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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

## RECOLLECTIONS, 1861-1886

### II.

THE first four years of Fr Prest's Priorship were occupied for the most part, as we stated in our previous article, in the completion of his predecessors' work in the church. With his entrance on his second term of office in the July of 1870, while carrying these to their completion, he began at once to turn his attention to improvements within the College and outside. The first of these was the provision of a more ample water supply, a need felt more and more as the numbers increased to nearly a hundred boys. Up to this date the sole supply within the house was derived from two wells, one in the neighbourhood of the kitchen and the other beneath the flags at the head of the stairs leading down into the boys' passage. From this latter all the water needed for the boys' wash-place and elsewhere was raised by a hand force-pump in what is now the Games Master's room to the cistern still in use above the stairway to the dormitories. It was said to require five hundred strokes a day at the hands of one or other of the lay-brothers to meet the demand. Until the two drinking-fountains were erected in the boys' passage in 1873 or 1874, the pump-house, as it was called, was the only place we could get a drink of water, as we often did on the way up to the dormitory at night or during the day. Outside bathing-place or indoor baths at this date there were none; a walk of nearly three miles to the river Rye, near Harome, gave us an occasional bathe in the summer months. To the schoolboy of to-day this condition of things may seem semi-barbarous, but in this respect we were hardly if at all behind other colleges at that date. The open-air swimming baths at



Downside, Oscott and Ushaw only came into existence about this date or even after it.

Prior Prest was fully alive to the drawbacks of such a situation, and a surprise awaited us when we returned from holidays in the August of 1870. On the little plot to the west of the bridge over the brook, secured by Fr Bolton some eighty years earlier, an engine-house was rising, a filtering tank had been sunk and a line of iron pipes was being laid through the meadows in the direction of the College. By the summer of the next year a spacious bathing-place was ready for use on the hill, henceforth called the bathing-place hill. Adjoining it was a reservoir from which the water gravitated to the College and monastery. Some provision against an outbreak of fire was also secured by this arrangement. The whole of the work was carried out by old Samuel Spence, who, as the story ran, had driven the College herd of cattle to Prior Park when a young man in 1830. He lived for many years at Hagg House below the Hermitage and died there in 1889. Correspondence with Mr Joseph A. Hansom and a plan, dated October, 1868, show that indoor hot-water baths were under consideration at that date, but the scheme was not carried out until 1873, when at a cost of £500 the old wash-house was converted into an up-to-date bath-room comprising eleven cubicles and as many as thirty foot-baths.

In the autumn of 1870 another matter of the highest importance was submitted to the President General and the Definitors of the Regimen—the purchase of John Sotheran's farm, lying immediately to the west of the monastery and church. The fields adjoined those of our own farm, which stood on the level piece of ground just below the ball-place. Approval was given, and a letter from President Burchall, dated November 22nd, conveys congratulations on the Prior's purchase and the methods by which he secured it.

These methods were so astute as to spring a surprise even upon the Prior himself. The story, as told by Fr Wilfrid Sumner, who was in the community at the time, was that Mr Henry Anderson of York, the College lawyer, was instructed

to engage two or three persons to bid for the College, who upon an agreed sign from him, a cough, a sneeze or what-not, were to cease bidding. In addition he engaged another, unknown to the rest or to the Prior, who if necessary was to continue bidding till the property was knocked down to him. Only when the hammer fell and the auctioneer asked in whose name the agreement was to be made did Mr Anderson reveal his client's name, as much to the astonishment of the Prior, who feared his scheme had failed, as to that of anyone else. It will not be a matter of surprise that the Community and school were given a whole holiday, which concluded with Benediction and a Te Deum in thanksgiving.

The appearance of the farm as it was when we bought it is well shown in our first view, taken about 1850. On the west of the farm house, *i.e.* to the left in the picture, are the cowhouses and byre, behind which was an orchard, some remnants of which are visible to-day. On the east are the waggon-shed and stables, to the right again of which were a stack-yard and a kitchen garden extending to within a few yards of our present entrance from the road, where there was a tank of excellent water now covered over. These buildings were taken down before 1874, as is clearly seen in our second view, taken in that year. New stables and waggon-sheds were built, somewhat to the west of the farm-house, which are still in use. The house remained as it appears in this view till, in 1886, two bay-windows and a covered porch were added, when it was dignified with the name of "The Grange," which it bears to-day. After Mr John Perry, of Acton Burnell, came in the following year to take over the management of the farm, the lawns and shrubberies were laid out, improving the approach considerably. The field in the foreground of the picture bounded by a curving fence was to provide in later years a site for the new monastery, and the road abutting on the western end of the church was to become the site of the new sanctuary and choir with the cloister-statio behind it. Below this field stretched others lying alongside our old farm and the fields belonging to it. These gave us at once a large



increase of playing fields to the west of the road by the cricket-ground, where the running track was later to be made. A second series below the curve of the road reached as far as the brook and secured for future years the football grounds and a field which for some winters was flooded for skating. The extension of the College property on so ample a scale shows clearly that Fr Prest was a man of vision who had faith enough in the spirit and resources of his Alma Mater to look forward to big developments in the future. It is apparent too that to him their realization was not in the dim future but near at hand. In a document in his hand-writing dated March 11th, 1872, we have a detailed statement of his plans for at once embarking on an up-to-date Preparatory School. As a first-hand revelation of the sanguine disposition of the man and of his wide outlook we venture to give it almost in its entirety.

“The site proposed adjoins the Dwelling House on the farm lately purchased. It would form part of the Establishment and be for the accommodation of those in charge with reservation of at least two rooms for ladies visiting the College. No part of the existing building could be made available for actual school purposes. I feel strongly that the attempt will be a failure unless the building is made not only attractive but also able to compare with advantage with anything to be found elsewhere. And as in point of health and beauty the situation is probably unrivalled it seems very desirable that no inferiority of accommodation should be allowed to stand in the way of success. If we make the School accommodation second to none and place it under fully competent management I cannot help thinking that it will acquire a rapid reputation and that lady visitors will soon become ‘Walking Advertisements’ of the place. And again the only chance of its paying its way is by obtaining a fair number of boys, which will be impossible with the existing building only.

“I propose therefore to build at first for twenty boys, keeping in view the possibility or probability of increasing to forty. The plan forwarded is as follows:—Study, Refectory, Play-Room, etc. on the ground floor, with Chapel and Dor-



1870



1850



mitory above. The wall between the Study and Refectory temporary, so as to allow of the two rooms being turned later into a Refectory for forty boys. There would be provision for extending the Play-Room and providing a new Study and Class Room on the ground floor with enlargement of the Chapel and Dormitories and Lavatory above. The position is such that we are not encroaching upon an area sufficient for extension of the Church and for a site for a new Monastery. . . .

“To carry out the proposal to build for twenty boys at once I should like to have authority to expend out of capital a sum not exceeding £1,500. The actual building would not require so much, but the old house would require some alteration, and the grounds about the place remodelling.

“In the College at the moment we have only three spare beds and probably by Easter only one. There are in the College ten to fifteen little boys who would have been put in the Preparatory if it had been opened, and if opened by the winter six or seven will have to go there. Seeing that the College is so full in dormitory, refectory and church it seems more desirable to build for little boys than to have to extend the College accommodation. At Midsummer 1862 there were fifty-seven boys. They have risen now to ninety-seven, and if we can open a first rate Preparatory I do not see why we should not in the next few years have a hundred in the College and forty in the Preparatory.”

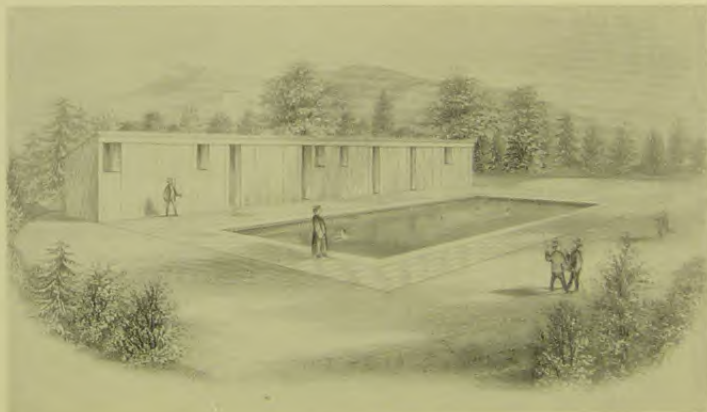
What precisely led to the abandonment of these plans does not appear, but in all probability the means of the community at the time were judged by superiors to be inadequate, and, although building costs were so much lower then than they are now, it is difficult to see how the sum of £1,500 would have sufficed. The Prior's opening remarks lead one to surmise that his intention was to put the management and teaching into the hands of ladies, as was generally the case with the preparatory schools of that date, and this if intended may have met with opposition both within and without the house. That acute differences did exist between Father Prest and his community later in the year is clear from a letter of Provincial

Allanson dated Swinburne, 25th November, 1872, which speaks of the Prior offering his resignation to the President General, Abbot Burchall, which however was not accepted. The postponement was as it turned out providential, for heavy and quite unlooked for expenses were incurred in the year following. The autumn of 1873 was unusually wet, and water, finding its way in many places to the shale on which the heavy Kimmeridge clay of our Valley rests, caused landslips of varying intensity throughout the neighbourhood. The steep field just beyond the Hermitage was the spot most seriously affected, and the Oswaldkirk road, on which it abuts, was for twenty yards or more carried into the field below. Though less visible to the eye, the consequences nearer home were far more serious. The foundations of the College rest upon this shale, and owing to the greasy condition set up by water reaching to it the superincumbent mass of building slipped slightly to the south. The arches at the lower end of the Boys' Passage were cracked in several places, as were the transoms of almost every window both on the ground floor and the floor above. All these in turn had to be taken out and renewed. As each was dealt with the space was boarded up and one blustery morning in October we were wakened from our sleep by the crashing to the floor of the boarding of the west oriel window of the study. We had a draughty and chilly time of it throughout the winter and spring, but we got hardened to it and colds and coughs were fewer than usual, as old Brother Bennet the infirmarian declared.

The work of reparation was only completed shortly before the Exhibition of 1874. The final act in the drama was characteristic of Prior Prest's thoroughness. A wide section of the Square fronting the Big Library was excavated to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and the supporting walls and floor of the library were underpinned with great beams fully a foot in thickness. Then a fresh foundation of many layers of bricks was laid below, terminating at the front in a wedge-shaped buttress several yards in width. As many as 30,000 bricks and untold quantities of cement were used, a fact which provided the Prior with a conundrum he was fond of putting to visitors :



1874



THE OLD BATHING-PLACE



“How many bricks do you think I put in a buttress?” Only after he had said “Guess again” three or four times over would he say with a chuckle “Thirty thousand.” The total cost of the work was £4,000 with nothing to show for it externally, though it afforded at any rate a sense of security for the future. It was while these costly repairs were being carried out that the extensive series of indoor baths was fitted up and the two drinking-fountains were placed in the Boys’ Passage. A new steam laundry and improvements in the kitchen belong I think to a somewhat earlier date. So too does the erection of an outdoor gymnasium on the site of the present one. Though unpretentious it was a very welcome addition to our exercise and amusement. A last and more spectacular improvement we owe to Prior Prest was the laying out of the first real cricket ground and the creation of a cricket pavilion. Previous to this cricket was played either in the bounds or on a primitive pitch about the centre of the large meadow occupied by the present cricket ground. It would have been a great saving of expense if from the first, even at a sacrifice of good meadow land, this site had been given for the purpose, as eventually it was to be. In this case Prior Prest it would seem was lacking in vision. The site chosen was an acre or two in the centre of a very uneven field sloping upwards to the tank field and hemmed in on the east and north-east by a steep bank of heavy clay. The central portion was occupied at the time by a dozen or so of fair sized trees while a couple of large ash-trees, known for generations as “the two trees,” bounded it on the west. This hollow and uneven piece was to be levelled up by material brought from the face of the clay bank, a laborious and costly process which at each of the many extensions made in the past sixty years has been a drain upon the resources of the games fund while adding but little to the total area. The young generation of the day were not troubled with forebodings on this score. The branches of the trees cut down provided us with stilts with which we amused ourselves till the cutting away of the bank was taken in hand. Then under the direction of two veteran workmen,



Luke Benson and Bill Hutchison Spence, we entered into competitions in digging and wheeling loads of clay till in a year's time a level stretch of something over an acre was ready for use in the early summer of 1875. About the same time a good-sized tent was purchased, which did duty for some years till the older portion of the cricket pavilion of to-day was built. This tent is shown in the second illustration of our earlier article in the Summer Number, facing page 178, with the "two trees" near by. These were cut down later to allow of an extension westward.

The first out-match was I believe against a team brought from Thirsk by Mr Charles Swarbreck. Either in this or one of the subsequent Thirsk matches he brought with him the then famous Yorkshire professional, Frank Freeman. The game was played in May and the day ended with the usual May evening Benediction, which most of the Thirsk team attended. As they left, the veteran cricketer remarked that he had played cricket in almost every county of England but had never ended up with a service in a Catholic church. The first professional engaged was Tom Dickenson, of Ampleforth, a man of local reputation as a cricketer, and handy with the leather in more senses than one, for his alternative occupation was the repairing of our shoes.

Fr Prest's term of office as Prior ended with the General Chapter held at Downside shortly after the Exhibition of 1874. Taking the habit in 1849, he had passed a quarter of a century in the monastery, a rare occurrence in those days. As Procurator during almost the whole of that time he had been the right-hand man of his predecessors. As Prior he had not only carried to completion the decoration of the church and the equipment of the College both within and without, but, by the purchase of the land adjoining us on the west, he opened the way for the building of the new monastery and church as well as for the Junior School and St Cuthbert's house.

Fr Stephen Kearney, who had left for the mission in 1871, was elected Prior in his place. He had been Prefect of Studies for four years under Prior Prest and took practical measures to raise the level of teaching. In a letter dated 12th October,

1867, he strongly recommends that the Juniors at Belmont be allowed to make some preparation for their future work as teachers. One who studied under him in his Poetry year, Fr Leo Almond, writes of him that he owed much to him, that he guided his class to an appreciation of literature and poetry, taking them through a course from Chaucer downwards, and that he also helped to raise the standard of refinement in the school. A wider field was now opened to him.

The material improvements made during his Priorship were mostly directed to the good order and appearance of the place. A better looking and more easy approach from the road to the guest-house was made by the laying out of the curved drive and shrubbery shown in the view given opposite page 6. Before the purchase of Sotheran's farm our entrance gate was a little more to the left than it appears in the picture, and the road came down with only a slight curve and an inconveniently steep pitch to the entrance-hall below the guest-house. The hall, it will be noticed, was at that date lower than it now is. It was in fact little more than a broad passage, hardly deserving to be called an entrance hall, leading from the cloister to the guest house. The outline of the doorway by which it was entered from the cloister is still traceable in the cloister wall near to the wooden screen. Another doorway near to the stairs at the northern end gave access to a fair-sized room on the east which served as the Procurator's office. This occupied about two-thirds of the area of the hall as it now is, but it was not by any means so lofty. It was lighted by two windows in the eastern wall looking out into a narrow yard, now mostly built over. The fire-place and the doorway into the cloister were where they now are but the former had not then the elaborate mantel-piece it now has and the door was on a humbler scale than now. By removing the dividing wall and raising the roof several feet a large and more dignified entrance-hall was provided which on occasion serves as a dining-room or lounge. Ample light was secured from above and the ceiling was decorated with figures representing the four seasons. The designs were furnished by Joseph Pippett, of Hardman and Co., and were executed



by his brother, Fr Cuthbert Pippett, who was Procurator at the time. The Procurator's office was now transferred to a more convenient site at the north end of the guest house. The present office is an addition made at a later date by Abbot Smith when the arched entrance to the kitchen yard was built.

Prior Kearney had a fancy for horses, and the next improvement he undertook was the erection of new stables on the left hand of the yard, where a gable roof is seen in our view, and of a coach-house and saddle-room on the right behind the guest-house. These occupied the site of a slaughter-house, then removed to the lean-to building seen on the right of the farm-house. The proximity of this to the kitchen quarters must have been alarming to the maids at times, but to us, when starting out for a walk, it was a mild excitement to see a beast being driven in, or to open the lid of the receptacle for bones and put the rats to flight. A more worthy object of our curiosity was the large stone trough which had served for the morning ablutions of the early generations of Amplefordians. This relic of Spartan days was pointed out to newcomers as something to revere, till the space it occupied was wanted and it was broken up.

With the commencement of 1875 Prior Kearney's attention was directed to reforms in the course of studies which had far-reaching consequences. Before going into these let us see what the old course stood for and produced. The mere names of the classes, Rhetoric, Poetry, 3rd, 2nd and 1st Syntax in the Upper School, below which was the Preparatory, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Division, proclaim it as a course predominantly classical and literary. Latin and French were begun in the 2nd and 1st Division of the Preparatory, Greek in the 1st Syntax, with an alternative of German seldom invoked, and both Latin and Greek covered a wide selection of authors in the Syntax years. The Poetry year, besides embracing the Greek and Latin poets, gave a wide acquaintance with English poetry and some practice in versification. The Rhetoric year, which was directed mainly to the education of such as were going on for the Church, gave a fair insight into the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes, and

on the English side a course of Aristotle's Rhetoric and Blair's Lectures on Sacred Eloquence. History and French were both well taught, but complementary to Classics and literature. Science and mathematics also had their place, but a subordinate one as was to be expected.

A course which in its earlier days had produced such scholars as Abbot Bury and Bishop Hedley, or men of such literary gifts as the Bishop and his master, Abbot Hickey, and in after years the generation which gave us the author of the History of Ampleforth and the chief contributors to the early numbers of this JOURNAL, speaks for itself. But whatever its merits it was no longer adapted to the demands of the day, and a change became imperative. The leading Catholic Colleges were by this time entering their pupils for the public examinations and it would not do for Ampleforth to lag behind if she was to hold her place. In Fr Anselm Burge, his prefect of studies, the Prior had a helpmate at once able and sanguine, upon whose shoulders the greater part of the burden fell. It was determined to make a first experiment with the Senior Oxford Locals, in May 1875, to be followed, in June 1876, by an attempt at the London Matriculation examination. As additional time had to be found for mathematics, we were not presented at the Oxford Locals in Greek, and lost the most interesting year in that subject. Worse still, in the Matriculation Greek our reading was limited to the second book of Xenophon's Anabasis, which we had read in part in 2nd Syntax, so that our Greek course was sadly spoilt. The same may be said of our English literature course, as etymology, grammar and analysis claimed a much larger part of our time, especially in the Matriculation year. To bring us up to the required standard in Euclid and Algebra time had to be taken from other subjects, and no less so for Chemistry and Natural Science, in both of which the working of problems was entirely new to us.

Compensation of some sort for the difficulties incidental to our preparation was in store for us when the time came for the examinations. For the Oxford Locals we had to sit at Leeds in the last week of May, 1875. At a time when going home



for Christmas had not yet come into fashion, when out-matches were still unknown, and mid-term outings, such as are common to-day, were undreamt of, it can well be understood that a week in Leeds even for an examination was quite an exciting novelty. We stayed at a small but respectable hotel called the "Nag's Head." Fr Wilfrid Sumner, who was in charge of us, was liberal with us, and I have recollections of visits to St Anne's Cathedral, to Kirkstall Abbey and to the swimming baths. Altogether we passed an enjoyable week and this was followed by a time of somewhat greater freedom on our return. We were six and, if I remember rightly, we all passed, though whether with any honours I cannot say. If the results in the Matriculation Examination of the following year were less satisfactory, when all of us but one failed, the compensations on the recreative side were greater. As there was no local centre, we had to go up to London to sit at Burlington House. The prefect of studies, Fr Anselm Burge, was on this occasion in charge of us. We left the college on a Friday evening in the last week of June, had a row on the Ouse, and after supper and a rest at the Station Hotel we left by a midnight train, reaching King's Cross in the early hours, our journey being enlivened by a fine thunderstorm *en route*. Our quarters were at a boarding-house near the University and were comfortable enough. Saturday and Sunday were free days and we made the most of them. The examination began on Monday and things went well enough in Latin and Greek, History, English and Chemistry. When faced with the papers in Mathematics and Natural Science on the closing days there was a *débâcle*. Only one of our number, Tom Clarkson, a born mathematician, was equal to the riders, which predominated in the Euclid paper, or to the problems in the Algebra and Natural Science papers. Though the sense of probable failure damped our spirits somewhat, we made the best of it, and evening visits to Maskeylyne and Cook's, to Moore and Burgess's Christy Minstrels and other entertainments were heartily enjoyed. It must be admitted that the failure of four out of the five presented did little credit to us or to Alma Mater, even if allowance be made

for the disadvantages inevitable in a period of transition. As three of us were leaving school for Belmont the disappointment fell less heavily upon us perhaps than upon our prefect of studies and our other masters. It was mitigated in the case of Fr Anselm Burge by his removal after the Exhibition and holidays, to an entirely new field of work. At the urgent request of Monsignor Lord Petre, who had recently opened his school at Woburn Park, Fr Anselm was lent to him as an assistant. The experience he gained there of more liberal ideas and methods in education and school management were, under God's providence, of the utmost value for Ampleforth when nearly ten years later he was elected Prior.

For the four years from August 1876, when he entered the Noviciate, till his return to Ampleforth in August 1880, the writer can give no first-hand account of Ampleforth affairs. They were not marked by any additions to the property or to the buildings. Some addition was made to the cricket ground, out-matches became more frequent and were carried further afield, with a fair measure of success. Successes too were scored in the field of public examinations as experience was gathered. Clarkson, who passed in the Matriculation when the rest of us failed, took the Intermediate B.A. in 1877, before going to Belmont, and deserves that his name should be put on record here.

In the June of 1880 Fr Placid Whittle succeeded Fr Kearney as Prior. Coming from the mission where for three years he had served at St Mary's, Liverpool, and for another seven at Woolton, he took up once more with fervour and alacrity the duties of cloistral life. He was an example to the community, always regular at choir and always cheerful in recreation hours. Though not himself an educationalist, he carried on successfully the course of school work and the public examinations inaugurated by his predecessor with the help of Fr Adrian Beauvoisin as prefect of studies, and of Fr Oswald Smith as prefect of discipline. The latter had been ordained at Middlesbrough before the rest of his set, in the previous June, to free him for this post. When we arrived he was engaged with his accustomed energy on an extensive alteration of the ball-place in pre-



paration for the return of the boys. As it was originally laid out the main wall ran east and west and faced the north, with a projecting wall a few feet in depth at right angles to it on the left. The existing main wall at right angles to it on the right, which then ran northwards on a sloping line, was now built up to a horizontal line, as the courses of the masonry clearly show. To form a side wall for ricochetting, the low three foot wall which had formed the northern boundary was now raised and brought down on a slope as we see it to-day. At the same time another three foot wall which bounded the court on the east side, except for an entrance way of some feet at its southern end, was entirely removed. This allowed for the necessary extension eastward to the present low retaining wall, so as to give the required length of the court for back play. In so far as it provided room for two sets of players at once the alterations were an improvement, but for the provision of a game of hazards by playing off a high wall on either side and off a low wall on the east and south, the new court cannot compare with the old one. With some difficulty, owing to the dimness of outline, the features and appearance of the original court may be discerned in the accompanying view. The low lean-to building at the back of the then main wall was the "Common House" where the two "Common Men" kept the bats for rounders, own-holes and other games. Incidentally this view gives a good picture of the outdoor gymnasium and stride put up in 1873 by Prior Prest on the site of the indoor gymnasium of to-day. A further reason which perhaps led Fr Oswald to make his alterations was the fact that the south wall of the ball-place formed an effective screen from the prefect's eyes, whether from his room or from the penance-walk. A challenge to "Come behind the ball-place" was the usual prelude to settling differences by an appeal to arms, for which cover from the prefect's Argus eye was eminently desirable. As forty-five years have passed since these alterations were made it is hardly to be wondered at that both walls and floor call for some repair to-day.

Of other outside structural alterations or additions during

Fr Whittle's Priorship, the only one to be chronicled was an extension of the farm buildings carried out under a new farm bailiff, of the name of Barnard, who succeeded John Richardson. Barnard was not a Catholic and was not altogether satisfactory. After a year or so his place was taken by a Mr Unsworth, but as he too was not very successful it was determined to put Brother John Hall in charge. As a young man, before coming to the monastery as a lay-brother, he had been in the employ of a farmer of very high reputation, Mr Wylie of Brandsby, and had acquired a good general knowledge of farm management. His years of service as coachman under three successive Priors had brought him into touch with local conditions and persons of all degrees, which gave him a measure of popularity in the neighbourhood and indirectly helped him in his responsibilities. Upon his suggestion the Beacon farm was taken on lease, and, though not very good land as a whole, it went far to make good some of the deficiencies of the Mill farm for the few years that we retained it.

In the church some important additions were made in Fr Whittle's time. The window representing St Placid, on the right hand of the sanctuary, was given, in 1881, as a memorial to Fr Placid McAuliffe, who died on September 20th in the previous year. He was prefect of discipline from 1875 for some years, during the second of which he raised a subscription for the erection of the statue of the Sacred Heart on the north side of the church. He had many friends both within and without the monastery, and the Old Boys and others combined in the setting up of this tribute to his memory. The erection, in 1882, of choir-stalls in oak was the next improvement to be followed a year later by the insertion in the Lady Chapel of a handsome stained glass window, given by Fr Athanasius Fishwick at the time of his Solemn Profession in September 1880. The stalls received a further embellishment by the addition of wall panelling and canopies in 1883, and in the same year the ceilings of the lower Side Chapels were decorated by Fr Egbert Turner.

At the overdue General Chapter held late in that year Fr Whittle was succeeded as Prior by Fr Basil Hurworth. After



several years as prefect he had gone on the mission to Dowlais, in 1873, from which he passed to Swansea. In 1877 he went to Belmont as professor of dogmatic theology and this post he held till the date of his election as Prior. He was a man of marked piety and of a very genial disposition, but he was not equal to the responsibilities of superiorship, and after a brief tenure of two years he resigned his office. The only work carried out in the church in his time was the insertion of the three painted panels in the reredos of the Lady Altar. The work was executed by Mr George Maycock, of the firm of Hardman and Co.

Within the Community Fr Hurworth made appointments which added not a little to its efficiency. Fr Anselm Gillett, who had been Novice Master at Ampleforth in the fifties and again at Belmont in the sixties, he brought in as Sub-prior. The five years he had spent in Sydney as Rector of St John's College under Archbishop Vaughan had given him valuable experience. By the sudden and untimely death of the Archbishop on the second night after his arrival in England, August 17th, 1883, he was left free to return once more to his own monastery, where he was warmly welcomed. Fr Romuald Riley, an Edmundian, who had held the posts of Junior-master and Procurator at Belmont while the Prior was residing there, came in to take the place of an outgoing Procurator and did valuable work for two or three years. Another move, from which more profit was looked for than actually accrued, was the introduction of a professor of theology direct from Rome, Padre Zanecchia, O.P. The fact that his lectures were delivered in Latin to an audience accustomed only to the vernacular robbed them of much of their value and helpfulness to the students, while the professor was naturally discouraged by the inadequate results of his endeavours. He only remained a year or two. The resignation of Prior Hurworth at a Visitation held in October 1885, was followed by a house-election at which Fr Anselm Burge, then Secretary to Bishop Hedley, was chosen in his place. The story of his fruitful years of labour, and of the Silver Jubilee of 1886, will be told in our final article.

E. H. WILLSON

## GREEK LITERATURE

### I

#### THE LANGUAGE

THE most reasonable appreciation I know of the Greek language comes from John Addington Symonds, who in an essay on *National Style*<sup>1</sup> considers six languages in turn—Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German, English—and defines by comparison the genius of each.

His essay deserves reading as a whole, but his main judgments on Greek show clearly in the antithesis with Latin, which I summarise. Greek, he says, has of all languages the greatest compass of expression; light, elastic, and musical, it seems to claim for itself Homer's phrase for speech in general, 'winged words,' ἔπεα πτερόεντα. But it has corresponding weaknesses—lack of gravity and a bias towards garrulity, and though Pindar and Aeschylus achieved a massive Greek style, the great number of writers in prose and poetry took the easier course, preferring fluidity and attractiveness to strength and dignity. "We return to Homer's phrase; ἔπεα πτερόεντα. The words of the language were too winged—too swift for poetry of the severest order—too light and feathered for the purposes of monumental prose."

In Latin, Symonds continues, these qualities and defects are reversed. Strength and dignity here are native; it is ease and elasticity that are difficult to attain. But, says he, "If I may introduce a personal confession, it is to this effect: that in proportion as I have grown in years and in reflection upon the art of writing—passing away from youth, and soberly testing enthusiasms awakened by first contact with the divine Greek imagination—I have grown to appreciate with deeper reverence the austere and masculine virtues of Latin, the sincerity and brevity of Roman speech."

That is confessedly a summary; I propose to develop some details of it. First, if one may consider sound quite apart from

<sup>1</sup>*Essays Speculative and Suggestive*<sup>3</sup> (1907), pp. 174—216.



sense, Greek is a naturally musical language. Its pure sounds, its balance of vowels and consonants, give it an audible advantage over English and German, and so disturbing a noise as Arnold's "Who prop, thou ask'st" would scarcely be possible in Greek. Still, other languages also are musical; the claims of Persian and Japanese are beyond my appreciation, but Italian is a considerable rival,<sup>1</sup> and though French on the whole is in this sense inferior to Greek, I know nothing in Greek poetry which in merely sensuous charm surpasses de Musset's lines:

Qui montre dans ses eaux, où le cygne se mire,  
La blanche Oloossonne à la blanche Camyre.

But in any case, the effects of sound most native to a language are not those which we most admire in good verse or prose; the writer of course uses the sounds he finds, but it is his choice and ordering of them which show him to be an artist, and his concern is not with absolute phonetics but with the variety of sounds within his own language. To a listener who knew neither English nor Italian, an advertisement read from a Roman newspaper<sup>2</sup> might sound more musical than any line from Shakespeare, though to an Italian the familiar sonorities would be indifferent. Consider one of Shakespeare's most beautiful lines:

Even in the lovely garnish of a boy.

'Garnish,' you may say, is not in itself a beautiful sound; you can imagine Wordsworth making havoc with it; but in Shakespeare's line it is the centre of a perfect sequence of sounds. In Homer's line:

βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν

the sound *εἰαρινοῖσιν* is already beautiful, and would be so no less in the hands of anyone who cared to end a hexameter in

<sup>1</sup> "All who are conversant in the Italian tongue cannot but observe that it is the softest, the sweetest, the most harmonious, not only of any modern tongue, but even beyond any of the learned. . . . Then the pronunciation is so manly, and so sonorous, that their very speaking has more of music in it than Dutch poetry and song." Dryden, Preface to *Albion and Albanus* (1685).

<sup>2</sup> e.g., Tuberculosis polmonare, malattie interne, raggi X, pneumotorace ed ogni moderno mezzo diagnostico e curativo.

the same way; the rest of the line is innocent, but gives no more subtle pleasure than a suggestion of the humming of bees.

These things are perhaps not of great importance. Greek is more clearly favoured in the wealth of its grammatical forms and the flexibility of its syntax—advantages partly inherited from the primitive Indo-European but turned to account by the Greeks in an original way. Illustration of all Greek linguistic refinements is out of the question here; I give examples of a few. Optative: οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῆ καλά.<sup>1</sup> Negatives: τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει.<sup>2</sup> Prepositions: αὐταὶ δ' ὑπὲρ ἅπαντος τοῦ πολέμου καὶ καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐστήκασι<sup>3</sup> (pillars set up as a record of the one and a reproach to the other). Combined interrogatives: πρόοιδεν ἕκαστος ὁμῶν πότε καὶ παρὰ τοῦ καὶ τί λαβόντα τί δεῖ ποιεῖν.<sup>4</sup> Concise pronominal uses: οἷος ὦν οἷως κυρεῖς.<sup>5</sup> ποσταῖος ἂν ἐκέισε ἀφικοίμην;<sup>6</sup> (how many days would it take me to get there?) Infinitive with article: εἰ τῆς πόλεως τέθηκε τὸ τοῖς ἀδικούντας μισεῖν καὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι.<sup>7</sup> Compound words: Homer's ῥοδοδάκτυλος, Pindar's ἀναξίφορμιγγες ὕμνοι, Aeschines' τοῖς καιραῖς συμπεριφέρεσθαι, Plutarch's περιαιτολογία. Particles: γάρ meaning 'Yes, for . . .', 'No, for . . .', 'For otherwise . . .'

These idioms, and others which will be quoted by the way, are proof enough of the flexibility of Greek; but their value to the language is unequal. Some have shades of meaning which cannot really be translated; some a quite translatable meaning but an untranslatable elegance or neatness; others have no virtue beyond idiom itself. Presumably this is so with any language. Thus in English there is a shade of difference between 'I shall do it if he asks me' and 'I will do it if he asks me' which is probably untranslatable; in another language one would either use the same future form for both phrases or use for the second the equivalent of 'I am willing' or 'I consent'—that is, one would either omit the distinction or exaggerate it. Other phrases, such as 'too good to miss,' 'the sooner the better' can be rendered in other languages

<sup>1</sup> Aeschylus *Ag.* 620.

<sup>2</sup> Euripides *fr.* 532.

<sup>3</sup> Isocrates IV 180.

<sup>4</sup> Demosthenes IV 36.

<sup>5</sup> Sophocles *Aj.* 923.

<sup>6</sup> Xenophon *Cyr.* IV 1, 16.

<sup>7</sup> Dem. XIX 289.



without loss of meaning but generally with a loss of brevity and force. Finally, the convention which makes us write 'I shall' but 'he will' is idiomatic but in practice useless.

Greek idioms, it may be said, belong to a higher order of things than these humble English ones; but it is worth while to remind ourselves that the intellectual subtlety and the stylistic graces which Plato unites so perfectly are not only separable in theory but in much Greek writing are really separated. Of the distinctions made by ordinary classical idiom, two chiefly are of intellectual importance, that between moods—mostly between subjunctive and optative—and that between the negatives οὐ and μή; they are the distinctions which first disappear after the classical period; during it, they run through the whole language and when used with their full meaning<sup>1</sup> do really express delicate shades of thought which are untranslatable. But the great number of idioms are elegances or conveniences, serving style rather than thought. Participles with their various tenses are in simple writing an aid to neatness and in elaborate writing they give a fine *continuo* to the paragraph. Prepositions, as in the example quoted from Isocrates, are at once concise and elegant, and pleasant use can be made of the same preposition in two senses, e.g., ἐκ πέντητος ἐκ τῶν ὑμετέρων πλούσιος γεγενημένος<sup>2</sup> (though this is after all not so good as Falstaff's "On went he for a search, and away went I for foul clothes"). The use of particles is the most characteristic of all Greek idioms and deserves more detailed mention.

Particles may be divided into the functional and the expressive. Of the first kind are potential ἄν and the various words meaning 'and,' 'but,' 'for,' 'therefore.' Of these there is little to be said; ἄν is necessary for certain formulas and is particu-

<sup>1</sup> They are not always so used. No one but a scholar with a thesis would pretend that there is in every case real significance in the choice of οὐ or μή with participles and of subjunctive or optative (or a mixture of both) in final clauses. On Aesch. *Cho.* 265—6, where ὅπως μή is followed first by future indicative, then by aorist subjunctive, T. G. Tucker reasonably remarks: "It is futile to seek an explanation of the difference of tense and mood. . . . The change was quite natural and without significance."

<sup>2</sup> Lysias XXVIII 1.

larly neat in combination with the participle—πάντ' ἄν φοβηθείσ' ἰσθί<sup>1</sup>: οὔτε οὔτα οὔτε ἄν γεγόμενα λογοποιούσιν.<sup>2</sup> It is good to have alternative words, lighter and heavier, for connective 'and' or 'but'; the compendious use of γάρ is extremely pretty; and the services of μέν and δέ are well known. Of the second kind are the particles of emphasis, irony, surprise and so forth—ἄρα, γε, τοι, δή, δήπου, δήπουθεν and the rest. Mr J. D. Denniston says of them in his documentary book<sup>3</sup>: "The contribution which these particles make to the force and vividness of Greek has been universally recognized." Of the vividness there is little doubt, of the force I am not so sure, for the gain in liveliness is often a loss in dignity. "In Homeric Greek," says Mr Denniston himself, "particles of emphasis (γε, δή, ἦ, μήν), and certain other particles, such as ἄρα and 'Epic' τε, are heaped on in almost reckless profusion, and with but little definiteness of application."<sup>4</sup> In classical Greek, usage is better defined, but there is still much exuberance. The 'proverbial' τοι is well used in a line of the *Prometheus*<sup>5</sup>:

τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἦ θ' ὀμίλια

for it gives a pathetic personal force to the words; it weakens a fine passage elsewhere in Aeschylus<sup>6</sup>:—

Ζεὺς ἐστὶν αἰθῆρ, Ζεὺς δὲ γῆ, Ζεὺς δ' οὐρανός,

Ζεὺς τοι τὰ πάντα χῶτι τῶνδ' ὑπέρτερον.

In the following two passages from Sophocles each δή and δῆτα can be logically accounted for, but the repetition enfeebles rather than strengthens:

ὁδός θ' ὁδῶν πασῶν ἀνιάσασα δή

μάλιστα τοῦμὸν σπλάγχχνον, ἦν δὴ νῦν ἔβην<sup>7</sup>.

—ἰὼ ἰὼ δύστηνε σύ,

δύστηνε δῆτα διὰ πόνων πάντων φάνεις.

βούλη λάβωμαι δῆτα καὶ θίγω τί σου;—

μή δῆτα τοῦτο γ'· ἀλλὰ μοι τὰ τόξ' ἐλῶν...<sup>8</sup>

The δῆ of irony or of supposition, pointed in itself, is blunted by a too frequent use. On the last page of Hardy's *Tess* there

<sup>1</sup> Eur. *Hipp.* 519.

<sup>2</sup> Thucydides VI 38.

<sup>3</sup> *The Greek Particles* (1934) p. xxxix.

<sup>4</sup> *ib.* p. lxxv.

<sup>5</sup> Aesch. *Pro.* 39.

<sup>6</sup> *fr.* 70.

<sup>7</sup> *Aj.* 904—5.

<sup>8</sup> *Phil.* 759—62.



is a celebrated abuse of inverted commas: "It was a black flag. 'Justice' was done. . . ." A Greek would have said τὸ δίκαιον δῆ, and so far he would have had the better of Hardy; but whereas Gibbon or Swift—or Hardy himself in a happier moment—would have scorned such aid and left the irony to his readers, the Greek, I think, would never have parted with his δῆ. The orator Isaeus once desired to say something like 'For the sake of peace, as we thought.' The straightforward equivalent would be 'ἵνα πραγμάτων ἀπαλλαγῶμεν, ὡς ᾤόμεθα': δῆ offered a short cut; 'ἵνα δῆ πραγμάτων ἀπαλλαγῶμεν' would give the sense elegantly without a verb of thinking. But this would have been ascetic; δῆ was desired and the verb of thinking too; but again this was not enough. What Isaeus wrote was: ἵνα δῆ πραγμάτων ἀπαλλαγῶμεν, ὡς γε δῆ ᾤόμεθα.<sup>1</sup> In such repetition as this, and in such combinations as καίτοι οὐ δὴ πού γε, the expressive particles resemble so many nudges and winks—a great help to conviviality, but no proof of wit in speaker or listener. Even the particles I have called functional are sometimes merely exuberant: Homer has 'τριηκόσιοι τε καὶ ἑξήκοντα πέλοντο',<sup>2</sup> Pindar 'τρεῖς τε καὶ δέκ' ἄνδρας',<sup>3</sup> Herodotus 'ἐπὶ δύο τε καὶ εἰκοσι γενεὰς ἀνδρῶν, ἔτεα πέντε τε καὶ πεντακόσια'.<sup>4</sup> Potential ἄν is often doubled for emphasis; it is even tripled, as in the line:

ἀφανεῖς ἄν ὄντες οὐκ ἄν ὑμνήθημεν ἄν.<sup>5</sup>

The expressiveness of these particles is a baroque expressiveness, and in any art the baroque style has its own rights; but it has its own limits too, and Greek particles encroach. Ornaments which are integral to the inspired garrulity of Herodotus are something of a distraction in epic and tragedy.

A few Greek idioms seem to me of no value either to thought or to style. The dual number, which has sometimes been praised as an elegance in Greek, is shared indeed by such venerable languages as Sanskrit, Egyptian, Assyrian, Hebrew and Arabic; but I understand that in them as in Greek it is a survival from a primitive period and that its use decreases as

<sup>1</sup> Is. II 30.    <sup>2</sup> Od. XIV 20.    <sup>3</sup> Ol. I 79.    <sup>4</sup> I 7.

<sup>5</sup> Eur. Tro. 1244; also in Eur. Andr. 934 and Soph. fr. 739.

civilisation grows.<sup>1</sup> The use of the nominative, instead of the accusative, with infinitive or participle when a speaker refers to himself has little more to recommend it than the English use of 'I shall' side by side with 'he will'; the distinction between persons is equally clear in languages which have no such idiom; Greek itself sometimes uses an accusative pronoun of the speaker, and then sometimes with emphasis, sometimes without.<sup>2</sup> And final ἵνα with the indicative after an unfulfilled wish seems to me to defeat its own object. The sense would have been clear from the context, whatever mood were used, and the choice of a special mood could be at best an elegant flourish; but since the subjunctive and optative were already bespoken, it only remained to express a specifically unrealised purpose by the specific mood of reality—a good instance of the kind of πλεονεξία which Plato attributes to the evil and ignorant man.

I return from these particulars to general considerations. Elegance and fluidity were the qualities which the Greek language most easily provided, and with these its writers were generally content. Three great writers—Aeschylus and Pindar in poetry, Thucydides in prose—reinforced their style with the rarer and latent elements of dignity and power. Almost all the rest used their talents in exploiting the surface qualities of the language. Dignity was neglected, and idioms which made for brevity were often eked out by periphrasis and became ornamental. One does not demand of any language that it should always use the briefest possible expression, and it would be unreasonable to deny to the Greeks the right to repeat πρὸς after προσίεναι or to replace ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει by an occasional ταῦτα τοῦτον ἔχει τὸν τρόπον: such uses give ease and variety; but when ease and variety become the norm and when idiom in general takes the same direction, the language is weakened and

<sup>1</sup> So Vendryes, *Le langage* (1921), pp. 114—5 and 415—7; he observes that certain American and Australian tribes have a triple number. I do not feel bound to accept, with Tylor, Wilson's opinion that the dual "preserves to us the memorial of that stage of thought when all beyond two was an idea of indefinite number" (quoted in *Primitive Culture*<sup>1</sup> (1903) vol. I, p. 265).

<sup>2</sup> e.g., Hom. Od. VIII 221, Hdt. II 2, Lys. XXIII 12; Hesiod *Works* 656, Soph. *El.* 471, Plato *Rep.* 400 B.



its masculine virtues rust. The tendency here to effeminacy of expression is accompanied by a similar tendency in phonetics; for although the long syllables in Greek really outnumber the short<sup>1</sup>, there is often an accumulation of short syllables which, unrelieved by a defined stress accent, produce an effect of softness and garrulity. Plato in his later works deliberately sought this effect<sup>2</sup> and may be justified by his aim of conversational freedom; Demosthenes, to give him his due, took some pains to avoid it<sup>3</sup>; but such a series often weakens a passage of prose where strength is most required. Thucydides maintains in general a dignified balance of long and short syllables<sup>4</sup>; yet he ends his impressive narrative of the Sicilian disaster with the words ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν γεγόμενα—fourteen syllables, of which eleven are short. The result is a kind of whisper which might be called pathetic but was not, I think, desired by Thucydides.

Latin, possessing a natural weight and dignity but lacking pliancy and ease, presents in reverse the defects and qualities of Greek; but the Romans saw the defects of Latin and strove to mend them. Read the prose of Cato and the verse of Livius, and you may wonder how anything so rugged could ever become a civilised language; yet before Cato's death the plays of Terence had shown a certain kind of elegance in perfection, and Cicero and Virgil were yet to come. No one denies that Rome took its lessons from Greece, and I am concerned here only with the quality of the result. Latin prose in the hands of Cicero became pliable without losing dignity; typical advantages are the use of correlatives (*quo . . . eo* and *quanto . . . tanto* in Latin are often much neater than ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ in Greek) and of short relative phrases such as 'si tu is eris qui esse debes'; the distinction in causal clauses of false and true reason by contrast of subjunctive and indicative;

<sup>1</sup> Roughly as 4 to 3. See A. W. de Groot, *A Handbook of Antique Prose-Rhythm* (Groningen, 1919), p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> In his last period he writes καθάπερ for ὡσπερ, μέχριπερ for ἕωςπερ, etc. (de Groot, pp. 59—82).

<sup>3</sup> de Groot, pp. 30, 173, 176.

<sup>4</sup> So Demetrius, *De El.* II 39—40; φύσει γὰρ μεγαλείον ἢ μακρά.

the exact time-scheme, much aided by the future perfect. In verse one can see the gradual refinement of technique—ease gained, original dignity kept—through Ennius and Lucretius to the perfect balance of Virgil. In the Augustan age technical difficulties were so far overcome that Ovid approached a Greek effeminacy, but his example could not destroy the essential dignity of the language, and gravity underlies the grace of the few masterpieces of late classical Latin verse—such things as Statius' poem to Sleep, the lines of Nemesianus—

Perdit spina rosas, nec semper lilia candent  
nec longum tenet uva comas, nec populus umbras<sup>1</sup>—

and those of Ausonius—

inter harundineasque comas gravidumque papaver  
et tacitos sine labe lacus, sine murmure rivos.<sup>2</sup>

But it is the peculiar triumph of Latin that it did not die with its classical period; its nature and its development made it a fit instrument for the new Christian literature. The Vulgate, with no cultivated graces, used the naked strength of Latin to create a supreme liturgical language; St Augustine used the art of Cicero to expound a subtle philosophy and renewed in a graver material the sonorities of the *Somnium Scipionis*.<sup>3</sup> In verse there was perfected an accentual technique which was perhaps implicit in the pre-classical Saturnian verse<sup>4</sup>; and its issue in hymns and secular lyrics is now generally given a high place in European poetry.<sup>5</sup> Thomas a Kempis was the last great writer for whom Latin was a living language; but though Latin

<sup>1</sup> *Buc.* IV 22—3.

<sup>2</sup> *lib.* VIII 6—7.

<sup>3</sup> Roughly one may say that St Augustine has three styles; that of the *De Civitate Dei*, which is learned and neo-classical; that of the *Confessions*, which is personal and romantic; that of the *Sermons*, which is popular and baroque. Professor Souter has said of him: "Even if he be not the greatest of Latin writers, he is assuredly the greatest man that ever wrote Latin."

<sup>4</sup> On the problems of Saturnian verse see de Groot, *Le vers saturnien littéraire* (*Revue des études latines*, 1934, pp. 119—139).

<sup>5</sup> The works of Miss Helen Waddell have now reached and persuaded a large public, and the production by the Oxford University Press of a *Book of Mediaeval Latin Verse* and of Mr F. J. Raby's three massive volumes is a sufficient reply to the innocent stricture of the editor of an earlier *Oxford Book*: "After Claudian we pass into the final darkness."



died with the Renaissance it did not die childless, and long before Erasmus was born the *Divine Comedy* had already been achieved.

Classical Greek literature is great by any standards; it may or may not be superior to classical Latin literature; but the language in which it was written, expressing so perfectly the graces of Athenian culture, never developed those complementary qualities which might have given it power and vitality when Athens was dead. The language survived, indeed, and in a remarkable way. Dialect-writing had always been cultivated in Greece, and in spite of some artificiality had been a great success. Greek elegy in particular used a vocabulary which even in the time of Theognis was really archaic; yet not only the Alexandrians but poets of the Anthology as late as the fifth or sixth century A.D. produced in this medium much delicate minor poetry which gives little sense of anachronism. Plutarch, Lucian, Plotinus and certain Christian writers used a more or less classical Attic dialect with an effect of naturalness such as William Morris, for instance, or Butcher and Lang never attained in their archaising English prose. At the same time there existed a popular language, the κοινή of the New Testament and the papyri; later there was a Byzantine Greek; and to-day there is a Modern Greek which is said to be nearer to Homeric Greek than modern English to Middle English. But there is little in common between this mechanical continuity and the vital continuity of Latin. While Latin lived, its youth was renewed like the eagle's; Greek survives with the shrunken immortality of Tithonus—

τοῦ δ' ἢ τοι φωνὴ ῥεῖ ἄσπετος, οὐδέ τι κίκυς  
ἔσθ' οἷη πάρος ἔσκεν ἐνὶ γραμπτοῖσι μέλεσσι.<sup>1</sup>

Of modern Greek I know nothing, but its scholars seem unwilling to claim for it any literature of the first rank. I shall consider elsewhere the survivals of classical literature in non-Christian writers. Here I wish to speak only of what seems to me the failure of Greek to create a great Christian literature. In Greek as in Latin, Christian writers might use a popular language, a literary language, or some mixture of the two.

<sup>1</sup> *Homeric Hymns*, V 236—7.

Either language in its popular form is rough and without graces; but whereas popular Latin seems Latin reduced to its essentials, popular Greek seems to have lost its identity or to have no shape of its own. Doubtless that is an overstatement; in the New Testament the power and dignity of narrative, doctrine or sequence of thought ennoble the humble medium; yet even so the medium seems less perfect than the Vulgate Latin or Biblical English. To take but one example, Lk. xxii 15: the Greek has: ἐπιθυμία ἐπεθύμησα τοῦτο τὸ πάσχα φαγεῖν μεθ' ὑμῶν πρὸ τοῦ με παθεῖν. The Rheims version seems to me finer: *With desire I have desired to eat this Pasch with you before I suffer.*<sup>1</sup> The Vulgate achieves the final solemnity: *Desiderio desideravi hoc pascha manducare vobiscum, antequam patiar.* Turn now to a passage from the oldest document of Christian Latin, the *Passion* of the Scillitan martyrs, of which there is an almost contemporary Greek version. The Latin has:

Speratus dixit: Ego imperium huius saeculi non cognosco; sed magis illi Deo servio, quem nemo hominum vidit nec videre his oculis potest. Furtum non feci; sed siquid emero teloneum reddo; quia cognosco domnum meum, regem regum et imperatorem omnium gentium.

The Greek has:

ὁ ἅγιος Σπεράτος λέγει· Ἐγὼ τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ νῦν αἰῶνος οὐ γινώσκω· αἰνῶ δὲ καὶ λατρεύω τῷ ἐμῷ θεῷ, ὃν οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τεθέσται· οὐδὲ γὰρ οἶonte τοῦτοι τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς ὄμμασι· κλοπὴν οὐ πεποιήκα· ἀλλ' εἴ τι καὶ πράσσω, τὸ τέλος ἀποτίνυμι, ὅτι ἐπιγιγνώσκω τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέα τῶν βασιλέων καὶ δεσπότην πάντων τῶν ἐθνῶν.

There are good qualities in the Greek; but in so far as it tries to refine on the original (*e.g.* in τὸν νῦν αἰῶνος, οὐδὲ γάρ, τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς ὄμμασι), while it becomes more Greek, it loses at each step something of the dignity of the Latin.

Much might be said in praise of the literary Greek of the Fathers and of the Byzantine Greek of accentual hymnodists; but I feel that in neither is there the fusion of thought and style which one finds in Christian Latin, where the language seems to be unfolded according to its genius and what classical technique is used is creatively used. The Greek Fathers, with all their

<sup>1</sup> Kept by the Authorised Version with the change of 'Pasch' to 'Passover.'



intellectual powers, seem to be forcing their thought into a thin, outworn and alien medium, so that their works have not the finality of form which belongs to great literature. The hymnodists use with skill a most difficult technique; they achieve perhaps rapidity or delicacy of movement (I am too little used to the accentual reading of Greek to be a proper judge) but certainly not the liturgical massiveness of the great Latin hymns. Here is a passage of St John Chrysostom on the vanity of worldly things:

ὡς ἦν πάντα ἐκεῖνα καὶ ὄναρ, καὶ ἡμέρας γενομένης ἠφανίσθη· ἄνθη ἦν ἑαρινά, καὶ παρελθόντος τοῦ ἔαρος ἅπαντα κατεμαράνθη· σκιά ἦν, καὶ παρέδραμε· καπνὸς ἦν, καὶ διελύθη· πομφόλυγες ἦσαν, καὶ διεσπάρησαν· ἀράχνη ἦν, καὶ διεσπάρη. διὰ ταύτην τὴν πνευματικὴν βῆσιν ἐπάδομεν συνεχῶς ἐπιλέγοντες· Ματαιότης ματαιότητων καὶ πάντα ματαιότης.<sup>1</sup>

Those images would have been magnificent in the Latin of St Augustine or the English of Jeremy Taylor; in the Greek the form seems so inadequate to the content that the passage reads like a translation. Here are a few lines from the Christmas hymn of the most famous of Byzantine hymnodists, St Romanos. Our Lady speaks to the Holy Child:

ἐποίησάς με  
 ὄλου τοῦ γένους μου  
 καὶ στόμα καὶ καύχημα·  
 ἐμὲ γὰρ ἔχει  
 ἡ οἰκουμένη σου  
 σκέπην κραταίαν,  
 τεῖχος καὶ στήριγμα.

This too reads to me like a translation; whereas the Italian editor of Romanos, whose prose version at this point happens to scan as verse, gives for the first three lines something which does suggest the condensation and fervour of theological poetry:

Tu mi facesti

Di tutta la mia stirpe e bocca e vanto.<sup>2</sup>

I think one may find a symbol of the genius of Latin in the peculiar impressiveness of its adjectives for what is great and lasting; *magnus, tantus, ingens, aeternus, perpetuus, immortalis*

<sup>1</sup> *Hom. in Eutropium* 1.

<sup>2</sup> G. Cammelli, *Romano il Melode* (Florence, 1930) pp. 116—7, ll. 480—6.

are the plain words for these qualities, but however much they may be used in common speech they are not blunted by custom and carry with them into the higher reaches of literature an indefinable grandeur; like certain cadences in Handel which however often they return give always the same authentic accent of the grand style. Italian keeps something of this, as may be seen in Dante's use of *grande, cotanto, alto, sommo*; most modern languages have nothing comparable, nor, I think, has classical Greek. There is nothing inherently dignified in *μέγας, τοσοῦτος, ἀθάνατος*; they may be used in the grand style but they depend on their context and do not ennoble it. The Latin words reach their full height in Virgil:

Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem . . .

Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago . . .

. . . qui nunc Misenus ab illo  
 dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen . . .

Apparent dirae facies inimicaque Troiae  
 numina magna deum.

But in Latin of all ages these words serve the same end when thought is worthy of them. One of the greatest examples is in Tertullian's *Apology* (c. 48), where the writer turns suddenly from the examples of nature to man himself: *Tu, homo, tantum nomen*. The reader may consider how he would render this in English or French or German; but what could a Greek have said? I suppose *σύ, ὄνθρωπε, ὄνομα τηλικούτον*—or shall we prefer *τοσοῦτον*?

The translators of the Authorised Version, perhaps, were thinking of some such things when they made their pithy criticism in their words *To The Reader*: "The Apostle excepteth no tongue; not Hebrew the ancientest, not Greek the most copious, not Latin the finest."



II.  
POETRY.

Of the many claims made for Greek poetry I shall consider in detail two—that of technical perfection and that of simplicity or directness of speech; afterwards I shall attempt some general judgments.

The conventional opinion of Greek technique is thus expressed by Sir Richard Livingstone:

“This touch of beauty explains a feature of Greek literature which we do not always adequately appreciate, its sustained perfection of style. In variety and range, in power of imagination, in play of fancy, our own is at least its equal: but unlike the Greek it does not keep at one high unsinking level of perfect style. How much ill-finished work have Wordsworth, Byron, Keats, Tennyson, Browning left! Shakespeare himself is not blameless; of all our great poets perhaps only Milton and Pope can boast unfailing excellence of style. But the Greek poets are all like Pope and Milton—it is only of style in the narrow sense that I am speaking. Even when the thought is trifling and the language undistinguished, the workmanship is nearly always good. . . . And this artistic excellence holds almost throughout Greek literature.”<sup>1</sup>

Professor Murray has been more explicit. In a lecture published under the title *What English Poetry may still learn from Greek*<sup>2</sup> he makes these particular statements: (1) Greek poetry excels English in a quality and precision of texture which depends greatly on the importance of quantity in Greek speech. Homer is at once gorgeous and precise, as may be seen for example in the line

ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνην . . .<sup>3</sup>

(2) Even Milton's blank verse cannot quite give this effect; it is gorgeous and precise, but has not quite Homer's simplicity and has nothing near his musical swing. Milton in that metre cannot as a matter of course give full value to the long unstressed syllables. (3) Clough's hexameters are metrically beneath criticism and Kingsley's are monotonous. (4) But the metre of Swinburne's *Hymn to Proserpine* will bear comparison

<sup>1</sup> *Greek Genius*, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association*, Vol. III (1912), pp. 7-31.

<sup>3</sup> *Il.* VIII, 555.

with Homer's hexameters. (5) English blank verse, having very little metrical ornament, has to rely for its effect on rich and elaborate language, and Professor Murray has therefore preferred to translate Greek tragedies into rhyme. (6) Elizabethan song cannot handle the trisyllabic foot, nor could any English poet before Shelley's time. (7) No Elizabethan song can handle syncope—that is, the omission of a short unstressed syllable, so that the long syllable that is left becomes over-long (as in 'Break, break, break'). (8) No Elizabethan song can make anything of the unstressed long syllable.

The comparisons between Greek and English verse thus made by Professor Murray ignore or blur a necessary distinction which I will state first in a simplified form and afterwards more precisely. Two elements, accent and quantity, exist both in Greek and in English speech; but quantity dominates in Greek, accent in English, and the verse system of each language is based on its own dominating element. Thus the word ἐχῶν in Greek and the word 'echoes' in English may be taken as parallel in quantity and accent; each has its first syllable short and its second long; each is accented on the first syllable. But to the Greek ear quantity was essential, so that ἐχῶν in speech and verse was classed with ἐλῶν, where the quantities are the same but the accent is on the other syllable (as in English 'alone'); to the English ear accent is essential, so that 'echoes' in speech and verse is classed with 'eyries,' where the accent is on the same syllable but the quantities are reversed (as in Greek ἤρες).

Professor Murray has seen only one side of the case. When he complains that neither Milton nor the Elizabethans give full value to the unstressed long syllable, he means that their prosody does not distinguish between 'echoes' and 'eyries'; and if one were content with a mere *tu quoque* one might reply that their prosody has as good a right to ignore this distinction as Greek prosody to ignore the distinction between ἐχῶν and ἐλῶν. But this after all would be a poor defence; for though quantity does not belong to the *esse* of normal English prosody, it does belong to its *bene esse*, and English verse which really



ignored the distinction between long and short syllables would be at least clumsy verse though it would not cease to be verse. I think one can take stronger ground and assert quite simply that the Elizabethan song-writers were reasonably sensitive to quantity and Milton superlatively so; and that this is manifest in their practice.

Before appealing to examples I wish to make it quite clear what I claim in this matter; it is that Milton's blank verse and the normal Elizabethan lyric do not lose but gain in effect if one reads them with due regard for every long syllable. Normal lyrics for my purpose are those in the accentual rhythms commonly called iambic and trochaic; I reserve for special discussion those whose formal basis is trisyllabic and those which imitate classical metres. I mean by long syllables those which are long in sound, not those whose spelling would make them long according to the classical rules. And when I say that such verse gains in effect by being read strictly, I do not mean that it becomes smoother, but that it becomes more pleasing to an ear which appreciates varied and extended rhythms. Judgment here is necessarily a judgment of taste, as Milton's first printer warned the reader: "I know not thy palate how it relishes such dainties, nor how harmonious thy soul is; perhaps more trivial Airs may please thee better."

I quote in the first place a few lines from the first book of *Paradise Lost* in which a careless reader might think that quantity had been neglected:

- l. 45           Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' Ethereal skie.  
l. 185          There rest, if any rest can harbour there.  
ll. 382—4     Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix  
                  Their Seats long after next the Seat of God,  
                  Their Altars by his Altar. . .

If in the reading of verse you desire to get to the end of each line as rapidly as may be, you will be indignant here to be arrested by long syllables; if the sense permitted, you would like perhaps to substitute 'had sent him' for 'hurled headlong,' 'to rest' for 'there rest,' 'did fix' for 'durst fix,' and so forth. But if you are willing to read more slowly, giving each word

its natural accent and length, and pausing between two words if they cannot be duly pronounced otherwise, you will get the effects which Milton intended—less obvious, less smooth, less regular than those of Augustan verse, but more varied, more subtle, more truly rhythmical; you will find also that sense and sound correspond; for instance, that the pause required between 'durst' and 'fix' gives appropriate emphasis to the sense of 'durst' ('actually dared,' as we say vulgarly).

Most Elizabethan lyrics will bear a similar test. The Professor mentions none in particular where quantity is notoriously abused, but since for other purposes<sup>1</sup> he has quoted four lines of Ariel, I will use the same lines here:

Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Court'sied when you have, and kiss'd,  
The wild waves whist.

