNSWORTH have presented to the Abbey Church a handsome lectern in memory of Dom Vincent. Mr Thompson has carved it in oak, to the designs of Sir Giles Scott.



DONALD STEWART has written from Rawalpindi, where he is stationed with the Sutherland Highlanders. Cyril Simpson is there also, and John Tweedie is expected to arrive there from New Zealand.



WE congratulate Richard Tong, as well as on his engagement, on qualifying as a doctor with the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B.



J. R. BERNASCONI also is to be congratulated on passing the intermediate examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the intermediate and also the final examination of the Auctioneers' Institute, all in one year.



H. A. V. BULLEID has been writing a series of articles in the *Amateur Ciné World* on Scenario Writing. He hopes to start work on his new film in April; the title—"Danger Signals"—and the unofficial co-operation of the L.M.S. promise an exciting production, and we hope it will be possible to show the film here next autumn.



ANTHONY GIBBONS, who uses his aeroplane a great deal in business flights to the Continent, recently published an interesting article in *The Aeroplane* on the new radio equipment at the Berlin airport for landing in fog.



To Dom David Ogilvie Forbes belongs the distinction of being the first monk to return from parochial work to the monastery by air. On January 21st his sister, Mrs Wilberforce, brought him from Markington, landing with apparent ease on the rather rough ground below the cricket field.



THE de Normanville gear has been adopted by the Humber Company,

and we offer Captain Edgar de Normandie our congratulations on the successful outcome of his long series of experiments.

B. H. ALCAZAR has passed his Second M.B. at St Mary's Hospital, and was *proxime accessit* in the examination for the Biology prize.

CORPORAL H. B. DE M. HUNTER was awarded a prize for French in the December passing-out examination at the R.M.A. He has been gazetted to the Royal Corps of Signals, and has paid us several visits since his arrival at Catterick.

JIM DALGLISH, who has been stationed at Portsmouth, recently obtained a First in Navigation and is now in possession of all his Certificates.

THE Annual General Meeting of the London and South of England Area was held on November 20th, 1934, at the Criterion Restaurant, the meeting being preceded by an informal dinner.

The election of Officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following appointments:—Committee: John Raby, E. H. George and the Hon. C. A. Barnewall; Secretary: Dr R. Prosper Liston.

Mr John Raby was in the chair. Disappointment was expressed at the very small number of members who had turned up for the Annual Meeting, and the Secretary was asked to send out a special appeal for support on this occasion; and it was resolved that the meeting stood adjourned.

The adjourned meeting was held at the Criterion Restaurant on December 18th, following an informal dinner. Mr Hubert Carter was in the chair, and there was a better turnout of members, besides letters of regret from thirty others. The Committee placed before the meeting its proposals for widening the activities of the Area in the form of a resolution that the Area should give its support to some charitable work, the institution chosen being that of the St John Bosco Catholic Working Boys' Club, situated in Compton Place, W.C. A sub-committee was appointed to deal with this matter, and report back to the Committee of the Area. The meeting then concluded.

Elsewhere in this number will be found further details of the St John Bosco Club and how it has been resolved to take the club under Ampleforth protection. The Committee feels bound to express its gratitude to Father Abbot in the first place for his whole-hearted support, and to Father Paul for the way in which he has taken up this proposal.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The Old Amplefordians may look back on their season and call it a successful one. They lost their first two matches and won the remaining four. Details of the results are:—

v. Old Gregorians	..	..	..	lost	5—30
v. Old Oratorians	..	..	..	lost	8—9
v. Beaumont Old Boys	..	..	..	won	19—5
v. Old Dowegians	..	..	..	won	28—0
v. Ampleforth College	..	..	..	won	28—0
v. Old Edmundians	..	..	..	won	15—8

An account of the games against the Beaumont Old Boys and against the School are given below and elsewhere. The team against the Old Dowegians was:—W. M. Campbell; P. Rooke-Ley, P. E. Hodge, B. J. Collins, R. H. Wild; T. C. Knowles, M. E. Golding; L. R. Leach, H. L. Green, J. H. Gilbey, J. Dalglish, O. B. Rooney, M. Rochford, E. Y. Dobson, A. I. James.

It only remains to congratulate the Hon. Secretary, R. R. Rowan, on the improved state of the Club and to thank him for his energetic work.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. BEAUMONT OLD BOYS

On the day after the Ampleforth Dinner in London the Old Boys played the Beaumont Old Boys at Beaumont. The Old Amplefordians turned out at what must be considered very nearly full strength. The dearth of centre three-quarters was overcome somewhat by playing Charles Macdonald there and M. E. Golding at scrum-half. The Old Boys of Beaumont play together regularly every Saturday (in fact they raise two teams every Saturday) and their combination, especially in defence, counterbalanced the more brilliant but more individual efforts of the Ampleforth players. Ampleforth took the lead with a penalty kick from in front of goal, kicked by C. F. Grieve, and a little later the forwards took the ball over the line for another try. In the second half the Ampleforth side got together better and with Leach hooking very well the backs had plenty of chances. Grieve also seemed to be at his best in this half and was the inspiration of most of the combined movements. Philip Hodge, answering an S.O.S. from Reggie Wild, whom he had sent down the touch-line towards the full-back, took an inside pass from Wild and scored. It was then Beaumont's turn and an intercept in mid-field and a pass to a very fast runner gave them a try, which was converted. The Amplefordians retaliated and Grieve scored a try, but perhaps the best try of the match was left to the end, when an excellent movement was started by the backs, was carried on with some good inter-forward passing and ended over the line in the safe hands

of A. I. James. Rooney converted this try and also the one scored by Hodge, making the final score:—Old Amplefordians, two goals, one penalty goal and two tries (19 points); Beaumont Old Boys, one goal (5 points).

Old Amplefordians: W. M. Campbell; R. H. Wild, P. E. Hodge, C. E. Macdonald, P. Rooke-Ley; C. F. Grieve, M. E. Golding; J. A. Ryan, L. R. H. Leach, J. H. P. Gilbey, J. S. Dalglish, O. B. Rooney, C. J. Flood, M. Rochford, A. I. James.

IN our last number we congratulated Charles Grieve and Austin James on being awarded their Rugby Football Blues at Oxford and added a Stop-Press note of congratulation to Grieve on being chosen to play for Scotland against Wales.

Charles Grieve got into the First Fifteen here in the season 1928—29, at the age of 14. Our Retrospect for that season couples Grieve with C. E. Macdonald, his partner at half-back for many seasons, and mentions that "on the whole they have been a success and on occasions they have been brilliant in combined attack." In his last two seasons at School he captained the side, but had to move from fly-half to centre three-quarter because he became too well known to our opposition and was more easily marked in the former position. The JOURNAL after his last season says that this change "gave him scope for brilliant play in attack and defence throughout the season, and he has made many tries for others besides scoring many himself. . . . On the field he captained the side well and became a strategist of a higher order than is generally found among School Captains."

We hear with regret that the head injury he sustained in the Welsh match, which was repeated in a "Cupper" match at Oxford, is more serious than was at first supposed, and it has even been rumoured that he will not be able to play football again. We sincerely hope that this rumour is not true.

Austin James had a varied Rugby career at School. We can remember him playing full-back, stand-off, centre three-quarter, and even on the wing in the Colts and Second Fifteen; but it was not until he reached First Fifteen standard that he found his true place, in the back row of the scrum. The Retrospect for the season 1931—32 picked him out as "the best forward. With plenty of 'fight' in the loose mauls he combined quick breaking, which enabled him to do much hard tackling and some good passing."

CRICKET

A. F. M. Wright is well forward with the arrangements for the Cricket week announced in our last issue. The full list of fixtures is:—

August 19th	v.	Royal Tank Corps.
"	20th	v. Lymington.
"	21st	v. Poole Park
"	22nd	v. Downton.
"	23rd	v. Weymouth.
"	24th	v. South Wilts.

As announced in the last number of the JOURNAL, the headquarters of the tour will be at The Bourne Hotel, Bath Road, Bournemouth. It only remains to hope that sufficient players will come to play. The Secretary is optimistic about this, as ten have already decided to play and seven others have written saying that they want to come, but that they will not be able to let the Secretary know until later. If all turn up the success of the tour is assured, and we only express the hope that they will, so that Old Amplefordian Cricket may come back into its own. The address of the Secretary is: Oak House, Rothley, Leicestershire (Telephone: Rothley 157).

THE ST JOHN BOSCO BOYS' CLUB

ON March 21st, the feast of St Benedict, a well-attended meeting of Old Boys took place at Canon Craven's Crusade of Rescue Home in London, to inaugurate the taking over by Ampleforth of the St John Bosco Boys' Club, which had already been started by Canon Craven with a Salesian Father in charge.

Father Paul Nevill, the Head Master, was in the Chair, and there were present about seventy Old Amplefordians, mostly from the London district.

The Head Master in his address emphasised the great importance of the work which it was proposed the Old Boys should undertake—the responsibility for maintaining and running a Social Club for poor Catholic boys in a district where hitherto there had been no such Catholic Club. He said that while it was a work entailing sacrifice and calling for personal service as well as financial support yet it was a work that conferred as great benefits on those who gave as on those who received. He paid a tribute to Canon Craven's great generosity in handing over the Club premises and other buildings necessary for the running of the Club, which would enable the work to develop much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible. Without the co-operation of Canon Craven and his unselfish enthusiasm it was very doubtful whether anything could have been accomplished. He also assured the Old Boys of the regular support of the School at Ampleforth both with regard to money, and to clothing and sports gear. Reference was also made to the work of Mr E. H. George and Dr R. P. Liston, who had been the prime movers in the undertaking and had done so much to ensure the success of the present meeting.

Canon Craven and Fr Slythe, the Salesian Father in charge of the Club, also spoke and the discussion which followed indicated a genuine interest in the foundation of such a Club as that proposed. By an unanimous vote it was determined to undertake the work.

A constitution was drawn up and the following elections were made to the Council:

The Headmaster of Ampleforth, *ex officio* Chairman; Canon Craven, the Provincial of the Salesians, Rev W. S. Lambert, O.S.B. (representing the Ampleforth Community), J. P. Rochford, H. Carter, A. F. M. Wright, Dr R. P. Liston (*ex officio*) Secretary Ampleforth Society (London Area), E. H. George (*Secretary*).

Elections to the Executive Committee were as follows:—Rev. Fr Slythe, *Chaplain*; M. Foley, *Secretary*; E. C. Kelly, *Treasurer*; The Hon. Charles Barnewall, R. W. Wilberforce, J. Buxton, P. Thunder, D. Munro.

A vote of thanks to Canon Craven was then passed for the generous hospitality with which he had entertained the large gathering that evening.

The Secretary, M. Foley (9 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1), will be pleased to give any information to Old Boys who are interested in this new undertaking. The Club is urgently in need of funds, as a Gymnasium, Library and Hobbies' Room have to be provided. Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer at the Club address, which is:—

St John Bosco Club,
48 Compton Street,
Tavistock Place,
London, W.C.1.

The following is an account by Canon Craven of the origin of the St John Bosco Boys' Club, Compton Street, and of the events leading up to the present situation:—

The Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue Homes for Destitute Catholic Children had been anxious for some time to utilise a certain property attached to the Crusade Head Offices for the purpose of a Boys' Club for the poor Catholic boys of the West Central Area. He mentioned his wishes and hopes to Mr Fred. Corballis of the Westminster Central Council of St Vincent de Paul Society, and in the scheme he laid before Mr Corballis the main feature was the desire that the Club be taken in hand and directed by the Salesian Fathers, in order that in London we might have a club of the character of the Oratorio Festivo of St John Bosco in Turin. Mr Corballis got to work and as a result of his efforts the Father Provincial of the Salesians agreed to make the experiment of a Don Bosco Club. And what is a Don Bosco Club? Nothing very complicated or difficult. It is simply this—that a Salesian Father, with his assistants, takes charge of and directs the Club and remains all the time with the boys, taking part in their games, showing a sympathetic interest in their concerns material and spiritual, and, while leaving them the greatest possible liberty, tactfully imposing a necessary discipline and watching every opportunity of helping and encouraging the boys in the practice of their religion. It also means that the boys in their play are kept constantly in the presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament and have Him in this way all the time with them. This is all done very simply and without any unnatural restraint on the boys, by means of a little Chapel established in the

Club, with the Blessed Sacrament always present during the time the Club is open. The boys are taught to feel that Our Lord is with them as a Member (the first Member) of their Club and that He takes the greatest interest in their games and amusements and in their cares and worries and that all He asks is that they become better acquainted with Him and, by knowing Him better, learn to love Him and give Him the first place in their lives.

The St John Bosco Club was opened by a Salesian Father, for about four or five boys, on the 31st January, 1934, the anniversary of the death of St John Bosco. The Club gradually became known in the district and one by one the boys began to arrive and ask for membership. The Club is now a year old and has a membership of about fifty.

And this brings me to the point in its history of special interest and importance to Amplefordians. A few weeks ago Mr Harry George called upon the Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and to the amazement and joy of the latter said how much he and other Old Amplefordians would like the Ampleforth Old Boys and Ampleforth College to take this St John Bosco Club under their wing, foster it and help it and make it an Ampleforth Charity. Later, came Doctor Reggie Liston with Mr George, to discuss the scheme more fully. The outcome of that meeting was the suggestion that the Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue come to the Ampleforth Dinner and put the scheme to the Old Boys there assembled. This was done and to the joy of the speaker received the very warm support of Father Abbot, in the Chair, and of Father Paul Nevill, the Head Master of Ampleforth, who was also present. Followed a visit to Ampleforth itself, by the Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and Mr Harry George. The latter in his kindness took with him the film "The Scarlet Pimpernel," not then "released" from London, and another delightful picture depicting the life and manners of those very wonderful birds, the gannets. The Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue said his few words and succeeded in arousing in the hearts of his young and eager audience an enthusiastic interest in the scheme. The films followed his address and gave the greatest pleasure to the school. It must also be added that "The Scarlet Pimpernel" gave point to a part of the speaker's thesis, which was that there was a Social Question in England which must be answered by us Catholics—otherwise it would be answered by the Communists with dire results to the country and to ourselves. The film was not chosen for this purpose, but simply for its interest, a fact which added to the force of its argument.

The final stage in the development of the scheme of the Ampleforth adoption of the St John Bosco Club was the big meeting of Old Amplefordians held on the evening of the 21st March, the Feast of St Benedict,

at 48 Compton Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.1, the Headquarters of the Crusade of Rescue.

It is interesting to note that the Club itself was opened on the 31st January, 1934, the anniversary of the death of St John Bosco, and that the solemn inauguration of the adoption of the Club by Ampleforth took place on the Feast of St Benedict, the 21st March, 1935. May these two great Saints look down with favour and with blessing upon our efforts on behalf of "the least of our brethren," these poor boys without friends and without that protection their young lives need; for what we are doing we are doing solely and only for the object that inspired the heroic lives of these two Saints, viz. :—the love of souls and the love of Our Divine Lord.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK 'A'

BIRKENHEAD PARK brought a strong side to Ampleforth on Saturday, December 1st, when playing conditions were almost perfect. Their two Cheshire county players were well held, but the same remark cannot be made of their scrum-half, who played an excellent individual game and was allowed so much scope that he scored two tries himself and played a large part in the scoring of two others.

At the interval Ampleforth led by a goal and a try to a goal. The first try was scored by a brilliant individual effort by Grieve. On his own twenty-five he kicked the ball over the head of his *vis-à-vis* and caught it again, to be confronted by the full-back. Here he did a similar kick and both Grieve and the full-back arrived at the same time to catch it. Actually the full-back caught it, but Grieve wrested it from him and after running twenty-five yards grounded it under the goal posts. It was a brilliant effort from which only a little shine was removed by his inability to convert the try. A little later Golding went over in characteristic style and Rooney added the goal points with a good kick. A reply to this was a try by Hosking, the Birkenhead scrum-half, which Lane converted.

Early in the second half the Ampleforth forwards, who played

very well up to this point but faded away later, heeled the ball from a line-out. The machinery of the backs worked well and quickly enough to give Grieve an opening through which he sidled and scored again. This time Rooney again converted with another accurate kick. A blind-side movement sent Downes in for an unconverted try, and another try by Charles, after an opening had been made for him by Hosking, put them within two points of the School score. The Ampleforth side strove hard but the extra dash, which it is such a benefit to be able to produce in the second half, was lacking. Birkenhead Park scored three more unconverted tries—one by Downes, who dived out of Mauchline's arms and over the line, another by Hosking, and the last by Thompson, a wing forward, after Hosking had gone through on his own again.

Final score: Birkenhead Park 'A', one goal and five tries (20 points); Ampleforth, two goals and one try (13 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, J. B. Bromilow, L. J. Walter, P. H. Blackiston.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

AWEEK of rain left the School grounds quite unfit for play on Saturday, December 8th. Once again Dom Maurus and the grounds-men came to our assistance, and on the firm turf of the Preparatory School

grounds at Gilling Castle the match against St Peter's was played.

It was a very good match, in which the St Peter's forwards strove manfully and fairly successfully to prevent the Ampleforth back division from

having the ball. When Ampleforth heeled the ball things always looked dangerous for the opposition. In turn each individual of the Ampleforth backs made ground on his own, and often looked as though he might score or lead up to a try by another. Golding was on his very best form and was a great and very profitable thorn in the St Peter's defence. He scored two tries and gave a scoring pass for a third, and yet was never selfish, often sending Rosenvinge away in a very smooth and efficient way. Grieve proved a handful for the defence, which he beat many times, and Price returned to his form of early November; except for some excellent "corner-flagging" by the St Peter's forwards he would have scored many tries. Sutton scored a very good individual try, and tried hard to send his wing away well.

We have seen the forwards play much better than they did in this game. They were beaten in the line-out and, except during the last fifteen minutes, in a lot of the loose scrums. In the tight they started well, but packed higher as the game proceeded—a fact accounted for perhaps by rearrangement of places following an injury to Rooney. This is criticising them as a pack, but some individuals stood out as playing very good football. Deasy was the most outstanding, Roche was always doing good work and in most places on the field, and Donnellon went hard all the time.

Grieve kicked off for Ampleforth towards the Gilling woods. Play settled down on the touch-line in midfield, and the St Peter's backs kept it there by kicking to touch when the ball came to them. Ampleforth at-

tacked, Price nearly got over on the left, Grieve broke through the centre, and Sutton, backing up outside Ogilvie, made a lot of ground on the right, but it was not for nearly twenty minutes that a score came, and then with a good individual run by Sutton, which took him through the defence and under the posts. Grieve converted and very soon after he ran from left to right with the ball and sent Golding away on a long run. Golding gave a scoring pass to Ogilvie and again Grieve converted. Before half-time St Peter's scored a penalty goal with a good kick from forty yards out.

In the second half the Ampleforth forwards played better and gave their backs more of the ball. Ampleforth pressed for most of the time and came within inches of scoring on many occasions. At last the forwards took the ball over the line and it was actually grounded by Golding. The kick at goal failed, as did also the next one after another try by Golding, which followed a good run by that player. Before the end Roche obtained a try which Rooney converted with a good kick, and the game ended with Rooney kicking a very good penalty-goal from near the touch-line.

Final score: Ampleforth, three goals, one penalty goal, and two tries (24 points); St Peter's, one penalty goal (3 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve, S. P. M. Sutton, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, J. B. Bromilow, J. A. Gardner.

AMPLEFORTH v. A. J. MACDONALD'S XV

ANDREW MACDONALD brought a very good side to Ampleforth on the last Sunday of the Christmas term, December 16th. It included J. Mc D. Hodgson, the English International, and several players with experience in county football. The School side was suffering from that end-of-term feeling and a very strenuous House Match final on the day before made ten of them very tired. Both sides played holiday football and the experienced visitors played it much better than the School, with the result that they won easily by thirty-one clear points.

The match ground was very wet at the top end and soft all over, and it was quite amazing to the spectators as well as to the School defence how the visitors threw the ball about. It was not long before they scored through Hodgson after a good dribble by that player, and during the first half three more tries were scored for them by M. Fraser, their right-wing. Two of them were after particularly good work by Dickinson, his centre. None of these tries were converted.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE first match of the Easter term was played at Catterick on Saturday, February 2nd. The School had been back ten days, but snow prevented any games except a short practice game for the Fifteen. This first match started with six newcomers in the side; and although they did not equal in weight or experience those who had left, nevertheless they played as well as could be expected.

A very strong and a very cold wind blew diagonally across the ground and E. H. Grieve, having won the toss, played with it. The Signals took the game very near the Ampleforth

After the interval the visitors threw the ball about even more. Oldroyd scored on the left wing, and very soon afterwards Fraser scored a good try after Hodgson had thrown the ball half-way across the field after a line-out. Oldroyd scored two more tries, and in the end Hodgson scored a try after a badly directed pass had been given from behind the Ampleforth forwards.

No more need be recorded. No one did anything out of the ordinary in the School side and it only remains to thank A. J. Macdonald for bringing the side and the side itself for giving a display of open football when conditions were set against such a game.

Final score: A. J. Macdonald's XV, two goals and seven tries (31 points); Ampleforth, nil.

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, J. I. Ogilvie, S. P. M. Sutton, E. G. Downey; E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); O. B. Rooney, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. E. Staples, C. A. Prescott, L. J. Walter.

line, but a keen defence kept them out and Grieve brought relief with a good penalty punt. Soon after this Grieve did a good "scissors" movement with Rosenvinge and ran well down the middle of the field to the full-back. Here he passed to Donnellon, who handed on to Price, who scored in the corner. Wells's kick failed, but after the kick-off Ampleforth kept up the pressure and soon in a scrum on the Signals line they obtained possession and pushed over for a second try—also unconverted. Before half-time a Signal's centre intercepted a pass and had a fairly clear run in, and a good kick converted

this try. Half-time came with a slender Ampleforth lead of one point.

In the second half the Signals forwards seemed to get together better and they obtained more of the ball. Lack of practice and training began to tell on the School side, especially in the closing stages, and during this half the Signals scored three tries, one of which they converted. Their first followed a good rush from a line-out, and the second was after a well-judged cross-kick from the left wing; and in the end their scrum-

half was allowed to slip round from a scrum on the Ampleforth line.

Final score: Royal Corps of Signals, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. G. Hime; R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick, P. H. Blackiston, J. A. Gardner, D. K. Wells.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL TANK CORPS

THE return match with the Royal Tank Corps was played at Catterick on Wednesday, February 6th. The School team came without G. O. Rosenvinge and J. D. O'N. Donnellon. R. E. Riddell came into the side on the wing in the place of J. I. Ogilvie, who went to centre for E. H. Grieve, who was playing at stand-off. L. J. Walter took Donnellon's place in the pack.

The Tank Corps had a very heavy pack of forwards, and it says a lot for the packing of the School scrum and the hooking of Gregory that Ampleforth obtained so much of the ball. The backs played well too, except that some very critical passes were given badly and hence tries were missed.

The Tank Corps attacked from the start and kept play near the Ampleforth line. A stout defence kept them out until the Tank Corps three-quarters completed one of their few passing movements, and on this occasion their left wing ran well to score in the corner. This seemed to awake the School forwards, for they performed a series of very good rushes, one of which was stopped on the Tank Corps line. The man who checked what was a certain try remained on the ball, and a penalty goal was kicked for Ampleforth by Wells.

The Tank Corps now used the wind and kicked down the field, and eventually found touch near the line. A tall Tank Corps forward obtained possession and fell over the line for another unconverted try. Before half-time Ampleforth set up many attacks and Price and Riddell very nearly scored tries.

The wind dropped slightly in the second half when the School were playing against it, but the better training of the Ampleforth side seemed to tell in this half. Except for ten minutes when the Tank Corps remained on the Ampleforth line, when even their weight could not take them over it against the excellent defence of the forwards, Ampleforth were on the attack. It was during this period that bad passing missed tries, but excellent runs by both wing men gave Ampleforth two unconverted tries and victory.

Final score: Ampleforth, one penalty goal and two tries (9 points); Royal Tank Corps, two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie, R. E. Riddell; E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), M. G. Hime; R. J. G. Deasy, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick, P. H. Blackiston, D. K. Wells, H. Garbett, L. J. Walter.

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

CATTERICK Garrison paid us the compliment of bringing an almost full side to Ampleforth on Sunday, February 10th. If it had been dry their exhibition of back play would have been hard to describe and carry conviction; but unfortunately it rained throughout the game. Even so some very good movements were seen, but the slippery ball often prevented their being brought to a successful conclusion.

The Garrison pressed from the start but could not get through the School's resolute defence. In spite of the wet ball and in spite of their being in their own twenty-five the Ampleforth backs drove the Garrison back by attacking movements rather than by kicking. But the Garrison retaliated and after about fifteen minutes' play Lt. Knight landed a penalty-goal. Soon afterwards Tyn-dall ran well from the right wing to score under the posts, but in so doing injured his knee, and so took no further part in the game. Ampleforth made some ground with a forward rush, and a passing movement looked like being a try for Price, but the final pass went wrong. Before half-time two blind-side movements gave the Garrison two tries—the second was a particularly good one with quick inter-passing by the centre and wing.

Ampleforth scored first in the second half with a penalty-kick by D. K. Wells, but thereafter for fifteen minutes there was a riot of scoring by the Garrison—the first by the left wing, and the other three by their fly-half. Two of these were made by the scrum-half, who was allowed to stray away on his own. One of these tries was converted. In the last quarter Ampleforth had things much their own way. Once a couple of for-

wards dribbled the ball over, but the ball bounced badly and was grounded by the opposition; and on another occasion after a quick heel Rosenvinge did a very good burst through. He was pulled down inches from the line and the next Ampleforth player up handled the ball and his side was sent back with a penalty-kick. There was no more scoring, but another penalty-kick by Wells hit the cross-bar.

The Ampleforth forwards showed definite improvement. They packed well in the tight—sufficiently well to help Gregory to hook the ball quite often against a very formidable pack of forwards. In the loose too they were good, Deasy, Prescott and Sedgwick being particularly noticeable, while Garbett and Blackiston were indefatigable in their defensive efforts. Staples, though out of practice, gave a good service from the base of the scrum and quickened things up considerably. Rosenvinge did some good things, but the attacks seemed to go wrong in the centre of the field, as also did the defence through bad positioning. The wings had few attacking chances but Riddell was often turning up in unexpected places and saving ugly situations. Mauchline was safe at full-back and one was glad to see more length in his kicking.

Final score: Catterick Garrison, one goal, one penalty goal, and six tries (26 points); Ampleforth, one penalty goal (3 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, J. I. Kilpatrick, J. I. Ogilvie, R. E. Riddell; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; R. J. G. Deasy (*Captain*), A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick, D. K. Wells, P. H. Blackiston, H. N. Garbett, L. J. Walter.

AMPLEFORTH v. WATERLOO 'A'

FOR the first time this term Ampleforth fielded a full back division; J. D. Donnellon and D. K. Wells were absent from the pack. A gale blew throughout the game, mainly across the Old Match ground, but the side playing from the South had a slight advantage from it. As it was accompanied by much rain the ground soon churned up, and it was a poor sort of game, for very little handling was successful, and the ground was too heavy for the forwards really to enjoy themselves. It was one of those odd games when it would have paid either side to let the other have the ball and wait for their backs to drop it, and then "take it on with your feet."

Waterloo started strongly and kept play deep in the Ampleforth twenty-five. From a line-out near the line one of their forwards was allowed to force his way over for a try, and a little later their scrum-half broke away and a wing forward scored. Before half-time Price snapped up the ball and ran across the field and sent Garbett away on a very determined run which ended over the line for a try.

After the interval until the last ten minutes, when Waterloo made a determined last effort, Ampleforth had things much their own way. Ogilvie scored, and was soon followed

in by Kilpatrick, who kicked-and-rushed the ball down the field and over the line for a good try. From a long line-out Blackiston obtained and sent the backs away well, and Grieve cut through and scored himself. Before Waterloo's final spurt Ampleforth scored the best try of the match. It started from a line-out on the right; the forwards having heeled the ball, the backs passed well and accurately (no mean feat with the ball in the state it was) across the line to Ogilvie, who ran round his own man and the full-back and scored. None of the place-kicks came off.

The forwards played well in the tight and got a lot of the ball, and in the loose they improved as the game proceeded. Considering the circumstances the backs also did well, and Mauchline only knocked-on once out of many occasions of fielding a heavy, slippery ball.

Final score: Ampleforth, five tries (15 points); Waterloo 'A,' two tries (6 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. T. N. Price, J. I. Kilpatrick, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), J. I. Ogilvie; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; R. J. G. Deasy, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, M. F. Sedgwick, H. N. Garbett, P. H. Blackiston, L. J. Walter, J. A. Gardner.

AMPLEFORTH v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

AN unusual amount of rain and snow during the previous two days left the School fields impossible on Tuesday, February 26th, and once again, for the third time in one season, a match was played on an enlarged Preparatory School ground at Gilling.

Ampleforth played the first half down the slope and with their backs to the sun. They started very well and

kept the Gloucesters pinned in their own half, but slow heeling by the forwards prevented Staples from getting his backs going. Ampleforth took the lead soon after the start with a try by Donnellon, converted by Grieve. They soon went further ahead with a try by Ogilvie after a good individual run down the blind side by Rosenvinge, but this was not converted.

In the second half the Gloucesters pressed for most of the time and scored four tries, two of which they converted. Ampleforth seldom pressed in this half, but towards the end looked as though they might have got over; but Rosenvinge elected to try a drop at goal and missed.

For perhaps the first time this season the Ampleforth pack was completely mastered. The Gloucesters' forwards pushed them in the tight and got the ball from most scrums; they were better at getting the ball back from the loose and the line-out and some of their foot-rushes were excellent. Their play in the open too was much superior to the School's and it is significant that three of their tries were scored by forwards. Ampleforth looked better behind the scrum, but they so seldom got the ball that they had little chance of exploiting

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

AS the School were breaking up before Easter, the match against the Old Boys was arranged to take place on Sunday, March 3rd. Some of the Old Boys who were expected did not turn up, and the side was completed with some monastic Old Boys. The weather was as unkind as it could be and the Old Match ground soon churned up into a sea of mud. It rained throughout the game, which gave the Old Boys' forwards, much heavier than the School, a definite advantage. They obtained the ball very often, and the handling of their backs was so sure that they looked a much better side than the School.

The School did not score at all and the Old Boys crossed the School line three times in each half. T. C. Knowles scored two tries in the first half and sent P. Rooke-Ley in for a third, all of which were converted by

any movements. Staples had an off-day behind the scrum, which did not add to the happiness of the Ampleforth three-quarters. The redeeming feature of the Ampleforth side was the display given by Mauchline at full-back. His fielding was excellent and there were some very difficult ones with the sun behind the ball; and he also showed good judgment in running before he kicked.

Final score: Gloucestershire Regiment, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, a goal and a try (8 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. I. Ogilvie, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), D. I. Fairhurst, J. I. Kilpatrick; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, C. A. Prescott, P. H. Blackiston, H. N. Garbett, M. F. Sedgwick, L. J. Walter.

Dom Denis Waddilove. In the second half Knowles scored another try after a good return pass from Rooke-Ley, and Golding and Dom Denis added a try each. The last-named converted two of these. His place-kicking under such conditions was excellent. The Old Boys' forwards played a hard game. They were led by H. Green who took scrums instead of lines-out and thus tired out the lighter School pack.

Final score: Old Amplefordians, five goals and one try (28 points); Ampleforth, nil.

Old Amplefordians: R. W. Barton; P. Rooke-Ley, T. C. Knowles (*Captain*), D. David Ogilvie-Forbes, D. Hilary Barton; D. Denis Waddilove, M. E. Golding; L. R. H. Leach, H. L. Green, A. J. Macdonald, J. P. Rochford, D. Gabriel Gilbey, R. C. M. Monteith, M. Rochford, D. Bernard Boyan.

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; J. I. Ogilvie, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), J. I. Kilpatrick, R. E. Riddell; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. Donnellon, C. A. Prescott, A. G. Gregory, P. Blackiston, H. Garbett, D. K. Wells, L. J. Walter.

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. WOODHOUSE GROVE 1ST XV

ON Thursday, December 6th, on a rain sodden Ram field a very depleted Second XV easily defeated Woodhouse Grove.

Except in the art of wheeling Ampleforth were superior in all departments of the game. The Woodhouse Grove wheels were good, but executed too slowly, and were easily stopped and turned to advantage by the opposition. Ampleforth continued to heel the ball to their backs throughout the game, and the handling of the latter under very unpleasant conditions was very good as evidenced by the fact that of the eight tries scored seven were by the wing three-quarters—four by Craigen and three by Richmond. Both these players ran really well, making the corner their objective on each occasion.

Fairhurst handled well and passed the ball on well, but sometimes was inclined to choose the wrong moment to try to go through on his own. Hime played very well. His defence against the rushes of Woodhouse Grove forwards was good, but his

passing out of a heavy and wet ball was most praiseworthy. Dalglish had little to do at full-back. After a period of hesitation at the beginning he decided that quick action paid better when falling on the ball. In the second half he came up into the three-quarter line, took a pass and gave it on to Craigen. When the latter was stopped he gave a return pass to Dalglish, who scored.

The forwards were well together and scrummled well. Their rushes seemed to lack determination at times, but they made a lot of ground. Maxwell, Gardner, Allison and Wells were those who were noticeably doing good work, but the other four played well too.

Final score: Ampleforth, eight tries (24 points); Woodhouse Grove, nil.

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; W. J. Craigen, A. L. Buxton, L. J. Watson, R. S. Richmond; D. I. Fairhurst, G. Hime (*Captain*); D. K. Wells, J. A. Gardner, H. Garbett, C. Dunman, M. C. Maxwell, H. Fraser, J. M. Allison, M. A. Wilberforce.

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

THIS match was played at York on Saturday, December 8th. Neither fifteen was at full strength, the Ampleforth side in particular having no less than eight reserves.

The game was played on a ground which was very slippery on the surface, owing to recent heavy rains, and the ball was not too easy to hold, a difficulty however very largely over-

come by the St Peter's backs, who considering the state of the ball and the ground played excellently, standing deep and taking their passes at top speed.

The Ampleforth back division on the other hand was hampered by a slow and inaccurate service from the scrum, and was still more crippled by the fact that one of the centre

three-quarters persisted in standing five yards in front of the rest of the three-quarter line, thus leaving a gap in the defence, and at the same time wrecking any attempts on the part of the other backs to start a combined attack. It is true that on one occasion he broke right through and ran half the length of the field, but then, being faced by the full back, he just ran straight into him and fell over him.

The only Ampleforth backs who kept their heads and played coolly and well were D. I. Fairhurst at stand-off, who was crippled by having to stand close up to the scrum and not getting good passes even then, and E. G. Downey, whose strong running and powerful kicking on the left wing were a feature of the match.

Ampleforth started off with a rush and forced St Peter's back on to their goal-line, but no try resulted and play moved back to the centre of the field, where it remained for some time, until the St Peter's backs carried out a good movement, Graham, the St Peter's right-centre, going hard for the outside opening. He succeeded in drawing Downey and gave his wing, Douglas, a clear run. The latter did not find much difficulty in running round Dalglish, the full-back, who was badly out of position.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. COATHAM SCHOOL 1ST XV

THERE was a keen nip in the air and a fair wind across the Red-car field on February 6th, when this match was played. The ground however was heavy and slithery on account of heavy continuous rain the previous day and through the night.

From the kick-off Ampleforth got hustled back into their own twenty-five, but Downey, seizing his opportunity, gave the ball a tremendous fly-kick up the field—there had been a wild pass by a Coatham inside.

The kick at goal from far out failed, and play returned to the centre for the rest of the first half, except for one or two individual runs by Downey and one by Watson, all of which, however, St Peter's defence had no difficulty in stopping.

The second half started off fairly evenly, but before many minutes Graham cut through nicely, and scored himself about half way out to the right.

The kick failed, but a few minutes later Graham cut through again, and, being badly missed by Dalglish, scored a try under the posts, which Marwood had no difficulty in converting.

Ampleforth then made a desperate effort to score and only determined tackling kept Downey out, but when the whistle went St Peter's were still deservedly winners.

Final score: St Peter's, one goal and two tries (11 points); Ampleforth, nil.

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; E. G. Downey, L. J. Watson, A. L. Buxton, W. J. Craigen; D. I. Fairhurst, G. Hime (*Captain*); H. Garbett, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison, H. Fraser, M. Wilberforce, P. O'Donovan, B. Rochford, A. Kevill.

Downey and the opposing full-back met in mid quagmire, the latter slipped, Downey ploughed on. Two more fly kicks and he was safely home. Lambert converted the try. Soon after W. Hardy kicked a penalty for Coatham. The Coatham backs now showed more signs of scoring, though the Ampleforth defence was praiseworthy, and soon, after a combined attempt at a mark by a couple of Ampleforth three-quarters, B. Smith scored. Howard however retaliated by

intercepting and scoring between the posts; and half-time came with the score at 8—6 for Ampleforth.

The second half was mostly mud. The Coatham winging forwards prevented Bohan from getting the ball clear from the scrum, and Ampleforth was much on the defensive. Barlow sold Dalglish a dummy and scored. Coatham was now one point ahead, and before the whistle blew Ker got over from a scrum near the line. Neither try was converted.

The Ampleforth pack played creditably and the backs tackled well. The falling on the ball was not

noticeable. There was a marked tendency to break up too soon from a tight scrum after heeling. Gardner led his team well.

Final score: Coatham School, three tries, one penalty goal (12 points); Ampleforth, one goal and one try (8 points).

Ampleforth: D. R. Dalglish; R. Richmond, L. Watson, M. Howard, E. Downey; D. Fairhurst, J. Bohan; J. Gardner (*Captain*), M. Maxwell, J. Lambert, J. Allison, A. Kevill, A. Dewsnap, C. O'M. Dunman, P. O'Donovan.

'A' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. YORK NOMADS

ON Wednesday, February 13th, the York Nomads came to play the 'A' XV. It was a very good open game, both sides taking the lead in turn, with the result in doubt until the final whistle. The Nomads threw the ball about amongst their backs and generally in the direction of their left wing, who was fast and ran well. This player scored all their tries. The Ampleforth side played well, but in thinking of them as next year's XV one is inclined to criticise them. Most criticism must be levelled at the players in the centre of the field, who had at least three chances of giving scoring passes, but each time either were tackled or passed too late, with the result that it was a hurried affair and badly given. Fairhurst with two breaks through (effectively but untidily executed) made two good tries—the first by Kilpatrick and the second by Buxton, who converted both of them. Richmond scored a try after a complete

passing movement and a very good run by the scorer. Before the end Rosenvinge made an effort to draw level with the Nomads by dropping a goal. The forwards lacked life; Donnellon and Garbett were exceptions to this, but on the whole they had not enough hustle about them and they did not get together in the loose scrums. In the tight the packing of the second row was not consistently good, which tended to waste the push of themselves and their fellows behind.

Final score: York Nomads, three goals and two tries (21 points); Ampleforth, two goals, a dropped goal and a try (17 points).

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; R. S. Richmond, J. I. Kilpatrick, D. I. Fairhurst, A. Buxton; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, H. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, A. Dewsnap, D. R. Dalglish, A. Kevill.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV

NEWCASTLE were met by the 'A' XV at Newcastle on Wednesday, February 20th. The opposing forwards were extraordinarily good at making loose rushes, and they demonstrated this right from the start, for from Ampleforth's kick-off they rushed the ball into touch within a yard or so of the Ampleforth line. Ampleforth returned play to mid-field with a good three-quarter movement, but did not hold the advantage long, for another rush, a pick-up and a passing movement ended over the Ampleforth line for a try. Play remained for a long time in mid-field, and then a run by Richmond brought it nearer the Newcastle line. An orthodox three-quarter movement and a dash by Potts gave the latter a try in the corner, and a little later Sedgwick went over from a line-out. Before half-time another good heel by the forwards and an equally good pass by Staples sent Ryan away at full speed. He sent a long pass out to Kilpatrick, who transferred to Potts. The latter ran well and passed back to Kilpatrick for him to finish off a nice movement.

In the second half Ampleforth pressed for most of the time and they would have scored many tries if

passes had been given a little more accurately and if eyes had been glued on the ball when taking passes. As it was the forwards pushed over for a good try and towards the end a passing movement to the left let Potts in for another try. Thus the game ended but it is sad to relate that none of the tries provided more than three points.

The Ampleforth forwards were very good in the tight. They packed better than their opponents, which allowed them to move forward on nearly every occasion. In the loose they got round well enough, but on several occasions did not get round where the ball was and thus let Newcastle away on one of their very good dribbling rushes. The backs played an orthodox game well, except that they missed some critical passes.

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

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; G. B. Potts, J. I. Kilpatrick, D. I. Fairhurst, R. S. Richmond; C. J. Ryan, M. E. Staples; J. D. Donnellon (*Captain*), A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, P. H. Blackiston, J. A. Gardner, D. R. Dalglish, A. Kevill, J. M. Allison.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. BRADFORD 'B'

BRADFORD sent a rather weak 'B' XV to play the 'A' XV on Saturday, February 23rd. Snow during the night had left the fields muddy, and the game was played on the most northerly "jungle." Ampleforth pressed for most of the game and were always heeling to an expectant back division, who attacked on every possible occasion. The first try came after an intercept by Kilpatrick, and in the first half further tries were scored by Craigen, after a good round of

passing, and by Buxton, after Sedgwick had made a mark and kicked across. Kilpatrick also added three points with a penalty-kick.

In the second half Buxton scored a try after a good passing movement, and immediately afterwards passing amongst the forwards, who handed on to the backs, sent Craigen in; but he overran the dead ball line. Towards the end Hill scored a further try after a good rush by himself and Donnellon. This was the only try that was converted, and Buxton kicked the ball.

The forwards heeled the ball from most loose and tight scrums but the heeling from the latter was slovenly. The line-out work showed definite improvement, and some of the backing up was praiseworthy.

The halves worked well together and sent their backs away smoothly, and what defence there was to do was done well. At full-back Mauchline was a tower of strength.

Final score: Ampleforth 'A,' one goal, one penalty goal and four tries (20 points); Bradford 'B,' nil.

Ampleforth: Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, J. I. Kilpatrick, D. I. Fairhurst, A. Buxton; G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples; J. D. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, D. R. Dalglish, A. Kevill, J. M. Allison, P. Hill.

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH COLTS v. 'F' COMPANY, ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Ampleforth: three goals, one penalty goal, and four tries (30 points); 'F' Company, one try (3 points).

Ampleforth: D. Simonds; G. B. Potts, P. Wells, T. Redfern, M. Petit; C. Ryan, J. Bohan; C. Dunman (*Captain*), A. Kevill, M. Stevenson, G. Read-Davis, G. Howell, M. Long, H. Dormer, A. Cain.

Colts' Stockings were awarded this season to S. P. M. Sutton, C. O'M. Dunman, G. B. Potts, J. Bohan, A. Kevill, M. Stevenson, T. Redfern, D. Simonds, C. J. Ryan, P. Wells, G. V. Read-Davis, O. Pilsworth, M. Long, G. Howell, H. Dormer, M. Petit, P. B. Clayton and A. Cain.

HOUSE MATCHES

IN the first round of the House Matches St Bede's and St Aidan's, both rather weak sides, drew after playing extra time, each side scoring a try. The try by St Bede's was scored in the first half by Michael Howard after a successful passing movement, and that of St Aidan's by D. K. Wells, their scrum-half, who slipped over the line after a scrum near it. It was a very good game, and both sides tried to overcome the very wet conditions and to a certain extent succeeded. For St Bede's M. G. Hime, Michael Howard, J. A. Gardner, H. N. Garbett and M. C. Maxwell were the outstanding players but even they, one thinks, would give pride of place to M. Carvill, who served them very well at full-back. For St Aidan's Lord Mauchline at stand-off half and D. K. Wells his partner were the best of the backs, while A. G. Gregory, P. Hill

and P. Clayton were the best of an energetic and lively pack of forwards.

The Captains of St Bede's and St Aidan's did not seek a replay, but withdrew from the competition, giving St Oswald's a walk-over into the final. St Wilfrid's, what with crocks and sickness, could not raise an "over 15½ years on December 1st XV" (a new law governing the senior competition), which gave St Cuthbert's also a walk-over into the final.

These scratchings took something away from the preliminary rounds of the competition, but St Oswald's and St Cuthbert's made up for this in the final by providing an excellent game on Saturday, December 15th, in which St Cuthbert's retained the Cup by a goal and a penalty goal to a goal. The best field available—the second "jungle"—was used for this final, and except for a long patch of wet

mud where millions have trod to make a path across the valley it was in fairly good condition, but very wet.

St Cuthbert's started in very spirited fashion and before long Roche had scored a try for them, which Downey converted. This was soon followed by a penalty-goal, also kicked by Downey, for an off-side offence, of which there were many. St Oswald's worked play back and their stand-off and centres (all 1st XV) were itching to get the ball and some room to move in, but slow heeling by their forwards and slow service from behind their scrum allowed the good defence of St Cuthbert's to get up on to them, and they never got a real chance. A kick-and-rush by Rosenvinge past Hay (already crooked and off the field after half-time) gave St Oswald's their try, which Rooney converted. In the second half there was no score, but St Oswald's pressed for long periods. The St Cuthbert's defence held out, however, and only a very quick corner-flag run by Rosenvinge prevented Downey scoring for St Cuthbert's in the last few minutes of this well-fought game.

Golding and Roche were the mainstays of the St Cuthbert's side. The defence of their three-quarters was

admirable and all their forwards—the lighter and less experienced lot—worked like niggers. Mention must also be made of the good hooking by Lambert.

Of the St Oswald's side Sitwell deserves a very special mention for a faultless display. The backs did good things individually, but the defence of their opponents was too good for them. Their forwards were heavy and powerful. Rooney and Prescott were the best, but Fraser and Dewsnap stood out as often doing very good work.

The teams in the final were:—

St Cuthbert's: P. B. Hay; J. T. N. Price, J. I. Ogilvie, D. Fairhurst, E. G. Downey; C. J. Ryan, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); T. F. Roche, M. E. Staples, J. B. Bromilow, G. Plunkett, F. N. Kerr, H. Stirling, J. Lambert, J. Hodsman.

St Oswald's: P. Sitwell; A. L. Buxton, E. H. Grieve (*Captain*), S. P. M. Sutton, E. R. Keogh; G. O. Rosenvinge, J. J. Keogh; O. B. Rooney, C. A. Prescott, C. O'M. Dunman, H. Fraser, A. Dewsnap, A. Kevill, G. Read-Davis, J. Sippé.

The Junior Cup was won by St Wilfrid's, who beat St Cuthbert's in the final by 21 points to nil.

KICKING

THE three Kicking Cups, given by an Old Boy who wishes to remain anonymous, were competed for in December. Each competitor was required to kick to touch with his right foot and left foot (scoring a point for every ten yards over twenty which he kicked), to drop-kick at goal with his right foot and left foot, scoring a point for a successful attempt, and to place-kick at goal from three varying distances, for which he scored one, two or three

points. This place-kicking had to be done as for a penalty and as for a kick at goal after a try.

The cup for the best all-round kicker was won by O. B. Rooney, who scored ten points; that for the best outside the 1st XV, by E. R. Keogh, after a kick-off with E. G. Downey, with whom he was equal, each scoring six points; and that for the best under 16 was won by G. B. Potts, with five points.

RETROSPECT

FIRST FIFTEEN

Played 19. Won 8. Lost 11. Points for: 216, against: 253.

THE season started very well with two wins, and the good work continued, for the XV were only narrowly beaten by the R.A.F. Cadets from Cranwell and Headingley 'A,' and October ended and November began with two School matches played and won. A good beating from Sedbergh and a very narrow defeat by Durham followed, and the Christmas term ended with two defeats by Club sides and a good win over St Peter's. At Christmas four of the side left and one was unable to play in the Easter term. These losses made a great difference, so that the XV never rose above mediocrity in the Lent term.

At its best the XV consisted of a good pair of halves and two centres who ran strongly but lacked the "nip" to put their good intuitions into practice. Outside them they had strong running wings and behind the line was a safe and sound full-back. The forwards started the season badly, but warmed up later on and developed into a good pack.

M. E. Golding, the scrum-half and Captain until Christmas, showed great improvement on his play of last year. His giving of passes has always been his strong point, and this he brought very near to perfection. He has captained the side well, especially off the field, when he expected and achieved a high standard of keenness and training. G. O. Rosenvinge at outside half improved as the season progressed. He has good hands, takes his passes on the move and gives a good pass. He is inclined to run at too much of an angle, so that his three-quarters do not get away straight to the front. His defence is good.

E. H. Grieve in the centre was always a great strength in attack and defence, but he suffered from inability to vary his attack and from a lack of speed at the critical moment. When the ball went along the line one felt that something was going to happen when it reached him, and generally ground was made, but nothing brilliant was forthcoming, except for his memorable try against Birkenhead Park. After Christmas he captained the side with cheerfulness and efficiency. S. P. M. Sutton, the other centre, was a little young and inexperienced, but stood up to the occasion well. He has a good cut-in, but is a little doubtful about the correct moment to use it, as also about the timing of his passes to his wing. He should do well next year.

J. T. N. Price, displaying well-timed swerves and fast pace at the beginning of the season, gave promise of great things, but fell off from the middle of November, and never seemed to recover his form. His defence was good, on occasions excellent. J. I. Ogilvie on the other wing scored a number of tries by strong running combined with a hand-off. His defence was not always sound, but his determination in attack made up for many faults.

Lord Mauchline, the last line of defence, was sound throughout and at times brilliant. His fielding was his great strength and any lack of length in kicking was made up for by well-timed runs with the ball and accurate touch-finding. His tackling and rush-stopping were good.

The forwards were a solid hard-working pack who saw to it that their backs received the ball, occasionally

did some good rushes, but taken as a whole were slow in mind and body. T. F. Roche, brought up from full-back to fill a vacancy on the open side of the back row, turned out to be the best forward. He seemed to be always in the middle of all loose play and yet to get about the field, taking passes and especially helping the defence. His punting was a useful asset to the side. O. B. Rooney quickened up his play from last year and played some very good games. He uses his weight well and is good with his feet. R. J. G. Deasy is the most improved forward. He was always in the thick of things and has the knack of breaking through loose scrums with the ball. His handling has improved. J. D. O'N. Donnellon is at his best in a loose maul, where he goes very hard. He packs well and gets about

the field fairly well. A. G. Gregory has developed into a good hooker and will improve his other play as he becomes stronger. C. A. Prescott hides himself in the middle of loose scrums, and is always doing good work there. As he gets older he should get better. M. E. Staples played in the back row of the scrum on the blind side. His defence there was very good, and his play at scrum-half in Golding's absences and after Christmas was at times of a very high order. J. B. Bromilow worked well and hard, but never developed sufficient speed to do the work that was expected of him from the middle of the back row.

Golding awarded colours to: R. J. G. Deasy, J. T. N. Price, J. D. O'N. Donnellon and G. O. Rosenvinge; and Grieve to Lord Mauchline.

SECOND FIFTEEN

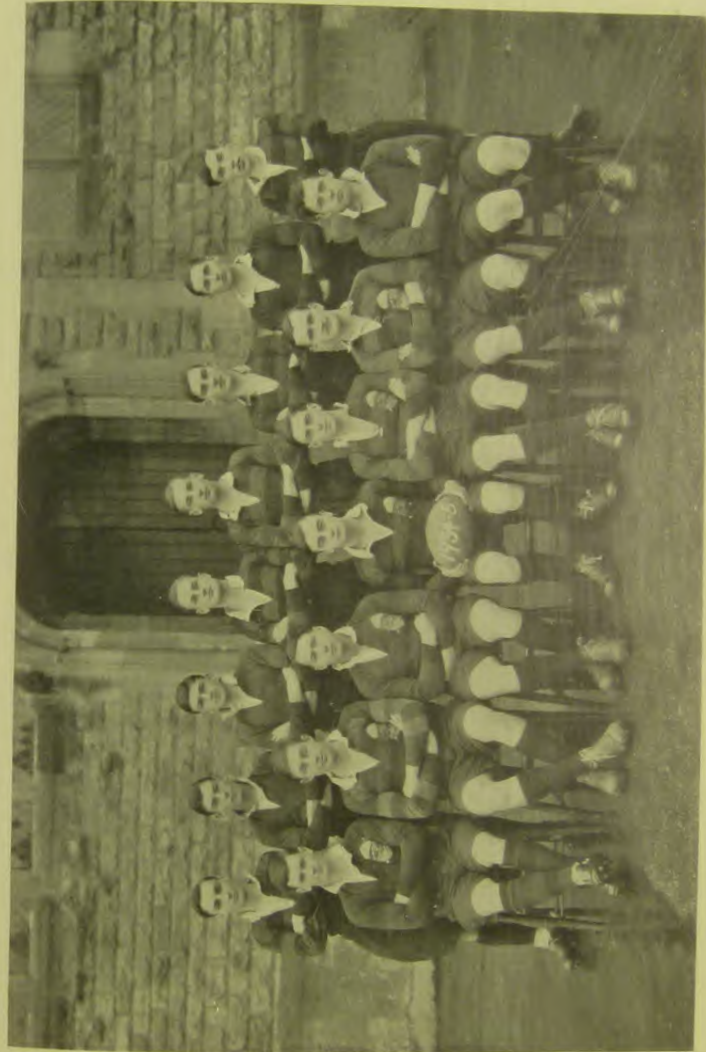
Played 8. Won 5. Lost 3. Points for: 167, against: 77.

THE Second Fifteen started the season in an extraordinary fashion. They lost to Wakefield Grammar School to the tune of 52 points to 6 away, and then proceeded to win their next five matches, and only lost once before Christmas, when a very much weakened side went to St Peter's, York.

D. R. Dalglish generally played very well at full-back. He fields and kicks well and has an eye for opening out attacking movements. R. E. Riddell on the wing played very well before he got crocked, and after Christmas when he was elevated to the First Fifteen. L. J. Watson often did brilliant individual things in attack, but as often failed to combine with the rest of the three-quarter line. J. I. Kilpatrick runs well but lacks

the ability to give a quick pass and is therefore often caught with the ball. He will probably make a good wing. W. J. Craigen ran well on the other wing.

The halves never did great things except for the very good defensive play of M. G. Hime. D. I. Fairhurst moved to the centre after Christmas and improved considerably. L. J. Walter led his pack well and captained the side efficiently and encouragingly. The forwards under his leadership developed into a good pack, the best of which were P. H. Blackiston, D. K. Wells, H. Garbett and M. F. Sedgwick, all of whom found places in the First Fifteen after Christmas. The Second Fifteen can look back on their season with pleasure and a certain amount of pride.



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1934-35

Standing—G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples, A. G. Gregory, S. P. M. Sutton, J. B. Bromilow, C. A. Prescott, J. I. Oglivie, Lord Mauchline.
Sitting—J. T. N. Price, O. B. Rooney, E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon.



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1934-35

Standing—G. O. Rosenvinge, M. E. Staples, A. G. Gregory, S. P. M. Sutton, J. B. Bromilow, C. A. Prescott, J. I. Ogilvie, Lord Mauchline.

Sitting—J. T. N. Price, O. B. Rooney, E. H. Grieve, M. E. Golding, T. F. Roche, R. J. G. Deasy, J. D. O'N. Donnellon.

THE COLTS

The Colts had a successful season, winning all their matches and scoring 104 points to their opponents' 11. A sound pack of forwards, who have concentrated on the first principles of forward play—getting the first shove, clean heeling, and getting round the ball in the line-out—have given a scrum-half who can throw out a long pass plenty of opportunities of getting the ball away. A stand-off half who had good enough hands to hold passes which often enough reached him below knee level, centres who had sufficient thrust to make ground and give their wings room to move, saw to it that the ball reached wings who had sufficient pace to get round most of the opposition. In the last line of

defence a cool and capable full-back dealt with such opposition as penetrated the three-quarter line, though it must be admitted that the team were seen too often in the attack rather than on the defensive for one to be quite sure that their defence was equal to any great strain. Lastly there were in the side three capable place-kickers who were able to turn many tries into goals, a phase of the game which is in danger of being forgotten or under-estimated. As a whole the team has shown that it is possible to win matches by straight running and good team work without many of the refinements of modern forward and back play.

THE BEAGLES

SPORT during the second half of the season has continued rather above the average. At the time of writing Welch has killed twenty brace of hares, thus beating his previous record by two brace, and there are still two more hunting days.

From many good days a few stand out. On Saturday, March 2nd, hounds met at Head House, Hartoft, far up in the moors to the east of the lower end of Rosedale. A hare was found on the hill above the farm. She ran a circle right-handed over the moor beyond and back almost to Head House. Here she turned sharply left-handed towards the newly afforested area on Cropton Moor, and was not far in front of them among the big stone walls on the hill-side. Turning left-handed again she went right up to the ridge of the moor. Hounds got on to a fresh hare here for a short time, but fortunately Welch was able to get them off and back on to the

hunted hare. She came down the moor again almost to Leaf Howe House, where she turned again left-handed, and hounds ran into her a quarter of a mile further on after a hunt of fifty minutes. Another hare found above Head House ran a complete circle right-handed as far as the north end of Leaf Howe Hill. She then went down the hill almost to the Hartoft Beck and turned left-handed below Head House. Turning back sharply she ran through the yard at Head House and back to where she was found. She then did the same right-handed circle over the moor and down to the Hartoft Beck again. This time she turned sharply at the bottom and came straight up close in front of hounds. She squatted on the edge of the moor and they overran her for a moment, but some tail hounds put her up, and the pack coming back killed her in a few minutes, after an hour and a quarter's hunt.

On March 13th the meet was at the College. Hounds did not find till they got to the rough grasses above the Brook due south of the village. She ran up towards the Station Road, between Ampleforth and Watergate, then turned right-handed and ran on below Lowlands farm almost to the sewage farm. Hounds had not been able to go very fast over the ploughs, and they checked where she turned sharp left-handed. After trying forward Welch hit off a line to the left, but hounds could make little of it, and he held them on almost to the new portion of the cricket-field before they got on terms with their hare. From here they ran fast over the cricket-field and left-handed over the shoulder of the Bathing Wood Hill. Coming back below the Bounds Wall the hare ran the road below the Junior School and hounds were at fault. But she was viewed on and hounds ran almost to Plantation House and then to Lowlands Farm before coming back right-handed and crossing the site of the old gas-works to the top of the Bathing Wood Hill again. On the far side of the hill a certain diversion was caused by a fox, who must have been lying out in the rough grass on the hillside. Fortunately however hounds did not get on to him, and the hare came straight back over the hill again and away for the Mole-catcher's Cottage. Here she turned back left-handed and crossed the Ram field. She was very close in front of them at the far side of this

and came sharp back again for Plantation House and on beyond to where she was found. She turned right-handed as before, came past Rowland's farm, and back almost to the golf-course. Here she squatted and hounds, getting a view when she got up, ran her very fast to the Ram field. She squatted again here, and being put up was killed after an hour and forty minutes' hunt. At times hounds ran very fast over the grass, but the plough, which was very dry, never carried a good scent. This was perhaps the best hunt from the point of view of hound-work we have ever had in the valley.

The Point-to-Point was run on March 9th. This year a return was made to the original start at Pond Head Farm, Fosse. From there the course was the original one except that it was continued down the Brook to the Plank Bridge, and finished at the gate at the bottom of the cricket field. The course was in good condition, but a cold east wind, which met the field most of the way, was sufficiently strong to constitute a considerable handicap. Under the circumstances R. E. Riddell did well to win in twenty-seven minutes, eight seconds, which was about the time taken for the original course up to the top walk. F. R. N. Kerr was second and M. C. Bodley third.

The Junior Point-to-Point was won by G. C. Green, with D. J. Carvill second and D. K. Maclaren third.

BOXING

IN the annual boxing fixture with the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle, we have once more to record defeat by the odd fight. The last bout decided the match, and Bohan could not have lost by more than one point. There was much good boxing on both sides, and Gregory maintained his record of never having lost a fight for the School. Garbett, C. J. Ryan and R. F. Grieve showed considerable skill; Ryan just lost to an older and more experienced man. The team was:—

A. Gregory (*Captain*), C. J. Ryan, H. N. Garbett, H. Dormer, J. Bohan, R. F. Grieve, P. Brady, A. Miles, A. Rabbitt.

The Inter-House Competition was won by St Bede's; St Aidan's, who were unlucky in that Dormer was

unable to compete in the semi-finals, were runners up. However St Bede's well deserved their victory, for they turned out a side all of whom were capable of coping with their opponents, and the greater part found their way into the semi-finals. Lieutenant C. D. Trimmer once more judged the final rounds. We thank him and many others who have helped with the competition. Lieutenant Trimmer presented pewter tankards to the following:—

Middle Weight, R. C. Hay, W. J. Craigen. *Welter*, A. Gregory, C. J. Ryan. *Light*, H. N. Garbett, M. G. Hime, P. S. Sitwell (best loser). *Feather*, G. O. Rosenvinge, R. E. A. Mooney. *Bantam*, J. Bohan. *Fly*, R. N. Cardwell, L. E. Barton. *Gnat*, D. H. Martin, P. M. Carroll. *Mosquito*, J. Munro, P. B. Dowling.

SCOUTING

THE Sixth Form Troop meets on alternate Wednesdays, and this term the weather has done its very best to stop us. Every afternoon has been uncomfortably cold; on two Wednesdays it snowed, on one it rained, and on the fourth a cold east wind blew. In spite of this all the meetings have been held out of doors, fires have been lit and food cooked; the stew on one afternoon was boiled vigorously for twenty minutes and then eaten! A raft with a fine bowsprit is under construction on an elaborate slipway, which is a speciality of R. C. Hay. The launching should take place next meeting.

Two recruits joined us this term: L. J. Watson and W. J. Craigen.

J. B. Bromilow left us last term and has gone to Sandhurst. There are two patrols: Patrol-Leader M. E. Staples, R. S. Pine-Coffin, L. J. J. Walter, R. C. Hay, E. F. Plowden and C. Dunman are members of the Horse patrol, and Patrol-Leader L. J. Watson, W. J. Craigen, H. C. Mounsey, G. V. Read-Davis and P. B. Clayton form the Hound patrol.

The Fourth Form Troop have been very active this term and have met in large numbers every Wednesday. Troop-Leader R. Ogilvie is now a First Class Scout, and others are well on their way there. The Troop have become very nautical and are learning to manage boats and to sail them on

Fairfax Lake. On Shrove Monday a wide game on the lines of "King Solomon's Mines," was played in the direction of Byland, and it proved a great success.

R. N. Seton has joined the Troop as an acting A.-S.-M.; his experience in woodcraft should be of great service to the Troop. There are now four patrols in this Troop; H. S. May is Patrol-Leader of the Peewits, A. H.

James of the Squirrels, A. Dowling, of the Foxes, and J. H. Barry of the Swifts. The seconds are: J. Hastings, M. A. Johns, J. W. Lentaigne and E. P. Murphy. The recruits this term have been: R. Mounsey, H. S. May, P. Dowling, A. W. Gooden Chisholm, and P. J. Kelly.

In the summer we hope to camp near the Norfolk Broads from July 29th to August 5th.

ATHLETICS

THERE is not room in this issue of the JOURNAL to give full details of the Athletics season just past, but some observations on it will not be out of place. There is no doubt that the season has been the most successful so far. This does not refer only to the actual results, which were of a high standard throughout the School, but also to the general keenness. "Shack's gone athletic" was how one boy was heard to express the state of the School during March and early April. It is about true. This was brought about chiefly by a new system of organisation which was introduced this year. In the Senior Division no one was allowed to enter for more than two events. This meant that they were coached in these two events during those early and hitherto unpopular weeks at the beginning of March, and they got really interested in the two events. They discovered that there was something in Athletics other than merely winning an event, and that some pleasure could be derived from trying to do an event properly. The Juniors were still allowed to enter for a maximum of five events, but interest was added to their training by having them coached in events rather than in

Houses. By this means they learnt too that there was something more in an Athletic event than getting into one's house team.

An effect was that the general standard of results was high. No fewer than seven records were broken in the Junior Division, the outstanding performance being the High Jumping of C. J. Ryan, who represented the School against the Achilles Club and cleared 5ft. 2½ ins. In the Junior event in the Public School Sports at the White City in April Ryan cleared 5ft. 2 ins. and was second to D. G. Matthieson (Eton), who cleared 5ft. 3 ins. In the Senior Division four records went by the board. E. G. Downey, to whose energetic captaincy much of the School's keenness is due, lowered the 440 yards record to 55.7 seconds, R. S. Richmond the Hurdles Record to 16.5 seconds, E. H. Grieve increased the Weight-Put record to 36ft. 9 in. and, best of all, R. E. Riddell did the Half-mile in 2 min. 6.4 seconds. In the Public School Sports Riddell ran second to the wonderful new record for that meeting in the Half-mile when R. Scott (Ashby-de-la-Zouche) won in 1 min. 59.2 sec. Riddell was timed to do 2 min. 2 sec. on that occasion.

The Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard, the School's second string in the Half, ran a desperate race at the White City in his heat to get second place in 2 min.

5.5 sec. In the final he was seventh in 2 min. 7 sec.

The detailed results will be given as usual in our Summer issue.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following were successful in the examination for Certificate 'A' held in November:—N. Barry, J. Donnellon, the Hon. D. Erskine, J. Parker, E. Plowden, M. Sedgwick, J. Stuart Douglas and M. Wilberforce. Only nine candidates took the examination, as it occurred on a whole holiday.

The following promotions were made with effect from January 24th: To be Under-Officers: C.-S.-M. Deasy, C.-S.-M. Walter, Sgt. Rosenvinge.

To be Corporals: Cds. Wilberforce, Plowden, Barry, Donnellon, Stuart Douglas, Erskine, Sedgwick and Parker.

And with effect from March 20th:

To be Under-Officers: Sgts. Downey and the Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard.

To be Company Sergeant Major: Sgt. Blackiston.

To be Drum Major: Sgt. Gregory.

The work this term has consisted mainly in preparing the unprecedented number of Certificate 'A' candidates for the March examination. On February 15th thirty-one candidates were examined and twenty-nine were successful. For the written examination on March 5th there were sixty-three candidates, and the new range proved a godsend as an examination room, a fact which was duly noted by the Head Master. The result of this examination is awaited with interest. It is expected early in May.

Captain W. D. S. Careye, The

West Yorkshire Regiment, has taken over the position of liaison officer to the Contingent. Lieutenant F. W. A. Butterworth has gone to India, and we thank him for all that he did for us during his short—too short—period of office.

Since the opening of the range it has been possible to extend very considerably the amount of shooting done by the School outside the two Eights. The range has been opened for general practice on Wednesdays, and this has proved a very popular innovation, as is witnessed by the fact that nearly thirty thousand rounds of ammunition have been fired in the last three months. The conditions for firing are vastly better than on the old range, where it was quite normal to have to suspend practice in bad weather. Experiments are being made with the colouring of the background to the targets at present, and we hope shortly to attain perfection in this matter.

The shooting of the two Eights has been rather below our standard of recent years, though that was expected after the departure of several of our best shots last summer. In eight matches we were only successful in winning one, though many were close enough to be satisfactory. In the competition between the Catholic schools we were second this year, Beaumont being the winners. In "Country Life" the scores were worse than last year, and neither Eight can hope to be highly placed. The work of building up a new

Bisley Eight awaits us next term, and despite the lack of experienced shots it is hoped that we shall be able to maintain our improvement. The usual matches against Regular units at Strensall will be arranged, and a new event will be a shoulder to shoulder match with Sedbergh on June 20th at Catterick. This should provide valuable practice under something approaching Ashburton conditions, especially if it rains.

The annual Inspection of the Contingent will be on June 3rd, rather early this year, in order to fit in with the arrangements of the

Commander in Chief, Northern Command, General Sir Alexander Wardrop, who is to carry out the Inspection himself.

The Contingent will attend the O.T.C. camp at Tidworth Park from July 29th to August 7th, and the War Office has increased our camp establishment to 140, a convenient number which ensures that we shall be a complete Company. The interest of a camp at Tidworth is always increased by the presence of the Mechanised Brigade and the prospect of the Tidworth Tattoo.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

OUR first match against Bramcote was played at Bramcote. It was a bitterly cold day with a strong wind, but in spite of this there was an exciting game in which both sides worked hard to score. Our forwards were very scrappy; they packed very badly and on the few occasions that they got the ball it was so slow in coming out that it did not give the scrum-half a chance to pass it out. The three-quarter line, however, combined well and Smith at stand-off played well and gave his three-quarters plenty of opportunities. The good tackling on both sides kept the score down, so that we only just managed to win by nine points to six. Parker did some splendid tackling and showed his ability to go full speed at once, which is such a useful asset.

The second match against Bramcote was played at Ampleforth. In the interval between the matches the forwards had been got together, and they packed properly and heeled the ball well. The two matches give a striking example of the importance of heeling the ball quickly by the forwards. Whereas in the first match we only just managed to win, in the second match we scored try after try simply because the improved pack gave the ball quickly to the backs, who were thus able to show their powers of scoring. We were further strengthened by having Haigh back at five-eighths, where he did good work both by his tackling and by his co-operation with the three-quarter line.

The match against Fyling Hall, played at Whitby, also showed the value of good team work against a side bigger than ours but which owing to lack of numbers never got the chance

of practising together. All played well and the tackling was good, though some suffered justly from a good hand-off when they attempted to tackle high.

We had an easy victory over Aysgarth in the match played at Ampleforth. Snow fell through the entire game, but our backs managed to handle the wet ball far better than our opponents. The time was curtailed, but in the forty minutes we scored seventeen points to nothing. When we met them again at Aysgarth we fielded a smaller and weaker side, and an excellent match resulted in which we were narrowly defeated. The deciding factor of the match was the Aysgarth wing three-quarters, who were stronger and faster than we were.

The last match of the season, played at Ampleforth against New College, Harrogate, showed how the rabble which were beaten by them at the beginning of the Christmas term had developed into an organised team. They worked together splendidly and in spite of a very hard ground the tackling was very good. A nice dropped goal by Parker added to an already heavy score and the match was a good end to a successful season.

By the end of the season we had a useful little team. The forwards were never very good, but Garbett, Hume and Macauley are promising for the future. Of the backs Haigh tackled excellently and was the best defensive player of the side. Smith has a very good pair of hands; he can take and give a good pass and has a good eye for an opening. Although not very fast his initial speed is good, and we hope that he will make a good stand-

off half when he is further up the School. Parker, who will be with us next year, shows great promise.