Here there are four long syllables outside the main stresses of the verse—'these,' 'take,' 'waves' and the second syllable of 'yellow.' Remove them, and write instead: 'the golden sands,' 'with linkèd hands,' 'the waters whist'; surely the rhythm as well as the poetry will be impoverished at every point? I do not suppose that when Shakespeare wrote this he was brooding on long and short syllables, but I think he has made something of them. And in some Elizabethan lyrics it seems to me that the writers make conscious play with the long unstressed syllable:

- Sweet air, blow soft, mount, lark, aloft . . .<sup>2</sup>  
Slow, slow, fresh fount, keep time with my salt tears . . .<sup>3</sup>  
Sweet rose, fair flower, untimely pluck'd, soon vaded . . .<sup>4</sup>

Certainly the Elizabethans do not handle long syllables so consistently well as Milton does. In a song of Donne's, for instance, the lines 'Tell me where all past years are' and 'Till age snow white hairs on thee,' though they sound well in isolation, are a little awkward in their rhythmical context. But such weaknesses are exceptional.

The observance of quantity—which in a prosody not based on quantity may be called supererogatory—does not exhaust

<sup>1</sup> To prove that Elizabethan lyrics are not "architectural" like Shelley's *Night*.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Heywood.

<sup>3</sup> Jonson.

<sup>4</sup> *The Passionate Pilgrim*.



the phonetic refinements of English verse. Hitherto, in speaking of accent, I have made no distinction of stress and pitch. Stress in English is prominent; but pitch also has an important part, though its incidence is elusive and it varies far more than stress with the intentions or feelings of the speaker. But it is used more or less regularly, if unconsciously, to give certain kinds of emphasis or define certain cadences of speech. This then is also an element in English verse—hardly ever perhaps exploited for its own sake, but entering the consciousness of sensitive poets as part of the sounds and rhythms heard by the mental ear. There is an interesting example in *Troilus and Cressida* (I, iii, 193):

A slave whose gall coins slanders like a mint.

If one wishes to read the line without blurring syllables, one's voice will naturally rise on the word 'coins,' and this indirectly throws the metaphor into relief. But of course the effect may be purely rhythmical: so with 'thy son' at the end of the *Song to David*:

Glorious, more glorious is the crown  
Of Him, that brought salvation down  
By meekness, call'd thy son.

I add three instances from *Paradise Lost*; apart from the optional inflections of private taste, I think that sense and rhythmical context invite a pitch accent on the syllables I have italicised—rising in the first two lines, falling in the third.

I, 84     If thou beest he; But O *how* fall'n! *how*  
                  *chang'd* . . .

IV, 192   So clomb this first *grand* Thief into *God's*  
                  Fould. . .

VII, 260   Both when first Eevning was, and when first *Morn.*

There are many more elaborate instances elsewhere, *e.g.*, I, 242—5; exact analysis of them is perhaps impossible and no doubt undesirable. But the play of pitch accent runs through all Milton's blank verse, and the control of it, as of all elements of speech, seems to belong to his 'natural pace.'

W. H. SHEWRING

*To be continued*





BLESSED ALBAN ROE

## NOTES

AT St Mary's, Brownedge, last June Father Abbot unveiled stained-glass windows containing the figures of ten of the recently beatified English Martyrs; most of the ten were Lancashire men, but with them is Blessed Alban Roe, our Dieulouard martyr, whose office and Mass we celebrate for the first time this month. We give a reproduction of this window. It is a remarkable demonstration of the survival of the faith in this part of Lancashire that on the day of the unveiling there were present in the church persons of the names of Woodcock, Haydock, Beesley, Rigby and Smith—five of the martyrs in question—as well as others who claimed descent from Blessed John Southworth.



THERE has been affixed to the south end of the High Altar in the Abbey Church a fourteenth-century tile from Westminster Abbey. The tile was given to Dom Felix Hardy by Mr H. F. Westlake, Minor Canon and Custodian of the Archives of Westminster Abbey, with the authorisation of the late Dean Ryle, and is thus an authentic token of kindly good-will, and a tiny but actual link with our historic past.



## OBITUARY

DOM BASIL FEENY

A GOOD priest has passed to his reward, at a patriarchal age after a life spent wholly in religious service, many times a jubilarian with sixty years in the priesthood and sixty-eight in the monastic state. Born in Liverpool two years before the Hierarchy was restored, Thomas Feeny came to Ampleforth in 1862, and obeying vocation joined the noviciate at Belmont in 1867 and was professed there the following year. After the usual religious training at Belmont and Ampleforth and ordination in 1875 he was sent on the apostolic mission early in 1877. Warrington, St Alban's, had the benefit of his first labours, where the renovated sanctuary and altar of the mother-church remain in evidence of his energy and success. He next passed rapidly through various parishes and duties—Workington, Edgehill, Barton-on-Humber, Harrington and Spilsby; he was chaplain at Wroxham and Stanbrook; he enlarged schools at Maryport, and when rector of Edge Hill organised a successful bazaar to reduce debt on the rebuilt priory. At Brindle Father Feeny remained for twenty-two years, resigning his country mission when he thought he was becoming more of a burden than a help in 1927. He returned to St Alban's, Warrington for a short spell of light work, and when the infirmities of age grew more heavy retired to the Abbey and finally to Musselburgh (1931), dying there on October 24th, 1935, in his 88th year, the end even then hastened by serious injury through an accidental fall.

Never physically robust, Father Basil needed the constant care that prolonged his life. An observant religious of regular and even austere habit, he was ever eminently priestly; there was nothing of the athlete or the sportsman about him; his nearest approach to worldliness would be that his brother had built the theatre at Ampleforth. He took his vocation, and himself, very seriously; there was a blend of solemnity and simplicity in him, hardly enough relieved by a sense of humour, that greatly impressed people even if it provoked some kindly amusement amongst his brethren. He preached with facility—simple thoughts weighted by a grave delivery; his very tone and appearance suggested profound conviction, and he could enunciate old truths and deliver platitudes as though they were fresh-minted nuggets of wisdom.

Always a bit of a hero-worshipper, Father Basil loved to tell anecdotes in his solemn way and to quote sayings of eminent persons he had met, so saving from oblivion *verba seniorum* in the style of the *Vitae Patrum*. Yet there was nothing in all this of affectation or pretence; it was

just the genuine outcome of a simple nature; these little foibles covered the real piety of a priestly character. He made no enemies, but many friends; he was valued as a prudent, kindly director of souls, attracting and deserving the loving affection of many parishes. Important missions entrusted to him showed the confidence of Superiors, and in later years the priorship of Chester his brethren's respect and affection.

A simple monk, a devout priest, a faithful pastor, may he rest in peace!

J.I.C.

DOM JOSEPH DAWSON

The sudden death of Father Joseph on September 5th during what appeared to be a successful recovery from an operation was a severe shock to those who knew him. He was a strong man, and full of vigour, hardly past the prime of life, a priest to whom his brethren and his people looked confidently for many more years of work. Perhaps he himself had an impression of the likelihood of death stronger than is usual, even in those who are facing a serious operation; but certainly such a feeling was not shared by those who saw him as he went away with characteristic cheerfulness to a nursing home in Carlisle, nor by those who visited him during the three weeks of apparent recovery.

Joseph Dawson was born in Preston on May 14th, 1876. His father, a convert, was one of a family well known in the town, but living originally at Leyland, the first of the three parishes of which Fr Joseph was in charge. His mother was the elder sister of Abbot Smith; their father, John Smith, was closely associated with the Ven. Dominic Barberi, a fact which must have counted for much in the family. Joseph was the eldest of eight children, three of whom died young. His two brothers followed him to Belmont—Fr Aelred died twenty years ago. His younger sister became a Benedictine nun at Colwich, and the elder, after many years spent at home with her mother, became a Carmelite soon after Mrs Dawson's death. The tie between brother and sister was unusually close, and Fr Joseph, ordinarily so undemonstrative, broke down when he learnt his sister's decision.

His school life at Ampleforth began in 1889. He was always near the top of his class, and in games he was well in the front rank. He was Captain of the School, and of both the cricket and football Elevens, playing a fine game as centre-forward. After a year at home and some months of study in France, he returned to the School for a time. In 1896 he received the Benedictine habit at Belmont. After three years there he was one of eight young monks who were sent from the English Congregation to Rome for their studies. Br Joseph was liked by all in the mixed multitude at Sant' Anselmo, and set himself to use the oppor-



tunity of learning Italian and German. He had already some proficiency in French.

In 1902 he returned to Ampleforth and for twelve years was at work in the school as master and prefect. He was ordained in 1904, and early in 1905 followed Fr Bernard Hayes as first prefect. In later life he came to think that he had often been harsh. He was in fact rather severe and perhaps earned his nickname 'the tiger.' However, in one instance at least his severity won for him a lifelong gratitude. As games-master, a post which went with the prefectship, Fr Joseph carried out the change from 'Soccer' to 'Rugger.' In 1912 his term of prefecture ended and during the two following years he continued teaching, managed the JOURNAL, and for a year was parish priest of Ampleforth. The village owes it to him that it has its own churchyard.

In 1914 he was sent to St Alban's, Warrington, as assistant to Fr Placid Whittle, and in 1919 he was given charge of Leyland. His mother died just before he took up work there. How much he owed to her quiet influence can be guessed at by those who knew her. After six years of hard work in a rapidly growing parish he and Fr Anselm Wilson changed places, and Fr Joseph found himself at Dowlais, a large parish of 5,000 souls, burdened with considerable debt, and its resources dwindling each year as the Iron Works dragged on to their final closing in 1931. The transfer of the parish to the Archdiocese of Cardiff unfortunately coincided with this disaster, and Fr Joseph passed to St Anne's, Liverpool, where he settled down happily, a curate again. He was always a lover of community life, and was genuinely glad to be free of the chief responsibility. In August, 1934, he was appointed to Harrington in Cumberland where he did much good work in a short time. He felt the return to solitude, though he never spoke of it.

Fr Joseph's life, so far at least as a man may be judged by others, can best be summed up in the remark that was general when the news of his sudden and lonely death went round: "If anyone was ready for such an end it was Fr Joseph." His career as boy and man was marked by solid goodness, fidelity to duty, and strictness with himself. These qualities were unpretending, free from any touch of self-consciousness; indeed they were half-concealed by a cheerful off-hand manner, and an assumption of indifference, behind which lay genuine kindness and deep feeling. One who knew him well at Leyland remarked: "Fr Dawson stands in his own light; he pretends that he has no feelings." The strictness which he admired and practised led him at times to expect the same strictness and hardihood in others; but no one who knew him would admit that he was inconsiderate or in any way selfish. Small instances of this trait were his refusal to read a newspaper till after dinner, or to smoke before he had said None. He was an inveterate smoker

most of his life, but was prepared to give it up under advice, and did so for the last year or two, though he tried to hide the fact by making a show of smoking. His love of regularity was seen in such practices as the study of theology for half-an-hour or so each morning when he had returned from instruction in the schools; or in his custom of making his half-hour of mental prayer in church late in the evening after a hard Sunday's work. His visiting was regular and methodical. Indeed his life was marked by a love of method and order. His spirit of economy was almost exaggerated. He was invariably cheerful, an excellent and imperturbable companion whether on a holiday or permanently, though his form of humour, and a love of practical jokes, inherited from his father, were not universally acceptable. His faith had that staunch uncompromising character to be expected of one who came from the heart of Lancashire. The love of prayer grew in him with years. It was said by someone in Harrington that if you wanted Fr Dawson the place to go to first was the church. A Holy Hour given by him in his last months was described to the writer as one long prayer spoken by the priest to his Lord on the altar.

Two days before his death his brother, Fr Bruno, found him recovered from a set-back which had occurred the week before, and on the day of his death he was visited by Fr Benedict McLaughlin and Fr Leo Hayes from Warwick Bridge. In the evening he talked with interest to the doctor in charge of the Home, and then to the matron. When she returned later she found that Fr Joseph had died in the interval from thrombosis; a clot had detached itself from an internal wound. Next day his body was taken to Harrington, where on September 7th Requiem Mass was said by his brother. The Bishop of the diocese, Bishop Pearson, O.S.B., and the Benedictines of the neighbourhood were present. After the Absolutions his Lordship spoke briefly and movingly, laying stress on the obedience of a monk's life, and its exemplification in Fr Joseph. On Sunday, September 8th, the body was taken to Ampleforth, the Catholics of Harrington and others following in large numbers to the boundary of the parish. Their sorrow was evident, though they had known Fr Joseph for a year only. He will not readily be forgotten while his contemporaries remain—*vir simplex et rectus ac timens Deum*. May he rest in peace!

R.W.W.

#### CHRISTOPHER J. MURPHY

We beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of Christopher Murphy, a benefactor of our House, who died in Dublin on August 17th at the age of forty-eight. *The Times* contained the following obituary notice:—



"Mr Christopher J. Murphy was educated at the Oratory School, where he did well in both work and games. His interest in sport he maintained throughout his life. He played for Bective Rangers and Wanderers Rugby Football Clubs, refereed some notable boxing matches, and was a keen member of the Royal Irish Yacht Club. Early in his life he showed business ability, and after training in London was appointed chairman of the firm of Clery & Co., Dublin, in which his father was deeply interested. He was also a director of Independent Newspapers Limited, and took a keen interest in the welfare of the staffs. He was a director of the Bantry Saw Mills Company and a Governor of Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin. He leaves a widow, a son, and daughter."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

MORAL AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY. By Henry Davis, S.J. Vol. I (*Human Acts, Law, Sin, Virtue*), Vol. II (*Commandments of God, Precepts of the Church*), Vol. III (*The Sacraments in General, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Indulgences, Censures*), Vol. IV (*Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Marriage, The Clerical State, The Religious State, Duties of Laypeople*) (Sheed & Ward) 30s.—single volumes 7s. 6d.

The Heythrop Theological Series, so promisingly initiated with Father Joyce's "Christian Marriage," is admirably continued with Father Davis's "Moral and Pastoral Theology." As the publishers rightly say, previous works of this kind in English do not treat at all fully of the Sacraments, and it would be fair to claim that this is the first example in English of a complete text-book of moral theology. Father Davis has broken only with one tradition—that the pages of such a work should bristle with numerals and syllabic abbreviations of the names of previous moral theologians; not, evidently, from lack of acquaintance with the work of his predecessors, great and small, but he prefers as often as not to incorporate them in the stream of his own thought and exposition, which flows amply and lucidly, revealing a definitely probabilist view in the great Jesuit tradition, a little strict here and there in details, but stating the probabilist case in its full cogency of principle. One sympathises with the fear of an arid legalism that seems to obsess the mind of the anti-probabilists; but surely, whatever may be one's view of some among the early casuists, the great probabilists have never drawn inferences so mechanical and superficial from their monumental premiss "Lex dubia non obligat."

Father Davis has, it seems to us, dealt adequately with his opponents on this point; but what we should like to see in a book for English-speaking people is an explanation of the serious differences that crop up, say on the subject of restitution, between the casuist and the English lawyer. This is brought out most clearly in the extreme but not fantastic case of a man who sets out to do damage to A, but by inculpable mistake does damage to B instead. Father Davis quotes the well-known view, backed by great names, that there is no clear obligation to restitution, though he himself seems to incline to the modern view, that "it is immaterial who the sufferer was. Some person's rights have been violated, and that person has a claim to reparation." Nevertheless he goes on (Vol. II, p. 299): "The prudent counsellor would advise though not impose reparation . . ."; and so far as our English lawyer is concerned the fat is in the fire. Or take the case—a little more fantastic, perhaps, but not inconceivable—in which A and B, out to wrong C and unaware of each other's efforts, produce a quasi-simultaneous result in which the priority of action which would make one or other of them clearly responsible can never be determined. Under English law they are joint tortfeasors, and so responsible jointly or severally for the whole damage; but in the confessional "the prudent counsellor would advise though not impose reparation," say our casuists.

The point, it seems to us, that is worth bringing out is this. The lawyer says "These men's eternal destiny is not in question and anyhow is not our



business. The point at issue is the public weal, and no solution can be satisfactory that does not include restitution." On the other hand the confessor can only say with equal conviction: "If I impose an obligation that is not certain upon these men, and they refuse to shoulder it and I consequently refuse them absolution, I am putting two souls in direct danger of damnation—a result far graver than the alternative, the loss, however serious in itself, to their victim of his worldly goods." In a word, the case turns for the one on the common weal, and for the other on eternal destinies, and each gives the only solution possible.

The volumes are clearly and beautifully printed; moreover each volume has its own index, apart from the general index at the end of the whole work. For a demy octavo of 450 pages, seven shillings and sixpence is a most reasonable price, and the publishers may well count on the fact that few students of moral theology, having bought one or two volumes, will be able to refrain from adding the rest.

N.F.H.

SAINT JOHN FISHER: THE EARLIEST ENGLISH LIFE. *With an Introduction and Notes by Philip Hughes.* A SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION AND OTHER TREATISES. *Edited by D. O'Connor* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s. and 2s. 6d.

Messrs Burns, Oates and Washbourne have shown commendable enterprise in giving us these books so promptly upon the canonization of St John Fisher. Regarding the first of them we note that Fr Bridgett in his standard biography of the Saint (1888) tells us that he had himself thought of publishing it, but hearing that it was to be published by the Early English Text Society "left the work to hands which I hope will prove as competent as they have been dilatory." It was thirty-three years before the edition appeared (1921), and then it was a plain text without introduction or commentary. However, there is this to be said in excuse both for its tardiness and its character, that in the meantime (in 1893) a Bollandist Father (Francis Van Ortroy) had stepped into the breach with a very thorough and capable edition. But, both his work and the transcript of 1921 being for scholars rather than for the general reader, the present editor has sought to make this important record accessible to a wider public. He has modernized the spelling and arranged the text in paragraphs and chapters; and he has supplied a useful introduction and some valuable notes. Even so, we are not sure that the reader who has no experience of sixteenth-century English will get on really well with the diction and syntax. If he perseveres, however, he cannot fail to like this sturdy narrative, which holds our attention by the deliberate gravity with which it tells its tragic story.

The second book contains two short spiritual treatises and a longish sermon. The treatises (on the meditation of death and on the perfect fulfilment of the duties of the religious life) are attractive in themselves, and they have the added interest that they were written by the Saint during his imprisonment in the Tower for his Dominican sister. The editor has made them quite easy reading. The sermon conforms to an old-fashioned type and will be found somewhat intractable.

J.M.

LIVING FAITH. *The Catholic Layman instructed in the way of Christian Perfection.* *By the Very Rev. Canon Thomas Wright* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Very few of the laity are now familiar with the *Introduction to the Devout Life*, and that book, for all its excellence, is doubtless not well adapted to the needs of the ordinary Catholic of to-day. But some book he does certainly need, and he needs to be told over and over again of his duty to seek after Christian Perfection and of the means to its attainment. Well, in the book before us, Canon Wright has provided the very manual for this purpose. Nothing could be more unassuming and unpretentious than his manner, he is modesty itself; but of the sterling quality of this instructive book there can be no question. The author speaks with the practical experience of one who has given a long life to the service of souls; he deals with the fundamental facts and duties of the Christian faith in a simple and admirably lucid manner; he is quietly forcible and effective. At the end of each chapter he summarises the argument in points which could be used in prayer, much as Bishop Hedley does in his *Retreat*. Indeed, we would recommend this book for that purpose, also as a companion in hours of recollection. Nor would any devout soul—priest and nun, as much as layman—find it anything but beneficent in its influence. But we pray especially that it may serve the purpose for which it was designed, and bring the knowledge and love of Christian ideals to the countless layfolk whose faith seems often so pale and lifeless. J.M.

THE FOUR LAST THINGS. *By the Blessed Martyr Sir Thomas More, Kt.* *Edited by D. O'Connor* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s.

It is not without significance that St Thomas More should have written his treatise on The Four Last Things in the year 1522, soon after he received his knighthood, and when he was living at the court of Henry VIII.

It is an interesting document, and like others of St Thomas More's writings shows how close he still was to the Middle Ages. The theme of the shortness and vanity of life and the inevitableness of death has been expounded by many preachers since Ecclesiastes, and it is perhaps only in our own day that an ordered enjoyment of the good things of this world as a means of attaining those of the next has been held up as an ideal of the spiritual life. St Thomas More had of course an immense capacity for enjoying life, and he was as far removed as possible from being a kill-joy. His concern with Death, Judgment, Hell and Heaven (though this treatise never got beyond the consideration of death) was no doubt a reaction against the disordered lives that he saw around him, but it is one which must form part of every well-balanced Catholic life, and can never have been absent from his.

If the emphasis laid on the Four Last Things might as easily have been found in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, the manner of their treatment shows clearly how indebted he was to the Middle Ages. From the remembrance of death caused by bodily sickness he comes to the sickness of the soul and to Pride (the mischievous Mother of all manner of vice), its generation and progeny, and is in the full stream of mediæval tradition. Here is the same strong racy English that we find in the *Ancren Riwe* and Julian of Norwich, and that he himself was to use again triumphantly in the *Dialogue against Tribulation*: "And yet shall ye find more that drink themselves sow-drunk of pride for to be called good fellows than for lust of the drink itself." There



are the same illustrations from the life of the time: "For thou shalt in Bedlam see one laugh at the knocking of his own head against a post, and yet there is little pleasure therein."

Nowhere in this little treatise does he rise to the heights of real eloquence which he touches sometimes in the Dialogue against Tribulation, but then this work is a mere fragment. As Professor Chambers has pointed out, it is only necessary for St Thomas More's English works to be made easily accessible for him to take his due place as a writer of English prose. The present edition will do much to bring this about.

F.G.S.

SAINT BEDE THE VENERABLE. *By H. M. Gillett* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

This is well worth half-a-crown. St Bede, like St Benedict, kept quiet about himself; the biographer therefore has a difficult job. Mr Gillett has done his well. He gives the history which leads up to Bede, and he gives what is known about his contemporaries, particularly those known to St Bede himself; and he gives us what is known of the Saint himself. It is a scholarly little book, quietly put forward. The question of St Bede's going to Rome is discussed, to the confusion of Anglican controversialists. Much is said of his works, but the theological side—except controversially—is only slightly touched upon, e.g., the genuineness of the Commentary on St Luke, which is not discussed. But it is on the whole an excellent summary of what we want to know of St Bede in so far as our appetite can be satisfied out of the "backward and abysm of time."

RELIGION IN SCHOOL AGAIN, and WHY NOT END POVERTY? *By the Rev. F. H. Drinkwater* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s. and 3s. 6d.

One may disagree with Father Drinkwater, but one cannot ignore his pointed and provocative statement of one's own point of view before he sets about demolishing it. To our mind in the first of these books he is mainly in the right; in the second he is wildly and fantastically wrong; but he is always interesting. In "Religion in School Again" he collects together his articles of the last eight years on a subject he is deeply versed in; and no one concerned with the teaching of their faith to Catholic children can fail to draw enthusiasm from agreement with him, or stimulus, equally valuable, from disagreement. When he turns to money reform in "Why not end Poverty?" he shows us how a man with a quick and penetrating mind may penetrate to the wrong end of the stick and grasp it with such quickness as to be unaware of the improbability of its rightness.

"In 1920 the National Debt was £7,800 million. Ten years later in 1930 it was £7,400 million; yet during those years we had paid no less than £4,000 million on account. . . . That is the almost incredible system of Usury Unlimited, under which we are living. It will be ended at a stroke by any Government which is determined to secure the welfare of the nation. There is not the slightest necessity for it. . . ." ("Why not end Poverty," p. 50). So that's that! It is written by the same pen as the following: "One wonders how far a really objectively written Church history would be acceptable to the present generation of Catholics who have been brought up in that poisoned

atmosphere of controversy—yes, poisoned is the only word—where every fact and idea is judged immediately not on its own merits but on what sort of a debating-point it furnishes for or against Catholicism. Take, for instance,—well, take old man Galileo again; everybody has heard about him; probably most Catholic readers class him vaguely with Pope Joan and Maria Monk. Suppose my imaginary objective Church history giving not only the facts of that series of condemnations (to be found, of course, in many Catholic pamphlets) and of the subsequent long censorship, but also trying to estimate the importance of the crisis and the psychological effect of the shock, for instance, on the Tridentine seminaries still mostly in their infancy, and through them on the whole mental attitude of Catholics. Would a Church history of that kind have much chance with the average Catholic? All might go well with it if it were in large quarto volumes at two guineas or so a time; but suppose it was hinted that Church history should be taught that way in schools as soon as it gets beyond the stage of mere children's stories. . . . ?" ("Religion in School Again," p. 28).

Which of these two passages stands for mature consideration and which for the sudden exaltation induced by the mere impact of novel ideas upon a mind untrained in that discipline? We appeal, if we may say it without being misunderstood, from Father Drinkwater drunk to Father Drinkwater sober!

N.F.H.

THE IRISH MARTYRS OF THE PENAL LAWS. *By Myles V. Ronan* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

A book was published a year or two ago entitled "The Irish Way," giving characteristic examples of Irish sanctity; Father Ronan's book shows us the "Irish Way" in the time of the penal laws. As the author himself says, the book is intended to satisfy a need not hitherto supplied—that of a book on the Irish martyrs suitable for the ordinary reader. As a historian of note, Fr Ronan is eminently suited to supply this want and he has set the story of the martyrs against a background of the penal laws, parliamentary acts and proclamations, so that one has the comfortable assurance that the author speaks as one having authority.

For the most part the stories of the individual martyrs are brief, but two are treated at greater length—Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, and Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh. Amidst the long tale of the Irish Crusades for Faith and Fatherland, of the periods of oppression and fines, and of the Cromwellian campaign, the figures of the martyrs stand out clear; newly-consecrated bishops stepping on to Irish soil only to be hurried off to prison and execution; friars seized by wandering soldiers and straightway put to death; of the brave Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, standing in the stocks with his feet in burning oil, finally strangled with a halter of twisted osier. The author has placed at the end of the book a very interesting list of martyrs taken from ancient authorities, of which quite three-quarters are names of Franciscans and Dominicans, thus confirming the fact that the friars are the religious *par excellence* of Ireland.

One would have liked a little more light on the personal characters of the martyrs; but in the majority of cases this was of course unobtainable.

C.B.D.



THE VENERABLE DOMINIC BARBERI IN ENGLAND. *Translated and edited by Father Urban Young, C.P.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

There is little new information in this book, for Father Urban Young has already published a life of the Venerable Dominic Barberi in 1926. But it is none the less interesting reading and gives a very vivid account of the Faith in England in the middle of the nineteenth century. It consists of a large number of letters written by Father Dominic, mostly to the General of the Order in Rome, reporting the progress of the first Passionist mission to England. It was a very critical period—a time when men like Dr Wiseman and Dr Walsh (still Vicars Apostolic, for the hierarchy was yet to be restored) were watching with manifest impatience the slow progress of Newman and his intimate circle towards the Catholic Church, and wondering how the Oxford movement was going to end and how exactly it was going to affect the position in England.

The book is prefaced by a concise and illuminating account of Father Dominic's life and work, written by Denis Gwynn; and there is an interesting appendix containing a number of hitherto unpublished letters from John Dalgairns to Father Dominic, just prior to his reception into the Church, which throw added light on the lives and opinions of the Littlemore community. For the rest Father Young has wisely left the letters to speak for themselves, with only such notes and chronological facts as are necessary to carry the reader from letter to letter and to make the collection a whole. The result is a picture of England, and of the fight to regain souls, seen through the eyes of a very holy man. And there is no doubt about Father Dominic's holiness; over and over again one is struck by the personal sanctity and burning love of God which brought him into touch with all classes and all conditions of people. Very early in life, as a lay-brother, he determined, under God, to work for the conversion of England. In 1840, at the age of forty-eight, he still knew no English and had never visited the country; by the end of 1849 he was dead; but during the short seven years while he worked in England, he was able to make three Passionist foundations and to convert hundreds of souls to the Church. He was handicapped on every side—by hostile criticism from within and insular prejudice from without, and by shortage of men and money. It was strange that he should have achieved any success; and even more remarkable that the fastidious and scholarly Newman, with his intense repugnance for foreign ways and customs, should have sent for Father Dominic to receive him, who was not only a simple missionary with no great intellectual qualifications, but also a foreigner who had great difficulty with the English language. But his was essentially the attraction of a personal holiness, which could not be mistaken and would infallibly carry all prejudice before it; and the reader is left to draw forth the moral of these letters for himself.

J.F.

SAINT JOHN BOSCO. *By F. A. Forbes* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

Few saints have inspired so many books about them as the founder of the Salesian Congregation and its companion Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady Help of Christians. Although not introducing any new matter, Mother Forbes has used her well-known gift of popular writing, and at a moderate price has produced a very interesting account of the Saint's life

and work. In ten short chapters she gives us incidents from his early home life with its trials and hopes, his training and the beginning of his Congregation, and she ends with a rapid survey of the spread of his work throughout the world, and especially the foundations in England.

THE INNER TEMPLE. *By S. M. Shaw* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

This book is to be thoroughly recommended, not as a substitute for one's regular book of devotion, but as its complement. So many people give up regular prayer, apart from the stereotyped devotions of their prayer-books, because they consider mental prayer too difficult. The term 'meditation' suggests something too hard for them, a kind of mental exercise in ascetical theology; or else they keep rigidly to one book of daily meditations, and find sometimes that the appointed prayer for the day is in opposition to their feelings. Everyone would profit by reading the first four chapters; a plain statement of what prayer is, of our attitude to our fellows when we judge them, of the simplicity of the approach to God, if we reserve for Him a quiet spot even in the most distracting work, as London still has the seclusion of the Inner Temple, and of the benefit to ourselves if we regulate our prayer to our own intelligence, and not meditate on things too high for us, thereby running the danger of lapsing into sentimentality, complacency and a spiritual after-dinner feeling. Fr Shaw then gives a series of meditations for special occasions after the method of St Francis de Sales, and ends with a chapter on the intercommunion of prayer in the Church, which is one of the traditional aspects of the Communion of Saints.

THE SPIRITUAL COMBAT. *A new translation from the Italian of Father Lorenzo Scupoli* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d. WORKINGS OF THE DIVINE WILL. *Gleanings from Père de Caussade, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s. 6d.

It is in some sense a pity that the "Imitation of Christ" is so immensely popular in England; for it is not really suited to every soul, and it so fills the field that it is hardly possible for Scupoli's "Spiritual Combat" to get a fair hearing. Of course as such the book needs no praise from us, and commendation would be impertinent; but we may express our pleasure at seeing yet another edition of this classic among spiritual works, and our hope that those who know it will make it known to those who do not, now that it is available again in this clearly and pleasantly printed edition at so cheap a rate.

Père de Caussade, like our own Father Baker, was not a man who wrote his own text-book, much less his summary manual, of the spiritual life, and in such a case books of "gleanings" are the more justifiable. "There is no moment in which God is not present with us under the appearance of some duty or pain, of some act to be done or endured. All that happens to us, around us, and through our own acts, encloses and covers the Divine action, which is ever there in its invisible presence. If we could penetrate this veil, God would be revealed to us unceasingly and we should recognise Him in every event which befalls us. *Dominus est*—It is the Lord! would be our constant cry, and we should feel each circumstance of our life an especial gift from Him."

It is not new, of course; and yet it is put with an especial force, and for some reason it seems to come home to this generation, as if we had been in some danger of forgetting it. We recommend this little book, which in many cases will draw its readers to venture upon the original letters themselves.



THE ENGLISH ABBEY. By F. H. Crossley, F.S.A. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) 7s. 6d.  
THE ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF DEVON. Edited by Dom John Stéphan  
(Catholic Records Press, Exeter) 2s. 6d.

The first of these is from the "British Heritage Series" and is a worthy member of the series. "Without describing any particular abbey, sufficient details are given to enable a visitor to reconstruct the order of the various buildings connected with a monastery and to understand their use." Mr Crossley's own comment on the "copious illustrations provided by a prodigal publisher" is more than justified; we cannot remember meeting before in any book at any price so comprehensive and at the same time so sensibly chosen a set of illustrations. When we add that Mr Crossley writes with the pen of learning and the ink of enthusiasm (and in the ink a touch of the gall of tart humour) of a subject in which he has steeped himself to the authentic point of bringing forth *nova et vetera* with equal effect, it will be realised that no car ought to be touring England without this book in one of the pockets.

Dom John Stéphan has done well to edit from Dr Oliver's "Historic Collections" and "Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis" details of the ancient monastic life of Devonshire, and still better to add in an Epilogue an account of the present-day houses. *Succisa virescit*. Dr Oliver, the learned priest of the little Exeter mission of more than a century ago, was the father of Devonshire religious archæology, and, in spite of all that has been done since, his cautious, scholarly work is well worth reprinting.

N.F.H.

A SAINT IN A HURRY. By José María Pemán. Translated by Hugh de Blacam  
(Sands & Co.) 3s. 6d.

This play, the author of which is one of Spain's most brilliant writers, has been highly successful on the stage in that country; and it has been admirably translated by Mr de Blacam.

The play tells the story of the early days of the missionary work of the Society of Jesus; its hero is St Francis Xavier. The author has followed the authentic lives of the first Jesuits faithfully and has produced a truly devotional work; but this would not of itself have been able to attract audiences in a country whose Government has suppressed the Jesuits, had not the play been good as a play. It is good; and the essence of its goodness lies in the simplicity of its construction and language. It requires nothing of the stage-manager, nothing of the property man; but it requires everything of the actors. As Fr Martindale suggests in his Introduction, you would still get the atmosphere of the play if it were performed before curtains. The author achieves his effect by the words he has put in the mouths of his characters.

Although the language is simple it is always readable, and would, I imagine, sound well. The author has a gift of describing; he sums up the uglier side of the Spanish colonisation in the traders "who lash their dark servants—lash them and count the blows on a Rosary." And there are also passages of great beauty—St Ignatius's advice to St Francis, for example, when he sends him on the mission: "In the midst of other matters think chiefly of inner things. It is the heart of the rose that holds together the petals." It is from passages such as these that we can see that the translation is of no mean order.

I recommend this play to all Catholic dramatic societies.

A.M.W.

## SHORT REVIEWS

Here is a diversity of books, suitable mostly, but not only, for the young, out of which a birthday or an unbirthday present can be selected without hesitation to suit any taste. They are all published by Messrs Burns and Oates, who are pressing vigorously forward with their policy of giving Catholics the advantage of the modern advance from those depressing books that used to be known as "juveniles."

NORTH OF THE NEVER NEVER, by Patrick Ritchie (5s.) is a vivid and exciting account of a young layman's life among the aborigines of North Australia, in touch with Catholic Missionaries. It is full of authentic adventure, and Father Martindale says that he would give it "to any boy; to stevedore and to stoker; to girls, to nuns, to prelates and prize-fighters—and all would enjoy it." We agree.

THE ROUND HOUSE AND OTHER STORIES by G. Dewi Roberts (3s. 6d.) is a collection of short "nonsense" stories, written without affectation and with the vividness needed for broadcasting purposes. VERY CLEVER JAMES, by E. M. Channon (3s. 6d.) is a children's novel. No "nonsense," but realism this time. James is a London schoolboy, of the clever and "inhuman" type, against the background of his human family, etched with sympathetic refusal to make him "sympathetic," until in the end we come to state a case for him ourselves. Entirely out of the *Punch* tradition; perhaps nearer to Father Garrod's.

From *Punch* itself we have Euphan's THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER (3s. 6d.), a volume of poems by one upon whom has fallen the mantle of Mr Milne and Christopher Robin. The poems are skilful work in this tradition, and are charmingly illustrated by the same illustrator, Mr E. H. Shepard.

SOUTH COUNTRY SECRETS, also by "Euphan" (3s. 6d.), this time in collaboration with "Klaxon," is an account of expeditions in and about southern England by a family of children from South Africa, who are themselves vividly pictured. It is freshly written and valuable if only as a hint to children of what sort of thing to look out for as they go about themselves. The illustrations, from photographs, are well selected and effective. WHEN THE VIKINGS CAME, by S. Walkey (3s. 6d.), is a straightforward, full-blooded adventure tale, of the "Eric Brighteyes" kind, dealing with King Alfred's times.

Joc and Colette are becoming an established institution, and JOE AND COLETTE AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, by Vera Barclay (3s. 6d.) opens a new and promising line; a "snip" for London children, and the next best thing to a visit for those who cannot get to the Children's Museum owing to their parents' inveterate habit of living, say, in Scotland.

MAGIC IN THE WOODS, by Gareth H. Browning (3s. 6d.), has the sub-title "A Story-Book of Trees." It has excellent illustrations, many in colour, from photographs, of the trees it deals with—those of the English countryside, and would be of much value to those boys and girls (not a few) who find trees more interesting than flowers.

ENGLISH WILD ANIMALS, by J. Fairfax Blakeborough (3s. 6d.), is full of odd details of the lives led by the animals who live in and among those aforesaid trees, and would complete the equipment of any child who has access to woodland country.

Lastly, ONE SMALL HOUSE OF NAZARETH, by "Lamp-lighter" (2s. 6d.), will need no recommendation to those who know already her "Children of the Lantern." Others will find here what children can surprisingly learn and gladly know of the hidden life of the Holy Family at Nazareth. In dealing with children on this side it is a great advantage to command so easily the services of an expert.



## BOOKS RECEIVED

FROM BYEWAYS AND HEDGES. *By C. C. Martindale, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

THE TEACHING OF SAINT AUGUSTINE ON PRAYER. *By Father Hugh Pope, O.P.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

THE SPIRIT AND THE BRIDE. *By Dom Anscar Vonier* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

DIVINE COMMUNICATIONS. *By the Abbé Auguste Saudreau, O.P. Two volumes* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s.

THE BOOK OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. *By a Priest* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

A CLOISTERED COMPANY. *By Henry Chester Mann* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

*These books will be reviewed in our next issue.*

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

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	R. S. Pine-Coffin
School Monitors	..	The Hon. H. C. Fraser, H. N. Garbett, M. C. Bodley, J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline, C. O'M. Dunman, H. E. J. Dormer, G. H. Northey, S. P. M. Sutton, J. G. B. Beckwith, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, M. F. Sedgwick
Captain of Games	.. .. .	J. D. O'N. Donnellon
Games Committee	..	Lord Mauchline, S. P. M. Sutton, H. N. Garbett
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	The Hon. H. C. Fraser
Whipper-in	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	H. N. Garbett

WE deeply regret having to record the death of an Ampleforth boy—Michael Cochrane, who was killed on August 15th. He was on his way to Mass with his brother and two sisters in a car, which was forced off the road by a lorry, and he was killed instantly. We assure his parents, brothers and sisters of our sympathy. May his soul rest in peace!

DOM HERBERT BYRNE, known to so many generations of boys as the "sine qua non" of School Certificate Latin, has left their successors to get on with it as best they may, and, *rude donatus*, has gone to start another career at St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool, in which we feel sure that those qualities in him that have meant so much to Ampleforth will find fresh opportunities of success.

THE following boys left the School in July:—

N. Barry, P. H. Blackiston, J. Bohan, J. J. Buckley, M. H. S. Christopher, P. M. F. Coghlan, M. O. F. Cochrane, A. L. Cosens, B. E. Dawes, E. G. R. Downey, D. F. Ellison, Hon. D. St C. Erskine, Hon. Michael Fitzalan-Howard, M. Fitzgerald, A. G. Gregory, E. H. Grieve, P. B. Hay, M. G. Hime, J. J. Keogh, E. R. Keogh, F. R. N. Kerr, J. F. Lambert, F. P. O. Leask, E. P. McCarthy, B. A. McIrvine, J. I. Ogilvie, J. A. Parker, E. F. J. Plowden, C. A. Prescott, J. T. N. Price, R. E. Riddell, S. C. Rochford, G. O. Rosenvinge, C. P. E. Spender, M. E. Staples, H. J. Stirling, J. S. Stuart-Douglas, L. J. J. Walter, J. L. S. Watson, T. D. Waugh, D. K. Wells.



THE following boys came to the School in September :—

R. A. E. Balfour, A. W. Bentley-Buckle, R. G. B. Binyon, M. Cambier, G. D. Carroll, F. R. R. Dugmore, M. F. Dixon, F. J. Chevalier, J. G. G. P. Elwes, H. de Wend Fenton, W. F. Garnett, H. M. R. H. Hill, C. H. Hatton, W. V. Haden, P. D. Holdsworth, P. E. Keliher, D. P. A. Leslie, H. C. Massey, E. J. Mostyn, M. F. Maxwell Scott, T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. F. Smith, M. J. Allmand, J. L. St J. Bamford, G. O. Barton, T. C. N. Carroll, B. J. Durkin, J. T. Eckes, A. C. Eyre, J. F. Green, D. E. Hillyard, J. M. G. Lardner, C. A. W. Leng, J. J. Murphy, T. F. R. Ryan, R. O. Young, J. P. Barton, P. H. Barry, M. S. Christopher, J. F. Cogan, F. P. Daly, G. R. M. de la Pasture, P. C. Edwards, the Hon. Martin Fitzalan-Howard, D. M. Gaynor, M. A. Graves, T. E. Hallinan, R. E. A. Hansen, O. F. F. Hare, H. E. Howard, D. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, P. G. McEvoy, J. J. E. Mestier, F. J. O'Reilly, P. J. Reynolds, C. E. Stourton.

THE following boys obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1935 :—

#### HIGHER CERTIFICATE

GROUP I.—*Classics*.—R. H. G. Edmonds, J. M. S. Horner, F. J. Riddell, J. S. Stuart-Douglas.

GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—J. G. B. Beckwith, A. Dewsnap, C. O'M. Farrell, the Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, P. W. S. Gubbins (*Distinction in French*), S. F. Hodsman, P. G. Holloway, J. V. C. Sippé, L. J. J. Walter, D. K. Wells, P. J. Wells, P. M. Young.

GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—W. J. de St P. Bunbury.

GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—The Hon. D. S. St C. Erskine (*Distinction in Chemistry*), R. S. Richmond, R. V. Tracy-Forster.

#### SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

J. M. M. Allison—*c, d, e, s.*  
 R. Anne—*b, c, e, f, g\*, i.*  
 W. S. Armour—*b, g\*.*  
 E. M. G. Belfield—*b, c, e, f, g, i.*  
 R. Bellingham-Smith—*e, g, i, j, k.*  
 P. H. Blackiston—*c, d, i, s.*  
 H. H. C. Boulton—*e, g\*, h\*, s.*  
 A. J. Boyd—*e, g\*.*  
 T. J. Brady—*b, c, e.*  
 R. H. H. Brunner—*b, c, d, s.*  
 R. M. Campbell—*b, c, e, f, g\*.*  
 M. St J. Cardwell—*b, e, g\*, q\*, i, j.*  
 P. M. Carroll—*b, d, e, g\*, i, j.*  
 P. N. Clark—*e, g\*, k, l.*  
 P. F. Coghlan—*g, s.*  
 P. R. Coope—*b, d, e, g\*, s.*  
 W. J. E. Craigen—*g\*, i, k.*  
 J. G. Cramer—*b, c, e, f, g\*, i.*  
 D. R. Dalglish—*c, d, e, i, j, s.*  
 B. E. Dawes—*b, e, i, k, l.*  
 J. G. K. Dean—*b, c, i, s.*  
 J. D. O'N. Donnellon—*b, g\*.*  
 D. F. Ellison—*b, c, g\*.*  
 J. I. Ferrier—*e, g\*, i.*

M. Fitzgerald—*b, c, g\*, i, j, s.*  
 C. W. Fogarty—*b, c, e, f, g\*, i, j.*  
 H. N. Garbett—*b, e, g\*, i, k, l.*  
 P. S. Gardner—*e, g, i, k, l.*  
 M. H. H. Gastrell—*e, g\*, q\*, i.*  
 J. D. Gillott—*b, c, e, f, g\*.*  
 J. D. Hagreen—*e, g\*, i, j, l.*  
 J. F. B. Hill—*c, e, g\*, i.*  
 P. D. Hill—*g, s.*  
 H. A. J. Hollings—*b, e, g\*, i, k, l.*  
 T. H. Hornyold-Strickland—*e, g\*, i, k, l.*  
 G. R. W. Howell—*b, e, g\*, i, j.*  
 T. C. Jackson—*b, e, g, i, k, l.*  
 F. J. Jefferson—*b, c, e, f, g\*, i.*  
 M. F. Jennings—*e, g\*, i.*  
 E. R. Keogh—*i, s.*  
 J. O. Leask—*e, g, i, j, k, l.*  
 F. J. Lochrane—*b, e, g\*, i, k, l.*  
 M. J. Long—*b, g, k, l.*  
 J. P. Magrath—*c, g\*, i\*.*  
 Lord Mauchline—*c, e, i, j, k, l.*  
 H. C. Mounsey—*g\*, i.*  
 D. L. Nicoll—*c, g\*, i.*  
 G. H. Northey—*b, c, d, e, g\*.*  
 A. V. Parker-Jervis—*g, i, k, l.*  
 D. M. Pearson—*b, e, f, g\*, i, j.*  
 J. M. Petit—*g.*  
 P. A. Pine-Coffin—*e, g, s.*  
 G. W. Plunkett—*b, e, i.*  
 A. L. Potez—*b, e, f, g\*, i.*  
 C. A. Prescott—*b, e, g\*, s.*  
 C. J. Ryan—*c, d, e, g\*, s.*  
 M. J. Ryan—*d.*  
 R. A. Speakman—*e, i, s.*  
 C. P. E. Spender—*d, e, g\*.*  
 J. A. Spender—*g, i.*  
 M. E. Staples—*c, d, g\*.*  
 R. P. Townsend—*e, g\*, i, j, k.*  
 I. G. Watkins—*b, c, e, g.*  
 B. J. Webb—*e, g, i, s.*  
 M. H. Weighill—*b, e, g\*, i, j, k.*  
 H. G. P. Weissenberg—*e, g, i.*  
 A. H. Willbourn—*b, e, g\*, i, j, k, l.*  
 G. M. T. Williams—*c, d, g\*.*

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

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

WE congratulate R. S. Pine-Coffin on being elected to an Open Exhibition in Classics at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

IN the course of the last two examinations R. E. Riddell, J. T. N. Price and R. S. Richmond have passed into Woolwich, J. A. Parker into Sandhurst, and R. C. Hay and M. A. Wilberforce into the Royal Marines.

THE following is the programme of this year's singing Contest, adjudged by Mr H. G. Barwood, the Music-master at Leeds Grammar School, whose comments are interspersed.



## ST WILFRID'S

- 1 UNISON CHORUS, The dusky night . . . . . *Traditional*  
*This was not spirited enough ; the boys did not seem to enjoy it.*  
*The diction was good, as was the 'rallentando' at the end.*
- 2 SOLO, The Lowestoft Boat (T. C. JACKSON) . . . . . *N.F.H.*  
*More rhythm is required in the rendering of this piece. The leads from the soloist were not taken up quickly enough, and hence the rhythm was choppy, and the spirit could hardly be caught. The piece is an excellent example of a modern shanty.*
- 3 THREE-PART CANON, Non nobis Domine . . . . . *Byrd*  
*The rhythm and attack were good, and the trebles pleasingly fresh.*  
*The three parts were not quite clear.*
- 4 CAROL WITH DESCANT, In dulci jubilo . . . . . *Traditional*  
*The attack was not sufficient, and the intonation was poor. It is necessary to get the "rustic" spirit of this piece. The descant verse was effective ; here the spirit was better caught.*

## ST AIDAN'S

- 1 UNISON CHORUS, O good Ale . . . . . *Traditional*  
*The attack was poor at the start, but improved. The descant was effective.*
- 2 SOLO, Honour and Arms (M. F. FENWICK) . . . . . *Handel*  
*This is a very difficult song for a boy, but it was a very good attempt. He showed a flexible voice to advantage.*
- 3 MOTET FOR FOUR VOICES, Insanae et vanae Curae . . . . . *Haydn*  
*Fenwick's conducting was in this piece of great service. He kept good control throughout, and the leads and balance were satisfactory.*
- 4 UNISON CHORUS, The Yeomen of England . . . . . *German*  
*This piece was taken a little too quickly, and the last 'rallentando' came too early.*

## ST OSWALD'S

- 1 UNISON CHORUS, Die alten, bösen Lieder . . . . . *Schumann*  
*This was good, but a better attempt might have been made to express the grimness of "Wigst ihr . . ." and to contrast it with the last line.*
- 2 SOLO, Cradle Song (R. BINYON) . . . . . *Brahms*  
*This is a song needing much control ; and the diction was poor.*

- 3 THREE-PART CHORUS, Behold, all flesh . . . . . *Brahms*  
*A swaying effect is necessary to this song. It was certainly lugubrious enough at the start ! There was an effective change of tempo, and the part singing was fairly clear.*
- 4 TWO-PART CHORUS, Matilda told such awful lies . . . . . *Lehmann*  
*Opportunities for humour were lost, and the diction was poor, especially for a humorous song.*  
*The courage showed in this choice of songs is commendable.*

## ST CUTHBERT'S

- 1 UNISON CHORUS, The Vicar of Bray . . . . . *Traditional*  
*This is a dull song, and a crisper tempo is needed to carry it off.*  
*The diction was poor, and there was no variety to break the monotony.*
- 2 SOLO AND CHORUS, Rio Grande (G. W. PLUNKETT) . . . . . *Shanty*  
*This shanty was not treated rhythmically enough, nor heartily enough.*
- 3 ROUNDS (a) Chairs to mend . . . . . *Traditional*  
(b) Great Tom is cast  
*Entries were uncertain, and there was no light and shade.*
- 4 UNISON CHORUS, The Song of the Volga Boatmen . . . . . *Russian*  
*Broader vowels are needed in this song, and an attempt should be made to depict the 'heaviness' of the toil. The 'diminuendo' at the end was good.*

## ST BEDE'S

- 1 FOUR-PART CHORUS, Early one morning . . . . . *arr. Dunhill*  
*The part-singing of this song was good, and the choir caught the feeling and spirit of the song ; it was a very 'fresh' rendering.*
- 2 SOLO AND CHORUS, Come lasses and lads (G. S. ROONEY) *Traditional*  
*The solo was good ; a difficult rhythm quite well tackled, especially by the Chorus.*
- 3 UNISON CHORUS, Golden slumbers . . . . . *Traditional*  
*The only rather unwise choice of material in the programme offered by this house. The singers failed to get their voices sufficiently forward.*
- 4 QUARTET, Simple Simon . . . . . *Dicks*  
*The attack was excellent, and the handling of a humorous song was in itself sufficiently humorous.*

*The Choir gave a charming impression when they began to sing. They seemed to be enjoying the music. Diction, rhythm and interpretation were good.*



## ST EDWARD'S

- 1 UNISON CHORUS, When icicles hang by the wall *Vaughan-Williams*  
*This is a jolly song, but the words were not clear enough for it to be fully enjoyed.*
- 2 CHORUS, The Keeper .. .. . *Warwickshire*  
*A "fair" rendering.*
- 3 CHORUS WITH DESCANT, Over the sea to Skye .. *Gaelic*  
*Why was this not mournful? It must be treated as a lament. There was evidence of forcing.*
- 4 FOUR-PART CAROL, The Angel sang .. .. *Flemish*  
*The interpretation of this song was not good.*  
The final placing was as follows:—
- |               |       |     |
|---------------|-------|-----|
| St Bede's     | .. .. | 159 |
| St Aidan's    | .. .. | 148 |
| St Oswald's   | .. .. | 133 |
| St Wilfrid's  | .. .. | 130 |
| St Cuthbert's | .. .. | 107 |
| St Edward's   | .. .. | 104 |

The Music Festival this year provided two attractive programmes of music well worth playing and well worth hearing. Even those of the audience who had resignedly prophesied boredom must have found in every work performed something to admire and something to enjoy; a large number came the second night to hear more.

## First Concert

## ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

with

BRATZA, D. YOVANOVITCH  
KATHARINE KENDALL, HELGA WHITE  
JULIETTE ALVIN

- 1 Concerto in A minor for Piano and Orchestra .. *Schumann*  
Allegro affettuoso  
G. S. DOWLING
- 2 Suite No. 1 for Piano, two Violins and Violoncello *William Young*  
(1653)  
D. YOVANOVITCH, BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL, JULIETTE ALVIN
- 3 Symphonie Concertante (Violin, Viola & Orchestra) *Mozart*  
BRATZA, HELGA WHITE

- 4 Legend for Viola and Orchestra .. .. *Sibelius*  
The Swan of Tuonela  
HELGA WHITE
- 5 Sonata for Violin and Piano (the Kreutzer) .. *Beethoven*  
BRATZA, D. YOVANOVITCH
- 6 Air from the Cantata 'Es wartet alles auf dich' .. *Bach*  
Ne sitis vos solliciti  
BASSES and ORCHESTRA

## Second Concert

## CHAMBER MUSIC

- 1 String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 2 .. .. . *Haydn*  
BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL  
HELGA WHITE, JULIETTE ALVIN
- 2 Sonata for Violoncello and Piano .. .. . *Delius*  
JULIETTE ALVIN, D. YOVANOVITCH
- 3 Six English Tunes for String Quintet *edited by Warlock* (from a  
Brit. Mus. MS; c. 1625)
- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| The Witch         | Tickle my Toe |
| Daphne            | Sweet Youth   |
| Strawberry Leaves | A Toy         |
- BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL, RACHEL MACDONALD  
HELGA WHITE, JULIETTE ALVIN
- 4 Piano Quintet, Op. 44 .. .. . *Schumann*  
D. YOVANOVITCH, BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL  
HELGA WHITE, JULIETTE ALVIN

The Festival opened with an accomplished performance by Dowling in the Schumann piano concerto. He has a very well developed and controlled technique, and plays well with an orchestra; the mood of the music was well caught, but if he had been able to rely more on the adherence of the orchestra to the tempo he could have lost himself more in the full romantic colour of the work. The wind section of the orchestra was here not really equal to the demand made on it, though the individual players have improved since we last heard them; but it is probably beyond the power of the harmonium to produce a noise that adequately makes good deficiencies on such a scale.

We have heard Bratza and Miss White play most of the Mozart before, and their performance of the whole work this year was most welcome and popular. The pace of the last movement was unfortunately too much for the orchestra to manage successfully; one was conscious



that at every entry of the solo instruments the orchestra was being urged afresh to keep the ideal pace. But otherwise, here and elsewhere, the orchestra did surprisingly well. The upper strings do not always produce as clean or warm a tone as is needed, probably through a lack of proper confidence in attack; they seemed most at home and played at their best in the Swan of Tuonela, which was very successful with Miss White as soloist. But on the whole the orchestra's sense of ensemble is good, and sufficiently covers what raggedness there is in the texture of the playing.

In the first programme Bratza and Yovanovitch played the Kreutzer sonata of Beethoven for violin and piano. Considering its reputation, this is not a very satisfying work, but it lost nothing in this performance, with the players' fine understanding of each other and of the mood of what they play. We must especially be grateful to Bratza for his versatility, which enables us to hear him in a number of rôles; leading the orchestra, and as soloist both with the orchestra and the piano; he has in the past brought down our house with a remarkable range of compositions (with Bach at the better end); this year we were particularly glad to have him once again leading a team in chamber-music.

The chamber music, which was only possible through the presence of so many accomplished visitors, was excellently played throughout; but one may regret that only a few were able to hear the Suite of William Young, which had to be omitted from Monday's programme through lack of time. On the second evening, the interpretation and execution of the Schumann piano quintet was particularly memorable: one admired here the playing of Yovanovitch, who never claimed for the piano the predominance of a solo instrument, but blended it perfectly with the mellow balanced texture of the strings.

One other feature of the second evening must not be passed over: namely, the 'cello playing of Mlle Alvin, in the Delius sonata and her two encores. One hesitates to assess the Delius after one hearing; but certainly Mlle Alvin's playing, with its fine tough restrained richness of tone, was an eloquent advocate. With the generous help of players of such high capabilities, the real worth of these Festival concerts is indisputable.

N.

At the beginning of term we were glad to welcome K. L. T. Jackson, the Oxford Captain, E. S. Nicholson, the Oxford and England forward, and C. F. Grieve to Ampleforth. They were untiring in their efforts with our Rigger, even to the extent of turning out for practice in the first 'quarter'! They did an enormous amount of good, but the fruit of their labours was a little late in appearing. On one day when they

were practising with the Fifteen there also appeared on a visit J. R. Page and A. Mahony of the All-Blacks.

J. D. Donnellon has awarded First Fifteen Colours to J. I. Kilpatrick, W. J. Craigen, G. B. Potts, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill and H. N. Garbett, to whom we offer our congratulations.

The kicking competition took place on Thursday, December 5th. The three cups were won by the following:—

The Best All-Round Kicker	(open)	P. J. Wells
"	"	(under 16)
"	"	(not in the XV)
"	"	A. F. MacManemy

★

WE greet yet another "contemporary"—the *Ampleforth News*, which has appeared fortnightly during the last month of term. As it continues, there begins to loom before us an interesting portrait, unsuspectingly self-drawn, of the Ampleforth boy, with all his virtues and failings—not very sensitive or perceptive of fine shades and implications, not very self-conscious or in touch with the aesthetic cries of the moment, with a certain vigour and naïveté that take the sting out of his hastier criticisms—in short a human and likeable being. If the *Ampleforth News* is to continue, in spite of the loss of its Editor-in-chief, we hope that it will develop a core of genuine comment on Ampleforth affairs of the moment, not too highly sauced with the derision that is so tempting as the easiest way of being "brilliant," and that it will be ready to praise as well as to blame what deserves it.



## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

AT the beginning of the term Fr Oswald, on becoming a house-master, was compelled to resign from the post of vice-chairman. Dom Richard, who was chosen in his place, has been found a very capable substitute. Messrs Fraser and O'Donovan retained their positions as leaders of Government and Opposition respectively; but Mr Fraser preferred not to speak first and allowed Mr O'Donovan to open the debates. Mr J. F. Kearney was elected secretary in place of Mr Vernon, and twenty-eight new members were admitted.

The following motions were discussed during the term:—

That this House objects to any drastic British interference in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute (*Won*).

That this House considers that a supernatural religion is essential to any state (*Won*).

That this House considers that the freedom of the press is essential in the modern world (*Won*).

That this House considers the continued existence of patriotism in the modern world a deplorable anachronism (*Lost*).

That this House considers a Fascist dictatorship the best form of government for any state (*Lost*).

That this House considers the English system of education to be in urgent need of reform (*Won*).

A vote of censure on the National Government was also moved, but not carried. The speeches of some of the younger members have attained a high standard compared with that of previous years, although those of members of the Government and Opposition, apart from the leaders, have not shown any great brilliance. No papers have been read this term, but the debates were interesting and keenly contested. The attendance at meetings has been poor on the whole, but no attempt has been made, as it was last year, to attract the less intelligent members by debates on subjects of purely domestic interest.

To mention a few speakers in particular, Mr Fraser undoubtedly possesses the best delivery in the society. He makes, by his gestures and the loudness of his voice, a profound impression upon the younger members. His arguments are, however, not so cogent as his style. He equips himself with a large knowledge of the more obscure aspects of subjects which are debated, of which he never fails to make full use.

Mr O'Donovan has a pleasing style which carries weight; he produces sound arguments, but is sometimes overshadowed by Mr Fraser's

theatrical performances. He appears convinced that he is a martyr in the cause of charity and peace, and when he is not appreciated by the House he only considers himself the more virtuous.

Mr Beckwith's speeches are usually brief and to the point. Mr Sedgwick on the other hand usually spoke at some length, but left the House uncertain as to which side he was supporting. Mr Dunman spoke unintelligibly for the most part, but he conveyed a sense of conviction even when not understood.

Mention must be made of Mr Mitchell, who usually supported Mr Fraser, though frequently entirely disagreeing with his views. Among the remaining members the best speakers were Messrs Richmond, Atherton-Brown and Anne. The latter's pompous manner never failed to amuse the House. Mr Hagreen's "piping" voice rather detracted from the value of his matter.

We regret the loss of Mr Fraser, who left at the end of the term, but hope that other members will endeavour to maintain the standard of speaking at its former level.

### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Junior Debating Society, all you old members—for once a member always a member—is flourishing. That old delight in badgering the secretary about his notices, about his minutes, about his handwriting, about the subject to be debated, is back among us. Mr Loveday must have provided our worthy secretary Mr Lardner with many sleepless nights.

The Ghost debate as usual produced a crop of second-hand stories. Overwrought nerves was the usual explanation, till Mr Loveday said he had seen one and asked where were the signs of nerves in him. Mr Leslie was perhaps the most popular speaker; he can be heard and has humour, but he should vary his turns. His ideal suit, in the debate on conventions, was a masterpiece of ingenuity. Mr Herbert speaks a language seldom heard in this society—words and phrases so rightly chosen, if too hard to grasp for his fellows. His contempt for "people like Ramsay" and users of briar pipes was infectious. Mr Smith also developed into a good clear speaker; his best effort was on Classical *versus* Jazz music. He thought good hymns found the happy mean.

In a debate on the place of sport and recreation, Mr Davey, who is perhaps the most persuasive and thoughtful speaker in the House, unburdened his mind on the subject of down-trodden intellectuals. His attack on sport was favourably received. But the number of good, keen speakers is legion; there is Mr Mostyn, who suffers from his voice slithering on the breaking edge; there is Mr Dugmore, the anti-crooner,



and Mr Hare, who in a lazy moment was for letting himself be cast out of the committee and then by forceful efforts at the last moment maintained his position. Mr Staples is convincing; Mr Miller, if not convincing is plausible, and goes for the opponent's weak point. The term ended with a jumble debate. Is it a sign of laziness creeping in that "It is better to be bald than not" was won on the grounds of one less thing to do?

#### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE year was opened by a paper from the President, Mr Charles Edwards, on the English Middle Class, and his interesting views gave rise to a spirited discussion. Later on in the term the Society had the pleasure and good fortune to listen to a talk by Major Hay, whose repute attracted to the meeting as many lay-masters as boys. With great ability he disclosed the falsehoods of the documents on which English seventeenth-century history is based, and which have been responsible for the popular prejudices against the Stuart kings. The keenness and interest shown during this meeting by the Society is the best tribute of thanks we can offer to Major Hay for his kindness in giving us such a pleasant evening.

A week later Dom Richard read a most appropriate paper on "1066 and All That," which was followed by a profusion of stories, whose humour rivalled even those unfolded in the paper.

The Secretary, Mr B. Rochford, ended the meetings of the term with a paper on Machiavelli, which received some valuable criticism from the President. Next term the Secretary hopes that some of our outside friends who honoured the society last year will come again.

#### LES VOYAGEURS

LES VOYAGEURS were slow to get under way. Mr Gubbins was Secretary. The President gave a lecture on the Châteaux of the Loire, which he had recently visited. Mr Beckwith read an excellent paper on François Villon; and on a third occasion there was a lively discussion upon poetry in general, in which the Secretary and Mr H. Fraser took the most part.

#### LOS HISPANISTAS

THE Society has been founded with the object of discussing the life and literature of Spain, and its ideal of keeping strictly to the use of Spanish in the papers and the discussion has been attained in a very satisfactory degree during its first term of existence.

The tercentenary of the death of Lope de Vega was celebrated by a paper by the President, Dom Dunstan Pozzi, in which the reasons for the great popularity of this poet and dramatist were treated, and a comparison made between his work and that of Shakespeare.

The second paper, by Mr. J. V. Sippé, dealt with the life of Miguel de Cervantes and its effect on his work. Mr P. Wells read a paper on the pastimes of the reign of Philip IV in which he gave a very interesting picture of this aspect of Spanish life in the seventeenth century. His treatment of the theatre of the period was especially successful.

The general discussions of the papers were a little limited through the excessive modesty of some of the members in attempting to use the Spanish tongue, but on no occasion did the Society fail to occupy all the time at its disposal.

#### THE TIMES

THE TIMES, classical in personnel but catholic in taste, was most fortunate in its meetings. Mr O'Donovan was chosen Secretary.

The President set the ball rolling with a paper entitled "A fish out of water," namely Aristotle on Poetry; but Mr Gardner ably defended Aristotle from the misconceptions of the President. Mr F. C. Taylor gave a talk on the Modern Novel, most enlightening. Dom Sylvester gave one of his period lectures, this time on the Pre-Raphaelites; as usual it was a great success. Dom Austin concluded the term's excursions with some interesting comments on the Icelandic Sagas.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

WE have received two notable gifts, one from Mr Shewring, who has presented to us Sir Donald Tovey's first two volumes of "Essays in Musical Analysis"—an invaluable collection of concert-programme notes of the best kind, constantly in use in connexion with B.B.C. concerts; and the other from Mr Barry, the late Secretary, who gave the Society his volume of "Winterreise" records,—less, inevitably, the record broken when the album was lent to the Society a year ago. For both our best thanks.

Most of our active-minded members have been absorbed in extra-Society musical interests this term, such as the Singing Contest and the preparations for the Festival on December 9th and 10th. However, meetings have been held dealing with a number of musical subjects, such as Scherzi, and Atonality or the Duodecuple Scale; but the most important meeting was that at which Mr Cass and Mr Perry renewed their annual kindness and gave us the Bach Chaconne and two sonatas for violin and piano—the Beethoven in G and the Brahms in A.



## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

AT the first meeting of the term Mr R. V. Tracy-Forster accepted the post of Secretary for the second time, and sixteen new members were admitted to the Club. On October 19th Mr G. S. P. Rooney spoke on "The Manufacture and Uses of Silver Mirrors." The lecture was well delivered, but the accompanying demonstrations, carried out under trying circumstances, were not fully successful. In the following week Mr S. G. Wolseley gave an interesting account of "The Manufacture of Pottery." He illustrated his lecture with slides and a film, and showed specimens of materials and pottery presented by Messrs Copeland.

On November 5th the Secretary and Mr A. H. Webb gave a demonstration lecture on "Brighter Chemistry, or the Art of Pyrotechny." The title of the lecture attracted a record attendance, over seventy members and visitors being present; their expectations were not disappointed. The first series of experiments dealt with various types of combustion, ranging from phosphorescence to those which occur with explosive violence. The ingredients of different fireworks were then explained and their effects, when ignited separately, demonstrated. These were followed by the display of a number of superbly compounded fireworks, whose dazzling brilliance and smoke-producing powers far exceeded those of the commercial products which were later shown. The demonstrators, whose surprise at the unexpected results of some of their experiments had been manifest, received an ovation from the audience after an hour of ever-increasing excitement.

A record of another kind was set up by Mr. T. C. Jackson three days later. For over an hour he spoke on "The Construction of the Mersey Tunnel," using a well-arranged set of slides and diagrams on the epidiascope. His knowledge of the subject was further shown by the competent way in which he dealt with a large number of questions after the lecture.

Mr R. P. Townsend's lecture on "Iron and Steel" was given on November 29th. The chemical changes involved were very fully elucidated and the processes of manufacture explained with slides and film. The last lecture of the term was given by Mr A. H. Willbourn on December 12th. "The Manufacture of Coal Gas" was dealt with historically and chemically, and the commercial processes illustrated with slides of the Beckton Gasworks.

## THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE activities of the Society were resumed this term under the presidency of Mr Bond. A. G. F. Green was again elected Secretary. Vacant places were filled by J. Hastings, J. G. C. Ryan, P. J. Kelly and Mr Ratcliff. After an opening paper by Mr Bond on Abyssinia, M. F. V. Cubitt read a paper on his summer visit to Russia. Other

papers followed in the course of the term by A. M. Macdonald on Mary Stuart, by A. P. Mitchell on Richelieu, by J. G. C. Ryan on Don John of Austria, by P. J. Kelly on Savonarola, and by J. P. W. Hastings on Warren Hastings. We are grateful to Dom David and Mr Charles Edwards for the interest they have taken in our activities.

## THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

UNDER Dom George's aegis the Society has prospered during the last two terms. In the Summer term two or three members carried out some practical investigations at Gilling; and on SS. Peter and Paul we went to York and were shown round the locomotive sheds, also having an enjoyable time on York Station.

During the Autumn term our activities have been restricted, not least by the pressure of "Certificate A" work upon the President. However several successful meetings have been held, and the Society may be said to be well through its infancy.



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were : R. M. Herley, P. J. Daly, P. W. E. Downes, J. Hothersall, P. N. Sillars, O. G. Dawson, D. B. Reynolds, T. A. Bates, D. W. Birtwistle, P. Coghlan, J. A. Armour, J. A. C. Miles, M. J. O'Neill.

THE Captain of the School this term is N. P. D. Smyth ; the other Captains are L. M. M. Ciechanowski, J. Smyth, J. A. Puttick and J. L. Leatham.

The Captain of Games is A. I. Fletcher ; the Vice-Captain M. W. Bruce.

Other official positions of high importance that seem to have come to stay are Reading Room men : R. Ghyka and T. P. Rennie ; Librarians : W. M. J. Bulleid and T. R. Ryan ; and Book Room men : C. J. Ainscough and the Hon. H. A. Feilding.

WE thank Dom Sylvester Fryer for the Retreat he gave us this term.

P. N. Sillars made his First Holy Communion on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

ONE evening in November, we had an amusing hour of six-minute lectures, delivered almost entirely without notes, on a variety of subjects. One lecturer, weighing the chances of Abyssinia in the balance, said that the Ethiopian had a distinct advantage at night-time in his skirmishes with the Italian on account of his colour !

The following is a list of the subjects dealt with :—

The woods in Autumn .. ..	J. M. Reid
The life of Edward the First .. ..	J. M. Coghlan
People one meets at a railway station .. ..	L. M. M. Ciechanowski
A village cricket match .. ..	A. T. A. Macdonald
The future of Air and Railway travel .. ..	A. I. Fletcher
In the dentist's chair .. ..	M. W. Bruce
How I would defend a castle in the Middle Ages .. ..	J. Smyth
The Death Valley .. ..	T. R. Ryan
The present war in Africa .. ..	J. N. Sheridan
Elephants .. ..	C. R. Graves

The first prize was awarded to J. Smyth, and the second to A. T. A. Macdonald.

THE furniture of the Reading Room has now been completed. With the oak wainscoating along the walls, the benches and the two long tables, Mr Thompson has made a notable addition to the interior of the Castle.

The butterfly collection is now in the Hobby Room. Both these rooms have new pictures of historical interest.

Although the First Form and Preparatory may not become members of the Meccano and Billiards Club, they have been given another room in which they perform wonders with the scissors, and use up books of wall-paper in their spare time.

WE may be permitted to remark on the enthusiasm and originality shown this term, both in the painting under Dom Maurus, and the carpentry under Mr Skilbeck. Several of the bigger boys have produced tasteful Christmas cards and paintings ; others have carved statues, boats and boxes in wood in addition to the more ordinary joinery work.

THE old barn has been transformed into what is now a well-lighted and airy gymnasium, leading off the swimming bath at the east end of the new block. If the weather allows we do P.T. outside, but this new gym, with a springy floor, and a concrete path to get to it, has been invaluable on wet days.

WE seem to be taking our P.T. so seriously that we really find it rather fun, as well from the competitive point of view as from the point of view of the individual, who finds he can be smart when he likes.

WE have lost none of our keenness for Rugger, and have been preparing vigorously for matches next term. With the unusual addition of members of the Lower Third this year there will be considerable rivalry for places in the team. The inter-Form match IIA v. IIB was a close game and resulted in a draw, 3—3. It is to be hoped that next term other fearless tacklers besides Fletcher and Rennie will come forward. The place-kicking also will have to improve. Parker as stand-off is good, and so are the three-quarters if they will remember the existence of one another. The forwards too can heel well at times, but they are so easily split up. However, we hope for much that is good next term.

AT present, forty-one boys can swim, and thirty-one have been able to do the length easily.

THE new boxing ring given to us by the Head Master this term brings recruits. As things are, the Boxing Competition in the Summer Term should be interesting.



WE are grateful to kind friends who have presented us with books for the School Library. The "Modern Boy" is tolerated; the "Meccano Magazine" is encouraged, but a good book is a joy for ever.

WE spent two whole holidays playing games in the woods and providing ourselves with a "cooked" mid-day meal. The meal was a long time coming, owing to damp fern and other sore trials attendant on such adventures, but it was decidedly good when it came.

THE scenes from "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" were a new venture. The setting, between the deodar trees, with the Rook Wood at the back, on a hot summer's afternoon, was all that we could want. Shakespeare seems to wish his fairies to bring out the mysterious wonders of the wood, and our Gilling fairies caught the spirit of it. Even the cows, as Father Abbot so aptly remarked later in his speech, grouped themselves to perfection on the slope behind. The clowns might easily have been merely clownish; but they, too, were caught in the spell. The cast as a whole enjoyed the play even more than the onlookers, and let their voices go. With all their enjoyment, both they and the Elfin Choir, who managed so cleverly to dwarf themselves behind some tall flowers and yet make music at the right moment, merit our thanks and praise, for it must have taken some practice.

FATHER ABBOT kindly presided at the Speeches and gave the prizes. Father Paul spoke to us about the studies and the results of the Junior Entrance examinations.

This annual report of the Head Master of the College, together with the reports received from the masters who correct the papers, is of immense importance and use to us in our class-work for the coming year.

This year, Father Paul seemed to be well satisfied with the work achieved. Two points stand out; there was much improvement in the writing, and accuracy must evidently be our examination motto in the future. The old adage of "read the paper carefully" applies to us from the early age of seven.

WE congratulate P. G. McEvoy and D. M. Gaynor, who won Scholarships in the Junior House Entrance Examination.

#### PRIZE LIST

Preparatory Form .. .. .	First, P. J. Gaynor
	Second, W. H. L. Porter
First Form B .. .. .	First, M. J. McNamara
	Second, E. A. Boylan

#### First Form A

Latin .. .. .	O. J. H. Bulleid
Mathematics .. .. .	O. J. H. Bulleid
French .. .. .	J. E. Forster
History .. .. .	J. B. Barry
Geography .. .. .	D. P. Winstanley
English .. .. .	J. E. Forster
Religious Knowledge .. .. .	O. J. H. Bulleid

#### Second Form

Latin .. .. .	P. G. McEvoy
Mathematics .. .. .	G. R. M. de la Pasture
French .. .. .	P. G. McEvoy
History .. .. .	C. E. Stourton
Geography .. .. .	J. Smyth
Religious Knowledge .. .. .	D. M. Gaynor
English .. .. .	J. Smyth

#### Second Form B

Prize Poem, First Form .. .. .	J. W. Parker
" " Second Form .. .. .	J. M. Coghlan
Carpentry .. .. .	J. P. Barton
Music .. .. .	The Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard
Drawing .. .. .	M. A. Graves

#### Athletics Prizes

General Athletics Cup .. .. .	D. M. Gaynor
Athletic Sports Cup .. .. .	J. J. E. Mestier
Shooting Cup .. .. .	C. E. Stourton
Boxing Cup .. .. .	M. A. Graves
Junior Boxing Prize .. .. .	A. W. Byrne
Wolf Cub Cup, <i>Winning Six</i> .. .. .	White Wolves
<i>Sixer</i> .. .. .	H. E. Howard

#### Cricket Prizes

Bat for the best All-rounder .. .. .	D. M. Gaynor
Bat for the best bowler .. .. .	M. A. Graves
Ball for wicket-keeping .. .. .	L. M. M. Ciechanowski
Ball for fielding .. .. .	M. S. Christopher

#### Set Games—Balls for best average.

1st Set .. .. .	D. M. Gaynor
2nd Set .. .. .	T. P. Rennie
3rd Set .. .. .	M. A. Marston
4th Set .. .. .	A. G. Oddie



## 1 TWO SCENES from "A Midsummer-Night's Dream"

Oberon, King of the Fairies ..	H. E. HOWARD
Titania, Queen of the Fairies ..	R. E. HANSEN
Puck, a knavish sprite .. ..	A. T. A. MACDONALD
A boggart .. ..	J. M. COGHLAN
	M. W. BRUCE
	L. M. M. CIECHANOWSKI
Elves .. ..	J. M. REID
	P. A. NORMAN
	J. SMYTH
	J. L. LEATHAM
The changeling boy .. ..	C. J. AINSCOUGH
Bottom, the weaver .. ..	D. G. M. MANSELL-PLEYDELL
Quince, the carpenter .. ..	R. GHYKA
Flute, the bellows-mender ..	M. A. GRAVES
Starveling, the tailor .. ..	D. M. GAYNOR
Snout, the tinker .. ..	P. C. EDWARDS
Prologue .. ..	M. S. CHRISTOPHER

- 2 PERCUSSION BAND, Minuet in D .. .. *Beethoven*
- 3 SONG, Tramping through the countryside .. .. *Allison*
- 4 PIANO SOLO, Merry-go-round .. .. *Swinstead*  
T. R. RYAN
- 5 SONG, Who made Little Boy Blue? .. .. *Wayne*

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS to Ralph Lawson on his marriage to Miss Lilyan Mary Chaytor at St Cuthbert's, Crook, Co. Durham, on October 26th, to Henry Barton on his marriage to Miss Joan Lathom, to Horace Seymour on his marriage to Miss Lilian Mary Mahoney, and to the following on their engagement:—

Martin Vanheems to Miss M. E. D'Arcy,  
Henry Anderson to Miss Mary Kathleen Sergeaunt,  
John Cowper to Miss Pamela Audrey Martin.

WE must apologise for a slip that occurred in our last issue at this place, when "David Young" was substituted by a misprint for "David King," whose marriage at the Birmingham Oratory to Miss Yvonne David on May 25th we were attempting unsuccessfully to announce. David Young was of course married to Miss Dorothy Maud Kerr in the previous September at St Joseph's, Handsworth, as we noted in the JOURNAL at the time.



DOM DOMINIC WILLSON is the priest responsible for the new Columbia plainsong record "Priest's Chant with Responses (Vatican Chant)"—DB1586. Father Dominic "records" well, and the singing has been very favourably criticised in the press. The responses are by the choir of St Joseph's, Highgate, and few choirs will fail to pick up something from their singing.



MICHAEL FOLEY had some of his sculpture on show at an exhibition towards the end of November at 56, Brook Street.



F. R. N. KERR has been gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant (Supplementary Reserve) to the Royal Scots.



CONGRATULATIONS to J. C. Neilan, who is at present a pilot with Aberdeen Airways, on obtaining his silver 'C' Certificate of the British Gliding Association at the Sutton Bank meeting last summer, when he glided as far as Withernsea—61 miles. We reprint from the *Aeropilot* his own account of the experience:—

'Have you ever stood on a cliff-top, and watched the seagulls lazily soaring, mile after mile, along the cliff, with never a movement of their beautiful arched wings? Does it not make you wish that you, too,



could glide along without effort, without the noise and vibration of an engine? I used to envy those birds—until I began to learn their art. I, too, with the white wings of my sailplane, can glide from place to place. For a few hours I become a seagull.

'I am ready to be launched. The signaller is waving the flags which tell the winch-driver to let in his clutch. We move, quicker and quicker. Now we are off the ground, so I pull back the stick, and climb as high as the cable will allow me, which is about 300 feet. I pull the release, and we float out over the hill-side. Five or six other machines are soaring, some below me, some above me, others at my own height. I steer to avoid these, then, looking at my instruments, I see the variometer indicating a high rate of climb. This must be a bubble of hot air rising through the surrounding air, so I circle to keep within it. In a minute I am above all the others, and I watch the lower machines making for the same spot to share my "thermal" with me, but only one or two get into it. A minute or two later, there are only Nicholson, in the shining white Rhonbussard, and myself in the Kirby Kite, circling our way up to a small wisp of cloud, which is just forming at about 3,300 feet above the plateau. By this time we have drifted back a mile or two with the wind. Sutton Bank looks very small and very far away. I reach the maximum height which seems possible in that particular thermal at about cloud-base level, 3,300 feet. Shall I go back to Sutton, or shall I try to fly the 50 kilometres necessary for the acquisition of my silver "C" certificate? I decide on the latter, and turn down wind, setting my speed to about 35 m.p.h., and watching the variometer so as not to miss any rising currents. Near Malton, I have got down to about 1,500 ft., when the variometer shows "Rise." This time we circle up to cloud-base level, and on into the cloud, to emerge on top at slightly over 4,000 ft., at which height it is very cold. I have no coat, helmet, goggles or gloves, and my eyebrows are covered with frozen cloud! There is no more height to be gained here, so once more I turn down wind. Another thermal current takes me from 2,000 to 3,000 ft., from which height I look down upon the Scarborough Aero Club's aerodrome at East Heslerton. By the time I cross the circle on my map which shows I have gone the requisite distance from Sutton, I have dropped to 1,000 ft., but here I gain another 2,000, and go on towards Bridlington, short of which I turn South, so as to go the greatest distance I can without alighting in the cold and uninviting North Sea! Near Catfoss aerodrome, I find myself once more fairly low, 1,200 ft. this time, and I decide to land there, but as I watch the aeroplanes flying below me, I feel a heave, and note that the variometer again shows "rise," so I circle up to about 3,600 ft. and set off South again, past Hornsea.

'But now my variometer shows a fairly large rate of fall. I put on

speed to get out of the down current, but it seems to have no limits, and I am forced to choose a field to land in, a few miles north-west of Withernsea. The field is bordered by telegraph posts. I dive at them, and then pull up sharply, to jump them, and land gently in the field, pleased with my little effort, only to find that there are no wires on the posts! Still, I have done 55 miles in peace and calm, and won the distance competition, thanks to my man-made seagull, and Mr Slingsby, its designer and constructor.'



THE Annual General Meeting of the London and South of England Area of the Ampleforth Society was held on Monday, October 28th, at 35 Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, with Mr A. J. R. Hansom the Chair. The following were appointed for the ensuing year:—

*Secretary:* R. Prosper Liston.

*Committee:* Michael Foley, the Hon. C. A. Barnewall, and E. H. George.



McGILL UNIVERSITY "English" Rugby XV defeated Queen's by seven points to six. The connexion of that fact with this page is that J. R. Macdonald was captaining Queen's, while McGill seems to have owed its victory, to judge from the press account, to Basil Rabnett, who "was given the chance to seize the pigskin from a scramble and drop it over for a goal," and did many other capable things with the said pigskin, as we can well believe. Rabnett, like Ranald Macdonald, has been putting in the year of practical mining that is part of his university course, and we hope to publish in our next issue, where there will be more room for them, interesting accounts written by them both of their mining experiences in detail.



WE offer our congratulations to C. F. Grieve on again being picked to play for Oxford against Cambridge. We are very pleased to see that he has recovered from his head injury of last February, which threatened to keep him out of the game altogether and wish him luck enough to escape from further injuries of that nature.

L. R. H. Leach has had many games with the University side and we condole with him on not getting his 'blue.' For two or three matches we have noticed with pleasure the name of J. P. Rochford amongst the University forwards. We hear that he is going up for a fourth year, and we hope he may gain a permanent place there.

We congratulate B. J. Collins on being chosen to play for the Eastern Counties, and T. C. Knowles on regaining and keeping his place in the Cheshire side.



E. G. Downey (Cambridge) and S. C. Rochford (Oxford) were running in their University Freshmen's Sports. The Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard also intended to compete at Cambridge but medical advice was against competition-running for a year.

#### OLD AMPLEFORDIANS' CRICKET WEEK

THOSE taking part in the Week assembled at Bournemouth on Sunday evening, August 18th. After choosing our rooms in the hotel we began to count ourselves. The umpire was there and nine players were there, and we had to go to bed with that number. A re-assuring telephone message in the morning made the Captain smile at last, for Tommy Knowles and Joe Ainscough—coming together from Lancashire—rang up to say that they had been unavoidably held up, but would be on the Bovington ground at 11.30.

After breakfast we set forth for Bovington Camp for the match with the Royal Tank Corps. Play was impossible in the morning, but the XI put in some very valuable practice at the nets. Afterwards we adjourned to Cambrai House, where Brigadier and Mrs Sutton entertained us all to lunch. Howard Dunbar joined us, although he was playing for the other side. The game started at 2.30. The pitch was good, and the sun was hot, and Fred Wright managed to win the toss. He opened the innings himself with Philip Hodge. Both played good cricket and they had 119 on the board before they were parted. Hodge went on to make a faultless century, but none could stay with him until Dom Peter Utley went in and outstayed him, to be not out when the innings was declared closed with a total of 199. The bowling of Dom Peter and Teddy Waddilove was too good for most of our opponents, but not good enough to remove Cpl Hegely and Sergt Gainham, who remained together for a long time and added 80 runs. The remaining bats managed to play out time and what was an interesting and very enjoyable game ended in a draw. The fielding of the side was good, and it included two good catches in the slips by Humphrey Coghlan and some excellent wicket-keeping by Peter Blackiston. Hubert Carter's umpiring was unimpeachable.

Our thanks are very sincerely given to Brigadier Sutton, Mrs Sutton and the officers of the Royal Tank Corps for a start to the week which could not help making it the greatest of successes.

On the Tuesday we went to Lymington, where we found a dusty pitch and an ex-Lancashire League bowler. Not even Joe Ainscough could deal with him and Teddy Waddilove and Dom Peter were the only two who made any runs. One must also mention Charlie Flood's invaluable not out innings of 2. We were out for 80, but I am afraid this was not



OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. ROYAL TANK CORPS.

*Back Row:* H. Carter, P. H. Blackiston, P. E. Hodge, T. C. Knowles, T. P. H. McKelvey, 2nd Lieut. B. R. MacNamara, H. Coghlan, 2nd Lieut. J. A. Hotham, Lieut. J. G. Stephens, Sgt. Morton.  
*Middle Row:* Dom T. Wright, H. V. Dunbar, Dom P. Utley, Mrs Sutton, A. F. M. Wright, Brigadier Sutton, Capt. R. Noel-Clarke, C. J. Flood, 2nd Lieut. N. E. Seraffon.  
*Front Row:* J. B. Ainscough, L.-c. Bail, E. G. Waddilove, Cpl. Hegely, Sgt. Gainham.





OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. ROYAL TANK CORPS.

- Back Row :* H. Carter, P. H. Blackiston, P. E. Hodge, T. C. Knowles, T. P. H. McKelvey, 2nd Lieut. B. R. MacNamara, H. Coghlan, 2nd Lieut. J. A. Hotham, Lieut. J. G. Stephens, Sgt. Morton.
- Middle Row :* Dom T. Wright, H. V. Dunbar, Dom P. Utley, Mrs Sutton, A. F. M. Wright, Brigadier Sutton, Capt. R. Noel-Clarke, C. J. Flood, 2nd Lieut. N. E. Scrafton.
- Front Row :* J. B. Ainscough, L.-c. Bail, E. G. Waddilove, Cpl. Hegelly, Sgt. Gainham.



enough against the 103 of our opponents. Our side lacked (or the Captain thought it lacked—for many put in a claim to the title) a slow spin bowler, who would have been invaluable on this day. T. P. H. McKelvey ("Mac" to everybody on the tour) came to the fore in this game, taking four wickets for 20 runs. Again the fielding was good, especially behind the wicket and at mid-on and third man. Hubert Carter's umpiring was masterly.

ON Wednesday we went to Weymouth to play the town team on their ground at Lodmoor. The skipper won the toss again and most of us sat in the sun and watched Philip Hodge, Dom Peter, Joe Ainscough and Fred Wright scoring runs quickly. They all played good cricket and it was a delight to watch them. The innings was declared closed at 193 for five wickets. The bowling of Dom Peter on a pitch that suited him caused havoc amongst our opponents and they were all dismissed for 54. Thus we gained our first victory and it was a personal triumph for Dom Peter, who made 50 runs and took seven wickets for 28 runs. This was his last match, for he left us on the Thursday morning and his place in the side was taken by Dom Henry King. The fielding of the side was, as usual, of a high order and Blackiston took a particularly good catch. Hubert Carter's umpiring was full of inspiration.

ON Thursday we played Poole Park and this match brought out the team work of the side. We batted first and the members on whom we had been relying for runs up till now failed to such an extent that we had seven wickets down for 55 runs. Fred Wright and Tommy Knowles took the score to 82, when the captain was bowled. Dom Terence came in and after very slow and careful batting helped Knowles to take the score over 100. Tommy was caught and Charles Flood joined Dom Terence in a last-wicket stand of 45 runs.

Wickets fell fairly rapidly when we went into the field. McKelvey bowled particularly well, and so did Humphrey Coghlan. Each of them got four wickets, and Teddy Waddilove two. Poole Park's last wicket fell to McKelvey with the fourth ball of the last over, and thus we recorded our second victory. Hubert Carter's umpiring was instantaneous.

On Thursday night Edmund King, recently home from his honeymoon, joined the party. With him, and very welcome, was his wife.

ON Friday morning we awoke to hear and see much rain. However we went to Downton and arrived in time for an 11.30 start. But the beautiful village ground was soaked and it was still raining. It looked as though it might stop and we arranged for an early lunch and hoped for the best. A meeting of the players was held in the village inn and



we discussed the Week and next year's Week. After lunch it rained again, but stopped in time for us to make a start at 3.45. Again we batted first, but were unlucky with the wicket for the soft surface on the hard 'underneath' played tricks with the ball. Teddy Waddilove, Joe Ainscough and Dom Terence were the only ones to make any runs and the innings ended with only 92 runs on the board. Downton opened on a wicket which had become very easy under the light roller and they opened with two Hampshire bats. Edmund King disposed of W. Lancashire, but C. G. Hall played a very good innings and was undefeated at the end. Unfortunately a ball from Teddy Waddilove bumped to hit and cut C. S. Hall's chin and McKelvey got the only other wicket before our total was passed. The fielding reached great heights in this match and especially noticeable and praiseworthy was that of Tommy Knowles, both at short leg and cover-point. Hubert Carter's umpiring was incomparable.

ON Saturday morning we packed our traps and set out for Salisbury, where we were due to play the South Wilts Club. It rained all day and the match was abandoned. After lunch we disbanded and most players left that evening, the rest spending the night together in Salisbury. It was a very enjoyable week—very enjoyable cricket and a very enjoyable holiday. This was the unanimous opinion of all.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. THE ROYAL TANK CORPS

Played at Bovington on August 19th *Drawn*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	THE ROYAL TANK CORPS
Captain A. F. M. Wright, c Dunbar, b Stephens .. .. . 45	Captain Noel-Clarke, b Utley .. 0
P. E. Hodge, c Dunbar, b Bail .. 103	H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Waddilove .. 12
E. G. Waddilove, c Gainham, b Morton .. .. . 2	Cpl Hegelly, b Utley .. .. 37
J. Ainscough, b Bail .. .. . 7	Lieutenant B. MacNamara, b Utley .. 0
T. C. Knowles, b Bail .. .. . 6	Sgt Gainham, b Waddilove .. .. 51
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, not out .. 19	2nd Lieutenant N. Scrafton, c Coghlan, b Waddilove .. .. 1
C. J. Flood, c Bail, b Gainham .. 2	2nd Lieutenant P. Wallace, c Coghlan, b Waddilove .. .. 0
Rev. T. M. Wright, c and b Gainham .. .. . 7	Sgt Morton, b Utley .. .. . 2
T. P. McKelvey, c Noel-Clarke, b Morton .. .. . 2	2nd Lieut J. A. Hotham, not out .. 10
H. Coghlan } did not bat	Lieutenant J. G. Stephens, not out .. 3
P. Blackiston } .. .. .	L.-Cpl Bail did not bat
Extras .. .. . 6	Extras .. .. . 19
Total (for 8 wickets, dec.) .. 199	Total .. .. . 136

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. LYMINGTON

Played at Lymington on August 20th *Lost*

LYMINGTON	OLD AMPLEFORDIANS
D. Anderson, lbw, b McKelvey .. 5	A. F. M. Wright, c Maturin, b Firth .. 5
R. J. Bradshaw, c Ainscough, b Utley .. .. . 0	P. E. Hodge, b Firth .. .. . 6
C. V. Cooper, c Utley, b Waddilove .. 0	E. G. Waddilove, b Johnson .. 30
B. F. Maturin, lbw, b McKelvey .. 10	J. Ainscough, lbw, b Firth .. .. 0
O. C. Hayles, c Knowles, b McKelvey .. .. . 23	T. C. Knowles, b Firth .. .. . 0
H. Firth, b Coghlan .. .. . 4	T. P. H. McKelvey, b Johnson .. 6
F. G. Pearce, b McKelvey .. .. . 0	C. J. Flood, not out .. .. . 2
L. G. Johnson, b Utley .. .. . 8	Rev. T. M. Wright, b Firth .. .. 0
J. Walsh, b Coghlan .. .. . 35	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Johnson .. 17
J. Davis, c and b Knowles .. .. 4	H. Coghlan, lbw, b Firth .. .. . 0
J. M. de Mowbray, not out .. .. 9	P. Blackiston, b Johnson .. .. 3
Extras .. .. . 9	Extras .. .. . 11
Total .. .. . 103	Total .. .. . 80

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. WEYMOUTH

Played at Weymouth on August 21st *Won*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	WEYMOUTH
P. E. Hodge, b Harrison .. .. 53	J. G. S. Dennis, b Utley .. .. 16
E. G. Waddilove, b Gathergood .. 5	A. H. Windust, b Utley .. .. 3
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Harrison .. 50	B. J. Kelly, b Utley .. .. . 0
T. C. Knowles, b Harrison .. .. 8	P. O. Lovell, c and b Utley .. .. 4
C. J. Flood, c Dennis, b Mallows .. 1	G. Lovell, b Utley .. .. . 0
J. Ainscough, not out .. .. . 29	Lt-Comdr J. Harrison, c Blackiston, b Waddilove .. .. . 0
A. F. M. Wright, c and b Harrison 47	F. T. Mallows, lbw, b Utley .. .. 1
T. P. McKelvey } did not bat	H. G. Gathergood, not out .. 13
H. St J. Coghlan } .. .. .	R. A. Allison, c Knowles, b Coghlan 8
Rev. T. M. Wright } .. .. .	A. Paull, b Utley .. .. . 0
P. H. Blackiston } .. .. . 5	M. B. White, c McKelvey, b Coghlan 0
Extras .. .. . 9	Extras .. .. . 9
Total (for 6 wickets, dec.) .. 193	Total .. .. . 54

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. POOLE PARK

Played at Poole Park on August 22nd *Won*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	POOLE PARK
J. Ainscough, c Pike, b Ormiston .. 10	W. K. White, b McKelvey .. .. 9
E. G. Waddilove, c Crabb, b Ormiston .. .. . 9	R. Crabb, b McKelvey .. .. . 0
T. P. McKelvey, lbw, b Foot .. .. 5	H. White, st Blackiston, b Coghlan 26
P. Hodge, b Tagg .. .. . 10	E. Pike, lbw, b Coghlan .. .. 12
	M. Harbottle, lbw, b Waddilove .. 7



Rev. H. King, b Ormiston .. 0	C. Ormiston, c and b Coghlan .. 0
H. Coghlan, c Crabb, b White (H.) 13	W. Foot, c and b Coghlan .. 7
P. Blackiston, b White (H.) .. 7	D. Tegg, c and b McKelvey 13
A. F. M. Wright, b White (H.) 13	M. Shirley-Price, b Waddilove 1
T. C. Knowles, c Foot, b Tagg 25	D. Tasker, b McKelvey .. 22
Rev. T. M. Wright, not out .. 32	F. White, not out .. 0
C. J. Flood, c Ormiston, b Foot 17	Extras .. .. 14
Extras .. .. 8	
<hr/>	
Total .. .. 149	Total .. .. 111

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. DOWNTON

Played at Downton on August 23rd *Lost*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	DOWNTON
E. H. King, c Lancashire, b Stanford 0	C. G. Hall, not out .. 57
P. E. Hodge, c and b Stanford 1	W. Lancashire, b King (E. H.) 15
E. G. Waddilove, c Cattermole 20	C. S. Hall, retired hurt .. 1
T. P. McKelvey, c Hall (C. S.), b Simpson .. .. 14	G. W. Wood, lbw, b McKelvey 6
Rev. P. H. King, b Stanford .. 1	J. B. Shelly, not out .. 7
Rev. T. M. Wright, b Cattermole 16	K. M. Cattermole } did not bat
A. F. M. Wright, c Shelly (J.), b Cattermole .. .. 11	C. K. Stanford } J. M. Shelly } A. B. Simpson } J. Collier } J. Sheppard }
T. C. Knowles, c Hall (C. S.), b Simpson .. .. 0	Extras .. .. 10
J. Ainscough, c Cattermole, b Stanford .. .. 18	
H. St J. Coghlan, c Shelly (J.), b Stanford .. .. 0	
P. Blackiston, not out .. .. 1	
Extras .. .. 10	
<hr/>	
Total .. .. 92	Total (3 wickets) .. .. 96

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. SOUTH WILTS

Match abandoned owing to rain.

1936.

THE fixtures for next year's tour are already complete, and we publish them now so that intending players may make arrangements to have holidays during this week.

August 16th—22nd.

Sunday ..	Royal Tank Corps, Bovington.
Monday ..	" " "
Tuesday ..	Lymington. " "
Wednesday ..	Blandford.

Thursday ..	Poole Park.
Friday ..	Downton.
Saturday ..	South Wilts.

Headquarters will be in Bournemouth for the first four matches, but probably in Salisbury for the last two.

We are glad to hear that A. F. M. Wright (Oak House, Rothley, Leicestershire) is again acting as Secretary and we hope that he will be present to captain the side.

## OLD AMPLEFORDIAN RUGGER

THE Old Amplefordians played the Old Gregorians at Worth on Sunday, December 1st. The Old Amplefordians won by two goals (10 points) to two tries (6 points). We hear that it was wet; this suited our team which was stronger forward than behind the scrum. O. B. Rooney scored both our tries and converted one himself, while R. R. Rowan converted the other. [We cannot bring ourselves to remove this 'while'; we make a present of it to A.P.H. !—*Ed.*]

The Old Amplefordian XV was: C. E. Macdonald; L. J. Watson, A. N. Other, E. E. Tomkins, R. E. Riddell; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding; J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, J. A. Ryan, M. B. Longinotto, J. S. Dalglish, O. B. Rooney, R. R. Rowan, M. Y. Dobson.

On Sunday, December 8th, the Old Amplefordians beat the Old Edmundians by 25 points to 9. We regret to say that the Old Boys were again unable to muster a full side. They played without a full-back.

The team was: L. J. Watson, E. H. Grieve, E. G. Waddilove, R. E. Riddell; M. E. Staples, M. E. Golding; J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, J. H. Gilbey, S. C. Rochford, J. S. Dalglish, M. Y. Dobson, R. R. Rowan, J. A. Ryan.

The Old Amplefordians played the Old Oratorians at Caversham on Sunday, December 15th, and lost by 8 points to 3. No details of the game are available except that we mustered only thirteen Old Boys to play.

The team was: M. Y. Dobson; R. E. Riddell, L. J. Watson, A. N. Other, S. C. Rochford; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding; R. R. Rowan, L. R. Leach, J. P. Rochford, J. S. Dalglish, O. B. Rooney, M. B. Longinotto, E. Y. Dobson.



## ST JOHN BOSCO BOYS' CLUB

THE first Club Camp to be held at Ampleforth was run by four of our Old Boys—F. Hookham, T. E. Hookham, R. Fairfax Cholmeley and J. K. Jefferson—and three others, Mr Wall and the two Rover Scouts Dingle and Tommy (I cannot remember his other name). These helped Fr David; but it is to be hoped that as soon as possible the situation will be reversed. Fr David will be very glad to assist a camp-chief, but the actual running of the camp should be done by one of our own Old Boys. It is not difficult. There are of course anxious moments: the boys turn up at Gilling at 6 p.m. and the blankets do not; or the pavilion teapot, that Fr Terence worships, gets shattered by Roger Cholmeley. But curiously enough it is happenings like that that make much of the fun at camp. If a camp is run perfectly it becomes rather a dull affair; in other words a perfect camp is one that is not run perfectly. All things considered, it is not very difficult to run a camp.

An incident recurs to me bearing on the same point. One night we built a huge camp-fire—a young haystack—and it blazed up like the fiery furnace in the Book of Daniel and then began to topple over and set the grass around alight. Was Fr Prior fuming at his window? Would there be a horrible black patch on the grass for weeks? The fire was by now so hot that the Scouts' longest bridge-building spars had to be seized to keep it in order. Then the thunderstorm broke and the singing was continued with great success in the pavilion, to the great relief of at any rate one member of the camp.

Then there is cooking and washing up and fetching supplies. This year the staff did the cooking in turns; and the only failure was a burnt rice-pudding, and it was probably no more unpopular burnt than unburnt. The boys did or did not do the washing-up, and it was quite amusing to see how the various members of the staff ran their sheep into the pen and how long they could keep them there.

Another of this year's problems was how to pack twenty-seven people into one ridge-tent—a tent in which five Junior House boys complained of a squash (one of them it is true was G. V. Garbett). This is how the problem may be worked out. *First step*: Wait until Mr Nash, the Scout Treasurer, is well out of the way at the Junior House camp on the Broads, and then borrow three more ridge-tents and one small hike-tent from the Scouts. Even so four fives are only twenty, and two (in the hike tent) makes twenty-two. *Second step*: Politely ask two Rover Scouts to see the boys into the tents and to bring you what is over. The answer in this case was 0. Seven boys from the club were put in one tent, seven of the hostel boys in another, and the six remaining hostel boys in another;

total 20. Two Rover Scouts in the hike-tent, total 22; the rest of the staff in the remaining ridge-tent: total 27!

Later, provisions were running short; there were no greens for lunch. What happens? Young Bill drives Old Bill down to the village; Old Bill picks a large supply of fine greens out of his own garden and is back with them in a quarter of an hour. Or firewood is short, and Bill Preston and his men produce some when you are not looking. Or there is a cricket match on; everybody is busy, and you can hardly ask the visiting team to cut the bread and jam and butter it. The cure in this case is Mrs Romanes, who has an uncanny knack of turning up at the critical moment with: "Is there anything that I can do?" "Yes, lots, Mrs Romanes; there are twenty-two coming to tea in half an hour." "Right!" and then the butter begins to fly. After tea half your dish-cloths disappear; but they are back again next morning cleaned and ironed.

Another day you are feeling lazy and the boys want to see over the College. Well, what are Head Masters for? True they are struggling with reports and marks, but they will do it for you and are easily persuaded to come and yarn at camp fires too. And those cakes we had for tea, by the way, the cook at the Junior House made those in such quantity that they lasted nearly all the week. Nurse Lordan roasted the beef on Tuesday up at the Infirmary; First Aid requirements, and I dare not say how many other things came from the School Matron, and all sorts of useful advice and help about catering from Miss Jones, the Junior House Matron.

Then do the boys appreciate your efforts? Of course they do; try it and see. Are they ever a nuisance? Of course they are at times, but that's what makes it so interesting.

If any of our Old Boys will be free at the beginning of August and thinks he would like to try his hand at running the camp, would he let Fr David know as soon as possible? Make some of your school contemporaries come and help you, and though it is hard work, you will enjoy it. Fr David and many others at Ampleforth will help you. Much of the catering can be done more cheaply in London and Fr Slyth is only too willing to lend a hand at that end. It was due to him this year that the boys got there at all though he had very short notice and many difficulties to overcome, and he will do that most difficult part of the work again this year, to the great relief of the prospective camp-chief. Would any Old Boy who would like to lend a hand also let Fr David know? This year a larger staff will be necessary, as it is hoped that a larger number of boys will be able to get to the camp.

So far this account of the camp has been written from the point of view of the staff; what follows is an extract from an article, written by two



of the boys present at the camp, for the Crusade of Rescue Magazine, "St Peter's Net."

'Let us have a few well chosen words about the sports. We think that Father David, both the Mr Hookhams, "Major" Jefferson, Mr Wall, Mr Cholmeley, and the Rovers made this part of the holiday programme a particular success. All the events were perfectly judged, and here again the club boys came out on top, although they had a hard fight in the beginning to keep up with the Westminster Scouts, but towards the end the Scouts dropped right out of the picture, leaving the course quite clear for the winning team, St Aidan's.

'As far as we can remember these were how the events ran. The 100-yards, won by a Westminster Scout. The 220-yards also won by a Westminster Scout. Then the High Jump, a great success; this ended in a draw with a W. Scout and Sammons (good work, by the way, Sammy, old tulip). After the High Jump, we had the Long Jump; this was won with the narrow margin of half an inch by George Brown. Next came the Throwing the Cricket Ball; this event was won by Lee, of the club. Then the general Relay, this was a whole lot of fun, and we are glad to record that St Aidan's won; this team was composed mostly of St John Bosco Club boys and just two Hostel boys. This was followed by the chief event of the day, the Obstacle. Did we have fun? and we suppose the onlookers must have had a laugh out of us carrying lighted tapers in a jolly old gale; still, later on the laugh was on the "Major," who invented the torture. The chief obstacle was the net, it must have hurt the sunburnt chappies, especially those without shirts on. Still, we are proud to say that the event was won by a Hostel boy, and that it won St Aidan's the highest points in the sports.

'Then the same race was run by the Staff, with a length of the bath to swim as well, and as we have said before, the laugh was on the "Major," he couldn't keep his taper alight, so he arrived somewhere fifth or sixth. The ever popular Father David won the race, with Mr Hookham (senior) second.

'And now a word about camp fires. The two camp fires we had during the week were indeed a great success, although the rain did its best to ruin the second one. The first, we are inclined to think, was pulled out of the fire by the brilliant stories told us by both Father Slyth and Father Paul. As we had guests in the camp on the night of the second camp fire the rain decided to come down and damp things a little; but, were our feelings damped? No jolly fear! We just hiked ourselves together with our guests, the Hull Scouts and the Westminster Scouts, into the Pavilion, and there began the show.'

\* \* \*

The Treasurer of the St John Bosco Club (Ampleforth Settlement),

has asked us to thank the following Old Boys and friends for their generous support of the Club. The donations vary from £50 to small subscriptions of a few shillings. For one and all he is most grateful. They have given the Club an excellent start. Not only have they enabled those who are in immediate charge of the Club to meet pressing and current expenses, but they have given the Council so much encouragement that they have undertaken the decoration and enlargement of the Club premises. For this an overdraft at the bank has been necessary. The Treasurer is confident that Old Boys will rally to the assistance of the Club and make it a great success, worthy of their School. Subscriptions, however small, will be most gratefully received by Mr E. H. George, 22 Grosvenor Street, W.1. If every Old Boy who sees these notes would send five shillings to the Club it would be a very great assistance in meeting the immediate needs. This great work cannot be carried on without funds. Every subscription, however small, is a real assistance. The Council of the Club feel that many Old Boys must have hesitated to send their gift because it was small. All gifts, large and small, are wanted, and it is imperative that this work should receive the continuous support of all Old Boys.

The following is a list of persons who have given or promised donations or gifts to the Club:—

Messrs Edward Fattorini, V. S. Gosling, The Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, Messrs H. S. K. Greenlees, G. W. Crompton, Lady de La Rue, Mr T. G. Quirke, Miss C. Faudel Phillips, Messrs T. Hookham, D. Bailey, T. Westhead, Rev. F. A. Crow, O.S.B., Messrs F. Shaughnessy, B. W. Harding, E. E. Tomkins, A. F. M. Wright, H. A. V. Bulleid, Rev. A. Mawson, O.S.B., Messrs O. Cary Elwes, Paul Lambert, Mrs Romanes, Rev. M. D. Willson, O.S.B., Major G. McDermott, Mr P. H. Kelly, Dr J. O. Kelly, Miss A. J. Kelly, Messrs E. C. Kelly, J. P. Smith, J. Dalglish, P. H. Hodge, A. G. Hansom, F. N. Fairhurst, P. Ryan, Colonel the Hon. Edward Stourton, Messrs P. E. Hodge, Martin Ainscough, W. J. Roach, J. Botton, J. Fordshaw, C. J. Mayne, K. G. Bagshawe, W. Bagshawe, Basil King, R. A. Rapp, P. J. Stirling, Capt. MacDonnell, Messrs Joseph Pike, R. Fairfax Cholmeley, F. Shaw, W. B. S. Smith, Rev. R. C. Fuller, Messrs J. P. Rochford, Bernard Rochford, Michael Foley, E. H. George and Stephen Lancaster.



## CRICKET

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

SIR ARCHIBALD WHITE brought his usual strong side to Ampleforth on Sunday, July 14th, and having won the toss, with an eye on the long journey most of his team had had, sent the School in. Walter and Staples opened for Ampleforth at noon, but Walter was soon out and Redfern joined Staples, both remaining until lunch. They both batted very nicely, but both left in the same over with the score at 77, and Plunkett having been the first of Elmhirst's five victims, it remained for Wells and Dalglish to put up the hundred and take the score to 125. Wells batted very well and was a trifle unlucky to be caught in the gully off one that popped very suddenly. The rest of the side made only 30 and the total of 160 did not seem nearly enough on the hard, quick-scoring ground.

Dalglish had the visiting batsmen in difficulties from the start and he clean bowled C. F. Stanger-Leathes with the score at 26. Just before tea Walter brought on Plunkett at the north end, from which there was now quite a breeze blowing. He met with early success, for Captain Briggs and

## AMPLEFORTH

L. J. Walter, b Whitcombe ..	2
M. E. Staples, c and b Briggs ..	36
T. E. Redfern, b Briggs ..	32
D. K. Wells, c Enderby, b Whitcombe ..	38
G. W. Plunkett, c and b Elmhirst ..	8
D. R. Dalglish, st Airey, b Elmhirst ..	13
A. Mitchell, st Airey, b Elmhirst ..	4

S. Enderby were bowled before the interval. Major Whitcombe remained a tower of strength, quite immovable and playing some beautiful shots, and when S. Morris joined him the total mounted up quickly. When it reached 145 Walter gave Plunkett (a little too late) a second spell, during which he bowled nineteen balls. Two were hit for fours and four took wickets—a great feat, but too late to win the match; for although Morris had gone (with twelve fours in his 67) Whitcombe remained unbeaten, and with the help of a single from Elmhirst he won the match.

The School played good cricket throughout. They batted up to their capabilities, fielded quite well, and the bowling was very steady.

Once again we must thank Sir Archibald for bringing a side to us. He comes many miles (112½) for this game and has to go back a tired man afterwards, and we would like him to know that we appreciate it very much. One year perhaps we shall show our appreciation in the way he would prefer, that is by giving his Eleven a good beating.

## SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI

Major P. S. Whitcombe, not out ..	71
C. F. Stanger-Leathes, b Dalglish ..	4
Capt. J. M. Briggs, b Plunkett ..	3
S. Enderby, b Plunkett ..	6
L. Morris, lbw, b Plunkett ..	67
W. Wormald, c Walter, b Plunkett ..	0
J. V. Machell, c Walter, b Plunkett ..	0
J. Elmhirst, b Plunkett ..	1

R. E. Riddell, b Elmhirst ..	0	Col. Airey	} did not bat
J. Bohan, not out ..	9	W. T. White	
D. I. Fairhurst, b Whitcombe ..	3	Sir A. W. White	
J. I. Ogilvie, st Airey, b Elmhirst ..	0	Extras : w 2, b 8, n-b 2 ..	12
Extras : b 12, l-b 2 ..	14	Total (for 7 wickets) ..	164
Total ..	160		

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Whitcombe ..	10	2	27	3
Morris ..	5	2	14	0
Elmhirst ..	17	1	66	5
Briggs ..	13	3	39	2

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish ..	12	2	40	1
Ogilvie ..	3	0	17	0
Wells ..	11	3	36	0
Plunkett ..	10.1	2	35	6
Bohan ..	4	1	4	0
Riddell ..	2	0	20	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

MANY people must have hoped to see the Ampleforth side in a happier setting than had been customary during the season. A small minority had maintained that the Eleven was composed of cricketers, yet they seemed ineffectual in match play. The bowling had been enterprising; the batting was there, but too many foolish strokes had stifled all attempts to produce a large score, and the fielding with a few exceptions had been merely adequate. But against the Free Foresters in the last match of the season the XI showed their true colours.

The Foresters batted first on a hard wicket which promised little to the bowlers. T. A. Eccles and F. H. Anderson put on 81 for the first wicket, the former playing a most aggressive innings against very steady bowling. His 51 runs included eight fours. P. G. Barber, assisted by T. A. Eccles and L. C. Rumsey, was unmerciful on the bowlers once they varied their length, and, aided by some serious lapses in the field, took the side's total to 212 and his own to 85 before being bowled by Riddell in attempting a big hit to leg off a ball which was just short of a good length. When the

score reached 240, W. A. Worsley declared the innings closed, leaving the School just over 2½ hours in which to get the runs. The fielding of the School was bad, and this was one of the reasons why there were only two maiden overs bowled. Nevertheless, the bowling was steady, but because of the aggressiveness shown by P. G. Barber together with the deplorable fielding, the bowlers were never allowed to settle down and get to grips with a batsman.

L. J. Walter and M. Staples opened the Ampleforth innings, and both settled down as first-wicket batsmen should. Most of the scoring was done by Walter, who showed great confidence in hitting the overpitched ball through the covers. Except for a tendency to slash at the rising ball outside the off-stump off a bowler who had three slips and a gully, he never gave the impression that he was trying to score quickly. He reached a chanceless fifty out of 74 and proceeded to hit to leg, cover, drive and push the ball down towards mid-wicket with the ease of a polished player. Meanwhile M. Staples played an invaluable innings for his side, and although he found it hard to score, his



defence was too good for the bowling. The score reached 112 before Staples was caught and bowled off H. Anderson. He had shown a tendency to lift the ball when trying to force the pace and Captain W. A. Worsley had moved in to silly mid-on in the hope of a catch. It would have been more instructive to the onlookers had Staples been caught by him. Two quick wickets fell, but when G. Plunkett joined Walter the score mounted quickly. Walter reached his hundred in under two hours, and was fifth out, having scored 116 out of 174; his chief hits were 15 fours

## FREE FORESTERS

T. A. Eccles, b Ogilvie	..	51
F. H. Anderson, lbw, b Wells	30	
P. G. Barber, b Riddell	..	85
L. C. Rumsey, c Mitchell, b Bohan	32	
C. A. Wade, b Dalglish	..	16
G. B. Sugden, st Fairhurst, b Riddell	..	6
C. Welby-Everard, not out	..	3
W. A. Lupton, not out	..	1
A. F. M. Wright	} did not bat	
R. W. Littlehales	} did not bat	
W. A. Worsley	} did not bat	
Extras: b 14, l-b 1, n-b 1	16	
Total (for 6 wickets, dec.)	240	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	.. 14	0	52	1
Ogilvie	.. 7	2	29	1
Wells	.. 14	0	69	1
Plunkett	.. 8	0	31	0
Walter	.. 3	0	16	0
Bohan	.. 2	0	3	1
Riddell	.. 3	0	24	2

The Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:

Batting	..	L. J. Walter
Bowling	..	D. K. Wells
Fielding	..	D. I. Fairhurst

and 3 threes. D. R. Dalglish and A. Mitchell then went for the bowling, but both were soon out, and R. Riddell and J. Ogilvie played out time, the total reaching 203 for seven wickets.

It was a magnificent finish to the season, which on the whole was disappointing, and it was very fitting that Walter should have ended his second year as captain with a double success, that of his team, which showed their true form in all branches save in fielding, and that of his own individual triumph. Many thanks are due to the Free Foresters for an excellent match.

## AMPLEFORTH

L. J. Walter, st Littlehales, b Barber	..	116
M. E. Staples, c and b Anderson	23	
T. Redfern, lbw, b Welby-Everard	2	
D. K. Wells, b Anderson	..	0
G. W. Plunkett, c Worsley, b Barber	..	11
D. R. Dalglish, lbw, b Anderson	9	
A. Mitchell, b Barber	..	11
R. E. Riddell, not out	..	3
J. I. Ogilvie, not out	..	6
J. Bohan	} did not bat	
D. I. Fairhurst	} did not bat	
Extras: b 19, l-b 3	..	22
Total (for 7 wickets)	..	203

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Welby-Everard	18	0	74	1
Wade	.. 5	2	13	0
Barber	.. 7	1	28	3
Eccles	.. 5	0	22	0
Anderson	12	2	44	3

Best All-round .. D. R. Dalglish  
Highest Score .. L. J. Walter

The Cup, presented by Mr Downey for the best cricketer of the season, was awarded to L. J. Walter.

## AVERAGES

## BATTING

Innings.	Runs	Highest Score	Not out.	Average	
L. J. Walter	15	414	116	1	29.6
E. H. Grieve	6	90	34	2	22.2
D. K. Wells	13	232	48	0	17.8
M. E. Staples	15	212	39	0	14.1
T. E. Redfern	9	123	32	0	13.7
D. R. Dalglish	14	161	42*	1	12.4
R. E. Riddell	6	37	14*	2	9.2
D. I. Fairhurst	11	55	14*	5	9.1
J. I. Kilpatrick	11	70	17*	3	8.7
G. W. Plunkett	14	114	23	0	8.1
Lord Mauchline	11	68	13*	1	6.8
J. I. Ogilvie	8	33	12*	3	6.6

\*Indicates not out.

## BOWLING

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average	
G. W. Plunkett	55	8	177	16	11.1
R. E. Riddell	25	3	125	9	13.9
D. K. Wells	220.5	29	683	36	19.2
D. R. Dalglish	179.4	36	502	26	19.3
J. I. Ogilvie	68	9	216	11	19.6
L. J. Walter	98.3	9	388	18	21.5
J. I. Kilpatrick	22	3	103	3	34.3

In addition to those mentioned in our last number G. Plunkett was awarded his half-colours.

## THE OPTIMISTS

May 30th—		July 8th—	
Newburgh Park	.. .. 17	Optimists	.. .. 80
Optimists	.. .. 23	Gilling Summer Camp	.. .. 47
June 1st—		July 16th—	
Newburgh Park	195 for 4 (decl.)	Optimists	.. .. 162
Optimists	.. .. 135	Estate Staff	.. .. 88
June 16th—		July 21st—	
Optimists	.. 162 for 7 (decl.)	Depot, West Yorks	.. .. 130
Gilling Summer Camp	.. 78	Optimists	.. .. 92
June 29th—		July 24th—	
Depot, West Yorks	.. 142	Optimists	.. .. 104
Optimists	.. .. 120	Duncombe Park	.. .. 133



## SWIMMING

THE installation of the filtration and heating plant, completed last summer, enabled bathing to begin with the start of term. Even on May 17th, when three inches of snow lay on the ground at noon, some stalwarts were swimming in the afternoon while others were sledging near by! The cold winds made diving practice uninviting, and those preparing for the display at the Exhibition hardly had time to put the necessary polish on a rather ambitious programme. However Keogh and Sitwell timed their reverse and back somersaults from the high board very well, and Miller and P. S. Gardner were neat in all they did. Bohan completed the team.

As the standard of swimming is slowly rising in the School, the tests for entrance to the Club were tightened up. Still fifteen new members qualified. They were Cochrane, Cramer, J. G. C. Ryan, Miller, Sitwell, Christopher, Brunner, Parker-Jervis, Green, P. R. Smith, May, B. J. Webb, Murray, J. F. B. Hill and P. J. Brady.

A new feature this year has been the introduction of water-polo. Some enjoyable games were played, though they lacked much combination or science. This lack was evident at the end of term when we ventured, at the conclusion of our swimming match with the Royal Corps of Signals, to play them at water-polo. We were soundly beaten by four goals to one, though our opponents took matters rather easily. This was the first water-polo match ever played at Ampleforth.

During the term four swimming matches were held, two being won and two lost. The first, against Leeds University, produced some closer

finishes than the adverse score of 33 points to 18 suggests. J. G. C. Ryan was second in the 100 yards. He improves every time he swims and should do well next season. After Pine-Coffin had tied for first place in the plunge with 51½ feet, Parker came in a good second in the 100 yards breast stroke. Besides being a keen and enthusiastic captain, Parker is a stylist in swimming and is probably the best at the breast stroke Ampleforth has produced. A triple tie between Keogh, Bettison and P. S. Gardner in the diving and a narrow win in the relay gave Leeds the match, but C. J. Ryan came very near to winning the back-stroke event, and was only overhauled in the last yard.

*Ampleforth:* Parker, Dunman, J. G. C. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Rooney, J. A. Gardner, Donovan, Plunkett, Lovell, C. J. Ryan, Pine-Coffin and Keogh.

Bootham maintains a very high standard inswimming, and they won all the races against us. Parker alone seriously troubled any of their team. After a very bad start he returned 82 seconds for the hundred yards in the breast-stroke. Pine-Coffin won the plunge with 51 feet, and Keogh overcame the difficulties of a shallow bath and strange boards, being placed second in the diving. The Ampleforth team was: Parker, Rooney, Dunman, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Lovell, C. J. Ryan, Plunkett, Donovan, Howden, Pine-Coffin, Dawes, Keogh, Miller and Bohan.

The quality of the swimming improved, perhaps through more intensive practice, in the later matches, and against the Signals we won all the relay races, though we lost the

100 yards team race. P. S. Gardner took part in two races and swam very well, Rooney also did good times over short distances, and Parker returned 54 seconds for two lengths in the breast stroke. Meanwhile Pine-Coffin again exceeded 50 feet in the plunge and was well supported by Lovell, who took second place with 49 feet. Our team was: Parker, Rooney, P. S. Gardner, J. G. Ryan, Dunman, Plunkett, Cochrane, Carroll, Donovan, Keogh, Pine-Coffin, Lovell, C. J. Ryan and Miller.

Matches with Pocklington are always restricted to teams of eight, which means that some all-rounders are essential. Ampleforth won rather easily by 30 points to 12. Rooney and J. G. C. Ryan, though they had the 100 yards in their pocket, provided a great race, which Rooney just won by a touch. Parker came first in the two lengths breast-stroke in 53 seconds, with Howden not far behind; and Miller and Birks tied for first place in the diving, both being very neat in all that they did.

*Ampleforth:* Parker, Rooney, P. S. Gardner, J. G. C. Ryan, Lovell, Carroll, Howden, Miller. After the matches P. S. Gardner and J. G. C. Ryan were given their Colours.

The Inter-House sports and open

events were held at the end of the term. In the latter the 100 yards free style produced a very close race, in which J. G. C. Ryan came up in the last length and just beat P. S. Gardner. Parker had rather an easy passage in the 100 yards breast stroke, but Howden kept near for two lengths. The diving competitions proved extraordinarily close. In the fancy, or acrobatic as it is coming to be called, Keogh beat Miller by a single decimal point; and in the plain diving Miller got the verdict by a half-mark from Sitwell. The Inter-House sports provided a very close competition between St Bede's and St Oswald's, the result depending on the last race. In the earlier events St Oswald's established a considerable lead, but when relays requiring more competitors and hence more all-round ability came on the programme St Bede's caught up. The last event, a new one, required eighteen competitors to swim one length. In this St Bede's soon established a lead and won in the end by nearly a length. This enabled them to win the sports with 136 points to St Oswald's 112. Apart from the last relay the St Bede's team was: Parker, Rooney, Lovell, J. A. Gardner, Carroll, Erskine, McCarthy, Parks, Miller, Forbes and Hall.



## RUGBY FOOTBALL

## AMPLEFORTH v. ALL-COMERS

THIS match was played on Tuesday, October 1st, exactly a week after the return of the XV. The presence of K. L. T. Jackson, the Oxford captain and Scottish fly-half, E. H. Nicholson, the Oxford and England hooker, and C. F. Grieve, who will be known to all our readers, in the All-Comers' side added greatly to the interest of the game.

The School forwards worked very hard but had not yet gained sufficient scientific knowledge to be really effective. The backs seemed unable to run fast in attack, but their tackling and kicking to touch were good.

The All-Comers scored three tries in each half. The first was an unexpected one from a position where they were on the defensive; after some inter-passing by their backs Dom Cuthbert got right away to

score under the posts. Grieve spent a lot of time in his side's three-quarter line and scored two tries in this half, the first being after a particularly good piece of inter-passing between himself and Jackson.