Colours were awarded to the following: Garbett, Macauley, Hume, Rippon, McSwiney and Lightburn (forwards); Cumming, Haigh, Carvill, Parker and Tudor-Owen (backs).

There was one old Colour from last year: E. A. U. Smith.

BOXING

WE have been very unfortunate this year in not having had a single match. For one reason or another each of the several matches we hoped for had to be scratched, and even the boxing practices had to be stopped for some time. This was particularly unfortunate because we have had this year a large number of keen and promising boxers. We were able to have the competition for the Junior House Boxing cup, though even that was rather spoilt by the want of practice and the absence of the many who could not take part owing to sickness. There was no doubt in the judges' minds when they awarded the cup for the best boxer to Garbett, and we congratulate him on his performance. He was too heavy to be matched by anyone in the Junior House, and we are very grateful to Barthropp who volunteered to box him. In spite of his weight, and we might add appearance, Garbett can move quickly in the ring, and we hope that he will do well in the Upper

School next year. Others too there are who we hope will do well in the future, such as Smith, McSwiney and Green. Of those that will be with us still next year, Hume, Eills, Longueville and Flynn give us hopes of having a good team, and we trust we shall be more fortunate over our matches.

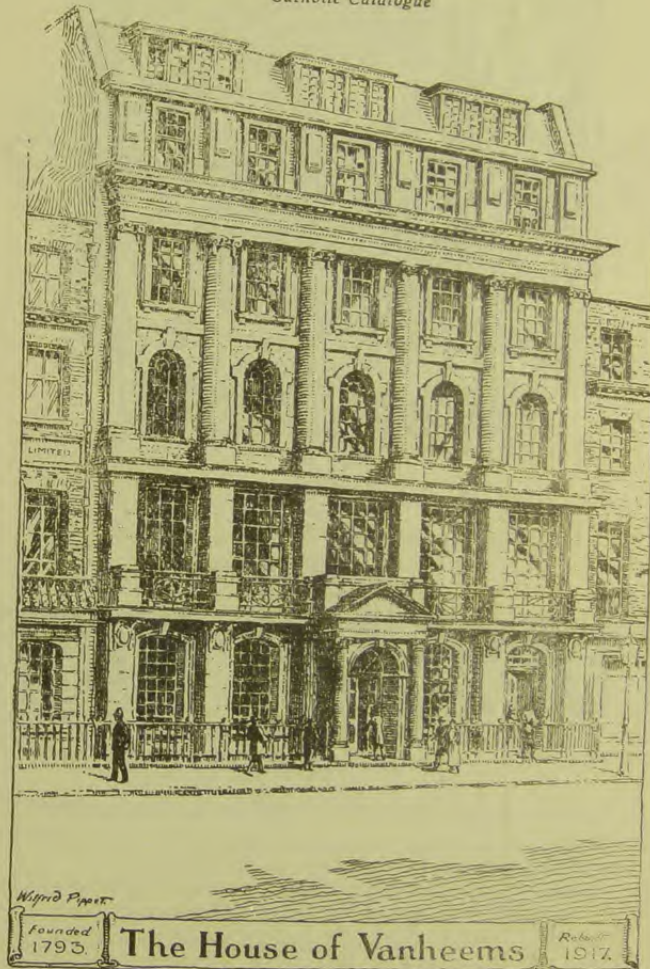
SCOUTING

THERE were three recruits this term, Cosens, McSheehy and Lamb, bringing our numbers up to twenty-nine. Most of the first year scouts are now well on their way to Second Class Badges; many should complete their second class tests before the end of the term, now that the weather makes it possible to cook out-of-doors. During the term Patrol-Leaders Hughes and Garbett have secured Second Class Badges. Good progress has been made in the more difficult of the First Class tests, A. P. Cumming and Nihill having passed their First Aid, and de Las Casas, Walter and D. A. Cumming their Signalling. Several have gained their Swimmer's and Reader's proficiency badges, and there is considerable keenness to obtain the Airman's badge, for which Dom Peter will examine candidates shortly. Work is also being done for the badges in Carpentry and Debating. We had an outing to Helmsley on Shrove Monday, playing wide games on the way there and back. On the Feast of St Benedict we went to Easingwold.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Summer 1935

Part III

RECOLLECTIONS, 1861—1886

THE following pages are an attempt to carry on in some sort of way the series of "Old Recollections" contributed by Abbot Prest to the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL of 1901, 1902 and 1903, Volumes VI, VII and VIII. It was his intention, as the Editor remarks in the Christmas Number of 1903, p. 147, to continue them in that issue, and they would necessarily have dealt with events belonging chiefly to the years of his own Priorship, 1866 to 1874. Had he lived to write them there would have been a fulness and accuracy of detail and a personal touch in the narrative which the present writer cannot pretend to make good. As one, however, who came to Ampleforth within the first decade from the opening of the new College and at the date when Fr Prest was about to enter upon his second and more active term of office, he may perhaps succeed in gathering up some fragments in the history of the twenty-five years which ended with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the College in 1886.

It may help to a clearer appreciation of some of the events to be chronicled, and may supply information of some interest which is not found in the Abbot's "Old Recollections," if we first take a survey of the gradual acquisition of the property held by the Community at the date when the new College was opened. The original gift in land made by the Honourable Anne Fairfax to Fr Bolton was, as stated in the *History of Ampleforth*, p. 273, about thirty-two acres. Abbot Allanson says thirty acres. Two acres at most of this was occupied by the "Lodge," the chapel, and the outbuildings to the north-west of it (as seen in the old water-colour painting here reproduced), and by the piece of garden lying to the east of it. The

rest of the enclosed space in front of the house with the roadway on the left would account for at most two acres more. The field below this, now the sloping portion of the "Bounds," and the continuation of this, below the "Bounds' Wall" down to the second fence shown in our other view, would comprise an area of from twenty-six to twenty-eight acres, bounded on the left by the three detached trees and on the right by a fence which ran southward a little to the west of the group of trees below the ball-place. This view, taken in 1874, is of singular interest, for it shows us between the first and second fences the small field with the historical "two trees"—large ash trees they were—on the right, which was laid out as the first cricket ground with its pavilion to the left of the trees. It enables us also at one glance to visualize the actual boundaries of the land handed over to Fr Bolton in 1789. Deeds of that date speak of the upper portion (on which boys are playing in the foreground) as "College High Pasture," now the "tank field," and of the release to Bolton and Brewer a year later of the east corner of the same, showing that the original eastern boundary of the property ran pretty well on the line of the sunlit slope to the left of the picture. The western boundary must have been just outside the picture to the right, for on the embanked level piece behind the group of trees the old farm buildings, dating perhaps from about 1802, stood till 1872, and these abutted on the pasture fields of Sotheran's farm, which, until 1871, when it was bought by Prior Prest, hemmed in the College property on that side. The southern horizon of the picture gives us a somewhat exaggerated view of the Fairfax woods with the Temple slope on the right, and away to the left the woods about Gilling and Cawton, while on the left we have the south-western slope of the Bathing Wood Hill, revealing in the lighter patches a portion of the so-called "Spensley property."

Reverting now to our first illustration we see on the right a house with a field and trees below it. This was "Agar's House and Garth" of one acre, with a close of two acres, released to John Bolton in 1791. The house was traditionally said to



1810



1874

have served after its purchase as the first school for the Catholic children of the village. In the 'seventies it was used as a joiner's shop with a smithy near by, and later it was devoted as now to garden purposes. The garth and close running south and east of the house became the site first of the play-room and ball-place of the old College, well shown on p. 285 of the *History*, and later of the northern end of the new College. Eastward again of this was another property of the Sotheran family held in trust for the Spensleys of Coxwold, which hemmed us in on this side until as late as 1918, though we rented the whole, house, garden, orchard and fields extending south and south-east below the bathing-place wood, from the year the new College was opened, 1861. It comprised in all thirty-four acres and was known as Spensley's land.

Fr Almond in his *History*, p. 273, writing of the foundation of the "Lodge," remarks: "It is probable that the site and the arrangements were determined by Fr Bolton himself. Shelter from the north and east winds and a warm south exposure—this was an old man's first thought; then came the water supply—an important consideration on that dry hill-side. . . . The pond visible in the old water-colour painting was evidence of a spring or springs." Important, yes, and sufficient for a mere priest's residence, and at that date we cannot suppose that Fr Bolton had the faintest idea that the "Lodge" would ever grow to anything more. But it was to grow to very much more as we now see, and it is a singular thing that as early as 1783, a year or more before the first stone of the "Lodge" was laid, we find recorded: "Release to John Bolton of 'Horse Aumit,'* three acres in extent." This, called

*Mr A. H. Smith of London University, writing for Dr A. Mawer, says: "I am not quite sure whether the word 'aumit' you refer to is found only in documents or only in colloquial use and whether it is used only as a field name. The date of occurrence is important, but if it is modern it might be from different sources. Your guess, and I think one can only guess if the word is late, that it is derived from 'Aumône' seems as good as any other, but while one can parallel the loss of a final vowel or syllable it seems strange here. My own guess would have been some single word related to 'alms,' but I have found no early form of such a word."

The librarian of Birmingham Reference Library inclines to think it is a

thereafter "College Aumit," is the "Bathing-Place" field with the "Bathing-Place Wood" below it westward. At the same date is mentioned the purchase of "Wray Aumit," the site of the other wood, south of the hill. What are we to suppose was the inducement to buy these plots, remote as they are from the "Lodge"? Is it possible that this was a first thought for an attractive site destined in later years to be chosen as the site of "Mowbray View"?

More important than this, it was from its high position to provide the site eighty years later for a reservoir as well as for the first bathing pool, so securing the provision of a good supply of water also against any outbreak of fire. Shortly after this, in 1786, a purchase is recorded of "three acres at the south end of the meadow." This, unless it were possibly the site of the first small cricket field alluded to above, was presumably some part of the long meadow below it, probably on the eastern side. Five years later, in 1791, two other portions of this meadow, now the cricket field, were bought, one called "Aumit Leas," of three acres at the south-east end, immediately above Sotheran's field, where a shooting range was at one time projected, and the other spoken of as "the rest westward to Ings Road," that is the road running from below the present ball-place to the historical "Green Bench," which was at the turn of the road where it again runs southward after curving to the east. Eventually, with the removal of the fences these became one large meadow.

Divine Providence certainly guided Fr Bolton in these purchases and hardly less so in that of "Simpson's Close" and "Micklingdale" in the following year. The former of these lay on the western side of Sotheran's field, still unacquired by us, and the latter below it, from where the road makes a second bend eastward and then runs southward to the Brook.

collateral descendant of "almous," "alms" of which a secondary meaning is given in the "Dictionary of Dialects" as "a very small portion." In north, central and east Yorkshire it figures as "ommus," "amas," "amous," "awmous." It also meant a definite quantity, and in Cleveland a grudging or inadequate amount for cash was styled "ommus" and elsewhere in Yorkshire by one of the other variants.

By the purchase of this stretch of fields, some years before there was any thought either of monastery or college, a lengthy walk of well over half a mile within enclosure was secured for the Community. Stranger still, the purchase in the next year, 1793, of a quarter of a rood at the south end of "Johnson's Close," abutting on the Brook by "Micklingdale," was to make provision for a tank and engine-house from which an unfailing supply of water could be transmitted to the hill reservoir in years to come.

The autumn of 1802 saw the arrival of Prior Appleton and the first Community of monks, "to commence the new convent," with half a dozen students ready to enter the novitiate. Their home, though amply extended to the south, was hemmed in as we have seen on the west and east, and no less so on the north by the road below the hillside. This sloping ground lying so near, with its line of noble Scotch firs suggesting shade and shelter, must from the first have been a "Naboth's Vineyard" to the monks. Once more Divine Providence was moved to meet their needs. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1803, 44 George III, the enclosing of Common and Waste Lands as Common Shares and Allotments was legalized. These in the joint parishes of Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk amounted to nearly 1,400 acres, the largest portion of which, known then as Ampleforth Common, embraced the triangular stretch of land bounded by the hill road from the Village to the Beacon Farm, then eastward by the top of Bolton Bank to the field beyond the Hermitage and by the Oswaldkirk road below. The part we are concerned with is clearly shown in a vignette at the top of p. 338 of the *History of Ampleforth*. Various strips of this Common were soon acquired as Allotments, were fenced in with hedge or railings and were henceforth called by the name of the purchaser. In 1806 we find one set down as "Brewer's Allotment," a plot just north of the bridge, and within the same year another a little to the west of this. It was in 1806 that Dr Bede Brewer, then President General, was prevailed upon to accept the additional office of Prior of Ampleforth, though he only retained it for

twelve months. In 1821 another, called "Fir Trees Close," is conveyed to Robinson, Burgess and others, a second called "Hamper Field" or "Foster's Allotment," another "next the Firs," in 1824, and five more in the following year. The way was now open for the laying out of all these plots in walks and shrubberies, which was presently taken in hand.

Fr Laurence Burgess, who was Prior from 1818 to 1830, in his first year of office bought a field of some acres called "Flintoft's Aumits," now occupied by the kitchen-garden, orchard and Infirmary. On the east it was bounded by the road leading to Mowbray View and on the south by a field called "Little Glebe," purchased later, on which Mrs Romanes' house now stands.

The purchase of "Flintoft's Aumits" was followed in 1826 by that of "Sigsworth's Aumits" of six acres where the lion-shaped clump of bushes gives its name to the "Lion Wood" hard by. Two common shares called "Rough Aumits" further to the east were bought at the same time, and being hilly and uneven were laid out later as a fir plantation, the so-called "Lion Wood." Another close called "Light Aumits" lay a little to the north-west of Sigsworth's and adjoined the southern end of the Spensley property. Looking further afield for arable land Prior Burgess in the same year, 1826, acquired nineteen acres of what has since been known with us as the "Mill Farm," lying somewhat west of "Beacon Farm" on the hilltop. An old windmill already dismantled, though parts of the internal machinery remained, gave rise to the name.

In 1827 he made the still more important purchase of the two farms, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, at Byland, adjoining the abbey ruins, together with the farm-buildings and the Abbey Inn. The price paid, as stated in the *History of Ampleforth*, p. 328, was £11,500, and a mortgage was at once taken up on it of £6,000. It was destined more than once to play a prominent part in our financial history.

The secession of Prior Burgess with half his Community to Prior Park in 1830 put a summary stop to the extension of our boundaries whether in land or building, and it was not

till the priorship of Fr Anselm Cockshoot, 1838—1846, that any further addition was made. In 1845 he bought two closes called "Little Aumits," adjoining the plantation lying south of the bathing-place hill and stretching eastwards to the lane below it. About the same time he acquired a house and garth with its outbuildings and orchard on the spot lately occupied by the beagles' kennels, with two fields named "High Close" and "Little Close." The site of the orchard is marked by the survival of one old apple-tree.

Prior Cooper's reign, 1850—1863, opened in the former year with the addition to the Mill Farm of two closes of fourteen acres called the "Thwaites," also of "Hill's Allotment" west of the lane above the quarry, and of a Common Share at the further end of the arable field below the Hermitage. Another most serviceable arrangement concluded by him in the year 1861, when the new College was opened, was the lease from the executors of John Sotheran of the so-called Spensley property bounding the College on the east. It comprised a house still standing, with the old garden and orchard now occupied by the Science block, the fields below this called the "Tan Garth" and "Own Hole Field," and others lying south-east of this below the bathing-place hill.

With this survey before us of the properties owned by the Community when the new College was built we may take up the thread of Abbot Prest's "Old Recollections." The last event he chronicled was the Opening of the College in 1861. It was the greatest of Prior Cooper's many building achievements, which included, besides the Church, the Statio and Sacristies, the old Entrance Hall and Procurator's Office, later thrown into one, the Guest House, as it was till added to by Abbot Smith, a Water-tower and Engine-house in the kitchen yard, and finally a Bakehouse and additions to the kitchen. As Fr Prest was Procurator throughout the whole twelve years of Fr Cooper's priorship he doubtless had a hand both in the planning and execution of these improvements, though he is too modest to tell us so.

At the General Chapter of 1862 Prior Cooper was elected

to a third term of office, but his health was already failing and in the January of 1863 he resigned. Fr Maurus Anderson, then a curate at Seel Street, Liverpool, was chosen to succeed him. Fr Prest, who had been Sub-Prior from 1860, as well as Procurator from 1850, was confirmed by the new Prior in both these posts, and contributed largely to the success of what he carried out.

His first and most conspicuous achievement was the connecting of the old back-garden with the hill shrubberies by the erection, in 1864, of the bridge over the road, a handsome feature in itself, and a great boon to the Community, who till then had to get permission to cross the road. It was the gift of Fr Maurus Cooper, uncle of Prior Cooper. He also gave, about the same time, the tower clock and chimes and the statue of St Benedict in front of the old monastery. In the previous year the first of the Stations of the Cross was placed in the chapel-screen on the north side of the church. The donor was Anne Cholmeley, wife of Henry Philip Cholmeley, of Brandsby. Two others were given in 1865, the fourth by Mrs Anne Dees and the thirteenth by Mr James Gibson Dees of Bellingham, in Northumberland. An eagle-lectern, designed by Mr George Maycock of Hardman and Co., costing £80, was also given in this year by Fr Maurus Cooper. The total cost of his gifts amounted to £600, and his name will ever be remembered as one of our most generous benefactors. In 1886, Fr Wilfrid Cooper, then at St Augustine's, Liverpool, gave the fourteenth Station, the last to be erected in the Priorship of Fr Anderson, which terminated in that year. A word must be said of some valuable additions made to the College property during his term of office.

The first and most important of these was the purchase from Mr Austin Ferrers Bateman of fifty-three acres of pasture-land, mostly lying to the east of "Aumits Lane." These comprise the large rough field called "Great Banks," where Bateman had made some abortive sinkings in the hope of finding jet, the field above it, called "Cow Pasture," reaching to the Oswaldkirk road, and abutting both on this field and on

the road, and a holding called "Hagg House," below the "Hermitage," with garden, orchard and a paddock of about three acres belonging to it. His next purchase comprised four fields somewhat west of the Lion Wood and immediately south of the Spensley property, one called "Preston's Aumits" and the other High, Middle and Little Crab Tree Closes. Later on these were thrown into one and a brick-field was opened up for the building of the new monastery. Prior Anderson's last purchase was the "Ings," a long field of five acres bordering the east side of the cricket ground and destined to carry a portion of Prior Burge's tram-line from the brick-field to the spot where the gas-works stood.

The desirability of buying Sotheran's farm and the Spensley land, preventing development on either west or east, seems also to have been under consideration at this time, as it already had been in 1851 and 1861, for a letter from Fr Cockshoot addressed from Bartestree, July 1st, 1865, suggests the selling of the Byland property with a view to this. A letter of December 4th following speaks of the sale of one hundred and twelve acres of wild moorland called "College Moor," at the head of Shallowdale, conveyed to the College by Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq. in 1824, and leased by us to a tenant as a sheep walk at £8 per annum. The spring which gives us our present water-supply rises near to this.

Prior Anderson was succeeded at the General Chapter of 1866 by Fr Bede Prest. Fr Almond says of him in his *History* (p. 365): "He may be described as finishing and perfecting Prior Cooper's work." The whole series of the Stations was completed by the end of his first quadriennium, and, as circumstances have lately necessitated the removal of the chapel-screen and the relegation of the Stations to a temporary resting place, it may be well to put on record the names of the donors, not so far given, and the date of their respective gifts, each of which cost £15. The year 1867 saw the addition of one only, the twelfth, given by Mr James Dees, junior. Three more were given in 1869, the seventh by Mr John Delaney, who was living at the Hermitage and died there the same year, the ninth by

Mrs Christina Sydney, of Cowpen, and the eleventh by Fr Anselm Walker, of Browndge. Five more followed in 1870, the second given by Mrs Mary Radcliffe, of Brandsby, the third by Mr William Hutchison and his son Francis (later Fr Bernard), the fifth by the Rev. James Abraham, of Liverpool, a secular priest educated at Ampleforth, the eighth by Mary Hedley, sister to the Bishop, and the tenth by Fr Placid Whittle, then on the Mission at St Mary's, Liverpool, and later, from 1880 to 1883, Prior. The last, which put the finishing touch to the screens, was the sixth. It was the gift of Mr William Hutchison and his wife, Anastasia, and was presented by them in 1871. The formal erection of the Stations had taken place three years previous to this, when the ebony crosses set in a floriated cross of brass were blessed by faculty granted by Bishop Cornthwaite on March 13th, 1868.

We must now go back to the opening year of Fr Prest's Priorship, 1866. His predecessor had already taken the first steps towards providing an organ worthy of the new choir. Specifications had been supplied by Andrews of Hull and submitted to the expert criticism of Mr Henry Cafferata, organist of St Mary's, Highfield Street, Liverpool. His verdict was favourable and in a year or more the organ was built and set up. Till this time a small organ, brought from the old chapel, did service in the new church. It still stood, when the writer of these lines came to the College in the spring of 1870, in the space now occupied by the rear wall and altar of the Relic Chapel, and was occasionally used for hymns or congregational services. By the middle of that year it was moved to the far end of the Study, where it did duty for the last time in the chapel scene of the opera, "Robert of Sicily," composed by von Tugginer for the Exhibition of 1870. There it remained till, a few months later, it was removed to St Mary's, Leyland, where it is in use to-day.

The way was now open for the completion of the Relic Chapel by the erection of the eastern wall and of the reredos and altar which front it. What called for completion even more urgently than this was the unfinished choir-screen. The side-

wings, which had been erected at the same time as the chapel-screens and pulpit, were in the summer of 1870 connected by a gabled arch surmounted by a Rood and statues of Our Blessed Lady and St John. This, as well as the other decorative stonework in the church, was executed by Farmer, of London, from the designs of Joseph Hansom, senior, at a total cost of between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds. Illustrations of these features of the church are to be found here and there in the pages of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL and of the *History of Ampleforth Abbey*. Their interest and value is the greater now that the screens and Stations have already disappeared. If we regret their passing we may console ourselves that a nobler and more worthy Abbey Church is rising in their place. May the centenary of the older structure, in 1957, see the completion of its successor! Then may we say "Succisa Virescit."

Some time in 1870 the High Altar stone of Byland Abbey church was presented to Ampleforth by Major Stapylton of Myton-on-Swale. His wife, a French lady, was a Catholic, and the gift was very likely made at her suggestion. After standing alongside the south wall of the porch for over fifty years, it was re-erected and consecrated in St Benet's chapel when the sanctuary and choir of the new church, with the High Altar and several other altars, received their consecration. To another lady, Mrs Barnes, who, in April, 1871, succeeded her brother, Mr Charles Gregory Fairfax, in the possession of the Gilling estates, we are indebted largely for the canopied statue in the Lady Chapel, though I believe the boys of the College had a share in it. Received into the Church in 1865, she regularly attended Sunday Mass at the Abbey church till, in 1872, she was allowed a semi-public chapel in the castle and had a chaplain of her own. In the March of 1873 an indulgence of forty days was attached by Bishop Cornthwaite to the recitation of the "Memorare" before this statue. Though the figure is attractive and devotional, its inevitable disappearance, when the new church is extended, is the less to be regretted because the representation of the Divine Child at

the feet of His Mother instead of in her arms is no longer allowed.

The question of filling the east window with stained glass was under consideration in 1870, when a subscription list was opened. The smaller east window in the Lady Chapel, those in the chapels of St Scholastica and St Joseph, the north transept window and that in the Relic chapel already had coloured glass executed by Barnett of Leith. For the large east window in the choir it was proposed to deal with the firm of Hardman and Co., of Birmingham. In December, 1871, they furnished designs, which were accepted, and at the Exhibition of July, 1873 the window was unveiled. The cost was £520. Within a floriated circle in the upper tracery is the figure of Our Blessed Lord in an attitude of prayer. Around this are angels, holding the emblems of His Sacred Passion, and on either side are the Mother of Sorrows and St Benedict. Beneath them are kneeling angels with crowns and palm branches, two of whom hold a crown over the central figure of St Lawrence with the gridiron and tongues of flame behind him. To the left are panels representing his farewell to Pope St Xystus and his distributing alms to the poor, and to the right others of his trial before the Prefect of Rome in the persecution of Valerian, and his martyrdom upon the gridiron. These are paralleled in the series below by the farewell blessing of St Augustine by St Gregory the Great, and his dispensing the spiritual treasures of the Church in the baptism of the Saxons on the left, and on the right by the trial of Blessed Alban Roe, our Laurentian Martyr, and his execution under King Charles I.

In the medallions above and below the lower panels are the patron saints of the Community of 1873. To the left in the upper line are St Bede for Prior Prest and Br Bede Cummins, St Wilfrid for the Sub-Prior, Fr Wilfrid Brown, and Fr Wilfrid Sumner, St Basil for Fr Basil Hurworth and Br Basil Feeny, and St Benedict for Fr Benedict Talbot. To the right are St Bernard for Fr Bernard Davey, St Lawrence of Canterbury for Fr Lawrence Farrant, St Cuthbert for Fr Cuthbert Pippet,

and St Romuald for Fr Romuald Morgan. In the lower line on the left are St Paulinus for Fr Paulinus Hickey, St Anselm for Br Anselm Burge, St Augustine of Canterbury for Br Austin Watmore, St Placid for Br Placid McAuliffe, and on the right St Wulstan for Br Wulstan Barnett, St Stephen Harding for Br Stephen Wade, St Maurus for Br Maurus Potter, St Lawrence the Martyr for Br Lawrence Wright, St Jerome for Br Jerome Lynch, and finally St Aelred for Br Aelred Worden. A group of monks are kneeling in prayer below the monastery and figure of its patron. It is to be regretted that the colouring and the delicacy of detail in various parts of the window have seriously deteriorated during the past sixty years. In the following year, 1874, the last of his Priorship, Fr Prest made a great addition to the High Altar by the erection of a lofty canopy over the tabernacle, resting on marble pillars and surmounted by a gilded pelican. This was for the accommodation at Benediction of a large and handsome Monstrance, made at this date by Hardman and Co. at a cost of over £200, the central portion being of solid silver. At the same time they supplied a new and more elaborate door for the tabernacle, which, when the present High Altar with its own tabernacle was consecrated, was transferred to the Abbot's chapel in the monastery.

We have grouped together for convenience the description of the many additions and improvements to the church made by Prior Prest during his eight years of office. The story of the purchase of Sotheran's Farm, which opened the way for the building of the new monastery and the school buildings lying west of it, and the enumeration of the highly important works he carried out during his second quadriennium, 1870-74, in connexion with the College inside and out, we must reserve for another article.

E. H. WILLSON

BUCCANEER AND MARTYR

[The English Benedictine martyr Blessed George Gervase, while still a Protestant, sailed with Sir Francis Drake on his last expedition to the "Spanish main." The account of this expedition (1595—96) given in the following pages has been put together by a Spanish Benedictine, Dom A. Ruiz de Argaño, of Santo Domingo de Silos, from the contemporary *Discurso de el Capitan Francisco Draque*, by Joan de Castellanos (1601; re-edited at Madrid in 1921) and other sources, and translated from the Spanish by the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard].

THE commanders of the ships—galleons and brigantines—were disputing heatedly. Some laid large wagers that this time Sir Francis Drake would reach Santiago or Cape Verde and fortify himself among those small islands; others swore and affirmed that he would take water on board at the Canary Islands; many declared that he would burn the African ports of the Catholic King. In fact nobody, not even his lieutenant, John Hawkins, knew the thoughts of the admiral, since he kept his agreements with the queen an impenetrable secret.

After experiencing bad weather in the Cantabrian waters and having some encounters with Spanish ships, the English fleet was now sailing swiftly by the African coast. Some galleons with cargoes from the Indies crossed their path, and after firing some rounds at them fled without doing any damage. The fleet consisted of twenty-six ships, amongst which were galleons, brigantines and frigates, and they were manned by 2,500 sailors, who spent their time in gambling. With great difficulty the captains maintained order amongst "their rapacious company, daring youth, of fine spirit, full of prospects of success and riches," as wrote a Spanish poet, Joan de Castellanos, who witnessed the capture of Cartagena de Indias.

Amongst those quarrelsome and restless men, of whom Cervantes writes in *El Licenciado Vidriera* that "their god is their chest and their mess-room, and their pastime to see the passengers suffering from sea-sickness," was a young man of

good birth, George Gervase. He was a native of Bosham, in the county of Sussex, and having lost father and mother, he was educated in the religion of the state, showing interest from his earliest years in literary matters. Perhaps he had been forced to enlist in the fleet which Drake was preparing in the summer of 1595; perhaps he offered himself as a volunteer to the admiral in order to win fame and fortune. God, however, was to give him an undying name, but not for having exercised his courage in the field of battle or on the seas, fighting and seizing the ships of the Catholic King, but for having poured out his blood in defending the true faith and the primacy of the Vicar of Christ, the Pope of Rome.

That summer of 1595 George Gervase worked as hard as any in the docks at Plymouth. He had a blind enthusiasm for his leader, that "reddish man, with a pleasant bearing, rather below the medium height, but fairly made in proportion, and in speech a perfect courtier in his quick replies," who had for all words of encouragement as he passed the rows of ship's fitters working in the port; and as the preparations advanced, blind also was the faith and confidence of George Gervase in the coming victories.

Sir Francis Drake "exercised that foresight so necessary in war." He built galleys and the necessary long boats; he stored up food and ammunition, powder flasks, fuses, short arquebuses, pikes, swords, short lances and maces, "so many that there could not have been a fleet more abundantly supplied. There was no lack of brigantines, well worked in wood, copious supply of tackling and rigging, the forge and all that was necessary for the work of the hammer; lime and ballast they took, and bricks for use wherever defensive walls should be needed to protect them and secure their gains." Nothing could be wanting in an undertaking carried out by such a powerful queen as Elizabeth. Neither was there lacking to the adventurers the goad of great promises, for the queen and the admiral had agreed that the booty collected in the war should be divided into six parts, one for her Majesty, another for Sir Francis Drake, and the rest to be divided amongst the

soldiers according to the behaviour and courage of each one in the fray.

The morning of October 6th, 1595, dawned, a day of evil omen for the English Fleet. The whole night had been spent in a council of war. John Hawkins, a buccaneer accustomed to adventure on the seas and familiar with the courage and skill of the Spanish sailors, gave his views, and after him a colonel of an English regiment that had served in Flanders, and then many other nobles and captains. Sir Francis Drake spoke last. An historian of Philip II in these few words gives the substance of his long arguments: "He spoke in order to encourage the captains. They must not enter that island like a thief in the night, but by day, with a splendid disembarkation, and the inhabitants of the Canary Islands must surrender themselves, recognizing him as master and begging for their lives, since such honour and reverence was due to the fleet of their Queen and Mistress. With the reading of the decree of annexation, her throne had to be placed in the courts of justice, and her royal arms and effigy set up, for her eternal glory and the protection of future generations."*

At the first light of dawn the fleet was drawn up at the entrance to the port of Las Palmas in order to attack and occupy the Grand Canary. The admiral formed three divisions, the first composed of fifteen ships, which entered the little bay of the castle of Santa Catalina, the second of eleven ships, which took up a position below the walled fort of Santa Ana; and the third, of only two vessels, received orders to draw the fire of the breastwork of Luz. Drake, in a very light vessel, examined the small islands and landing-places, took soundings and placed buoys.

With the first rays of the sun the inhabitants received the first warnings of an imminent attack from the smoke and the smell of powder; then the discharges were heard and the

* Luis Cabrera de Cordoba: *Felipe Segundo, rey de España* (ed. Madrid, 1877, vol. IV, pp. 152—3).

cannon balls began to reach the streets and the houses. Don Luis de la Cueva y Benavides, regent of the Courts, gave orders to sound the assembly, and Captain Alonso de Alvarado, a brave soldier who had fought at Lepanto by the side of Don John of Austria, gathered the militia of the town. Two thousand five hundred hastened to take up arms. The eight hundred soldiers of the garrison had at their disposal only two cannon to defend their forts. Even the bishop, D. Fernando Suarez de Figueroa, armed his clerics, and the friars of St Dominic and St Francis came forth prepared for battle.

The skilled Alvarado entrenched himself with his soldiers in the little bay of Santa Catalina, and as soon as the English squadron was within shot of his guns he opened fire on the enemy. At midday Drake landed five hundred men on the beach, but the islanders rushed to the attack, "entering the water until it reached their breasts," and killed with their swords and daggers two hundred of the enemy and captured many more. The fire of the guns reached four English ships, which sank. Drake directed all the fire of his galleons on the town, but in vain; he had to weigh anchor and abandon the island, sailing in the direction of the West Indies.

Towards the middle of November Drake with his ships was sailing among the islands of the West Indies, but not with that speed which the admiral, the wonder of the seas, would have desired. Near Puerto Rico were five Spanish frigates which were carrying a cargo of gold from Peru. At the command of D. Francisco Coloma they attacked the galleons of Drake and overcame and seized two of the largest. The rest saved themselves, thanks to their speed in flight, but this incident aroused uneasiness among the crews. The prisoners informed the Spanish captain of the plans of conquest which Sir Francis Drake harboured, and Sancho Pardo Osorio went off in a "scout" ship to warn the inhabitants of Puerto Rico.

With eight galleons and fifteen other ships of different sizes the English admiral appeared on November 22nd at the entrance to the port of San Juan. The armed population of the town,

assisted by a hundred veterans from Florida, offered resistance. Pedro Fello and Sancho Pardo Osorio took command of some eight hundred men, and with such success did they fire their cannon from the batteries and from a boat anchored in the port that in a few hours they put the enemy's fleet out of action. The Spaniards lost a frigate, and the English several ships; also in the combat Sir John Hawkins fell with other important leaders and many men.

On the 25th, under cover of night, the English admiral with all his men disappeared in the direction of Panama, with the idea that he would find in those lands less strong defence and better fortune for his arms. He was mistaken, because the foresight of a wise king had sent to those parts of the mainland an engineer, the best qualified in all his kingdoms, to fortify the ports. D. Bautista Antonelli had rebuilt Puerto Bello, Nombre de Dios and Santa Marta, and had spent vast sums in constructing the walls of Cartagena de Indias, and further, his nephew, D. Cristobal de Rojas, was at the moment fortifying the port of Panama and the mouth of the river Chagre.

"To him who likes it, may God give the life of the galleys," said at that time a Spanish proverb of the sea. Many a time did George Gervase blame his lot as the hours and days passed slowly on board his frigate in the seas of the Antillas, swarming with dangers. More than once did the curtailed food supply seem too scanty on board the galleys; the pound and a half of biscuit a day, the pound of salted meat, the two ounces of cheese for supper, the oil and bacon, the lukewarm water must often have nauseated him. The rows of galley slaves, chained three by three to the benches, who rowed laboriously amidst curses and blasphemies, must have seemed to him to suffer excessively. The tropical heats, the torrential rains, the water-spouts troubled and depressed his spirit. The danger from enemies, the reefs, the landing parties, the contagious diseases and the sight of tragic death close to him at all hours would make his existence unbearable in those "sea-going houses, where for the most of the time the insects ill-treat, the

convicts rob, the sailors disgust, the rats destroy and the motion of the sea fatigues."*

Six months amidst the hazards of war, six months of life with the freebooters of the islands of the West Indies, amidst the "Brotherhood of the Coast," the buccaneers! The scenes of pillage and the orgies after the manner of savages, these George Gervase witnessed on sea and on land. He lived with the buccaneer hunters dressed in the skins taken from wild beasts and from bulls. Very often he enriched himself with the skins, the sugar cane and tobacco which those copper-coloured men brought to the boats of Drake; still more often he with the others attacked the ships loaded with gold and silver. At times, also, he had to cast his gains into the sea, because a waterspout put his ship in danger of sinking or an enemy ship surprised it on the high seas. On other occasions the buccaneers themselves robbed him of that which was absolutely necessary for life. "A little hell," he was to call that pirate's life, free and dangerous, afterwards in the retirement of his monastery or in the prison cell.