Richmond, Dom David and Dom Hilary scored in the second half and O. B. Rooney converted two, one kick being from right on the touch line. It was a very fast game, very enjoyable and very instructive, the final score being: All-Comers, two goals and four tries (22 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; W. J. Craigen, S. P. M. Sutton, D. I. Fairhurst, G. B. Potts; C. J. Ryan, P. J. Wells; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, M. Sedgwick, J. M. Allison, P. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, A. J. Kevill.

## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

FOR this the first of our two fixtures with them the Signals brought a stronger side than usual. There were some changes in the School side, the most important being through the regrettable absence of J. D. Donnellon, the Captain and leader of forwards. The first half was a very even struggle, in which the Signals scored one converted try by kicking through a poor pass from behind the Ampleforth scrum. In the second half they added three more tries, one of which was converted, and also a penalty goal.

The forwards played quite well in the tight scrums and in the line-out. Gardner hooked well and there was a fair amount of effective

pushing, though some of the scrumming was too high. In the line-out Dalglish was prominent in getting the ball and having it back, but the remainder were slow at getting round. Wells and Ryan showed improvement at half-back and the whole back division seemed to be moving faster than in the previous match. The centres went through a bad period of giving and taking passes but they both made efforts to avoid the ordinary tactics, though Fairhurst seemed to be trying to make the extraordinary ordinary!

*Final score:* Royal Corps of Signals, two goals, one penalty goal and two tries (19 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline (Captain); G. B. Potts, D. I. Fairhurst, T. E. Redfern, R. S. Richmond; C. J. Ryan, P. J. Wells; H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, D. R. Dalglish, M. F. Sedgwick, J. M. Allison, P. D. Hill, C. O. Dunman, A. J. Kevill.

## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL TANK CORPS

FOR this match the Committee made some more experimental changes, which were not altogether satisfactory until some accidental changes became necessary. During the first half Donnellon changed Wells with Plunkett, and later Potts, who injured his leg, changed places with Mauchline. For the second half of the game Mauchline came up to scrum-half, Wells returned to centre and Plunkett went on the wing. Potts played a very good game at full-back and Mauchline showed himself to be a capable scrum-half, a fact which, if it proves to be correct, was worth the beating the School received.

The forwards were outweighed, and they were not sufficiently together to withstand the pressure. Scrumming under these conditions was not helped by the back row getting up immediately the ball was hooked by Gardner. In the line-out they were poor because their opponents got the ball more often than

they did, and they failed to do anything about it in the way of stopping the forwards advancing with the ball or passing it back to their backs to advance with.

In the first half with a combination of speed, weight and hustle the Tank Corps scored four tries, one of which they converted. In the second half they added three more unconverted tries, to which M. F. Sedgwick, with a break-away from a line-out and a twenty-yard dribble, replied with an unconverted try for Ampleforth.

*Final score:* Royal Tank Corps, one goal and six tries (23 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* Lord Mauchline; G. B. Potts, P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, R. S. Richmond; D. I. Fairhurst, G. W. Plunkett; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, M. F. Sedgwick, C. O. Dunman, J. M. Allison.

## AMPLEFORTH v. HEADINGLEY 'A'

HEADINGLEY sent a very good side to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 12th. Let it be said at once that they beat the School by 45 points to 3. This is a bad beating and there is no denying the fact; in the face of this it does not seem worth saying anything about how well the School played; but there were some redeeming features. Richmond played a sound game on the wing and seems to improve every match, and we seem to have found a pair of halves in

Mauchline and Kilpatrick. It was the latter's first match of the season and he came through it well except in the matter of defence, where the play of Headingley seemed to dazzle his not-yet-accustomed eyes. The forwards, minus two of the heavier ones, did well and got their fair share of the ball and made one or two good rushes.

Before Kilpatrick had "found his legs" the Headingley fly-half was through the defence and had trans-



ferred to his centre, who had an easy run in. Again on five occasions the defence in the centre of the Ampleforth line broke down and Headingley added tries on each occasion. P. McGrath, the Oxford Greyhound and Irish Trials Player, was responsible for a lot of damage and seemed to go through the defence at will. In the second half Ampleforth played better and for twenty minutes there was no score. At last a forward hurled himself over the line in the corner and during the rest of this half three more tries were added.

To one reading through this account it looks as though the Headingley players merely walked through the Ampleforth defence whenever they got the ball, and so it may have looked from the touch-line; but in reality the Headingley backs—that is, all the mid-field players and a very elusive scrum-half—side-stepped and swerved, cork-screwed and jinked in such astonishing fashion that it needed the best possible tackling to stop them; and the tackling was only just ordinary, whereas it should have been, and we expect it to be, the

#### AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

THE Yorkshire Wanderers brought a very strong back division to Ampleforth on Tuesday, October 15th. The School defence had been shown up badly in the previous match and again it was tested. The tackling showed improvement but it was not sufficiently improved to stop the Wanderers crossing the School line on nine occasions. C. Rostron, the fly-half, together with P. A. McGrath and K. Mallett, was responsible for some very good football in the first half and the former two scored two tries each, while G. A. C. Jones was given a run-in by his centres before half-time. In the

best possible. Ampleforth had their moments in attack—Fairhurst dummied through and passed back to Kilpatrick, who passed to Donnellon, who was tackled near the line. One of the Headingley forwards came into the ensuing scrum on the Ampleforth side and G. B. Potts made no mistake with the penalty kick. Garbett broke away from a line-out, but was tackled in possession, and Richmond was nearly in on the right wing early in the second half. These incidents made us feel that there was some attack in the line, but we came away from the match feeling very displeased with the Ampleforth defence.

*Final score:* Headingley 'A,' six goals and five tries (45 points); Ampleforth, one penalty goal (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; R. S. Richmond, P. J. Wells, D. I. Fairhurst, W. J. Craigen; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, C. O. Dunman, G. W. Plunkett, A. Kevill, M. Wilberforce.

second half T. Bridges, a large and powerful runner, scored twice, a wing-forward dashed in after Rostron had gone through, and R. Webb scored a final try by coming into his three-quarter line and making a man over. Rostron converted three tries.

This is a brief story of how those who came down to watch the School win were disappointed, but how those who came to see some good Rugby football were satisfied. The quickness of the Wanderers' backs was a great lesson to anybody aspiring to high honours at the game; but it is certainly time that it showed up the weak tackling of the Ampleforth backs.

The Wanderers' forwards were not up to the standard of their backs, but the School forwards were very sluggish and idle in the loose. They obtained their share of the ball, but having done this they seemed to imagine that their work was ended and most of them waddled about the ground to the next scrum.

*Final score:* Yorkshire Wanderers,

three goals and six tries (33 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; R. S. Richmond, T. E. Redfern, D. I. Fairhurst, W. J. Craigen; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, J. M. Allison, M. C. Maxwell, C. O. Dunman, A. J. Kevill.

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

ON Saturday, October 19th, the north of England was subjected to one of the worst wind-storms of recent times. On the same day the Cranwell XV came to Ampleforth, and after their 'bus had negotiated three fallen trees between York and here they arrived in time for lunch, and we started the game at 3 o'clock. The wind blew across the match field from the west and play was confined to the east touch-line, and scrums for lines-out became the order of the day. There was much scrumming and the keenness in this department of the game led to many penalty-kicks. The Cranwell pack had the better of things in the first half and this was often because they continued to push when Gardner had hooked the ball for Ampleforth, but the School pack stopped pushing. This fault in the Ampleforth scrum disappeared in the second half and the School heeled the ball more often, but still slowly. It was a bad day for play by three-quarters, whose handling, because of the wind, was bad by both sides.

The scoring opened after fifteen minutes, when the Cranwell scrum-half worked the blind side to send D. M. H. Craven, the Lancashire wing, scuttling down the touch-line. He scored a try, but he should never have been allowed to get so near the Ampleforth line. Before half-time a scrum infringement gave Cranwell another three points.

After the interval the game still continued on the east touch-line and kicking to touch and dashing through on opponents' dropped passes were the chief means of gaining ground. From a scrum on the Ampleforth line the Cranwell scrum-half was allowed to score a try, and later on in the game the one complete passing movement of the game ended with Craven scoring a try on the left, which was converted.

The Ampleforth kicking, notably by J. I. Kilpatrick and G. B. Potts, was good but little more in the shape of praise need be given to the Ampleforth side.

*Final score:* R.A.F. Cadet College, Cranwell, one goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (14 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; R. S. Richmond, T. E. Redfern, D. I. Fairhurst, W. J. Craigen; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. N. Garbett, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, J. Allison, M. C. Maxwell, C. O. Dunman.

*Cranwell:* P. B. Chamberlain; N. C. Harding, E. H. Lynch Bloss, W. L. Rowbotham, D. M. H. Craven; R. P. M. Gibbs, H. F. Burton; J. M. N. Pike, J. A. Pitcairn-Hill, H. E. Bufton, T. S. Rivett-Carnac (*Captain*), G. ff. Powell, B. J. R. Roberts, M. P. Skinner, P. E. Warcup.



## AMPLEFORTH V. MOUNT ST MARY'S

MOUNT ST MARY'S came to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 26th. The ground was in good condition and a slight breeze blew across from west to east. Donnellon loss the toss and Kilpatrick kicked off towards the School. The ball failed to go the necessary ten yards and from the ensuing scrum the Mount obtained the ball. For about ten minutes infringements by both sides caused a series of scrums and penalty-kicks, and no open play took place. The Mount were in the Ampleforth half but good runs by Potts, Craigen and Richmond took play towards the Mount line. From a scrum on the Mount line Ampleforth obtained possession and were pushing over the line nicely when a foolish forward tried to hurry the procedure by picking up the ball and putting it over. The penalty-kick took play back into Ampleforth territory, and a good passing movement to the left gave them two men over facing Potts. Potts went for the centre and tackled him, while Craigen appeared from the other side of the field and put the wing into touch. It was a nasty situation, well saved by Craigen's covering up. There was no score before half-time.

After the interval Ampleforth took the ball into the Mount half of the field and remained there for most of the time. A quick heel by the forwards nearly let Richmond in on the blind side and a little later the same player broke through the centre after he had come inside and taken a pass from Kilpatrick. He was brought to ground in front of the posts but got a pass out to a would-be scorer, but the referee judged that it was a pass off the ground after a tackle. Play was

worked back to mid-field by the Mount forwards and then Ampleforth was awarded a penalty kick. Kilpatrick kicked high and straight. The Mount full-back fumbled and before he recovered Craigen, who had followed up well, was on the ball and over the line for the only try of the match. The kick at goal failed. Before the end a Mount centre broke through a half-hearted tackle and had only Potts between himself and the Ampleforth goal line. He started to swerve past Potts and Potts swerved at him. Simultaneously and some feet apart from each other they both slipped and fell. For a moment they looked at each other, but very soon they were enclosed by forwards, and nothing very eventful happened before the whistle blew for 'no-side.'

The Ampleforth side showed considerable improvement, especially in the play of the backs. Of these the halves and the wings stood out as being the best. The forwards were livelier in the loose and were better than their opponents in tight scrums, but this was due more to Gardner's hooking than to concerted pushing.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one try (3 points); Mount St. Mary's, nil.

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; R. S. Richmond, T. E. Redfern, D. I. Fairhurst, W. J. Craigen; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), J. A. Gardner, M. C. Maxwell, P. D. Hill, J. M. Allison, D. R. Dalglish, M. J. Long, C. O. Dunman.

*Mount St. Mary's:* P. Whitham; P. Walton, P. Pasqua, G. Sibury, L. Emblem; J. Chadwick, P. Waterkeyn; J. Davey, F. Hope, D. Nolan, M. George, P. Vasquez, P. Macaulay, R. Bourke, P. Rigg.

## AMPLEFORTH V. GIGGLESWICK

THE Fifteen travelled to Giggleswick on Saturday, November 2nd, and were defeated by the home side. The Ampleforth XV were unaccustomed to the wet conditions that they found, and while the handling was good the difficulties of picking up off the ground and of quick turning, and the lack of spring in the ground were handicaps. But the worst handicap was playing against a side who were accustomed to the conditions and who had strong enough forwards to play the proper game under these conditions. This really sums up Giggleswick's superiority. They were better at forward play. The quickness of their heeling was bettered by Ampleforth, but in every other phase of forward play—wheeling, at the line-out, foot-rushes, and hand-to-hand passes—Giggleswick were better. Behind the scrum Ampleforth held the whip-hand, except possibly in the matter of defence, but the ball came so seldom to the backs in an ordinary movement that they had few chances of scoring.

Ampleforth pressed at the start and the forwards nearly scored on the left but eventually heeled quickly, and a good passing movement to the right left Ampleforth with two men over. Richmond, running more like a wing than a centre, scored a good try and Potts converted it. From now the Giggleswick forwards began to assert themselves and kept play in mid-field. Ampleforth started a promising three-quarter movement, but a pass was dropped and Giggleswick took advantage of the mistake; and Foden, their left wing, ran past Sitwell to score a try and the converting kick made the scores equal. Before half-time, by adopting the right method of attack for the conditions, that of kick-and-rush, the Giggleswick forwards

scored a try, which was not converted.

The first ten minutes of the second half were dreadful ones to watch for an Ampleforth supporter. The kick from the centre failed to reach the ten yards line and from the ensuing scrum Gardner, whose hooking was good throughout, obtained possession. The scrum wheeled, but instead of breaking away with the ball, the forwards heeled it to an expectant but probably surprised Giggleswick scrum-half, who made off with the ball on his own. He passed inside to Marshall (a very noteworthy forward, who must have a future in the game) who eventually found himself under the Ampleforth goal-posts. The try was converted.

After the kick-off Giggleswick pressed again and Ampleforth were forced to touch down on two occasions. After the second the drop-out landed near the touch-line; it was gathered by the wing, who was tackled, but not before he got a pass inside. The ball was passed along the Giggleswick three-quarter line, and their left wing, Foden, hardly touched by a defender, scored under the posts, but the kick failed.

If these ten minutes were unpleasant to watch, the next ten were very pleasant. The Ampleforth forwards played better and kept play in the Giggleswick 'twenty-five.' From a scrum on the right Ampleforth heeled, Mauchline passed to Kilpatrick (these two played a great game throughout) and the latter kicked across to in front of Craigen. The latter took the ball at full speed and raced over for a try in the corner. Ampleforth kept up the pressure and from a scrum in the centre Kilpatrick made as if to drop a goal, but changed his mind and started a good passing



movement to the left. Redfern handed on at the right moment to Craigen, who again scored in the corner. The kick failed, as did the last one. The Giggleswick forwards came to life again and play remained in mid-field until no-side.

*Final score*: Giggleswick, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points).

*Ampleforth*: P. S. Sitwell; W. J. Craigen, T. E. Redfern, R. S. Rich-

mond, G. B. Potts; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon, J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, J. M. Allison, D. R. Dalglish, M. C. Maxwell, M. J. Long, M. Bunbury.

*Giggleswick*: J. P. Wright; F. H. J. Schumer, T. T. Romans, J. Kendall, R. E. Foden; H. W. Lindley, D. C. W. Style; A. Lord, R. M. Sharpe, P. H. Weston, W. C. Staveley, B. H. Penrose, C. I. Tattersall, R. M. Marshall (*Captain*), G. R. Abbs.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

By courtesy of the Headingley Club, the game was played, as last year, at Kirkstall, on November 16th. The weather and general conditions were good.

Ampleforth were clearly beaten in most departments of the game. Playing as they did with even more uncertainty and listlessness than usual, they made the serviceable Denstone team often appear positively brilliant. In particular there was, especially at the beginning of the game, far too much weak tackling, muddling and misunderstanding, in the centre. The forwards in general lacked life, and were slow in the loose and in defence. No member of the team seemed to have either quickness in putting ideas into action or ingenuity in attempting a change of idea; Denstone could always guess the Ampleforth tactics, and benefited by our excessive kicking down the centre of the field. Certain players did, however, perform worthily; Potts, after a shaky start, was steady and resourceful, Craigen made the most of his chances, and Donnellon was a very hard-working forward.

From the kick-off Denstone attacked, and were consistently dangerous. Their forwards were quick, and their scrum-half very good with

his passes. Early in the game Potts misjudged a high kick, but Craigen, with an excellent covering move, saved the situation. Denstone soon returned to the Ampleforth twenty-five, breaking through more than once in the centre. A mêlée occurred very near the Ampleforth line, and an unmarked Denstone player crossed the line without being tackled, sufficiently near to the posts to allow the try to be converted. Ampleforth made one or two attempts at attacking movements after the resumption of play, but hardly seemed thrustful enough. Denstone again broke through; for a moment it seemed that they had been held up by the defence; but a Denstone player found an opening and scored in the right-hand corner. This made the score 8—0, and it was unchanged at half-time.

Ampleforth certainly improved in the second half, tackling with more decision and running with more determination; but the Denstone wing-forwards were too quick, and the full-back too safe, for a real chance to be offered. Denstone in fact scored for the third time with a try following a good dive on the left wing; this was not converted. Ampleforth stuck to their task, sometimes at least testing Denstone's defence

more severely, especially through Craigen on the left wing. Towards the end of the game Kilpatrick kicked ahead, and succeeded in surprising the opposing full-back, who failed either to gather the ball or to fall on it effectively. Kilpatrick and Craigen made a long dribble, and Craigen finished off with a neat touch-down. Buxton kicked a good goal. There was no further score, the game ending almost at once.

*Final score*: Denstone, one goal and two tries (11 points); Ampleforth, one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth*: G. B. Potts; W. J. Craigen, T. E. Redfern, R. S. Richmond, A. L. Buxton; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), J. A. Gardner, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison, D. R. Dalglish, M. J. Long, G. Plunkett, H. Dormer.

We regret that the names of our opponents are not to hand.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

THE match was played at Sedbergh in the morning of Saturday, November 16th, on a ground which was soft for the most part, slushy in occasional patches, but not wet enough to make the ball hard to handle. Sedbergh kicked off into a slight breeze and play settled down in the Ampleforth twenty-five. Saving kicks to touch by Potts returned play to mid-field but Sedbergh soon returned to the attack and Ampleforth were forced to touch down on two occasions. From the second drop-out Sedbergh returned play to near the Ampleforth line and from a scrum Sedbergh heeled the ball. Mauchline and a wing-forward were off-side, and Balfour-Paul kicked a good goal.

There was no more scoring in the first half. Both sides were giving the ball to the backs, and both sets of backs were trying to outwit a vigilant defence. For Sedbergh a dropped pass seemed to rob them of a certain try, Rhodes James was always sending his centres away on good runs, but they distrusted their wings and the covering defence behind the Ampleforth centres held out. For Ampleforth Kilpatrick cut through nicely, but was unsupported; Craigen made a

lot of ground on the wing, and play was taken near enough to the Sedbergh line for Kilpatrick to attempt a drop at goal, which was a good one, but wide. The best movements however were down the blind side, both being initiated by Mauchline. The first was a solo run and Mauchline was pushed into touch a few yards from the Sedbergh line; the second started with Mauchline and was carried on by Richmond and many forwards, especially Sedgwick, Gardner, Allison and Dalglish. This took play very near the Sedbergh line again, but play ended in touch and the whistle blew for the interval. In the last movement Sedgwick had hurt his knee, and although he came on again after the interval, he only remained for a few minutes and then retired for the rest of the game. In the middle of the first half Sedbergh had lost Macpherson, a back-row forward, who broke his collar-bone and did not continue.

The beginning of the second half saw Ampleforth attacking and soon after the start they were awarded a penalty-kick right on the twenty-five and to the left of the posts. Buxton made no mistake with the kick and the scores were equal.

Each side continued to attack with



their backs but the tackling of both was too good to penetrate. And then, all of a sudden, when one did not see any reason why either side should score, Craigen scored a try for Ampleforth. The Sedbergh backs had a plain straightforward passing movement to the right. Their wing dropped the ball, and Kilpatrick, who had come round after seeing his man pass the ball, kicked the ball down the touch-line. He was followed by Craigen, and when the full-back stopped Kilpatrick Craigen took the ball on and over the Sedbergh line. Buxton's kick hit the upright.

There were fifteen minutes left for play. When Ampleforth heeled the ball Kilpatrick rather wisely kicked to touch; but Sedbergh were getting the ball for most of the next ten minutes, and they launched attack after attack on the Ampleforth line. During this time the Sedbergh backs gave a fine display of quick passing, sure handling and combined play. Their wings were not fast enough to score, but the movements of the centres and halves were bewildering. Once again it fell to those responsible for the covering defence to stop this riot of running. Potts and Hill were mainly responsible for the defence behind the three-quarters and they, together with others who tackled well throughout, kept the line intact. The forwards came in for a fierce attack by the opposition forwards, who remained on the line, scrumming and wrestling, for minutes on end. During the last few minutes Ampleforth repulsed the attack and took play back into safer quarters. They did not press and never looked like scoring, except possibly when Potts and later Dalglish made lone runs towards the Sedbergh line; but they

had got the Sedbergh attack in hand and no score came. So ended a game between two sides neither of which was brilliant, but both were very determined.

It is difficult to pick out individuals in such a game. Potts looked the best player on the Ampleforth side. Mauchline and Kilpatrick were the most dangerous of our attackers, with Craigen very close behind when he got a chance. The forwards were very good in the loose. In the rushes one saw Donnellon always doing something good, Gardner was always present, Sedgwick was prominent until he went off, and Maxwell made more than one good dribble. In the open defence was the task of most of them, and here Hill must come first. He carried out his duties well. The defence near the scrum was in the hands of Sitwell and Allison, both of whom worked well. Dalglish was of most use in the tight scrums and the line-out, but he also moved about the field quickly and tackled effectively.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one penalty goal and one try (6 points); Sedbergh, one penalty goal (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; R. S. Richmond, A. L. Buxton, T. E. Redfern, W. J. Craigen; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, M. F. Sedgwick, D. R. Dalglish, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison, P. S. Sitwell.

*Sedbergh:* H. G. Balfour-Paul; L. Hutchinson, J. M. Donald, D. J. F. Watson, M. Ward; W. Rhodes James, A. A. S. Scott; W. V. McIlldowie, J. S. Stones, J. A. Leybourne, A. Barker, K. R. Bradley, J. G. C. Macpherson, J. L. Spalding, K. H. Robson (*Captain*).

## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

THIS year the interest in this match was more than usually intense, because Durham had drawn with Sedbergh, whilst Ampleforth had beaten them by three points; further, Ampleforth had shown poor form earlier on in the season, and some might have thought that the victory at Sedbergh was a snatch and grab affair.

Rain had been falling for several days before the match but November 23rd began radiantly, drying the field at least of surface moisture; but the north end of the field was too sodden to benefit much by the kindly treatment of the sun. It played an important part in the result.

Ampleforth played south in the first half and Durham kicked off. Dalglish kicked to touch, and from the line-out Durham began the first 'three' movement of the afternoon—always a thrilling moment, giving one some idea of the probabilities. One's conclusions were: no grave danger from that quarter; slow, rather, and across the field. At all events Kilpatrick gave a decisive tackle and the movement petered out. Ampleforth answered with a movement from east to west, and that was not very impressive either. Redfern was tackled in the Durham twenty-five and after a set scrum Durham received one of a series of free kicks which were a feature of the game. They were, I think, for feet up in the scrum. However Durham never gained the advantage they should have. At this stage and all through the first half Ampleforth took scrums instead of lines-out. This was wise, as the proportion in heeling during that half was Ampleforth 15, Durham 7, whilst from the lines-out nothing conclusive ever seemed to occur, the idea of a 'quick-down' and loose

scrum seeming forgotten that day. There was some mid-field play, Ryan getting in a good touch, Donnellon using his weight to advantage; there was a dangerous dribble by the Durham forwards halfway up the field, saved by Craigen, who did many good unobtrusive things; and what he failed to carry out Hill was always there to remedy. Hill played a magnificent game, and though a winging forward, did not forget to do a bit of pushing between-whiles. In mid-field Ampleforth got a free kick, and Potts used it well. He kicked the ball to within three yards of the Durham goal-line, and from now began the great offensive of the Ampleforth team. There was a scrum on the Durham line; the ball got back to Buxton, who took a left footed drop, and hit the bar. The Durham forwards pushed back the attack twenty yards; Kilpatrick kicked ahead and Redfern was nearly over, but a drop-out was given. Hill steadied the attack by a well-placed kick to touch. The ball at last got clear of roving forwards and swung out towards Ryan, passing all the way along the line. Buxton it was who drew the defence. Ryan ran well for the corner and scored far out. The try had seemed inevitable for the last ten minutes and was well deserved. It was not converted.

It was not long before the second score was made. Durham began strongly, but again by a series of kicks Ampleforth gained ground and Kilpatrick had a couple of attempts at dropping a goal, the second succeeding. The game had been going by this time twenty minutes. There now followed the most thrilling movement of the game, when, Craigen beginning and the forwards, especially Donnellon, continuing, there was a



bewildering close-up handling movement, which only just failed.

Durham did some pressing for a few minutes, Craigen and Hill between them saving one situation, and Buxton felling the Durham left wing at the last possible moment—a good bit of work. Mauchline got the ball out of the Ampleforth twenty-five and Buxton fly-kicked into the Durham one. A movement was set going by Hill; a scrum for a knock on. The ball got to Ryan who was forced into touch; a line-out; and, as the ball was being slung from the Durham scrum-half to the stand-off, Kilpatrick appeared, intercepted and was over before the defence was aware. Buxton converted this try. Two more minutes of the first half produced no score.

The second half was a little dreary. One had hoped that as the team warmed up it would show some brilliance. But this was a disappointed hope. The reason was, no doubt, greatly the ground. As all the attack had to be done with a ball sodden and muddy it became less and less sure of itself. There were some fumbled passes and some unintentional pirouettes. Redfern, who shows promise, was more than once given hopelessly poor passes. But the lack of success was also due to two causes; first, that the Ampleforth forwards did not grip hard enough in the tight, so that the ball came out uncertainly; and, secondly, the Durham forwards, taking advantage of this hesitation, did some very efficient spoiling. The Durham roving forwards were a feature of the game and saved many a try. The only answer to these tactics is speed from the scrum.

The second half began with mid-field kicking and an attack by Durham, which was stopped by Hill.

Gardner did a fine dribble down the field. A scrum, feet up, a free kick, and Ampleforth found itself defending its line. An attempt at a drop by Durham nearly succeeded. Dalglish and Redfern by kicks to touch beat back the attack, and now for many minutes Ampleforth looked like scoring, but did not. Several times it was a matter of inches. A bad pass by Kilpatrick sent Ampleforth back into its own twenty-five. Buxton saved by intercepting. Kilpatrick soon after found touch in the Durham twenty-five. There was a confused movement, in which Craigen and Hill figured, then some swift dribbling between Gardner and Maxwell, and the latter scored. This try was not converted, and was the last score. Ampleforth pressed on the edge of the Durham line almost continuously, Ryan dribbling to within a few inches of it, only to be disappointed by a touch down. Durham had their last free kick and the game was over. It is the first time Ampleforth has beaten Durham since 1929.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal, two tries and one dropped goal (15 points); Durham, nil.

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; W. J. Craigen, T. Redfern, A. Buxton, C. J. Ryan; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. A. Gardner, J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), H. Garbett, P. Hill, H. Fraser, D. Dalglish, M. Maxwell, J. Allison.

*Durham:* W. R. Buttle; R. H. Scott, E. D. T. Barff, R. Walton, G. B. Pattison; G. E. Greenwell, A. J. Bailey; M. C. Tate, J. B. Chetwynd, E. W. Davies, H. R. Parker, G. Jack, G. F. Gill, P. Jack, D. M. Gray.

## AMPLEFORTH v. MR A. J. MACDONALD'S XV

THE game was played in a strong and gusty cross wind which made accurate kicking and passing difficult. The outstanding feature of an exciting game was the way in which seven School forwards, generally beaten in the line-out and set scrums, managed to hold a much heavier pack and by lively play in the loose keep up a sustained attack for most of the game.

As for the backs it looked as if their play was affected by the loss of Hill at forward within five minutes of the start. They stood too shallow in attack and this weakness was accentuated by the tendency of the scrum-half to be slow in getting the ball out. Hence they were rarely able to make ground by ordinary passing movements and did not seem confident enough to try anything unexpected. By contrast the defence of the whole team was excellent throughout.

The first score came as a result of a kick by their left wing over Potts' head. The ball bounced awkwardly on our goal line, and an opposing forward got the touch-down. The kick at goal failed.

The rest of the first half was mostly ours. One—the only complete passing movement—nearly ended in a try on the left. Then almost at once Richmond on the right picked up a rolling ball neatly and, though he was held up on the line, the ball somehow went loose and trickled towards the goal posts, where Gardner picked up and scored. Buxton converted (5—3).

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

A HARD-FOUGHT game took place at York on Saturday, December 14th, resulting in a win for the home side by the only try of the game. There was much hard

In the first ten minutes of the second half our opponents maintained continuous pressure on our line. They were kept out by resolute tackling. Redfern intercepted and relieved to half way, and Donnellon and the forwards made some good relieving dribbles, but eventually Dickinson scored for them when for once the tackling broke down. He himself converted the try.

From then on most of the play was in their half and several times we came very near to scoring, when Richmond first and then Mauchline broke away on the blind side, but the backing up was not close or intensive enough to ensure a finish to the movement.

Towards the end our opponents relieved the pressure and from a scrum near our line the scrum-half got over for Dickinson again to convert. The end came with our forwards attacking, the team having acquitted themselves excellently when they might well have been rattled by the loss of Hill.

*Final score:* Mr A. J. Macdonald's XV, two goals and one try (13 points); Ampleforth, one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; W. J. Craigen, T. E. Redfern, A. L. Buxton, R. S. Richmond; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, H. N. Garbett, H. Fraser, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison.

play by both sides, but apart from the forwards and the full-backs there was little good play. The defence of the backs was praiseworthy, but the attack of both sides was orthodox and



lacked inspiration. The play of the Ampleforth halves was hampered by watchful wing-forwards, who seemed to sacrifice push in the tight for defence in the open. This meant that the Ampleforth centres were seldom sent away at full speed, and were easy prey for opposite numbers, who were in a more or less permanent shallow formation.

St Peter's kicked off the opposite way to that on which their forwards followed up, but Richmond received the ball and sent it into touch. Play came back to the Ampleforth twenty-five and remained there for a little, until kicking by Kilpatrick and an occasional run by Richmond took play to mid-field. Ampleforth were getting the ball in the tight scrums and their backs had many opportunities. Buxton broke through once but his pass was not taken; and Redfern dribbled through, but the bounce went badly for him. Good kicking by Lockwood, the St Peter's full-back, brought play back nearer the Ampleforth line, and from a line-out twenty yards out Baines, a prominent forward, ran to score in the corner. The kick at goal failed, and there was no more score before half-time.

The second half was a repetition of the first. St Peter's pressed for the first fifteen minutes and on one occasion would have scored if the player had not been pulled into touch-in-goal. St Peter's set up some three-quarter movements in this half but strong defence by their opposite numbers, covered by Hill and Garbett, prevented them ever looking like scoring. Donnellon led his forwards in a rush to the other half of the field and from long range Buxton nearly

place-kicked a penalty goal. Play remained in the St Peter's half for some time, but the nearer Ampleforth got to their line the more they became hampered by the attentions of the wing-forward. Mauchline would have done better to go on his own or the forwards to have kept the ball and tried to rush it over; but they tried to attack with their backs, who were too well marked, and there was no more score.

The outstanding event on the Ampleforth side was the hooking of J. A. Gardner. He seldom failed to get the ball, no matter which scrum-half put the ball in. Even without D. R. Dalglish and H. Fraser the pack managed to hold and sometimes push the opposition, but their absence was felt in the loose and the line-out. Donnellon, Garbett and Hill were conspicuous amongst the forwards, but of the backs only Potts did anything constructive. The rest of the back division were only strong in the matter of defence.

*Final score:* St Peter's, one try (3 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* G. B. Potts; W. J. Craigen, T. E. Redfern, A. L. Buxton, R. S. Richmond; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline; J. D. O'N. Donnellon (*Captain*), J. A. Gardner, P. D. Hill, H. N. Garbett, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison, M. C. Stevenson, A. J. Kevill.

*St Peter's:* K. Lockwood; A. W. Douglas, G. E. L. Graham, D. W. Watson, J. L. Boden; C. R. Smart, J. R. Hollington; J. B. Dixon, B. J. Eastwood, P. N. Baines, H. Toulson, I. A. Campbell, N. A. Newman, I. L. Lupton, D. McLean.

## 'A' FIFTEEN MATCH

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL

WITH one eye on next year's first Fifteen the Committee picked an 'A' XV to play Pocklington which consisted of three of the first, six of the second, three of the third and three Colts. They were a very mixed side and played like one, especially the forwards, who never got together at all. They were opposed by a lively pack of forwards, a very good scrum-half and some strong-running individuals amongst the back division.

During the first half Pocklington pressed for most of the time, but failed with two comparatively easy penalty kicks. It was not long however before the scrum-half was allowed away with the ball and he scored a converted try. Later their left centre kept coming through and after scoring himself he

sent his wing in for a converted try.

The second half was more even and each side scored two tries. Potts scored a try for Ampleforth after a good passing movement, and Wells went through the centre to score and convert the try himself. To this Pocklington replied with two tries, one of which was converted.

*Final score:* Pocklington, three goals and two tries (21 points); Ampleforth 'A,' a goal and a try (8 points).

*Ampleforth 'A':* C. J. Ryan; G. B. Potts, P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, M. Petit; R. N. Cardwell, A. MacManemy, H. N. Garbett (*Captain*), H. Dormer, A. J. Kevill, M. J. Long, G. Stapleton, A. Dewsnap, P. O'Donovan, A. Willbourn.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL 1ST XV

VERY depleted 2nd XV went to Woodhouse Grove to play the first match of the season. It was a pity that the side was not at full strength, for Woodhouse Grove had a strong side with more bustle by their forwards and faster individuals behind the scrum.

Woodhouse opened the scoring by clearing the ball from their own line and kicking and rushing it down the field and over the Ampleforth line. Next a centre was allowed through and a forward backing up scored a try, and before half-time their fly-half dropped a goal. After the interval Ampleforth pressed; Long managed to extract himself from a loose scrum with the ball and passed to Redfern, who scored. Woodhouse replied with

a try by a forward after a centre had broken through. At this juncture Rochford retired from the game with a head injury and Dewsnap too suffered a knee injury which prevented him continuing. Woodhouse added another try, but Ryan was nearly in for Ampleforth after a blind side movement.

*Final score:* Woodhouse Grove, one goal, one dropped goal, and three tries (18 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* D. Simonds; M. Petit, P. J. Wells, J. Sippé, A. J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; A. Dewsnap, M. Stevenson, M. J. Long, H. Dormer, G. Read-Davis, B. Rochford, P. O'Donovan, R. E. A. Mooney.



## AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ASHVILLE COLLEGE 1ST XV

THE second Fifteen went to Harrogate on Wednesday, October 23rd, to play Ashville, and having won the toss Ryan quite rightly played with the wind—so much as was from end to end, for most of it was across—and down a considerable slope.

It is a difficult game to describe, for there was very little open play. The Ampleforth forwards heeled the ball often but either Plunkett was harassed by wing-forwards into giving bad passes or Ryan seldom got his three-quarters going well enough to pass the ball on to them. The game started with a struggle between the two packs, continued as a struggle and ended as a struggle. If the gaining of ground was an indication of the strength of the forwards then Ashville were the better, for the game was for the most part in the Ampleforth half of the field; but against this was the fact that the Ampleforth forwards obtained possession of the ball more often in tight scrums and loose scrums, and in the second half they harassed the opposing backs from the line-out so effectively that it was Ampleforth who generally gained ground from these.

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

THE ground was in perfect condition when Ampleforth kicked off at Ripon up the hill into the wind. Ripon started off with a fierce onslaught which carried the ball to the Ampleforth line, where after a rough and tumble Hickman scored an unconverted try for Ripon. Ampleforth then rallied and play was even for the rest of the first half. The Ampleforth forwards, though good in the loose, were bad in the tight and did not seem to know how to pack, while the backs, handicapped it is true

in the first half a blind side movement sent J. Redfern in on the right, and this was the only score. In the second half twenty of the thirty minutes must have been spent on the Ampleforth line, but the defence of all long held out; but ultimately a gap appeared and Ashville's right centre went through to score the equalising try. Ashville had another chance of scoring, but a knock-on spoiled it; the Ampleforth backs had the Ashville line at their mercy, but a bad pass was given and not taken.

Of the Ampleforth players Dunman, Long and Stevenson were outstanding in a pack that played together well; and all the backs tackled very effectively. Special mention should be made of Sitwell's performance. He never put a foot wrong and saved many ugly situations.

*Final score:* Ampleforth 2nd XV, one try (3 points); Ashville 1st XV, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* P. Sitwell; M. Weighill, P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, A. J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; C. O. Dunman, A. Kevill, M. Wilberforce, M. Long, M. Stevenson, H. Dormer, G. Read-Davis, A. Mooney.

by the careless passing of Plunkett, their scrum half, with the sole exception of Weighill on the left wing showed no thrust at all.

In the second half the same faults prevailed, but they had more of the game, playing as they were down-hill and with the wind at their backs. Eventually the Ripon full-back got caught in possession on his own line and, the ball going loose, Read-Davis picked up and scored under the posts for Wells to convert.

Ripon made a big effort to get

ahead again, but the game ended with Ampleforth still leading by one goal to one try.

The best player on the field was undoubtedly the Ampleforth full-back, Sitwell, who scarcely made a mistake and brought off some brilliant saves.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal (5 points); Ripon, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* P. S. Sitwell; W. H. Weighill, P. J. Wells, J. Beckwith, A. J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; M. Stevenson, A. Kevill, M. A. Wilberforce, G. Read-Davis, H. Dormer, A. Mooney, P. Clayton, G. C. Stapleton.

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

UNDER perfect conditions except for a south wind, the Second XV beat F Coy., Royal Corps of Signals from Catterick by 25 points to nil.

The ball was quickly in the Signals' half and their efforts to get away being nullified by judicious use of the touch line by C. J. Ryan, this player caught the defence unawares for Buxton to score in the corner. The kick narrowly failed. From the kick-off play was again worked into the Signals' half by use of the touch line; it was from one of the ensuing scrums that Wells made an excellent opening for Weighill to score a good try. Within a short interval Wells added a penalty from in front of the posts. Before half-time Wells went right through the Signals' defence, who bought many dummies, before scoring himself, and converting this try.

The second half was begun after the wind had dropped, but it was definitely dull till the last ten minutes, when the backs showed their first-half superiority. This half saw Wells make his opening and go right through himself, for Buxton to convert. Very

soon Buxton went through and gave Weighill a chance to dive over in the corner: he took it. Finally a forward rush found Rabbit touching down for the last try.

The patchy appearance of the game was due to the erratic service from the base of the scrum, and the fact that though the forwards played well at times, their slack periods were regular, with one long one in the second half. The Signals got little opportunity to get their attack moving owing to close marking, which took the form of impeding a man rather than of a quick tackle; but they failed to take the chances of mistakes which individuals made no attempt to cover.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two goals, one penalty goal, and four tries (25 points); 'F' Coy., Royal Corps of Signals, nil.

*Ampleforth:* D. I. Fairhurst; A. J. Redfern, P. J. Wells, A. Buxton, M. Weighill; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; C. Dunman, M. Stevenson, M. Wilberforce, A. Kevill, H. Dormer, G. Read-Davis, E. Belfield, A. Rabbit.

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

ON Saturday, November 9th, the second Fifteen played Coatham School at Ampleforth. The game was played on the Old Match ground, but rain during the

previous night and in the morning made the field very muddy and play for the most part was confined to the forwards. Ampleforth heeled the ball back more than once, and when they



did so their backs handled well and always looked dangerous.

For the first ten minutes Coatham held the advantage, but for the rest of the half Ampleforth pressed. A good cut through by Ryan after the forwards had heeled the ball made it possible for Wells to round the full-back and score a try, which he converted himself. A little later the forwards made a good rush, and some passing by themselves after it had been stopped ended with the ball in O'Donovan's hands and he scored. Wells converted this try and also the next, which was scored after a complete three-quarter movement and a very good run by Redfern.

In the second half the Coatham forwards played better and play was kept in mid-field for long periods. The Ampleforth forwards, for no apparent reason, for their backs handled well, seldom heeled the ball. If they had done this they would surely have scored more tries, but instead they kicked the ball on and often through loose scrums to the opposing scrum-half. After good runs the Coatham left wing scored two unconverted tries,

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

WAKEFIELD Grammar School won this match decisively by twenty-five points to three. This score settles any arguments as to the merits of the two teams, and the fact that our opponents seized every opportunity given to score points at once marked them as being a side of great possibilities. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Ampleforth line was crossed only on four occasions and this speaks well for the defence of the home team. Wakefield had two halves who, after playing together for three years, have established a very good understand-

but Ampleforth never got very near to scoring in this half except in a dive for the line by Plunkett, during which the ball slipped out of his hands and forward.

Sitwell was safe at full back, while the centres were dangerous in attack but never reliable in defence. Ryan was the mainspring of the Ampleforth attack and on the whole he was fed with good passes by Plunkett. The forwards, who worked very hard in the loose, were not as effective as they might have been and their work in the tight scrums was mediocre. Although they were heavier than their opponents, bad packing, especially in the front and second rows, nullified weight and push.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals (15 points); Coatham, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* P. S. Sitwell; M. Weighill, P. J. Wells, A. Buxton, A. J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; C. O. Dunman, M. J. Long, H. Dormer, A. Kevill, A. Dewsnap, M. Bunbury, M. Wilberforce, P. O'Donovan.

ing, and on the right wing were two genuine footballers, who had they been given the chance would have done more than finish off the excellent work started by these halves. Finally due praise must be given to a full-back whose place-kicking was as accurate as it was strong. On three successive occasions Gee, the Wakefield right wing, touched down to score a try on the corner flag and in each case Arnold seemed to have little difficulty in kicking a muddy and heavy ball over the cross-bar to add the extra two points.

Play during the first half was

generally dominated by the Ampleforth forwards. Time and again they were allowed to break through the Wakefield pack, only to be pulled up by Balmforth, a scrum-half of great promise. To the onlooker it was encouraging to see more than one future member of the First Fifteen boring their way through a mass of forwards, and this because they fully appreciated the one method of penetration—getting the body as low as possible.

Soon after the commencement of play Wakefield worked the ball into Ampleforth's twenty-five, where Fairhurst at full-back, misjudging the bounce of the ball, allowed Quick to dribble through to score an unconverted try. This was followed almost at once by the addition of a penalty goal, and then Ampleforth, not to be outdone, took up the offensive and scored their only try of the match. A thrustful break through by Ryan put the Wakefield defence out of position and Wells, backing up, was able to take the pass and run round two men before scoring a good try.

During the second half of the game

the Wakefield forwards showed to greater advantage, but never were they so well together as the hard-working Ampleforth pack, which played up to the standard expected of them. Wakefield soon added to their lead of three points when Gee scored wide out. The same player followed this up by scoring two similar tries as a result of a break-away first by Balmforth, the scrum-half, and secondly by Colson, a strong-running centre. In each case Arnold converted from the touch line. Fifteen points were thus added in as many minutes, and shortly before the close of play Colson added to the score by a clever dropped goal.

*Final score:* Wakefield Grammar School 1st XV, three goals, one dropped goal, one penalty goal, one try (25 points); Ampleforth 2nd XV, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* D. I. Fairhurst; M. Weighill, M. Carvill, P. J. Wells, A. J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; M. J. Long, M. Wilberforce, M. Bunbury, A. J. Kevill, P. O'Donovan, A. Dewsnap, G. Stapleton, G. Read-Davis.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. COATHAM SCHOOL 1ST XV

THIS match was played at Coatham on November 23rd. The conditions were fairly good and the ball was easy to handle. For the first ten minutes of the game the Ampleforth pack frequently got possession but the three-quarters made little ground and were usually tackled in possession. Then the Coatham pack began to heel the ball and their three-quarters immediately appeared dangerous. They ran well and took their passes at full speed, and would have scored several times but for the sure tackling of Fairhurst at full back. Fairhurst played a very good game throughout, and scarcely

ever failed to bring down his man. Ampleforth were severely handicapped by the absence of Ryan and Wells, and though Cardwell and MacManemy played a plucky game they were not up to the standard of their opponents. Smith, the Coatham fly-half, who had found Ryan a difficult opponent in the previous match, played a particularly good game and got his three-quarters moving well. By half-time Coatham had scored two tries, which they failed to convert.

Dormer captained the Ampleforth Fifteen well and shortly before half-time he told his forwards to keep the ball unless they were in their oppo-



nents' twenty-five. This policy worked well, and during the second half the Coatham backs did not get many chances and were only able to score twice; neither of these tries was converted. There was some hard fighting among the forwards, but the Ampleforth pack had more than their share of the ball. The Coatham team showed a marked improvement on their play in the previous match and Ampleforth did well to keep the score

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

ST PETER'S forwards pressed for most of the first half but well judged kicking by Wells and Cardwell drove them back, and resolute tackling by the backs kept them from scoring during the first half.

In the second half the School forwards played with more life and allowed the backs to play about with the ball. Cardwell was outstanding, making several openings for his wing, who would have scored but for the great game played by the visitors'

THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. RIPON SCHOOL 2ND XV—*Won*

Ampleforth, one goal and five tries (20 points); Ripon, nil.

*Ampleforth*: C. Atherton-Brown; M. Petit, J. Sippé, J. Beckwith (*Captain*), C. Farrell; M. Carvill, T. Brady; P. Clayton, P. O'Donovan, F. Vernon, M. Bunbury, G. Stapleton, E. Belfield, F. Riddell, A. H. Webb.

AMPLEFORTH v. YOUNG SOLDIERS' XV GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (at Ampleforth)—*Lost*

Ampleforth, one penalty goal (3 points); Gloucestershire Regt., three goals (15 points).

*Ampleforth*: C. Atherton-Brown;

down to twelve points, but they seldom looked like scoring.

*Final score*: Coatham, four tries (12 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: D. I. Fairhurst; A. J. Redfern, P. N. Clark, A. F. MacManemy, R. Gebbie; R. N. Cardwell, G. W. Plunkett; H. Dormer (*Captain*), M. J. Long, C. O. Dunman, M. Stevenson, M. Wilberforce, A. J. Kevill, P. A. O'Donovan, A. Dewsnap.

full-back. Weighill scored both tries, which resulted from Cardwell's evading his man.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, two tries (6 points); St Peter's, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth*: D. I. Fairhurst; M. H. Weighill, R. N. Cardwell, P. J. Wells, J. Redfern; C. J. Ryan (*Captain*), G. W. Plunkett; P. Sitwell, M. J. Long, M. A. Wilberforce, G. C. Stapleton, A. Dewsnap, E. G. Blackledge, O. Pilsworth, A. H. Willbourn.

M. Petit, J. Sippé, J. Beckwith, C. Farrell; A. Buxton, T. Brady; P. Clayton, P. O'Donovan, R. S. Pine-Coffin (*Captain*), M. Bunbury, G. Stapleton, E. Belfield, F. Riddell, A. Mitchell.

AMPLEFORTH v. SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE 1ST XV (at Ampleforth)—*Lost*

Scarborough, two tries (6 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: C. Atherton-Brown; M. Weighill, J. Sippé, J. Beckwith (*Captain*), C. Farrell; M. Carvill, T. Brady; A. Dewsnap, G. Stapleton, P. O'Donovan, F. Vernon, E. Belfield, G. Read-Davis, A. Mooney, A. Mitchell.

AMPLEFORTH v. YOUNG SOLDIERS' XV, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (at Catterick)—*Lost*

Gloucestershire Regiment, one goal and three tries (14 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: A. Bagshawe; M. Petit, J. Sippé, J. Beckwith, C. Farrell; M. Carvill, T. Brady; R. S. Pine-Coffin (*Captain*), P. O'Donovan, G. Read-Davis, E. Belfield, G. Stapleton, B. Rochford, A. Mitchell, A. Mooney.

AMPLEFORTH v. SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE 1ST XV (at Scarborough)—*Lost*

Scarborough, one goal, one penalty goal and two tries (14 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: T. Brady; R. Gebbie, J. Beckwith, J. Sippé, C. Farrell; M. Carvill, P. Clark; R. S. Pine-Coffin (*Captain*), M. Bunbury, G. Read-Davis, E. Belfield, A. Mitchell, B. Rochford, A. Webb, A. Rabbit.

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK—*Won*

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

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds (*Captain*); H. Finlow, R. N. Cardwell, P. S. Gardner, J. Huban; A. MacManemy, L. Barton; O. Pilsworth, G. Howell, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, P. Vidal, A. Rabbit, R. Campbell, M. Birtwistle.

H. Finlow; R. N. Cardwell, A. MacManemy; A. Cain (*Captain*), O. Pilsworth, G. Howell, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, P. Vidal, A. Rabbit, M. Birtwistle.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH—*Drawn*  
Ampleforth, nil; Sedbergh, nil.

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; H. Finlow, R. Grieve, P. S. Gardner, J. Huban; R. N. Cardwell, A. F. MacManemy; A. Cain (*Captain*), G. Howell, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, P. Vidal, A. Rabbit, R. Campbell, M. Sutton.

AMPLEFORTH v. ASHVILLE COLLEGE 2ND XV—*Won*

Ampleforth, two goals and two tries (16 points); Ashville, nil.

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds (*Captain*); H. Finlow, R. Grieve, P. S. Gardner, J. Huban; R. N. Cardwell, A. MacManemy; O. Pilsworth, G. Howell, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, A. Rabbit, R. Campbell, M. Birtwistle, M. A. Sutton.

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON—*Won*

Ampleforth, three goals, one penalty goal, one dropped goal and six tries (40 points); Pocklington, one dropped goal (4 points).

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; H. Finlow, R. Grieve, P. S. Gardner, J. Huban; R. N. Cardwell, A. MacManemy; A. Cain (*Captain*), A. Willbourn, O. Pilsworth, M. Howell, E. Blackledge, P. Vidal, A. Rabbit, M. Birtwistle.

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

Ampleforth, two goals, six tries (28 points); 'F' Company, nil.

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; J. Huban, P. S. Gardner, R. Grieve,



## HOUSE MATCHES

IN the first round St Wilfrid's, with a side depleted owing to Army Examinations, beat St Bede's by a penalty goal and a try to nil. It was a poor game of Rugby Football, in which St Bede's relied on J. A. Gardner to hook the ball in tight scrums; but there were few people behind the scrum who could do anything profitable when the ball had been hooked. St Wilfrid's, with stronger backs, did not worry about St Bede's obtaining possession but rather relied on mistakes by their opponents and the possibility of an interception. When they heeled the ball St Wilfrid's lacked the services of a scrum-half. On one occasion Brady got the ball to Kilpatrick quickly enough for the latter to go through, but he was soon caught. The ball went loose and was kicked wildly along the ground by a St Bede's forward in the direction of P. S. Gardner, who gathered it and dodged his way over for the only try of the match. Later Kilpatrick scored a goal from a penalty-kick, of which there were far too many even for a House match.

In the second and semi-final round St Aidan's decisively beat St Cuthbert's by 32 points to 3 and St Oswald's defeated St Wilfrid's, after extra time, by 11 points to 6.

St Aidan's were a better all-round side than St Cuthbert's, who were excellent defenders, and they never gave up. Their three members of the Second Fifteen, D. I. Fairhurst, C. J. Ryan and G. W. Plunkett, were all indefatigable and even the lesser lights of the House brought out their best and played stoutly throughout.

St Oswald's and St Wilfrid's had a rare battle. The St Oswald's forwards

were better than their opponents and their backs had strength at half-back and centre-three-quarters. St Wilfrid's got more of the ball than they had against St Bede's, but were again handicapped by a bad service from the base of the scrum. J. D. Donnellon, P. O'Donovan and M. Wilberforce were the best of their forwards, but their halves did not or could not open up the game. When full time had been played each side had scored six points, and during the extra ten minutes A. L. Buxton scored the deciding try and converted it himself.

\* \* \*

St Oswald's and St Aidan's were the two houses that had deservedly won their way into the final game. One wondered, as they came on to the field, whether the St Oswald's forwards, supported by a well balanced but inexperienced back-division, were capable of wearing down and keeping in check the more trustful backs of St Aidan's. St Aidan's won by a try and a goal to nil, and in all probability the result was what most people expected. The score certainly indicated the run of the game, there being little difference between the sides, with perhaps St Aidan's making more use of the opportunities given them.

By half-time St Aidan's had been able to score a bare three points through a try by Mauchline. In short, up to this the game had been even with the ball coming out more often to the St Oswald's three-quarters. At the base of the scrum MacManemy was playing a sound defensive game, but in attack his getting the ball away left much to be desired. True enough he invariably found Cardwell, but much too slowly. Cardwell did well to continue the movements but when-

ever the two centres Buxton and Grieve cut through they were faced with two or sometimes three of the St Aidan's forwards, who had been given ample time to cover up in defence.

The game continued on much the same lines in the second half and on the few occasions that St Aidan's got the ball they always looked more dangerous. Wells at stand-off used the short punt ahead to great effect and Potts, who was playing centre, certainly looked as if he might be very effective in that position. However he must learn how to pass the ball, and practice only will teach him.

The final try of the game came as a result of a good movement. Gebbie cut out an opening and sent the ball

along to the left wing, where Craigen made full use of his speed and scored behind the post. Potts added the extra points and the score remained at 8—0 until no-side.

*St Aidan's*: A. Reynolds; H. Finlow, R. Gebbie, G. B. Potts, W. J. Craigen; P. J. Wells, Lord Mauchline (*Captain*); P. D. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, P. Clayton, J. O. Leask, A. Parker-Jervis, T. Pine-Coffin, L. Carvill, J. Hare.

*St Oswald's*: R. Campbell; J. Sippé, R. Grieve, A. L. Buxton (*Captain*), C. Farrell; R. N. Cardwell, A. MacManemy; P. S. Sitwell, A. Kevell, C. Dunman, A. Dewsnap, G. Read-Davis, F. Vernon, E. Blackledge, H. Weissenberg.

## THE BEAGLES

THE season started sensationally with a fox getting up in the middle of the pack in the first field of roots they tried on the opening morning. There was rabbit-wire along one side of the field and hounds all but caught him against it. Fortunately the whips were able to get to them and stop them at once. After this hounds settled down, and killed four brace of hares in nine days before the opening meet. Since then the weather has not been kind, and we have had more than our fair share of wind and rain and fog on hunting days. We were particularly unfortunate in finding it too thick to hunt at Rudland Chapel on November 13th. For the last two years we have had windy and wet days at Beadlam Rigg, but this year Fate was more tantalisingly unkind. It was a beautiful day but we never found a hare, although we drew all the East Moors country. Such things do happen on the moors, but it

is unfortunate that they should happen on one of the comparatively few occasions on which the School gets into what is really our best country. However there is a brighter side to the picture, and we have had some good days in the valley.

On December 11th hounds met at Watergate and found immediately in Mr Fawell's grass field on the east side of the brook. After a short circle they came back over the road below the village, and for two hours were running between here and Jerry Carr, with one excursion down to Jones's Grasses and back by Watergate. There were a couple of hares and each of them ran the road at the top of Jerry Carr and came back on the same side. The first one caused such delay by doing so that she escaped, and though Welch got hounds going again on the second, they were run out of scent near the new Council houses. Another hare found on the



west side of Plantation House ran past the farm, crossed the brook and went into Black Plantation. Coming out on the west side she crossed the railway, turned right-handed at the bottom of what used to be Gilling Wood, ran past the lake at Fairfax, and came back over the railway and the brook half a mile further on. The long grasses here hold a good many hares, and it seemed likely that hounds would change. When they turned left-handed and ran to the far side of Thorpe Grange it seemed certain that they had. However, a tired hare came back in front of them and the hopes of the very few followers who were left rose. She crossed the railway and circled right-handed, re-

crossing the line a little short of Ampleforth Station. A hare got up in front of hounds in the field beyond Thorpe Grange, but it is doubtful if it was the hunted one. Hounds crossed the railway again and went half way up Yearsley Bank before turning. As it was getting late they were stopped at the road on the way down.

On Saturday, November 30th, at Head House, Hartoft, a remote moor lying to the east of Rosedale, Welch had a remarkable day and killed four hares, all with good runs.

In spite of the bad weather conditions hounds have killed ten brace of hares up to date, which is slightly above the average.

## SCOUTING

M. M. Carvill, J. I. Ferrier, T. C. Jackson, A. P. Mitchell, D. L. Nicoll, A. V. Parker-Jervis, T. E. Redfern and B. J. Webb joined the troop this term, enabling us to form one more patrol. We aim at meeting bi-weekly, on Wednesdays; but our numbers are ravaged by 3rd XV matches, whole holidays, 1st XV practices, public examinations and Band Outings.

Mr R. B. Gilson of the Forestry Commission has been transferred to Sussex. We wish to thank him for the way he has put himself and his trees at our disposal during his years in charge of the Gilling and Sproxton Woods, and to wish him success in his new station. Mr T. W. Everitt has succeeded him and has done a great deal for us this term.

We have a certain amount of 1st and 2nd Class training, and Craigen, Parker-Jervis and Mitchell have done a great deal to revive First Aid. Besides clearing up some trees in the Black Plantation we have set up the

skeleton of an inter-locking trestle-bridge.

### SEA SCOUT CAMP

In August the Sea Scout Troop put aside the petty cares of the land and headed for their proper element. A furious dash from Ampleforth on the last Saturday of July made it possible to catch the Scarborough Flyer for a quick passage south. Crossing London for the Portsmouth train was a tricky business, and as many of the troop got engulfed in divergent Tubes we had to end our journey in a train which languidly fouled many South of England capitals, while brass-bound officials played hide-and-seek with us through Pullman cars and guard's vans. After nine hours of this sort of thing, we were emptied out on to the Hardway at Portsmouth. A pierhead leap landed us in the launch, which took us peacefully up the harbour.

To our relief we found the

*Foudroyant*, lying well out in the channel in many fathoms of water, and we boarded her and dug ourselves in for a fortnight. During this period we lived on the water in boats ranging from dinghies to 12-oared cutters. We did much sailing in the Solent and up all the reaches of Portsmouth Harbour. Swimming was taken as a matter of course and we bathed out of boats and off booms and buoys and floating-docks and laid-up submarines. For the most part the sailing was carried out in light airs; although one had hoped for some hard winds, they did not arrive until the week after we cleared Portsmouth.

After a week of this sort of thing we returned to our ship to find it teeming with sea scouts from all over the Thames Basin. We felt hardened salts by this time and joined in the more formal exercises of the Sea Scout Week, which were thoroughly good fun.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of this holiday, apart from our sailing ventures into the Solent, were the odd hours spent exploring the Harbour in small boats, and occasionally boarding some of the laid-up shipping. Fishing was fairly popular and much exercise was got in handling oared and sailing boats in a tideway.

Shore leave gave the troop a chance to stretch their legs, and many of the troop, having missed their connections, used to avail themselves of a passage home under the auspices of the Marine Police Picket Boat.

A few days before the end of Camp Fr Paschal and Br Mark declared a holiday in order to join the *Westward*

at Cowes, whose owner had invited Captain Workman to bring a party aboard for the Cowes Town Regatta. They cleared the *Foudroyant* at a heathenish hour in the morning and sailed into Cowes Harbour in time to board the *Westward* as her anchor came home. It was the best sailing breeze of Cowes week, and a day well suited to *Westward* who won easily.

Colonel Wylie, who arranged this Camp, was in hospital and Commander Michel ran the ship with a staff of sailing instructors and the permanent crew of the ship. Our second week's programme was run by Mr. Robert Hole, the Sea Scout Commissioner. We wish to thank Commander Michel and his company for the excellent time which we had aboard the *Foudroyant*.

The Troop has been very active this term under Troop Leader R. Ogilvie and Patrol Leaders H. May, A. Reynolds, J. Howe and J. Lentaigne. Every member of the Troop is now a second-class Scout, and R. Ogilvie, N. Parker-Jervis, J. Hastings, F. Hughes, A. Cumming, G. Garbett and P. Ruddin have won their First Class Badges. Twelve have obtained the Boatman Badge, which means that they have a practical knowledge of enough elementary seamanship to be trusted in charge of a boat either under oars or sail.

The Troop have to thank Commander and Mrs. Cumming for the gift of a fine Ship's Bell for the Troop Room and also for a silver Call for the Patrol Leader of the best patrol in the annual boat competition.



## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following promotions were made with effect from September 24th:—

To be Company Sergeant-Major: C.Q.M.S. Pine-Coffin.

To be Sergeants: Corporals Kilpatrick, Donnellon, Dunman, Sedgwick, Dewsnap, Sitwell, H. Fraser, Dalglish, Dormer, Belfield, B. Rochford.

To be Corporals: Lance Corporals Northey, Fairhurst, Mauchline, Jackson, Read-Davis, A. Redfern, Riddell, Buxton, Farrell, O'Donovan, Maxwell, Armour, A. Webb.

To be acting Lance-Corporals: Cadets H. Garbett, Craigen, Gubbins, Beckwith, J. Gardner, P. Sutton, Potts, Mitchell.

This term the usual training has been carried out, but a new feature has been the frequent use of Northern Command training films, which have added considerably to the interest of the work, especially on cold and wet days. Another innovation was the taking of the practical part of the Certificate A examination, due to be held in March, on December 13th instead of next term. In the two practical examinations held this term fifty-five candidates have been examined, and all passed. The result of this is that every boy in the Contingent who is eligible for Certificate A this year has passed Part I, and it is to be hoped that the results of Part II will be equally satisfactory.

Captain W. D. S. Careye, The West Yorkshire Regiment, has taken over the liaison of the Contingent.