If George Gervase wanted to change his way of life, Sir Francis Drake thought only of more adventures in that winter of 1596 which was to see the end of his dreams and ambitions. In the month of January the admiral approached with his ships the coast of Colombia and "burnt the houses and hamlets of the river Hacha and the city of Santa Marta and sailed into sight of Cartagena. He drew off when he was informed how well it was defended by Don Pedro de Acuña, whom Drake knew, for this man had defended the entrance to the bay of Cadiz." †

The objective of Drake's expedition in the year 1595—6 was to attack and occupy Panama, the most important port of the Pacific, whither converged all the trade of the Spanish colonies with the capital. To do this it was necessary first to conquer Porto Bello and the mouth of the river Chagre,

* Cervantes, *El Licenciado Vidriera*.

† Cabrera, *op. cit.*, vol. IV, pp. 154—5.

through which passed to the Atlantic all the products of the viceroyalty of Peru. Bautista Antonelli had constructed great fortifications on this river and organised a system of regular shipping by means of boats called "chatas," in which were transported from Cuzco the gold and silver and the skins of llamas from Chili. That winter he had gathered five millions in gold and silver in Panama with the intention of sending it to Seville in the spring. Drake, in the face of the resistance which Cartagena offered, decided to attempt a last assault and to make good his losses by seizing that treasure. He landed without much opposition at Nombre de Dios, a port almost abandoned at the time, in the Gulf of Darien (Panama), and Colonel Thomas with more than 1,500 men pursued the governor through the mountains—this force of adventurers was guided by a half-breed. Drake remained with the fleet to sail with his launches up the river Chagre. Two veteran captains, Juan Enríquez and Diego Juárez, cut off the land expedition, leaving on the field of battle more than 500 English soldiers dead and wounded.

Another attempt by Drake did not meet with any more favourable result, and, although he penetrated as far as Santiago del Príncipe, he had to retreat with many and important losses to his army. On the other hand, he destroyed Porto Bello, Bastimentos, Beladero and other towns.

D. Alonso de Sotamayor meanwhile left Panama with a well-armed force and at Cruces fell unexpectedly on Drake, who "set sail, very sad on account of the loss of so many noble soldiers and of the two generals, and went to the fort of Veragua, further to the west on the same coast. Here he took counsel with his brother and with the colonel. He said he wished to undertake the expedition to Casa de Cruces, since after his retreat he would have very little to say for himself, and he preferred to risk his person in the affair, rather than to return home to hear the taunts of the queen and her favourites. When the fleet arrived again at the river Chagre, he was attacked by a severe fever which caused his death. They placed him in a coffin with iron weights and cast him into the depths of

the sea. Thomas Drake, his brother, went to Porto Bello with the ships for careening in preparation for the return to England."*

D. Alonso de Sotamayor pursued him, and the Englishman was able with great difficulty to collect the best ships he had left and, burning the others, he set sail for Europe.

It seemed as though fate had planned to finish with the rest of the fleet of the great buccaneer of the American seas. The English fleet was sailing on March 11th in Cuban waters, between the island of Pinos and the Cape of San Anton, at the eastern point of the Gran Antilla, when the Spanish fleet under the command of D. Bernardino de Avellaneda discovered it. The Spanish admiral, Juan Gutiérrez de Garibay, blocked the passage of the canal, captured a frigate, sent two others to the bottom and put the rest to flight.

In the early days of June two ships approached the port of Plymouth with two hundred of the men who had accompanied Drake in his last expedition. All arrived suffering from fever, all victims of malaria. Among them Henry Gervase recognized his brother George. They greeted each other and the soldier swore to give up for ever the life of the buccaneer and the false religion of his queen, and to follow the footsteps of his more godly brother.

* Cabrera, p. 156.

NOTES

THE Chronicle of St Mary's Abbey, York (edited for the Surtees Society by H. H. Craster, 1933) covers seventy years of the abbey's history, including the building of its beautiful church and the early years of the Scots War when York was virtually the capital of the kingdom. It is a chronicle of the abbey, by no means of the kingdom; it is wonderful what annalists, whether medieval or modern, can leave out, but we can be thankful for what they put in when it throws light on the life and working of a medieval monastery, even when, as here, latinity is low and obscure. That part of the Chronicle was written at St Bees is inferred from frequent notice of Cumberland happenings, such as the miracles of St Bega, a wreck at Whitehaven, the bridge swept away at Cockermouth, etc., with silence as to events about York.

The "Consuetudinal" giving usages and traditions that governed daily routine affords interesting comparisons between medieval and modern life in a great Yorkshire abbey. We have here a wealthy abbey with a relatively small community and several distant and dependent priories manned by monks appointed by the abbot. We have details of an abbot's election and of a novice's reception, and full lists of professions and obits. In 1258 there were about thirty-six conventuals at the abbey and some twenty-six in the priories, of which Wetheral and St Bees were the chief; in 1284 at the abbey were forty-eight, and twenty-two in the priories. Considering the dimensions of the choir the numbers are small, but many other clerics would attend at the more solemn offices. There is never any mention of lay-brothers, but there is of a *Schola infantum* who would be taught mostly at St Peter's and from whom the community would be partly recruited. Besides the two Cumbrian cells, housing some six or seven monks apiece, the abbot had to provide a prior and at least one *socius* for Richmond, Lincoln and its neighbour Sandetoft, and for Romburgh in Suffolk.

The Chronicle is personal rather than official and not meant for publication, so we get outspoken comments on officials, even on dead abbots, with vivid thumbnail sketches of individuals. It does not always make edifying reading, for failures and scandals faithfully noted take up more room than does the record of pious lives. The monks had *peculium* and often one of the many offices, the duties of which are here carefully noted, but amongst which are not found a professor of theology or a novice-master. They had a Speke-room, *parlamentum*, with both times and rules for conversation, and a fire in the Calefactory. They were sent sometimes to St Bees for a holiday, occasionally went to Rome

or a General Council on public or private business, and when visiting their relations they were to be provided with conveyance. Mostly they derived from the neighbourhood, from familiar towns and villages that show sometimes in strange guise the origin of family names. We have William Birmingham, John Bolton, Thomas Plunket, John Birne and Robert Brune; and again Stephen and John of Gilling, John of St Oswaldskirk, Gerard de Normanville, Peter of Easingwold, William Derby, Simon of Warwick and Martin Wyrkington. How many can guess where Radulphus de Sexdecim Vallibus came from (Thixendale), or what *minores mole pulsantur* meant on an anniversary? Careful record is made of benefactors and of other monasteries that shared communion of prayers, and there is a special commemoration, as though never wholly separated, of the Cistercian brethren who seceded in 1131 and succeeded in founding Fountains. Instance is given of an abbot who "deleted superfluous responsories" in the Divine Office; what a pity the power has been lost! Weather to the Chronicler was an interesting topic, with blight, famine, plagues, storms and floods or frosts on the river 'Use.' In 1308 oil exuded from a finger of St Bega in the sight of all the countryside, many wonderful healings following on the devotion of the faithful.

Individual obits are accompanied by comments, caustic or charitable. Peter Burton, Sacristan for forty years, was "a man of hard conscience"; another is "of holy life and worthy memory, a father and confessor of the community." Henry Fangfosse was a poet (perhaps versifier), another an excellent preacher, another "vir sanctus sed lunaticus." Robert of Misperton, the Vestiarius, was of small size but "immensus in sudore divino"; a prior of Wetheral was also "litle in stature but great in cunning"; another Cumbrian prior, twenty-nine years in office, "sought and got more liberties during his term than any of his successors could enjoy." William Nunnington never ate flesh-meat from his profession-day till his death; Walter of Leicester was a good scholar in dialectics and well versed in civil law; the sub-prior, John Pickering, was "vir religiosus in omnibus graciosus."

Events of national importance are recorded occasionally, but not as often as might be expected from a York chronicler, though patriotic shame at national disasters may explain much. Successes of Edward I against the Scots after the murder of John Comyn are mentioned but not reverses under his successor. Though the Battle of the Spurs at Courtrai comes in with much detail there is no allusion at all to Bannockburn, which must have meant much to head-quarters at York, nor to fighting almost under its walls at Myton, Boroughbridge or Byland. The abbots of Selby and St Mary's, together with the archbishop, were leaders at Myton, barely escaping the slaughter of surpliced clerics

that suggested the nickname of the "Chapter" of Myton. Probably no monks were present, certainly none were slain, and the only allusion to these exciting events is a complaint about citizens filling up a moat made for the abbey's protection.

The defence of extensive properties and privilege led to passing quarrels with the burghers of York and lay notables, with the archbishop as the abbey's visitor, and once with a Papal Legate of the Friars Preachers that entailed serious consequences, happily mitigated through intervention of Queen Margaret, who was staying at the time in York. The Norman Conquest to our Chronicler meant merely a change of dynasty and not any break with the past; early Saxon Edwards are counted in the line of kings, so that our Edward I, "Longshanks," figures here as Edward IV and his unfortunate son as Edward V. The year began on March 25th; and Conyng Street still recalled kings, not rabbits.

St Mary's monks on the whole led a rough, observant and fairly hard life, with long offices and scanty fare, strict routine and constant supervision, restricted enclosure and few relaxations. Divine worship was performed with regularity and due solemnity, wayfarers and the poor were cared for, dignitaries entertained, discipline and hospitality maintained as well as a small cloistral school. But how times have changed and the manners and customs of monks with them! No one who reads this Chronicle will want to bewail modern monastic degeneracy, or will regret the good old days when the abbot had his prison and a monk might be flogged in Chapter for losing a purse-belt or a knife!

J.I.C.

OBITUARY

DOM AUSTIN HIND

NEWS of the death of Fr Austin Hind must have come as a shock to a wide circle of Amplefordians. By modern standards he was not old, his physique was outstanding and illness had never dogged his footsteps. His name brings to one's mind a person brimming over with activity, ever looking forward into the future with plans for development and for new enterprises. It is hard to imagine that this activity is stilled, and that his body rests in peaceful death. In the last few months a few of his intimates saw with sadness the inroads of a deadly disease, but even against their better judgment they were almost persuaded by the invalid's confidence to look forward to the coming of the warmer weather, which would give him back his health and enable him to be up and about amongst his people. Only in the last week or two of his life had he come to realise that his work was finished, but it was characteristic of his spirit that on the very morning of the day on which he died he commissioned one of his relatives to buy a new watch for him. He was determined to note the hours as they passed. Death came as the midnight hour was striking on Holy Saturday.

Thomas Hind was born on August 9th, 1871, in Warrington, where his family was held in high esteem. They were staunch Catholics who had made their contribution to the revival of the Faith that has taken place in this ancient borough in the last hundred years. The environs of Warrington and the town itself have been a centre of the Benedictine Apostolate from the early years of the eighteenth century. Hence when the growing boy's evident piety marked him out as one of God's chosen souls, he was sent to the college attached to the Benedictine monastery of St Lawrence at Ampleforth in Yorkshire, in the expectation that his vocation to the monastic life and the priesthood would ripen in those congenial surroundings. To quote from the words of the preacher of his funeral address, "Even in his early years his aspirations were towards the priesthood, and the idea of being a priest shaped his character and his interests. Of course this does not imply that there was anything singular or abnormal about him. He was a sound, healthy English school-boy, a keen athlete and a hard worker. Though he was the youngest in his class he kept his place at the top, and he was only just seventeen when, after six years in the school at Ampleforth, he received (at Belmont) the habit of St Benedict in 1888." He passed through his year's novitiate to all appearances without a shadow of doubt about the certainty of his call, and was professed at the end of the year; in the Juniorate he gave

himself wholeheartedly to the new life with its varied interests. He was an exemplary monk, he continued to come out of the ordeal of examination in the first place, and he still shone when the comparatively rare opportunities of displaying athletic prowess fell to his share.

This peaceful round of duties was broken when he was summoned back to Ampleforth, before the four years' course at Belmont was completed, to give a helping hand to the overworked staff in the college. At once he was thrown into the busy life of ecclesiastical studies and school work. Prior Burge had been associated at Woburn with Lord Petre in the endeavour to give a new stimulus to Catholic education, and his election to the Priorship of St Lawrence's gave Fr Burge the opportunity to try some of these experiments on his old school. The somewhat leisurely methods and self-contained character of the past gave way to bustling activity and a wider contact with the outer world. Ampleforth was passing from the cloistered shade into the full light of day. Public examinations for the whole school were introduced, a school Parliament with its government presided over by a captain was inaugurated, inter-school cricket and football matches were played, time was found for modern subjects, and the Hall at Oxford was opened for the training of the monastic staff of Ampleforth. Br Austin had a hand in many of these activities. A Board of Studies was formed and he was made its secretary. This meant that the arrangement of the school horarium fell on his shoulders. His organising ability and prodigious industry had full scope, and all the time he was occupied with class work. His pupils testify that he was an energetic and inspiring teacher, who had a way of getting the best from his boys. They felt moreover that they could talk to him, could tell him anything, and that he understood them. His bent was mathematical and scientific; literature as such made little appeal to him. He could "get up" a play of Shakespeare as well as anyone, but he had no feeling for poetry. He used to remark that when he could say all he wanted to say in straightforward prose, he saw no use for poetry.

And so the years passed. Br Austin was ordained priest in 1896, and when Prior Smith succeeded to the office of Superior in 1897, Fr Austin was continued in his position in charge of the studies. The culmination of the various reforms appeared in the appointment of a Rector of the school, who was made responsible for the whole management of the boys, with the Prefects of Discipline and of Studies under his control. The first occupant of the new office of Rector was Fr Wilfrid Darby, but the bulk of the work fell to the share of Fr Austin, and after a year or so he was appointed Rector, in 1900. For three years he bore the burden manfully, the organization of the school was perfected, he won the confidence of parents and of boys, and everything seemed to

point to a long tenure of office. However the strain of eleven years' work had told on his constitution; the time of transition was a difficult one; old traditions had disappeared, ingrained prejudices had been fought, and the material was often intractable. Fr Austin had expended more nervous energy than his system could generate and he felt compelled to ask for relief from his work. He considered that he had accomplished his task, that he had made the opening for a new phase of life for Ampleforth and that he could leave the fashioning to other hands.

He passed to parochial work in October, 1903. His first appointment was as assistant priest at St Anne's, Liverpool, and it is on record that he made a lasting impression on the people of the parish. From there he went in 1909 to take control of St Mary's, Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, where he found abundant scope for his energy. He decorated the newly built church, erected the high altar and set about organising the parish. He never spared himself, in fact he overworked, and after three years of rectorship his untiring zeal resulted in a breakdown of health. Returning to Liverpool, he was stationed first at St Anne's and later at St Peter's, until the call came to him to take up the position of head priest of St Mary's, Warrington, in 1915. It was for him a return home and he gladly answered the call. His health had improved and he threw himself with ardour into the duties that fell to him. St Mary's people have every cause for a grateful remembrance of his name. He was responsible for the installation of electric lighting, he had the war memorial chapel built, and in 1928 celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the church, which had been beautifully decorated. Every detail of parish life was familiar to him. He knew and sympathised with all his people's needs and with their sufferings; his sermons were an inspiration to his flock; he was the consoler and adviser of countless souls; in particular the sick were his constant care. In addition to his strictly parochial work he was the Catholic representative on the Education Committee and he made a brave fight for the recognition of Catholic principles in education. Thanks to his zeal the Catholics of Warrington are now prepared for the developments in education that confront them.

At this juncture a new work presented itself. To quote again from the funeral address: "Always alive to the needs of the future, he saw that the growth of the town in the Padgate direction called for the foundation of a new parish. With the loyal assistance of the people of St Mary's he founded St Oswald's parish and six years ago took up his residence there. Was he under any illusion that he was settling down in a quiet place to end his days? He was much too far-seeing to imagine any such thing and much too zealous to desire it." He bought the land, built the church, which later will become the hall of the new school, acquired Bruche Hall, now inhabited by the Sisters of the Cross and

Passion, erected the schools, and secured a house for a presbytery. Rightly is he considered the founder of the new parish of Padgate.

Early last year he began to show signs that his activities were wearing him out. His blood pressure was much too high and his heart was tired. Characteristically he refused to give in, and after a course of special nursing he took up his duties. In the autumn he broke down and he ceased to say Mass, but his spirit remained keen as ever, and he was convinced that with the spring he would again resume his work. But it was not to be. Dropsy supervened on his other ailments and the end came with the passing of Holy Saturday, April 20th. During his months of weary sickness he had made his preparation for death. His faculties remained clear, a consolation vouchsafed to him for which he was particularly grateful, but he was worn out. The energy that had inspired his life gave out. Rest had never been congenial to him; holidays as such bored him. A few years ago he joined a party of hard-working priests who were recreating at a quiet holiday resort in the north of France. The morning after their arrival the party went to bathe in the sea, and after they had finished they settled down to enjoy the peace and quiet. Fr Austin asked what they were going to do next. "Oh, laze about and have another bathe later on," was the reply. "But are you not going to *do* anything?" he urged. "This is what we have come to do," he was told. It passed his comprehension that they could find interest in an idle hour, and packing up his traps he returned to his parish.

Single-minded devotion to his priestly work was his characteristic. For this he lived, for this he spent himself. He considered no sacrifice too great for him to make in the interests of the people committed to his care, and his people responded wholeheartedly. They recognised in him a man of personal holiness, a wise counsellor, a devoted priest, one who lived for them and was prepared to work himself to death for them, and they feel that in his death they have lost someone who belonged to them, who was part of their lives. In keeping with his priestly vocation his spirituality was based on the Blessed Sacrament. His devotion to It was intense, and he never tired of exploring the theological mysteries that surround It. His piety was childlike in its simplicity; his strongly emotional character found full vent in the simplest Catholic devotions. If his heart was his strength, it was also the source of any sorrow that crept into his life. Any reflection on the Church or on his people cut him to the quick. Want of sympathy with his ideals, his aspirations, his projects even, wounded his sensitive soul; he could not work with those who would not or could not enter into his ideas. His single-mindedness made him downright in thought and expression; "it is" and "it is not" were the poles of his thought, and he was in his own mind unconscious of any intermediate region.

With a temperament such as this it was inevitable that he should feel at times impatient with the compromises, the hesitations, the questionings that life presents. They seemed to him to be thwarting the divine purpose. He was in the fullest sense a man of God, and that ideal shaped his mind and heart and inspired his every action. His end was ordered as he would have wished. With the dawn of Easter morn he went to meet the risen Christ. May he with Him enter into life eternal!

On Wednesday evening, April 24th, his body was borne to the confines of his parish by the congregation of St Oswald's, and from there was brought to St Mary's, where the Dirge was solemnized. On the following morning a Pontifical Requiem was sung by the Abbot of Ampleforth, and Fr Dominic Willson spoke the farewell words to his old master and brother in religion. He was buried in the Benedictine vault in the cemetery of Warrington on Thursday, April 25th, 1935. May he rest in peace!

DOM VINCENT CORBISHLEY

[NOTE.—The following paragraphs were by an unfortunate accident omitted from the notice of Dom Vincent's death which appeared in our Spring Number.—EDITOR.]

WHEN Fr Corbishley first came to Warrington he found a young parish that, perhaps we might say, had not yet found itself. It had only been in existence fifteen years; the church had been opened only two years previously, and he was its fourth parish priest. He came a man of fifty years of age. In a certain sense it was a task that might have made a less courageous man hesitate. A debt of over £13,000, a church that had little in it except the bare essentials, and a large hospital more than two miles away. He reduced the debt by more than £6,000, he did much for the Church; the noble reredos, the magnificent altar, the beautiful Lady Chapel, the choir stalls and sanctuary furniture, the glorious church bell, are all speaking witnesses of his zeal. But above all to our mind he knit the parish together, and made it really united. His idea to make the parish a real unit was his ambition, and to complete what he conceived as a necessary feature of parochial life he finally built the Bell Hall. In all this work he displayed real courage in facing and overcoming difficulties. People of St Benedict's know well, too, his thoroughness. Every detail in the many functions of all kinds which he organised, he planned and saw to. In his work in beautifying the church and building, one may say that he was practically his own clerk of the works. During his last year at St Benedict's one could see him in all weathers, despite his failing health, supervising the work of building. He did literally wear himself out in the service of this parish.

Three years ago one saw his health failing. Manfully he strove against his increasing weakness. But nothing brought out better his essential nobility than the way he faced the inevitable once he grasped the fact that his active work was over; his honesty of character, his love of St Benedict's, made him relinquish his position as Parish Priest of St Benedict's. It was a terrible sacrifice and cost him even more than we can understand. His whole life was united with the parish, his mental faculties were clear, it was only the body that was worn out. The building of the Bell Hall had been a big venture, he did so hope to justify it. As a young man he had offered himself to God when he entered into the religious life. God seemed to be asking for even a greater sacrifice now. As a young man, when he had taken his vows, as a monk he had given up the world and put himself into a life of discipline, under the will of a Superior to work for God as a priest. That was easy compared to the sacrifice now demanded of him. He must give up that good work, must be content to be a mere looker-on. He who always had been so active must learn to be passive. He must leave his home and dwell in the house of others. The Parish Priest of St Benedict's could not be a sick man. Thank God he made that great sacrifice, when the call came, completely and generously. The good God will never be outdone in generosity, and Fr Vincent found happiness at Bowden under the care of the good Sisters far more fully than he ever expected. It is good to think of those two peaceful and restful years he had before the close, on February 4th, 1935.

His final sickness lasted nearly a month. He did suffer much during this last month. But the real man, indeed a monk and priest, bore this final cross with amazing fortitude and patience. The Sisters who nursed him gladly bear witness to his piety and resignation. They have told me that they considered it a privilege to attend such a holy death-bed.

H.W.A.C.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL. By Pierre Coste, C.M.; translated by Joseph Leonard, C.M. Volume II (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 21s.

This is the middle volume of three which will give us a complete and scholarly review of the life and works of this great saint. Every saint has his quiver-full of virtues and gifts, but each has a favourite shaft. This, in the case of St Vincent de Paul, was "the corporal works of mercy." In our day it would be studying 'Quadragesimo Anno,' sharing in the activities of those who put the principles therein expounded into practice; in his day it was carving out a scheme, or rather vast numbers of schemes, for the good of other men's bodies. His life gives the lie to the foolish attitude that we should only bother about the soul. He founded orphanages, hospitals, rest houses for mendicants, homes of the aged; he never forgot his galley slaves; he organised relief for huge tracts of France, such as Lorraine. The exploits of Brother Matthew with his wallet full of gold, evading the wandering freebooters, became legendary. The activities of St Vincent in Lorraine have a peculiar interest for most of the readers of this review as the Ampleforth community to be was housed at Dieulouard in Lorraine. The misery was dreary. "In 1628, 1629 and 1630 the harvests proved a failure and were succeeded by dreadful famine; from 1629 to 1637 Lorraine was ravaged by the plague; in 1632 it was invaded by French troops, who were joined, in 1635, by Hungarians and Swedes. One hundred and fifty thousand men, divided into seven army corps of different nations, wandered about in every direction within the narrow confines of the Duchy, dragging behind them fifty thousand women and camp-followers. . . . The greater part of the population died of starvation." It was to such distress that St Vincent turned his great active love. This account also explains this picture of Dieulouard Abbey sent to Spain about 1636. "In the monastery of St Laurence in Lorraine, with some rents and by their own industry and thrift they had sufficient for the support of twenty religious, more or less; but through the wars which the King of France has set on foot in those countries everything is so wasted and destroyed that there are now hardly four or five. And moreover the greater part of them died of sickness caused by the misery and lack of necessaries" (C.R.S., xxxiii, p. 270). That was nothing unusual; in one village out of a population of 186 in 1636 there remained 12, and that was commonplace.

But of the good works of St Vincent there was no end. By his zeal he brought about the reform in seminaries, in the manners of priests, in monasteries, and even in the episcopacy; and among other things a reform in preaching. He introduced the "little method." The only criticism one might make of this volume is the criticism the author himself makes of St Francis of Sales. If one compares the letter on preaching written by the latter (*Oeuvres de S. François de Sales* [Mackay] XII, 302) with the "little method," the similarities are most striking. "Au sortir du sermon je ne voudrais point qu'on dist: 'O qu'il est grand orateur! ô qu'il a une belle mémoire! ô qu'il est sçavant! ô qu'il dit bien!' Mais je voudrais que l'on dist: 'O que la pénitence est belle! ô qu'elle est nécessaire! Mon Dieu, que vous estes bon, juste!' et

semblables choses." As for profane stories, "il faut s'en servir comme l'on fait des champignons, fort peu, pour seulement resveiller l'appétit" (p. 306). St Francis defends his use of unusual analogies from nature—not drawn from poets. "Il ne faut pas mettre l'idole de Dagon avec l'Arche d'alliance." He says: "Il y a un secret en ceci qui est extrêmement profitable au prédicateur: c'est de faire des similitudes tirées de l'Esriture de certains lieux ou peu de gens les savent remarquer." One sees a difference of method, each good for its period and provided it does what is required in the words of St Francis: "Il faut qu'il face deux choses, c'est enseigner et esmouvoir." (p. 304). This however is perhaps captious criticism of what is a blemish (and to many perhaps not even that) of one or two lines in a book packed with interest. There is here the true life of France, one might say of Europe—Ireland, Italy, Poland enter and even far Madagascar—life as seen through the eyes of a Christian saint.

C. C-E.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF MYSTICISM. Edited by Paul de Jaeger, S.J. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

St John of the Cross said that many people fail to get beyond the threshold of prayer because they are not taught how to enter. A book of the sort under review will give anyone venturing on that threshold some idea of where to find sure masters, and some idea of the joys to be found within the frowning castle itself. There are short but useful biographical notes to the authors, and a stimulating introduction on how to read the mystics. However, the danger of a book of this sort is that it might give the joys and leave out the pricks; but the extracts from St John of the Cross begin with one of those typically devastating ideas, "Complete mortification necessary for wisdom." One is rather afraid in these days of what sounds, at times, like a humanist Christianity, which is no Christianity; the true is stimulated if also humbled by the return to Calvary. This anthology is not afraid to show the cross to aspirants after perfection.

C. C-E.

APOLOGETICS FOR THE PULPIT. By Aloysius Roche. Volume I (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

This book is written as a help to the preacher or lecturer from the apologetic point of view. It contains specimen addresses on forty different subjects of a more or less apologetic nature. They are treated, each in about six or seven pages, in an orderly but not a truculent way. The chapters are put together in a complete literary form so as to make good reading either privately or in public. But they are not meant primarily to be so used, but rather as suggestions for fuller development or for free selection—"to suggest the form which the sermon or lecture may take, paying special attention to the beginnings and the endings." This being the main purpose of the book, we would suggest that a good deal is lost by the omission of full references when other authors are mentioned or quoted. A quotation often goes home only when it has been looked up in its context; and there are many excellent references given, but only by the names of the authors. In a second edition the book would gain much by the filling in of the references. At present only

the Scripture references are complete. Altogether this is a very useful work which we recommend, and we look forward with interest to the companion volume. It is particularly useful for those who have to clear up difficulties on any particular point. For this purpose it might equally be given to the person under instruction or used by the instructor himself.

D.M.R.

FIFTY-SIX YEARS A MISSIONARY IN CHINA. *The Life of Mother St Dominic, Helper of the Holy Souls.* By Mother St Austin, H.H.S., with a Preface by Archbishop Goodier, S.J., and Foreword by the Bishop of Nanking (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

We might expect, from the title of this book, a good deal of information on China and its missionary life. Such is, however, not the main purpose of the author. Her work is meant to portray the life of a holy soul. It is a book for spiritual reading, and if any readers complain of a lack of local colour and of Chinese atmosphere, perhaps this is balanced by the illustration which the story gives us of a sanctity which springs from one Faith all the world over. The life of Mother St Dominic was truly a remarkable one, and her work in China was a great one. We would venture to suggest that the knowledge of her life and work would reach a wider circle if the account were more brief. There is a sameness about the book which does not seem to justify 250 pages. One feels that the chapters on her interior development and her intimate relations with others might be condensed. By contrast with this part of the book, we should have preferred a more concise and objective treatment of the different sides of Mother St Dominic's external work.

These suggestions, coming as they do from one to whom Mother St Dominic was hitherto unknown, are meant to show the reaction of an average reader, and not in a spirit of depreciation. We heartily recommend the book to all who desire to make the acquaintance of a very holy soul who may yet, as Archbishop Goodier suggests, be declared to be something more.

D.M.R.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MODERN WALES. By Donald Attwater (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 8s. 6d.

We cannot recommend this book too strongly. It tells a story which is known to comparatively few, and tells it with life and literary grace. Mr Attwater deals very briefly with the early history of Catholic Wales before going on to the post-Reformation period, so that the ordinary reader, who is not looking for detail, has here a history of the Church in Wales from the earliest times. The humble apology of the author in his preface is excessively modest. Not only does he provide us with a mine of useful and accurate information, but the whole book is unified by the thesis, not over-stressed, that Wales must be converted by the Welsh, and that its conversion has in the past been retarded and hindered by many misunderstandings. This is not altogether surprising, and it must be admitted that most English people are rather prejudiced against their Welsh neighbours.

The part played by the Religious Orders is well brought out and this will have great interest for all English Benedictines, not to mention those other Orders who have laboured among the Welsh. How great has been

their share is attested by the statement (p. 169) that "from 1688 till 1850 in the north, and till 1921 in the south-east, Wales was uninterruptedly under the jurisdiction of prelates who were members of the religious orders."

The last chapter on "The Conversion of Wales" has many thoughtful suggestions on the general missionary policy of the Church at the present day, with special reference to the subject of the whole book. There are three helpful appendices and a bibliography. In a book of this character might we not also benefit by an index in the next edition? A map would also be a great help, since Wales is to so many a "terra incognita," with the exception of one or two holiday resorts.

We have only noted one misprint, on p. 120, where the line from Virgil should contain *meminisse*, not *neminisse*. Another point concerns the printing of initials after the names. It looks odd to see small letters to denote the different religious orders, e.g., Father Hughes, t.o.d., and on various pages we find s.j., o.s.b., etc. These are minor criticisms of an excellent book. *Talia meminisse non uvabit.*

D.M.R.

L'ABBE JEAN BAPTISTE DEBRABANT. *Translated from the French of Mgr Laveille by Dom W. W. Phillipson, O.S.B.* (Catholic Records Press, Exeter) 6s.

The Abbé Jean Baptiste Debrabant was born in 1801 and died in 1880; he takes his place in the history of the French Church as the founder of "La Sainte Union des Sacrés Cœurs." To him fell a share of the task of helping to restore religion in the century which followed the ravages of the Revolution. It was the period when the Church in France produced so many saintly men and women who were to stand steadfast and undaunted before the magnitude of the work to be done; not least among them must be numbered the subject of the present study. The author has written for the avowed purpose of "putting before my brethren in the priesthood one of their own rank who, stationed like them in the midst of universal corruption, knew how to obtain from God, by humility, courage and persevering prayer, the graces that inspire and accomplish superhuman undertakings," in the hope that "what he did may make them, too, dare all, relying on Him who giveth strength." It would be as ungracious as it is unnecessary to adopt an attitude of criticism before a work undertaken in such a spirit.

The book is well printed, though with awkwardly proportioned margins, in Monotype Garamond—a considerable advance on the printing of most books of its kind.

A.G.

THE FOUNDRRESS OF TYBURN CONVENT (5s.); ANGLICAN MEMORIES (2s. 6d.)
By Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

The first of these volumes might be considered as yet further evidence of Dom Bede Camm's devotion to our English martyrs. It is the story of the life and work of Mother Adèle Garnier, foundress of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament both at Montmartre in Paris and at Tyburn in London. Dom Bede bases his narrative on an intimate personal association with one whose sanctity won the veneration of such men as Cardinal Mercier and Abbot Marmion. The work will commend itself to all who know the

same author's *The Lives of Nine Martyr Monks* and his other studies on the heroes of Tyburn.

In his *Anglican Memories* the same writer sets on record yet one more story of conversion from Anglicanism to the Catholic Church. All is told in less than a hundred pages, including an appendix which forms at once an account of the author's becoming a Benedictine monk and a graceful tribute to the memory of his "oldest and dearest friend," the late Abbot Chapman; it is offered to the public for the surely adequate reason "that it is good to declare the secrets of the King," and give one's testimony to the joys which flow from submission to the truth of God."

A.G.

BEHOLD YOUR MOTHER. *Nine discourses illustrative of the 'Hail Mary' by H.E. Cardinal Lépicier, O.S.M.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.
THE HUMBLE VIRGIN MARY. *Adapted from the French of P. Louis Perroy, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

These are two devotional books on Our Lady. One can imagine the Cardinal's sermons being excellent to listen to when they were preached, but they lose some of their appeal when reduced to cold print; indeed their rhetorical style may alarm some readers. Nevertheless there is abundance of good matter in them for pious reading.

The second book, by Fr Perroy, consists of twenty short chapters of about five or six pages each, giving in simple language nearly all that the Gospels and tradition tell us about the life of Our Lady. Colour is added to the pictures by the use the learned author makes of his intimate knowledge of conditions in Palestine at the time Our Lady lived there. The book might well make good reading as a background for mental prayer.

P.L.B.

LAVALLIERE, ACTRESS AND SAINT (1886—1929) *By H. Willette* (Sands & Co.) 5s.

This book is more in accord with French than with English taste and yet it should be read. It is the life of another modern servant of God. Eve Lavallière was the greatest French actress of her day, but God had no part in her life. The chance words of a country curé turned her thoughts back to religion, and she gave herself up to the service of God with the same energy and wholeheartedness as she had given to her profession as an actress. She did some missionary work in Africa until her health broke down and then after a long and painful illness she died in France in 1929. Eve Lavallière is another "Saint for Sinners."

D.O.F.

HEAVEN AND CHARING CROSS. *Sermons on the Holy Eucharist by the Rev. Ronald A. Knox* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 2s. 6d.

Those who are unacquainted with the works of Francis Thompson might be pardoned for imagining *Heaven and Charing Cross* to be the title of yet another of Fr Knox's detective "thrillers"; in reality it is the label he gives to a series of nine sermons, all but one of which were preached at successive Corpus Christi celebrations at the Catholic Church in Maiden Lane.

That the sermons are distinguished by grace and clarity of style goes without saying. Fr Knox aims clearly at bringing home to the heart and imagination the beauty and poignancy of the Eucharistic Mystery, and he draws upon

an almost embarrassing wealth of imagery to serve his purpose. He speaks, for example, of the Sacred Host as being a "white Disc" which is "nothing better than a dark veil, hiding the ineffable light of glory which shines in and through the substance of Christ's ascended Body"; but behind the veil, "all the time, is the window which lets our world communicate with the world of the supernatural. As the angels ascended and descended on Jacob's ladder, so here our prayers go out into the unseen, so here grace comes flooding through, like a rushing mighty wind, into the stagnant air of our earthly experience." This is a characteristic passage from the sermons; it reveals admirably the persuasiveness of Fr Knox's manner.

The fifth sermon "Ubi collegisti hodie?" where the moral is drawn from the Book of Ruth, is perhaps the most successful of all. If the mind recalls instinctively the lines of the great ode, which tell of "... the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home, she stood in tears amid the alien corn"; that, it may be, is not outside Fr Knox's intention. For what is the corn but the symbol of the bread of the Eucharist? And cannot this again be thought of in terms of yet another harvest? Immediately we are bidden to "See how they shine to-day, those myriad Hosts of the world, in the sun of Eastertide, swayed as if by the wind of Pentecost." There could have been no danger of the audience of these sermons being weighted with an excess of literalism.

A.G.

CHARLES I AND THE COURT OF ROME. *By Gordon Albion, D.Sc.Hist.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 15s.

This is a book of some importance. It is not only based on real research but it is well arranged and well written. It begins with the negotiations for the Spanish marriage and the story is taken up to the Civil War. Not only is the part played by James I, Charles I and his Queen well set out, but characters, points of view and schools of thought are clarified and illustrated. The author has a knack of enabling the reader to follow the tangled negotiations with comparative ease and one is never irritated by any attempt on the author's part to score points—a common failing in Catholic historical writing.

Two facts emerge from this able book on what is a key chapter in post-reformation Catholic history in England. The effect of the Catholic revival was largely negated by lack of unity, and the mistake, natural in men closely acquainted with the continent, of supposing that London and the Court supplied a true indication of opinion in England. It was these two root failings which caused the downfall of seventeenth century Catholicism, so far as this country was concerned.

It is to be hoped that this book will receive the recognition which it deserves, not only from professed historians (it is assured of that) but from "the intelligent reader" who wishes to know the truth about the earlier period of Stuart Catholicism.

T.C.E.

UNION WITH GOD. *According to the letters of direction of Dom Marmion; by Dom Raymond Thibaut. Translated from the French by Mother Mary St Thomas* (Sands & Co.) 7s. 6d.

Dom Columba Marmion is recognised as having been perhaps the foremost spiritual writer of recent times, and accordingly any addition to his published works is necessarily of interest. In this volume Dom Raymond Thibaut has

given us a series of extracts from letters of spiritual direction covering a large period of his life. The letters are not quoted in full nor in chronological order, but portions of them are given with introductory remarks by Dom Raymond, which form a sort of running commentary. The extracts are arranged in groups according to their subject-matter, and all centre on the idea of union with God. The first chapter emphasises the fact that our holiness consists in the full realisation and development of our share in the Divine Life through grace. In the next chapter it is shown that love is the principle of our union with God, and a love which is not dependent on feeling, but proved by fidelity even in times of the greatest spiritual dryness. Granted a desire for perfection and a spirit of detachment, which must be real, it is shown how the effort to realise this union with God, already begun through grace, leads to the development of the theological virtues and the life of prayer. A final chapter on the life of union with God in superiors does not deal, as one might have expected, with obedience and seeing God in superiors, but is addressed to those whose activities might seem such as must interfere with a life of prayer. The editor and Dom Marmion seem to envisage only superiors in this category, but others might well find the chapter useful.

Since this book shows us Dom Marmion putting into practice in his direction of souls the principles of the spiritual life which he has put forward in his written works, it goes without saying that its matter is of the greatest value. Two points perhaps stand out as particularly noteworthy; the first, that, as Archbishop Goodier remarks in his introductory letter, Dom Marmion obviously wrote from his own experience of the spiritual life, and the second, that the foundation of all holiness is union with the mystical body of Christ. The soul does not stand alone before God.

It must be admitted that from the point of view of style Dom Marmion is disappointing as a letter-writer. There is an almost feminine exuberance of expression, which contrasts with the virility of the doctrine; but this does not detract from the real merit of the spirituality contained in this book.

F.G.S.

THE BLESSED TRINITY. *By the Rev. Valentin M. Breton, O.F.M.; translated by the Rev. B. V. Miller, D.D.* (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

This book, which forms part of the series being translated from the French and known as the Catholic Library of Religious Knowledge, is a notable addition to the growing, but still small, number of works which seek to expound Catholic theology to the educated layman.

The book is divided into three parts and each part into three chapters, each of which again falls into subdivisions of three, thus introducing into its structure a symbolism which would have delighted the Fathers. The first two parts are respectively historical and theological, while the third is devotional. The plan of setting out the whole mystery as found in Revelation first before going on to theological speculation is an improvement (certainly for this kind of work) on the usual text-book plan of setting out the Scripture texts and the speculative matter for each thesis in turn. The emphasis laid on the revelation of the mystery of the Trinity, as distinct from speculation thereon—and it is considerable—is not disproportionate. Father Breton shows the mystery of the Trinity revealed first of all to the Apostles, then as communicated by the Apostles to men, and finally as received and taught by the Church in the

persons of the Fathers. Such a treatment is extremely valuable and forms the necessary background for any speculation on the mystery.

What is likely to bother the beginner is that he finds a series of texts set out which can be commented on at length in the light of Catholic teaching, but which he fails to see necessarily evolving into the Church's dogma. In point of fact mature consideration will show in every case that the dogma is contained in germ in the revelation, and theological speculation has made it clearer and drawn out its implications—it has grown, in the scholastic phrase, *quoad explicationem*.

Of all dogmas that of the Trinity lends itself least to a popular exposition, and there are passages in the speculative portion of this book which demand considerably more elucidation than can be given to them in a work of this description; and the book is to that extent necessarily unsatisfactory. But there is nevertheless valuable matter, and Fr Breton deserves credit for never using a technical term without explaining it—a cardinal principle in a work such as this.

It is impossible to judge the translation as such without having seen the original, which the present reviewer has not, but the word *lections* is a poor substitute for the familiar lessons of the breviary, while *defectuousity* and *unorganic* might have been replaced by something in the one case simpler, and, in the other, more correct. "Towards the end of patriotic times" is perhaps due to a misprint for *patristic*. There are three other misprints in the book, one of which (p. 107) attributes infinite acts, identical with the essence of God, to creatures.

This book will not altogether satisfy the expert (though through sins of omission rather than of commission), nor, in another sense, will it altogether satisfy the beginner; but the latter should find much of value and interest in it, and be led on to a more fundamental treatment. F.G.S.

A PRIMER OF PRAYER. By Father Joseph McSorley; THE CRAFT OF PRAYER. By Father Vincent McNabb, O.P. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

"Primer" and "Craft"—penny plain and twopence coloured. Both authors have much the same considerations to urge; but how different their methods! Father McSorley is absorbed in the straightforwardness and simplicity of prayer—no frills, no nonsense. The book is typical of the best American approach to the subject—full respect for traditional theory and practice together with the determination to make its working as clear to the ordinary man as the working of his car or his refrigerator.

Father Vincent's *Path of Prayer* is already well known to many; this is another collection of retreat discourses on prayer. The author has the mark of the born teacher; that is, he does not go on year after year teaching conscientiously the conclusions of his own early training, but is always full of a new line of exposition—until yet another occurs to him. Hence the characteristic sentence on page 38: "I only discovered this about the Lord's Prayer some eighteen months ago." The book is readable *per se*, so readable that one may go too fast to shape from it for oneself the definite outline of thought with which Father McSorley provides one; but then it can always be read again. N.F.H.

LYRA MARTYRUM. *An Anthology of the Poetry of the English Martyrs (1503—1681)* by the Rev. Sir John R. O'Connell (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

It was a happy idea to collect into one place these literary monuments of some of our English Martyrs. They are not all of equal value, of course, as poetry. No doubt, as Cicero has said, to write a good style it is first necessary to be a good man; but sanctity and the poetic impulse are not necessarily correlated. The Blessed Robert Southwell, s.j., was indeed a poet; his brother in religion, the Blessed Henry Walpole, was not, nor was St Thomas More, for all the prominence, increasingly coming to be recognised in these days, of his position in the history of English literature. At the same time, as the late Cardinal Archbishop has said in the Foreword to this book, "did we not read the verses wrung from their hearts by the greatness of their love of God, or the extremity of their suffering, we should have only partial understanding of the significance of their lives."

Yorkshire people will be glad to find included the interesting old ballad-hymn of the Venerable Nicholas Postgate, "O blessed God, O Saviour sweet," which has been in constant memory and use at Egton ever since his martyrdom.

N.F.H.

A BENEDICTINE MANUAL. (Prinknash Priory, Gloucester) 3s.

This Manual, intended primarily for Oblates, will be of interest to all who are attracted by the Benedictine life and spirit. Apart from the ceremonies, prayers (compline, and a "little office of St Benedict") and statutes with which the oblates of the Cassinese Congregation of Primitive Observance are concerned, the book contains a good account of the Benedictine medal (based on recent articles in this JOURNAL) and a well-considered Benedictine bibliography.

It is strange to find a book in these days with no indication of (i) publisher, (ii) printer, (iii) date of publication, (iv) price.

JOC AND COLETTE ON THE SEASHORE. By Vera Barclay. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

This is, like its predecessors with similar titles, an instructive book—"all the creatures found by Joc, Colette and their friends were found by the author herself at Seaview, Isle of Wight, when she was a child." She now, with the help of "up-to-date and reliable books," has worked up her memories into a sound introduction for children to marine natural history, not as such, of course, but conveyed in the course of an amusing and lively account of children's seaside holidays, which children themselves will enjoy. A book for the nursery or school-room in winter, but above all for the beach in summer.

ST SCHOLASTICA'S PRIORY, ATHERSTONE AND THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND. By the Rev. A. T. Sammons (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s.

A well-written history of this house of English Benedictine nuns, founded at Douai in 1623 by Dom Benedict Jones; Father Baker was their chaplain for eight years, and Dame Gertrude More a member of the house in its early days at Cambrai. Driven out like ourselves at the Revolution, they now maintain Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in Warwickshire and devote their lives for the conversion of their country.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MORAL AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY. *Volume I, Principles; Volume II, Precepts; Volumes III and IV, Sacraments.* By Henry Davis, S.J. (Sheed & Ward) 7s. 6d. each volume.

DOMINIC BARBERI IN ENGLAND. By Urban Young, C.P. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

SAINT BEDE THE VENERABLE. By H. M. Gillett (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

A SAINT IN A HURRY. By José Maria Pemán; translated by Hugh de Blacam (Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

RELIGION IN SCHOOL AGAIN. By the Rev. F. H. Drinkwater (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

(These books will be reviewed in our next issue)

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

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	..	..	..	E. G. R. Downey
School Monitors:	L. J. Walter,	R. S. Pine-Coffin,	D. K. Wells,	the
	Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard,	M. G. Hime,	the	
	Hon. H. C. Fraser,	S. C. Rochford,	G. O. Rosen-	
	vinge,	A. G. Gregory,	C. O'M. Dunman,	R. C.
	Hay,	M. C. Bodley,	J. I. Kilpatrick,	E. H. Grieve,
	C. A. Prescott			
Captain of Games	..	..	..	L. J. Walter
Master of Beagles	..	..	..	The Hon. H. C. Fraser
Captain of Swimming	..	..	..	J. A. Parker
Captain of Athletics	..	..	..	E. G. R. Downey

THE following boys left the School at Easter: R. J. G. Deasy, J. B. Leeming, E. O. Charlton, O. A. Flynn and E. M. Huddleston; and there came to the School in May: R. R. Frewen, R. F. Hewitt, A. M. H. Mahony, N. J. Parker-Jervis, P. E. du Vivier, Y. Fleming, L. L. Toynbee.

THE inter-House Instrumental Music Competition was presided over by Mr Edward Allam, of the University of Leeds. The programme and his comments ran as follows:—

THE MUSICAL COMPETITION

The Instrumental Contest which formed the second half of the inter-House Musical Competition took place on March 20th. There was keen competition between the houses, each of which was required to provide four pieces, including one ensemble item. This last tested very fairly the general musical ability of the members of the houses and it was evidently designed to prevent any house from predominating merely by virtue of possessing one exceptionally fine performer.

St Aidan's and St Oswald's provided the most ambitious ensemble pieces. Eight players from St Aidan's played the Gavotte from Handel's *Ottone* in an arrangement for two violins, violoncello, oboe, clarinet, cornet, pianoforte and timpani. The performance was notable for the excellent intonation of the wind-instruments and also for a certain dramatic incident when G. B. Potts—who had just got back from a Rucker match—took over the timpani as a going concern from his deputy, Dom Felix. St Oswald's produced an arrangement by G. S. Dowling of two pieces from Tschaikowsky's *Casse-Noisette Suite*. The orchestra con-

sisted of two pianofortes, harmonium and four percussion instruments. At times the percussion element was too strong; nevertheless several ingenious effects had been devised. A particularly pleasing example was the use of the first pianoforte and tubaphone to suggest the celesta while the 'deep, majestic, solemn' harmonium was substituted for Tschaiakowsky's goblinsque bass-clarinete. Another enjoyable ensemble performance was the slow movement from Bach's double Concerto in D minor, the violinists being A. M. Macdonald and A. H. Webb, with P. N. Clark at the pianoforte. Perhaps a slightly slower tempo would have displayed the serenity of the music to better effect. The same two violinists also played a Minuet and Trio from Pleyel's fourth duet.

The best solo performance of the evening was H. R. Finlow's playing of a movement from Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata, Op. 10, No. 3. The playing revealed a sure understanding of the music and the decision of the opening phrase was most convincing. The fact that this firmness was not maintained throughout the piece may have been due to lack of experience. J. F. B. Hill's playing of a movement from Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 10, No. 1, was notable for its great accuracy, and A. Dowling played a *Polish Dance* of Scharwenka with more fire than is usual with amateur performers. G. S. Dowling and A. Dowling played Schumann's *Andante and Variations* for two pianofortes with considerable rhythmic accuracy. This is not an easy thing to achieve with this combination of instruments, but the performance could have been improved by exploiting a greater variety of loudness and softness. Mention must also be made of A. M. Macdonald, who, in spite of certain errors of style, produced an enjoyable effect in a beautiful violin sonata of Marcello, and also of N. Barry, who has acquired a mastery over some of the difficulties of the French horn.

The complete programme was as follows:—

ST AIDAN'S

- 1 Sonata (Op. 10, No. 1) First Movement *Beethoven*
J. F. B. HILL
- 2 Marsch der Spielsoldaten *Kreisler*
J. S. STUART-DOUGLAS (*Piano*: H. R. FINLOW)
- 3 Sonata (Op. 10, No. 3) Presto *Beethoven*
H. R. FINLOW
- 4 Gavotte from "Ottone" *Handel*
(arranged for chamber orchestra by Reginald Hunt and N.F.H.)
Oboe: M. F. FENWICK *First Violin*: J. S. STUART-DOUGLAS
Clarinet: B. J. WEBB *Second Violin*: F. C. TAYLOR
Cornet: H. C. MOUNSEY *Violoncello*: E. F. PLOWDEN
Pianoforte: H. R. FINLOW *Timpani*: G. B. POTTS

ST WILFRID'S

- 1 Sonatina in F *Beethoven*
A. H. WILLBOURN
- 2 Nocturne in B *Chopin*
N. BARRY
- 3 Sonata (Op. 27, No. 2) First Movement *Beethoven*
P. A. O'DONOVAN
- 4 Sarabande (from a Suite) *Handel*
Horn: N. BARRY. *Piano*: A. H. WILLBOURN ..

ST OSWALD'S

- 1 Polish Dance *Scharwenka*
A. DOWLING
 - 2 Andante and Variations (Op. 76) *Schumann*
G. S. DOWLING, A. DOWLING
 - 3 (a) Danse Russe Trepak *Tschaiakowsky*
(b) Danse de la Fée Dragée (*Arr.* G. S. DOWLING)
- Pianos*: G. S. DOWLING and A. BUXTON *Timpani*: A. BUXTON
Harmonium: A. DOWLING *Tambourine*: J. KEVILL
Tubes: R. ANNE *Side-Drum*: G. READ-DAVIS
- 4 Prelude (Op. 23, No. 5) in G Minor *Rachmaninoff*
G. S. DOWLING

ST BEDE'S

- 1 Violin Sonata in D Major *Marcello*
A. M. MACDONALD
- 2 Duet No. 4 Menuet and Trio *Pleyel*
First Violin: A. M. MACDONALD *Second Violin*: A. H. WEBB
- 3 Sonata (Op. 10, No. 1) First Movement *Beethoven*
P. N. CLARK
- 4 Concerto in D Minor Largo ma non tanto *Bach*
First Violin: A. M. MACDONALD *Second Violin*: A. H. WEBB
Piano: P. N. CLARK

ST EDWARD'S

- 1 Sonatina in F *Beethoven*
J. M. McCANN
- 2 Cantabile *Dolmetsch*
Violoncello: J. D. HAGREEN *Piano*: J. G. B. BECKWITH
- 3 La Cathédrale engloutie *Debussy*
J. G. B. BECKWITH

ST CUTHBERT'S					
1	Highland Heather	..	..	..	.. <i>Brown</i>
			J. HUBAN		
2	Gavotte and Musette	..	..	..	.. <i>Logé</i>
			F. J. LOCHRANE		
3	Tarantella	..	..	..	.. <i>Drdla</i>
			G. G. TWEEDIE		
4	(a) Bourrée	..	..	..	.. <i>Saint-George</i>
	(b) Giga				
			<i>First Violin: G. G. TWEEDIE</i>		<i>Second Violin: F. J. LOCHRANE</i>

We reprint the results of the vocal and instrumental contests:—

	<i>Vocal</i>	<i>Instrumental</i>	<i>Total</i>
St Oswald's	76	81	157
St Aidan's	74	79	153
St Bede's	69	68	137
St. Cuthbert's	73	49	122
St Wilfrid's	69	36	105
St Edward's	68	13	81

THE second issue of "Shack" is a considerable advance on the first, both in matter and manner. The exterior, without fuss or the use of anything but first-class typography, is good enough to rank with anything on the book-stalls, and has shed the amateurish uncertainty of touch that usually bewrays the school magazine. As for what is within, here are samples:—

Our knowledge of the past is guess-work, but our knowledge of our neighbours need not be . . . Better real knowledge of why the Colonel gave up *The Times* than guesswork as to why Ptolemy II gave up Thebes.—*Douglas Woodruff.*

John Bull has given way to Strube's Little Man. The genial giant with his Herculean limbs and aggressive clothes has been ousted by a miserable little rat with an apologetic air and a seedy bowler.—*Rickard Deasy.*

No longer is the schoolmaster a professional wrestler with the untamed spirit. He is supposed to be more like a musician playing on the delicate instrument of a boy's soul and drawing forth harmony from the sweet notes of his natural impulses. Bah!—*L.B.*

I am not, of course, advocating emotionalism or sentimentality; all things in moderation; but I do protest against this senseless fear of one's own feelings.—*Brian McIrvine.*

"Land of Hope and Glory" was conspicuously absent (from the Jubilee celebrations); "God save the King" was everywhere.—*Patrick O'Donovan.*

Housemasters are beginning to abandon the struggle against brown coats as hopeless . . . Scouts in uniform no longer flee in panic and shame at the approach of a fellow-creature. The Games Committee have put up a really handsome notice-board. All these are signs of a new Ampleforth.—*Editorial.*

Or aren't they? At any rate "Shack" is; and anyone who is interested might do worse than send sixpence to the Editors for a copy. It would provide these with very much more than sixpenceworth of encouragement.

THE EXHIBITION

- 1 PIANO SOLO, Sonata (Op. 10, No. 1) Allegro molto *Beethoven*
J. F. D. HILL
- 2 LATIN SPEECH From the 'Mercator' of Plautus
Lysimachus R. H. G. EDMONDS
Dorippa J. E. HARE
Cocus M. F. FENWICK
Syra A. H. FRASER
- 3 ENGLISH SPEECH St Thomas More's Defence at his Trial
Taken from the contemporary verbatim account
of the trial, published in the same year (1535)
THE HON. H. C. J. FRASER and E. G. R. DOWNEY
- 4 PIANO SOLO, Rhapsody (Op. 118, No. 3) *Brahms*
H. R. FINLOW
- 5 FRENCH SPEECH, L'Avare (Act III, Scene 5) .. *Molière*
Harpagon (l'avare) J. A. PARKER
Valère (amant de sa fille) P. W. S. GUBBINS
Maître Jacques (cocher et
cuisinier) F. L. A. VERNON

The programme was shorter this year by reason of the absence of the Lower School, who had for the first time ventured on an Exhibition of their own the previous evening. The music was well up to the standard of past years—Hill played well and Finlow better. Of three Speeches the English was the most effective; it was happily chosen and well delivered. The Latin Speech, with a larger cast than usual, augmented at the last by *mutae personae*, was "put over" well, and the French gave Parker the opportunity for an amusing study in senile irritability.

After the prizes had been distributed, the Head Master spoke. Dom Maurus, Dom Illtyd and he himself had between them now the care of over 440 boys; the two new houses were full, and it seemed that next September he would be faced again with the same problem of further accommodation. The new block of kitchens, refectories and guest-rooms which was being built near the old infirmary would set free rooms in the older part of the buildings and relieve the present pressure upon class-rooms. He mentioned in this connexion the new Biology Laboratory, now in full use, and the remodelled building at Gilling containing new sick-rooms, a servants' wing and a swimming bath—with one of Sir Giles Scott's simplest and most pleasing elevations to front it. He then described the work of the past year, with six distinctions gained

in the Higher Certificate (four classical and two in chemistry), and fifty-four School Certificates. The Hon. D. St Clair Erskine had won an Exhibition in Chemistry at Merton College, Oxford. Among other Old Boys who had distinguished themselves he cited the picture "on the line" at the Royal Academy of Derek Clarke, who is still at the Slade School, Gabriel Turville Petre's research degree of B.Litt. at Oxford in Ancient Icelandic, and J. Dalglish's remarkable accumulation of six "first class certificates" in his Navy examination. He went on to describe the successful reintroduction of Scouting into the School, and—a still more important development of social service—the launching of an "Ampleforth Settlement" scheme in London, the St John Bosco Boys' Club, which was being taken over from Canon Craven at the headquarters of the Crusade of Rescue in Compton Street. Finally in a short account of the games he said that last year's Eleven had won all their school matches, and the Fifteen all but two. The results of the Athletic Sports showed not only new records, but a remarkable rise in the general standard. Among Old Boys Grieve and James had played for Oxford at Twickenham, and Grieve for Scotland against Wales.

Father Abbot then spoke briefly about the canonisations of St John Fisher and St Thomas More, from which he had recently returned, stressing the importance of what they stood for not only in the past history but in the present social life of the country, and expressed his satisfaction with the maintenance and development of the ideals of the School.

The Prize List included the following:—

UPPER AND MIDDLE IV.	
Latin (Upper IV)	. A. H. James
Latin (Middle IV)	. C. J. B. Jarrett
Greek . . . . .	. P. F. O'Driscoll
French (Upper IV)	. M. A. Sutton
French (Middle IV)	. J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell
Spanish . . . . .	. J. J. A. Kean
German . . . . .	. H. P. Parks
English (Upper IV)	. P. F. O'Driscoll
English (Middle IV)	. P. R. Smith
History . . . . .	. V. L. J. Comyn
Geography . . . . .	. D. E. Warren
Mathematics (Upper IV)	. P. J. Liddell
Mathematics (Middle IV)	. P. Haigh
Physics . . . . .	. J. A. Yates
Chemistry . . . . .	. A. H. James

FIFTH FORM

Latin (1st Prize)	P. C. Fogarty
Latin (2nd Prize)	A. H. Willbourn
Greek	P. C. Fogarty
French	P. C. Fogarty
Spanish	R. F. Gebbie
English	A. L. Potez
History	J. D. Gillott
Geography	M. E. Staples
Elementary Mathematics	R. A. Speakman
Additional Mathematics	R. P. Townsend
Physics	R. P. Townsend
Chemistry	H. N. Garbett
General Science	E. R. Keogh
German	H. H. C. Boulton

LOWER REMOVE

First Prize	D. N. Simonds
Second Prize	A. G. F. Green

SIXTH FORM

Latin	F. J. Riddell
Latin (Remove)	J. M. S. Horner
Greek	F. J. Riddell
Greek (Remove)	C. T. Atherton Brown
Ancient History	R. H. G. Edmonds
French (2nd year)	B. A. McIrvine
French (1st year)	J. V. Sippé
Spanish	The Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard
Modern History (2nd year)	A. Dewsnap
Modern History (1st year)	P. J. Wells
English	B. A. McIrvine
Mathematics, Group III (2nd year)	W. J. Bunbury
Mathematics, Group III (1st year)	J. F. H. Kearney
Mathematics, Group IV	The Hon. D. St C. Erskine
Biology	G. O. Rosenvinge
Physics (2nd year)	The Hon. D. St C. Erskine
Physics (1st year)	G. S. Dowling
Chemistry (2nd year)	The Hon. D. St C. Erskine
Chemistry (1st year)	J. I. Kilpatrick

Religious Knowledge	N. Barry
"	F. C. Taylor
"	M. F. Fenwick
"	H. G. P. Weissenberg
"	P. D. Hill
"	R. M. Campbell
"	I. G. Watkins
"	N. P. Maclaren
"	J. W. Lentaigne
"	I. J. Monteith
"	E. P. Murphy
"	P. A. Barthropp
<i>Headmaster's Literary Prizes:—</i>	
Sixth Form	The Hon. H. C. J. Fraser
<i>Proxime accessit</i>	F. C. Taylor
Fifth Form	G. M. T. Williams
Fourth Form	J. P. W. Hastings
<i>Proxime accessit</i>	J. G. C. Ryan
<i>Headmaster's Poetry Prize:—</i>	
<i>Mathematics (Milburn Prize):—</i>	J. V. Sippé
1st	R. Bellingham Smith
2nd	J. P. W. Hastings
<i>Music:—</i>	
Piano, 1st	G. S. Dowling
" 2nd	J. F. B. Hill
'Cello	J. D. Hagreen
Violin	A. M. Macdonald
Theory (Turner Prize)	H. R. Finlow
Orchestra Prize	M. F. Fenwick
Choir Prize	H. C. Mounsey
<i>Art:—</i>	
Class 1	A. Buxton
Improvement Prize	B. A. McIrvine
<i>Chemistry:—</i>	
Lancaster Chemistry Prize	A. H. Willbourn
<i>Classics:—</i>	
Head Master's Prize	R. S. Pine-Coffin
<i>Army Set:—</i>	
Best work of the year	R. S. Richmond
<i>Special Prize (French)</i>	P. W. S. Gubbins
<i>Special Prize (History)</i>	The Hon. H. C. J. Fraser
<i>Scholarship Prize</i>	The Hon. D. St C. Erskine
<i>Quirke Debating Prize</i>	The Hon. H. C. J. Fraser

THE TRUTH ABOUT BLAYDS

Oliver Blayds	N. BARRY
Isobel, his younger daughter ..	F. J. JEFFERSON
Marion Blayds-Conway, his elder daughter	C. R. A. D. FORBES
William Blayds-Conway, his son-in-law	B. A. McIRVINE
Oliver Blayds-Conway, his grandchild	A. DEWSNAP
Septima Blayds-Conway, his grandchild	J. M. S. HORNER
A. L. Royce	THE HON. D. ST CLAIR ERSKINE
Parsons	P. H. BLACKISTON

The incidental music was from the 'Boutique Fantasque' (Rossini-Respighi).

The choice of this play for the Exhibition festivities was undoubtedly bold, for it might easily have been a failure; it was, however, a great success. All amateurs tend to lack that "slickness" of professionals which enables them to disguise the weak points of a play. Action and excitement distract the attention of the audience from an inferior interpretation of character. But this play depends wholly on the clear portrayal of the mental reactions of the different characters to the discovery of the truth about Blayds. It has also an unattractive first act, wherein I feel that Mr Milne is more to blame than the actors for a certain slowness and tedium.

Again, the play is amusing but not by any means farcical; it has serious, even pathetic, moments, when it would be fatal to laugh. Yet it is always difficult for an audience which knows the actors intimately not to feel, and show, an amusement quite apart from the play at the grotesqueness of certain womanly sentiments, for instance, on the lips, perhaps, of a virile member of the Ruggier scrum. And this play made me realize for the first time that there is some truth in Lord Chesterfield's censure of laughter; its subtle irony calls rather for the well-bred smile.

The company, indeed, surmounted these obstacles with remarkable skill, as was made plain by the very well-bred appreciation of the audience. The most difficult part was certainly that of Isobel Blayds, and the success of F. J. Jefferson in its interpretation was little short of amazing. He never struck a wrong note and so held the audience that even those philistines who on one or two occasions let slip an ill-placed guffaw seemed to

realize their own lack of taste. After the first act he became with increasing power the central figure in the drama—a boy representing "a wasted woman," almost middle-aged, waking again with life at the return of her old lover!

Another excellent performance was given by C. R. A. D. Forbes as Marion Blayds-Conway. This was a more amusing and an easier part to play; but Forbes did it to perfection and never allowed it to descend into caricature. Next in order of merit was old Blayds himself, who was certainly not recognizable by those who knew him as N. Barry. He was indeed a feeble and shrunken old man; and he was most successful in controlling his voice, so that it was always weak, yet never really indistinct. B. A. McIrvine, as William Blayds-Conway, showed the polish which we have come to expect of his acting; to say that at times in his enunciation and gesture he seemed rather "stagey" is perhaps almost a commendation for so young an amateur.

The part of A. L. Royce is not an easy one, and at first it seemed that the Hon. D. St Clair Erskine was not altogether happy with it; but he improved very much as the play went on, and he finished strongly. A. Dewsnap gave a thoroughly sound interpretation of Oliver Blayds-Conway; it was a part in which one of his age had only to be perfectly natural, but this is not by any means so easy on the stage as it appears. J. M. S. Horner had a tougher task as his sister Septima; he managed his features and his vocal chords satisfactorily but had less perfect control of his other members; the text did not say that Septima had corns! As a good butler, P. H. Blackiston was not called upon to be obtrusive.

In short, we must congratulate the company as a whole on their success and thank them very heartily for an excellent evening's entertainment.

T.

SCHOOL CONCERT

- 1 Allegro from an Organ Concerto *Handel*
THE ORCHESTRA. Solo Piano, J. G. BECKWITH
- 2 Allegro from the Violin Concerto in G minor *Vivaldi*
A. M. MACDONALD
- 3 Madrigals (a) Now is the month of Maying *Morley*
(b) When shall my sorrowful sighing slake? .. *Tallis*
(c) My bonny lass she smileth *Morley*
THE CHOIR
- 4 Concerto in E flat for Two Pianos and Orchestra .. *Mozart*
H. R. FINLOW, G. S. DOWLING
- 5 Bass Aria from the Peasant Cantata *Bach*
' Good fellows, be merry '
SCHOOL CHORUS
- 6 Dance from ' The Three-cornered Hat ' *de Falla*
Oboe, M. F. FENWICK Piano, DOM LAURENCE
'Cello, Miss E. GROVES Drum, H. C. MOUNSEY
- 7 Concerto in A minor for Violin and String Orchestra .. *Bach*
BRATZA Continuo, D. YOVANOVITCH
- 8 Chorus of Sailors from ' Dido and Aeneas ' *Purcell*
First Sailor, R. ANNE

The Exhibition Concert was given on June 9th, with Dom Laurence as conductor. A programme which, containing two concertos, looked lengthy on paper actually gave no such impression; and the fact that the interest of the large audience was captured and held for the whole time is sufficient indication of the standard of performance. There were naturally things to criticize, but that does not mean that we were not greatly satisfied and entertained on the whole. It was in fact a very successful performance.

The music was predominantly that of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but no one could have regretted this on the score of monotony or incompetent playing; and actually the one excursion into the realms of the modern composers was the least successful venture of the evening. The orchestra began with a rather shaky first item—a natural enough failing, but one which can be eradicated; yet it gave us the Handel Allegro in a pleasantly vigorous style, and the pianist on the whole acquitted himself well. A. M. Macdonald then played the Allegro of Vivaldi's G minor Concerto with good phrasing and intona-

tion, giving a performance of considerable intrinsic merit and of great promise for the future.

The singing was less good than the instrumental music. The tone of the higher parts was rather thin. The madrigals were pleasantly sung, with good diction, and generally with good expression; on occasions however the singers were not together, and they did not always produce a clean-cut ending. "Good fellows, be merry" was sung with good rhythm and in the right style, though the result was not always musical. At the end of all there was an effectively hearty rendering of "Come away, fellow sailors," in which Anne was a very useful First Sailor.

To return to the instrumental items: for amateurs de Falla is not an easy composer to play, and his particular brand of Spanish music not easy to interpret. The quartet which played the dance from "The Three-cornered Hat" certainly made us interested, but they seemed always to be uncomfortable and to be struggling against an oboe which was out of tune.

It remains to speak of the two concertos, the performances of which were quite the best things of the evening. The Mozart two-piano concerto was a distinct success, both for soloists and for orchestra. On the part of the soloists a great amount of memorization, including that of the cadenzas, was triumphantly accomplished. Both displayed very good technique, with few wrong notes, and only an occasional clipping of phrases or raggedness of rhythm. Finlow and Dowling must be congratulated on hard work for many previous weeks and a successful performance as the result. The orchestra was very good in support, the strings being well together.

In the A minor violin concerto Bratza showed us how Bach should be played—just as at the last concert he had given us the true Mozart style; even if one has come to expect the very best from him and from his brother, the actual performance seems always to be a magnificent surprise. All the movements of this concerto were played with that sureness of phrasing and rhythm which Bach requires, and which only a perfect violinist can give. For the majority of the audience perhaps the slow movement will stand out in the memory; for it was exactly right, and nothing more could be said about it.

Congratulations must certainly go, then, to all concerned; to all soloists; and congratulations, coupled with great gratitude, to Bratza and Dushko Yovanovitch.