Two shooting matches have taken place this term against Loretto and

Beaumont, both of which were lost. A re-arrangement of the lights in the Range has had a beneficial effect. M. A. Wilberforce has been Captain of Shooting this term.

### CAMP

The Contingent went to Tidworth Park Camp at the end of the Summer term. It was a camp which will be remembered for several reasons. There was not a drop of rain from beginning to end, and in the opinion of most people the weather was almost too hot. We were in No. 1 Battalion under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., K.R.R.C. The training was very well organised, though we missed the co-operation of other arms, which we always hope to learn something about in camp, there being no opportunity of seeing them at other times. In the Sports on the Sunday we were able to win the senior Greenjackets' Cup for the second time. In the Band Competition we were placed seventh, which was rather disappointingly low, especially after the good performance of the Band on the night when they played Tattoo. As the only competitors from the Park, we were in the final of the Physical Training Competition, and were placed sixth. The team was very well led by C.Q.M.S. Pine-Coffin. Lastly the Tidworth Tattoo was attended and enjoyed by practically the whole Contingent on our last night in camp. The camp report was a good one, so we may fairly claim to have had a successful camp. As always, we owe our best thanks to the three Sergeant Instructors for their hard work in camp.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE summer term started as usual with the Sports. There is no outstanding performance to record, but Green with several creditable wins was the Victor Ludorum. He ran his best race in the quarter mile in 66 3-5 seconds, a time that has not before been achieved in the Junior House. Perhaps this was an outstanding performance; however, whether it is or not, we congratulate Green and hope that he will go on breaking records further up the School. Fr Terence shouting through a megaphone seems to have made a habit lately of ending up details of events with "a record." So highly trained are the present-day athletes and so well does the games master organise the athletics that records follow as naturally as smoke from a fire. What at one time all thought was a good time for a race is now a mere average achieved by mediocrity. The point we are apologising for is that we really don't know whether 66 3-5 is a good time or not for a boy of thirteen years to run a quarter-mile in. Anyhow it was our best and the many knowledgeable athletes in the Houses will know whether to scoff politely or to hope they can secure Green for their own House.

Cricket followed, and this we take "au sérieux," always hoping that the bitterness of May is losing its bite and that odd snow-flakes will stay where they belong. One of our first pleasures is to comb through the new boys, hoping for talent. Mr Ponsonby and the professional with the writer take up useful positions round the net and one by one the new file to the wicket for inspection and criticism. Mr Ponsonby suggested that we should

label them a, b, c, etc., according to standard. After the first exhibit, a pleasant looking individual, he whispered to me, who kept the note book, "Z." The second achieved the same standard, and when the third failed to touch the sixth consecutive slow straight ball, in despair he wondered if the Greek alphabet held more letters. "No? Well, never mind, call him omega. Z might be offended." The others followed and the early part of the alphabet remained very nearly untouched.

This was not a very encouraging start, but fortunately we had a good many cricketers left from last year. Garbett was elected captain (he opened the batting last year in the matches and kept wicket) and Walter was also still with us, who had given promise of becoming quite a good leg-break bowler. We also had Rippon, Smith and Weissenberg. Five of last year's team gave us great hopes of being a really good side. We did in fact turn out a good side for youngsters, but the cricket outside the team was definitely poor, and I think we must look forward to a lean year in 1936 unless some of the less promising develop unexpected talent or new boys bring it ready-made with them.

I believe coaching at cricket is one of the tasks that lead to much false criticism, many mistaken ideas and, unless the coach himself is somewhat stoical and has a more than ordinarily keen sense of values, a certain over-estimate of his own powers alternating with a hopeless feeling of inadequacy. One is familiar with the kind of thing I mean. "Why can't they teach them properly? They can't even hit a loose ball. They ought to



see the little boys Smith takes." Smith pats himself on the back. He's winning all his matches. The fact is he has good players, and a right sense of values should make him offer thanks that he hasn't spoiled them; and the other team has had players, and nothing on earth will make them good. I must get this clear. I do not mean a coach is superfluous or can do nothing useful. He certainly can, but he can't turn rabbits into lions. He can develop a natural player into a good cricketer and eradicate faults from the good player, not from the bad player. He can direct the intelligence of the keen but foolish player. He can create a sense of right judgment in batting and bowling. He can help to build up a team spirit that loves its cricket, is immensely keen, not over anxious or nervy and that generally gets the best out of the material available. Yes, there is much that he can do; but he can't work miracles even to please the doting parent, and his task with the greater part of any school is about as easy as getting the nicer points of Latin Verse into the heads of the elderly members of the Upper Fifth.

This last paragraph is a digression at which I hope the reader will smile indulgently, and I will now return to our team and its doings. We won most of our matches and enjoyed them all, not least the match against the parents. This was a new fixture and quite a feature of the Exhibition for the Junior House. We sincerely hope that it will be an annual match, and we take the opportunity of thanking those parents who formed the distinguished team that their own sons managed to defeat. I am sure they were proud of being beaten, and in spite of the rather poor weather I hope they enjoyed it all as much as we did.

We started the season rather shakily

but gradually settled down into a fairly sound side. Walter and Smith bore the brunt of the bowling and always opened. A leg-break bowler is always difficult for small boys to play, and no school scored 150 runs against us. Walter turned the ball quite a lot and generally managed to keep a very fair length. He was perhaps given too much to do by Garbett, but was mostly responsible for the small scores made against us. He is a good all-round cricketer and we hope one day to see him playing in the 1st XI. Smith was our most successful bat and made very great improvement. When he gets over a nervous start he bats really well for a boy of his age and should look forward confidently to crowds of runs and jolly innings. His century against Grosvenor House was a splendid one and he scored freely all round the wicket. If he will take advice from me, he will not be too anxious to score quickly next season if he plays with older boys, but will treat all bowling for what it seems worth to himself; he will continue his effort to overcome the tendency to duck when playing forward instead of getting well over the ball, and he will be careful how he develops that push stroke past point which may so easily lead to a catch in places the ball was not intended to go to.

Garbett kept wicket really excellently at times and very rarely failed to account for one or more wickets. He must not get any fatter, or he will find it difficult to stoop and rise as quickly as he does now. We would suggest that Mr Ponsonby should take a real interest in Garbett's wicket-keeping, as we believe he will keep up the tradition of fine wicket-keeping that the 1st XI has made for itself. His batting was always very promising but rarely fulfilled our

expectations. There was one marked exception however. His 95 against Coatham was brilliant and showed us what we may hope for in the future.

Of the others Haigh made the most improvement in batting and, though still a slow scorer, is most difficult to dislodge; he should be very useful next year. His fielding was excellent. Rippon did not maintain the promise he showed last year. Parker was the most successful of those that came from the Preparatory School and should do well next season. The fielding of the side was not very good. Walter and Haigh were always good and Smith excellent on his day, but he had lapses. The rest were indifferent to poor.

We introduced a Dunces' Cap this year and in some matches it came to rest on several heads before the oppos-

ing side were all out. Garbett, the Captain, who always handled his team well and tactfully, handed it to the first of the team who failed to hold a catch he considered should have been caught, and it was worn by the offender until someone else made a similar mistake.

Colours were awarded to Smith, Walter, Parker and Haigh; Rippon and Garbett were old colours.

The scores of the School matches and the Parents' match are given below. Besides these we had very pleasant games with the Optimists and the Village and two All-Comers' matches, one composed mostly of the staff, and the other of many 1st XI players. We thank them for dealing gently with us and entering into the spirit of our youthful cricket.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. NEW COLLEGE, HARROGATE

AT HARROGATE

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		NEW COLLEGE	
G. V. Garbett, c Wilkinson, b Oliver .. .. .	6	M. Barker, c Garbett, b Smith ..	3
D. C. Rippon, b Taylor .. .. .	30	J. Mackinnon, st Garbett, b Smith	11
C. I. Walter, run out .. .. .	52	E. Thompson, not out .. .. .	18
H. J. Weissenberg, b Coats .. ..	9	B. C. Coates, b Walter .. .. .	45
E. A. Smith, b Coates .. .. .	0	P. T. Oliver, st Garbett, b Walter	0
P. D. Parker, not out .. .. .	15	J. H. Cadman, c Haigh, b Walter	4
A. N. Haigh, run out .. .. .	0	S. K. Ashworth, b Weissenberg	6
J. F. Vidal, not out .. .. .	1	P. A. Smith, c and b Weissenberg	5
A. A. Hodsman, A. P. Cumming and E. P. Matthews did not bat		G. B. Frank, st Garbett, b Walter	1
Extras .. .. .	19	T. W. Taylor, not out .. .. .	1
		J. D. Wilkinson did not bat	
		Extras .. .. .	1
Total (for 6 wickets) .. .. .	132	Total (for 8 wickets) .. .. .	94

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. BRAMCOTE

AT BRAMCOTE

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		BRAMCOTE	
G. V. Garbett, st Linton, b Laurie	17	R. J. Altham, b Walter .. .. .	11
D. C. Rippon, st Linton, b Laurie	9	E. B. Holdsworth, c Garbett, b Matthews .. .. .	5
C. I. Walter, c Yellowlees, b Laurie	4	R. P. Hornby, run out .. .. .	0
E. A. Smith, run out .. .. .	1		



P. D. Parker, c Marshall, b Gelderd	6	P. A. Thelwall, c Haigh, b Matthews	10
A. Haigh, c and b Denny	4	C. D. Laurie, b Matthews	11
J. Weissenberg, b Laurie	1	R. D. Linton, not out	3
A. P. Cumming, b Thelwall	21	D. A. Yellowlees, st Garbett, b Matthews	0
J. F. Vidal, c Hornby, b Thelwall	0	A. M. Denny, c Parker, b Matthews	0
A. A. Hodzman, c Altham, b Denny	5	J. K. Marshall, c Garbett, b Matthews	0
E. P. Matthews, not out	9	G. W. Howarth, c Haigh, b Matthews	0
Extras	14	J. Geldard, c and b Walter	0
		Extras	2
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Total	91	Total	42

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. GROSVENOR HOUSE SCHOOL

## AT GROSVENOR HOUSE

GROSVENOR HOUSE		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
J. T. Sedcote, b Matthews	9	G. V. Garbett, c Broadbent, b Sedcote	1
D. Simpson, b Walter	7	D. C. Rippon, c and b Sedcote	38
M. T. Shaffer, b Walter	30	C. I. Walter, c and b Sedcote	5
H. J. Sedcote, lbw, b Walter	16	E. A. Smith, c Sedcote, b Kettlewell	55
R. L. Walters, c Garbett, b Walter	12	P. D. Parker, c Walters, b Sedcote	15
R. R. Walters, b Walter	25	A. N. Haigh, c and b Walters	29
C. D. Smith, c Smith, b Walter	5	A. P. Cumming, c Slater, b Kettlewell	0
J. D. Broadbent, b Walter	22	A. A. Hodzman, c Shaffer, b Sedcote	39
R. G. Slater, c Haigh, b Rippon	7	H. J. Weissenberg, hit wkt, b Smith	34
B. I. Barlow, not out	7	E. P. Matthews, run out	0
G. W. Kettlewell, b Walter	0	J. P. Vidal, not out	14
Extras	8	Extras	12
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Total	148	Total	244

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. AYSGARTH

## AT AYSGARTH

AYSGARTH		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
A. Greenwell, run out	3	G. V. Garbett, b Aitchison	4
A. J. Darwin, lbw, b Matthews	17	D. C. Rippon, b Darwin	0
R. V. Peel, c and b Walter	2	C. I. Walter, st Hendry, b Darwin	27
J. A. Hendry, c and b Matthews	3	E. A. Smith, lbw, b Darwin	5
M. R. Wallace, b Walter	5	P. D. Parker, b Mann	2
H. S. Hilton, b Walter	1	A. N. Haigh, run out	34
S. G. Brockbank, b Matthews	10	A. P. Cumming, b Mann	18
W. L. Knox-Gore, b Matthews	2	A. A. Hodzman, b Mann	0

J. H. Mann, not out	0	H. Weissenberg, b Aitchison	2
H. A. Sangrishe, c and b Matthews	0	E. P. Matthews, c Greenwell, b Darwin	13
S. Aitchison, b Rippon	1	J. P. Vidal, not out	1
Extras	7	Extras	17
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Total	54	Total	121

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. COATHAM

## AT COATHAM

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		COATHAM	
G. V. Garbett, c Lerry, b Hird	0	R. Harrod, not out	64
D. C. Rippon, b Brooks	4	D. Kidd, c Garbett, b Smith	0
C. I. Walter, b Hird	12	S. Tiplady, c Matthews, b Smith	12
E. A. Smith, c Harrod, b Brooks	17	J. Wilkinson, st Garbett, b Walter	36
P. D. Parker, c Smith, b Kidd	22	J. Grabham, lbw, b Walter	0
A. N. Haigh, b Grabham	3	R. Lerry, b Walter	0
A. P. Cumming, b Hird	3	F. Hird, st Garbett, b Walter	3
A. A. Hodzman, b Hird	7	G. Smith, run out	1
J. H. Weissenberg, b Brooks	0	H. Brooks, st Garbett, b Walter	0
E. P. Matthews, b Brooks	1	R. Hindshaw, c Garbett, b Weissenberg	0
J. P. Vidal, not out	0	F. Pilgrim, b Cumming	0
Extras	12	Extras	8
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Total	81	Total	124

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. NEW COLLEGE, HARROGATE

## AT AMPLEFORTH

NEW COLLEGE		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
J. H. Cadman, b Walter	26	G. V. Garbett, b Smith	10
E. Thompson, c Haigh, b Walter	8	D. C. Rippon, b Thompson	4
J. Mackinnon, b Cumming	12	C. I. Walter, b Smith	15
B. C. Coates, b Cumming	14	E. A. Smith, b Thompson	17
P. A. Smith, lbw, b Vidal	12	P. D. Parker, b Smith	0
P. T. Oliver, c Garbett, b Walter	13	A. N. Haigh, st Barker, b Taylor	13
G. C. Barker, not out	17	A. A. Hodzman, b Coates	16
T. W. Taylor, b Smith	0	R. A. Coghlan, b Taylor	0
G. B. Frank, b Smith	5	J. Ciechanowski, lbw, b Taylor	3
A. B. Jones, st Garbett, b Smith	0	J. P. Vidal, b Coates	0
J. D. Wilkinson, lbw, b Walter	4	A. P. Cumming, not out	4
Extras	5	Extras	32
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	117	Total	114



## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. GROSVENOR HOUSE

## AT AMPLEFORTH

GROSVENOR HOUSE		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
J. T. Sedcote, c Haigh, b Walter	1	G. V. Garbett, b Sedcote	26
D. Simpson, lbw, b Walter	11	A. N. Haigh, b Sedcote	11
J. M. Shaffer, lbw, b Smith	1	D. C. Rippon, c and b Simpson	45
H. J. Sedcote, c Hodsmans, b Walter	29	E. A. Smith, not out	103
R. L. Walters, c Parker, b Walter	14	C. I. Walter, c Shaffer, b Simpson	11
R. R. Walters, b Walter	0	P. D. Parker, lbw, b Broadbent	10
J. D. Broadbent, lbw, b Walter	0	A. A. Hodsmans, not out	16
B. I. Barlow, b Cumming	0	A. P. Cumming, F. P. Hughes, H. J. Weissenberg and E. P. Matthews did not bat	
R. G. Slater, run out	4	Extras	17
J. D. Brooker, lbw, b Smith	3		
I. B. Butcher, not out	1		
Extras	4		
Total	68	Total	239

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. AYSGARTH

## AT AMPLEFORTH

AYSGARTH		AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE	
T. A. Greenwell, b Smith	0	G. V. Garbett, c Brooks-Bank, b Aitchison	29
R. V. Darwin, st Garbett, b Walter	1	A. N. Haigh, st Hendry, b Aitchison	7
R. V. Peel, st Garbett, b Walter	0	C. I. Walter, c Henry, b Aitchison	2
T. A. Hendry, b Smith	0	D. C. Rippon, c and b Aitchison	3
H. S. Hilton, b Smith	0	E. A. Smith, not out	59
S. Brooks-Bank, b Smith	6	P. D. Parker, lbw, b Darwin	2
M. R. Wallace, b Walter	2	A. A. Hodsmans, c Henry, b Wallace	10
W. L. Knox-Gore, run out	17	A. P. Cumming, st Hendry, b Wallace	5
J. H. Mann, not out	7	F. P. Hughes, run out	8
H. R. Langrishe, b Walter	4	H. Weissenberg, c Hendry, b Darwin	0
S. C. Aitchison, b Walter	0	E. P. Matthews, c Wallace, b Darwin	1
Extras	5	Extras	9
Total	42	Total	135

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. COATHAM

## AT AMPLEFORTH

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		COATHAM	
G. V. Garbett, b Brawn	95	R. Harrod, run out	18
A. N. Haigh, c Smith, b Brooks	17	D. Kidd, c Walter, b Smith	17
C. I. Walter, b Wilkinson	26	R. Tiplady, c Hodsmans, b Smith	4
D. C. Rippon, b Kidd	14	I. Wilkinson, c Walter, b Cumming	59
E. A. Smith, not out	24	R. Lerry, c Vidal, b Smith	2

P. D. Parker, not out	0	L. Day, b Smith	8
A. A. Hodsmans, A. P. Cumming, F. Hughes, J. P. Vidal and E. P. Matthews did not bat.		J. Smith, c Cumming, b Walter	6
Extras	11	H. Brooks, run out	0
		J. Brawn, b Smith	1
		F. Pilgrim, b Walter	10
		E. Douglas, not out	0
		Extras	8
Total	186	Total	132

## AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE v. BRAMCOTE

## AT AMPLEFORTH

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE		BRAMCOTE	
G. V. Garbett, c Linton, b Thel- wall	9	R. Linton, b Walter	17
A. N. Haigh, b Thelwall	8	P. Holdsworth, b Walter	5
C. I. Walter, st Linton, b Lawrie	20	P. Thelwall, c Walter, b Cumming	2
D. C. Rippon, c Linton, b Lawrie	7	C. Lawrie, c and b Walter	10
E. A. Smith, c Yellowlees, b Thel- wall	40	R. Hornby, not out	3
P. D. Parker, not out	34	R. Altham, st Garbett, b Walter	1
A. A. Hodsmans, c Bazley, b Denny	11	D. Yellowlees, b Walter	0
A. P. Cumming, not out	0	B. Bazley, b Walter	8
F. P. Hughes, J. P. Vidal and E. P. Matthews did not bat		A. Denny, b Walter	0
Extras	15	J. Geldard, b Walter	0
Total	144	R. Campbell, not out	1
		Extras	24
		Total	72

## PARENTS v. JUNIOR HOUSE AT AMPLEFORTH

## PARENTS

## JUNIOR HOUSE

Dr Vidal, b Smith	0	G. V. Garbett, run out	23
Mr Dees, c Parker, b Walter	1	D. C. Rippon, run out	7
Sq.-Lr Smith, lbw, b Walter	5	C. I. Walter, c Mr Cape, b Comdr Cumming	9
Col. Haigh, b Walter	10	E. A. Smith, b Mr Dees	10
Comdr Cumming, run out	16	P. D. Parker, c Col. Haigh, b Mr Greenlees	15
Prof. McSwiney, b Smith	2	A. N. Haigh, not out	10
Mr Rowan, st Garbett, b Walter	33	A. P. Cumming, c Mr Dees, b Dr Vidal	12
Dr Bligh, run out	1	A. A. Hodsmans, not out	0
Dr Cox, b Walter	1	H. J. Weissenberg, E. P. Matthews and J. P. Vidal did not bat	
Major Cape, not out	0	Extras	2
Mr Greenlees, b Walter	2		
Extras	2		
Total	73	Total (for 6 wickets)	88



## SCOUTING

**D**ESPITE the change of scout-masters the members of last year's troop elected to continue scouting and with a large number of recruits we numbered thirty-one scouts, divided into five patrols under Lighburn, Vidal, McSheehy, Cumming and Reid. A departure from tradition was made in the appointment of a troop-leader, de Las Casas, a step fully justified by the increased efficiency of the troop. Tenderfoots are a very small minority and many are waiting for camp for an opportunity to pass the last and most arduous first-class test, the journey. Mention should be made of the first all-round cord the troop has achieved in its existence, gained by the troop-leader, whose first-class badge, it may be remarked, was delayed long after he had passed the necessary tests owing to his not having attained the requisite minimum age before the badge can be worn.

In spite of the vagaries of the English climate, cooking has occurred on most Wednesdays, and, being dependent on our own efforts for lunch on these days, we reached a high standard of culinary skill. Morse has practically been ousted by semaphore, albeit reluctantly, and our adoption of the easier but less useful system has resulted in considerable increase of speed and accuracy. Ambulance badge work has occupied us fully and though only one scout has attained the standard of the knowledge required, many are well on their way to passing this extremely useful but difficult test.

Scouting has occurred every Wednesday this term and also on the whole holidays. The outing on All Monks included highly successful night operations, though it were best to draw a charitable veil over the S.M.'s efforts to lead a part of the

troop back by an alleged short cut, aided by compass and time-bedimmed memories of Certificate "A" map-reading. Suffice it to say that a cheerful but tired party arrived home long after supper had finished.

Our thanks are due to the O.C., O.T.C. for his kindness in allowing us to use the miniature range, where we learnt much, notably how difficult it is to place five consecutive shots precisely where we intend.

We were honoured by a visit from the District Commissioner, Major Clayton-Smith, a trifle prematurely from our point of view, for the troop had not then acquired the full uniform required by Regulations, a state since remedied.

## CAMP

This year we camped on the banks of Horsey Mere on a site kindly lent to us by Major Buxton of Horsey Hall. Mr Nash and J. K. Jefferson with the rest of the advance party met us at the station with the news that our camping gear, despatched a week before, had only just arrived. The work of pitching camp was therefore still to be done. The ground was like concrete, but several crowbars, with Jefferson seemingly attached to the end of all of them, at last penetrated below the surface. By ten o'clock camp was pitched, Mr Nash's cocoa gratefully imbibed, and most of the troop hugging themselves beneath what on the first night appeared an inadequate supply of blankets. Most of these were said to be in Mr Bond's tent; but as he was seen running round the field at midnight to get warm, this was probably a calumny.

Jefferson organised some excellent, if exhausting, wide games. His carefully planned night operations were also a success, being based apparently on what he remembered of the bridge

which Caesar built. Caesar's bridge however was not portable, like Jefferson's, so that our scouts had the advantage over the Romans of being able to make a surprise night attack across the river at any point. Caesar on the other hand did not have to ask Mr Nash for Sisal; fortunately for Caesar.

We were unhappily deprived of the capable administration of Fr David, when we had been only two days in camp. His spiritual functions were kindly taken over by Fr Felix, the appearance of whose sturdy Morris was always welcome.

The bathing, both in the sea and in the mere, was delightful and gave us hearty appetites for the meals which each patrol cooked separately. We were surrounded by woods, which supplied not only plenty of fuel

but an excellent refuge for the P.L.'s when there was any washing-up to be done. Water had to be fetched in buckets a ten minutes' journey, so that the P.L.'s were easily able to keep their subordinates busy. During the last few days of camp the flies and mosquitoes kept even the P.L.'s busy.

The opportunity was taken of passing the senior scouts through their First-Class Journey Test. These were G. V. Garbett, A. P. Cumming, P. Ruddin, F. P. Hughes, D. de las Casas and E. A. U. Smith. The Camp Competition for the best patrol was deservedly won by P. L. Hughes' patrol. We are most grateful to Major Buxton for providing us with such a delightful site. Unfortunately our host was himself away from home at the time.



## 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.

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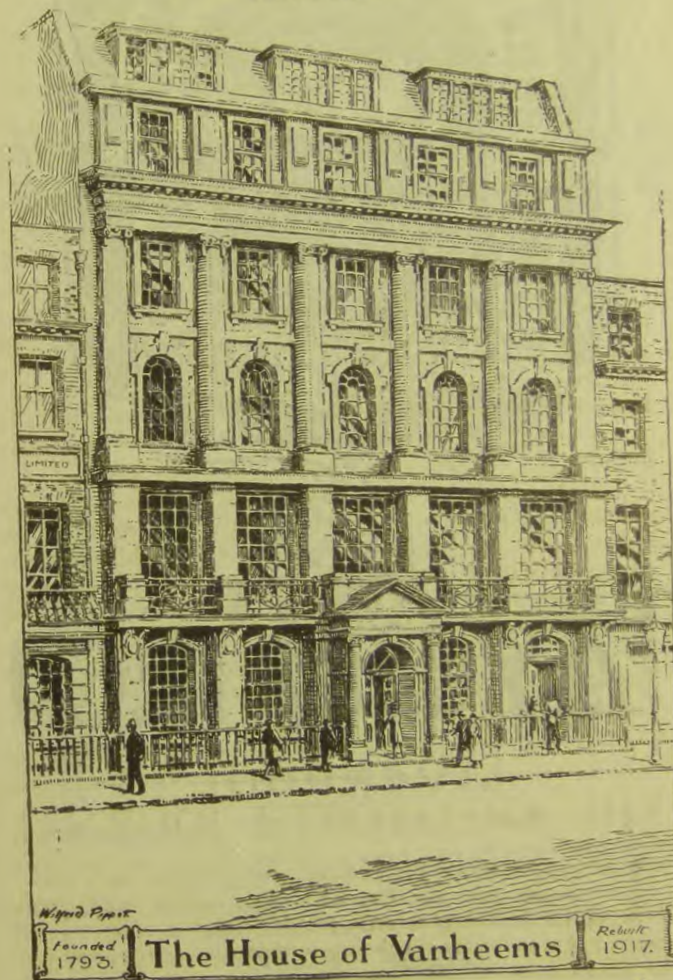
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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLI

Spring 1936

Part II

## TWO PRAYERS

### OB GEORGIUM REGEM

DEUS CUIUS MISERICORDIAE NON EST  
NUMERUS ET BONITATIS INFINITUS EST  
THESAURUS PISSIMAE MAIESTATI TUAE PRO  
DONIS FELICITER REGNANTE FAMULO TUO  
REGE NOSTRO GEORGIO COLLATIS GRATIAS AGI-  
MUS TUAM SEMPER CLEMENTIAM EXORANTES  
UT QUI PETENTIBUS POSTULATA CONCEDIS  
EOSDEM NON DESERENS AD PRAEMIA FUTURA  
DISPONAS. PER CHRISTUM DOMINUM  
NOSTRUM. AMEN.

### PRO EDUARDO REGE

ADESTO DOMINE SUPPLICATIONIBUS NOSTRIS  
AET VIAM FAMULI TUI EDUARDI REGIS  
NOSTRI IN SALUTIS TUAE PROSPERITATE DIS-  
PONE UT INTER OMNES VIAE IET VITAE HUIUS  
VARIETATES TUO SEMPER PROTEGATUR  
AUXILIO. PER CHRISTUM DOMINUM NOSTRUM.  
AMEN.



## SAINT CUTHBERT

[This sketch was intended originally for "The Scottish Way," a companion volume to the English and Irish Ways, that is not now likely to be published.]

OF many strands that make the warp and woof of Scottish history Northumbria is not the least important—Northumbria, the most English portion of Britain, for they were Angles, not Jutes or Saxons who invaded and occupied the wide lands between Humber and Forth; it was Northumbria's first Christian king, baptised at York, who gave his name to the capital on the Forth, and of its broad shires large portions were to fall later to the northern kingdom. The Anglian invasion swept away old frontiers like Hadrian's Wall between Tyne and Solway, swept beyond the Wall of Antonine, only breaking at the Grampian foot-hills; and it never knew or recognised later artificial boundaries between Berwick and Carlisle.

Placed in the middle of the Island, Northumbria forms a natural bond between extremities; its chief city, midway between London and Edinburgh, holds out a hand to Saxon and Scot alike; when occupied later by Dane and Norseman it became a meeting-place for mixed peoples destined by nature for union; and even when divided for a while by political boundaries it remained essentially one in race and tongue through all the changes and the ages. After the great separation though the larger and richer portions of Northumbria fell to England, yet the smaller played an important part in the making of Scotland. A Keltic people lent its name to the country, but they were Angles who gave it culture, tongue and a capital.

Whatever the political changes there was ever one people, though a mixed one, between Humber and Forth. Divisions were more artificial than real. Prelates and princes possessed lands on either side of the actual border owing fitful allegiance to more than one feudal superior. The Church and its saints

were bonds of union, even at times of spasmodic warfare. Ecclesiastic law knew no new boundaries; the province of York stretched to Whithorn in Galloway as well as to St Andrews in Fife. Separation was neither serious nor lasting. The Saxon never meant the Scot to be dependent; union, not subjection was the prize of conflict, and everything made for union except ambition and temper. Race, accent, character, and for a long time religion were bonds that were hardly broken during the sad centuries between Bruce's unfortunate success and his descendant's fortunate succession to the English throne.

One tragic result of an artificial frontier was the spasmodic civil war that reduced the March to anarchy and poverty. The Border became famous equally for romance and misery, for battles and ballads; yet the battles that the ballads sang could hardly be dignified as warfare. They were faction fights between quarrelsome neighbours, not more fierce or frequent than between clans and factions elsewhere, and hardly more dangerous than the rough sports of unruly lads. It was plunder, not patriotism that drove the moss-trooper. Squabbles like Chevy-Chase were organised tourneys less fatal than duelling, perhaps as risky and ineffectual as international football. Romance throws a glamour over clan rivalries and upon petty factions that pose as peoples and try to turn the curse of Babel into a blessing. Now and then between England and Scotland tempers flared up into the slaughters of Bannockburn and Flodden. Still Northumbria remained one people speaking with the same accent, marked by the same characteristics. The canny Scot from Edinburgh was at home in Newcastle; the mouth of the Tweed at Berwick never ceased to be English, and only a Cutty Sark separated the peoples on the West.

One heritage the divided countries shared in common—the galaxy of Northumbrian saints, of which St Cuthbert is one of the brightest stars. If then there be a Northumbrian Way with some special features, natural if not supernatural, then it can be claimed by both Scots and English, for any "Scottish Way" of doing will include that large Northumbrian element of which St Cuthbert is representative. He was an Englishman



with a distinctively Scottish way of doing things, a Northumbrian who never threw off the habits and marks of Scottish training. Born on one side of the Border, dying on the other, dwelling and working on both, he belongs to both peoples. The best beloved of Northumbrian saints, a Wonder-worker in life and death, venerated in Scottish towns as well as in Durham, the fame of his incorrupt body drew pilgrims and marauders from both sides of the Border; and now only the silence of English monks bars an overdue revival of devotion and pilgrimage to a shrine in Durham Minster.

Cuthbert is first met as a youth on Cheviot hills feeding his master's flocks, and praying with the almost wordless worship that filled long vigils of the monks his masters. It was one of those late August nights when meteors slip silently through the sky, and he seemed to see in them angels coming to earth and then bearing back a saintly soul to heaven. Bishop Aidan died that night (August 30th, 657); a presage of vocation and an inspiration — this vision of sanctity and of its reward.

Cuthbert, surely English with such a name, was born about 640 near Dryburgh in Tweeddale, whence come other notable figures, our first great writer of romance and our last great soldier. As a boy at Melrose he had been baptised perhaps by St Aidan himself, brought up by Columban monks and already well-grounded in Christian and monastic lore. A sturdy, handsome lad, fond of games and eager to excel in them, so Bede tells us, "leaping, wrestling, walking on his hands with feet in air," till one day checked by a companion teasing in jest or forecasting vocation: "Cuthbert, holy bishop, how can you waste time in trifles?" He would be about sixteen when the vision came and the vocation; but what a light the story sheds on the boy's character and habits, the precocious piety often found in primitive days and the early resolve to forsake the world! But not just yet. Those were troubled times; king Oswin was slain by Oswy as king Edwin had been by Penda, a pagan from Mercia, and Christian Britons and English were in continual conflict which few young men could escape. Like Martin before him and many a postulant since, Cuthbert

joined up, served under arms for some years and then, when free to follow the call rode back to Melrose, a gay young soldier, lance in hand and ghillie by his side, craving admittance and gladly welcomed; and so gave over his service to the Eternal King. Sent to Lindisfarne soon after, he began that strenuous training in austerity and prayer that left on his character indelible marks. Lindisfarne was a stern school, a close copy of Iona, with the severe traditions of Patrick and Columba not yet softened by milder Benedictine usage.

Within two years Eata his abbot takes him to a new foundation at Ripon, where his grave and gracious manner fits him to be guest-master; where, as Bede relates, he washes wayfarers' feet and is rewarded by a vision of an angel sharing his hospitality. But Ripon was not to be his home for long. Cuthbert's life was passed under the storms of that sad Keltic-Roman controversy, reaction to which was to test his character, prove his virtue and become perhaps the source of his enduring popularity. The trivial quarrel was growing bitter and the Scots had to leave Ripon for Melrose when the King transferred the monastery to Wilfrid and his Roman monks. Followed in 664 the Synod at Whitby and the victory of Wilfrid and St Peter over Colman and St Columba, after which the irreconcilable Scots went back in dudgeon to Iona, carrying with them the body of St Aidan. But Cuthbert, though a disciple of Colman and Aidan and ever loyal to their memory, was no extremist. He was not a man to quarrel over the shape of a tonsure or even the date of Easter. He would walk along the "Scottish Way," but not when it led to schism. After the Whitby decision accepting Roman authority and Benedictine order he was sent from Melrose to be prior at Lindisfarne, where tact and gentleness and his repute for holiness helped to soothe sore feelings and reconcile to new ways. Then began the short score of years (664—684) during which his life's work was done, a life that blended the conventual, or rather the eremitic, with an active apostolate; crowded years from which stories come of austerity and protracted prayer, of hard missionary labours, of strange



happenings that passed for miracles. There were giants in those days and St Cuthbert was one of them; though now we can only marvel at the hardships and vigils of the Scoto-Irish monks who, bred in the traditions of Patrick and Columba, rivalled on our bleak shores the excesses of Eastern deserts. Early tales were told of nights spent in prayer, often up to the neck in the sea, with only one night in three for rest, of tears of devotion during Mass, and of zealous preaching to the sick and the poor that he held to be equivalent to prayer. Here in its individualism and self-imposed, extreme austerities the English native was but following the "Scottish Way"; here was no Benedictine moderation to curb Keltic excess—a national characteristic perhaps that when unchecked by Catholic charity could harden later into the dour rigours of Calvinism.

As Keltic monasticism was more eremitic than conventual, it could combine easily with the solitary apostolate. A difficult and dangerous form of life, this "single combat of the desert," which St Benedict had himself led, to which he gave praise but not legislation, except that it should only be taken up after long training in the fraternal ranks and with the abbot's sanction. Solitary wandering was another feature of early monasticism, exaggerated and perilous in the Gyrovagues, denounced by St Benedict but sometimes justified by successful apostolate. Many left their monasteries through sheer instability, some in pursuit of learning or experience, others like our Saint through love of forsaken souls to whom they would bring the word of life. So when the call of the Apostolate came he was free to follow, unhampered by any vow. Stability of state was prized rather than of place, steadfastness in monastic profession and observance rather than permanence in a particular cloister.

Bede tells many tales of St Cuthbert's missionary journeys. Alone or with one or two companions and mostly on foot he wandered over mountain and moor, through almost inaccessible glens and dales. Weeks, perhaps months, he passed away from his monastery, preaching to and confessing the rude people of the hills, always welcome, for always cheerful and

happy—*omni hora hilaris et lætus*. Over Pennines and Cheviots and the wild country beneath the brave young missionary went leaving memories in many places by sea as well as land, for some parts were more accessible by water; and river banks and islands were favourite sites for religious houses and monks had not lost the skill and courage of sea-faring ancestors. Except for the tale of his journeys being so minutely described by Bede and others in the next generation, the story would be hardly credible. From sea to sea, from Galloway to Fife, from Cartmell to Atholl we read of missionary visits and of churches founded, and almost wonder whether such work and wanderings were possible during a short life, whether some have been confused with those of his disciples or even with the wanderings of his relics after death.

After some twelve years at Lindisfarne as Prior the craving for complete solitude grew insistent, and now well-trained in the fraternal ranks and with his abbot's blessing, Cuthbert fared forth to the single combat of the desert. Farne is a bare rock islet two miles from Holy Island and, unlike it, always surrounded by the sea. Here he built himself a cell with walls so high that nothing could be seen from them but sky; and here with penance redoubled and prayer prolonged, under the eyes of the Supreme Seer he dwelt by himself alone. Who shall tell what passed between God and his servant's soul when withdrawn during long vigils from earthly things and intent on God alone? There would be hours of spiritual conflict, of wrestling with demons in thought at least, for the hermit was still young, but at times with company of angels to support and comfort, or with vision of divine things not granted to ordinary souls. Often he kept vigil through the night chanting psalms monotonous as the sea waves—*undisonus* Bede terms it; sometimes days and weeks passed in silent calm, his life a pool of silence just rippled by thoughts of prayer. And here without doubt would be the source of his power with heaven and of his influence upon earth.

Hence, too, that sway over lower creation and that sense of distant happenings or of things to come, gifts perhaps only



withdrawn from man through sin and so often bestowed upon solitaries. Early lives are full of stories of these powers, whether literally true or capable of natural explanation matters little. Faith in those simple ages easily saw divine hands working through natural happenings, and the affection of disciples cherished and remembered delightful tales and traits of character. Otters came after he had been praying in the cold waves to warm his feet with their panting and dry them in their fur; solemn seals as well as birds and fishes came to listen to his preaching and join in his psalmody. Gannet geese of those parts are still known as "St Cuthbert's Ducks." Starlings picking at his roof-thatch stopped at his word, and the crows that stole the barley of his scanty crops. Such stories easily grow; they show at least the saint's friendship with dumb animals and the loving veneration of his disciples. When saints preached to the birds or trees were they perhaps just practising for future sermons? Some who are far from saints have done this often in early years, rehearsing sermons in Belmont woods, and learning that trees and birds can be not more stolid or flighty than empty benches or heedless flocks in later years!

To trace the course of Cuthbert's journeyings or even the source of his fame may not be easy, but of that fame and of the affection borne him during and after his life there can be no doubt. It was remarkable and singular. His repute for sanctity and austerity, for long vigils and miracles had something to do with his fame, but these he shared with many contemporaries. In troubled times of change and growth, when tribes and clans were in the melting-pot from which nations issue, it was much to have some moderate men, not partisans, who could work with any, could reconcile extremists, tide over differences and prevent ruptures. Cuthbert was one of them, not so striking a personality as some others, with no dramatic moments in his career, no great defeats or victories, but he was more loved and his fame lasts longer. He never quarrelled with anyone, which is more than can be said of most princes and prelates in those days; he kept out of disputes, was a peacemaker,

tolerant and broadminded. Yet something more is needed, something more personal to account for St Cuthbert's popularity; he must have been a lovable person, of gentle and affectionate nature, ever cheerful, pleasant and without gloom; he had unusually good looks apparently and a youthful charm retained to the end of his short life; and he had a capacity for friendship perhaps more English than Scottish, more Benedictine than Columban. Here surely he anticipates another Northumbrian saint, brought up like him under Scottish teachers and a friend of Scottish princes, later a monk in England but in an age when Benedictine stability had overcome Celtic *wanderlust*, and with the same genius for friendship, St Aelred, the author of "De Amicitia Spirituali."

Of one of Cuthbert's friends we only catch a glimpse, yet he was a life-long special friend, one in heart and soul, united in death if divided in life. Herbert of Derwentwater was surely English with such a name, and a brother monk, a fellow conventual perhaps at Lindisfarne or Melrose, and a companion in missionary journeys, to have grown into such intimacy. Later to both came the urge to solitude, but in what different surroundings; one in the wooded islet of a placid lake under the shadow of Skiddaw, with the chant of Lodore to echo his prayer; the other on a barren rock in the wild north sea, where the roar of winds and the dash of waves joined his psalmody. Each year Herbert left his anchorage and went to meet Cuthbert in his solitude; we never hear of Cuthbert returning the visit, and the last meeting was at Carlisle, where Cuthbert, now a bishop, had gone with king Ecgfrid. There like Benedict and Scholastica the two friends communed for the last time on heavenly joys, and there came to Cuthbert a premonition of approaching dissolution; but he comforted his friend with the promise that they should not be separated. Six months later the two friends died on the same day.

Eight years passed thus in the solitude of Farne; meanwhile outside his peaceful hermitage the fire of old feuds had not died down. Wilfrid of York was still in conflict with brother



bishops and Northumbrian kings, still contending for Roman law and his own strict rights. Were persons here more involved than principles? It seems so simple to have divided the huge diocese that he claimed—the entire kingdom of Northumbria and its conquests, and to have made an archbishopric at York as was first intended by St Gregory, with the other bishops as Wilfrid's suffragans. Did Theodore at Canterbury object to another archbishop in the Island curtailing his own jurisdiction; was Wilfrid clinging pertinaciously to his vast manors and possessions?

One day in the autumn of 684 king Ecgfrid came with some bishops to Farne island after a Synod at Twyford, and begged of Cuthbert to accept a bishopric, one of several to be carved out of Wilfrid's unwieldy diocese. Cuthbert resisted, begged to be left in his loved solitude, had no wish to be involved in church dissensions. On their knees they begged, the bishops and the king. Acceptable for his Scottish sympathies yet loyal to Roman order, his appointment would be welcome to all. Still reluctant but in deference to authority he yielded at last, asked for six months delay and then was consecrated in York by archbishop Theodore in presence of six bishops and the king. And so was Boisil's prophecy fulfilled, and his playmate's jesting. Among the king's gifts to him at this time was the manor of Crayke, twelve miles north of York, which remained part of the Bishopric till last century, and the Anglian fortress at Carlisle in the midst of the conquered Britons, where the queen's sister governed a monastery of nuns. In those simpler days a diocese was personal rather than territorial, bishops ruling wherever their lands lay. Cuthbert had been first appointed to Hexham, one of Wilfrid's own foundations for Roman monks; this he exchanged for Lindisfarne, his old home, and so escaped direct conflict with St Wilfrid.

To cenobitic and eremitic life had long been joined the apostolate, now was added the episcopate, yet in all Cuthbert's manner of life was little changed. Episcopal visitations were but mission journeys, prolonged with larger authority. One of these brought him to Carlisle, an English camp in a former

Roman citadel whence Ecgfrid, ambitious to extend his Northumbrian empire, had started on an ill-starred expedition against the Picts beyond the Forth. Here the Saint met Queen Ermenburga, Wilfrid's bitter enemy, and here had his last interview with his hermit friend, Herbert. One day when being shown the massive remains of Roman occupation, as he was standing by the ancient well still to be seen in the Castle court, the bishop fell into a trance in which came to him mysterious intimation of the catastrophe that had overtaken the king's rash expedition. His army scattered and slaughtered, the king himself was slain; the bishop of the Picts fled back to Lindisfarne, and it fell to Cuthbert to escort to safety the widowed queen, now broken and humbled and glad to take the veil at St Cuthbert's hands.

For the Saint himself the end was not far off. Barely fifty years of age, he was broken in health and spirit and worn out with the austerities of a hard life. He was weary of turmoil in Church and State; he had been forced into the ceaseless quarrels that he hated, and was regarded as an intruder in Wilfrid's diocese; no wonder that he wished to resign, and after spending Christmas on Holy Island he went back to his beloved solitude on Farne. The last scene of all comes during those winter months on that bleak rock battered by the winds and waves. Amid the ceaseless howling of the cold north-easter and the roar of breakers on the rocks the dying Saint prepared for the end. Brethren came from Lindisfarne to minister, its abbot giving him the last rites. There was peace and calm within amid all the tumult of the elements and the March gales bringing sleet and snow. With his last words he implored his disciples to keep from dissensions and never to break unity and charity, laying on them, like St Aidan, a last injunction that they should rather leave this place and carry his bones with them than let them fall into schismatic hands; and so on the eve of the vernal equinox Cuthbert gave up his soul to God (March 20th, 687), and was buried on Lindisfarne. That same day Herbert died on Derwentwater.

\* \* \* \*



St Cuthbert travelled after death almost as much as during life and the tale of these travels is romantic. His body was found to be incorrupt at its first translation in 698, and how his fame spread we gather from Bede writing in the next generation and taking his stories from the lips of those who had known him. Two hundred years later Northmen came down on a Christian people who had lost their warlike instincts; monasteries and churches went up in flames, their inmates slaughtered or scattered; and in 875 a little band mindful of the Saint's injunction took up his relics and fled for safety inland. They wandered for seven years over Northumbria, into Galloway and Cumbria, through Carlisle on to the mouth of the Derwent, now Workington, where fortunately a storm drove them back when going across to Ireland. They stayed at Ripon and at Crayke, were long at Chester-le-Street (883), again at Ripon (990) and after some months found a home at Durham. When the Conqueror ravaged the country they fled for a time to Lindisfarne but soon returned to Durham. The body was still incorrupt when the shrine was opened in 1104, and the same portent was witnessed by the spoilers under Henry VIII (1542). There history ends save for the well-founded tradition of a secret burial somewhere in the Minster, still handed down amongst English Benedictines.

Inevitably when Northumbria was divided and the new Border separated enemies, St Cuthbert in his Durham shrine became more English than Scot; and as Scottish Ways were not always ways of peace when pilgrims came in warlike harness they found the Saint quick to resent plundering of his Patrimony. St David came on no peaceful purpose in 1138, but found St Cuthbert's Standard raised against him and fled from North Allerton in disgrace. Two hundred years later another king David met the worse fate of defeat and capture at Neville's Cross by the walls of Durham. But Durham, strong enough to protect the Shrine from Scottish kings, fell before an English king, though when the shrine was destroyed under Henry VIII the body was recognised by the spoilers to be still incorrupt. Later, a Scots king succeeding to the English

crown, the unnatural division of the land disappeared; but though unity of rule was restored, unity of Faith had vanished. Has the portent of the Saint's incorruption vanished as well?

A hundred years ago the authorities of Durham Cathedral investigated the reputed shrine of St Cuthbert and found there no incorrupt remains, but many human bones and some undoubted secondary relics of the Saint. A little later a tradition among the secular clergy as to a secret burial of the Saint was disclosed with full approval of the Catholic bishops, and found to be baseless. Only the Benedictine story remains to throw doubt upon the reputed tomb and to bar from it the veneration of Catholics. Has the marvel of the Saint's incorruption been withdrawn since Faith and Unity failed for which he contended, or does it remain to revive one day devotion to the Wonder-worker of the North? That rests with the English Benedictines to decide, but till their venerable tradition has been tested there can be no certainty as to the fate of the sacred relics and no goal for a Catholic pilgrimage. Shall the revelation be indefinitely postponed until Durham Minster returns to Catholic hands, or till the holders lose faith in their tradition and the unguarded secret leaks out and with it the purpose and the strength of Catholic claims? But if under God's Providence the miracle still holds and is displayed, then what a portent to an unbelieving age, what a witness to His servant's glory, what an encouragement to Catholic devotion!

J.I.C.



## GRIEF

No. Try no patent cures,  
no earth-made remedies  
to staunch the wound, all festering.  
Pain is not quenched by chattering,  
by talk of meagre content.

Do you think that the stars in their courses  
swing true by accident,  
or that the atom by chance is ordered?  
Are we so crazy as to dream  
that God is unaware when we near die of thinking?

My God! 'tis good, so very good!  
But how?  
Pain is too real to be denied a hearing.  
Anguish, is there no rhyme in thee?

Christ, the son of God, on the Cross,  
is sagging from the nails,  
head battered; feet, hands torn;  
pitiable, derided, alone.  
And yet He said, "'tis good."  
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Be blind this once, to see  
with supernatural eyes your Father's will.  
O! we of little faith,  
He has such care of us, such care.

c.

## RECOLLECTIONS, 1861—1886

### III.

OUR Recollections have brought us to the election of Fr Anselm Burge as Prior, in the November of 1885, and almost to the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the New College, which took place just a year later. Before chronicling the incidents of that eventful period, when without doubt the foundations of modern Ampleforth were laid, let us take in this article a retrospect of the preceding years. This may enable us to realise the conditions of College life, which were the occasion and justification for most of the modifications and improvements introduced by Prior Burge.

College life at Ampleforth in the twenty-five years under review was certainly more secluded, simpler, and less eventful than it is to-day; severer too in some of its aspects, and on the social side somewhat unconventional and behind the times. We may note three causes which in the main accounted for these characteristics. The first was our remoteness from the outer world. Shut up in a secluded valley, although no great distance from the great high road from London to Scotland, and but a score of miles from York, the sometime metropolis of the North, we were to a great extent isolated and self-contained. Even when approach by coach had given place to railway transport, we might still be accounted almost off the map. This, though fitting and congenial enough to the well-being of a Benedictine monastery, was not so favourable to the development and public life of a school. Yet, strange as it may seem, Ampleforth in the first twenty-five years of its existence had been very much in the public eye, indeed it had held quite a prominent position, if not for a while the foremost place, in the educational life of Catholic England. Incidentally this led to several of its alumni being called to fill high places in the ecclesiastical life of that period and for some years afterwards. It may be worth while to make a digression here,



even if somewhat lengthy, to establish the reality of this important feature in our history.

From 1688 to 1840 the ecclesiastical life of England was organized within the limits of four Districts or Vicariates—the London, Midland, Northern and Western. In the London District was situated Old Hall Green, the southern representative of the English College, Douay. In the Midland was Old Oscott, Bishop Milner's foundation; in the Western District, Downside from St Gregory's, Douay; and in the Northern District were Stonyhurst in Lancashire, Ushaw in Durham, and Ampleforth in Yorkshire. Whatever the number and the quality of the students in the other five colleges in 1825, Ampleforth, both in educational and social standing, was equal with the best. Among the eighty boys she counted in her 'Lists' we meet such representative names as Arundell, Blundell, Cholmeley, Clifford, Clifton, Corballis, Gandolfi, Jerningham, Langdale, Lockwood, Lynch, Mostyn, Salvin, Smyth, Shuttleworth, Stanley, Smelter, Young, Tasburgh-Anne, Waterton, Weld and Woollett. Amongst those who entered the ecclesiastical state, apart from those who became monks in the community, were James Abraham, who, after the establishment of the Hierarchy, became a Canon in the Liverpool Diocese; William Thompson, later a Monsignor in Yorkshire; James Shepherd, a Monsignor and Chaplain to the Countess English in the Clifton Diocese; John Bonomi, Monsignor and Vicar General to Bishop Clifford of Clifton; Ralph Brindle, Provost of the Plymouth Chapter, and William Seth Agar, Canon of the same diocese; Thomas Abbot, nephew of Prior Burgess, incumbent for fifty years of Monmouth, and Thomas Rooker, another Canon of Clifton, nephew of Thomas Cuthbert Rooker, Sub-Prior under Prior Burgess, and later, as Doctor Rooker, first President of Prior Park. Two others, Peter Hutton and Moses Furlong, joined the Rosminians when Doctor Gentili presided over Prior Park, and distinguished themselves as preachers in the early days of Missions and Retreats, the latter adding to his fame as a Doctor of Divinity and author of devotional manuals. Three others of

that generation, sometime members of the Community, were raised to the Episcopate. The first of these was Bede Slater, who in 1818 was consecrated Bishop of Ruspa *i.p.f.* and appointed by Pope Leo XII Vicar Apostolic of the Mauritius with jurisdiction over the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land, and part even of India. Succeeded by Bishop Morris of Downside, he died at sea when on his way back to England. The second was Peter Augustine Baines, prefect of studies under Prior Burgess, consecrated Bishop of Siga *i.p.f.* in 1822 as Coadjutor to Bishop Collingridge, O.S.F., Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, to which he succeeded in 1829. The third was Prior Burgess, who, after raising the standard of education at his Alma Mater so successfully, brought her to such misfortune by leading the secession to Prior Park. On the translation of Bishop Hendren, O.S.F., to the Diocese of Nottingham, he succeeded him as second Bishop of Clifton, where he died in 1854.

To this list of notables two other names may be added, one as an author, the other as a remarkable linguist. Edward Benedict Glover, elder brother of Vincent Joseph, was, says Kirk in his *Biographies of English Catholics*, possessed of talents of no common order. Of this the various papers in the *Catholic Magazine* written by him, signed with a little cross, are proofs. Birt in his *Obits of the English Benedictines* says further that he was author of an *Explanation of the Mass*, an *Explanation of the Sacraments* and other works. After serving in the Mission at St Mary's, Liverpool, from 1814 to 1819 he was placed at Little Crosby, where he died, aged 47, in 1834, and was buried in Seel Street Chapel, Liverpool.

Edward Placid Metcalfe, born at Wass, in Yorkshire, and professed at Ampleforth in 1811, was master of Welsh, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Syro-Chaldaic, besides his native Yorkshire tongue. He was Procurator under Prior Burgess, and, along with Fr Rooker the Sub-Prior, joined the Prior in his subservience to



the ill-fated schemes of Bishop Baines. Disappointed as were his two companions in the outcome of the venture, he was on his way to his Alma Mater to seek reconciliation and re-admission, when he fell a victim to an epidemic of typhus in Leeds, and died a martyr of charity in 1847. Without question, through the attainments and high calling of so many of her sons, Ampleforth was at this date, however remote and isolated in her geographical position, in the very midst of things intellectual and ecclesiastical; with half of her Community and nearly half her students torn from her bosom in 1830 she fell back into a position, both in numbers and in influence, from which it took her years to recover herself.

It is true she did not at once lose her connexion with such families as we have named, and the "Lists," printed in the last two numbers of the Ampleforth Diary and continued in the JOURNAL, show that for some few years they were still represented. Before a full decade had passed, however, they had all dropped out, and the total number of boys stood in 1841 at forty only (so Abbot Prest tells us in his *Old Recollections*). By 1847, when Fr Ambrose Prest had succeeded Prior Cockshoot, the numbers had risen to 55, and from this time onwards they continued to increase. When Prior Cooper came into office in 1850 there were 58, and when he vacated it to Prior Anderson, 63. This was in the January of 1863, and by July, 1866, when Prior Prest succeeded, there were as many as 87. Two points to be noticed in connexion with this recovery are, first the proportion of church students to lay students, which, as the returns for General Chapter in 1850 state, was as many as 35 to 23, and second, as a concomitant, the limitation of the area from which the students were recruited. Whereas in early days they were gathered from all parts of the kingdom, they were now drawn mostly from Lancashire and almost entirely from the northern counties. When the writer of these lines came to College in 1870 and the number of boys was 95, there were at most six from London, two from Bath, himself and perhaps one other from the Midlands, and half a dozen

in all from Ireland and Scotland. Roughly speaking there might be 50 from Lancashire, 25 from the other northern counties, and at most 20 from other districts. When Prior Prest came into office, in 1866, the proportion of church students to lay had begun to fall; but it still stood at 42 to 53 when the numbers first reached 95 a year later. By 1870 it was slightly lower, not more than 40 to 55, and by the time Prior Kearney came in, in 1874, it was lower still.

We have called attention to these figures because of their bearing on the character and tone of the school. As the monastic, or at least the ecclesiastical state, was the goal of the aims and aspirations of so many, the atmosphere of the life at Ampleforth in those days was naturally, we might say necessarily, more unworldly, more simple in its demands and its equipment, more restricted in the freedom allowed us, more disciplined in many ways. A third, and perhaps the most far-reaching, of the causes accounting for these characteristics, was the persistent survival of many of the traditions and of much of the spirit of college life abroad as lived in the earliest days of St Lawrence's at Dieulouard. This, as the *History of Ampleforth Abbey* tells us in the opening paragraph of a very interesting chapter, "Old Ways and Modern Improvements," was common to us and to the other Catholic schools of the day. Some, no doubt, threw off the shackles sooner than others, but in all of them there was an old-world atmosphere which differentiated them from such new foundations as the Oratory, Beaumont, and, towards the close of the period we are dealing with, Lord Petre's venture at Woburn Park.

School life may be roughly divided for our purpose into life indoors, life out of doors, and life as it touches upon the outside world. Let us glance at the life at Ampleforth under these three aspects from 1861 to 1886, when phoenix-like she was to rise from the ashes of her past to enter upon an era of new life and activity. The details may at times be trivial and commonplace, but such is everywhere the web and woof of human life in early years.



We rose at six all the year round, except on Sundays and great feast days, when we slept till 6.30. Morning prayers, from the traditional "Manual," were at half-past six, followed by a reading from *Rodriguez* on *Christian Perfection* or a lecture by the prefect, then by prep. for the first morning class, till 7.25. We next went in strict order to the church for Mass, and by eight sat down to breakfast, during which talking was allowed. The Religious, as the monks were always called in those days, took their meals in the same refectory and at the same hours as we did. The Prior's table ran crosswise between the top pair of pillars, with the lay-brothers' table behind it, while the table for the rest of the Community was between the lower pillars. Outside of these were the two long tables for the boys. Dinner, after a quarter of an hour for washing and for a voluntary Visit, was at one, and supper was at 6.30. There was no afternoon tea, but we were allowed to take out with us a crust of bread, if we wished to do so. Breakfast and supper consisted of bread and milk only, unless in the winter the milk ran short, when, to our satisfaction, we had coffee or occasionally tea. We had no butter or other condiment, except on those few feasts when we had coffee, buns and butter for supper. These were the Prior's feast, St Benedict's two feasts, All Monks, and the Prefect's feast. Any three boys putting down one penny apiece were said "to go shares in butter," and had a substantial pat each, about the size of a Price's night-light. Anyone who killed a rat could claim three pats, a practical and wholesome regulation. If any boy came of age during his time at college he had to stand "common butter" to the whole school at supper on his birthday. This occurred twice within the first two years of my time, in 1870 and 1871. For dinner we had soup, excellent meat and a good allowance of vegetables and gravy, with a second course of a plain milk pudding. Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays and all first class feasts were much-appreciated "tart days." The only difference between our diet and that of the Religious was that they were treated to a hard cheese known as "old peg."

Our afternoon play time was from dinner till 3.30 with a

quarter of recreation at 5.15. After supper, at 6.30, there was a general Visit, followed by recreation till 8.25, when there was a short spiritual reading given by the Prefect in the study, before prayers in church. These began after the Anthem of Compline sung by the monks. One of Peach's Practical Reflections was then read by the Prefect, and the hymn assigned to that day of the week was sung, accompanied by the organ. On Saturday evenings there was Benediction, at six, with what we called "a wet-head Litany," from the fact that heads and feet were treated to a fortnightly ablution between five and six o'clock on Saturdays. On Sundays the Communion Mass was at 8 and the High Mass at 10, after which there was play time till 12.45. Vespers and Benediction were at 3, followed by recreation till 5.30, and then by catechism class till supper. On all first class feasts there was High Mass at 9, with a sermon on most feasts of the Order, and Vespers and Benediction at 5.30. The Juniors in the Community preached on all Fridays of Lent and once or twice a week in May, as well as on most second class feasts. All these were Benediction days.

As the day of school parliaments, debates, and lantern lectures had not yet dawned, our indoor recreations were more limited than nowadays. Our recreation rooms were three: the Upper Library for those in Rhetoric, Poetry and 3rd Syntax (later called Humanities); the Lower Library for those in 2nd and 1st Syntax; and the Play Room for the rest of the school—1st, 2nd and 3rd Division of the Preparatory. Our view of the Upper Library shows it as it was in 1874, in which year the more elaborate book-shelves on the right were put in. In 1880 Fr Oswald Smith, then prefect, divided them and put in a fire place, at the same time laying down a handsome carpet, presented by his mother. The Lower Library, which had its own book-shelf and a good collection of lighter literature, was entered by the second door, below the drinking fountains. The first door led into what we called the Spice Room where Christmas boxes were dealt with. Later it became the sweet shop, and still later the ceiling was raised and it became a small class room. The rest of the space between the Lower and the



Upper Library provided the lengthy Play Room seen in our second view. This long, bare room corresponded exactly to the present Library as recently enlarged. The wall just removed was inserted in 1880 or 1881 to provide a third or Middle Reading Room. The wall at the far end, in three divisions, was fronted by a series of drawers, where we kept our hats, balls, skates and other things. This was opened out, as we now see it, four or five years ago.

The most important feature of the Play Room was the central stove, called by us the "Flue," with the "Ring" of seats surrounding it. Here the "flue-dogs" gathered to gossip, to roast a blackbird or a thrush, trapped, trussed, and stuffed with breadcrumbs for a dainty meal, or to toast their crusts of bread, or it might be some luckless wight who had given cheek to an elder. Here too, in the winter evenings after supper, the second or third Prefect, on his night of duty twice a week, would give an instalment of some blood-curdling romance, "The Woman in White," "Nick of the Woods," or some detective story—a device for securing quiet and good order which met with a ready acceptance. A table, though not shown in our view, stood at the nearer end, where games of chess and draughts were played, and books, borrowed from the Lower Library, could be read, if noise allowed. In the Libraries, silence could be and often was voted in the evenings. Access to the study was allowed for writing letters or private work, but one had to supply one's own candle, which was stuck on the desk before one, as the use of gas was not allowed in play time. Those who frequently indulged in private study were called "grinders," and their candles were at times subjected to a fusillade by stalkers from behind which led sometimes to fisticuffs. The old study near the Art Room, which is now divided into several class rooms, was then one long room, with a stove for winter heating. During study hours it served as a class room for one or other of the divisions of the Preparatory. Entered from it on the right was the Science, Chemistry and Photographic room, and beyond it reached by a doorway was the Book Room, at the head of a staircase to the Cloister





below. The main room was generally known as the Music Room ; for here musical instruments were practised in recreation hours and a general band practice took place from time to time. The St Cecily's annual Punch Night for the choir was always held here. Another device for occupation in the winter evenings was the writing of essays, stories, or it might be a poem for a class magazine. A good account of the magazines from 1815 to 1875 is given in the chapter of the *History of Ampleforth* alluded to above.