J.W.G.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

FOR the first time the Lower School had an Exhibition and Prize-giving of its own this year, on June 9th—the Sunday evening before the Exhibition proper. The programme was the following:—

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Piano Solo, Soldiers' March | <i>Schumann</i> |
| | P. C. FOSTER | |
| 2 | Treble Songs (a) Weep you no more, sad fountains
(b) Oh dear, what can the matter be? .. | |
| 3 | French Speech 'Le Médecin malgré Lui' | <i>Molière</i> |
| | (en abrégé) | |
| | Géronte, the master | O. O. LAMB |
| | Sganarelle, the wood-cutter and 'doctor' .. | J. M. S. CIECHANOWSKI |
| | Valère } servants of Géronte | F. P. M. HUGHES |
| | Lucas } | P. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL |
| | Léandre, lover of Lucinde | I. J. FRASER |
| | Martine, wife of Sganarelle | D. J. HODSMAN |
| | Jacqueline, nurse of Lucinde | K. A. BRADSHAW |
| | Lucinde, daughter of Géronte | PRINCE JOHN OF LUXEMBOURG |
| 4 | Treble Song The dusky night rides down the sky | |
| 5 | English Speech Julius Cæsar (Act 3, Scene 2) | <i>Shakespeare</i> |
| | Marcus Antonius | M. F. J. COX |
| | Marcus Brutus | M. P. M. CONROY |
| | First Citizen | P. X. BLIGH |
| | Second Citizen | F. G. REYNOLDS |
| | Third Citizen | J. F. C. VIDAL |
| | Fourth Citizen | J. A. KEVILL |
| | Citizens of Rome, Bearers, etc. | THE LOWER THIRD |

Among the actors Ciechanowski and Conroy deserve special mention—the first for his verve and freedom of gesture, and the other for the effective use of his voice under difficult conditions (the Shakespeare was acted in the open air, on the lawn in front of the Junior School). Foster played competently, and the bulk of the School sang its three songs with good rhythm and evident enjoyment; but the music will be better another year at longer notice. The prize-list included the following:—

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

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LOWER THIRD FORM

Latin	L. R. Kennelly
French	L. R. Kennelly
English	L. R. Kennelly
Mathematics .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	M. P. M. Conroy
History .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B. H. Dees
Geography .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B. H. Dees

UPPER THIRD FORM

Latin .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	I. J. Fraser
Greek .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	I. J. Fraser
French .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	G. H. Hume
English .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	O. O. Lamb
Geography .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	O. O. Lamb
History .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	G. J. W. Lardner
Mathematics .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	I. J. Fraser

LOWER FOURTH FORM

Latin .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	P. C. Foster
Greek .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	P. C. Foster
French .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C. C. Hare
English .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	F. P. M. Hughes
History .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C. C. Hare
Mathematics .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	A. P. Cumming
Science .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	A. P. Cumming

Religious Knowledge (Lower IV) .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	K. A. Bradshaw
” ” (Upper III) .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	R. A. Coghlan
” ” (Lower III) .. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	A. Clarke

Headmaster's Literary Prizes:—

C. C. Hare E. A. U. Smith

Music:—

P. C. Foster

Art:—

A. Clarke

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in May were : J. F. Cogan, the Hon. H. A. Feilding, J. F. O'Reilly, E. L. de Cuevas, J. J. E. Mestier, D. T. Peers, D. P. Winstanley, G. E. Anderson, A. W. Byrne, I. K. Anderson, J. d'A. Edwards, W. H. L. Porter, P. H. Trafford and M. A. Marston.

THE Captains this term have been : D. M. Gaynor, H. E. Howard, G. R. M. de la Pasture, J. A. Puttick and D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, of whom the first two were Captains of Games.

WE thank Dom John Maddox for the Retreat he gave us on June 23rd.

WE offer our sincere congratulations to Dom Ninian Romanes and Dom Edward Croft on their forthcoming ordination to the Priesthood.

W. H. L. PORTER made his First Holy Communion on June 29th, the feast of SS. Peter and Paul.

ALTHOUGH it was necessary to have the Corpus Christi ceremonies in the house, we were able to have an evening procession in the grounds on the Sunday within the Octave. Father Abbot kindly came over for this.

WE were sorry to lose Dom Martin Rochford, and wish him every happiness in his new work.

IN last year's Autumn JOURNAL we mentioned the new wing in course of construction ; this is now complete and ready for use. In what is perhaps the most difficult corner of Gilling, Sir Giles Scott has kept the character of the older buildings.

The indoor swimming bath is much appreciated. It seems likely that the majority of boys leaving us for the Junior House will now be able to do at least the breast stroke and the back stroke ; quite a number will achieve a tolerable English Header from the side.

THIS term both swimmers and " splashers " have enjoyed dips in the Fairfax Lake. On Ascension Day we went to Fosse for the usual fishing and cooking.

Certain monks who were astonished at the suggestion of a holiday spent by the Holbeck should have witnessed the engineering feats of the First Form. One monastic fisherman several hundred yards further down

the stream, unconscious of the damming activities higher up, could not make head or tail of his water, and put it all down to cows possessed by midsummer madness.

OUR cricket this term has not been distinguished by high scoring ; this is in part due to the bad weather. The first two matches against Lisvane School and the Old Boys were spoilt by rain, and it was impossible to finish them.

Our home match with Aysgarth too was cancelled on account of the weather. The two away matches with Bramcote and Aysgarth were lost. We thoroughly enjoyed the match against Mr Lambert's team. The afternoon was refreshing in more senses than one ; good hitting with broomstick bats, ices and top hats all go well together !

We have had many other enjoyable games, and it has been cheerful cricket. Some batsmen are beginning to find their feet ; that is to say they are becoming sufficiently adventurous to get their left legs to the ball, and even occasionally to come out of their crease. The fielders are beginning to throw the ball about as though they were less afraid of missing catches ; and the bowlers are, on the whole, sending down less balls on the leg side ! We hope that by the end of the term there will be even more improvement in individual prowess.

Gaynor and Christopher have been the fast bowlers, Graves and Bruce the slow. Ciechanowski has kept wicket efficiently.

The best fielders have been Gaynor, Cogan, Christopher, Graves, de la Pasture, Leatham and Hare.

The following have played for the First Eleven : D. M. Gaynor, H. E. Howard, P. H. Barry, M. A. Graves, A. I. Fletcher, M. S. Christopher, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, P. C. Edwards, G. R. M. de la Pasture, J. L. Leatham, J. F. Cogan, M. W. Bruce, O. F. F. Hare, R. E. A. Hansen and J. J. E. Mestier.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

In the Sports this year we effected several changes. The School was divided into three sets according to ages. Judging by the results of other years, Gaynor's 100 yards in 12.4 sec. and Mestier's Long Jump of 13 ft. 7 in. were both good records. In the second and third sets an innovation was the running of a shorter distance in the Sprint Race, and the addition of longer races for these younger boys. Though the results of both races and jumps were

interesting, the value of the standard times will not be apparent till next year.

D. M. Gaynor's Colour won the inter-team competition by the narrow margin of seven points. The Relay Race was really exciting ; the Colour Captains are to be congratulated on the efficient way they organised it. On the whole the School must be congratulated on the enthusiastic way they practised for a whole fortnight before the Sports !

The results were as follows:—

SET I.

100 Yards.—D. M. Gaynor 1, 12.4 sec. (*Record*), J. J. E. Mestier 2, J. W. Parker 3.

220 Yards.—D. M. Gaynor 1, 32.3 sec., J. J. E. Mestier 2, J. W. Parker 3.

High Jump.—J. J. E. Mestier 1, 3 ft. 10 in., J. W. Parker 2, D. M. Gaynor and H. E. Howard 3.

Long Jump.—J. J. E. Mestier 1, 13 FT. 7 IN. (*Record*), D. M. Gaynor 2, G. R. M. de la Pasture 3.

SET II.

80 Yards.—J. A. Rattrie 1, 10.2 sec., A. I. Fletcher 2, D. T. Peers 3.

140 Yards.—A. I. Fletcher 1, J. A. Rattrie 2, D. T. Peers 3.

High Jump.—A. I. Fletcher and J. M. Coghlan 1, 3 ft. 6 in., J. M. Reid 3.

Long Jump.—J. N. Sheridan 1, 11 ft. 9 in., A. T. A. Macdonald 2, J. M. Coghlan 3.

SET III.

60 Yards.—M. A. Marston 1, 8.9 sec., J. E. Scrivener 2, E. A. Boylan 3.

120 Yards.—J. E. Scrivener 1, 17.6 sec., M. A. Marston 2, J. d'A. Edwards 3.

High Jump.—D. P. Winstanley 1, 3 ft. 3 in., M. A. Marston 2, J. d'A. Edwards 3.

Long Jump.—E. A. Boylan 1, 10 ft. 3 in., J. d'A. Edwards 2, M. A. Marston 3.

Relay Race.—Green 1, 2 min. 58.5 sec., Red 2, Blue 3.

Tug of War.—Senior, South; Junior, South.

Winner of the Athletic Sports Cup.—J. J. E. Mestier.

Runner up.—D. M. Gaynor.

The standard of shooting this year is not as high as that to which we have become accustomed in the last few years; from the good targets returned in practice we were led to expect higher scores in the competition. The winner of the cup was C. E. Stourton.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of Nicholas J. Smith, who died, aged only 24, after a very short illness at Cape Town on May 10th, 1935. Shortly after coming down from Worcester College, Oxford, he sailed for South Africa to act as tutor to the Hon. Nicholas Villiers, younger son of the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon, arriving on April 1st of this year. We offer our sincere condolences to his father Mr William B. Smith, of Newsham House, Preston.

CONGRATULATIONS and good wishes to the following on the occasion of their marriage:—

Lucien Falkiner to the Hon. Lucy Verney Cave, at St Mary's, Husband's Bosworth on May 10th.

Frank Hime to Senhorita Dalia de Mello Franco Alves, at Rio de Janeiro on May 11th.

Russell Morgan to Miss Eve Foster, at the Brompton Oratory on May 17th.

David Young to Miss Yvonne David, at the Birmingham Oratory on May 25th.

Edmund King to Miss Marjorie Davis, at the Sacred Heart and St Catherine's, Droitwich on July 4th.

Michael Anne to Miss Barbara Brooksbank at St Peter's, Doncaster on July 10th.

Reginald Braybrooke to Miss Peggy Bailey, at SS. Joseph and Etheldreda's, Rugeley on July 13th.

Peregrine Fellowes to Miss Olwen Mary Stuart-Jones, at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington on July 27th.

AMPLEFORTH DANCE

The Ampleforth Dance in aid of the Guild of St Laurence was held on June 21st at Claridge's.

Among those who took tickets or brought parties were the following:

H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, The Marchioness of Bute, Sir Harry and Lady Gloster Armstrong, Lady Helen Asquith, Mrs Cave, The Hon. Mrs Constable-Maxwell, The Baroness Beaumont, Mrs Raymond Asquith, The Earl and Countess of Eldon, The Viscountess Encombe, Kathleen Lady Falkiner, The Lady Sybil Fraser, Lady Gerard, Viscount Feilding, Viscountess Feilding, Mrs W. G. Gilbey, Lord Howard of Glossop, Mr A. J. R. Hansom, Lady Illingworth, Mr G. C. King, Mr Stephen Lancaster, Lady Lovat, Lord Lovat, Mrs Nevill, Mrs John Ward, Lady Stevenson, Mr and Mrs Stephen Rittner, Mr and Mrs

Wilfrid Bagshawe, Mrs Mackenzie, Miss Veronica Rochford, Miss Gerard, Miss Green, Miss I. Brown, Mrs G. H. S. Rittner, Miss Thunder, Miss M. Brown, Miss Rittner, Mr David Walker, Mr G. S. H. Rittner, Mr Douglas Brown, Mr John Dremes, Mr Phillip Radcliffe, Mr Nigel Mackenzie, Mrs Scrope, Mrs James Finney, Mr and Mrs Cramer, Mrs Romanes, Colonel and Mrs Comyn, Mr W. King, Mr E. Waddilove, Mr O. L. Chamberlain, Mr and Mrs G. Chamberlain, Mr Gubbins, Mr and Mrs Downing, Mr Flint, Mr J. R. Stanton, Miss M. Ryan, The Hon. C. A. Barnewall, Mr John Raby, Mrs C. J. Bodenham, Mr C. J. Hay, Mr R. R. Rowan, Mr Kenneth Greenlees, Mr and Mrs Aubrey Goodwin, Mrs A. H. Miles, Mr and Mrs Poulsen, Mrs Baker, Mr J. D. Ascoli, Mr Howard Harrison, Mr Harry Seward, Mr Douglas George, Mr and Mrs R. Wilberforce, Mr C. F. Macpherson, Mr John Sutro, Mr Charles Sutro, Mrs Charles Cave, Miss Ceril Faudel-Phillips, Mr J. P. Rochford, the Hon. Michael and Mrs Scott, Capt. A. F. M. Wright, Lady Arundel of Wardour, Mrs de las Casas, Mr and Mrs Bill Morrell, Mr and Mrs Rogers, Miss Marion Fairchild, Mr Frank Kelly, Mr Harold Barkworth, Miss Marie Green, Miss Bunty Green, Miss Ronnie Hewett, Miss Pam Wood, Mr and Mrs Deland, Mr Donald Taylour, Mr John Jenkins, Mr Clem Smith, Mr Harry Hewett, Mr Jack Cummings, Miss Lescher, Mr Tim Baker, Dr and Mrs R. Prosper Liston, Miss Mary Stevenson, Miss Biles, Miss Winifride Blaikie, Miss Evelyn Blaikie, Mr J. Blaikie, Miss Lupon, Miss Finnegan, Mr Campbell-Smith, Mr Biles, Mr Francis Walmesley, Mr Antony Coombes, Mr and Mrs Eustace Cary Elwes, Mr and Mrs Jack Rochford, Miss Lloyd, Miss Molly Rochford, Mr Michael Rochford, Mr and Mrs Frank Bethell, Miss Dwyer, Mr Denis Hill, Miss Hill, Mr John Ryan, Mr W. J. Browne, Mr and Mrs Cedric Bicknell, Miss Williams, Mr C. E. Barker, Mr H. C. Bristow, Miss U. Fairfax Cholmeley, Miss Perceval, Mr Terence Young, Mr Douglas Kendall, Mr A. I. James, Mrs Mansell-Pleydell, Mr Bernard Rochford, Mr J. P. Raby, Captain Hay, Mr Cyril Lancaster, Mr E. Kelly, Mr E. Connolly and Mr P. Ainscough.

The success of the dance, on which all were agreed, was due mainly to the efforts of the Dance Committee—Mr and Mrs Stephen Rittner, Mr and Mrs Harry George, Mr and Mrs Wilfrid Bagshawe, Miss Gerard and Mrs R. Prosper Liston—and the Secretary, Dr R. Prosper Liston. These, with the addition of Miss Veronica Rochford and Mrs Mackenzie, undertook the ticket-selling and by their strenuous work made possible a charitable profit of well over £130. Warm thanks are due to all these, and also to Miss Williams, who typed out an immense new list of people to be circularised; to Miss Pearl Argyll, who contributed so charmingly to the cabaret, and to Mr Harry Seward, who put us in touch with her; to Miss Margaret Bannerman, who sang some delightful songs; and to

Bratza, who played marvellously and was most kind in giving the encores which were repeatedly demanded. Finally a word of praise for Tommy Kinsman and his band, of which eulogies were heard on all sides.

Next year the Dance is to be run for the benefit jointly of the Guild of St Laurence and of the Ampleforth Settlement—the St John Bosco Working Boys' Club in Compton Street.

THE AMPLEFORTH SETTLEMENT

Now that the St John Bosco Catholic Boys' Club has been officially adopted as the Ampleforth Settlement, it will be of interest to those who have not had the opportunity of visiting it to have a more detailed account of the Club, as it is now, and of our plans for its future.

The premises are an old printing works, comprising two large rooms, one of medium size and three small ones. These, and four adjoining garages promised to us, we receive rent free, through Canon Craven's generosity. There is a small chapel curtained off one of the rooms, a canteen at which tea, cakes and biscuits are served, three good billiard tables and a ping-pong table which, with a few smaller indoor games, form the chief means of recreation for the members.

Cricket has not proved popular owing largely perhaps to the pooriness of the ground, on which we are allowed to play without a net, but many of the boys are keen on Athletics, and a small summer camp has been arranged at Ampleforth. Such, broadly, are the club and its activities as they are now.

To draw into the Club all the Catholic boys of the district, it is essential to make it more attractive than any rival amusement; and for this reason we hope during the summer to repaint the building in cheerful colours, install central heating, furnish a reading room with weekly and daily papers, make a hobbies' room and build a gymnasium—which would enable us to start a boxing class. These are immediate and pressing needs, the bare essentials of a good club; but to achieve them there must be Enthusiasm, Organisation and Money; enthusiasm to develop what we have and to create what we have not; to organise football, boxing, concerts, hobbies, and a hundred and one activities. The scope is limitless and the opportunity in the hands of Ampleforth.

MICHAEL FOLEY, *Hon. Sec.*

D. H. CLARKE, who is a student at the Slade School, and took prizes this year for Figure Drawing and Figure Composition, had the distinction of having his "Nativity" hung on the line at the Royal Academy this summer.

A. COLQUHOUN and Michael Foley had a joint exhibition of mural decorations and sculpture in July.

C. E. MACDONALD has for some months been on the staff of the *Catholic Herald* at Manchester as sub-editor.

K. H. R. LEESE was third in the Individual Rifle Championship at Sandhurst.

H. ST J. YATES played in the Army Lawn Tennis Championships.

H. ST J. COGHLAN has been granted a commission in the Auxiliary Air Force No. 600 (City of London) Fighter Squadron.

NOEL FAIRHURST won the Hunt Cup at the New Forest Point to Point Races.

M. D. GLYNN, who left in 1921, paid his first visit to Ampleforth as an Old Boy at Easter. He is now married, with two children, and is in the milling firm of Messrs M. Glynn and Sons of Kilrush, Co. Clare. His brother Norman is in Kenya, whither J. A. Ryan has also gone recently. He gave news of Dermot O'Brien, who is in practice as a Chartered Accountant.

ARCHIBALD BLOUNT, who is now a member of the Stock Exchange, was up with his wife for the Exhibition.

A. H. CARDWELL and M. Blair McGuffie have graduated at McGill University. The latter has been specializing in Chemical Engineering and has obtained a post in Newcastle. D. Farrell took his B. Comm. with distinction last Summer, and his brother, W. D. Farrell, has just started on the Engineering Course. Basil Rabnett and J. R. Macdonald are studying Mining Engineering at the McGill and Kingston Universities respectively and will take their Finals next year.

H. A. V. BULLEID has finished his course in the L.M.S. shops at Derby, and has passed into the Locomotive Drawing Office. In his spare time he is engaged in shooting the final sequence of his film, "Danger Signal."

F. J. HAVENITH also is interested in amateur 'Ciné' work and is the official news-reel camera-man of the Great West Motor Club.

D. A. T. Brown took the part of the Duke of Venice and was Rehearsals Manager for "The Merchant of Venice," which the Buskins presented in Worcester College gardens this summer. We add an extract from the cast of "Everyman," given by Oxford players at the Tewkesbury Festival:—

God DOUGLAS BROWN

OXFORD NEWS. A. M. F. Webb (Magdalen), J. H. K. Jefferson (Queen's) and M. P. Fogarty (Christ Church) rowed for their College in Eights.

M. Anne, whose marriage is recorded elsewhere, has been learning Swahili during the past year in preparation for his departure to East Africa.

A. C. Russell, who took his degree at Edinburgh last year, has since been at Wadham studying Forestry.

R. W. Perceval took a Second in Classical Honour Moderations in March. Dom Hubert Stephenson has successfully taken his Chemistry Finals, and he and Dom Anthony Ainscough will be joining the School Staff in September. Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie has taken his Geography Diploma with Distinction in Economic Geography.

CRICKET

Members of the Ampleforth Society will receive with this number of the JOURNAL a fixture card of the Old Boys' Cricket Week at Bourne-mouth. Needless to say Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth will be very welcome at the matches.

The following are taking part in the Week: J. L. Ainscough, J. R. Bean, P. Blackiston, H. Carter, H. St J. Coghlan, H. Dees, H. V. Dunbar, C. J. Flood, P. E. Hodge, E. H. King, T. C. Knowles, T. P. McKelvey, R. E. H. Nelson, C. B. Ponsonby, Rev. R. P. H. Utley, M. C. Waddilove, E. G. Waddilove, A. F. M. Wright, Rev. T. M. Wright.

GOLF

Set out below is a match against the Old Giggleswickians at Bradford on June 30th, arranged by O. L. Chamberlain.

FOURSOMES

<i>Old Amplefordians</i>		<i>Old Giggleswickians.</i>	
G. Marwood and W. J. Roach	o	A. J. Chadwick and B. Pape	.. 1
C. Marwood and E. W. Fattorini	1	E. Rawlinson and E. G. Tetlow	o
J. H. Fattorini and O. L. Chamberlain	.. .. 1	I. Naylor and S. H. V. Hickson	o
W. J. Browne and J. Martin	.. o	J. Hoyle and A. L. Prosser	.. 1
Total	.. .. 2	Total	.. .. 2

FOUR BALL MATCHES.

G. Marwood and W. J. Roach	o	A. J. Chadwick and B. Pape	.. 1
C. Marwood and E. W. Fattorini	1	E. Rawlinson and E. G. Tetlow	o
J. H. Fattorini and J. Martin	.. ½	S. H. V. Hickson and J. Hoyle	½
W. J. Browne and O. L. Chamberlain	.. .. 1	A. L. Prosser and I. Naylor	.. o
Total	.. .. 2½	Total	.. .. 1½
Aggregate	.. 4½	Aggregate	.. 3½

JULY 16th was not the first time that J. C. Neilan had spent most of a day at Gormire; but this time he spent it in the air. He was setting up a new British gliding duration record of 13 hours 7 minutes. We borrow the following account from the *Yorkshire Post* of July 17th:—

“He landed at 9.22 p.m. after being in the air throughout the day. His record will be confirmed by a sealed barograph, which was carried in the cockpit of his machine and will be sent to the Royal Aero Club. The previous record holder was Mr J. Laver, of Weymouth, a Post Office telephone engineer, who flew for 12 hours 21 minutes at Sutton Bank during the British Gliding Association's competitions last September.

“Yesterday's flight began at 8.15 a.m., when Mr Neilan took off in the German 'Professor' sailplane without breakfast. He found conditions so good that, as he said, there was no time to lose. Along with Mr Harold Holdsworth, the ground engineer, he dragged the 'Professor' from the hangar and was launched by car. He carried with him a few apples, a bar or two of chocolate and a bottle of lemonade.

“During the morning he flew to and fro from Roulston Scar to the North Cliff of the Bank, turning at Lake Gormire. On several occasions he gained height quickly in black clouds, and was lost to sight for periods of from 10 to 20 minutes. Later he confined his 'beat' to an area between the club house and the lake. His flight was seen by a party of schoolboys during the day, but in the evening the only observers were newspapermen and nine others. At times he could be heard singing and whistling, to relieve the strain of his ordeal.

“He made a perfect landing after a circle over the landing ground. Descending from the cockpit he showed no signs of being tired, and gave assistance when the machine was towed back to the hangar.

“In an interview he explained that he came down because he was 'fed up.' He knew, of course, that he had broken the record by a fairly good margin.

“His maximum height during the day, he said, was about 2,000 feet. At times he was forced down to about 400 feet, and was fortunate to get up again. Conditions during the morning he described as rather tricky, but later they showed an improvement. Three times he found himself in clouds and flying blind. At other times he was near to descending when air currents between clouds seemed to push him down. His average height throughout the day was 1,000 feet. Conditions were not suitable for attempting to break the altitude record at the same time.”

He has on a later occasion reached an altitude of 2,700 feet over Sutton Bank.

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

IN the evening of May 19th the first match of the season was played. The wicket had been saturated by snow on the 17th and rain on the 18th and was too slow to help anybody but the batsmen.

Dom Denis and Dom Terence gave the All Comers a good start, putting on 45 for the first wicket. After two hard chances during his first 20 Dom

Denis went on to play an enjoyable innings of 114 and was unbeaten when the innings was declared closed at 6.5 p.m. This was to give each side two hours at the wicket. Walter was the only member of the School side to deal with the attack in the way it deserved. At 7.20 the umpires decided that the light was too bad, and the teams retired to supper in the Pavilion.

ALL COMERS

Rev. A. D. Waddilove, not out	114
Rev. T. M. Wright, c Grieve, b Dalglish	25
J. Ainscough, c Fairhurst, b Wells	18
Rev. A. Rennick, c Mitchell, b Wells	7
Rev. H. Barton, c Fairhurst, b Walter	11
Rev. F. P. Harrison, c Dalglish, b Walter	1
M. F. Harrold, not out	3
L. Kelly	
M. C. Bodley	} did not bat
R. C. Richards	
Rev. R. C. Hesketh	
Extras: b 4, l-b 2	6

Total (for 3 wkts. declared) 185

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie ..	6	0	25	0
Wells ..	17	3	50	2
Dalglish ..	9	1	37	1
Walter ..	6	0	34	2
Kilpatrick ..	5	0	26	0
Mitchell ..	1	0	7	0

AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, c Rennick, b Barton	3
M. E. Staples, c Richards, b Rennick	0
L. J. Walter, not out	31
G. Plunkett, c Wright, b Richards	11
J. I. Kilpatrick, not out	8
A. Mitchell	
D. K. Wells	} did not bat
D. R. Dalglish	
J. I. Ogilvie	
Lord Mauchline	
D. I. Fairhurst	
Extras: b 2, n-b 7	9

Total (for 3 wkts.) 62

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Rennick ..	5	1	15	1
Barton ..	4	1	11	1
Richards ..	7	1	22	1
Harrison ..	4	0	6	0
Harrold ..	3	1	5	0

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

THE 1935 Eleven started their out-matches by making history, for they beat the Yorkshire Gentlemen by six wickets. Only twice before, since the fixture started in

1903, has this feat been accomplished—in 1907 and in 1928.

The Yorkshire Gentlemen won the toss and went in on a hard and true wicket. They started at noon and the

quality of the School's bowling may be judged by the fact that when lunch was taken at one o'clock nine wickets were down for 47. After lunch W. T. White put up some resistance, but his partner eventually fell with the total at 66. Grieve and Staples gave Ampleforth a capital start and they were not separated until they had passed the Yorkshire Gentlemen's total. The wily slows of W. T. White accounted for six wickets falling for 102, but it was pleasant to find the last half of the School side doubling this score. This was chiefly due to a good innings by D. K. Wells. Before play stopped on the Saturday evening

three of the Yorkshire Gentlemen were out with the total at 35. Elmhirst and Wormald put up some resistance and after the former was out Major Whitcombe made some good shots in scoring 47. The side were out for 195 and the School needed 59 runs to win, but four wickets fell before this was accomplished.

Chief batting honours went to E. H. Grieve, who did well in both innings, and to Wells and M. E. Staples in the first innings. The bowling was good, and considering that it was still May it was excellent. The fielding was fair, looking as though it would improve into something good.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN—1st Innings

I. R. Tinn, c Fairhurst, b Dalglish	22
Major P. S. Whitcombe, lbw, b Ogilvie	6
A. O. Elmhirst, b Wells	1
D. Parkinson, b Ogilvie	1
G. R. Finlow, c Dalglish, b Wells	5
S. S. M. Delius, b Dalglish	0
W. Wormald, c Grieve, b Wells	1
Brigadier A. B. Beaman, lbw, b Dalglish	5
W. T. White, not out	13
C. D. Trimmer, b Ogilvie	1
Colonel R. M. Airey, c Grieve, b Wells	5
Extras: b 3, l-b 3	6

Total 66

BOWLING ANALYSIS—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	7	1	13	3
Wells	7.3	0	21	4
Dalglish	6	0	17	3
Walter	2	0	9	0

AMPLEFORTH—1st Innings

E. H. Grieve, st Elmhirst, b White	34
M. E. Staples, run out	25
L. J. Walter, c White, b Wormald	0
D. R. Dalglish, b White	19

2nd Innings

c Grieve, b Wells	..	..	19
c Walter, b Wells	..	..	47
b Wells	..	..	44
b Ogilvie	..	..	2
b Wells	..	..	1
b Dalglish	..	..	1
b Dalglish	..	..	41
b Ogilvie	..	..	3
c Wells, b Dalglish	..	..	14
not out	..	..	5
b Walter	..	..	1
b 9, l-b 6, n-b 3	..	..	18

BOWLING ANALYSIS—2nd Innings

	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	13	2	49	2
Wells	16	2	51	4
Dalglish	11	2	35	3
Walter	7.1	2	20	1
Kilpatrick	2	0	23	0

2nd Innings

not out	..	..	28
lbw, b Parkinson	..	..	1
c Elmhirst, b Parkinson	..	..	13
b Parkinson	..	..	1

G. Plunkett, c Tinn, b White	..	12
A. Mitchell, c and b Whitcombe	3	not out
J. I. Kilpatrick, st Elmhirst, b White	18	
D. K. Wells, b Parkinson	..	48
Lord Mauchline, lbw, b White	8	
J. I. Ogilvie, b Wormald	..	7
D. I. Fairhurst, not out	..	14
Extras: w 5, b 10, l-b 1	..	16

Total 204

BOWLING ANALYSIS—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
Whitcombe	11	3	38	1
Parkinson	12	1	37	1
Wormald	17	3	41	4
White	..	19	4	72

c and b White	..	..	4
not out	..	..	8
did not bat			
b 3, l-b 1	..	..	4

Total 59

BOWLING ANALYSIS—2nd Innings

	O	M	R	W
Whitcombe	3	1	3	0
Parkinson	5.1	0	16	3
Wormald	3	0	12	0
White	..	5	0	24

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and Bootham went in to bat on a good wicket. Ogilvie got rid of Knight in his second over and Wells bowled Longbottom with his first ball, and in the next over Scott might have been caught at slip. This was his only mistake in a very good innings until he was well taken by Grieve. Little resistance was offered to the bowling until Wigham and Dyas were together for nearly an hour. The fielding was good, the bowling fairly accurate, and Fairhurst

behind the stumps was at times brilliant.

The whole complexion of the Ampleforth batting was changed by Grieve being hit by a bumping ball over the eye. He had batted extremely well and looked comfortable against steady bowling for a big score. Walter, Wells and Plunkett seemed very much at home with the bowling, but it was left to Mauchline and Fairhurst to get the few runs required when the fielding was keen and the bowling at its best.

BOOTHAM

B. F. Knight, b Ogilvie	..	7
P. Longbottom, b Wells	..	1
T. H. Scott, c Grieve, b Ogilvie	47	
M. R. Jeffery, b Dalglish	..	9
J. M. Braithwaite, b Dalglish	..	2
J. Eades, st Fairhurst, b Walter	7	
J. B. Lamb, lbw, b Walter	..	0
M. J. Wigham, lbw, b Plunkett	32	
A. A. Dyas, not out	..	19
P. W. Edmundson, b Wells	..	4
B. A. Bhalla, c Grieve, b Plunkett	0	
Extras: b 10, l-b 1	..	11

Total 139

AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, retired hurt	..	16
M. E. Staples, lbw, b Jeffery	..	8
L. J. Walter, b Dyas	..	29
D. K. Wells, b Dyas	..	27
D. R. Dalglish, b Wigham	..	8
A. Mitchell, c and b Wigham	..	8
J. I. Kilpatrick, c Edmundson, b Bhalla	..	1
G. Plunkett, c Edmundson, b Dyas	22	
Lord Mauchline, not out	..	13
D. I. Fairhurst, not out	..	2
J. I. Ogilvie did not bat		
Extras: w 1, b 15, l-b 1	..	17

Total (for 8 wkts.) 151

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	.. 5	0	19	2	Wigham	.. 12	2	32	2
Wells	.. 12	1	32	2	Jeffery	.. 4	0	18	1
Dalglish	.. 8	2	26	2	Dyas	.. 11	2	37	3
Walter	.. 6	2	24	2	Bhalla	.. 6	1	35	1
Plunkett	.. 5.5	0	27	2	Scott	.. 2	0	12	0

AMPLEFORTH v. THE ROYAL SIGNALS

IT was possible to play before lunch this year, as we left Ampleforth on May 30th earlier than usual with every hope of a day's cricket in the sun. But Catterick was bitterly cold and when lunch-time came we had lost three wickets, having been sent in to bat on a very hard "sporting" wicket. A roaring fire and the hospitality of the Mess was very much appreciated and one was loath to leave it for the chilly heights of the Scotton ground. However after lunch we lost wickets fairly regularly; everyone played some good shots but most were deceived by the odd ball which "popped," and in the end we managed to scrape together a winning score—just.

The Eleven took the field quite confident that on a wicket which would help the stock of bowlers they would put up a good fight, and when Wells got rid of Ferrier, and one express delivery from Ogilvie lifted and was well taken by Fairhurst at the wicket, they played like a winning team until Major Hill and Lieutenant Muir played tip and run. They were together until within thirty runs of our total, when Wells separated them; the catch was well taken. Muir batted

AMPLEFORTH

G. O. Rosenvinge, c Mills, b Gordon	4
M. E. Staples, c Bradley, b Holden	12
L. J. Walter, c Holden, b Gordon	15
D. K. Wells, b Holden	.. 21
D. R. Dalglish, c Bradley, b Holden	16
A. Mitchell, b Young	.. 14

very well and took every run there was to be taken, and there were many given away by untidy ground fielding. Ten minutes before the end ten runs were needed for victory and two wickets had to fall if the School were to win. Walter put Plunkett on for the second time. He had bowled very well before this, but in this situation he rose to the occasion and had the batsman guessing many times. His slow ball got the batsman lbw.

Wells was then told to bowl from the other end; atmosphere very tense and a look of determination in Walter's eyes. Wells' first delivery was hit for four. Then Plunkett again—a maiden over. Last over was called and two runs wanted. Major Hill got one off the second ball of the over and Wells was then left opposite the newcomer, whom he bowled with a very well-pitched ball.

In spite of the November weather it was a grand game and Walter showed good qualities as a leader in the field; the bowlers did their stuff on the whole well. This is always a very popular match and usually a close game; last year we managed to win by two runs. We must thank the Corps for their kindness.

ROYAL SIGNALS

Cpl. Ferrier, c Rosenvinge, b Wells	6
L-Cpl. Mills, c and b Walter	16
Lieut. Sanders, c Fairhurst, b Ogilvie	3
Lieut. Gordon, lbw, b Dalglish	3
Cpl. Holden, hit wkt., b Walter	12
Sigm. Young, st Fairhurst, b Walter	3

J. I. Kilpatrick, c Mills, b Young	11	Lieut. Muir, c Plunkett, b Wells	21
G. Plunkett, lbw, b Holden	.. 0	Sgt. Collins, b Plunkett	.. 11
Lord Mauchline, b McGill	.. 9	Major Hill, not out	.. 38
D. I. Fairhurst, not out	.. 7	Lieut. Bradley, lbw, b Plunkett	6
J. Ogilvie, c Bradley, b Young	8	Lieut. McGill, b Wells	.. 6
Extras: w 3, b 11, l-b 1	.. 15	Extras: b 3, l-b 2, n-b 1	.. 6

Total 132 Total 131

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Gordon	.. 7	0	34	2
Bradley	.. 4	0	11	0
Holden	.. 10	3	22	4
Collins	.. 6	0	30	0
Young	.. 7	1	14	3
McGill	.. 5	2	6	1
Ferrier	.. 1	1	0	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	.. 8	1	27	1
Wells	.. 16.3	2	45	3
Dalglish	.. 8	3	13	1
Walter	.. 7	0	23	3
Plunkett	.. 6	1	17	2

AMPLEFORTH v. EMERITI

THE Emeriti inflicted the first defeat of the season on the School. They batted first on a good wicket, but in a gale which helped nobody. A. C. Horton batted very nicely and D. C. Smith's innings was a profitable one, but the most spectacular was a very fast 23 runs by Weld. The ground fielding of the School was good, but there were

too many dropped catches. The bowling, considering that it was in a gale, was excellent, and Walter mixed it up well. Dalglish's four wickets for 46 was four for 26 until Weld started his ferocious hitting. The batting of the School was never very striking except for a good innings by Dalglish, who showed great restraint against many tempting balls.