Perhaps the most marked contrast between the old days and the new was the difference in the frequency and length of holidays. Going back to the earliest days of Ampleforth we read at the conclusion of an Exhibition programme, dated 1814, that "there is a vacation of one month at Midsummer, but that it is wished parents would avoid as much as possible taking their children home, and that there will be no extra charge for those who leave them at the College during the vacation." This is Draconian legislation indeed, and it did not long survive. The regulation continued: "At other times no student can be allowed to leave his studies, and parents are requested not to ask it." O tempora ! O mores ! It was only at the Christmas of 1874 that leave to go home was first granted, and then only by special request of parents and for the fortnight from Christmas Eve till just after the Epiphany. It did not become the general practice till 1876 or later, and the custom of going home at Easter only began in 1910. The summer holidays began the day after the Exhibition, which was always on or very near to St Benedict's feast of July 11th, and it lasted only for five weeks until the reforms of Prior Burge. Compensation for the severity of this régime was found in the large number of play-days we had. Besides the usual "Month Day" Shrovetide, Easter and Whitsuntide each gave us three days, counting the Sunday, and in addition to Holidays of Obligation, all first class Feast Days and those of the Prior, Sub-Prior and Prefect were full play-days, while half a day was allowed for the feast of all the other monks. When skating was possible, or any unusual event provided an occasion, it was allowable



with permission of the Prefect for two of the Upper Library boys to go overnight to the Prior's room "to ask for play." It was rather an ordeal, but was worth the risk of a negative, or of a night of anxious suspense when Prior Prest would undertake to sleep on the request and give us an answer in the morning. If the weather proved to be propitious he was oftentimes propitious too; but with the introduction of outside examinations and of going home for Christmas under his successor this time-honoured custom fell altogether into abeyance.

As may be expected many things combined to make the Christmas holiday a merry time in the good old Catholic sense. Apart from the decoration of the church, which was carried out on an elaborate scale, the libraries and Play Room were lavishly arrayed, if not always artistically. The Midnight Mass was ushered in by the *Te Deum* sung at the conclusion of Matins, and by the singing of the Gospel by the Prior in cope, assisted by the deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass. We remained in church for Lauds, which were also sung, and then were regaled on coffee, buns and butter before retiring to bed for a longer morning's rest. After dinner hampers and "spice boxes" claimed attention; then Solemn Vespers and Benediction at three, an early supper and an early bed with what we called "short night-prayers" said in the study. By New Year's Day the stage was ready in the space between the west oriel window (from below which the Master's desk had been removed) and the doorway by the Prefect's room and the tower stairs. The two top class rooms were available as dressing-rooms, and the open space behind the stage led up by steps on either side to the side wings. The plays big, middle and little, acted by the Upper, Middle and Lower school respectively, the Opera, generally acted twice, and the two, if not three, farces bringing each evening to a close, were the culminating point of the holidays and called for daily practices and perhaps a dress-rehearsal. Fr Almond gives a summary survey of theatricals from about the date of the Jubilee of 1852 to 1875, when the last of Fr Burge's Operas,

"Ina of Croyland," was produced. An interesting illustration of the old stage and its drop-scene is given on p. 351 of the *History of Ampleforth*, but for the vagaries of that drop-scene and for the histrionic accomplishments of that era, a very humorous article in the *Diary* (Jan.—July, 1893) by Fr Wilfrid Darby, who signs himself "Laurentian," should be read. Though it is coloured somewhat by the author's imagination, the present writer can testify to its substantial veracity.

What gave its keenest zest to our Christmas holidays was such a winter as we had in 1870, and again in 1873. In the former, the year of the Franco-Prussian war, we had skating from mid-December without a break till the holidays were over, with hockey on the ice and mid-day refreshments taken there by cart sometimes. A magnificent *Aurora Borealis* lit up the sky as we plodded home one evening at the year's end, which we youthful innocents were persuaded by one of the 3rd Syntax boys, later the first Abbot of Ampleforth, was the reflection of Paris set on fire by the Prussians, who were at that time besieging it.

To pass now from indoor to outdoor life, it must first be understood that we were much more strictly confined to bounds than is the case nowadays, and that games were not obligatory. Outings, except the one outing the choir had to Thirsk for the Charity Sermon Sunday, late in May, were absolutely unknown. Gormire Day and an afternoon walk to Rievaulx Abbey on Easter Monday or Tuesday by way of the great Dingle and the Rye, were the only things approaching to what is now of common occurrence. The extent of our bounds can best be judged by reference to the views here given. (The first of the two should have appeared in our second article, as showing the ball-place before its alteration in 1880, and the gymnasium and giant-stride erected in 1874).

Football, of which we shall speak presently, was always played in the bounds and by all the Upper and Middle school together. Apart from half or full play-days, when the Upper Library elevens, the Reds and Blues, were allowed to play on an improvised pitch about the middle of the large meadow



below the first cricket ground, all cricket was played either in the bounds or on one or two fairly level pieces in the field below them. Middle school matches claimed the bounds when the Upper school were not in possession. Rounders came in with Racquet on Mid-Lent Sunday, together with Own Holes, played in the field east of the bounds, and these went on till cricket came in on St George's Day. Rounders were a very popular game. The ring, with its three halting-posts, was on the sloping stretch of ground where boys are seen in our view, standing by the middle steps. From this elevated spot it was easy to clear the ball-place trees, or, by twisting to the left, the trees near the gymnasium and in this way one could escape being caught by the fielders spread over the bounds. Rounders and Own Holes, a somewhat similar game, well suited to cold or windy days, were played again from early September till St Wilfrid's Day, when football began. The ball-place provided an excellent terrain for Bandy, a game allied to hockey, but played with a wooden "peggy" about four inches in length instead of a ball, and with a curved bandy stick in place of a club.

For quarters and short afternoons, especially in wintry weather, it was a warming and exhilarating game within the capabilities of weak and strong alike. In snowy times sliding on the ball-place was popular, and the storming of a snow castle in the middle of the bounds might sometimes be staged between the Upper Library and the rest of the school. Handball succeeded Racquet when cricket came in. The Religious played on longer afternoons, and a match between the Visitors and School was a feature of the Exhibition time.

From All Saints' Day till Mid-Lent Sunday, "Bragget Sunday," as it was called, from the spiced wine drunk with simnel cakes on that day, we had a welcome extension of bounds for all, reaching from the bounds wall to the "Green Bench," while the Upper Library were allowed as far as the Brook. We were limited on either side by a line of hedge and ditch, which ran from the western side of the old farm below the ball-place down the middle of the latest-made cricket ground and the running track to a cross hedge below the curve





of the road eastwards. This may be seen in our third view at the far end of the big meadow. At a point near the single tree in the south-east corner was the "Green Bench" by the road-side, which marked our southern limit. The special attractions of this extension were two. The hedges provided a hunting ground for bandies and the canes of the wild rose-briar from which we made our darts, and the stretch of fields afforded the distance and the groups of trees required for the enjoyment of "darting." This was a pastime peculiar to Ampleforth, introduced by a Syrian boy, named Hasson, who came to the College from Liverpool in 1861. As it disappeared entirely with the introduction of obligatory and organized football it may be of interest to describe it in some detail. The hand dart was about four feet in length and half an inch in thickness; the string dart at most two feet in length and a quarter of an inch in thickness at its base, while each tapered from below the middle to the top. The briar cane, which must be quite straight, was peeled for both darts from the top, where it was thinner, to a point about one third from the bottom. Below this the bark was left on, to give greater solidity and weight, and in the case of the string dart to give support to the string looped round it at that spot. The hand dart was propelled by a sharp jerk made by the right hand against the hip while pressing the tip of the second finger of the right hand against the top end of the dart and forming a ring with the thumb and second finger of the left hand through which the dart sped to its goal. A good darter would send it about a hundred yards and would clear a good sized tree *en route*. A string dart would carry nearly as far again and would clear the two large ash trees seen in the cricket field view by the road-side. The method of throwing it was simple enough. At the point where the upper peeled portion joined the lower unpeeled portion, which was naturally slightly thicker, the string was passed round the dart and allowed to fall vertically, over a knot made at one end, for a couple of feet or so. This loose end was wrapped round the right hand and while the butt end of the dart was firmly held between the thumb and first finger with the string alongside of it, the



arm was drawn back for the throw just as in throwing a ball. The dart was thrown butt end foremost so that the upper end being thinner slid easily through the loop and hurtled through the air. The interest of the pastime lay in seeing in how many throws one could cover the distance from the flag-walk to the furthest limit of the winter bounds. Two or more could so compete with one another.

Football, though not an obligatory game, was of course the principal and most popular one in the winter months. How it was played in the semi-barbarous era before either Association or Rugby were taken up, has been humorously told in the *Diary* for the term ending at Christmas, 1892. Suffice it here to say that the whole of the Upper and Middle school played together and that sides of an indefinite number were picked unless there was a match between "Religious and Boys," "Lancashire and the World" or some other selection. There were no set places; it was go as you please, a general *mêlée* in fact, with a good deal of bunting and charging. It was allowable to handle and to carry the ball so long as it was bounced, or touched the ground in some way every six yards. Heading the ball was unknown. Dribbling was reckoned the best play; passing was recognized as a necessity, but genuine team play was practically unknown. There was no cross bar to the goal posts, so that a goal was scored by kicking the ball between the posts at any height. The season opened always on St Wilfrid's Day, October 12th, and the Prior (or the Sub-Prior in his absence) kicked off the ball from the Penance Walk into the Bounds below.

Like football, cricket was played on very primitive lines until, with the laying out of the first cricket ground, out-matches began, when the normal rules and methods were necessarily adopted. Sides were not always limited to eleven, though in matches between Libraries or Classes they often were. Challenges were written in flamboyant terms and were posted up for everyone to read. The Upper Library had its two elevens called Reds and Blues, from the colour of their caps. The Lower Library had its Mowbray and Ryedale teams.

Blazers were quite unknown, and so were gloves and pads, except for the wicket keeper in later years. Bowling was mostly underhand or round-arm. Over-arm was only of late introduction. Swiping and slogging were the order of the day, off-play and cutting were hardly aimed at, and purely defensive play was not the game.

Walks were mostly taken in the winter months or when rain or snow interfered with games, and only under the supervision of one of the three Prefects. Occasionally Br Benet, the Lay Brother Infirmarian—"Quack," as we called him—would report to the Prefect that we needed exercise. This was the signal for "the Wall-walk," a trudge by Sproxton and the Nelson Gate to Tom Smith's Cross on the Gormire road alongside the wall enclosing the red-deer park, and so home. I have no recollection of any epidemics in the six years I was at college, except one of mumps and a run of ordinary feverish colds at times in the winter months. As soon as going home at Christmas came into vogue, chickenpox, measles and such plagues came with it. One boy, I remember, broke his leg when going on to the ice in 1870, and one died of some lung trouble in 1875. The doctor throughout most of my time was a tall, grey, wiry Scotsman, Dr Ness, from Helmsley; he was known as "Pallida Mors." We seldom needed him; old "Quack" was equal to the treatment of most of our slight ailments, even to an experiment in the field of dentistry when toothache claimed a victim. The writer, suffering from an exposed nerve on one occasion, was treated with a would-be cauterizing of the nerve, by the application of a heated copper wire. The experiment was not successful, except in so far as it gave the patient a trip to York next day.

The remaining feature of indoor and outdoor life was of a hybrid nature, according as the weather necessitated our drill being gone through indoors or out. A very exhaustive and interesting article in the first number of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, "Old Drilling Days," unsigned, but unquestionably one of Fr Darby's, will give a better impression than I can hope to give of the "Variety Entertainment" we found in



drilling in days when entertainments were few and far between. Under Sergeants Greaves and Quinn, so humorously portrayed, it was not my fortune to serve. Colour-Sergeant Campbell was in command for the greater part of my time, when "Skrummishing," as there described, made drilling something to look forward to. After the author's exit from college for Belmont in 1873, Sergeant-Major Garnett succeeded to Campbell. He was a better disciplinarian and his racy Yorkshire speech relieved the tension of physical exercises of a more exhausting type than skirmishing. His reply on the Exhibition Day to the criticism and comments of the Inspecting Officer was looked forward to from year to year. Fr Theodore Turner has drawn him to the life in "Our Drill-Sergeant," in the *Diary* for Christmas, 1894. His ambition, though it was not realised for many a day, even after Prior Burge's time, was the formation of a Cadet Corps, which would enter for the shooting competitions at Bisley.

To conclude these rambling impressions of the brave old days of old, it will readily appear from what has been said that college life in the years we are considering barely touched the outside world, as it does at so many points to-day. Among the Rules read out by the Prefect each month-day was one reminding us that on occasion of walks "no going into towns or private houses is allowed." If parents or relations came to see us, it was seldom one was allowed away for the day with them. We went home only once in the year and then for five weeks only. Even this was surrounded with an air of mistrust as to the possible consequences. It was spoken of by the Prefect in his final address, on the very morning of going home, as "going out into the world," a phrase which I remember mystified me, as a child of eleven going home for the first time. This was an echo from the far-off days when St Lawrence's was abroad at Dieulouard. There was an element of good, no doubt, in our greater seclusion from the world and its ways, but there was a weak spot perhaps in the exposure to the shock that might assail one from too sudden a contact with a new and almost unexplored environment, when college days were over.

The advisability of one's seeing something more of the world before going to monastic or to ecclesiastic life, was given as a weighty reason by parents for the introduction of a going home at Christmas, a régime now common to seminaries as well as colleges. However secluded, however restricted, our life was, at any rate, a healthy and a happy one.

E. H. WILLSON

*To be concluded*



## NOTES

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of Dom Laurence's brother, Dom Hugh Bévenot, of Weingarten Abbey (once of Erdington), who died on January 2nd after a short illness at the early age of 44, at the Monastery of the Dormition of Our Lady on Mount Sion at Jerusalem. He was already making for himself a well-deserved name as a Biblical scholar, and his death will constitute in this department a real loss to learning.

THOSE who knew of Abbot Bede Turner's serious illness last autumn may well have wondered why there was no allusion to it in these pages. The fact is that at the time we went to press last, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, not to convey what we hoped would prove to be a false impression. Our hopes have been justified, and we can now write freely, and congratulate Father Abbot Turner and ourselves on a restoration to health which it would have seemed wholly unreal to predict at Christmastime last.

It has been thought wise for him to lay down one of his two offices, and Dom Laurence Buggins has succeeded him as Claustal Prior (Dom Stephen Marwood at the same time succeeding Dom Herbert Byrne in the Sub-priorship); but it has proved possible for him to retain the other position in which he has done so much for our house—that of Procurator, and we beg the prayers of those who know him and the house, that his health and strength may prove equal to this for many years to come.

DURING the last half of this term Mr Willmot and several other members of the Gilling staff have been excavating one of the Coney Hill Barrows on the top of the Howardian Hills, at a point not far from the upper Fairfax pond.

An inner cairn of stones covered a primary inhumation. A stone cist contemporary with the cairn had probably contained the body of a child. The barrow was dated, by several sherds of pottery, to the transition period between the Neolithic and early Bronze Ages.

At a later date—probably in the full Bronze Age—a secondary cremation had been inserted into the barrow. At the time of going to print the excavation is still being continued, and we hope to obtain from Mr Willmot a scientifically popular account of the whole enterprise in due course.

THE Librarian wishes to express his thanks to Mr Patrick McEvoy for the present of an illuminated Coptic manuscript roll. Apart from its intrinsic interest it has contemporary "news value" in that it was brought back by a British soldier of Lord Napier's expedition to Magdala in Abyssinia in 1868, having been sold to him by "a priest of the Holy Church of St Peter" at Antalo in that country.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS

DIVINE COMMUNICATIONS. *Translated from the French of Père Auguste Saudreau, O.P. Two volumes* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 10s. the set.

This work is a collection of private revelations, first made by the devoted Dominican whose name appears in the title and of whom there is a biographical account (16 pages) after the Contents, and then much enlarged and carefully systematized by his nephew, the well-known Canon Auguste Saudreau. The two large volumes, offered so cheaply, contain altogether 748 pages of such revelations, regarding God and His attributes, Our Blessed Lord, the theological virtues, humility, prayer, etc., etc., all carefully assembled under special headings and designed to provide an authoritative body of spiritual instruction. There is a sort of sub-title (on the page before the crowded title-page) which tells us that the book contains "What Our Lord has said to His disciples throughout the centuries of the Christian era." Who are these disciples? They are saints and servants of God of many different periods, some of great and established fame, others relatively obscure and unknown. In number and in quantity of material provided, women predominate so much over men that this is emphatically a feminine book. It might be described as an anthology of the devout reflections and imaginations of the female Christian soul. And some of these are very good indeed. Here are abundant citations from Saints Gertrude, Mechtild, Angela of Foligno, Bridget of Sweden, Catherine of Siena, Catherine of Genoa and Teresa of Avila. These provide a very large portion of the book and the more attractive portion. But there is much else, from less distinguished authors, who have their own contribution to make to the whole.

Canon Saudreau, in his Preface, recommends that the book be taken leisurely and in small doses; it is wise advice. In the same Preface he has something to say concerning the authority to be attributed to these revelations. The title of the book is definite, the sub-title rather more definite, and the publisher's "blurb" in a confused sentence most definite of all. But Canon Saudreau very properly points out that it is impossible to guarantee the divine origin of private revelations, even when reported by saints and even when approved by the Church: "When the Church does approve or even recommend private revelations, she confines herself to stating that they may be piously believed, that they contain nothing opposed to her teaching, and that they are edifying and salutary." And so he says plainly: "We therefore declare that we do not affirm as a certainty the divine origin of the sayings quoted in this book." We confess that we should have liked to have seen that declaration placed in a more obvious and emphatic position. It is of decisive importance, and it would have prevented the book having even the appearance of making false claims. We recognise, however, that there will be many readers who will not be disposed to be so critical, but will be ready to take all that comes without question. Such readers will probably benefit most by the book. But if it should happen to fall into the hands of a sceptical reader, he would do well to consider that these revelations, even if not of direct divine origin, remain the deepest thoughts of some of God's holiest servants, whose

lives were lived in close union with Him and under the guidance of His Spirit. That at least we can say of them, and as such they deserve our greatest respect. We are mistaken if the reader who approaches this book with reverence will not find in it instruction and inspiration.

J.M.

THE SPIRIT AND THE BRIDE. *By Dom Anscar Vonier, Abbot of Buckfast* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

His reputation as a theologian makes the appearance of a new book by Abbot Vonier an event of some importance. In *The Spirit and the Bride* he deals, in popular form, with the difficult theology of the rôle of the Holy Spirit as informing and vivifying the visible Church. Whether the collocation of "Spirit" and "Bride" is a happier or more enlightening image than the more usual one of the Holy Spirit as the "soul" of Christ's Mystical Body is open to question; but there can be no doubt that what the Abbot has to say will be found of considerable interest. He deplores the tendency among some recent Catholic writers to extol the glories of the "ideal" or "heavenly" Church to the detriment of the evident sanctity of the Church as it actually exists, and he sets out to rectify this "surrender to protestant feeling." The modern Catholic Church remains still the Church of the Resurrection. "Unless the Church were an integral portion of the mystery of the Resurrection she would not be the Church which was founded at Pentecost, because Pentecost was the crowning of the Resurrection." Accordingly all the Faithful "share in Christ's risen life . . ."; to fall short of this truth is to miss the full achievement of the Christian life; hence the imitation of Christ in this pre-Resurrection life, "however high a spirituality it may be, is far from being a total Christianity." From this the Abbot passes on to extol "the Bride's whiteness"; it is not the "heavenly Church" but the Church of our time which is without "spot or wrinkle"; the admitted sins of her children are blotted out by the spirit of repentance, and the Church lives on to-day in the glory of the Resurrection.

All this has its foundations in fact. But, since it is confessedly a counter-attack upon the upholders of another view, it will be neither presumptuous nor irrelevant to suggest that it is not the whole picture. Indeed it is by no means clear what is the reality, signified by the image of "the Bride," which the Abbot regards as "a theological necessity." If it is not to be appropriated to the "heavenly Church" then it must be applied to the members of the Church on earth, considered as united together in Faith. But if the second application be the true one, then—while acknowledging that the visible sanctity of the Church suffices as a motive of credibility—are we to say that the society so considered, before "the separation of the wheat from the tares," merits the Pauline encomium? Such a society can exist without "the bond of perfection" linking all its members together in charity. Was it this Church "without spot or wrinkle" which the Apostle had in mind when he penned his great eulogy to the Ephesians? In his declaration that "It is to be admitted that St Paul speaks of the Church here on earth" Abbot Vonier, doubtless unwittingly, departs from his beloved St Thomas; *esse Ecclesiam gloriosam, non habentem maculam neque rugam est ultimus finis, ad quem perducimur per passionem Christi; unde hoc erit in statu patriæ; non autem in statu viæ . . .*



(III. Qu. VIII, art. III ad 2). And it can hardly be maintained that St Thomas stands alone in this interpretation of St Paul.

From this will be understood the disappointment that the subject has not been approached with less "externality" from the deeper and more "interior" point of view. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit, or—more accurately, and a point perhaps insufficiently stressed—of the whole Trinity is the all-significant truth; but this indwelling does not take place remotely in the midst of some impersonal society, but vitally in the soul of each member of Christ's Body. It was this reality which brought home to Augustine that God was more immediate to his soul than the soul was to itself. From this initial indwelling, by means of "the graces of the Virtues and the Gifts," begins the progress in sanctity of each member of the Church until the ultimate perfection of the *status patriae* is achieved. It seems a pity too that the Abbot's reliance rather upon hyperbole and metaphor than upon the innate lucidity of scientific theology should have obscured the significance sometimes of what he has to say. His teaching on the Gifts of the Holy Spirit can with difficulty be recognised as that of St Thomas and his accredited interpreters; the distinction—which underlies the whole of Thomist ascetical and mystical theology—between the respective modes of operation of the Theological Virtues and the Gifts is not brought to light. But no doubt too precise a presentation of the doctrine would defeat the purpose for which the book was written, and it is better to aim at a "general impression of beauty and harmony" than to purchase exactness by sacrificing intelligibility. It must be emphasised, in conclusion, that the suggestion of another aspect of a mystery of infinite richness detracts nothing from the force and persuasiveness with which Abbot Vonier presents the view on which he feels it so necessary to insist.

A.G.

THE TEACHING OF ST AUGUSTINE ON PRAYER AND THE CONTEMPLATIVE LIFE.  
By Father Hugh Pope, O.P. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

In this little book Fr Hugh Pope has translated various short passages from St Augustine on the life of prayer. The passages are grouped together under general headings, such as How or Why we should Pray, God and the Soul in Prayer, Of the Things for which we should Pray, Of Contemplation, on Earth, and in Heaven. The book is not, and is not meant to be, an exhaustive and scientific study of St Augustine's teaching on prayer. For that the author himself in the Introduction refers us to a list of authorities. The value of the present work lies in its homely, practical teaching on such things as distraction in prayer, or the use of prayer in tribulation. St Augustine, as well as being a thinker and theologian, was pre-eminently a pastor of souls. He had precisely those qualities which we look for to-day in a giver of retreats, and it is this side of him which comes out in Fr Pope's selections. Many of the selections are from sermons, and the translation brings out excellently the intimate, colloquial quality of the originals, and moreover does this naturally, without any obvious effort to condescend. This, it seems to us, is the great merit of the book, apart from the intrinsic value of the extracts, that it brings St Augustine before us as a living person. It was, at any rate to a large extent, as a man of the most vivid or commanding personality that St Augustine impressed his contemporaries and immediate posterity, and to this day we cannot fail to be impressed by that personality when we come

into contact with it. At the end of the book Fr Pope has added the letter to Proba and Juliana (Ep. cl), and to Proba (Ep. cxxx) together with a useful introductory note.

The book is a valuable exposition of St Augustine the preacher by one who obviously has a most sympathetic understanding of him in that capacity.  
F.G.S.

THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST IN THE LAND OF ISRAEL AND AMONG ITS PEOPLE.  
By Dr Franz Michel Willam. Translated by the Rev. Newton Thompson (B. Herder Book Co.) 15s.

The purpose of this attractively brought out volume is to illustrate the Life of Our Lord with reference to the racial, political and economic conditions of contemporary Israel. Details of the Palestinian climate and topography are enlarged upon with a view to enlivening the background of the Gospel narrative. The result is a work which will help many to form a more concrete and actual picture of the scenes with which the evangelists presupposed their readers' familiarity.

Dr Willam's labours scarcely challenge comparison with others in a similar genre; but it might assist towards assessing their value to place his book mentally between Archbishop Goodier's *Public Life* and Père M. J. Lagrange's *L'Évangile de Jésus Christ*. It is less "devotional," more objective and impersonal than the first named; it shows no traces of the subtle scholarship combined with high simplicity of the second—already become a classic and still awaiting translation into English. The author takes an obvious pleasure in bringing out the pictorial details of the picture, while he exercises admirable restraint in describing the words and deeds of its central Figure. But his work is essentially a sermon to the converted. No problems are allowed to obtrude themselves and speculation compatible with unimpeachable orthodoxy is stifled in an atmosphere of uncritical traditionalism. There is no discussion of sources; the witness of St John is treated from the same viewpoint as the synoptists, and the light and shade of differentiation between the latter are for the most part ignored. Dates are taken for granted; such questions as the position of the Pharisees in Israel, the purpose of the parables, or of the miracles, the "Messianic Secret" are simplified until they are not questions at all; and even in those matters which are dealt with *ex professo* unquestioning faith is demanded from the reader, since no references are given and no obligations acknowledged.

Dr Willam's commentary upon the unforgettable phrase with which St John signalled the departure of Judas from the company at the Last Supper well illustrates both the picturesqueness and limitations of his method. "And it was night" (John xiii, 30). . . . We of the age of electricity, who no longer comprehend the allegorical significance of spending a night alone in the dark, of course, do not understand as well as the lonely shepherd in the Alps or the fisherman at sea or the Bedouin in the desert, what St John means to say by these concluding words." Assuredly, we do not.  
A.G.

A CLOISTERED COMPANY. By Henry Chester Mann (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Most of these sketches have appeared in *Pax*. They are worth preserving, they have a charm of manner, and they will instil into the reader of them that



love of prayer and silence and of the things of God which evidently fills the heart of the writer. There are besides some pleasing illustrations in black and white, done by a monk of Prinknash. The subject-matter is mostly concerned with the doings of the Carthusians and of the Cistercians, little vignettes of the life of some of the more famous, such as St Bernard and his friend William of St Thierry, or Denis the Carthusian. It is a book which leaves one with a taste for more.

C.C.-E.

THOMAS MORE. *By Daniel Sargent* (Sheed & Ward) 5s.

The difficulty about writing a life of St Thomas More is that it is hard to see where to stop. He is one of the universal men who touch life at all points; he is a humanist, a sociologist, an historian, a master of English, a lawyer, a great figure in the history of his own time, a family man, a saint, a martyr. This accounts for the multitude of books on him with now one side stressed, now another. The average man risks his money on a gamble when he buys a book on St Thomas More. Which More is it to be? We can say quite simply about this one that it is about him primarily as the perfect man, the integral Christian and finally the martyr.

Those who are not interested in scholarship for its own sake, or who are ready to trust the accuracy of an author without his having to put down all his sources in footnotes and fill the end of the book with appendices, will be pleased with this book. We have had the scholarly life; here we have the life for Everyman, plain and straightforward. Some of the stories told later about More are given as certain, where Professor Chambers casts some doubt; but apart from this small point we think that behind the apparent simplicity and ease there is real scholarship. It is the best life of the saint in its kind so far written.

C.C.-E.

VITA CHRISTI (MEDITATIONS ON OUR LORD'S PUBLIC LIFE). *Volume V. By Mother St Paul* (Longmans Green & Co.)

Former volumes of this work have been reviewed by us at the time of their publication. Those of our readers who know their good quality will welcome this last, which completes the series. Besides the meditations it has two additional features worthy of note. It has a very full and useful index to the five volumes on the Public Life, and also a list of meditations or readings on the Gospels of the Sundays throughout the year, the references in this case being to the author's meditation books, of which there are thirteen in all.

P.L.B.

PUGIN. *By the Rev. H. E. G. Rope* (Pepler & Sewell, St Dominic's Press, Ditchling).

Pugin was a man of high ideals and of great crusading spirit. However extreme or misdirected his ideals may seem to-day, he is still, after a hundred years, a man who claims attention. Few will now be found to agree that Christian architecture is essentially bound up with the Gothic style, or "that we can never successfully deviate from the spirit and principles of pointed architecture." Still fewer will agree that "everything grand, edifying and noble in art is the result of feelings produced by the Catholic religion on the human

mind." But in his work for the revival of the liturgy and in his crusade against all that was false and shabby in ecclesiastical architecture, he did a great work for the Church. As a Protestant he would have had immeasurably greater scope and greater resources for the service of that English Gothic architecture which he loved so passionately; undoubtedly he sacrificed his career when he became a Catholic; and as a loyal and zealous Catholic we can have no reason to be ashamed of him.

The author has done his work well; in the compass of a short essay—a pleasant half-hour's reading—he has set out his consideration of Pugin as a man, an artist, a writer and an apologist; he has used, very largely, Pugin's own words, and the highly dated, highly flavoured style still preserves its pungency.

It is unnecessary to add that this little book is beautifully printed; it comes from St Dominic's Press, Ditchling; and those that know the publications of that press will find here a high standard admirably maintained.

J.F.

FIRST BOOK OF SHORT ORGAN INTERLUDES FOR LITURGICAL USE. *By Dom Gregory Murray* (Rushworth & Dreaper) 2s. 6d.

The author of this work is a musician endowed with a profound and practical understanding of the music of the liturgy. His book is therefore of some consequence to the Catholic organist. Although the pieces are not difficult, they contain much of the spirit and eloquence of the author's own improvisations.

Dom Gregory Murray's next instalment will be awaited with interest. Composers are not numerous who venture to write music in the "liturgical mood," and a vast field is open to them for the development of their technique. We make so bold as to prophesy that in its more developed forms the character of this music will be more closely akin to the "detachedness" of the liturgical chant. Thus the Elgarisms and occasional six-fours which occur in certain of the present Interludes (insinuating themselves perhaps too much like distractions during prayer) will tend to disappear; and permanence will be given to qualities which are rather more "unearthly." Qualities of this sort are already manifest in such numbers as IV and XIV. For this reason we would invite all Catholic organists to procure this set of Interludes and to listen with careful attention to the many excellencies therein contained.

L.L.B.

THE TIGER OF THE SEAS. *By R. C. Finney*. 3s. 6d. HAWLEY STREAM. *By F. M. Harrison*. 7s. 6d. A PRINCE'S PROGRESS. *By Cubitt Lucey*. 5s. (Burns Oates & Washbourne).

Aunts and Uncles, Godparents, Parents even and certainly Custodians of school libraries, are you ever puzzled as to what books you should buy for your young protégés? So much modern literature does a great deal of harm because it is based on no religious principles and upon an untrue philosophy of life. A child by reading such books may form convictions about life and the world around it which because they are untrue will be found later to conflict with its Faith. It is too much to ask that we should read all of every book we put into a child's hands. How then are we to know that we are not doing



positive harm? Messrs Burns Oates & Washbourne, realising this danger, and presumably with an eye to business also, have a special staff to do this work for us.

The three books mentioned are good thrillers. *The Tiger of the Seas* is an exciting pirate yarn, *Hawley Stream* is a tale of priest hunts in Stuart times, and *A Prince's Progress* is a good tale of a Knight Errant. All can be recommended to the classes of donor enumerated at the beginning of this review.

D.O.F.

FROM BYE-WAYS AND HEDGES. *By the Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

There are those who think that Father Martindale should be locked up in a library and not allowed out until he has rivalled Butler in the matter of saints' lives. At any rate here are three more "studies of saints" (he will not have them called biographies) continuing the "Household of God" series intermitted now for some years. Two of them—those of Hermann the cripple and B. Martin de Porres—were printed some time ago in "The Month"; the third, an account of St Benedict Joseph Labre, was written for the same pages, but has not hitherto been printed "because it was then feared by some that the story of St Benedict Joseph Labre might 'scandalize' those who would have disapproved of that Master of the House who filled his dining-hall with wasters compelled to come in from streets and squares, from bye-ways and the hedges."

This is an extremely interesting study of one who is perhaps the most "difficult" of all the modern saints—a man "who never wrote anything; who said, it appears, practically nothing; who never created anything; who though intelligent remained ignorant; who did not try to work even . . . a vagrant, a mendicant, sinking from depth to depth of dirt and squalor." Father Martindale's study leaves us convinced that this man's life, intuitively recognised as saintly by the Roman people, is a quarry from which the intellect may yet excavate some of the profoundest rationalisations of the life of the soul.

N.F.H.

THE BOOK OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. *By a Priest. THE SACRED HEART AND THE EUCHARIST. By the Rev. B. Hardy Welzel; translated by Isabel Garahan* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

This "Book of the Sacred Heart" is of prayer-book size, containing in 265 pages the Mass, the Litany, the Office and the Little Office (in Latin and English), hymns, meditations, a section on the "Promises," and an immense number of prayers, ejaculations and acts. This most remarkable compendium, well printed and admirably edited, should become one of our standard prayer-books, especially in connexion with the Holy Hour devotion, for which it provides an almost inexhaustible source of material.

"The Sacred Heart and the Eucharist" is a collection of ten very short exhortations, dealing mainly with the problem of retaining our freshness of approach to Holy Communion in these days of frequency and habituation. They are not novel, but they are simple and direct, and would make useful reading in retreat.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

SAINTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. *By the Rev. G. J. MacGillivray* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

THE SPLENDOUR OF THE SAINTS. *By the Rev. Aloysius Roche* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

These books will be reviewed in our next issue.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines: *Sedberghian, Novo, Coathamian, Dunelmian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Denstonian, Cottonian, Stonyhurst Magazine, St Augustine's Magazine, Edmundian, Ushaw Magazine, R.M.A. Magazine, R.A.F. Cadet College Magazine, Georgian, Oscotian, Beaumont Review, Oratory School Magazine, Raven, Corbie, Priorian, Scardebergian, Womersley Magazine, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle* and the *Downside Review*.



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
School Monitors	J. I. Kilpatrick, H. N. Garbett, C. O'M. Dunman, Lord Mauchline, S. P. M. Sutton, H. E. J. Dormer, G. H. Northey, J. G. Beckwith, M. F. Sedgwick, A. Buxton, C. T. Atherton-Brown, B. C. D. Rochford, A. Dewsnap, G. B. Potts	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	Lord Mauchline
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Whipper-in	.. .. .	A. G. Green
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	H. N. Garbett
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	C. J. Ryan



THE following boys left in December :—

J. J. Corballis, W. J. E. Craigen, H. du B. Denman, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, the Hon. H. C. Fraser, S. F. Hodsman, R. S. Richmond, M. H. Weighill, P. D. Western, M. A. Wilberforce. In this connexion we must apologise for an error in our list of boys leaving last July—for P. B. Hay read R. C. Hay.

There came to the School in January J. C. A. Barry, P. S. R. Couron, P. D. Powell, G. V. Ryan and D. A. Turner.



THE following boys obtained the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in December, 1935 :—

P. R. Coope— <i>b, e, g*, i.</i>	P. D. Hill— <i>b, g, s.</i>
J. G. Dean— <i>b, c, g*, i, j, s.</i>	D. H. C. Martin— <i>e, g, q, i.</i>
H. du B. Denman— <i>g*, s.</i>	G. S. P. Rooney— <i>b, e, g*, q*.</i>
J. A. Gardner— <i>b.</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>e</i> Latin	<i>q</i> Spanish
<i>g</i> French	<i>s</i> General Science

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

## THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR

By BAYARD VEILLER

Roscoe Crosby	.. .. .	F. L. A. VERNON
William Crosby	.. .. .	G. S. P. ROONEY
Edward Wales	.. .. .	M. F. FENWICK
Braddish Trent	.. .. .	R. ANNE
Howard Standish	.. .. .	J. M. S. HORNER
Philip Mason	.. .. .	P. A. O'DONOVAN
Pollock	.. .. .	H. E. J. DORMER
Inspector Donohue	.. .. .	A. DEWSNAP
Sergeant Dunn	.. .. .	E. M. G. BELFIELD
Helen O'Neill	.. .. .	E. A. U. SMITH
Mrs Crosby	.. .. .	C. R. A. D. FORBES
Mary Eastwood	.. .. .	J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE
Helen Trent	.. .. .	W. S. ARMOUR
Elizabeth Erskine	.. .. .	G. C. D. GREEN
Grace Standish	.. .. .	D. L. NICOLL
Mme Rosalie La Grange	.. .. .	F. J. JEFFERSON

This play (produced on February 12th) is one in which the author, it seems, has hardly made up his own mind; we have to believe that the supernatural has taken a hand in the affairs of man, without knowing to what purpose or even to what extent. In place of straightforward murders with straightforward detection there is a welter of séance, trance, rap, voice; is it a ghost's communication or a false heel, a ghost's warning or a ventriloquial deceit? At any rate a flesh-and-blood detective appears; but he too is swept up into the greater mysteries. But for all its cantankerous and fantastic turns, the play was entertaining, puzzling, even exciting; and producers and players made the most of it.

The female characters are numerous. For Jefferson and Smith, beyond the initial difficulty, there were individual problems to solve. Jefferson was the professional medium with a strain of genuine mysticism (if the word be allowed) in her. His interpretation, somewhat blurred by the use of uncouth English and a stage French accent, was vigorous and often convincing; we saw the mother's love which even this strange woman possessed. Smith gave an entirely pleasant performance as the young girl whose happiness may be destroyed through unfortunate circumstances and misunderstandings. He held our attention with the simplicity of admirable diction, and gained our sympathies through lack of affectation and pose.

Of the men, Vernon made an excellent family man, experienced and level-headed. Rooney, sometimes casual in the modern manner, was usually a lover full of careful regard for his lady, ready to stand by her



side. O'Donovan, as the unfortunate murderer, took his opportunity at the end well, showing how even his nerves were shattered by the thought of fighting the dead. Inspector Donohue, played by Dewsnap, has to make remarks which border on the fatuous; it was part of the merit of Dewsnap's performance that we felt him to be a detective whose detection would have been above the ordinary if it had been an ordinary case. Fenwick, as Wales, had an uncomfortable part, of which he at least made something real; we tried to sympathize with him, but could not be entirely stricken by his death.

The other ladies and gentlemen played their supporting parts adequately, indeed played them well; they were usually unobtrusive, natural, correct. Forbes as Mrs Crosby had surprisingly the shrewd wisdom of a woman of fifty; Lentaigine made good use of his early opportunity. All the players in fact showed good sense of movement and gesture; they grouped well; they did look like a dinner party. In this the work of the producers was seen no less than in the careful study given to individual parts. As an attempt to give a play naturally and effectively the production was most satisfying, and to all those who had a hand in it we should be grateful and extend hearty congratulations.

J.W.G.

THE inter-House Instrumental Competition took place on March 25th, the adjudicator being Mr Reginald Rose, A.R.C.O., the musical critic of the "Yorkshire Herald." We give Mr Rose's marks (and also those of last term's singing contest), the programme, and the adjudicator's comments.

	Vocal	Instrumental	Total
St Aidan's	.. 74	90	164
St Oswald's	.. 67	88	155
St Bede's	.. 80	75	155
St Wilfrid's	.. 65	65	130
St Cuthbert's	.. 54	55	109
St Edward's	.. 52	35	87

The Instrumental Programme was the following:—

- ST OSWALD'S
1. Fantasia in C minor (K. 475) with 2nd Pianoforte *Mozart-Grieg*  
G. S. DOWLING, A. DOWLING
  2. Impromptu in A flat (Op. 90, No. 4) .. .. *Schubert*  
A. DOWLING
  3. Silly Symphony, "The Elephant and the Flea" *Dom Austin*  
(Minuet and Trio after the style of Mozart) *Rennick*  
Flute: A. DOWLING Double-bass: R. ANNE

Woodwind: C. H. HATTON Timpani, cymbal: G. V. READ-DAVIS  
Pianoforte: G. S. DOWLING Triangle, bucket: A. J. KEVILL

4. Sonata in C major (Waldstein) Allegro con brio .. *Beethoven*  
G. S. DOWLING

ST AIDAN'S

1. Gig .. .. .. *Arne*  
R. OGILVIE

2. Variations and fugue on a theme of Beethoven .. *Saint-Saens*  
H. R. FINLOW, J. B. HILL

3. (a) Minuet from Berenice .. .. .. *Handel*  
(b) Trumpet tune and air .. .. .. *Purcell*  
(arr. for oboe, trumpet and piano)

Oboe: M. F. FENWICK Violin: F. C. TAYLOR

Clarinet: B. J. WEBB Pianoforte: H. R. FINLOW

Trumpet: H. C. MOUNSEY Pianoforte: J. B. HILL

4. Rhapsody in E flat .. .. .. *Brahms*  
H. R. FINLOW

ST CUTHBERT'S

1. Minuet in G .. .. .. *Bach*  
M. F. CUBITT

2. Sonata in D .. .. .. *Marcello*  
F. J. LOCHRANE

3. Gavotte and Bourrée (from Suite No. 3 in D) .. *Bach*  
Violins: G. G. TWEEDIE, F. J. LOCHRANE

4. Mazur .. .. .. *Mynarski*  
G. G. TWEEDIE

ST BEDE'S

1. Minuet in G .. .. .. *Beethoven*  
H. P. PARKS

2. March from Fidelio .. .. .. *Beethoven*  
Clarinet: A. H. WEBB Cello: A. M. MACDONALD

3. Largo and Gigue (from Sonata for two Violins) .. *Bach*  
Violins: A. M. MACDONALD, A. H. WEBB Piano: P. N. S. CLARK

4. Sonata (No. 3 in F) .. .. .. *Handel*  
A. M. MACDONALD

ST EDWARD'S

1. Sarabande .. .. .. *Francoeur*  
Cello: J. D. HAGREEN Piano: J. G. BECKWITH

2. Arabesque .. .. .. *Schumann*  
J. G. BECKWITH



- |    |  |               |
|----|--|---------------|
|    | ST WILFRID'S   |               |
| 1. | Fantasia in D minor .. .. .  | <i>Mozart</i> |
|    | M. J. RATCLIFF   |               |
| 2. | Scottish Dances (a) Triumph. (b) Scottish Reform<br><i>Mouth-Organ</i> : J. L. MACDONALD |               |
| 3. | Two Waltzes (arr. for piano duet) .. .. .  | <i>Brahms</i> |
|    | M. J. RATCLIFF, P. B. DOWLING  |               |
| 4. | Allegro (from Sonata in G) .. .. .   | <i>Mozart</i> |
|    | J. F. H. KEARNEY   |               |

The outstanding feature of the House Instrumental Competition on March 25th was certainly the admirable choice of music by the six competing houses. That the actual performances should vary was to be expected, but on the whole the standard was high and some items were extremely good.

The winning house, St Aidan's, was helped by one of these in the shape of a duet for two pianos, played at the afternoon session. One of the players also scored high marks for his senior solo. The ensemble numbers of St Aidan's were interesting in view of the unusual combination of instruments. Though the blend was not always happy the music was well distributed by the arrangers and, more important still, there was always some sense of interpretation.

St Oswald's, who came only two marks behind, were also fortunate in having such sound pianists. The junior soloist played an ambitious piece from memory and on the whole very well. The senior soloist chose a movement from one of Beethoven's most important sonatas and displayed a facile technique and good musicianship. These two combined in a duet for two pianos which was real ensemble playing, very enjoyable to hear. This house provided a novelty in an entirely original work, a minuet and trio in the style of Mozart. The music itself was pleasant and quite in the Mozartian idiom, but the medium employed was somewhat fearsome! Percussion, which included timpani, cymbals, triangle and fire-bucket, rather swamped the remaining instruments. But this local effort provided lots of fun and was much appreciated by the audience.

St Bede's strong suit was its violinists. The senior soloist played with good style, free bowing, and good left-hand work. His accompanist deserves praise. In the duet for two violins the balance was not consistent, and the work instead of being cumulative in interest seemed to fade away, and ended dully.

The ensemble contributed by this house consisted of a locally made arrangement of a Beethoven march. The part allotted to one of the instruments was not altogether felicitous and the march rhythm was occasionally held up by the exigencies of finding notes. But the originality of this entry gained valuable marks.

St Cuthbert's also relied almost entirely on its violinists. The senior soloist made an ambitious but not altogether wise choice of a piece which is a stock solo of concert virtuoso violinists. The many good features of his playing would have shown to better advantage in something less showy. He was associated with another player in two movements of a Bach sonata for two violins. This was a good number in spite of lapses in intonation which marred its unanimity. The violinist, who played a Marcello Sonata, might well have omitted a couple of movements. His bowing was extremely good and his tone well varied.

St Wilfrid's had no string or, normally speaking, wind players. The junior piano soloist put up a good performance. The senior soloist essayed a Mozart sonata, which required more delicacy and finish than he gave it. Two youthful players were heard in a couple of piano duets, and this house gave us a real novelty in the shape of some charming Scottish tunes played on a mouth-organ, or as it is now called, a harmonica. Together with an admirably played piano accompaniment this instrument, unique in these competitions, aroused both interest and admiration in the surprisingly artistic results achieved.

St Edward's, unfortunately, could only make two entries. One of these was the single violoncello solo of the competition. In this the tone was well regulated and the intonation generally good, but there was a sense of undue hurry. The pianist made a good choice in a Schumann number, though he hardly realised the poetical feeling of it. His technique was good. Indeed all through the day one felt that the piano work was thoroughly sound and that the music of the School is a very live thing.



THE weather at Ampleforth in 1935 was brighter, warmer and wetter than usual, the sunshine and rainfall both being about 10 per cent. above the mean values. We had East winds almost throughout May, but on Jubilee Day (6th) the temperature rose to seventy in the shade. Snow fell continuously for seven hours on the 17th of the month, but the sunshine, 258 hours, stands as a record for any month since sunshine observations were commenced in 1925. There were considerable hot spells in June, July and August, a temperature of 86 degrees being recorded once. These were accompanied by long periods of drought, but the rain when it did come was severe, 1.82 in. falling in two hours on August 28th. By the good offices of Dom Cuthbert Rabnett we have acquired a Solar Radiation Thermometer, which, unaffected by the surrounding air, gives the temperature "in the sun." This will give a better idea of the summer weather, especially to cricketers, to whom few things can be more infuriating after a grilling day in the field than to learn that the temperature was only 80 degrees *in the shade*.



THIS year the School Staff is constituted as follows:—

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

## LAY MASTERS :

<i>Classics</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Science</i>
L. E. Eyres	T. Charles Edwards	R. A. Goodman
F. Bamford	J. McDonough	S. T. Reyner
W. H. Shewring	<i>Modern Languages</i>	J. Cochemé
P. E. Nash	N. A. Callender	<i>Music</i>
L. H. Bond	A. W. Sire	H. G. Perry
T. Watkinson	<i>Mathematics</i>	W. H. Cass
R. C. Richards	M. F. Harrold	
J. W. Gardner	T. W. White	
R. A. Atthill	C. C. Ricketts	

WE congratulate G. R. M. de la Pasture, of the Junior House, who has passed the qualifying examination for entry into the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

THROUGH the energy and kindness of Mr George Harris, of Rowntree and Co., a number of men prominent in business and the industrial world have accepted the Head Master's invitation to come and give informal addresses to the upper part of the School. Their aim is to give a view of the modern business world from above—not "careers lectures" as such, but authentic first-hand accounts of that industrial world in which careers are still "open to talent." It is hoped that such men as Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr Simon Marks and Sir George Beharrell

will be on the list; and already Mr Seebohm Rowntree (Chairman of Rowntrees, York) and Mr Rae Smith (Chairman of J. Walter Thompson Co.) have opened the series with two talks that caused precisely the vivid impression that one expected. Mr Rowntree spoke with the utmost clarity and persuasiveness on the present-day relationship between employer and employed, and Mr Rae Smith on the national and international implications of the new advertising: both were listened to with the profound attention they deserved.

THE "Ampleforth News" continues, we are glad to say, to appear, though only once this term. As our comments in our last issue, intended to be of the utmost amiability, have been made the objective of a somewhat unprovoked "counter-blast," we must be careful what we say this time, and had better confine our comment to congratulations on the fact that in spite of the editor's express resolve to be "perfectly polite, suave and just a little cynical," as a matter of fact cheerfulness keeps on breaking in.



## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Easter Session has been exceptionally good in point of the number of speakers; nearly all active members made speeches during the course of the term. However there has been too much reading of speeches, and a tendency to substitute personalities for argument. The following motions were discussed:—

That this House considers that the House of Lords should be retained (*Won*, 21—6).

That this House considers modern entertainment a drug (*Won*, 22—15).

That this House considers Jewry to be a menace to this country (*Lost*, 13—17).

That this House would delight in the dis-establishment of the Church of England (*Lost*, 8—10).

That this House deplores the Government's defence plans (*Lost*, 5—15).

That this House considers the mechanization of life to have been a menace to civilization (*Won*, 18—6).

That this House considers the examination system to be a curse to education (*Won*, 15—4).

That this House considers the power of the common people has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished (*Won*, 14—12).

Mr Dunman has taken over the leadership of the Opposition since Mr Fraser's departure; his speaking has greatly improved this term. Mr O'Donovan has led the Government, and holds the interest of the House by the idealism of his views and happy turns of phrase. By an almost unanimous vote the House very properly awarded him the Quirke debating prize at the last meeting. The Chairman heartily endorsed this decision.

Among the pillars of the Society are Messrs Beckwith, Atherton-Brown, Potts, Hagreen, Mitchell and Anne. Mr Fenwick is a promising speaker for the Government; and Mr Sedgwick, having transferred his affections to the Opposition, delights the House by his yearnings for the simple life.

Dr W. J. O'Donovan gave the Society a very stimulating paper entitled "England's future is our responsibility," which produced a record attendance. His theme was that as Catholics it is our vocation to permeate public life with Christian principles and so preserve civilization from decay. He illustrated his remarks by examples from his own wide experiences. His remarkable mental agility and felicity of expression

were perhaps seen at their best in his replies to questions. He inspired the House with his own infectious enthusiasm, and it insistently and loudly endorsed the Chairman's expression of their great debt of gratitude to the speaker.

### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

AT the first meeting of the term Mr Leslie was elected secretary. Little did the honourable members know what they were in for. The wit of Mr Leslie's minutes was a feature of the term's business; unfortunately it would often be far removed from the subject of the debates. The more sober element in the society finally revolted, and Mr Leslie with his habitual unconcern was quite ready to retire, or allow himself to be censured. He was, and Mr Holdsworth carried on for the last two meetings.

There were eight meetings; they were not well attended, but the speeches were often excellent and the debates never flagged for one moment. In the debate "That the world is getting worse," Mr Davey showed considerable knowledge of international affairs—of that more than "game" between the haves and the have-nots for colonies. Mr Leslie pointed out that we should not idealise the past; after all the barons were the gangsters of the middle ages. Mr Dugmore was savage about painted finger-nails. The great debate of the term was that on Scouts. According to the words of the minutes "Br Andrew made the longest speech ever known in the Society. . . . Fr Paschal in his silver tuban (*sic*) voice steadily opposed. He defined civilization, and then Scoutism; they were found to be very similar." Mr Herbert made a scathing attack on the institution of scouting. He suggested that most persons do good turns naturally. Scoutism was priggery. But Mr Herbert's triumph was in the debate on the uses of the Classics and the uses of Science. Such eloquence as his on that night has seldom been heard in the precincts of the Junior Debate; though the fluency he exhibited that evening was due to "science," he spoke for the universal language, the Catholic tradition. Mr Lardner also is a humanist; he defied the scientists to talk in their equations. Fortunately none present attempted to do so.

Just a word about the other speakers. There is of course our stand-by, Mr Loveday, who has the true fighting spirit, and a quick repartee; there is a new member, Mr Bentley Buckle, who shows promise; there is Mr Smith, who is quite at home, and seems to prefer to be interrupted in order to have more fodder for his mind; there is Mr Staples, serious and to the point; whilst Mr Hare is flippant and quite happy off the point; and all those others, to whom we wish good-bye and success and enthusiasm in more exalted spheres.



## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE first and only meeting of this Society was held at the beginning of this term. The President, Mr Charles Edwards, gave a most interesting and constructive review of Christopher Dawson's *Religion and the Modern State*. Other members of the Society, who promised to read papers, never gave the Society the pleasure of listening to them—a misfortune which was probably due more to the pressure of their work than to any lack of interest in the subjects they had chosen.

## THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT the first meeting of the Easter Session on January 28th M. J. Ratcliff read a paper on Sir Francis Drake. On February 18th Mr Charles Edwards spoke on the Spanish Elections. M. F. Cubitt read a paper on February 25th on Elizabethan England. On March 10th, the President, Mr Bond, read a paper on the Paraguay Reductions. Papers followed by J. P. McGrath on German National Socialism and by A. P. Mitchell on the Tower of London. At the beginning of the term A. P. P. Meldon was elected to membership of the Society.

## LES VOYAGEURS

LES VOYAGEURS opened the term with a French debate. Mr Beckwith moved that France was the country which had the most civilising influence in Europe. Mr Gubbins opposed. After a heated discussion, the motion was won by two votes.

Later on in the term, the President read an extremely interesting paper on the European situation. He was followed by Mr Lochrane, who spoke on the influence of French furniture on English furniture. At the last meeting, Mr Beckwith was elected Secretary.

## LOS HISPANISTAS

IN this its second session the activities of the Society have been curtailed by various school events interfering with the normal dates of meetings. There was, however, a successful debate on various questions concerning Spain, followed by another meeting, at which Mr P. G. Holloway read a paper on the seventeenth-century dramatist Juan Ruiz de Alarcon, which gave rise to a lively discussion. At the last meeting the President, with the help of pictures, gave the Society some idea of the artistic treasures of Burgos, dealing especially with its cathedral.

Most of the members have now found courage to express their ideas in Spanish, and, although the Academia Española might not be entirely satisfied with the diction, the Society is well justifying its existence.

Los Hispanistas regret much the departure of their first Secretary, Mr J. V. Sippé, who did much to energize the Society, both by his official activity and by his stimulation of the debates.

## THE TIMES

THIS Society met only three times in the course of the term. The first paper was read by Dom Austin Rennick, continuing a lecture on the Icelandic Sagas from the preceding term. It seems that he chose to read us extracts from the more ferocious of the Sagas, for he spoke only of mutilation and murder. Mr Gardner lectured to the Society on Greek Archaic Sculpture. His paper was admirably illustrated with photographs and slides, and he succeeded in interesting even the more frivolous members. Mr Fenwick read the last paper. His title was "T. S. Eliot and the Theory of Modern Poetry." His audience was an exceptionally large and jovial one, and his subject very difficult. Though actually the "Theory" itself did not transpire in the course of his paper, none the less he was interesting and at times illuminating.

## THE PANTECHNICON SOCIETY

THIS Society was successfully founded this term, Mr Eyres kindly consenting to take on the duties of President. At the first meeting Mr Jefferson was elected Secretary, and the President proceeded to give an account of the life of a prisoner of war in Turkey. At the three succeeding meetings the Secretary, Mr Gillott and Mr Potez respectively read papers on "The Organ, Ancient and Modern," "The Railways of Great Britain" and "The Experiences of a Globe-Trotter." This has been a successful start, and we trust that the Society will continue to flourish in future.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

DURING this term the Society has tended to do more listening and less talking than hitherto. The habit of listening to the wireless rather than of being impinged upon by it (a habit lamentably rare) is being gradually acquired; and it is lucky that the B.B.C. has been putting most of its musical programmes of interest on Wednesdays. But we must not forget our debt of gratitude to Mr H. G. Perry for a very interesting paper, with illustrations, on the more subtly physiological points of piano technique.



## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

DOM HUBERT STEPHENSON opened the Club's activities this term with a lecture on "Zinc" on February 7th. He dealt with the production of the metal and gave a full account of the rapid growth of its use in recent years. On February 17th Mr J. D. Hagreen spoke about "Beer," and exhibited a comprehensive set of samples of malt, barley, wort and the final products, sent by Messrs John Smith of Tadcaster. Ten days later Mr E. A. Donovan gave a short lecture on "Television."

The working of the Automatic Telephone was fully explained by Dom Bernard Boyan on March 27th. With slides and diagrams he showed how the switching systems, which have made the automatic exchange commercially possible, have been evolved. The action of relays of various types and of the selectors was made clear by pieces of apparatus lent by Messrs Ericsson Telephones, Ltd. The relays were specially wound to suit our low voltage supply and the Club is grateful for the co-operation of this progressive firm.

In the last lecture of the term, on April 6th, the epidiascope was used for the projection of a large number of slides and photographs to illustrate Mr H. A. J. Hollings' lecture on "Volcanoes." He dealt with their geographical distribution and causes, and spoke in detail of some of the more interesting eruptions that have occurred in recent years.

## THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ALTHOUGH this Society does not often record its doings, it continues a very active existence and proves that the hobby loses nothing of its attraction. Keen and numerous philatelists are to be found in all sections of the establishment. The Silver Jubilee issues have been the chief interest of the past year, and they have given thrills to those who keep a keen eye on catalogue prices. The secretarial work of the Society has been in the capable hands of Mr F. J. Jefferson.

It is hoped that those who have stamps that they do not need will not forget the interests of the School Collection.

## THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

THE Society has had an average term. It began with a very interesting talk on local traffic arrangements by the President. The climax came on Shrove Tuesday, when Mr Byrom of the L.M.S. gave a lecture on the Tour of the Royal Scot in America. This meeting was open to the School and an exceedingly good attendance was obtained. It was illustrated by a film. After that there was, of necessity, an anticlimax, but Mr Warren finished up the term with a very interesting lecture on Cable Railways.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in January were: D. H. M. Carvill, R. W. Hardy, A. J. Stapleton and A. P. G. Knowles.



THE Captains this term have been: N. P. D. Smyth (Captain of the School), J. A. Puttick, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, J. Smyth and J. L. Leatham. Captains of Games: A. I. Fletcher and M. W. Bruce.



THE following played for the 1st XV: T. P. Rennie, J. M. Coghlan, J. N. Sheridan, A. I. Fletcher (Captain), A. T. A. Macdonald, M. W. Bruce, J. A. Puttick, J. W. Parker, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, T. R. Ryan, O. P. J. May, W. M. J. Bulleid, E. F. A. Birtwistle, N. P. D. Smyth, R. Ghyka and J. M. Reid.

And, for the 2nd XV: J. L. Leatham (Captain), J. Smyth, P. A. Norman, H. A. Feilding, J. B. Barry, C. J. Ainscough, R. M. Herley, J. d'A. Edwards, M. A. Marston, J. A. Rattrie, T. P. Rennie, R. Ghyka and A. T. A. Macdonald.



RUGGER colours were given to T. R. Ryan, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, W. J. M. Bulleid, J. A. Puttick, M. W. Bruce, E. F. A. Birtwistle, O. P. J. May and N. P. D. Smyth.

Old Colours were: A. I. Fletcher, J. N. Sheridan and J. W. Parker.



THE following are the results of the matches played this season:

		1st XV			
v. Aysgarth	(home)	..	..	won	(9—0)
v. Oatlands	(away)	..	..	drawn	(6—6)
v. Red House	(home)	..	..	lost	(7—0)
v. Red House	(away)	..	..	lost	(13—0)
v. Aysgarth	(away)	..	..	lost	(6—3)

		2nd XV			
v. Aysgarth	(away)	..	..	won	(21—0)



WE are extremely grateful to Dom Terence for his useful talk on Rugger early in the term. The three-quarters may be congratulated on their persistent efforts to run straight and to see openings. Sheridan can be quite dangerous on the left wing.



Ciechanowski as scrum-half is resourceful and quick to save a lost ball. The forwards, led by Ryan and helped by the sound hooking of Bulleid, have improved rapidly. All the matches were hard fought, and when the fates turned against us, the winning score was obtained only after repeated efforts to get over our line.

THE team chosen to box at Aysgarth was: T. R. Ryan, A. T. A. Macdonald, M. W. Bruce, M. A. Marston and J. d'A. Edwards.

We lost the first two fights and won the other three. Marston fought well to the end, but was out-boxed by a stronger opponent. Bruce boxed strongly, and lost a very close fight. Edwards turned the tide, using a good straight left. He won the fight. Macdonald boxed with good style, and just won a very close fight. Ryan won the critical fight well, and the match was decided in our favour.

ALTERNATELY with the cinema, which is as popular as ever, lantern lectures have been given. Dom Maurus, the Head Master, could "have gone on all night," as far as we were concerned, with his very interesting combination of Art and Legend.

Dom Sebastian awakened a new interest in the valley with an engrossing description and history of the various kinds of glaciers. Dom Dominic also taught us much about a subject that we thought we knew everything about, namely British Railways.

We look forward to some more interesting winter evenings. One day we had a mock trial, a great success; but why must every lawyer wear spectacles to show forth his learning?

SLEDGING was so enjoyable at the beginning of term that, when it became impossible, toboggans were taken to the middle lake, and transformed into ice-chariots!

ON St Aelred's feast, Father Abbot said the Mass and preached about our patron.

We chose another day for a ramble in Duncombe Park and a visit to Rievaulx and Byland. The customary visit to the White Horse had to be omitted as it was covered in snow.

BOTH packs of Wolf Cubs have shown energy and enthusiasm over the games and tests this term. Some thirty boys have passed the First Star tests, and some are hard at work at the Second Star.

Our thanks are due to the Misses Birch for an enjoyable Shrovetide holiday which we spent cooking in a pleasant change of surroundings.

SEVERAL new instruments have been introduced into the Percussion Band, such as trumpets and birds. Performers now learn how to conduct the band themselves.

At the speeches on the last day of the Christmas term Father Abbot kindly presided. The programme was follows:—

1. PERCUSSION BAND .. Merry Games .. .. . *Carse*
2. CAROL .. .. Christ was born on Christmas Day
3. PIANO SOLO .. .. Study in A minor .. .. *Hennes*  
C. J. AINSCOUGH
4. ENGLISH SPEECH .. Toad's escape from Prison *Grahame*  
Toad .. .. . J. S. M. GROTRIAN  
The Washerwoman .. .. J. d'A. EDWARDS  
The Gaoler's Daughter .. .. R. SMYTH  
First Policeman .. .. R. F. WRIGHT  
Second Policeman .. .. M. A. MARSTON  
Guard .. .. . P. J. GAYNOR
5. SONG .. .. Punch and Judy Show .. .. *Black*
6. ENGLISH SPEECH Theseus and the Devourer of Men  
Narrators: A. I. FLETCHER and J. SMYTH
7. CAROL .. .. God rest you merry gentlemen ..



## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE congratulate Patrick Ryan and David Bailey on their admission to the Dominican Noviciate at Woodchester, and J. Barrett, who has gone to Manresa.

CONGRATULATIONS also to Richard Cave on his marriage to Miss Margaret Perceval at St James', Spanish Place, on February 15th, and to Henry Anderson, who was married to Miss Mary Sargeant at the Brompton Oratory on April 8th; also to William Murphy on his engagement to Miss Norah Roantree, and to Philip Hodge on his engagement to Miss Marian Dudley, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

SUB-LIEUTENANT GREGORY STAPLETON has transferred from the Royal Navy to the Indian Navy.

WE would like to draw everyone's attention to the fact that the Ampleforth Dance will take place this year at Claridge's on Friday, June 19th.

OUR warmest congratulations are due to the Earl of Oxford and Asquith and to Michael Fogarty, who both obtained First Classes in this year's Classical Honour Moderations.

TEXAS, U.S.A., is keeping its Centennial this year, and William J. Marsh has written a new Mass for the State celebrations at Dallas in the autumn, to be sung by several thousands to the accompaniment of military bands. He has written also a new version of "Faith of our Fathers" to celebrate the occasion; but he is best known as the author of the official State song, "Texas, our Texas."

MARK DAVEY is "still writing," he tells us (like his brother Frank, who is on the "News-Chronicle" staff). We have just read four interesting columns by him on an Infants' School at Chichester in a local paper, and congratulate him on a fluent and promisingly cliché-less but unaffected style of writing.

LIONEL PEARSON is now at Yale University, both teaching and learning—he hopes to take a "Ph.D." before long, and is working under the great Rostovtzeff on Mithraism and the recent archaeological finds of the Yale Expedition on the Euphrates at Dura Europos.

REGGIE WILD writes from Assam where he is tea-planting, in a garden with a rain-fall of 136 inches a year (he is near the famous Cherapunji, which is said to hold the world's record), and with eight black servants looking after him who speak only Assamese (and he only English). He sees a white face (other than his manager's) only once a week. A lonely life; he has our sympathy and good wishes.

MALCOLM OGILVIE FORBES, who is chief instructor to the Lancashire Aero Club, has completed the Instructor's Blind-flying Course at Brooklands.

J. F. Taunton, who has been for some time Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club, has sent details of the second Aviation Camp organised by his Club for public-school boys. For a remarkably low sum it is possible to obtain an 'A' licence and to enjoy a three-weeks holiday in Norfolk.

CONGRATULATIONS to A. M. F. Webb on rowing No. 2 in the Magdalen First boat, that went head of Toggers last February.

IN the Christ Church v. Trinity (Cambridge) Athletic Meeting Stephen Rochford ran second in the Half-Mile and E. G. Downey third in the Quarter.

WE hear from Woolwich that R. E. Riddell and J. T. N. Price distinguished themselves in their Athletic meeting. Riddell won the Mile, Half-Mile and Hurdles and was awarded the Silver Bugle for the most points scored, while Price won the Long Jump. R. S. Richmond pulled a muscle while training and could not compete.

WE must once more congratulate C. F. Grieve on being picked to play for Scotland against England. Reports other than those in the Press tell us that he played well.

In this connexion we reprint here, with acknowledgments to the "Isis" of November 20th, 1935, his "Isis 'Idol'"—the Oxford form of the biographical interview.

Charlie made his first touch in the Philippines on October 1st, 1913. Five years later he crossed the "line" and landed in England. So we see that from the first he has been connected with that game at which he has won so many triumphs.

Curiously enough, however, at St Augustine's, Ramsgate, where he was first initiated into the conventions of Western civilization, he was so far misunderstood that he was given a round ball to play with. Within



six years he had so thoroughly mastered this game that it was found necessary to supply him with some less straight-forward form of amusement. Ampleforth supplied this, and so quickly did he accustom himself to the eccentricities and irregularities of an oval ball that he actually played for the school for six years. Yet he did not scorn the round ball in all its various sizes. For five years he flicked a cricket ball with deadly accuracy and cunning at trembling members of visiting school sides—with so much success, indeed, that he was hailed as a budding Grimmitt.

At billiards he prides himself, but has to admit that he is severely handicapped by the fact that he requires a rest—for his feet—for most shots. The Royal and Ancient game has also attracted his attention, though more as a pastime perhaps. Even so, Charlie represented Scotland in the International Schoolboys' match. And now, when his various other activities allow him, he can be seen swinging his miniature clubs at Southfield.

But it is on the football field that he has won the admiration of all. His courage, his skill and neatness, and his beautiful kicking have won him rounds and rounds of applause—not only at Ilfley Road, but also at Twickenham and Murrayfield. Last year, playing in his first game for Scotland, he was badly injured. Many of us thought that he would never play again. But we under-estimated his dauntless spirit. He is playing again, playing better still. Jones may be a cliff in support of Cambridge, but when opposed to Charlie he diminishes to a very gentle slope.

But Charlie has something more than athletic talent. He possesses a personality and charm that are irresistible. His perpetual cheerfulness at all times is a characteristic which can be appreciated by all who know him. His modesty—almost shattering to one who is faced with the task of writing his idol—has hidden from us many of his achievements. He dreads a post-mortem on anything that is past; and so we never hear of his putt at the sixteenth, his drive through the covers, his drop at goal or his long jenny at the Mitre. He has a host of friends at Oxford, and wherever he may find himself in the future he is assured of winning the respect and friendship of all whom he may meet.

#### OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. BEAUMONT OLD BOYS

ON January 5th the Old Boys played their annual game against the Beaumont Old Boys on the ground of the London Irish Club at Sunbury. It was the day after the Ampleforth Dinner which was perhaps the reason that we had a full side and quite a number of supporters. Amongst them we were very pleased to see the Head Master and also Dom Peter Utley. Dom Terence kindly refereed the game.

One might have imagined that another result of the previous night's dinner would have been a falling off during the last fifteen minutes, but actually the opposite happened. The weight of our forwards seemed to tell on our opponents, and a score of nine points all half-way through the second half was turned into a convincing victory of 28 points to 9. The twenty-eight points were made up of two goals and six tries. The tries were scored by B. James, Gilbey (2), Rowan, Feilding, Staples (2) and Rochford. Rowan and Waddilove converted two tries.

The strength of the side was at forward and half-back. One could not pick out any forwards who distinguished themselves, for they played as a pack, responding with zest to calls from their leader. Their backing up of attacks, which caused five of the tries to be scored by forwards, and their covering defence were invaluable assets. At half-back Golding and Waddilove worked with excellent understanding and started many movements, which were often carried on quite brilliantly by Staples and the other three-quarters.

*Old Amplefordians*: M. Y. Dobson; Hon. B. Feilding, L. J. Watson, M. E. Staples, D. N. Kendall; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding (*Captain*); J. P. Rochford, B. J. Collins, J. H. Gilbey, R. R. Rowan, O. B. Rooney, A. I. James, E. Y. Dobson, B. B. James.

★  
We have received from one of our more irresponsible critics the following account of the Easter match (*ersatz*):—

“In the absence of the School Easter Sunday saw the Monastery turn out a not more than usually strong side, for this season, to play against the Old Boys, who were ready for some exercise after a strenuous retreat. The side was reinforced from Oxford by the inclusion of such players of worth as Dom Hilary Barton and Dom Denis Waddilove. There was a piercing easterly (and Easterly) gale blowing, but that did not deter the veterans from going down to watch, among them such figures as Fred Wright and ‘B.’ Smith (J. E.), the latter as usual running a sweep-stake on the result, and the former (almost as regularly) winning it.

“The final score was eight points (one try and a goal) for the Monks to three (a try) for the Old Boys. But until almost the last moment the result was uncertain, the score standing at three all. Dom Terence with the eye for movements that we expect of him set the ball going for the first try of the game, which was scored by Dom Denis near the tin hut. Andrew Macdonald did some sterling work in the scrum, supported by the James brothers, and no doubt by all the other forwards, but more occasionally; in fact they found the wall that faced them in the person of Dom Gerard very tiring. They visibly were worn. However in time the ball did get to Michael Rochford, who in simple fashion ran leisurely through the whole of the Monks' team. Some



said it was the forwards that were to blame, but perhaps the insides should learn—we know it is difficult—to go for the man and not the ball. Anyway he scored a try.

"A feature of the game was the work of the two full backs. The Monastery have made a find in Dom Mark, and we feel that he is not likely to lose his place for many a year in the regular team. R. W. Barton for the Old Boys played a fine game.

"The score was raised to eight—three by a brilliant piece of work by Dom Denis, who scored between the posts; and this was deftly converted by Dom Terence. The whistle blew a few minutes later, and the players and spectators roared up the fields in cars. A fine game to watch, and no doubt to play."

"*Old Boys*: R. W. Barton; D. Hill, D. N. Kendall, M. Rochford, P. Thornton; R. C. Hay, P. J. de Guingand; A. J. Macdonald, S. C. Rochford, P. E. de Guingand, F. Fuller, M. B. Longinotto, A. I. James, B. B. James, S. Scott.

"*Monks*: Dom Mark Haidy; Dom Thomas Loughlin, Dom David Ogilvie Forbes, Dom Terence Wright, Dom Paschal Harrison; Dom Denis Waddilove, Dom Hilary Barton; Br Anselm Walter, Dom Gerard Sitwell, Dom James Forbes, Br Vincent Wace, Dom Bruno Donovan, Dom Bede Burge, Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart, Dom William Price.

"Touch judges: A. Webb and James Quirke, who waved a very pretty flag; referee, Dom Peter Utley."

The following is an account of the life Basil Rabnett was leading last summer in the wilder parts of Canada. We hope to give some mining experiences of a different type in our next issue, from Ranald Macdonald.

BOX NO. 799,  
NORANDA, P.Q., CANADA.  
29th June, 1935.

DEAR \_\_\_\_\_,

Thanks for your letter with all the home news.

I'm still out at the Amulet Mine and will probably be here for the rest of the summer. The change of address above will always find me, as I go into Noranda once a week. At present I stay there every week end but later will probably remain out here, as there is really very little for me to go into town for. My first impressions of this country, I remember, were not very pleasant, but my two weeks out here have changed my mind completely. It's probably due to the spring and the hilly country. The mine is built on the side of a range of hills, and from the top there is a wonderful view of the country, which is beginning to turn green now. I'll try and give you a rough idea of the type of work we are doing.

To begin with, the replacement value of every building has to be estimated. In the case of the more standard type of building, such as bunk houses, mess houses, garages, private dwellings, etc. (all wooden structures in this country) there is a standard rate per cubic foot of volume of the building; for instance, an ordinary wooden garage with galvanized roof and sides might be about 11 cents per cubic foot, so that knowing the dimensions of the buildings and estimating a cubic rate according to the type of structure (sheer judgment and not mine yet) the replacement value or initial cost of the building is found. However, with the more unusual buildings, such as hoist houses, wad frames, mill buildings, a bill of material must be made out for every piece of timber. The total amount of timber of each kind is found and then the cost of the same. To this cost is added the labour cost, which again is the sum of the labour costs attached to each type of timber used; in this way the replacement cost is estimated.

Next the lighting has to be costed, *i.e.*, the number of switches and lights and lengths of cable, and similarly the heating costs are found, with the added labour cost according to the number of pipe joints. Then the value of each unit of machinery has to be found, the unit including all power circuits and pipe lines that may be attached to it. This, an item in itself, is a long job as the accounts were not kept in a very orderly way at this mine and it is very difficult to find the correct invoice for each piece of machinery and what is more, the prices of machinery four years ago (when most of this machinery was installed) differ considerably from the prices to-day.

Finally a summary of all miscellaneous equipment is made for each building. A certain rate of depreciation has to be attached to the building, machinery and equipment to arrive at the insurable value. The total insurable value of the whole mine is our object. I must add that no insurance can be carried on any underground equipment or machinery which relieves us of the discomfort of descending the shaft.

Making an appraisal of a mine is very rarely done in this country, and insurance is usually paid on some lump sum decided by the insurance company, taking into account the initial costs of material and machinery only. Noranda were paying insurance on \$7,000,000 a year ago. Since they made their appraisal they have reduced that sum by \$2,000,000. We are hoping to reduce the insurable value of this mine by about \$50,000.

Well, I hope you understand it all—I find it very complicated as each question of cost may be approached from so many angles. However it is very interesting, and it occupies me for 12 hours each day.

While I am in this explaining mood, I had better give you an idea of what mining means here. No, you were right, there is no coal. Until about 1926 this was essentially a copper country and very little gold



was found at all. However, in most of this copper that was mined there is a certain gold content. As the price of gold rose and that of copper decreased, efforts were made to find some commercial method of extracting gold from the copper ores. At Noranda the ore contains about \$8 of gold per ton. Here at the Amulet the gold content is only \$1; hence this mine was primarily a copper mine and since the fall in copper prices in 1930 has not been working. To-day it is estimated a mine can work with \$3 gold ore. At Noranda the ore is brought to the surface from various levels down to 3,000 ft. Under ground it is not unlike coal-mining. The ore is divided into two types, high and low grade. Both ores are crushed to about 1 in. diameter. The low grade goes to the "concentrator" Here it is ground finely in ball mills and forms a thin muddy liquid with water. It is concentrated by a flotation process which is done by blowing air through it. Oils are mixed with the "concentrate" as it is called and bubbles rise to the surface. By using certain oils the valuable part of the ore is made to adhere to the bubbles, so that the tops of these flotation tanks contain the valuable part of the ore whilst the lower part is of no value, so is drained away. The tanks are skimmed and the concentrate is run away and dried to a hard mud-like substance. This skim is conveyed on various belts to meet the high-grade ore which has just left the crusher. This process I have just described is carried out in practically all the mines in Canada. So far no pure gold has been obtained. The next process is called "Smelting." There are, I think, only three "smelters" in Canada—Noranda, Sudbury, and at Trail in B.C. (I remember the latter place well on my trip out there). All the other mines ship their concentrates to these centres. The high-grade ore and the "concentrates" pass through various furnaces. Only copper and gold are left. The ore here contains a lot of iron, but it is thrown away as slag. The copper and gold are then poured into moulds, and ingots about the size of one of the lounge chair cushions are made. Each of these contains about \$75 worth of gold, which, compared with the copper by weight, is practically negligible. These ingots are shipped to Montreal, where the gold and copper are separated in the refinery. So you see, although it is truly gold-mining here, no free gold ever comes to light. Of course there are exceptions in some mines and often small ingots of gold are found, but more often the gold is so finely dispersed throughout the ore that it is hardly visible under a microscope.

Well, I'm afraid it is very late, so I had better finish this. This place has one disadvantage, that is flies—mosquitoes, sand flies, black flies, house flies, horse flies—every kind of fly that bites, and I've been bitten by them all; so I have to go around the office and spray the place if I want a peaceful night's rest!

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE return match with the Royal Corps of Signals took place at Catterick on Saturday February 1st. The weather had been so bad since the beginning of term that it was only possible to play one short practice game, and that at Gilling, before this match. Considering this lack of practice the Fifteen played well. The forwards were at their best in the light scrums and the line-out, and obtained possession on most occasions from both. In the loose they were poor at forming behind the ball, with the result that the Signals' forwards often broke through them with good rushes which had to be stopped by the halves and full-back. The halves started plenty of movements in a smooth fashion and the centres sometimes broke through, but then seemed to lose contact, or passed on to wings, both of whom indeed tried hard to reach their opponents' line. At full-back Fairhurst had some difficult tasks and did them well.

At the beginning of the game a lot of indecisive play led neither side anywhere, except that from a line-out Dalglish nearly scored for Ampleforth. The first completed movement gave Potts a run down the right wing. It looked as though he could beat the full-back, but he elected to kick ahead

and he was beaten for the touch-down. Before half-time, however, Wells intercepted a pass by the Signals' three-quarters, drew the full-back, and sent Kilpatrick in on the left. Potts converted this try with a good kick.

In the second half both sides attacked, Ampleforth with their backs, the Signals very effectively with forward rushes. Neither side looked like scoring, until Long emerged from a loose scrum with the ball and passed it to Potts. The latter kicked ahead again and this time won the race for the touch-down. Towards the end the Signals scored through Lt. Atkinson who did a solo run through the centre of the Ampleforth defence—never very strong—jumped over Fairhurst's tackle and grounded the ball in the corner. The kick failed and shortly afterwards the game ended.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, one goal and one try (8 points); Royal Corps of Signals, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* D. I. Fairhurst; G. B. Potts, A. L. Buxton, P. Wells, J. I. Kilpatrick; R. N. Cardwell, Lord Mauchline (*Captain*); J. A. Gardner, H. N. Garbett, P. D. Hill, D. R. Dalglish, M. C. Maxwell, J. M. Allison, M. J. Long, M. C. Stevenson.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. YORK NOMADS

POSTPONED for a week on account of the frost, this match took place on the Old Match Ground on Wednesday, February 19th. Rain had softened the surface and parts of the ground were very muddy. Both sides attempted to play

an open game and considering the conditions they succeeded very well.

The Nomads were fast behind the scrum but their wild passing often prevented what seemed to be certain tries. They actually scored four unconverted tries, one in the first half



and three in the second, but the result mattered little in comparison to the form shown by the Ampleforth side, which was made up of boys who were returning next year. It was difficult for many of them, who so recently were considered as Colts, and the step up they took for this match, playing against men, was a big one—too big for some of them. The forwards were seldom together, and were very slow about the field—perhaps the result of a fortnight without any football—but some of their scrumming was effective and they shared the honours in the tight scrums. R. Grieve looked as though more experience will make him into a scrum-half, but some of his passing

was wild and laboured. There was an absence of sound defence in the centre, though Potts on the wing got through an enormous amount. These are all destructive criticisms, but with more experience and the growth one expects to see during the summer they should make a useful side.

The final score was : York Nomads, four tries (12 points); Ampleforth 'A,' nil.

*Ampleforth* : T. Redfern ; G. B. Potts, P. Wells, P. S. Gardner, R. Gebbie ; J. I. Kilpatrick, R. F. Grieve ; M. J. Long, M. Stevenson, A. J. Kevill, H. Dormer, A. Willbourn, A. Cain, O. Pilsworth, C. J. Ryan.

#### AMPLEFORTH V. MR C. J. SIMPSON'S XV

THROUGH the kindness of Mr Simpson, the team and the School were able to enjoy this, the last match of the season. Bad weather had been responsible for the cancellation of several matches, and but for the zeal and hard work entailed in gathering together a strong team of club and county players, the Fifteen would have had to be content to finish the season with the single match played earlier in the term.

The game itself was interesting throughout, and the standard of play reached by the School must have been gratifying. The defence, especially in covering each other's mistakes, had improved out of all recognition, and the handling of the ball, extremely uncertain during the greater part of the Christmas term, in this game gave one the impression of mastery and confidence. True enough, the one thing that really matters, attack, was still far below the standard required, but even here the lively pack of School forwards, playing against a

heavier and more experienced eight, showed to advantage. Unfortunately this game disclosed amongst the backs a distinct lack of thrust and power of penetration. It was to be expected that the strong defence of Rostron, Bridges and Troop would give little scope to their opposite numbers ; yet at the same time one always had the feeling that the art of making or seizing an opening had yet to be learnt. However in Potts, Redfern and Wells, the nucleus of next year's back division, one could see possibilities. The two centres, Redfern and Wells (the latter was playing wing in this game) should be strong and powerful enough to cut out openings for their wings. They must learn thoroughly by experience how to deceive their opponent by swerve and change of pace, and this must be combined with the power and grit to maintain that extra bit of speed and effort which alone will carry them through the opening they have made. If they can master these two essentials,

the scoring power of the whole team must inevitably be increased beyond all expectation.

To turn now to the actual run of the game, the score 10—8 (a dropped goal and two tries to a goal and a try) was a true indication of the merits of both sides. The visiting team opened the scoring with a goal cleverly dropped by Rostron, the ball swerving and being blown just far enough by the wind to carry the cross-bar. From then onwards the defence of both sides predominated to such an extent that promising movements were quickly crushed, even a good scissors movement between Kilpatrick and Redfern being nipped in the bud by the quick breaking of Corner. The same wing-forward harassed Mauchline continually at the base of the scrum, and prevented the development of many attacking movements. As half-time approached, Redfern and Wells took advantage of a dropped pass, and by a succession of fly kicks took the ball to the visitors' line, where Wells picked up and scrambled over to score a good try near the touch-line.

On resuming, the visitors were at once prominent and soon scored an unconverted try through Yeadon. This rallied the whole side, and within a few minutes they were rewarded for their determination when they saw the ball taken from inside their own half to the opponents'

line, where Kilpatrick raced up to score. Potts converted and gave the School a one-point lead. The game remained in this state until the last few minutes when a fumble on the School line was seized upon by the visitors and Corner was able to score the decisive try of the match.

It was a good game throughout, enjoyed by the players, and full of interest for the critical bystanders. It manifested the limitations of the attacking powers of the School team and showed up their lack of polish in dribbling ; yet at the same time we on the touch-line were glad to notice how thoroughly the team has learnt the meaning of covering in defence.

*Final score* : Mr C. J. Simpson's XV, one dropped goal and two tries (10 points) ; Ampleforth, one goal and one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth* : D. I. Fairhurst ; G. B. Potts, A. Buxton, T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells ; J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline (*Captain*) ; A. Willbourn, M. J. Long, M. C. Maxwell, M. Stevenson, D. Dalglish, J. M. Allison, H. N. Garbett, P. D. Hill.

*Mr Simpson's XV* : D. Roberts ; H. W. Colson, J. G. Troop, C. Rostron, T. B. Bridges ; A. Walker, T. Balmforth ; E. V. Hartley, A. B. Little, J. Yeadon, P. Barstow, M. J. Burton, N. Ellis, N. Corner, D. H. Hayes.

## RETROSPECT

### FIRST FIFTEEN

*Played 14. Won 4. Lost 10. Points for : 67 ; against : 193.*

OF the Fifteen of the season before only three returned, J. D. O'N. Donnellon (a forward and the new Captain), Lord Mauchline, the full-back, and S. P. M. Sutton, a centre three-quarter. As a

result of an accident in the holidays Sutton was unable to play, which made team building increasingly difficult. A scrum-half was the chief difficulty, and this was not solved until Mauchline was brought up from



full-back to that position. The crocking of Kilpatrick and Buxton did not help matters and it was a long time—mid-November—before the actual personnel of the side was settled; and it was not until then that their actual play improved. They had a gruelling time in October, losing five club matches, one by as many as forty points; but the experience was invaluable, all weak points being emphasised.

The School matches started with a win over Mount St Mary's by a bare three points. They played better at Giggleswick, but lost by five points and, playing much worse against Denstone four days later, lost by six points. During this period they never lost heart and for this they would undoubtedly thank their Captain, who had the invaluable virtues of optimism and determination; and all praise must go to him that the Fifteen turned up at Sedbergh with a superiority rather than an inferiority complex. On the next morning they performed a feat which had not been accomplished since 1921, but in doing so showed strength in defence rather than attack; but the attack had improved, for against Durham at home in the following week they played good attacking football and won by fifteen points without reply. They seemed to have found a high standard of play and continued in that vein against Andrew Macdonald's strong XV, but at York against St Peter's they fell from that standard and back again to their standard of early November, with the consequent loss of the match by three points. In the Lent term the weather was against football and only two matches were played.

It is difficult to write of a team which has gone through such ups and downs, for one doesn't know whether

to consider them at their best or at their worst. If one left out their display against St Peter's, one could see a definite improvement which was maintained, but include St Peter's and the graph drops with a bump.

The forwards took a long time to learn the elements of forward play. At least five of them had been brought up as back-row forwards or three-quarters, with the result that they never made a hard-working, scrummaging pack. Once they had learnt where to go when they broke up they did this part of their work well, especially in defence, but they were inclined to forget that the first duty of forwards is to gain possession of the ball. J. D. O'N. Donnellon was the best of the forwards. He was one of the few to do his scrummaging, tight and loose, well, and to get about the field quickly as well. His captaincy on the field was seldom at fault, and off the field he not only inspired his team with his own personality, but he was also solicitous for the games of the School. His organisation of this department was exemplary in its self-sacrifice and consequent efficiency.

J. A. Gardner became an efficient hooker and was generally to the fore in loose rushes. H. N. Garbett is a back-row forward of the best type. He does his full share in the scrums, and is devastating in his defence near the scrum. He was unlucky to miss many matches. P. D. Hill, who played in the middle of the back row, did his pushing in the scrum, and brought the art of "corner-flagging" in defence to a very high state of efficiency; and with it he saved many tries. D. R. Dalglish was of most use in the line-out and in the tight scrums, where he used his weight well. In the loose his strength was invaluable and he was often to be seen in the open



THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1935—36.

Standing: J. M. Allison, H. N. Garbett, M. C. Maxwell, T. E. Redfern, D. R. Dalglish, M. F. Sedgwick, R. S. Richmond, A. L. Buxton.

Sitting: J. A. Gardner, W. J. E. Craigen, Lord Mauchline, J. D. O'N. Donnellon, J. I. Kilpatrick, G. B. Potts, P. D. Hill.





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either running with the ball or tackling opponents with the ball. M. C. Maxwell was generally in the thick of things, except when he went away on a lone dribble of which he made a habit. M. F. Sedgwick suffered from continual crocks and by his absence the team lost a hard worker; and J. M. Allison in his capacity as guardian of the "blind" side was a useful member of the team. H. C. Fraser at first was not considered by the committee on account of his many duties as Master of Hounds, but his play warranted his inclusion on more than one occasion. He packed well in the second row, provided a real scrummaging forward of which the team were so much in need, and was good in the line-out. If he had played more he might have made one of the best forwards.

In October the backs could neither attack nor defend. Their defence improved in an amazing way, and some of them learnt to tackle not only their own man but to cover up gaps in the three-quarter line from behind it. Blind side wings have many opportunities of doing this on the open side, and W. J. Craigen was often turning up to save ugly situations on the opposite wing. With this defensive work Craigen combined very resolute running and real desire for work, which is such a welcome sight in a wing three-quarter. The weakness of the back division was in the centre. T. E. Redfern, a Colt of little experience, and A. L. Buxton, who was kept away from football with a damaged wrist for so long, improved their

defence, but never quite attained the speed, either over the ground or in their movements, to make openings for their wings. Redfern's experience should be invaluable to him next year, and Buxton could have done with another two months' football on hard and fast grounds, to become perhaps a great school centre three-quarter. His place-kicking was good throughout. R. S. Richmond on the other wing required openings to be made for him and then ran well, but he was poor at taking the initiative himself.

Lord Mauchline may be sympathised with for his poor term of captaincy. He was elected captain after Christmas but the team played only two matches. In these notes last year we praised him as a full-back, but as already mentioned he came up to scrum-half and proved successful throughout the season. He always remained a little slow with his pass-out, but he generally found his partner and he revelled in the rough-and-tumble work of scrum-half play. J. I. Kilpatrick has every physical attribute for a first-class stand-off. He is quick off the mark, has good hands and gives a good pass, and sometimes his play was brilliant. G. B. Potts proved to be a very good full-back. His positioning improved a lot, his fielding was good, his tackling and kicking were of a high order and he sometimes used his speed to great advantage.

It only remains to record that Lord Mauchline awarded colours to D. R. Dalglish, whom we congratulate.

#### SECOND FIFTEEN

*Played 8. Won 4. Lost 3. Drew 1. Points for: 60; against: 70.*

THE second Fifteen generally have their matches on the same day as the first Fifteen; and as the latter suffered badly from crocks

the second were necessarily affected. When they were at full strength the 'Second' were a good side, but seldom, if ever, were they at full



strength. No fewer than eleven of them either played in the 'First' as a substitute or got their place after Christmas.

C. J. Ryan, the Captain, and G. W. Plunkett struck up a very good understanding as half-backs. Ryan was a little slow and Plunkett too wild to be really good, but they served their side well. P. J. Wells was the best of the backs and should be a very good

player in the first Fifteen next season. Of the forwards—a hard working but rather slow eight—M. J. Long, the hooker, and M. Stevenson were the best, while of the back row H. Dormer and P. Sitwell improved enormously. D. I. Fairhurst filled the full-back position, and did well enough to gain a place in the first Fifteen after Christmas.

### THIRD FIFTEEN

*Played 5, Won 1, Lost 4. Points for: 23; against: 49.*

THE chief advantage of the third Fifteen fixture is that it has put another complexion on Second Set football. It has done this sufficiently well to turn out a fairly decent side. The Rucker has not always been of the highest order, but they have played energetically and have looked as though they enjoyed their football. They can be divided into two quite distinct classes—those who will never be any good at football but will enjoy it when they play, and those who could be very good at the game but don't

particularly want to be. The reasons for not wanting to be good are various, ranging from a greater interest in things intellectual to a sort of innate selfishness which lacks appreciation of the team spirit in Rugby football.

Perhaps, on re-reading what has been written, it seems hard and a little untrue of this year's third Fifteen, for there is a third group amongst them, containing those who will certainly get into the second Fifteen next year, and perhaps into the first.

### INTER-HOUSE RUGGER.

The Junior Inter-house Cup was won by St. Bede's.

### THE COLTS

*Played 5, Won 4, Drawn 1. Points for: 95; against: 4.*

THE past season has been a very successful one from the point of view of the match record. Of the five matches played, four were won and one drawn. Unfortunately both matches arranged for this term were scratched, owing to illness. The team scored 95 points to their opponents' four, the drawn match being that against Sedbergh, in which neither side was able to score against a rock-like defence, and the team did

well to hold a slightly stronger team to a draw. This year the forwards were good enough in the tight to give the backs more than their fair share of the ball, and in the loose to make a good deal of ground on their own. There was some weakness in the line-out; this improved later in the season, but was still the weakest part of the forward play. The problem of getting the ball from the base of the scrum to the fly-half was never

entirely satisfactorily settled, though a converted centre did well enough to give the backs scoring chances when the opposition was not too keen. There was plenty of thrust in the centre and pace on the wings, though physically the three-quarters were not so robust as last year's. Finally the best tribute to the defensive work of

the backs is the fact that no opponent succeeded in crossing our line.

The following were awarded their stockings:—R. Cardwell, H. Finlow, J. Huban, R. Grieve, P. Gardner, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, A. Rabbit, P. Vidal, R. Campbell, A. McManemy, M. Birtwistle, A. Bagshaw.

## THE BEAGLES

THE season has been more broken than any we have had for the last ten years. Hounds were unable to hunt on sixteen days owing to frost, fog, snow, and in one case a gale of wind. Under the circumstances Welch has done particularly well to kill 17 brace of hares. After a somewhat broken December hounds were settling down well when they were stopped after January 11th, and only put in one day between then and February 19th.

Perhaps the outstanding day of the second half of the season has been this year, as it was last, one from Head House, Hartoft. A hare was found just above the farm and ran out on to the moor. After about thirty minutes hounds killed, but five couple went straight on with a fresh hare. Welch brought the rest of the pack, when they had broken up their hare, on to them, and they hunted round left-handed above the Hartoft Beck past Head House and into the woods beyond. They checked here and could make no more of it, and so another hare was found on the moor. She ran much the same left-handed circle towards the Hartoft Beck but came round above Head House and

by Leafé Howe House to where she was found. She then ran this same circle again, but squatted just before she reached Leafé Howe House and hounds almost caught her at a gate. Coming on to the moor again just above Head House, she turned right-handed and ran back to where she was found. Hounds worked up very near to her here, and she came round by Leafé Howe House back on to the moor above Head House. She squatted here and hounds were almost beaten, but eventually put her up and ran back to where she was found, and killed. This hunt was just on two hours. The School were more fortunate in their whole holiday hunts this term and had a useful day at Rudland Chapel on Shrove Monday and another at Lastingham on St Benedict's.

The Point-to-Point was run on March 3rd over the same course as last year. It was a fine day, but the going was very heavy. The Master, M. C. Bodley, won in 28 min. 42 sec., A. Green, the 1st Whip, was second, and E. Belfield third. The Junior race was won by D. P. M. Cape, with A. W. Rattrie second and O. F. Hare third.



## BOXING

LIKE most of the other sporting activities in the Easter Term the boxing suffered to some extent through the cancellation of all outside matches. The Inter-House competition, however, did much to enliven the interests of all concerned and during the course of three weeks many good and interesting bouts were seen, though frankly one must admit that the standard shown fell below expectations.

For the second year in succession St Bede's House won the Cup. Of the eighteen competitors in the final rounds seven were members of the winning team. This in itself is enough to show that much of the credit must be given to Garbett, who as captain of the School team as well as of his house was continually fostering the School boxing. For four years he has been a regular member of the School team and one hopes the experience gained will stand him in good stead when he goes up to Cranwell.

St Wilfrid's House were the run-

ners-up and St Edward's House came third.

The weights went to the following winners and runners-up (in brackets):

Gnat Weight	P. B. Dowling (G. D. Carroll)
Midget Weight	C. I. Walter (D. J. Carvill)
Mosquito Weight	P. F. O'Driscoll (E. A. Smith)
Fly Weight	P. M. Carroll (G. B. Smith)
Bantam Weight	A. P. Rabbit (G. V. Garbett)
Feather Weight	P. J. Brady (R. F. Grieve)
Light Weight	J. M. Allison (J. G. Watson)
Welter Weight	P. D. Hill (H. N. Garbett)
Middle Weight	C. J. Ryan (T. E. Redfern)

In conclusion a word of thanks must be given to S.-M.-I. Kelly for the energy and zeal shown in instructing and training those interested in boxing.

## SCOUTING

AT Christmas W. J. E. Craigen left. He was troop-leader during 1935, and did much to establish the troop. B. J. Webb was appointed to his place. M. F. Sedgwick and A. G. F. Green joined the troop this term.

During the hard weather after Christmas some building work was carried on. In March we built our first permanent bridge, after a year's experimenting with rope-ways and interlocking affairs. It was an arduous job, as the material had to be felled and carried about half-a-mile.

A camp had been organised for Easter Week, but it had to be abandoned when the School broke up early. It had been planned to start at Hutton-le-Hole and to camp first near Rosedale and then at Egton Bridge. This route crosses the finest type of country among the North Yorkshire Moors. To prepare for it a party camped out on the eve of St Benedict's, and stood the coldness of a March night without casualty.

First and Second Class Training has long restricted us, as it took up

too much of the meeting time. It has now been arranged for those to do it separately who realise that without the first class training one is not a thorough-going Scout. This leaves more time for pioneering and camping jobs and anything that is likely to turn up. All these activities take first class training for granted. Also we are experimenting as a Rover Scout Unit, adapted to our own conditions, which should give us a broader field of action.

### SEA SCOUTS.

For the first two weeks of this term there lay on the shore of Fairfax Lake a ship's lifeboat twenty-four feet long. As it was not an ice breaker, we dared not launch it. Now rigged as a ketch, it plays the "Queen Mary" among the smaller craft on the lake. This boat is the gift of Mr F. J. Kinsella and we are very grateful to him for it. It enables us to practise

oarsmanship in a boat of the right size.

Next August the junior members of the troop who do not attend the O.T.C. camp will spend their usual week on the frigate "Foudroyant" in Portsmouth Harbour. A limited number of the senior members, including the S.M., will carry out a week's cruise on the South Coast, under the direction of Capt. A. S. May, R.N.

We were very glad to welcome Dom Richard Wright and Mr P. E. Nash as Assistant Scoutmasters this term.

P.-L. A. Cumming is to be congratulated on winning his King's Scout Badge.

As Troop-Leader R. Ogilvie became superannuated last term, his place has been taken by H. May. The Patrol Leaders are M. Johns, J. Howe, A. Cumming and N. Parker-Jervis.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS

THE 1936 Athletic season was a good one, but an unlucky one.

A match had been arranged with Sedbergh. This was cancelled on account of illness, and started a run of bad luck. On the day before our first fixture with Leeds D. R. Dalglish, who had been chosen as first string in the Hurdles and Javelin events and second string in High Jump and Weight-Putting, reported sick. On the eve of the School Meeting G. B. Potts, first string in the 440, retired with a temperature, and then during the High Jump of the School Meeting C. J. Ryan, the Athletic Captain, twisted his knee and retired to bed for a week. We had little to look forward to except the return match with Leeds University, and then the early break-up of the School cancelled this.

Having given the pessimistic side of the picture we can now turn to some of the pleasanter happenings and report them. The weather was kind to us during the training period, and this made it enjoyable and profitable. Only one day's training was missed by the School, and throughout all sets one could see improvement going on. We were very pleased to entertain here Captain W. A. R. Ames and Sergt-Instructor Harbin, who came from York to coach. They came once a week, starting in February, and took infinite pains in instructing for the more technical field events. It is due in no small measure to their instruction that the Weight and High Jump records were broken and that such a good record was established in the Javelin event. We



would like to put on record our very sincere thanks to them, and at the same time express the hope that they will come over next year and help us again.

The Senior Cross-Country was the first event run. M. C. Bodley won easily, and was followed in by P. R. Coope, who might be termed the dark horse of the season.

Team trials before the first fixture with Leeds University provided some good results, the best being C. J. Ryan's High Jump of 5 ft. 5½ in., D. R. Dalglish's Javelin throw of 164 ft. 6 in. and A. P. Mitchell's Weight Put of 37 ft. 5½ in.

The full results of the Leeds Meeting are recorded below and there is very little to add to these. The Mile team proved unbeatable; after some very good team work, and unworried by their opponents' tactics, they gained the first three places. Ryan repeated his jump of the trial and Mitchell his shot-put.

The School Meeting started on March 29th. P. J. Wells improved in every 100 yards he ran and in the final beat A. J. Redfern, the holder, by three yards in 10.3 sec. He thus took one-tenth off T. O'C. Dunbar's record of 1910.

G. B. Potts was out of the 440 yards race and P. D. Hill had injured his leg. P. J. Wells ran a good race in the final. He was challenged by Hill at the last corner, but he held out and went through the worsted an easy winner. The Half-Mile was run on a cold day, with an east wind blowing. Coope made Mauchline run, but never looked like beating him.

The Mile provided a good race. P. R. Coope was the winner all the way, but R. E. A. Mooney kept very close to him in the last lap. A. G. Green ran very well to gain third

place, and the first three were timed under five minutes. Something was taken away from the 120 yards Hurdles by the absence of the School's first two strings. D. R. Dalglish came to grief in his heat and C. J. Ryan had been injured in the High Jump. However there was a good race and A. H. Webb did well to beat 18 seconds. C. J. Ryan won the High Jump quite easily. It was encouraging to see second place taken by Mooney, who was endeavouring with a fair measure of success to do the Western Roll style of jump.

The Long Jumping has been the most irritating of all events. The first four were capable of jumping nineteen or even twenty feet, but they were so uncertain of their run up that they could only beat eighteen feet. A. P. Mitchell won the Weight-Putting event with some ease. He has mastered the style of the event and has worked hard at it. In the School Meeting he improved on his previous puts and established a new record of 38 feet 10½ inches. It was unfortunate that the Javelin event, the only one performed on grass, should have taken place on the worst day of the Meeting. A good foothold was impossible and the number of 'no-throws' unusually large. This is a new event and has proved very popular. A fair degree of skill has been attained by many, but Dalglish has almost perfected his style. 143 feet under such conditions was very praiseworthy.

Amongst the Juniors R. H. Brunner, M. A. Birtwistle and A. H. Mahony were outstanding and should do well in years to come. Amongst the 'Under 15' competitors P. F. Smith, who ran a promising half-mile, J. G. Ryan, M. A. Sutton and W. V. Haden seemed the most promising.

## 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). P. J. Wells 1, A. J. Redfern 2, R. F. Gebbie 3. 10.3 sec. (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(55.7 sec., E. G. Downey 1935). P. J. Wells 1, P. D. Hill 2, A. L. Buxton 3. 56 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 6.4 sec., R. E. Riddell 1935). Lord Mauchline 1, P. R. Coope 2, A. L. Buxton 3. 2 min. 14 sec.

Mile.—(4 min. 49.8 sec., J. A. Ryan 1934). P. R. Coope 1, R. E. A. Mooney 2, A. G. Green 3. 4 min. 55.7 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 in.)—(16.5 sec., R. S. Richmond 1935). A. H. Webb 1, P. A. F. Vidal 2, J. W. Ritchie 3. 17.4 sec.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 4 in., J. T. Conroy 1926). C. J. Ryan (5 ft. 4 in.) 1, R. E. A. Mooney and B. J. Western, equal 2.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 0½ in., B. H. Alcazar 1932). J. I. Kilpatrick (18 ft. 8½ in.) 1, M. J. Petit 2, J. M. Allison 3.

Putting the Shot (12 lb.)—(E. H. Grieve 36 ft. 9 in., 1935). A. P. Mitchell 1, C. O'M. Dunman 2, R. F. Gebbie 3. 38 FT. 10½ IN. (NEW RECORD).

Throwing the Javelin.—D. R. Dalglish (143 ft.) 1, G. W. Plunkett 2, A. V. Parker-Jervis 3.

Cross-Country.—(20 min. 46.6 sec., M. W. Blackmore 1930). M. C. Bodley 1, P. R. Coope 2, F. J. Riddell 3. 21 min. 56 sec.

## SET II

100 Yards.—(11.3 sec., G. B. Potts 1935). A. G. Bagshawe 1, V. I. D. Stewart 2, A. H. Willbourn 3. 11.3 sec.

440 Yards.—(59.2 sec., G. B. Potts 1935). R. H. Brunner 1, A. H. Willbourn 2, V. I. D. Stewart 3. 60.8 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 22.7 sec., Lord Mauchline 1934). R. H. Brunner 1, M. A. Birtwistle 2, P. J. Brady 3. 2 min. 27 sec.

Mile.—(5 min. 29 sec., T. E. Redfern 1935). M. A. Birtwistle 1, P. J. Brady 2, A. H. Willbourn 3. 5 MIN. 19.6 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft.)—(16.2 sec., C. J. Ryan 1935). H. N. Nevile 1, A. H. Mahony 2, D. E. Warren 3. 16.5 sec.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 2½ in., C. J. Ryan 1935). A. H. Mahony (4 ft. 8½ in.) 1, A. L. Potez 2, W. V. Haden 3.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 9 in., J. T. N. Price 1932). A. H. Mahony (16 ft. 6½ in.) 1, R. H. Brunner 2, A. L. Potez 3.

Putting the Shot (10 lb.)—V. I. D. Stewart (33 ft. 10½ in.) 1, R. H. Brunner 2, M. W. Murray 3.

Cross-Country.—(10 min. 23.3 sec., A. G. F. Green 1935). R. H. Brunner 1, O. R. Pilsworth 2, P. D. Holdsworth 3. 10 min. 51.7 sec.

## SET III

100 Yards.—(12 sec., A. G. Bagshawe 1935). J. G. Ryan 1, T. Hornyold-Strickland 2, G. C. Green 3. 11.6 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(62.8 sec., G. B. Potts 1934). G. C. Green 1, M. A. Sutton 2, D. J. Carvill 3. 62.9 sec.

Half-mile.—(2 min. 29.2 sec., T. E. Redfern 1934). P. F. Smith 1, G. C. Green 2, M. A. Sutton 3. 2 MIN. 29.1 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 in.)—(17.4 sec., H. N. Nevile 1935). J. G. Ryan 1, M. A. Sutton 2, J. W. Lentaigne 3. 15.5 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 in., C. J. Ryan 1934). M. F. Cox (4 ft. 4½ in.) 1, W. V. Haden 2, G. J. Lardner 3.



*Long Jump.*—(16 ft. 4½ in., J. T. N. Price 1931). M. A. Sutton (16 ft. 4 in.) 1, W. V. Haden 2, R. Gooden-Chisholm 3.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS  
SENIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(46.5 sec., St Cuthbert's 1934). St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 45.5 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*Half-mile Medley Relay.*—(1 min. 48 sec., St Bede's 1931). St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 1 MIN. 46.6 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*Two Miles Relay* (One mile, half-mile, 440 yards, 220 yards, 110 yards, 110 yards).—(9 min. 20 sec., St Aidan's 1935). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 9 MIN. 1.1 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

*Four Miles Relay* (32 furlongs).—(St Cuthbert's 15 min. 48.5 sec. 1935). St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 15 MIN. 21.7 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

JUNIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(49.4 sec., St Bede's 1934). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 50.7 sec.

AMPLEFORTH v. LEEDS UNIVERSITY. AT LEEDS.

*400 Yards Relay.*—Leeds won by 10 yards in 44.2 sec. *Leeds:* J. Cohen, R. P. Mattock, S. Collomosse, B. Strmac. *Ampleforth:* P. Wells, G. B. Potts, M. Petit, A. J. Redfern.

*440 Yards Team Race.*—Leeds won by 9 points to 12. J. Wilson (L) 1, R. P. Mattock (L) 2, G. B. Potts (A) 3, P. Wells (A) 4, P. Hill (A) 5, J. Nicholson (L) 6. *Time* 55.3 sec.

*Half-mile Team Race.*—Leeds won by 8 points to 13. S. Harbisher (L) 1, Lord Mauchline (A) 2, P. Kenny (L) 3, J. W. Haines (L) 4, T. Redfern (A) 5, A. Buxton (A) 6. *Time* 2 min. 9.9 sec.

*Mile Team Race.*—Ampleforth won by 6 points to 15. P. Coope (A)

*One Mile Relay.*—(4 min. 3.3 sec., St Aidan's 1935). St Bede's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 4 min. 9.6 sec.

*Half-mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 10 points.

*Half-mile Medley Relay.*—(1 min. 52.8 sec., St Aidan's 1935). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1 min. 57.1 sec.

*One Mile Team Race.*—(8 points, St Cuthbert's 1931). St Wilfrid's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Bede's 3. 6 POINTS (NEW RECORD).

*High Jump.*—(13 ft. 7 in., St Cuthbert's 1934). St Cuthbert's (13 ft. 3 in.) 1, St Edward's 2, St Wilfrid's 3.

*Long Jump.*—(45 ft. 8½ in., St Aidan's 1935). St Edward's (46 FT. 1½ IN. NEW RECORD) 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's 3.

*Putting the Shot.*—St Cuthbert's (66 ft. 6½ in.) 1, St Bede's 2, St Wilfrid's 3.

*Cross-Country.*—(37 points, St Aidan's 1931). St Wilfrid's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Edward's 3. 68 points.

1, A. Mooney (A) 2, M. Bodley (A) 3, R. H. Martin (L) 4, C. Boyce (L) 5, A. Gilmour (L) 6. *Time* 4 min. 59.5 sec.

*480 Yards Hurdles Relay.*—Leeds won by 15 yards in 70.9 sec. *Leeds:* S. Harbisher, B. Strmac, J. Cohen, D. Henville. *Ampleforth:* C. J. Ryan, A. H. Webb, G. Plunkett, G. Stapleton.

*High Jump.*—Leeds won by 15 ft. 11½ in. to 15 ft. 4½ in. D. Henville (L) 5 ft. 6½ in. 1, C. J. Ryan (A) 5 ft. 5½ in. 2, P. Waterhouse (L) and K. L. Woodhead (L) 5 ft. 2½ in., equal 3, B. Western (A) 5 ft. 0½ in. 5, G. Stapleton (A) 4 ft. 11½ in. 6.

*Long Jump.*—Ampleforth won by

52 ft. 10½ in. to 39 ft. 4½ in. P. Waterhouse (L) 20 ft. 0½ in. 1, S. Collomosse (L) 19 ft. 4½ in. 2, J. Allison (A) 17 ft. 9 in. 3, G. B. Potts (A) 17 ft. 8 in. 4, J. Kilpatrick (A) 17 ft. 5½ in. 5, P. W. Gledhill (L) did not qualify.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—Ampleforth won by 350 ft. 7½ in. to 309 ft. 6 in. G. Plunkett (A) 123 ft. 9½ in. 1, T. Geneosow (L) 123 ft. 7 in. 2, B. Strmac (L) 116 ft. 11 in. 3, M. Bun-

bury (A) 114 ft. 7 in. 4, Lord Mauchline (A) 112 ft. 3 in. 5, A. Cockayne (L) 69 ft. 6 in. 6.

*Putting the Shot.*—Leeds won by 118 ft. 6½ in. to 96 ft. 6 in. T. Geneosow (L) 41 ft. 4½ in. 1, B. Strmac (L) 39 ft. 6½ in. 2, A. Cockayne (L) 37 ft. 8½ in. 3, A. Mitchell (A) 37 ft. 5½ in. 4, M. Stevenson (A) 30 ft. 2 in. 5, C. Dunman (A) 29 ft. 11 in. 6.

RESULT: Leeds University, six events; Ampleforth three.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following candidates passed Certificate A in November, 1935:—R. Anne, J. Beckwith, M. Bodley, R. Campbell, P. Clayton, H. Garbett, P. Gubbins, J. Hare, P. Hill, P. Holloway, R. Howden, N. Maclaren, M. Petit, G. Potts, R. Rattrie, M. Ryan, J. Sippé, M. Stevenson, S. Sutton, J. Watson, M. Weighill, P. Wells, P. Young. Fifty-seven candidates took the examination on March 10th, and it is hoped that a better percentage will have passed.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. Pine-Coffin.

To be Company Sergeant Major:—Sgt Kilpatrick.

To be Drum Major:—Lance Corporal Garbett.

To be Sergeants:—Cpls Northey, Buxton, Mauchline, L.-Cpl Bodley. To be Corporals:—L.-Cpls Potts, Sutton, Gubbins, Beckwith.

To be Lance Corporals:—Cadets Wells, Hare, Young, Sippé, Clayton, Holloway, Maclaren, Petit, Anne, Campbell, Watson, Rattrie, M. Ryan, Stevenson, Hill, Howden.

To be Acting Lance Corporals:—Cadets C. Ryan, Rooney.

The two Recruits' competitions in foot- and arms-drill resulted as follows:—

<i>Foot Drill</i>	<i>Arms Drill</i>
1. St Aidan's	1. St Bede's
2. St Bede's	2. St Aidan's
3. St Oswald's	3. St Oswald's
4. St Cuthbert's	4. St Wilfrid's
5. St Wilfrid's	5. St Edward's
6. St Dunstan's	6. St Cuthbert's
7. St Edward's	7. St Dunstan's

The training this term has followed normal lines, except in the matter of weather, which has been exceptionally inclement on Mondays and Fridays. Captain Careye has been on sick leave, and his liaison work has been done by Lieutenant J. H. Sydenham. We received a visit from Lieutenant Colonel Lord Bridgeman (S.D. 3. b. The War Office), who saw the various forms of training carried out on a normal parade.

The result of the annual Weapon Training course was as follows:—

1. St Bede's	4. St Wilfrid's
2. St Cuthbert's	5. St Aidan's
3. St Oswald's	6. St Edward's



## SHOOTING

A miniature range match for two Eights against Rossall was lost, Rossall scoring 630 and 633 to our 567 and 525. Another match against Wellington School, Somerset, was lost by 608 points to 592. A third against Allhallows School was won by 584 to 555. In the annual inter-Catholic Schools' match Beaumont were the winners with 626 points, and we were second with 601. In the "Country Life" Competition we returned a score of 718 points, which is considerably better than last year's.

A new form of activity has been

the formation of a rifle club of about forty members, who get extra shooting and special coaching. Already some members have shown considerable improvement.

The Recruits' Cup was won by Cadet P. Kelihier, and the Headmaster's Cup for second and third class shots was won by Cadet A. D. Lovell.

The result of the inter-House Shooting Match (Miniature Range) was as follows:—

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. St Bede's    | 4. St Cuthbert's |
| 2. St Edward's  | 5. St Oswald's   |
| 3. St Wilfrid's | 6. St Aidan's    |

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

## SCOUTING

OUR numbers continue to increase this term and the troop now comprises forty scouts. Badge work has occupied most free evenings and we now have one King's Scout and several scouts who are merely waiting for camp to pass their final First Class test, the journey. Camp preparations are well in hand and the troop is to go to Boot in Cumberland for ten days at the beginning of the summer holidays.

It was decided to build a troop room this term and work on this has proceeded steadily if slowly. The inclement weather prevented the laying of the concrete floor for a considerable period, but this is now complete and it should be a matter of a few weeks before the building proper of wood is assembled.

Mr Everitt, of H.M. Forestry Commission, has kindly devoted many Wednesdays to instruction in the intelligent and safe use of axes, and those who have been privileged

to undergo this instruction have profited greatly by it.

With a view to adequate feeding at camp, at least one patrol has been sent out whenever the weather permitted to prepare its own lunch, and though at first this meal was wont to take place about the hour more properly devoted to tea, we have gained much valuable experience in culinary matters and the prompt preparation of meals. On Shrove Monday those of the troop not confined to their beds loaded a trek-cart with the necessities for lunch, and despite the said vehicle's audible complaints took it to Shallowdale and there dealt adequately with the contents, later supplementing them at a farm near Byland. On St Benedict's feast some extremely "Wide games" were played, taxing the umpires' energies to the utmost and ending up at Hambleton for tea. The return journey was considerably slower, but the outing disproved the contention that the younger generation has forgotten how to walk.



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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part III

## GREEK LITERATURE

### II

#### POETRY

(continued)

LET us return to the particular Greek hexameter offered by Professor Murray as a pattern of technical excellence :  
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνην.  
One of Homer's good lines, in some ways ; but observe the prosody of the second foot. The last syllable of οὐρανῷ is a very long diphthong—a long ο followed by an ι ; moreover it bears a circumflex, which means that the voice should rise and fall again on the same syllable ; yet this -ῶ is made to scan short, just as if it were -ov. The scansion does not disturb the ordinary student ; first because he pronounces chiefly by stress ; secondly because he has been told that long vowels *in thesi* are shortened before another vowel, and raises this observation to the dignity of a natural law. Yet in actual delivery one of two things must have happened ; either the word was pronounced naturally, and a cretic replaced a dactyl ; or the pronunciation was unnaturally truncated, and we can no longer say that Homer " as a matter of course gives full value to the long unstressed syllable."<sup>1</sup> And when one considers Homeric scansion generally—with its lengthening of short syllables as in the first syllables of ἀθάνατος, ἀπονέεσθαι, συνεχές,

<sup>1</sup> I do not say that all 'epic correction' is unjustifiable ; in its milder forms, e.g. πλάγχθη ἐπεὶ, it is phonetically reasonable ; but to treat as short a really long diphthong combined with a circumflex, as above, or with synizesis, as in χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, seems to me an affront to the Greek language.



παρέχη, δυναμένοιο<sup>1</sup> and its shortening before two consonants as in τετράκυκλον, τειχεσιπλήτα—it would seem safer to say that respect for quantity is not one of the notes of Homeric style. To M. Meillet indeed Homer's prosody appears so far from natural, and at times so 'monstrous,' that he is led to suggest a foreign (Aegean) source for the Greek hexameter.<sup>2</sup> We need not accept the conclusion<sup>3</sup>; but the general criticism has the support of at least one ancient writer (quoted, with some impatience, by Aristotle<sup>4</sup>). "Verse-writing is easy, said Euclides the elder, if you may lengthen syllables whenever you please"; and he improvised a hexameter in proof:

Ἐπιχάρην εἶδον Μαραθῶνάδε βαδίζοντα.

Metre of course is only one element of rhythm; in controlling others—pauses, length and collocation of words, proportions of dactyls and spondees—Homer is steadier but not inerrant—a master, compared with Ennius; a novice, compared with Virgil. At his best, he gives magnificence to the simpler rhythms, meaning to the rarer, dramatic force to a pause:

ὄρσοο, Λαομεδοντιάδη, καλέουσιν ἄριστοί  
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ νωμῆσαι βῶν.

ἀρητὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γόον καὶ πένθος ἔθηκας,  
Ἔκτορ ἔμοι δέ...

But often his rhythms are independent of the sense; and dactyls, spondees or pause have an accidental air:

αὐτὰρ ὁ μῆνιε νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι...  
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔγνω ἦσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε...

<sup>1</sup> It is a different matter when a final short syllable is 'lengthened' in *arsis* before a pause, e.g. αἶθ' ὄφελος ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι: this is pleasant in effect though illogical in theory. (Illogical, because a new standard of rhythm is suddenly introduced and again withdrawn, ictus and pause becoming integral to the prosody here, though elsewhere they make their rhythmical effect independently of the prosody).

<sup>2</sup> *Les origines indo-européennes des mètres grecs* (1923), pp. 57—70.

<sup>3</sup> See the reply of Descroix in *Le trimètre iambique* (1931), pp. 346—9.

<sup>4</sup> *Poet.* 1458 b.

εὐ δὲ σὺ οἶσθα, γεραιὲ διοτρεφές, οἶος ἐκεῖνος...  
οἶνω Πραμνείω, ἐπὶ δ' αἴγειον κνή τυρόν...  
πάντα μάλ' ἄυτάρ μνηστῆρας μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσι...

And sometimes a line is ruined by clumsy monosyllables:

ἦην, τῆ δὴ καὶ σφι θεῶν ἐτετεύχαστο βωμοί...  
νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἦδη ἄρα Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα...  
σύν τε δὴ ἔρχομένω, καὶ τε πρὸ δ τοῦ ἐνόησεν...

To speak of Homer's 'perfect control of his instrument' is permissible in the enthusiast; the critic cannot accept a judgment which has forgotten Virgil, Dante and Milton.<sup>1</sup>

Professor Murray has a much better case when he comes to Greek lyric verse, for here—in choral lyric at least—metrical technique reaches a subtlety and elaboration which may reasonably be called inimitable. The first principle of all classical Greek verse is the distinction between long and short syllables; and to this there is generally added a second, the equivalence of two shorts to one long.<sup>2</sup> But choral lyric alone exploits these principles to the full. It may prolong indefinitely a series of short syllables:

λέγε δὲ σὺ κατὰ πόδα νεόχυτα μέλεα<sup>3</sup>

or of long:

Ζεῦ, πάντων ἀρχά,  
πάντων ἀγῆτορ,  
Ζεῦ, σοὶ πέμπω  
ταύταν ὕμνων ἀρχάν.<sup>4</sup>

And between these extremes (which are naturally rare) come all the varied proportions and arrangements of long and short which are classed under the names of Dorian, Ionian, Aeolian and Paeonic rhythms.<sup>5</sup> A given choral lyric keeps a general

<sup>1</sup> "But, Sir, we have it from Horace that honest Homer nods." "Sir, any man may nod; but a polite man will not snore."

<sup>2</sup> On the limits in application of this second principle (apparently a Greek invention) see Meillet, *Origines*, pp. 43—7.

<sup>3</sup> Author unknown; quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *De C.V.*, c. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Terpander I.

<sup>5</sup> In the use of these names I take example by Mr G. Thomson (*Greek Lyric Metre*, 1929).



rhythmical unity by the repetition of fundamental phrases which are characteristic of one rhythm; it adds variety by the changing disposal of them and by modification of their primary forms through such devices as protraction, anaclasis, resolution and substitution—all this as a natural result of the metrical system and apart from the poet's skill and purpose in fitting a particular rhythm to a particular occasion. The abstract possibilities of such a prosody seem illimitable in contrast with those of English or any other modern prosody. The Greek system, based on quantity, can use for instance a series of fifteen short syllables (as in the line quoted above); a modern system, based on accent, cannot possibly produce a series of fifteen unaccented syllables. So great on the face of it are the technical advantages of the Greek that one would not expect Professor Murray to find easy consolation in the three-syllabled feet of Shelley and Swinburne and the four-syllabled feet of Kipling. Yet so he does;<sup>1</sup> much as Sir Richard Livingstone passes with cheerfulness from the praise of Athens in the fifth century to the praise of Oxford and Cambridge in our own.<sup>2</sup>

There is indeed one weakness in the Greek case, though it is often thought a strength—I mean the association in choral lyric of verse, music and dance. I do not suggest that this union

<sup>1</sup> *What English Poetry*, pp. 18, 26, 29.