EMERITI

P. E. Hodge, c Ogilvie, b Wells	10
A. C. Horton, lbw, b Dalglish	.. 33
J. B. Fletcher, b Dalglish	.. 3
D. C. Smith, c Grieve, b Walter	46
G. Fletcher, c Plunkett, b Kilpatrick	.. 21
H. B. Leeming, b Wells	.. 1
R. L. Clutton, st Fairhurst, b Dalglish	.. 26
C. A. Nicholson, b Wells	.. 10
F. A. d'Abreu, b Kilpatrick	.. 5
E. M. Tarleton, b Wells	.. 4
E. H. Weld, b Dalglish	.. 23
W. H. L. Horton, not out	.. 0
Extras: b 8, l-b 1, n-b 1	.. 10

Total 193

AMPLEFORTH

E. H. Grieve, b Weld	.. 5
M. E. Staples, lbw, b Smith	.. 10
L. J. Walter, c Horton (W.), b Weld	.. 6
D. K. Wells, c Tarleton, b Weld	1
D. R. Dalglish, not out	.. 42
G. Plunkett, b Smith	.. 0
A. Mitchell, c Leeming, b Weld	1
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Weld	3
D. I. Fairhurst, b Weld	.. 1
J. I. Kilpatrick, b d'Abreu	.. 4
Lord Mauchline, lbw, b Leeming	12
J. I. Ogilvie, st Tarleton, b Smith	0
Extras: w 1, b 7, l-b 1, n-b 1	10

Total 95

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	.. 4	0	8	0	Smith	.. 15	2	31	3
Wells	.. 20	3	60	4	Weld	.. 17	3	21	6
Walter	.. 11	1	49	1	d'Abreu	.. 5	1	17	1
DalGLISH	.. 17.4	6	46	4	Leeming	.. 2	0	16	1
Plunkett	.. 2	0	8	0					
Kilpatrick	6	1	12	2					

PAST v. PRESENT

THE Old Boys brought a very strong side to play the School on Exhibition Sunday and, helped by a fast 46 by E. H. King, a faster 36 by T. C. Knowles and a slower 32 by M. Ainscough, they amassed a total of 169. The School bowling was rather erratic and Walter looked to be

the best on the day. Some serious lapses in the field probably caused the loss of the match. The School batting was not inspiring. Walter made a very quick and masterful 29, while Staples was a little more sedate but batted well, and his wicket was the tenth to fall.

PAST			PRESENT		
P. E. Hodge, b Ogilvie	..	3	E. H. Grieve, c and b Coghlan	4	
D. H. Munro, lbw, b DalGLISH	3		M. E. Staples, c King, b Coghlan	39	
E. H. King, c Fairhurst, b Walter	46		D. R. DalGLISH, b Coghlan	..	0
M. Ainscough, lbw, b DalGLISH	32		L. J. Walter, c Waddilove (M.), b Waddilove (E.)	..	29
E. G. Waddilove, c Mauchline, b Walter	..	11	G. Plunkett, b Waddilove (E.)	2	
B. R. Bradley, c Staples, b DalGLISH	6		D. K. Wells, b Coghlan	..	0
T. C. Knowles, b Plunkett	36		T. E. Redfern, c King, b Barton	18	
A. F. M. Wright, c Mitchell, b Wells	10		A. Mitchell, lbw, b Munro	..	0
R. W. Barton, c DalGLISH, b Wells	7		J. I. Kilpatrick, c Coghlan, b Munro	1	
M. C. Waddilove, c DalGLISH, b Wells	2		D. I. Fairhurst, c Munro, b Coghlan	3	
C. J. Flood, c Fairhurst, b Wells	5		Lord Mauchline, c Coghlan, b Munro	..	10
H. St J. Coghlan, not out	..	0	J. I. Ogilvie, not out	..	12
Extras : b 3, l-b 1, n-b 4	..	8	Extras : b 5, l-b 1, n-b 2	..	8
Total	..	169	Total	..	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	.. 6	1	8	1	Coghlan	.. 15	2	40	5
Wells	.. 16	2	39	4	Waddilove	12	0	44	2
DalGLISH	.. 15	2	47	3	Munro	.. 8.2	2	18	3
Walter	.. 15	1	50	2	Barton	.. 6	0	14	1
Plunkett	.. 6	2	11	1					
Kilpatrick	.. 2	1	6	0					



PAST AND PRESENT, 1935

Back Row : H. Carter, E. H. King, R. W. Barton, D. I. Fairhurst, J. I. Ogilvie, M. C. Waddilove, H. St. J. Coghlan, C. J. Flood, P. E. Hodge, D. H. Munro, E. G. Waddilove, C. B. Ponsomby.

Middle Row : M. Ainscough, E. H. Grieve, B. R. Bradley, L. J. Walter, A. F. M. Wright, D. K. Wells, T. C. Knowles, D. R. DalGLISH.

Front Row : G. W. Plunkett, T. E. Redfern, Lord Mauchline, M. E. Staples, A. Mitchell, J. I. Kilpatrick.



PAST AND PRESENT, 1935

Back Row : H. Carter, E. H. King, R. W. Barton, D. I. Fairhurst, J. I. Ogilvie, M. C. Waddilove, H. St J. Coghlan, C. J. Flood, P. E. Hodge, D. H. Munro, E. G. Waddilove, C. B. Ponsonsby.

Middle Row : M. Ainscough, E. H. Grieve, B. R. Bradley, L. J. Walter, A. F. M. Wright, D. K. Wells, T. C. Knowles, D. R. Dalglish.

Front Row : G. W. Plunkett, T. E. Redfern, Lord Mauchline, M. E. Staples, A. Mitchell, J. I. Kilpatrick.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

WITH Grieve on the injured list and Ogilvie unable to bowl fast, the Eleven were not at full strength. Their fielding was very uncertain; mistakes cost them many runs and eventually, what with the good bowling of Stephenson and the painstaking innings of Lockwood, the match was, for the first time for five years, a well deserved victory for their opponents, who took the chances offered and batted with great determination.

Our bowling was good at times, but became obviously tired of being accurate when Lockwood was content to play the good ones with the straightest of bats. The best in a bowler is seen when he is getting the

worst of the argument and this especially when it is very hot. Walter did not appear troubled and he was unlucky not to have had at least two more wickets. Unfortunately Wells, our left-arm bowler, was completely off form (the first time for two years), and in this match the wicket was 'made for him.'

Staples and Walter retrieved the poor start, and Dalglish and Plunkett pulled things together a bit after Wells and Riddell had left, but Dalglish is a hitter and found it difficult to cope with the turning ball. The others did not play their ordinary game and so appeared completely incapable of dealing with the bowling, which never became easy.

ST PETER'S

C. N. Smart, b Dalglish	..	24
N. D. Newman, c Plunkett, b Wells	1	
G. E. L. Graham, c and b Wells	10	
J. W. Steed, lbw, b Walter	..	25
K. Lockwood, c Staples, b Dalglish	70	
P. N. Baines, c Riddell, b Walter	30	
J. N. Atkinson, b Walter	..	6
J. R. Tyson, run out	..	8
J. K. Kagerooni, c and b Kilpatrick	13	
M. B. Marwood, c Staples, b Walter	3	
N. B. Stephenson, not out	..	4
Extras: w 1, b 14	..	15

Total 209

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	.. 6	2	13	0
Wells	.. 19	2	66	2
Dalglish	.. 15	1	67	2
Walter	.. 13.4	1	34	4
Plunkett	.. 1	0	2	0
Kilpatrick	.. 4	1	8	1

AMPLEFORTH

M. E. Staples, c Lockwood,			
b Kagerooni	..	..	17
G. O. Rosenvinge, lbw,			
b Stephenson	..	..	0
L. J. Walter, b Stephenson	..	21	
D. K. Wells, c Newman,			
b Stephenson	..	..	5
R. E. Riddell, b Stephenson	..	9	
D. R. Dalglish, c Marwood,			
b Tyson	..	..	17
G. W. Plunkett, lbw, b Tyson	14		
Lord Mauchline, b Stephenson	4		
J. I. Kilpatrick, run out	..	..	0
D. I. Fairhurst, c Stephenson,			
b Newman	..	..	2
I. J. Ogilvie, not out	..	..	0
Extras: b 9, l-b 4	..	..	13

Total 102

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Newman	.. 12.1	4	27	1
Stephenson	25	13	34	5
Tyson	.. 11	3	23	2
Kagerooni	2	1	7	1

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

WALTER won the toss in this match and in the absence of E. H. Grieve he opened the innings with Staples. They put up 24 runs before Staples got his leg in front of a straight one from O'Gorman, and Dalglish, who followed, was out early. Wells joined Walter and the Captain and Vice-captain were still together at lunch. These two added 68 runs before Wells was caught at the wicket off Eccles' first over. Two showers interrupted play and wickets fell fairly steadily. Walter was seventh out and had played a very good innings. He gave one chance only, when he was 79. Kilpatrick and Fairhurst played sedate

AMPLEFORTH	
L. J. Walter, c Ramsey, b O'Gorman	87
M. E. Staples, lbw, b O'Gorman	8
D. R. Dalglish, b O'Gorman ..	1
D. K. Wells, c Grimes, b Eccles	36
G. W. Plunkett, b McConnell	4
R. E. Riddell, c Roberts, b Eccles	5
T. E. Redfern, b Moxley ..	10
J. I. Kilpatrick, not out ..	17
Lord Mauchline, lbw, b Eccles ..	7
D. I. Fairhurst, not out ..	12
J. Bohan did not bat	
Extras: b 11, l-b 4	15
<hr/>	
Total (for 8 wkts. declared)	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
McConnell	13	0	42	1
O'Gorman	26	7	67	3
Moxley	13	4	29	3
Hinde	5	2	6	0
Ward	4	0	16	0
Eccles	9	0	23	3
Anderson	1	0	4	0

cricket when runs were wanted quickly, but the 200 went up at 4.30 and Walter declared the innings closed.

After tea had been taken the Garrison had 100 minutes in which to get the runs or play for a tame draw. They went for the runs and their enterprise was rewarded with victory during the last over. Lance-Corporal Moxley played a dashing innings of 98, which included sixteen 4's, and all the others hit the ball very hard. The School fielding was quite good. Some catches in the sinking sun were missed but two brilliant catches, by Staples in the slips and Kilpatrick at cover-point, made up somewhat for these.

CATTERICK GARRISON	
Lieut. T. A. Eccles, c Redfern, b Wells	28
L.-Cpl. Moxley, b Walter ..	98
Lieut. C. L. C. Roberts, c Staples, b Dalglish	18
Lieut. L. C. Ramsay, c Kilpatrick, b Dalglish	5
Lieut. R. W. Littlehales, b Dalglish	2
Lieut. C. A. Ward, not out ..	34
Lieut. D. W. McConnell, c Fairhurst, b Walter	7
Lieut. D. H. Anderson, Pte. O'Gorman, Capt. H. M. Hinde } did not bat	
D.-Major Grimes	
Extras: w 1, b 9, l-b 1 ..	11
<hr/>	
Total (for 6 wkts.)	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	13	3	42	3
Bohan	6	0	32	0
Wells	10	1	48	1
Walter	8	0	50	2
Kilpatrick	2	0	20	0

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

WE owe the following account to the *Yorkshire Post* of June 25th:

"Heavy rain at Sedbergh earlier in the week made it impossible to begin the annual match between Sedbergh and Ampleforth on the first day, and when the visiting School went in to bat on the following morning the wicket was very soft indeed.

"A blazing sun promised to make the pitch a batsman's nightmare when the effect of the roller had worn off, but after Ampleforth had been dismissed for 102, fortune deserted them during the Sedbergh innings, and the wicket was never particularly difficult during the afternoon. Sedbergh are a useful batting side, and with Fowells and Watson both striking their best form, the runs were knocked off for the loss of only one wicket.

"Ampleforth were without E. H. Grieve, who has unfortunately failed to make a quick recovery from the eye injury sustained in the Bootham match. So Staples opened the innings with Walter and the pair batted very confidently to put on 46 for the first wicket. Walter played a number of nice shots in scoring 28, but after he left, Redfern (19) was the only batsman to offer much resistance to the slow left arm bowling of Cockcroft, who was turning the ball appreciably on a wicket now growing extremely tricky in the hot sunshine.

"The Ampleforth side looked capable batsmen all the way down, but conditions were against them, and when lunch was taken seven wickets had fallen for 95 runs.

"It was Speech Day at Sedbergh, and the cricket ground in the afternoon reminded one very much of a Kent festival scene: spectators in deck chairs ranged round the boundary, or lying on the slope in front of the pavilion.

"The Ampleforth innings was brought to swift conclusion, for in less than a quarter of an hour the remaining three wickets fell to Cockcroft for a mere seven runs. The left-hander, who kept an excellent length throughout and turned the ball both ways with real skill, deserved his fine analysis of six for 28, while Balfour-Paul, as ever a monument of accuracy, sent down 17 overs for 21 runs and two valuable wickets. Eyre, who is surprisingly fast off the pitch, took two for 22.

"And so Sedbergh were faced with the task of scoring 103 runs for victory, and when they lost Macpherson at 11, no one would have cared to prophesy such complete success as was eventually their lot. Watson joined Fowells, and from the start the pair scored freely off a rather uneven attack.

"Wells, the slow left-hander, was distinctly impressive in his opening spell, but he lost his accuracy when he went on at the opposite end at 50, and both batsmen were very severe on a number of half-volleys. Watson made three glorious drives in succession off him, two being finely fielded by Walter at mid-off, and the third flashing to the leg boundary.

"Watson made some attractive shots all round the wicket, his defensive strokes being particularly correct, and the only real criticism one could make of him or his partner in this splendid stand was that they did not hit the loose ball quite hard enough. Fowells is not a pretty stroke player but he is undeniably a most difficult man to dislodge. He watches the ball carefully, and once he is set he hits it hard on the off side.

"Bowling changes made no difference to the rate of scoring, both batsmen taking short runs as they

pleased to a cover-point fielding far too deep, and the 100 went up after 75 minutes. Just before this Fowells completed a very valuable half-century, and the winning hit had hardly been made when Watson achieved similar distinction.

"Fowells and his partner were hitting freely now, and six bowlers had been tried when Riddell broke the partnership at 133, the Sedbergh captain hitting across a straight ball in sheer exhaustion. The pair had put on 122 in less than an hour and a half, Fowells hitting six 4's in his 65.

"Watson went on to score 66, and the game was continued in the evening until Sedbergh had lost eight wickets for 221, Balfour-Paul being

unbeaten with 45. Dalglish, who clean bowled the last three men, came out with the best figures—three for 40—but Wells had an unhappy time, his solitary success costing 77 runs.

"The fielding of both sides was good, with Walter prominent for Ampleforth, and Fairhurst's wicket-keeping reflected great credit on his mentor, Mr. C. B. Ponsonby.

"This was Sedbergh's first victory since the fixture with Ampleforth was arranged five years ago, and they have concluded their school programme with a splendid record, beating Rossall, Durham and Ampleforth, and claiming the best of a drawn game with Stonyhurst."

AMPLEFORTH		SEDBERGH	
L. J. Walter, c Grieve, b Cockroft	28	J. D. B. Fowells, b Riddell	65
M. E. Staples, c Scott, b Eyre	17	I. G. Macpherson, c Fairhurst,	
T. Redfern, b Balfour-Paul	19	b Ogilvie	5
D. K. Wells, c Pettinger, b Cock-		D. J. Watson, c Dalglish, b Riddell	66
roft	0	D. E. Cockroft, st Fairhurst,	
D. R. Dalglish, c Scott, b Balfour-		b Wells	15
Paul	8	H. G. Balfour-Paul, not out	45
G. Plunkett, b Eyre	3	D. Kinninmonth, st Fairhurst,	
J. I. Kilpatrick, c and b Cockroft	7	b Riddell	5
R. E. Riddell, c and b Cockroft	6	G. Pettinger, b Dalglish	0
Lord Mauchline, c Kinninmonth,		T. A. Cowdy, b Dalglish	3
b Cockroft	3	W. Grieve, b Dalglish	0
D. I. Fairhurst, not out	3	A. Scott, not out	7
J. I. Ogilvie, b Cockroft	0	J. Eyre did not bat	
Extras: w 1, b 2, l-b 2, n-b 3	8	Extras: b 1, l-b 8, n-b 1	10
Total	102	Total (for 8 wkts.)	221

BOWLING ANALYSIS			
O	M	R	W
Grieve	11	4	23
Balfour-Paul	17	8	21
Eyre	11	3	22
Cockroft	20.4	7	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS			
O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	6	2	10
Dalglish	17	4	40
Wells	20	1	77
Walter	13	1	34
Riddell	14	4	40
Kilpatrick	1	0	10

AMPLEFORTH v. MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

MAGDALEN College started a northern tour at Ampleforth on Wednesday, June 26th. The short but intense heat-wave had just ended and a very heavy shower in the morning of this game left a soft top to the wicket, but it was very hard underneath. Magdalen were lucky to win the toss and they put the School in. None of the bats fared very well; they were rather lost when they found the ball popping up at them and fielders very near to catch them. A glance at the score-sheet

reveals that nine of the side were caught out and that the number of extras was rather abnormal. Both these facts may be attributed to the extraordinary pitch on which the boys found themselves.

The Magdalen College side did not find things much easier. Sir de V. Graaff hooked a few fours, but they seldom got their drives through the fielders. Pulbrook played very sedate cricket and all found that the bowling of Wells and Dalglish had to be played and that some balls were very puzzling.

AMPLEFORTH		MAGDALEN COLLEGE	
L. J. Walter, c Fisher, b Noble	6	Sir de V. Graaff, c Redfern,	
M. E. Staples, c Noble, b Pulbrook	15	b Dalglish	21
T. Redfern, c Williams, b Meynell	5	R. Pulbrook, not out	37
D. K. Wells, c Noble, b Meynell	10	K. A. G. Crawley, b Dalglish	11
J. Donnellon, c Peel, b Pulbrook	0	E. B. Peel, c Kilpatrick, b Bohan	15
D. R. Dalglish, c Noble, b Fisher	18	A. L. Wigan, lbw, b Wells	3
S. P. M. Sutton, c Noble, b Pul-		B. M. Carlisle, b Walter	5
brook	0	N. A. C. Noble	
D. I. Fairhurst, c Wigan, b Fisher	3	K. N. Fisher	
J. I. Kilpatrick, c Fisher, b Pul-		J. Verney	} did not bat
brook	9	M. Williams	
Lord Mauchline, b Meynell	2	M. Meynell	
J. Bohan, not out	8	Extras: w 1, b 13	14
Extras: w 2, b 22, l-b 1	25		
Total	101	Total (for 5 wkts.)	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS			
O	M	R	W
Noble	14	5	15
Fisher	10	6	15
Pulbrook	9	1	30
Meynell	9	2	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS			
O	M	R	W
Dalglish	10	2	32
Bohan	6	1	16
Wells	10	1	31
Walter	2.4	0	11

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

FOR the second year in succession this game produced an exciting struggle. Durham won the toss but put the School in to bat first. The day was magnificently fine, the ground hard, the wind too gentle to give the bowlers much help. No one

would have thought it rash to prophesy a quick and high-scoring game. Any such expectations were very thoroughly upset in the event.

The School took ninety minutes to make 84 runs, 64 of these made by two batsmen, the brothers Wells,

who took the score by determined cricket from 8 for 3 to 72 for 4. At that point the Colt, P. J. Wells, who was playing in his first match, was out to a good catch off Scott. Of the rest of the innings it is not necessary to speak. It was over in six overs for an addition of twelve runs. The Durham bowling was steady and the fielding good, but it is not easy to see why so complete a collapse should have followed the break-up of the Wells partnership. It was certainly not due to any difficulty in the wicket. The batsmen had themselves to blame.

This left Durham with four hours to make the runs. Naturally they did not attempt to force matters. Nevertheless it might have been better policy for them to have taken the offensive, for, as it turned out, their concentration on defence allowed the bowlers to feel that it was they who were calling the tune. Walter and the home side were very quick to seize the opportunity and gave an admirable exhibition of "hostile" cricket. The bowling was magnificently steady; one can remember only about four really loose balls being sent down. Dalglish, though he did not take a wicket, was invaluable. He bowled over after over to a wonderfully steady length and was always doing enough with the ball to prevent the batsmen playing themselves in. D. Wells and Plunkett shared the wickets between them and both bowled well

AMPLEFORTH	
L. J. Walter, b Scott	3
M. E. Staples, c Buttle, b Scott	1
T. E. Redfern, c Barff, b Scott	4
P. J. Wells, c Woodhead, b Scott	31
D. K. Wells, c Bailey, b Buttle	33
D. R. Dalglish, b Buttle	4
G. W. Plunkett, b Buttle	0
J. Bohan, lbw, b Scott	0
P. Blackiston, c and b Scott	0

in their different ways. Plunkett in particular can never have bowled better in his life.

Scott, Bailey and Buttle between them looked to have made the game safe; and even though Grant and Turnbull were soon out, Woodhead and Hall survived so long and seemed to be so well set, even though they were not advancing the score much, that it appeared inevitable that they would soon have some loose balls to score from. Ampleforth badly needed to take a wicket and that at once. Then Walter had an inspiration. He put on Plunkett a second time. In two overs he had taken four wickets and changed the whole aspect of the game. The excitement was intense. With eight runs needed to win and nine wickets down Birchnell hit a four down the leg side off the last ball of Plunkett's over. Wells bowled four balls. No runs were scored. Then on the fifth ball the batsman played forward and lifted the ball just enough for the bowler to make a dive and catch the ball as he fell full length. So ended an extraordinary game, in which on a plumb wicket twenty wickets fell for 165 runs in four and a half hours' play.

The team must be congratulated on an excellent exhibition of determined cricket in a situation which was enough to take the heart out of most sides. Special mention must be made of Walter's judgment in the management of the bowling.

DURHAM	
D. J. P. Scott, c Staples, b Wells	9
A. J. Bailey, c Mauchline, b Wells	19
W. R. Buttle, c Blackiston, b Plunkett	22
J. W. Grant, lbw, b Wells	0
J. D. Woodhead, lbw, b Plunkett	2
J. S. Turnbull, lbw, b Wells	4
D. J. N. Hall, c Dalglish, b Plunkett	6
E. D. T. Barff, b Plunkett	0

J. I. Kilpatrick, not out	0	E. W. Davies, c Walter, b Plunkett	4
Lord Mauchline, b Buttle	0	M. Heron, c and b Wells	2
Extras: w 1, b 7	8	M. Birchnell, not out	4
		Extras: b 8, n-b 1	9
Total	84	Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Scott	13	2	38	6	Dalglish	17	8	21	0
Buttle	7.2	2	11	4	Bohan	8	2	11	0
Hall	4	0	24	0	Wells (D.K.)	19.5	7	24	5
Davies	2	0	3	0	Walter	2	0	4	0
					Plunkett	7	2	12	5

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

THE annual game with M.C.C. took place on Wednesday, July 3rd. Walter won the toss and elected to bat. He batted very well himself and so did Redfern, who joined him after Staples had walked in front of his wicket to a straight one. Walter and Redfern added fifty runs, and by lunch-time the score was 80 for three. This seemed an improvement on recent form, but although after lunch Wells, Plunkett, Mitchell and Riddell added 64 the total only reached 147. The bowling of Young and Wignall was too good for what must be admitted to be a weak batting side.

AMPLEFORTH	
L. J. Walter, b Young	28
M. E. Staples, lbw, b Anson	1
T. E. Redfern, b Young	30
D. K. Wells, b Wignall	13
A. Mitchell, lbw, b Young	14
G. W. Plunkett, st Airey, b Young	23
D. R. Dalglish, b Young	3
R. E. Riddell, not out	14
J. Bohan, c Swift, b Wignall	0
Lord Mauchline, b Wignall	0
D. I. Fairhurst, lbw, b Wignall	5
Extras: w 4, b 7, l-b 3, n-b 2	16
Total	147

The M.C.C. innings was noteworthy for two things—the painstaking cricket of R. Pulbrook and the exhilaratingly fast scoring of W. H. R. Alderson. The bowling of Wells and Dalglish was steady, but it was not until Walter brought on Riddell (when the score was 40) that the wickets began to fall. Riddell bowled well in his first spell of five overs, taking two wickets for 18 runs, but his second spell was more expensive—three wickets falling for 42 runs.

The fielding, on the whole, was good, but there were lapses in the ground-fielding and two catches were dropped.

M.C.C.	
C. E. Anson, lbw, b Riddell	33
R. Pulbrook, st Fairhurst, b Riddell	29
Capt. R. Howard, c Bohan, b Riddell	0
W. H. R. Alderson, c Walter, b Wells	78
C. H. A. Olivier, lbw, b Riddell	32
Rev. J. M. Swift, b Wells	5
Young, c Redfern, b Mitchell	4
M. Wilson, c Redfern, b Riddell	23
Col. Airey, not out	22
H. D. Swan, b Wells	9
Wignall did not bat	
Extras: w 1, b 8, l-b 3	12
Total	247

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Wignall ..	15	1	60	4	Dalglish ..	11	1	24	0
Anson ..	5	2	16	1	Wells ..	15	1	51	3
Young ..	12	2	42	5	Plunkett ..	9	1	34	0
Wilson ..	3	0	13	0	Riddell ..	12	1	60	5
					Bohan ..	5	1	11	0
					Walter ..	7	1	42	0
					Mitchell ..	1	0	13	1

RETROSPECT

IT is a very difficult thing to write about this Cricket Eleven and give the reader the impression that one wants to give. This applies to any team, but is much more true of a side which, one imagines, would never call itself a very good side. It would be very easy to sit down and pour abuse on the head of each member of the side; but it would not be right to do this, because most of the matter would not be true and anyhow it would not interest the reader very much.

Well, what have the 1935 Eleven done? That can be put quite easily. They won two School matches and lost two, they beat the Yorkshire Gentlemen (a big achievement in itself, which will stop the jeering of many a deriding 'has-been') and the Royal Corps of Signals, and lost the rest of their matches except that against the All-Comers, which darkness made into a draw. This leaves out of account the last two matches, which have not yet been played.

The chief weakness of the side was its batting. L. J. Walter is the best bat and he has been the most successful. He is a very nice bat to watch, being a quick scorer with good strokes all round the wicket, but he is an unlucky bat in that the first chance he gives is always taken.

The next most successful bat has been D. K. Wells, who has shown much improvement on last year. His

defence is as strong as ever and he has learnt some scoring shots, which brought him 48 runs against the Yorkshire Gentlemen and an invaluable 33 against Durham in partnership with his brother.

D. R. Dalglish, M. E. Staples, G. W. Plunkett and T. E. Redfern have all played a good innings at one time or another, but they have all been too inconsistent to be classed as good bats. Some of these will be back next year, when the experience they have gained this year should allow their admittedly good stroke-play to produce runs. While discussing the batting one should sympathise with Walter over the loss of E. H. Grieve, who looked as though he was going to make many runs; but an untimely ball over the eye in the third match prevented him from playing any more cricket.

When one comes to the bowling one has an easier task. The bowling throughout the season has been of a high standard. D. K. Wells, with his left-arm slows and the occasional quicker one, has been the most successful. He has already taken 35 wickets at an average cost of 16.5 runs. His best efforts have been 8 for 72 in the Yorkshire Gentlemen's two innings, 4 for 39 against the Past, and, best of all, 5 for 24 in twenty overs against Durham.

D. R. Dalglish has also improved on his last year's form. This improve-

ment has been chiefly in accuracy combined with a spirit of aggression. He is a great trier and no one ever bowled so well and with so little success as he did against Durham, when his figures were: 17 overs, 8 maidens, 21 runs, 0 wickets. L. J. Walter has used himself with discretion, but has taken eighteen valuable wickets. G. W. Plunkett (with 10 wickets for 111 runs) and R. E. Riddell (with 7 for 81) have been useful change bowlers. Plunkett starred against Durham, taking 5 wickets for 12 runs, while Riddell took 5 for 60 against M.C.C. Again in discussing the bowling one must sympathise with Walter on the loss of J. I. Ogilvie, his opening bowler, who took 10 wickets for 150 in 58 overs—and then developed a sore foot.

The fielding of the Eleven has greatly improved. On some days they have fielded very well but, again, this has not been consistently good enough to enable one to call them a really good fielding side. They must have a higher standard before they will improve much more. Walter, Riddell, Dalglish, Staples in the slips, and Grieve while he was playing, have been the best. D. I. Fairhurst, behind the stumps, has improved into a really good School keeper. He has accounted for many wickets and very few extras and he is as well at home and as neat on the leg side as he is on the off. He was unlucky enough to damage his finger. It kept him out of one match and it was pluck rather than prudence which prevented him from missing others.

One of the most noteworthy things about the season has been the captaincy of L. J. Walter. He has gained a thorough knowledge of the game, and this has helped his work on the field, where, besides his tactical skill, he has kept his team together in a

very good spirit. Off the field his organisation and keenness have been exemplary.

Up to the present he has awarded full colours to D. R. Dalglish, D. I. Fairhurst and M. E. Staples, and half-colours to J. I. Ogilvie, R. E. Riddell and T. E. Redfern.

THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. Pocklington School 'A.' Away (*Won*). Pocklington 88 (Donnellon 4 for 31, Bohan 3 for 14, Kerr 2 for 14); Ampleforth 109 (Rosenvinge 48).

v. Bootham School. Home (*Won*). Bootham 102 (Kerr 4 for 13, Rosenvinge 3 for 29); Ampleforth 130 for 5 (Downey 32 not out, Donnellon 29, Redfern 20).

v. Dr R. W. Lee's XI. Home (*Lost*). Dr Lee's XI 199 (Riddell 3 for 17, Bohan 2 for 49, Kerr 2 for 46); Ampleforth 129 (Riddell 44, Sutton 20).

v. Coatham School 1st XI. Away (*Lost*). Coatham 131 (Riddell 4 for 57, Donnellon 2 for 9, Bohan 2 for 27); Ampleforth 22.

v. St Peter's School. Home (*Won*). St Peter's 42 (Kerr 4 for 4, Horner 4 for 9, Mitchell 2 for 5); Ampleforth 71 for 6 (Sutton 29, Wells 17 not out).

v. Ashville College 1st XI. Home (*Lost*). Ashville 109 (Donnellon 3 for 9, Downey 2 for 7, Bohan 2 for 19); Ampleforth 97 (Wells 24).

v. Mr Colin Brown's XI. Home (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 169 for 6 declared (Rosenvinge 57 not out, Sutton 35 not out, Wells 24); Mr Brown's XI 84 for 5 (Kerr 2 for 18, Bohan 2 for 31).

v. Ripon School 1st XI. Away (*Lost*). Ripon 164 (Rosenvinge 5 for 33, Plunkett 4 for 33); Ampleforth 118 (Keogh 27).

v. Durham School. Away (*Won*). Durham 87 (Donnellon 3 for 26, Downey 3 for 8); Ampleforth 191 for 8 (Mitchell 81, Rosenvinge 55, Donnellon 23 not out).

The Second Eleven have played nine matches, of which they have won four, lost four, and drawn one. Their first two games were won fairly comfortably, but Dr Lee's side defeated them and then they went to Coatham, where they could not muster more than 22 runs between them. They returned home to win against a very weak St Peter's 2nd XI, and then failed by 12 runs to beat Ashville. It was not until after this match that they settled down into anything like a side, and although they won only one of their three remaining matches they played better cricket and looked more like a team.

The fielding was never of a uniformly high standard. J. Bohan and P. Wells were the best and P. Blackiston behind the stumps often did brilliant things, but he was too clumsy to be considered a "class" keeper. The most successful bats were G. O. Rosenvinge, the Captain, who made 204 runs in eight innings, A. Mitchell (112 in five innings), P. Wells (84 in four completed innings) and S. P. Sutton, who so often stopped the rot which set in among the first six batsmen (102 runs in six innings and one not out).

There have been plenty of bowlers in the side. Bohan, Kerr, Downey and Mitchell have provided the speed. Bohan took 11 wickets for 181 runs in 69 overs, Kerr 16 wickets for 151 runs in 58 overs, and Downey 6 wickets for 102 runs in 34 overs. Mitchell was more erratic and has bowled only 20 overs, during which he got 5 wickets for 32 runs. Donnellon, Rosenvinge (and Horner in

the two games in which he played) have been the most successful slow bowlers. Donnellon took 14 wickets for 105 runs in 40 overs, Rosenvinge 12 wickets for 154 in 33 overs and Horner 4 for 32 in 12 overs.

Some of the Second Eleven are young and will be back next season, when they should expect to get places in the 1st XI—or, at any rate, increase the competition for places.

The following have played for the Second Eleven this term: G. O. Rosenvinge (*Captain*), E. G. Downey, G. W. Plunkett, P. Wells, J. Bohan, S. P. Sutton, F. N. Kerr, P. Blackiston, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, A. Mitchell, H. Mounsey, T. E. Redfern, R. E. Riddell, A. Buxton, M. Bodley, M. Horner, E. R. Keogh, J. L. Watson, M. Weighill.

THE COLTS

v. Scarborough College 2nd XI (*Won*). Scarborough 93 (Horner 6 for 14); Ampleforth 95 for 7 (Wells 39 not out).

v. F. Coy. Royal Corps of Signals (*Won*). Ampleforth 120 for 6 declared (Wells 38, Liddell 32 not out); F. Coy. 52 (Munro 6 for 8, Horner 4 for 30).

v. All-Comers (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 153 for 8 declared (Cardwell 36, McManemy 28, Munro 22, Mahony 20); All-Comers 116 for 4 (Munro 2 for 27).

v. St Peter's Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 99 (Mitchell 39); St Peter's 43 (Munro 4 for 6, May 2 for 4, Mitchell 2 for 7).

v. Ashville College 2nd XI (*Won*). Ashville 76 (Ryan 3 for 12, Horner 2 for 9, Munro 2 for 23); Ampleforth 101 for 1 (McManemy 45 not out, Haywood-Farmer 45).

v. Sedbergh Colts (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 155 (Wells 76); Sedbergh 64 for 2.

The Colts' team was: C. Ryan (*Captain*), P. Wells, M. Horner, J. Munro, A. McManemy, G. Potts, R. Cardwell, P. Haywood-Farmer, B. Considine, A. Mahony, H. May.

The following also played in some of the matches: T. Redfern, A. Mitchell, P. Liddell, A. Parker-Jervis, H. Finlow, P. Haigh.

The Colts had a strong and well-balanced team. It would have been still stronger had not C. Ryan, the Captain, been kept out of the field by illness for the greater part of the season. In his absence Potts captained the side very capably.

The season was very successful. It was a pity that the match against the Sedbergh Colts had to be left drawn. In no other match except against the All-Comers did the side have so strong an opposition, and their performance in putting up a score of 155 after losing 5 wickets for 40 was admirable. It was the result of determined cricket, and a personal triumph for P. J. Wells, who played a chanceless innings of 76 worthy of a mature batsman.

Against a very strong All-Comers' side the Colts did well to score 153 for 8—again the result of good determined cricket. Their most spectacular performance was the defeat of Ashville College 2nd XI by 10 wickets, when McManemy and Haywood-Farmer made 95 runs together for the first wicket in just over 40 minutes.

Of the batting in general it must be said that the side had no "tail." Wells's steadiness was invaluable. He made three big scores, each time in a critical situation. Of the others McManemy and Haywood-Farmer were the most successful. Both were "discovered" half-way through the season and amply justified their selection as an opening pair.

In bowling the side was strong and had plenty of variety. Horner, a left-hander, and Munro were the mainstay of the attack. Some idea of their steadiness may be gathered from the fact that between them they took 29 wickets out of a possible 46. Ryan showed what he might have done but for his illness by taking 3 for 12 against Ashville College 2nd XI. Of the rest Cardwell was steady, Considine with practice might turn into a useful leg-spinner; in May and Potts there were two useful change bowlers.

If there was a weakness in the team it was in the department of fielding. It should be said at once that there was no doubt about the keenness of all and the fielding of the side was good according to its standard. But it must also be said that the standard is not as high as it should be. In this most important department of the game the Colts must realise how much a bowler depends on his field. The fieldsmen must be alert every minute of the game to seize on the least mistake of the batsman. He ought not to expect that chances of catching or running a man out will be presented to him. He must make them for himself. In these matters there has been a steady improvement. C. Ryan has set a fine example and is in a class by himself. Potts, Wells, Haywood-Farmer and Considine have all done good work.

Finally one word of advice. Always play "hostile" cricket. That means having a thoroughly positive attitude towards the making of runs, the saving of runs, and the getting of the other side out. Played so, no game of cricket can be dull.

The following were awarded Colts' Caps: C. Ryan, P. Wells, M. Horner, J. Munro, A. McManemy.

HOUSE MATCHES

ST CUTHBERT'S House won the inter-House Cricket Cup, and had to fight through each round in order to do so, beating St Oswald's, St Aidan's and St Wilfrid's. Although the final was not without its thrills and unexpected happenings, the most interesting of the games was the semi-final between St Cuthbert's and St Aidan's.

Chiefly owing to H. C. Mounsey and D. R. Dalglish St Aidan's made 121. The first and more formidable batsmen of St Cuthbert's could not deal with the bowling of D. K. Wells and D. R. Dalglish, and seven wickets were down with 78 runs on the board. At this time C. J. Ryan and F. N. Kerr were together. The former survived a confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket, and on the next day these two batsmen (Ryan 33 and Kerr 15) took the score past that of their opponents.

ST CUTHBERT'S	
D. I. Fairhurst, b Walter	5
M. E. Staples, c Richmond, b Walter	63
G. W. Plunkett, st Blackiston, b Walter	0
E. G. Downey, c Kilpatrick, b Donnellon	1
J. I. Ogilvie, st Blackiston, b Walter	5
C. J. Ryan, c Redfern (T.), b Donnellon	3
R. E. Riddell, c and b Walter	27
B. Considine, b Walter	0
J. T. Price, c and b Walter	9
F. N. Kerr, b Walter	6
J. Lambert, not out	0
Extras: b 13, l-b 1	14
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O	M	R	W
Walter	20.4	2	70	8
Donnellon	18	5	36	2
Kilpatrick	2	0	13	0

In the final, played on the match ground on Saturday and Sunday, July 6th and 7th, what was considered a strong batting side of St Cuthbert's were put out by Walter and Donnellon for 133. Staples played a real Captain's innings, going in first and out last with a score of 63 to his credit. Riddell also batted well. Walter came out with the excellent analysis of 8 wickets for 70 runs. On paper it looked as though St Wilfrid's had a very good chance of making the runs, but when Walter and Redfern were put out by the first two balls of Riddell, one was more convinced than ever that form on paper is not House match form. Collapse set in, and St Wilfrid's could only muster 38 runs. Riddell's analysis of 6 wickets for 15 runs requires special mention. The good wicket-keeping on both sides was a feature of the game.

ST WILFRID'S	
L. J. Walter, st Fairhurst, b Riddell	3
J. I. Kilpatrick, st Fairhurst, b Riddell	4
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Riddell	0
J. D. Donnellon, c Ryan, b Riddell	5
T. Brady, c Staples, b Riddell	3
P. Blackiston, st Fairhurst, b Riddell	2
A. J. Redfern, b Ogilvie	1
R. C. Hay, c Kerr, b Plunkett	6
N. Barry, b Ogilvie	6
R. Richmond, b Ogilvie	0
B. Western, not out	7
Extras: b 1	1
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O	M	R	W
Ogilvie	6	2	13	3
Riddell	9	3	15	6
Plunkett	4.5	2	5	1
Downey	3	2	1	0
Ryan	1	0	3	0

ATHLETIC SPORTS

WE wrote shortly of the Athletics in our last number and praised where praise was due, but in this number we give the full results of the School Meeting, two meetings with Leeds University and one with the Achilles Club. It was this latter meeting which brought the season to its climax. It took place on the afternoon of March 31st; and while the chief aim of the meeting was a demonstration by these Oxford and Cambridge athletes, the handicaps which were allotted gave interest to each event. The meeting opened with K. S. Duncan flashing down the straight with A. J. Redfern not far behind him for the last fifty yards. But Duncan's movement right from the pistol was so smooth and his acceleration so even that we were not surprised when the loud-speaker announced that he had run his 103½ yards in 10.4 sec.

A. G. Pilbrow then gave the first of two excellent demonstrations. The jumping of C. J. Ryan and M. Fitzalan Howard exceeded expectations, for they cleared 5 ft. 2½ in. and, having been given 4 inches handicap, it was necessary for Pilbrow to clear 5 ft. 7 in. to win. In the previous week he had cleared only 5 ft. 6 in. in the Oxford and Cambridge sports, and so hopes of an Ampleforth win were high. With ease however Pilbrow cleared 5 ft. 7½ in. to win the event, and then gave a demonstration over 5 ft. 8½ in., which he cleared at the second attempt.

The crowd then moved off towards the Long Jump pits to watch K. S. Duncan clear 22 ft. 3½ in. His speed of approach, position in the air and landing were an object-lesson to any

would-be champion long-jumpers. At his third jump Duncan demonstrated the walk-in-the-air style—a "new one on" most of the spectators.

A rather cold west wind made good times round the track almost impossible, but the running of J. A. Judson in the 440 yards, M. J. K. Sullivan in the 'half', when he dead-heated with R. E. Riddell, and H. G. Edwards in the mile all provided lessons to be taken in by the observant spectator. The chief lesson was the expert pace-judgment of these runners, brought out particularly well because they started the handicap distance behind the School runners. They made up the distance gradually and with no apparent physical strain. This was particularly noticeable in the easy striding of J. A. Judson down the back straight, where he passed Downey.

After the half-mile the crowd proceeded to the Putting the Weight, when Duncan showed us that it was skill, grace of movement and perfect timing more than any amount of strength that allowed one to put the weight well. E. H. Grieve, inspired no doubt by the example of Duncan, went on to create a new School record of 36 ft. 9 in.

While the weight was being put the hurdlers were getting ready for their race. They gave an object lesson, incidentally, to those who wished to watch, in limbering up for a race. It proved to be the best race of the day, and Pilbrow's hurdling will remain in the minds of all for a long time to come. The Achilles started on the 120 yards mark, the School ten yards ahead and only had nine hurdles, which for both

sides were 3 ft. 3 in. From the time the pistol was fired until Pilbrow broke the worsted inches in front of Price no one seemed to worry about the actual race, but all were intent on watching Pilbrow's easy style. He seemed to be merely striding the distance and each hurdle seemed to come within his stride—quite effortless; perhaps the most noticeable thing about it was the absence of any semblance of a jump at the obstacles; his head never rose above the line it was in while he was striding.

Then followed a half-mile Relay, each side selecting eight runners to run 110 yards each. The most interesting part of this race was to see that famous Olympic runner and champion B. G. D. Rudd turn out to take a leg for the Achilles. We were indebted to him for bringing the Achilles team, and it was his running which allowed the Achilles to win this event by five yards. To conclude the meeting the Achilles held their annual 75 yards handicap dash! Duncan started on the scratch mark and it seemed to be the object of most of the rest of the team to prevent him passing anyone. They were successful, and Sullivan won in 7.4 sec., followed in by Pilbrow and Judson.

It was now 4.30, and it should be put on record that until 6.15 many of the Achilles kindly remained on the track, coaching those who wanted coaching. For the meeting and for the coaching and general interest they took in our Athletics we are very grateful and tender them our thanks.

There is not much more to record about the Athletics except to say that of the inter-house cups St Cuthbert's won the Senior and St Aidan's (by 5 points) the Junior.

THE SCHOOL MEETING 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) A. J. Redfern 1, E. G. Downey 2, W. J. Craigen 3. 10.7 sec.

440 Yards.—(57 sec., R. Blackledge 1911) E. G. Downey 1, P. D. Hill 2, Lord Mauchline 3. 55.7 sec. (New Record).

Half-mile.—(2 min. 8.9 sec., R. E. Riddell 1934) R. E. Riddell 1, The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard 2, Lord Mauchline 3. 2 MIN 6.9 SEC. (New Record).

One Mile.—(4 min. 49.8 sec., J. A. Ryan 1934) F. R. Kerr 1, A. G. Gregory 2, R. J. G. Deasy 3. 5 min.

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 in.)—(18.1 sec., R. E. Riddell 1934) R. S. Richmond 1, J. T. N. Price 2, E. R. Keogh 3. 16.5 SEC. (New Record).

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 0½ in., B. H. Alcazar 1932) J. T. N. Price 1 (19 ft. 9½ in.), R. S. Richmond 2, J. M. Allison 3.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 4 in., J. T. Conroy 1926) R. E. Riddell 1 (5 ft. 1½ in.), The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard 2, D. R. Dalglish 3.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.)—(34 ft. 4½ in., D. N. Kendall 1932) E. H. Grieve 1, 36 FT. 5½ IN. (New Record), J. I. Ogilvie 2, M. G. Hime 3.

Cross-Country.—(20 min. 46.6 sec., M. W. Blackmore 1930) F. R. Kerr 1, M. C. Bodley 2, F. J. Riddell 3. 20 min. 49.1 sec.

SET II

100 Yards.—(11.8 sec., J. I. Kilpatrick 1934) G. B. Potts 1, P. J. Wells 2, R. F. Gebbie 3. 11.3 SEC. (New Record).

440 Yards.—(60.3 sec., J. I. Kilpatrick 1934) G. B. Potts 1, P. J.

Wells 2, C. J. Ryan 3. 59.2 SEC. (New Record).

Half-mile.—(2 min. 22.7 sec., Lord Mauchline 1934) A. G. Green 1, C. J. Ryan 2, A. C. Cain 3. 2 min. 25 sec.

One Mile.—(5 min. 30.6 sec., J. F. Lambert 1934) T. E. Redfern 1, A. G. Green 2, A. C. Cain 3. 5 MIN. 29 SEC. (New Record).

106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft.)—(18 sec., J. I. Kilpatrick 1934) C. J. Ryan 1, G. C. Stapleton 2, J. W. Ritchie 3. 16.2 SEC. (New Record).

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 9 in., J. T. N. Price 1932) G. B. Potts 1 (16 ft. 4 in.), R. F. Gebbie and M. H. Christopher, equal 2.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 7 in., D. I. Fairhurst 1934) C. J. Ryan 1 (4 FT. 11 IN., New Record), G. B. Potts and G. C. Stapleton, equal 2.

Cross-Country.—(11 min. 16.8 sec., T. F. Roche 1932) A. G. Green 1, R. H. Brunner 2, M. A. Birtwistle 3. 10 MIN. 23.3 SEC. (New Record).

SET III

100 Yards.—(12.1 sec., R. F. Gebbie 1934) A. G. Bagshawe 1, D. I. V. Stewart 2, A. L. Potez 3. 12 SEC. (New Record).

440 Yards.—(62.8 sec., G. B. Potts 1934) R. H. Brunner 1, A. W. T. Rochford 2, D. E. Warren 3. 66 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 29.2 sec., T. E. Redfern 1934) R. H. Brunner 1, A. W. T. Rochford 2, M. A. Birtwistle 3. 2 min. 32.6 sec.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 in.)—(18.5 sec., P. A. F. Vidal 1934) H. N. Nevile 1, H. S. May 2, D. E. Warren 3. 17.4 SEC. (New Record).

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 4½ in., J. T. N. Price 1931) A. L. Potez (15 ft. 3½ in.) 1, A. G. Bagshawe 2.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 in., C. J. Ryan 1934) F. M. Hall (4 ft. 5 in.) 1, A. L. Potez 2, J. I. Ferrier 3.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS (SENIOR)

400 Yards Relay.—(46.5 sec., St Cuthbert's 1934) St Cuthbert's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Oswald's 3. 48.1 sec.

Half-Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 48 sec., St Bede's 1931) St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1 min. 53.1 sec.

Two Miles Medley Relay (one Mile, Half-mile, 440 Yards, 220 Yards, 110 Yards, 110 Yards). St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

Four Miles Relay (32 Furlongs).—St Cuthbert's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3. 15 min. 48.5 sec.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS (JUNIOR)

400 Yards Relay.—(49.4 sec., St Bede's 1934) St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 50.6 sec.

One Mile Relay.—(4 min. 14.7 sec., St Bede's 1934) St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 4 MIN 3.3 SEC. (New Record).

Half-Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931) St Cuthbert's (17 points) 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3.

One Mile Team Race.—(8 points, St Cuthbert's 1931) St Wilfrid's (9 points) 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Bede's 3.

Half-Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 55.7 sec., St Bede's 1934) St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 1 MIN. 52.8 SEC. (New Record).

106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft.)—(Order decided by time of individuals in the heats) St Edward's 1, St Cuthbert's and St Wilfrid's equal 2. 16.9 sec.

High Jump.—(13 ft. 7 in., St Cuthbert's 1934) St Cuthbert's (13 ft. 4½ in.) 1, St Edward's 2, St Aidan's 3.

Long Jump.—(45 ft. 1½ in., St Wilfrid's 1932) St Aidan's (45 FT. 8½ IN., New Record) 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Wilfrid's 3.

Cross-Country.—(37 points, St Aidan's 1931) St Bede's and St Wilfrid's (74 points) equal 1, St Oswald's 3.

AMPLEFORTH v. LEEDS UNIVERSITY

I. AT LEEDS

400 Yards Relay.—Leeds won by 15 yards in 43.7 sec. *Leeds:* J. Cohen, T. R. Bilsborough, D. Emsley, G. A. Farmer. *Ampleforth:* J. A. Redfern, E. G. Downey, J. T. Price, R. S. Richmond.

440 Yards Team Race.—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. G. T. Epsley (L) 1, J. Seddon (L) 2, E. G. Downey (A) 3, G. Potts (A) 4, P. Hill (A) 5, W. Marshall (L) 6. 56.4 sec.

Half-Mile Team Race.—Leeds won by 10 points to 11. R. E. Riddell (A) 1, S. Harbisher (L) 2, P. N. White (L) 3, M. Fitzalan-Howard (A) 4, B. McDermott (L) 5, Lord Mauchline (A) 6. 2 min. 10.5 sec.

One Mile Team Race.—Leeds won by 7 points to 14. P. N. White (L) 1, B. McDermott (L) 2, F. Kerr (A) 3, J. Haines (L) 4, A. Gregory (A) 5, R. Deasy (A) 6. 4 min. 57.9 sec.

480 Yards Hurdles Relay.—Ampleforth won by 15 yards in 69.4 sec. *Ampleforth:* R. S. Richmond, J. T. N. Price, E. R. Keogh, D. R. Dalglish. *Leeds:* S. Harbisher, K. H. Champlin, W. Wood, M. Wilson.

High Jump.—A tie, both sides jumping 15 ft. 3½ in. S. Harbisher (L, 5 ft. 3½ in.) 1, R. Riddell (A) and C. J. Ryan (A) (5 ft. 1½ in.) equal 2, W. Wood (L) and D. Dalglish (A) (5 ft. 0½ in.) equal 4, W. Wood (L, 4 ft. 11½ in.) 6.

Long Jump.—Ampleforth won by 55 ft. 5 in. to 53 ft. 4 in. J. T. N. Price (A, 18 ft. 11 in.) 1, R. S. Richmond (A, 18 ft. 5 in.) 2, F. W. Gledhill (L, 18 ft. 2 in.) 3, E. G. Downey (A, 18 ft. 1 in.) 4, T. R. Bilsborough (L, 17 ft. 11 in.) 5, W. Wood (L, 17 ft. 3 in.) 6.

Putting the Shot.—Leeds won by 107 ft. 8 in. to 99 ft. 4 in. A. Cockayne (L, 38 ft. 2 in.) 1, E. H. Grieve (A, 36 ft. 2½ in.) 2, W. Wood (L, 35 ft. 1 in.) 3, E. Smith (L, 34 ft. 5 in.) 4, J. I. Ogilvie (A, 33 ft. 3½ in.) 5, C. Dunman (A, 29 ft. 10 in.) 6.

RESULT: Leeds University, 5½ events; Ampleforth, 2½ events.

II. AT AMPLEFORTH

400 Yards Relay.—Leeds won by three yards in 46.1 sec. *Leeds:* J. Cohen, K. H. Champlin, D. Emsley, G. T. Epsley. *Ampleforth:* J. T. Price, A. J. Redfern, E. G. Downey, R. S. Richmond.

High Jump.—Ampleforth won by 14 ft. 8½ in. to 14 ft. 7½ in. C. J. Ryan (A, 5 ft. 0½ in.) 1, W. Wood (L, 4 ft. 11½ in.) 2, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (A) and S. Harbisher (L), 4 ft. 10½ in., equal 3.

One Mile Team Race.—Leeds won by 8 points to 13. P. N. White (L) 1, F. R. Kerr (A) 2, J. D. Haines (L) 3. 4 min. 59.4 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—M. Wilson (L) 1, J. T. Price (A) 2, K. H. Champlin (L) 3. 15.8 sec.

440 Yards Team Race.—Leeds won by 8 points to 13. G. T. Epsley (L) 1, S. Seddon (L) 2, G. B. Potts (A) 3. 55.6 sec.

Putting the Shot.—Leeds won by 103 ft. 9½ in. to 101 ft. 4 in. K. H. Champlin (L, 37 ft. 6 in.) 1, E. H. Grieve (A, 36 ft. 7 in.) 2, W. Wood (L, 34 ft. 8½ in.) 3.

Long Jump.—Ampleforth won by 56 ft. 1 in. to 49 ft. 11 in. J. T. Price (A, 19 ft. 7 in.) 1, R. S. Richmond (A, 18 ft. 6 in.) 2, E. R. Keogh (A, 18 ft.) 3.

Half-Mile Team Race.—Ampleforth won by 8 points to 13. R. E. Riddell (A) 1, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (A) 2, S. Harbisher (L) 3. 2 min. 6.4 sec.

RESULT: Leeds University, five events; Ampleforth, three.

AMPLEFORTH v. ACHILLES CLUB

(The first three places in each event scored 3, 2, and 1 points respectively).

100 Yards.—(Achilles ran 103½ yards) K. S. Duncan (Achilles) 1, A. J. Redfern (Ampleforth) 2, J. A. Judson (Achilles) 3. 10.4 sec.

High Jump.—(Handicap: Pilbrow 4 in., Stanton 1 in.) A. G. Pilbrow (Achilles, 5 ft. 8½ in.) 1, C. J. Ryan (Ampleforth) and M. Fitzalan-Howard (Ampleforth) (5 ft. 2½ in.) equal 2.

Long Jump.—(Handicap: Duncan 2 ft. 3 in.) K. S. Duncan (Achilles), 22 ft. 3½ in.) 1, R. S. Richmond (Ampleforth, 19 ft. 6 in.) 2, J. T. N. Price (Ampleforth, 19 ft. 5½ in.) 3.

440 Yards.—(Achilles ran 460 yards) J. A. Judson (Achilles) 1, E. G. Downey (Ampleforth) 2, G. B. Potts (Ampleforth) 3. 56.6 sec.

Half Mile.—(Achilles ran 900 yards) M. J. K. Sullivan (Achilles) and R. E. Riddell (Ampleforth) equal 1, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (Ampleforth) 3, Lord Mauchline (Ampleforth) 4. 2 min. 11.5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—(Handicap: Duncan 8 ft., Edmunds 1 ft.) K. S. Duncan (Achilles, 46 ft. 8½ in.) 1, E. H. Grieve (Ampleforth, 36 ft. 9 in.) (School Record) 2, E. B. Edmunds (Achilles, 37 ft. 2 in.) 3.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(Ampleforth ran 110 yards and nine hurdles) A. G. Pilbrow (Achilles) 1, J. T. N. Price (Ampleforth) 2, G. P. Stanton (Achilles) 3. 14.8 sec.

One Mile (Achilles ran one mile and 80 yards) H. G. Edwards (Achilles) 1, F. R. Kerr (Ampleforth) 2, M. J. K. Sullivan (Achilles) 3. 5 min. 1.8 sec.

Half-Mile Relay.—Achilles won by five yards in 1 min. 37.2 sec.

Achilles: K. S. Duncan, B. G. D. Rudd, A. G. Pilbrow, H. G. Edwards, J. A. Judson, G. P. Stanton, J. P. Ford, E. B. Edmunds. *Ampleforth:* J. T. N. Price, R. S. Richmond, G. B. Potts, J. I. Ogilvie, P. D. Hill, W. J. Craigen, A. J. Redfern, E. G. Downey.

RESULT: Achilles Club, 32½ points; Ampleforth, 20½ points.

THE BEAGLES

THE season finished with a day at Castle Howard on March 21st. We have known too many hares there before, but this year their number made previous experiences seem fortunate. After the first ten minutes Welch was resigned to spending the day collecting his hounds at what seemed favourable opportunities. However it was a glorious day, and nobody minded much.

The season has been a particularly good one. Twenty brace of hares killed in a season is evidence that hounds can hunt, though a kill on any particular day does not necessarily mean that sport was good.

The Puppy Show was held early this year, on April 9th. Once more we were favoured with a fine day, and our thanks are due to Dom Maurus for allowing us to use the skating rink at Gilling for judging and the pavilion afterwards for tea. Three and a half couple of dogs and two and a half couple of bitches were on show and it was gratifying to see the dogs particularly strong, as we have been short of dog-hounds in the entry for some years.

Barrister and Bounty, respectively best dog and bitch, are by Buster out of Dimple, and go back through their sire to Fencer, upon whom the pack

is built up. Barrister is a particularly good type of dog-hound with plenty of character, and looks like making a stallion hound.

Our thanks are due to Major Foster and Mr Fitzherbert for judging. Major Foster has just given up the Sinnington after sixteen years of Mastership, during which he has gained remarkable popularity with farmers and landowners. We have received unflinching courtesy and consideration

from him, and are glad to say that he will still remain a close neighbour. The country is fortunate in being taken over by its largest landowner, the Earl of Feversham.

It is a pity that the keener members of the hunt did not make a little more effort to attend the Puppy Show. There were about ninety visitors from the various parts of the country we hunt over, and, apart from the officials, one member of the School.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following passed Certificate A in the examination held on March 5th, 1935:—W. S. Armour, E. M. Belfield, T. J. Brady, A. L. Buxton, D. Dalglish, A. Dew-snap, H. E. Dormer, C. Dunman, D. I. Fairhurst, C. Farrell, the Hon. H. C. Fraser, M. G. Hime, T. C. Jackson, J. I. Kilpatrick, F. P. Leask, Lord Mauchline, M. C. Maxwell, G. H. Northey, P. O'Donovan, J. I. Ogilvie, A. J. Redfern, G. V. Read Davis, F. J. Riddell, P. L. Sitwell, J. L. Watson, A. H. Webb and D. K. Wells, making a total of thirty-five for the year out of sixty-five entries, a number which might be improved. Doubtless the loss of training through not going to camp last year had a good deal to do with it.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be Under Officers:—Sgts Downey and the Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard.

To be Company Sergeant Major:—Sgt Blackiston.

To be Company Quartermaster Sergeant:—Sgt R. Pine-Coffin.

To be Drum Major:—Sgt Gregory.

To be Sergeants:—Cpls Richmond, R. Riddell, Keogh, McIrvine, Bunbury, Wilberforce.

To be Corporals:—Cdts Wells, Kilpatrick, Belfield, Dunman, the Hon. H. Fraser, Sitwell, Dewsnap, J. Ogilvie, Hime, Dalglish, Dormer.

To be Lance Corporals:—Cdts O'Donovan, Jackson, Farrell, Maxwell, F. Riddell, Buxton, Lord Mauchline, Armour, Northey, Fairhurst, Leask, T. Brady, L. Watson, A. Webb, A. Redfern, Read Davis.

To be Acting Lance Corporals:—Cdts E. Grieve, M. Staples, S. Rochford.

The Cadre Platoon of the Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment, demonstrated the action of a platoon acting as point to an advance-guard on June 17th. We have to thank Lieutenant J. R. B. Knox for arranging this demonstration.

Captain W. D. S. Careye, who has been our liaison officer since Christmas, has handed over the liaison to Captain R. G. Rooth. We take this opportunity of thanking Captain Careye for all that he did for us during his very short tour of duty.

The Nulli Secundus Cup Competition was held on June 24th, and the visiting board from the Depot awarded the cup to Under Officer L. J. Walter.

The Annual Inspection of the Contingent took place on July 8th. The Inspecting Officer, Brigadier W. G. Holmes, D.S.O., Northern Command, was accompanied by Captain W. A. R. Ames. After the usual inspection of the line and march-past in slow time, the recruits gave a demonstration of physical training, No. 2 Company were inspected in weapon training, and No. 1 Company in company drill and an advance-guard scheme. The report of the Inspecting Officer was as follows:—

1. *Drill.* Good.

2. *Weapon Training.* Junior N.C.O.'s have reached a high standard of instruction. Training is on sound lines.

3. *Manoeuvre.* Fire orders were excellent. I was particularly struck by the way the privates backed up their N.C.O.'s. More attention should be paid to the use of ground and cover. The issue of orders was good.

4. *Discipline.* Very good.

5. *Turn-out.* Excellent.

6. *Arms and Equipment.* In good order. A new armoury has been built and is most efficient.

7. *General Remarks.* A very keen and efficient unit with an excellent spirit. The Corps receives every encouragement from the School authorities.

The Contingent is going to camp at Tidworth Park on July 29th until August 6th.

The thanks of the Contingent are due to Sergeant Majors Eason and Kelly and Quartermaster Sergeant Huggan for the keen and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties.

SHOOTING

The result of the "Country Life" Competition was rather disappointing, as the first team were placed 48th

and the second team 56th out of 60. The inter-house Shooting Cup was won this year for the first time by St Bede's House. The Anderson Cup was won by C.Q.M.S. Pine-Coffin, the Headmaster's Cup by Cadet Clark, the Recruits' Cup by Cadet Haywood-Farmer, the Donegall Badge by Sergeant Richmond, and the Stourton Cup by Corporal Hime.

The training of the Eight for Bisley this year followed the same lines as in recent years, with the usual matches at Strensall with Regular units. Of these matches, those against the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Manchester Regiment, Allhallows and Wellington Schools, and one match against the West Yorks Depot were lost, most of them by narrow margins; the other match with the West Yorks and that with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers were won by a few points.

The first match between Sedbergh and Ampleforth took place on the Herontree Range at Bellerby, near Catterick, on June 20th. Though conditions were not as pleasant as they might have been for the time of year—a strong and rather cold wind blew straight down the range throughout the match—it was a most enjoyable and exciting match, from which Sedbergh emerged victors by a single point. It is hoped that this will be the first of many meetings between the schools. The thanks of both schools are due to the G.O.C. 5th Division Catterick for allotting us the range, and to the 2nd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment for providing markers and supervising the match.

At Bisley the following represented the School:—Under Officers Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (captain) and R. J. Deasy, Sgts R. S. Richmond, W. J. Bunbury and M. A. Wilberforce, Cpls M. G. Hime and M. F. Sedgwick, and Cadets H. N. Garbett, G. S.

Rooney, P. Shaw and M. F. Cubitt. The results were disappointing, partly owing to the effects of the intense heat, the team scores of 415 in the Gale and Polden, 409 in the Snap and Rapid, and 426 in the Ashburton, being some twenty points below what might reasonably have been expected. Our places in the competitions were 71st in the Ashburton and 17th in the Snap and Rapid. R. J. Deasy scored 31 in the Spencer-Mellish Cup. M. G. Hime was our top scorer in the Ashburton with 60 points, including 34 out of 35 at 500 yards.

The Hon Michael Fitzalan Howard has been awarded his Shooting Colours. The best thanks of the Eight are due to Sergeant Major Eason and C.Q.M.S. Huggan for their hard work in connexion with the shooting.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN RIFLE CLUB

The old Amplefordian R.C., which was founded this year, entered teams at the Imperial Rifle Meeting at Bisley for the first time on July 11th. Two teams were entered for the Public Schools Veterans Trophy, one in each of the A and B categories.

About twenty Old Boys turned up either to shoot or to encourage, and the presence of the Head Master on the firing point, though he could not be persuaded to shoot, gave the new venture an excellent start.

The 'A' Team scored a total of 230 points out of 250, only 15 points less than the winners, a good score for a first attempt against many of the crack shots of the country. The team and scores were as follows:—H. D. Gallwey—49, P. C. Tweedie—49, J. F. Leese—47, K. H. Leese—45, P. C. Bell—40.

The 'B' Team was composed of those who were known to be short of practice, and some of their scores would certainly have been much higher if they had not been using aperture sights for the first time. The team scored 190 points and was composed as follows:—The Hon. Miles Fitzalan-Howard, N. M. Mackenzie, J. R. Hill, M. H. Davey, M. P. Fogarty.

It is hoped that next year it will be possible to enter a 'C' team, shooting with open sights, as well as the other two. The support of all Old Boys, whether they shoot or not, will be of the greatest assistance.

SCOUTING

WE have taken over our new space in the bowels of the Theatre, after being billeted in the Old Pavilion all the winter. P. F. Clayton and a crew of carpenters and labourers from the Troop are rearranging the boiler-house scenery.

Only about half the Troop is available for scouting in the summer, but we have made up for it by the energy of those who were able to turn out. The S.M. proposed W. J. E.

Craigen as Troop-Leader at the beginning of term, and it was due to his determination that we have had a very active term.

We gave a life-saving display at the Exhibition, from which we gained valuable experience and the clear realisation that much more preparation and practice would be needed next year.

We have also carried out wide games, as well as raft and bridge-building.

On the Eve of SS. Peter and Paul's six of the Troop undertook what is technically known as a "First Class journey." The patrol divided into pairs, and each carried an entire camp outfit including a tent. Camp was at Fosse, and the next day each party returned by a longer route to Ampleforth.

FOURTH FORM TROOP

No little amusement was caused by the rather sudden appearance of the Second Troop in sea-scout uniform. Our sea at present is the Lower Lake at Fairfax's, and though space is certainly limited a great deal can be learnt about the sailing and management of boats.

Work on a larger scale will be done during the Summer Camp. On July 27th we join other sea scouts on board the "Implacable," a wooden 74 gun man-of-war moored in Fareham Lake, Portsmouth Harbour. There we shall get expert training in seamanship and shall have many chances of seeing over warships and naval establishments of all kinds.

Sea scouting is not a substitute for land scouting but an addition to its scope. Fairfax Lake and its surroundings are very well suited for both types of scouting.

The activities of the Troop this term have included lessons in sailing, at which some of the Troop have shown great promise, day camps at which meals have been cooked, and "wide games" on Sunday evenings.

Three more boys joined the Troop this term: N. Parker-Jervis, already a First-Class Scout with an all-round cord, J. Howe and P. Haigh. At the end of last term Troop-Leader R. Ogilvie won his all-round cord—the first in the Troop. The Patrol Leaders are A. James, H. May and A. Dowling.

JUNIOR HOUSE TROOP

Owing to our increased numbers we have reorganised our patrols this term, adding an extra one and redistributing the Troop among the five patrols. Some of the P.L.'s decided to change the names of their patrols, so that the Troop now consists of Owls, Curlews, Cuckoos, Hawks and Woodpigeons under respectively Hughes, Walter, Garbett, A. Cumming and Lightburn, the new P.L.

Work has continued in axemanship under the direction of Mr Gilson of H.M. Forestry Commission. Several have been able to pass their First Class Cooking tests now that each patrol has dug its own fireplace and constructed a complete camp kitchen behind the Junior House. Mr Nash has kindly helped some of the senior members of the Troop to obtain their Ambulance Badge, while for the rest recent Friday evening meetings have been devoted to work on First Class First Aid. The difficulty of learning and remembering Morse has made Signalling an unpopular feature of our programme. We have therefore abandoned Morse for Semaphore, a step already justified by an increase in interest and efficiency.

We were glad to receive a visit from our new District Commissioner, Major Clayton-Smith. We must record too our gratitude to Cdr and Mrs Cumming for the gift of a very special patrol tent, the use of which during camp will be the prize for the inter-patrol competition. At the moment of writing everything, including the weather, is set fair for our camp by the Norfolk Broads, which will occupy the first week of the holidays.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President : THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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

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

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

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

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., MR STEPHEN HARDWICK-RITTNER, Juniper Cottage, Claverton Down, Bath.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Second Form A

Religious Knowledge	..	D. P. M. Cape
English	D. P. M. Cape
Latin	I. J. Fraser
French (Hubert Carter prize)		M. G. Leatham
Mathematics	.. ..	I. J. Fraser
History	.. ..	D. J. Hodsmen
Geography	.. ..	D. P. M. Cape

*Second Form B**Extra prizes*

Music	.. ..	P. F. W. Kerr
Drawing	.. ..	A. Clarke
Carpentry	.. ..	H. C. N. B. Radcliff

Sports prizes

Boxing Cup	.. ..	J. F. C. Vidal
Athletic Sports Cup	.. ..	D. M. Gaynor
Shooting Cup	.. ..	I. B. Hankey

Cricket prizes

	.. ..	J. C. C. Young J. F. C. Vidal
		P. D. Parker, R. A. Coghlan

Wolf-Cub Cup (Winning Six)

Grey Wolves—J. C. C. Young, *Sixer*

OLD BOYS' NEWS

IT must be a long time since an old Amplefordian became Abbot of any Benedictine house other than Ampleforth. We offer our sincere and respectful congratulations to Dom Romuald Leonard, the new Abbot of Belmont.

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of Alexander Warrior, H. Stead and Frederick Burge (the father of Dom Bede Burge), and of Dom Denis Waddilove's father, who died recently after an operation.

WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Colonel the Hon. E. P. J. Corbally Stourton to Miss Beatrice Page on July 14th.

Gervase Falkiner to Miss Rosemary Smith at St Mary's, Wrexham on July 28th.

John Marnan to Miss Mary Price at St Edmund's, Godalming on September 18th.

Howard Dunbar to Miss Joan Anderson at St James', Spanish Place on October 4th.

Gaston Vetch to Miss Joan Marchetti at Notre Dame de Grace, Passy, Paris on October 25th.

David Young to Miss Dorothy Maud Kerr, on September 8th at St Joseph's, Handsworth.

And on their engagement to the following:—

Henry Barton to Miss Joan Lathom.

Richard Cave to Miss Peggy Perceval.

John Riddell to Miss Maureen Taaffe.

WE offer our warm congratulations to Gabriel Turville Petre, who has taken in connexion with his work in Ancient Icelandic an Oxford B. Litt. that would be characterised in a continental University as *summa cum laude*.

IN memory of Bernard Burge, a bust was recently unveiled at Midnapore by Mr L. B. Burrows, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. "As an official," he said, "Mr Burge was a fine specimen of that small and select group which came to the Indian Civil Service from the Army