<sup>2</sup> "There are two places in England in which, amid the smoke and wealth and elaboration of our life, an Athenian might for a moment feel himself at home. They are the seats of a population which possesses that ἐκτός χορηγία of worldly goods which Aristotle thought an indispensable preliminary to happiness, yet on the whole has too little wealth and too much taste for vulgar display; a population so far autochthonous that it is largely drawn from the owners of the soil and takes possession of the universe with an easy condescension; a population mainly young, active, well developed in body and mind, in which the sophists would have found pupils, and Socrates such young men as he loved to converse with, and Alcibiades humours equal to his own, and the Olympic victors rivals of their athletic grace. Surely of Oxford and Cambridge most of the Funeral Speech of Pericles is still *mutatis mutandis* true; or at least those most often quoted words from it, 'We are lovers of beauty without extravagance and of wisdom without effeminacy.'" (*Greek Genius*, pp. 137—8).

of three arts is undesirable in itself. It is natural and reasonable,<sup>1</sup> and it may achieve a total effect which is beyond the powers of any single art. Only, in any such union, something of each part must be sacrificed to the whole; and verse which is sung and danced to cannot retain in fulness and purity the qualities of verse. Leaving dance out of account for the present, we may observe that in any species of song there must be some compromise between words and music. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for instance, there was generally great sympathy between poet and composer, but any actual song of the period will show some sacrifice of the words—most clearly in false accentuation or the extension of one syllable over several notes. Thus Morley's *It was a lover* gives the false accents 'It wás a lover ánd his lass,' and Wilson's *Take, O take* quite changes the balance of the first line by allowing five notes to 'lips.' Even Campian, who set his own verse, sometimes betrays the words to the tune; two pairs of contrasts in his *Vain men*—'those that are,' 'those that seem' and 'she seemed a saint,' 'but proved a woman'—are weakened by the music; in *There is none* the emphatic 'In yóu' becomes 'Ín you'; in *Author of light* two words are repeated against the metre.<sup>2</sup> These liberties are not great, and in some Italian songs and the best of Henry Lawes they seem almost to vanish.<sup>3</sup> Yet

<sup>1</sup> Anthropologists can hardly better here the words of the Chinese *Book of Rites*, thus translated by M. Laloy:—"Dans la joie, l'homme prononce des paroles. Ces paroles ne suffisent pas, il les prolonge. Les paroles prolongées ne suffisent pas, il les module. Les paroles modulées ne suffisent pas, sans même qu'il s'en aperçoive ses mains font des gestes et ses pieds bondissent." (*La musique chinoise*, 1912, p. 13).

<sup>2</sup> In French, see the lovely late mediaeval song *L'amour de moy* (with a number of false accents), and the sixteenth-century polyphonic example from Goudimel quoted by Mocquereau, *Le nombre musical II* (1927), pp. 650—6. In Chinese song, from the T'ang period onward, concession is made in the matter of rhymes (Laloy, *Le rêve du millet jaune*, 1935, p. 19).

<sup>3</sup> Lawes is praised for that reason in Milton's thirteenth sonnet. His greatest triumph, I think, is his setting of Herrick's *Among the myrtles* (edited by Mr Dolmetsch with, unfortunately, a corrupt version of the words); here he provides for shift of accent in the first foot by giving notes of the same pitch and length to the sensitive syllables, so that the musical ictus is hardly felt. But his melody loses interest accordingly. For a similar criticism of Wolf see Cecil Gray, *History of Music* (1931), p. 234.



even so, there remains between music and speech one difference which not the best will in the world can overcome. Durations in music are exact, in speech they are not; hence the true rhythms of verse differ in kind from the true rhythms of music. The proportions of note to note in music are mathematically simple (e.g., a quaver is not merely shorter than a crotchet and much shorter than a minim; its length is half a crotchet's, quarter of a minim's); and the variety of musical rhythm is only made possible by the fixity of these proportions.<sup>1</sup> The proportions of syllable to syllable in verse are not simple, and it is a part of verse technique to exploit their irregularity, so that while no syllable bears a simple relation to any other, there is perfect compensation in the larger units of line, stanza or paragraph.<sup>2</sup> But the singing voice smoothes out these subtle irregularities and reduces them to a quite different musical pattern. To this may be added two other differences. First, a rest in music counts in the formal time-scheme no less than a note: a pause in verse does not count as a syllable in the metre (unless there is syncope); its rhythmical effect may be most important, but it is superimposed on the formal metre. Secondly, music cannot shift or repeat stresses in the manner of verse. It can shift stress by syncopation, but in so doing it alters the time-scheme; it can give stress to successive notes,<sup>3</sup> but not the same kind of stress: whereas in verse a shifted accent does not affect the time-scheme, and two successive syllables may bear the same kind of stress.

<sup>1</sup> The use of *rubato*, dotted notes, etc., is a side-issue which I have not time to discuss.

<sup>2</sup> Kymographic records show clearly how complex these proportions are, e.g.:

The long light shakes a-cross the lakes.

12 31 27 45 7 34 9 58

Mai-tre de mon des-tin, li-bre dans mes sou-pirs.

33 11 8 17 31 39 32 17 15 19 23 52

Measurements are in hundredths of a second. My sources are: for the Tennyson E. A. Sonnenschein, *What is Rhythm?* (1925), p. 32; for the Racine, Th. Spoerri, quoted by de Groot in *Der Rhythmus* (offprint from *Neophilologus*, 1932), p. 56.

On this see Sir Donald Tovey's article *Rhythm* in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

The more fully therefore a poet uses the resources of his art, the less apt for music his verse becomes and the more it suffers when set. Hence the judgment of Mr W. J. Turner: "A poem is a completed thing; it is a finished creation to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken away. . . . The composer can do nothing, absolutely nothing for the poet."<sup>1</sup> This protest indeed is excessive, for it assumes that any poem, or any good poem, embodies all the refinements of verse technique—which I at least should deny. For although inversion and repetition of stress, for instance, are important resources of verse rhythm, there are good poems which use them hardly at all or hardly to advantage; and a poet in writing verse for music might choose to go without them. The unequal proportions of spoken syllables cannot be avoided, but again there are good poems which do not exploit them rhythmically—poems which make their effect by sequence of thought and the choice of words and images; set to music, they lose little or nothing by the inevitable changes of rhythm, and may gain much by having particular words or phrases thrown into musical relief; this is so with many minor Elizabethan poems (and it is noteworthy that the best composers of the period rarely set great masterpieces of verse).<sup>2</sup> But there are other and better poems in which every rhythm of speech is meant and controlled—say, at two extremes, *Go, lovely rose* (where Lawes so completely failed) and *The Wreck of the Deutschland*. Of these Mr Turner's judgment is true; and what Professor Murray considers the first necessity of lyric verse—"the rudimentary swing that urges you in the direction of singing"<sup>3</sup>—is in fact necessarily absent from the highest

<sup>1</sup> Quoted by Gray, *History of Music*, p. 234.

<sup>2</sup> The one song of Campian's which is music of a high order—*Author of light*—has words whose rhythms must be interpreted musically to satisfy the ear. In others his verse technique has an almost unequalled subtlety; but with these the notes distract from the words, and he had not that 'power over both' to which he aspired.

<sup>3</sup> *What English Poetry*, p. 28; he makes the pronouncement in speaking of certain lines from *Merope* which, being merely bad verse, are neither here nor there.



kind of lyric, which has its own rhythms, final and inviolable, and, since it rests in its own perfection, can urge those who read it to nothing outside itself.

In Greek choral lyric, music and verse are related in an unusual way; for not only did the poet usually write his own music, like a *trouvère*, but in writing the words he defined at the same time the lengths of his notes. His metrical and musical rhythm alike depended on the distinction of longs and shorts, and in using, for instance, a word of cretic form (long, short, long) he committed himself to notes of these proportions (say crotchet, quaver, crotchet). Such at least was the classical principle, with probably two modifications only; a long note was sometimes τρισημιος, *i.e.* it had the value of three shorts instead of two—dotted crotchet instead of crotchet (but in this case the extra length belonged to the metrical scansion also); and a long syllable was sometimes distributed over two short notes. Thus the poet founded his lyrical technique on the equivalence of verse rhythm and musical rhythm, and in so doing deprived himself of one of the chief refinements of verse technique, namely control of the subtler proportions between syllables. This is important in modern verse, though quantity there is not essential; it should have been more important in Greek verse, where quantity was essential. For the long and short syllables of Greek prosody were of course only relatively so; not only are modern phoneticians agreed that in any language a short *a*, for instance, is longer than a short *e*,<sup>1</sup> but a Greek theorist, Dionysius, says explicitly that 'one short syllable may differ from another short, and one long from another long.'<sup>2</sup> In spoken verse—*e.g.*, in the tragic trimeter—these differences of length might be exploited, the main rhythm being given by the opposition of long and short syllables, and variety added by the subtler distinctions between one long and another long, one short and another short. The same technique would be possible with verse recited to an accompaniment—*e.g.*, epic verse and probably 'monodic' lyric.

<sup>1</sup> *E.g.* Meillet, *Origines*, p. 9; Sonnenschein, *What is Rhythm?* p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> *De C.P.* 15, §89.

Sappho keeps in perfection the most delicate rhythms of speech, and I cannot believe that she intended her odes to be literally sung.<sup>1</sup> But in choral lyric the rhythms of speech are deliberately simplified; in the continuity of sung verse every long becomes equal to every other long; and on this initial simplification all later subtleties depend. At the same time certain difficulties in the conventions of Greek prosody are intensified. The practice of correption (avoided in tragic trimeters and in Sappho's verse) is sometimes hard to justify in hexameters.<sup>2</sup> There are harder cases in choral lyric, *e.g.*, Pindar *Ol.* IV 8, ἀλλ', ὦ Κρόνου παῖ, ὅς Αἴτῶν ἔχεις, where παῖ, a naturally long circumflexed diphthong coming before a pause, is nevertheless scanned short and corresponds to the first syllable of ξενίας in the antistrophe—*i.e.* in actual performance —αῖ and ε would alike have the value of a quaver.<sup>3</sup> Again, the lengthening of a syllable by 'position' has not the same meaning in song as in speech. There are difficulties in the Greek convention even for spoken verse,<sup>4</sup> but it seems to me reasonable enough that a word like θάλασσα should be scanned in speech as short, long, short. For though, strictly speaking, it has no long middle syllable (the middle syllable being —λασ—, which is short) the intervention of two sigmas between two short vowels fills enough time to give the ear the impression of a long syllable followed by a short. In sung verse the syllable —λασ— is isolated and held to crotchet length, and this means a lengthening of the vowel itself, which now becomes equivalent to the long α of βᾶσ-σα.

<sup>1</sup> So Del Grande, *Espressione musicale dei poeti greci* (Naples, 1932), p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> Nè queste strofi erano cantate nel senso comune della parola. In una modulazione larga avrebbero perduto ogni effetto.' Cf. also W. R. Hardie, *Res Metrica* (1920), p. 138: 'Sappho's verses were things which could easily be sung to the lute. . . . They must also have been read'; and Professor Murray, *The Classical Tradition in Poetry* (1927), p. 35: 'The Lesbian poets and poetesses were singing or speaking their lyrics.'

<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. also: *Ol.* VIII 9, Ἄλφεω ἄλσος; *Pyth.* IV 21, θεῶ ἀνέρι; *Nem.* VI 26—7, μυχῶ Ἑλλάδος and σκοποῦ ἄντα.

<sup>4</sup> Sonnenschein, *What is Rhythm?* p. 129.



By treating syllables merely as long and short musical notes, the Greek choral poet commanded rhythms of an otherwise impossible elaboration. He drifted still further from a pure verse technique in serving the particular demands of music and dance. He was debarred at the outset from exploiting the true rhythms of speech; he must often also have chosen his words not for their own sake, but for the musical or choreutic effect which went with them.<sup>1</sup> So with those sequences of short syllables which a modern language cannot imitate, they were probably sought because they implied a musical 'run' or rapid movements of the dancers' hands. Considered as verbal rhythms, they are somewhat undignified and contrary to older Greek tradition itself. In the early stages of the language there was a feeling against a succession of three short syllables; thus the comparative form σοφότερος was avoided and was replaced by σοφώτερος; Aeolic verse continued the tradition by forbidding groups of three shorts in all its metres.<sup>2</sup> Even so late a theorist as Dionysius seems to have had something of this feeling when he contrasts the dignified long-syllabled feet with the 'ignoble' pyrrhic and choree (feet of two and three short syllables).<sup>3</sup> Yet in choral lyric generally, sequences of short syllables belong to normal practice.

Further, extreme elaboration of rhythm tends to obscurity, an obscurity felt, it seems, by the Greeks themselves. At rehearsals of choral verse the trainer used a κρούπετρα or foot-clapper to emphasise rhythms which the flute accompaniment did not sufficiently distinguish.<sup>4</sup> At the performance of Pindar's odes, an instrumental prelude appears to have helped the choir

<sup>1</sup> Cf. C. M. Bowra, *Greek Lyric Poetry* (1936), p. 9: 'The rhythm of the words had to agree and harmonise with a music that was written also for a dance, and since there were many types of dance, there were many types of verse. If the character of these metres is now difficult fully to appreciate and many various theories about them hold the field, that is largely because the music and the dances are lost, and without them we have only a part of a complex whole.'

<sup>2</sup> J. M. Edmonds, *Lyra Graeca III* (1927), pp. 588 and 623.

<sup>3</sup> *De C.V.*, c. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Edmonds, *Lyra Graeca III*, p. 587 n.

by anticipating the rhythms of the strophe.<sup>1</sup> Cicero, who studied under Greek masters at Rome and Athens, says that the verse of the best Greek lyric poets is scarcely more rhythmical than prose.<sup>2</sup> Dionysius, writing 'On verse composition which much resembles prose,' quotes the *Danae* of Simonides as an example where without guiding marks the reader will lose the rhythm of the poem and fail to distinguish strophe, antistrophe, and epode.<sup>3</sup>

Greek choral technique remains one of the most ingenious inventions of the human mind. Only, it is not properly a technique of verse; it makes its effect by abstracting from the properties of speech; it is not concerned with the subtler distinctions of quantity, still less with varieties of pitch and stress accent<sup>4</sup>; in the interests of music and dance it falls into rhythms which were otherwise offensive to some Greek ears; and it sometimes overreaches itself in an elaboration which is near confusion. And if it was used magnificently in certain masterpieces of ancient verse, it is certainly no fit model for modern poets whose material, purpose and technical problems are widely different. The material of what we call modern lyric—narrative, descriptive, meditative or intellectual—often requires a precision in statement and sequence of thought which would be blunted or destroyed by a display of elaborate metrical

<sup>1</sup> As far as I know, this point was first made by Del Grande (*Espressione Musicale*, p. 53 and n. 20 on p. 201); the clearest text is *Pyth.* I, 1—4.

<sup>2</sup> *Orator* §183.

<sup>3</sup> *De C.V.*, c. 26. Of course neither Cicero nor Dionysius means that such verse has no rhythm at all. The prose of which they speak is the sophisticated oratorical prose whose rhythms are often more regular than those of modern 'free verse.' And though the exact arrangement of the *Danae* is still uncertain, its rhythms can give great pleasure to modern readers.

<sup>4</sup> Argument on this point would be tedious. Here I will only say that Dionysius in c. 19 mentions control of pitch accent in the technique of *Kunstprosa*, which has ἀπασαν ἐλευθερίαν (§§132—3); but not in that of verse, where the writer is less free (§129). In his *Classical Tradition* (p. 84 n.) Professor Murray himself says that 'the complete disregard of the tonic accent is one of the most obvious characteristics of ancient Greek verse.' In the same book (pp. 84—5) he argues that Greek had not only a pitch accent but a slight stress accent; this is also the opinion of Broadhead and Sonnenschein; it seems to me highly reasonable.



variety. Modern lyric is normally meant to be read, and it would be irrational to compose it as if for dance and music. And since it is meant to be read, the poet's technical problems involve all the elements of speech; in particular he must control both stress and syllable-length in all their gradations. Hence English verse, for instance, is in some ways more difficult to compose than Greek, as writers practising both have found or shown. But there are compensations; for if one composes in terms of living speech, one's work has also the natural variety of living speech, which in good writing is always present within the strictest metre. Consider for instance such a poem as Donne's *Extasie*. The closeness of its reasoning allows of no metrical parade, and the poem consists ostensibly of a regular series of seventy-six eight-syllabled lines in accentual iambics. This, by the Hellenist's standards, should be intolerably monotonous, yet in actual reading one does not find it so.

Whére, like a pillow on a bed,  
A Pregnant banke swell'd up, to rest  
The violet's reclining head,  
Sát we twó, one another's best.

If one cares to analyse, one can point to differences of word-length and syllable length, to changing pauses, to accents inverted or omitted (stress accents are inverted where I mark them; 'we' in the last line has a rising pitch accent between two stress accents; there is no accent, or almost none, on the word 'on' and the last syllable of 'violet's'). In practice of course neither poet nor reader analyses thus; enough that within a strict metrical framework the poet contrives, and the reader feels, a continual slight variety which quietly satisfies the ear without distracting the mind.

English speech invites in particular two kinds of variety within a single metre. One is by 'elision' (a convenient name, though 'synaloepha' is more exact). This is the gliding together of two vowels; in syllabic verse, such as this of Donne's, the meeting vowels scan as one syllable, although both are heard, e.g. They are ours, though they are not wee: Wee are

The intelligences, they the sheare.

Robert Bridges<sup>1</sup> has said all that need be said in explanation of this practice, which enriches the verse of Dante and of Virgil: in English it is exploited chiefly in Milton's blank verse, but also to some degree in lyrics of many periods. It has almost no place in Greek verse, where elision meant the cutting out of a short vowel in pronunciation as well as in scansion.<sup>2</sup>

The other kind of variety has already been mentioned incidentally; it is made by inverting stress so that rising and falling feet are interchanged. This also has been thoroughly explained by Bridges<sup>3</sup>; I give a few examples from English lyrics:

Wyatt: I think Náture hath lost the mould . . .  
And end thát I have now begun . . .  
Shakespeare: How can I then be older than thou art?  
Vaughan: That shady City of Pálm trees . . .  
Shelley: And wild róses, and ivy serpentine . . .  
Housman: Strapped, noosed, níghing his hour . . .  
And the knife at her neck. . .

These examples show the use of inversion as an occasional effect; it is exploited much more fully and continuously by Milton, Crashaw and Gerard Hopkins. In French verse it is common at certain points of the line, e.g., the opening rhythms 'Ariáne, ma soeur,' 'Et sur elle courbé' are more familiar than their English equivalents, though the comparative weakness of French accent makes the effect less striking. The first line of the first *Ballade* of Charles d'Orléans inverts every foot but the last:

Belle, bonne, nompaille, plaisant.

Above all, in Italian the free use of inversion is traditional, and Dante no doubt is its greatest master in any language.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Milton's Prosody* (1921), pp. 8 *sqq.* See also Norman Ault, *Elizabethan Lyrics* (1928), p. xiv n.

<sup>2</sup> But even in Greek the 'elided' vowel must have been pronounced before a sense-pause, e.g. ἰδέσθαι μ(ε) οἶα . . .

<sup>3</sup> *M.P.*, pp. 40—43 and 50 *sqq.*

<sup>4</sup> See Bridges, *M.P.*, pp. 151—2. Milton was influenced by the Italian tradition as a whole, and Bridges might have named Petrarch and Tasso as well as Dante.



In quantitative verse, inversion cannot have the same meaning, though the opposition of ictus and accent in Latin gives a similar impression. Greek has the purely quantitative inversion called *anaclassis*. This is exploited in lyric, sometimes to great effect, but it does not run through all kinds of Greek classical verse as inversion of stress through all kinds of modern verse.

Inversion, elision, changing pauses, are among the natural effects of speech which diversify even the simpler kinds of English verse. If a poet's subject-matter allows him greater freedom, that freedom will be most reasonably employed in making a fuller and bolder use of these in accordance with the genius of the language; not in imitating effects proper to a quantitative language. Thus it is doubtless desirable that rhythmical groups of three or four syllables should sometimes be used in English verse; but it is not the height of English technique to produce continuous anapaests or dactyls or choriambes in the Greek manner. In groups of this length quantity becomes more intimately related to stress than in two-syllabled groups; long syllables can no longer be freely used in the unaccented places.<sup>1</sup> Hence it is not easy in English to write, for instance, a regular series of clear-cut accentual anapaests or dactyls; but neither is it greatly desirable, since the result is artificial and monotonous—artificial, because triple rhythms are repeated with a frequency which is clearly not natural to the language; monotonous, because the clear-cut effect is obtained by sacrificing variety of pause and the natural interplay of accent and quantity. The problems of triple rhythm have been variously treated by English poets; five methods are mentioned here.

(1) The poet actually attempts continuous clear-cut trisyllabic feet. This has sometimes been done with reasonable success, but only in light verse. In these two seventeenth-century examples the poet certainly intended a clear run of accentual anapaests after the first foot, where a syllable may be dropped. When the metre is retarded (as in 'pounds, shillings and pence'), it is by an oversight.

<sup>1</sup> See Bridges, *M.P.*, pp. 89 *sqq.*

Thomas Jordan :

Let us drink and be merry, dance, joke and rejoice,  
With claret and sherry, theorbo and voice ;  
The changeable world to our joy is unjust,  
All treasure's uncertain, then down with your dust ;  
In frolics dispose your pounds, shillings and pence,  
For we shall be nothing a hundred years hence.

De la Sale :

All own the young Silvia is fatally fair,  
All own the young Silvia is pretty ;  
Confess her good nature, and easy soft air,  
Nay more, that she's wanton and witty ;  
Yet all these keen arrows at Damon still cast  
Could never his quiet destroy,  
Till the cunning coquette shot me flying at last  
By a *Je ne say, Je ne say quoy.*

(2) The poet still uses clear-cut trisyllabic feet, but varies them with disyllabic. Campian thus begins a long stanza :

What if a day or a month or a year  
Crown thy desire with a thousand sweet contentings ?  
Cannot the chance of a night or an hour  
Cross thy delight with as many sad tormentings ?

—after which he has a variety of short lines in mainly trochaic rhythm. In Campian's scheme the trisyllabic and disyllabic feet are kept apart; more commonly they are interchanged at will, as in Campian's *Poplars* and Shelley's *Sensitive Plant*. Since Professor Murray has praised the trisyllabic technique of Shelley, I rather meanly transcribe a stanza :

For each one was interpenetrated  
With the light and the odour its neighbour shed,  
Like young lovers whom youth and love make dear,  
Wrapped and filled by their mutual atmosphere.<sup>1</sup>

(3) The poet uses trisyllabic feet, but sometimes deliberately retards them by extra stresses or long syllables, so that the

<sup>1</sup> For detailed criticism see Bridges, *M.P.*, pp. 96 *sqq.*



clear-cut effect disappears. Nashe uses this technique admirably with six-syllabled lines in the poem beginning 'Adieu, farewell, earth's bliss.'

(4) Triple rhythms are introduced among mainly iambic or trochaic rhythms, either by resolution or by elision and by inversion and omission of accent. The latter method allows of quadrisyllabic rhythm also. Examples :

Spenser (triple rhythm by elision) :

Of many a lady and many a paramour.

Jonson (choriambic effect by inverted accent) :

Still to be neat, still to be dressed.

(5) Triple rhythms take their place with others in Gerard Hopkins' system of 'sprung rhythm,' where feet of from one to four syllables may follow each other in any order.

English poets have handled triple rhythms well when they have consulted their ear, reason, and sense of the language. In the literal imitation of classical models they have often been led astray by a confusion in theory of accent and quantity, sound and spelling—a confusion which even now seems to be fostered rather than otherwise by a classical education. This is painfully shown in some Elizabethan experiments (some of Campian's even); it is shown no less in those of Robinson Ellis.<sup>1</sup> The hexameters of Clough and Kingsley would be worth lament if their authors were worth consideration. What is more important is that literal imitations of classical metres, even when they succeed in their own object, are not making the best or most rational use of the qualities of English speech, and the technique expended on them is an inferior kind of technique. Take one of Swinburne's best choriambic stanzas :

Nay then, sleep if thou wilt ; love is content ; what should  
he do to weep ?

Sweet was love to thee once ; now in thine eyes sweeter  
than love is sleep.

<sup>1</sup> See Sonnenschein, *What is Rhythm?* pp. 192 sqq.

That is extremely ingenious ; yet for real technique I should place it far below this anonymous Elizabethan poem, unambitious in formal metre but perfect in all the subtleties of speech :

Brown is my Love, but graceful ;  
And each renownèd whiteness  
Matched with thy lovely brown loseth its brightness.

Fair is my Love, but scornful ;  
Yet have I seen despisèd  
Dainty white lilies, and sad flowers well prizèd.

Together with trisyllabic feet, Professor Murray names syncope as a metrical refinement beyond Elizabethan handling. He defines it thus : ' the omission of a short unstressed syllable, so that the long syllable that is left becomes over-long (as in *Break, break, break*) ' ; I accept the definition with the reserve that the syllable thus left need not be naturally long, though it generally is. Syncope thus defined is rather common in English nursery rhymes. *Ding, dong, bell* is an obvious example, but others are perhaps more elegant, e.g. :

The King of Spain's · daugh · ter · came to visit me  
And all · for the sake · of my little nut · tree—

where I have marked with dots three cases of syncope in each line.<sup>1</sup> Among Elizabethan poets Greene had a particular fondness for syncope in short rhyming couplets, e.g. :

Bank'd about with choice flowers . . .  
Gold her hair, bright her eyne . . .  
Whoso loves hates his life,  
For love's peace is mind's strife.<sup>2</sup>

In Shakespeare's lyric verse the effect is rarer ; e.g., it comes once in the wedding song and once in the epilogue of the *Tempest* ; several times in *Over hill*, memorably in the line :

Swifter than the moon's sphere

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also in popular verse the chorus of *Here we come a-wassailing*.

<sup>2</sup> A good modern example in the same kind of metre is Mr de la Mare's poem *The Sunken Garden*.



and it is used with great subtlety in *Come away, come away, Death*.<sup>1</sup> Its absence from other songs is due not to witlessness but to choice; had Shakespeare desired such rhythms as 'Tell, where is Fancy bred' or 'Fear no more heat of sun' he would scarcely have been defeated by the technical difficulty of dropping the right syllables. As it is, he reserved this effect chiefly for blank verse:

Come, good fellow, put mine iron on . . .  
Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! Rage! Blow!<sup>2</sup>

Blank verse is indeed the medium in which English poets have most displayed their technical powers. Professor Murray has said that it has 'very little metrical ornament'—perhaps truly; I do not know what metrical ornament is—but it certainly allows of more subtlety and variety than any other English metre. I have shown that whereas Greek choral technique abstracts from the qualities of speech in order to make its subtle and varied rhythms, the technique of modern European verse draws out and exploits the natural varieties and subtleties of speech. And though such technique has been used well in all kinds of English verse, it has been best used in blank verse, where the original simplicity of the metre is the best ground for variation, the ten-syllable line has the best length for extended rhythmical effects, and the continuity of the verse allows of perpetual compensation in stress, quantity, pauses and vowel-sounds; this metre is therefore the English counterpart of the other great metre of modern Europe, the Italian hendecasyllabic, rhymed or unrhymed. There are two main systems of English blank verse, the strict syllabic system of Milton and the free system best known from Shakespeare's later plays. Milton's prosody has been expounded at length by Bridges; my own summary of it would be that it is simply

<sup>1</sup> This poem has been unparadonably misread, by Dr Arne among others. Sonnenschein (*What is Rhythm?* pp. 178—9) marks the rhythms naturally, but 'protraction' in his analysis does not quite coincide with syncope as defined here.

<sup>2</sup> So Marlowe (*Faustus*): Ay, but Faustus never shall repent. . . . and Webster (*Duchess of Malfi*): And let my son fly the courts of princes.

the prosody of classic Italian verse, modified by the optional elision of semi-vowels as well as of vowels. The 'lyric' lines interspersed in *Samson Agonistes* are an extension of the same system; again, they have an exact equivalent in the 'lyric' lines traditional in Italian drama (e.g. in the *Aminta*)<sup>1</sup>; there is the same iambic ground and the same free use of inversion and elision. The system of Shakespeare's later verse is not strictly syllabic; syllables may be dropped or added if the main accents are kept; real trisyllabic feet are used on the principle of equivalence; a single short line may be placed at will among others of full length. Both are sufficiently justified by their results, and if both have been sometimes misread and their rhythms misunderstood, that is not the fault of the poets. Professor Murray exaggerates the uncertainties of English pronunciation<sup>2</sup>; the real reason why Milton's rhythms, for instance, have been disputed is merely that there are readers who have no ears and others who, having ears, refuse to believe them. There are still many persons who assume in blank verse a series of quite regular accents, force what they read into such a series,<sup>3</sup> and complain of the result; whereas all that the poet asks a reader to do is to give his verse the natural accents and pauses of speech; if the resultant rhythms are good, they will also be explainable in theory, but that is a secondary matter. Professor Murray, careless of Bridges' consistent exposition of Milton's prosody, unguided by the natural good sense which enabled Saintsbury and Keightley to read Milton's rhythms if not to explain them consistently, imposes the following accents upon two lines from *Samson*:

This, this is hé, sóftly awhile;  
Lét us not bréak ín upon hím;—

<sup>1</sup> Leopardi afterwards used such lines for complete lyric poems.

<sup>2</sup> Such uncertainties exist, but in good verse they are resolved by the context. In Greek it is theoretically possible to read certain hexameters as iambic trimeters, e.g.:

ἔργων τοιοῦτων · ἐμὲ δὲ χρὴ γῆραι λυγρῶ (*Il.* 23, 644).  
See Rhys Roberts, *Dionysius on Literary Composition* (1910), p. 87.

<sup>3</sup> Like congregations singing 'Were *the* whole world of nature mine.'



and comments thus on his handiwork: '[This] passage is, I believe, meant to represent choriambics.' 'Sir,' as the Duke of Wellington was once provoked to retort, 'if you believe that, you will believe anything.' With equal rashness Professor Gilbert Norwood, expounding Greek metre by contrast with Shakespeare's line 'My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne,' remarks that 'to begin a line with "my serene bosom" would clearly be wrong.'<sup>2</sup>

But we may leave the Hellenists to their own interpretation of English prosody and consult instead some actual examples of blank verse. Some of its technical possibilities—*e.g.* the variety of pauses after every syllable from the first to the ninth—cannot be shown in brief quotations; and Milton's technique in general is best judged by the study of fifty or sixty lines such as the invocation of light (*P.L.* III, 1—55). It is easier to illustrate the gradations from light to heavy of lines of ten monosyllables:

- Shakespeare: . . . I do not know  
Why yet I live to say 'This thing's to do'  
Sith I have cause and will and strength and  
means  
To do it. . .
- Marlowe: The stars move still; time runs; the clock  
will strike . . .
- Milton: So clomb this first grand Thief into God's  
Fould . . .  
Him first, him last, him midst, and without  
end . . .  
Rocks, Caves, Lakes, Fens, Bogs, Dens, and  
shades of death. . .

<sup>1</sup> *What English Poetry*, p. 27. The first edition of Bridges' book was published in 1893. Keightley's admirable excursus on Milton's verse (*Life &c. of John Milton*, 1855, pp. 440—50) anticipates Bridges in many ways; quotes Romance precedents more fully; and only fails by explaining in terms of anapaests and hypermetric syllables the triple rhythms due to elision.

<sup>2</sup> *Greek Tragedy* (1928) p. 327. The despised Palgrave in his note on Shelley's 'Wild roses' made that bolder inversion the test of an ear for verse.

Triple rhythms and inversion of stress can be used more boldly in blank verse than elsewhere since the length of line and continuity of the verse give more scope for the preparation and compensation of them. Shakespeare and Keats have inverted stresses throughout a line:

*Lear*: And thou no breath at all? Thou'lt come no more,  
Never, never, never, never, never. . .

*Hyperion*: . . . And there shall be  
Beautiful things made new, for the surprise  
Of the sky-children; I will give command:  
Thea! Thea! Thea! where is Saturn?

Finally, as a summary of the technique of Shakespeare's late verse, I give two passages—one familiar, the other neglected:

*Winter's Tale*: What you do  
Still betters what is done. When you speak, sweet,  
I'd have you do it ever: when you sing,  
I'd have you buy and sell so; so give alms;  
Pray so; and for the ordering your affairs  
To sing them too: when you do dance, I wish you  
A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do  
Nothing but that; move still, still so,  
And own no other function; each your doing,  
So singular in each particular,  
Crowns what you are doing in the present deed,  
That all your acts are queens. . .

*Two Noble Kinsmen*:

The Duke has lost Hippolyta; each took  
A several land. This is a solemn right  
They owe bloom'd May, and the Athenians pay it  
To the heart of ceremony. O Queen Emilia,  
Fresher than May, sweeter  
Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all  
The enamelled knacks o' the mead or garden; yea,  
We challenge too the bank of any nymph  
That makes the stream seem flowers; thou, O jewel



O' the wood, o' the world, hast likewise blest a place  
With thy sole presence. . .

Together with Milton's blank verse, such passages as these from Shakespeare's late plays seem to me the real summit of English verse technique—more truly so than even the masterpieces of Gerard Hopkins. Hopkins is one of the greatest technicians in any language; his *Deutschland* has the visible elaboration of a Greek ode, yet its great rhythmical effects belong purely to speech, and to English speech; and it has beneath its formal magnificence an intellectual and spiritual depth unknown to Greek. Yet Shakespeare at his best, Milton at his norm, can show in a smaller compass a greater mastery; as Dante seems in two lines to control implicitly all the powers of speech:

' Al Padre, al Figlio, a lo Spirito Santo '  
cominciò ' gloria ! ' tutto il paradiso . . .

*To be continued*

W. H. SHEWRING

## BETWEEN HIGH TOWN AND ROBERT TOWN (WEST RIDING)

THE valleys smoke below, but here the warm hillside  
Above the hawthorns shading with white perfumed  
bowers

The iron-stained brook, the deep ways gilt with flowers,  
Is as it ever was ere the increasing tide

Of blasting industry defiled with dragon breath  
A hundred crystal springs; the enormous fields are seen  
Stretched out in primal innocence of ancient green  
Stark to the climbing light that sweetly scattereth.

These slopes remember still the lusty tribes of old  
That tilled them first, and how Christom processions came  
With benisoned water-drops and starry taper-flame

To make them fruitful. Patiently they still dream on,  
Exposed to the bare giant noons of upland gold,  
And the pure incantations of the ardent sun. . .

WILFRED CHILDE



# BLACK-LEGS, BLACKGUARDS AND BLACK MONKS

AN EXTRAVAGANZA

WHAT a number of things are called Black, some good and some bad ! Black Friars and Black Monks for instance, as well as blacksmiths and blackguards ; there is blackmail and the Black Mass, the black hand and black-legs, and shall we add Blackpool ? Some are not as black as they are painted ; black does not always mean disgraceful. What they are or may imply is perhaps worth attention ; and here are an old man's musings to provoke thought or to perplex it, suggestions merely, not fixed conclusions, on some new forces in national life.

The years that have elapsed since the War have seen grave portents looming in the political sky, sombre signs of change, of danger, perhaps of catastrophe. One of the more ominous of these is the claim to paralyse the country's life by a General Strike which is asserted by powerful organisations as a legitimate weapon, the right in plain words to levy blackmail upon the nation. Men are not free to work nowadays even when work is at hand ; they must await the Trade Union's leave, must work just as little or not at all as other men decide. The policy and exaggerated privileges of Trade Unions have been allowed to restrict the natural right of a man to work as much or as little as he likes, for as much or as little as he likes to accept or for nothing at all ; to be what enemies term a ' Black-leg ' ; and no government during the past half-century has been able or willing effectively to protect the Black-leg.

Yet the Black-leg is really the champion of Free Labour, of man's right to work without organised interference from his neighbours ; and the time may come when instead of being despised, outlawed and unprotected, the Black-leg will be hailed as a saviour of the community. Instead of being hustled and insulted, stoned or murdered, he will be honoured as the

brave defender of the Englishman's right to work for his own keep. And if the civil power cannot protect the free labourer then Black-Shirts will certainly be needed to cover Black-legs !

The ancient conflict between Labour and Capital brings many anomalies into public life ; the tyranny of capital is offset by the tyranny of labour ; boycotting, strikes and lock-outs are common incidents. Much is heard of this right to withhold work as though it were something new in a world that has long lain under the law of labour. " In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread "—this was the primeval forecast, whether ban or blessing. Of course a man can refuse to work, but he will have to starve, unless he can either persuade or compel someone else to work for him. The modern demand is to do no work and yet to feed at the cost of the country—in its extreme form neither to work oneself nor let another man work either ; it is a privilege and a right to starve others as well as oneself ! All experience however shows that strikes are futile unless backed by force of some kind ; moral force is soon exhausted and then comes in physical, and the claim not merely to down tools but to down toilers, to strike workers as well as to strike work. If we don't work nobody else shall ! There should be Free Trade in everything but labour. Where argumentation fails intimidation often succeeds—which comes perilously near to civil war. Evidently strict rights on either side must not be pushed to extremes. *Summum jus summa injuria*. In civilised society freedom and rights need to be limited by mutual concession or law, as well as alleviated by mercy, charity and patience. The evil and the peril of waging silent warfare on the nation are not yet sufficiently recognised. A general strike to levy blackmail upon the community has already been tried, and in a few months inflicted as much damage as many a prolonged war ; and another time it might not be so completely defeated. One of its main supporters has since become the Prime Minister, and the menace of its renewal hangs still as a cloud over the country.

Has the time come then to organise Free Labour as well as Trade Unions, to proclaim its rights and protect their exer-



cise? Some are beginning to think so. Is there need for a new Magna Charta to assert Everyman's right to work if he likes, as long and as hard as he likes, for as little wage as he likes or for nothing at all if he likes? "The English Church is free," so ran the first clause in the great Charter; the English Workman is free, might be the first axiom of a new Magna Charta. Who will win this new charter of English freedom even as bishops and barons did of old, even if need be at the point of the sword, not now from tyrant kings but from tyrant Unions and a timid parliament?

The right to work seems as elementary as the right to idle or to withhold work; if combination and organisation are employed to secure the one they will be lawful to protect the other. When prepotent Unions claim to overawe others as well as overrule their own, this primitive right is being rapidly lost; if it is to be asserted and achieved it cannot be left to the keeping of flaccid ministers dependent on the fickle votes of an uneducated populace. No government during the last half century has been able or has dared to defend Free Labour. Though to protect its law-abiding citizens is the State's first duty there has been little effective protection for the Black-leg during strikes. People talk cant about "Peaceful Picketing," which Parliament feebly made legal. There is no such thing as peaceful picketing; it is nothing but a grim jest; no picketing is peaceful, for there are always threats behind. The whole success of a strike depends upon intimidation, hidden but undoubted, and by this time so effective that it can be concealed without ceasing to be effective. It may be difficult and sometimes impossible to protect individuals from cowardly crowds; then let it be acknowledged that where Authority fails in its first duty then the natural right revives of self-defence. If government fails to protect the free workman let men defend themselves, and when they do so let them be honoured and rewarded, not prosecuted and imprisoned.

The men who defeated the Great Strike were Black-legs, who took on essential duties that other men had thrown down, were free workers from schools, offices, universities, clubs,

who drove lorries, rode on engine foot-plates, guarded food convoys, unloaded trucks. Some incidents in those days were grim comments on Authority's ability to protect its citizens or even to defend its own servants. Ministers of the Crown abjectly craved leave from strike officials to use the King's highway to bring food for starving citizens; they stood by helpless when pickets at every gate and crossing made railroads ridiculous and unsafe; they could not even secure the main line between the two capitals of the country, and when jeering crowds and cheering sympathisers tore up railways with imminent peril to men's lives they could not prevent the crime. Yet cooling their heels in barracks were thousands of men in khaki sufficient to guard every line in the land, with thousands of volunteers ready to come forward once guaranteed protection. But to call on the military was too provocative!

In spite of brave words then and sounding promises and spasmodic penalties, followed by speedy amnesty, no government has yet succeeded in protecting or even avenging free labour. Any continental state would find a way even if it meant burning the nearest colliery village or shooting the chairman of the local lodge, though to dose a few rebel leaders with castor-oil would probably suffice. Only Trade Unions are free to wage the civil war that may easily result from abdication of central authority. Don't provoke civil war, but if others make it, then wage it seriously and effectively, not half-heartedly as though not quite sure of its justice.

The old Roman principle was "parcere subjectis et debellare superbos." There can be no law without sanctions, and sanctions ultimately mean force. The only effective way to put down insurrection is to make penalty certain, swift and heavy, and in the last resort to make communities responsible for their individuals. English governments are tied up with legalities; the other day they compensated with apologies a lot of suspected rebels who had been arrested for safety and then freed on some trivial technicality. But the Black-leg whom the government has failed to protect never gets compensation. Civil war is a terrible alternative but it is not worse than injustice, and is as likely to issue from supineness as from severity.



In the reconstruction of national life that is to come with a national government restoration of liberty to work should hold a principal place; and with labour-men leading in the Ministry "Free Trade in labour," or the "Right to work" should be a welcome slogan. Who will take the Black-leg then and make him the emblem of freedom? If strike-breaking be an honourable duty as the defence of common rights and personal freedom, then make the name honourable with initials and decorations. We cannot stop Blackmail calling free workers Black-legs, but we could take the opprobrious nicknames and make them into titles of honour. Is such a reversal of popular odium beyond the bounds of possibility, or not rather a peculiarly English way of taking the sting out of insults?

Not once or twice in our rough island story have Englishmen made merry with a foeman's gibe, and used our national gift of turning taunts into compliments and jests into glory. The Kaiser sneered at the tiny force that faced his hordes from Mons to the Marne, but the name and fame of the "Old Contemptibles" will not fade till war is forgotten. Tommy in the trenches sang the enemy's Hymn of Hate, laughing it into a bye-word and a camp-fire ballad. Long ago an English king had taken the domestic wash-tub and made it the symbol of clean, knightly life. Earlier still another king had made a woman's garter to be the coveted badge of the proudest chivalry in Europe. A stick of broom in a king's helmet gave its name to our proudest royal race; and most noteworthy of all, ages earlier it was a British prince who taking the criminal's gibbet made the Cross to be a sign of victory, and the recompense for ever of valour and desert.

One sometimes dreams then of an Independent Order of Black-legs, the common people's chivalry, their knights riding out to redress poor people's wrongs, protecting the oppressed, slaying dragons and giants of trade tyranny. Its claim would be the right to work for any wage or for none, its duty to break strikes dictated by selfish interests and enforced by mob law—surely an honourable calling, its badge a garter *sable*. The Order should have armorial bearings of course—on a field

*vert*, three legs *sable* booted and spurred *gules*, two to stand on and one to kick with, and the borrowed motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*. All men like to have initials after their names. O.B.L. looks as well as any others and some day might be as much coveted as O.B.E. or even as K.G., for the Black-leg garter would mean the Charter of the workers' freedom.

A garter is not much use without a leg to wear it, so there emerges next the Formidable Order of Black Shirts, O.B.S., to cover Black-legs and protect them. Its uniform is clear enough and it might borrow the motto *Quis separabit*—the shirt from the leg obviously. Allied to Black Shirts would be the more Honourable Order of Blackguards to put down Blackmail and assist the civil power to defend Black-legs. Blazoned on a shield *or* it bears a mailed fist clothed in black samite, mystic, wonderful, holding a bottle *vert*, all proper, with the legend *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Castor oil is disagreeable but it is not so deadly as the miner's brickbats or the gangster's gun.

So we have Black-legs versus the Black Hand, Black Shirts opposing blackmail and decently covering Black-legs, and Blackguards protecting both—an office so honourable that in some great need they might even become body guards to the Sovereign.

Further ramifications grow from this great thought. What about Black Friars and Black Monks, who might conceivably take these new militant Orders under their guidance? Black Friars as mendicants have ever been friends of the common people; Black Monks first taught Europe the dignity of labour. Before St Benedict manual labour had been the lot of serfs and it is still termed servile in Canon Law; he made it honest occupation for monks and freemen. In the last days of the Western Empire the free barbarian and the Italian serf gazed in wonder when they saw Roman gentlemen in peasants' garb shouldering axe and spade and going out to work in field or forest, doing the serf's work but claiming it as the freeman's privilege. *Ecce labora, et noli contristari*, was St Benedict's direction—"Get on with your work and don't grouse." He



was breaking traditional usage, and pushing into other people's preserves, and lowering the price of labour. But he was asserting every man's right to work, restoring dignity to labour and turning it from a curse into a blessing. Black Monks might be described as the first Black-legs—at least the first to be honoured and defended.

The Patriarch of the West did something more. Not only did he exemplify and dignify Free Labour, he also directed that the fruits of monastic toil were to be sold at a price less than their market value—"undercutting" it would be termed now. The purpose of course was to restrict covetousness and to show charity, not to injure neighbours by underselling them. As trade developed the latter may have become an unfortunate consequence; and in the Middle Ages when merchants grew powerful and could control markets, complaints were often made about monks curtailing profits.

Big problems these, not to be solved by the simple monastic legislation of the Sixth Century—questions of over-production through industrial mechanisation, of labour becoming a drug on the market and not really worth a living wage, of corporations, whether protected by the State or their own power, claiming to exclude others from profitable pastures and to keep up prices to their neighbours' detriment. We live in times of change, rapid and strange. Words like other things lose their first meaning and names acquire strange significance. Conservatives are all out for fiscal and other innovations once utterly abhorrent; Liberals are stingy about spending; Labour claims its right not to work and to stop its own and others' work; so it is not impossible we may change other things and come to take gibes as compliments and nicknames as titles of honour. Let Black-legs resist blackmail that some would levy on the country, let Black Shirts cover Black-legs and Blackguards protect them; let Black Friars teach the right to work whether for wage or without it, and Black Monks pray for worker and idler alike.

Monastic work was hallowed by worship, not measured by wages; its essential worth and the common wealth sufficed

for recompense, nightly vigils and daily liturgy for alleviation. Ideals only aspired to in religious life are not meant for ordinary men; yet duly adapted to modern conditions the monastic ideal of labour and prayer might help to solve some modern problems. Work and Worship make a finer ideal than Work and Wages, and far finer than Wages without Work. Wages without work is robbery; work without wages is charity; but all work is blessed, only idleness is a curse. Work for wages if you can, but, rather than be idle, work without wages. To work without wages is not satisfactory, but it is serviceable and Christian, whereas to take wages and give no return is unworthy and demoralising.

Man can be either paid to work or made to work; there is another alternative, to work for the love of God and one's neighbour. Don't grind the faces of the poor in the name of progress and economics; the laws of supply and demand are not among Christian statutes. But don't stop work because you can't get the exact wage you want, and don't prevent others from working because you won't work yourselves; trades-union law is not the Church's law or Christ's law.

Of late work has got widely separated from worship, it has now got separated from wages. The working man, with exceptions, no longer goes to church, with the result that labour is no longer either welcomed or blessed. Gold lost half its value in one night, and there is not now enough to pay for the food that God's harvests still abundantly provide. Grimsby fish is thrown on fields as manure; Canadian wheat fetches less price than sawdust. Men have to learn not only the worth of work but its needful alliance with worship as well as its providential connexion with wages. Unemployment at least gives leisure for worship; perhaps if worship got started again both work and wage might follow. What is this but an echo of the Psalmist's song: "I have never seen the just man forsaken nor his children wanting bread," or of our Lord's emphatic words: "Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice and all these things shall be added unto you."

J.I.C.

[\*.\* The Right Reverend author will not be reluctant, we are sure, to take solely upon himself the usual responsibility for the ideas so wittily expressed above.—Ed. A.J.]



## SEVERAL POEMS

### THE SONG OF THE PRIMA DONNA

THE song of the prima donna  
cudgelled the air to a tensity,  
a flood of full-bellying  
corpulent notes—  
every cobweb blown to bits.  
Evening-dressed bosoms  
heaved . . . sagged . . .  
blown with emotion.  
For the nightingale  
(mere bul-bul bird warble)  
a back seat,  
say somewhere in the pit  
amidst bawdry, babble  
and Virginian tobacco spit.  
No competition between twelve stone  
and a handful of feathers  
with a beak.

G.T.-W.

### SPRING SUNSET

WITH the sea-breeze sea-spray blown  
From wave to wave, and the evening sun  
Shining and quivering on the grey-blue sea ;  
I hear the cries of the gulls, one by one,  
Settling on the boats and the edge of the quay,  
And the incoming tide slaps the stone.

And on the quay there is hardly a soul  
But me and the birds and the breeze and the spray.  
The water slops and sluthers, and the weeds  
Rise and fall in a sinister way,  
Making me shiver. The sun bleeds  
On the grey, sea-drenched shoal.

J.G.B.

### TREIZAINE

WHAT haste, my dear, impels thy feet  
in consecrated ground ?  
What palpitating lips repeat  
thine orisons and psalter sweet ?  
What fancy hast thou found ?  
What are the glances that through shelt'ring hands  
thou castest to the jostling folk around ?  
What beauty, what delighting lips detain  
thy thoughts in honey'd lands ?  
Nay, prayers detain thee not.  
What seething fills thy brain ?  
Five paternosters said, thou hast forgot  
to shift thy fingers on the wooden chain.

M.F.F.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS

A PREFACE TO LIFE. *By Father James, O.M.Cap* (Geo. E. J. Coldwell, Ltd., London) 6s. 6d.

Fr James O'Mahony is a writer admirably endowed for the task of portraying for a popular (and chiefly American) audience the richness and beauty of the Christian Religion. To the question 'Is life worth living?' he has, of course, but one reply. "The worth of life lies in being one with God in Christ; the glory of life in the diversity in unity which this wedding of humanity and divinity has given to the world." If the arguments which lead up to this conclusion are not always demonstrative, they bear witness to a mind sympathetic to every aspect of truth and beauty—a humanism which, while allowing no diminution of natural values, never fails to emphasise the supreme worth of the Christian scheme of things. Such chapter headings as 'Philosophy and Life,' 'The Plasticity of Life,' 'Optimism or Pessimism?' give some indication of the method of treatment. Nor has Fr James's predilection for philosophy led him into anything that could be called undue gravity of style; with agreeable fluency he marshals the great names from the history of human thought and shows how the Christian can assimilate truth from the teaching of each. The poets also have made their contribution—even such passages as 'To be or not to be' and 'All the world's a stage' are enshrined in his pages—and within a dozen lines Fr James can contrast the views of Tennyson and St Thomas Aquinas. There results what is in many respects an admirable piece of apologetic; but surely it is only in a very remote sense that it can claim to be 'inspired by the philosophy of St Thomas'; by his theology it would scarcely appear to have been inspired at all.

The question of what constitutes a specifically *Christian* philosophy Fr James mentions only to dismiss. But it is this question which calls for an answer on almost every page of his book. The remarkable study of M. Maritain, *De La Philosophie Chrétienne*, the conclusions of which have commanded the acceptance of M. Gilson and of contemporary Thomism in general, has clarified the problem in a way which no subsequent writer can afford to ignore.

It is for the lack of the necessary distinctions that it becomes needful for Fr James to assure us that 'Jesus Christ, of course, was not merely a philosopher. . . . As if for a Thomist the Incarnate Word could ever be degraded to the rank of a philosopher! The work of a philosopher, for all its high dignity, is nothing worth in comparison with a single act of charity; and it is in charity, not in contemplation (as we might be led to suppose), that Christian perfection consists. St Thomas would have placed the motive power behind the devout aspirations of the most ignorant of Christians higher in the scale of values than the intellectual acumen of Aristotle. Fr James's treatment fails to do full justice either to the intellectualism or to the Christian geniality of the master.

Finally, even allowing for the exigencies of apologetics, the phrase 'St Thomas very tersely described faith as the beginning of vision' can hardly be regarded as an adequate summary of what St Thomas has written in the first sixteen questions of his *Secunda Secundae*.

A.G.

PROPHETS AND PRINCES. *By Dom Hubert Van Zeller* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

The sub-title of this book is 'A Retreat with the Four Books of Kings,' and in it Dom Hubert Van Zeller has taken a series of incidents connected with various characters mentioned in those books, describing them and, to a greater or lesser extent, moralising about them. Moralising is perhaps the wrong word. It suggests an attitude of mind and a manner which is far removed from Dom Hubert's; nevertheless the description of the incidents is made the occasion of much valuable spiritual teaching. The book is peculiar, in as much as it is not a retreat in the ordinary sense of the word. It is perhaps too descriptive, not sufficiently closely packed with instruction, perhaps too light, for the commonly accepted idea of a retreat-book, and not merely one which might be used for occasional reading during a retreat. It is, on the other hand, not a commentary on Scripture in the ordinary sense of the term. But this is in no way meant as disparagement. It contains spiritual teaching which could not perhaps be conveyed in the more conventional type of retreat-book, and it has much value as a Scripture commentary in as much as it shows how much excellent teaching is contained in the historical books of the Old Testament, instead of merely pulling them to pieces.

The author takes the Douai version as his text and accepts the whole story of the Books of Kings as given there at its face value. But the narrative is made to come alive. There is no attempt at a full delineation of the lives of the characters, still less at giving the whole narrative of the Books of Kings. A certain number of outstanding characters are chosen, and, generally, one incident taken from their lives; but this is made to reveal the character and at the same time to point a lesson from it. Thus the opening chapter on Heli gives an excellent picture of a character which is punctilious in outward observance, is itself morally upright and anxious for others to be so, but is lacking in strength to undertake an unpleasant task, while knowing that such a task is demanded of it. Elias is shown as a faithful and whole-hearted servant of God, but one who would have all others serve Him in his own way—a common manifestation of zeal, which it is well if we can learn to curb without going through the stern discipline which was necessary for Elias. There is much excellent description which makes the scenes live before us, and the book should be of the greatest service in showing the characters of these books for the human beings they were.

F.G.S.

SAINTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. *By the Rev. G. J. MacGillivray*; THE SPLENDOUR OF THE SAINTS. *By the Rev. Aloysius Roche* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s. and 3s. 6d.

"Our trouble is," writes Fr Roche, "that our judgment is warped by custom. Our minds are Christian enough and Catholic, but beneath the surface of this mind of ours there is what is called an 'under-mind'; and unfortunately this under-mind may be, without our knowing it, quite un-Christian and un-Catholic." To counteract the current, unquestioned assumptions that go to make up this under-mind, Catholics have always turned to the saints, whose vivid words and actions bring home to us the difference between their principles and ours. Father MacGillivray, noting how many of us, con-



verts and others, know little more than the names of those to whom we all know that we ought to pray, has brought together in one convenient volume the stories of some of the best-known saints, from our Lady, the apostles and early martyrs, down to the recently canonised St Teresa. For *confirmandi* the book is a complete reference library, and will help them to a real knowledge of their patron.

Fr Roche, whose *Beside Book of Saints* is widely known, has made in his new book a subject index of sanctity. With an eye for every vivid touch, he has read widely and alertly, and he produces chapter after chapter on "the energy," or "the heroism," or "the detachment" or even "the diet of the saints"—chapters bristling with examples so well dovetailed that one hardly notices how quickly each gives way to the next. Fr Roche achieves freshness and brightness without flippancy, simplicity without silliness. It is a little surprising to find a good word for the gyrovagi (p. 13), through his description of their ideals gives an interesting background to their condemnation in later development by St Benedict. Blessed Alban Roe's dying words are quoted (p. 42), no less than St Madeleine Sophie Barat's "If God hears my prayers, there will be no last words of mine to repeat, for I shall say nothing at all." There is even Blessed Henry Suso's delightful "formula of contemplation to be used while shaving"!

Our only criticism is of a tendency here and there to superficial inferences—the saints were kind to animals, hence all hunting is wrong; the saints avoided flesh-meat and high living, therefore vegetarianism is the higher way. If there is one thing which the saints are not, it is superficial, and one feels that they would themselves be the first to disclaim such facile generalisations from certain of their words and actions taken in isolation.

N.F.H.

A YEAR'S THOUGHTS. By Father William Doyle, S. J. (Longmans, Green & Co.) 2s. 6d.

Published in 1922 and since then reprinted thirteen times, this little book is evidently establishing itself among the 'spiritual' books of our generation, and the faith of the publishers, who have had the type re-set and have issued what looks like at least a "three-and-sixpenny" for half-a-crown, will no doubt be justified. The book is alive with the sanity and enthusiasm of a remarkable priest. From it each may select what is apt for him, mindful of the fact that Father Doyle was sometimes talking to himself and not to others. *Agere contra in omnibus*, for example, which crops up here and there in these pages, has led this soul to sanctity and that to a mad-house.

There is another way of looking at these 365 extracts (from a few lines to a page long) from Father Doyle's letters, diaries and retreat notes. Each of them is illuminated by his intense determination to "put across" what God has shown him, and those who cannot or will not read Professor O'Rahilly's biography will probably know as much or more of Father Doyle as if they had, and find the man imperishably preserved in the crystal of his thoughts.

N.F.H.

HOW TO MAKE VESTMENTS. By Noel Macdonald Wilby and Elizabeth Carr (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

This is an elusive subject; how elusive it is, how deeply it may stir even the most lethargic to acrimonious controversy, and how sterile that controversy may be, only those who have had dealings with vestment-designing can appreciate. The very first words of this small book throw controversy to the winds. 'There is no scope,' write the authors, 'to theorise in optional matters of taste . . . it makes no claim to be more than a practical handbook for Catholic needlewomen . . . with plain practical directions similar to those given by the popular dress-making periodicals'; but though the intention is praiseworthy, the book suffers very much from this studied detachment. In the pages that follow, the symbolic meaning of the vestments is given clearly and concisely; there is a chapter on ecclesiastical embroidery which is excellent (or so it seems to one who has himself no knowledge of this technical matter); and the rest of the book is devoted to simple and practical directions in cutting and sewing, and the choice of materials. But there the book ends with half its task—and, in the cause of good vestments, the most important half—unaccomplished.

The result is that however much the output of vestments may be increased by such a practical handbook, their quality may well remain stereotyped and bad. It is in vain to say that the author deliberately sets out to be uncritical and uncontroversial, for in this subject there can be no separation of principle from practice. I do not mean merely that the book lacks a chapter on the origins of the liturgical vestments, though even this would give some light to the practical needlewoman and cannot be passed over as 'antiquarian matters which do not concern us here.' I mean that those who seek guidance from this book will be left at the mercy of bad patterns and will find no scope for their own initiative or taste apart from matters of decoration; and to see how bad patterns can be, one has only to look at the illustrations of this book. It is true that the author mentions that the 'average'—they might well add 'meagre'—measurements which are given 'are variable to meet individual requirements.' But the earnest needlewoman is left ignorant of what will happen if she does attempt to vary the measurements given. To take a small but important instance, there is no mention in these measurements for full chasubles either of the length of the shoulder seams or of the angle (the all-important angle) at which they meet the neck. Yet on this depends the whole character and hang of the vestment, whether the folds of the chasuble hang vertically or in curves across the body. Neither is there any mention of how seams at the shoulder can be done away with in certain types of chasubles and how, in such cases, the whole vestment can be made out of one piece of material with only one seam, and consequently with much better effect and much saving of labour. Surely for such a book, these facts are eminently practical and to the point, and their omission leaves the would-be vestment-maker completely ignorant of the principles of design and tailoring, and enforces complete dependence on the pattern, however bad that pattern may be.

The authors emphasise the need of a practical book of this nature. But can the gap be filled by one which deals only with symbolic meanings and practical directions for following a pattern? The present writer doubts it;



for him it is disappointing; and it will be so for many others who have the cause of good vestments at heart. Until a simple book is written which combines principle and practice, good vestments are likely to remain the monopoly of those few enlightened experts who have given their attention to both these points alike.

J.F.

LAUDATE DOMINUM. *A Benediction Manual compiled chiefly from English MSS., by Vilma Little* (Rushworth & Dreaper) 2s.

Here is a collection of real merit. Those who value rightly the worth of the plainsong tradition that once flourished in England will find herein much to rejoice them. It is a publication which (*pace* the reviewer in *The Month*) richly deserves the enthusiastic and scholarly appreciation accorded to it by Dom Alphege Shebbeare in the July issue of *Music and Liturgy*.

There goes with it a companion volume of accompaniments which will serve a useful purpose if only for the key it will provide to the problem of determining the position of the ictus. In the four-line edition the rhythmic signs have unfortunately not been allowed to appear.

With regard to the accompaniments as such, one wonders if some of the dominant sevenths are not a little too hard to stomach, and if such a joyous melody as 'Laetabundus' is not too much weighed down with repeated subdominant octaves. Potiron's system of the true modal groups has not been adhered to. Nevertheless and in the long run, *nil obstat!*

L.L.B.

APOLOGETICS FOR THE PULPIT. *Volume II; by the Rev. Aloysius Roche* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

In this second volume we have a series of forty chapters, outline treatises suitable for priests looking for sermons on Apologetics. The special subject-matter of this volume is the Church, and besides chapters on the marks of the Church, Fr Roche deals with the priesthood, the rule of faith, the Reformation, the conversion of England, and adds seven chapters on the Church and modern problems. The whole book is well supplied with references to authorities.

F.D.A.

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

This is a translation of the second series collected by Canon Trochu of authenticated cases of the saintly Curé's treatment of problems of the soul: they are intuitive directions concerning marriage and vocations. By intuitive directions we must not understand divine revelations, but perhaps an extraordinary shrewdness in visualising all the probabilities in a case and a quick reading of a person's character. The examples given are interesting and increase our reverence for the Saint, but beyond this they are not of much value in helping others to make judgments in similar cases.

F.D.A.

THE TOUCHSTONE. *By 'Euphan' and 'Klaxon'; BOTANY FOR CHILDREN. By Lady Elphinstone* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d. each.

Younger children have little or none of the schoolboy's dislike of being taught anything that is the gravest reproach of our modern education—of which it seems to be a disastrous by-product—and will enjoy this book of talks between two children and a "touchstone" of flint which has seen all English history, and, endowed with a voice, reconstructs for them our forefathers, their customs, dress and stories, incidentally disposing of a lot of the nonsensical odds and ends that still lie littered about the official history-books of the young.

Lady Elphinstone's book, written on similar lines, but without so vivid a fiction, contains all the botany that young people could possibly want; the conversational form, to the adult a little unreal, will make the information accessible to the child who would be alarmed by a bare statement of the same facts, however accurate and simple. The illustrations really illustrate. N.F.H.

THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF ST ANTHONY OF PADUA. *From a vernacular version of the 'Liber Miraculorum,' edited by P. Dott. Luigi Guidaldi; translated by George D. Smith, D.D.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

A book of this kind challenges comparison with St Gregory's Dialogues, St Adaman's Life of St Columba and the Little Flowers of St Francis. To say it does not reach their level of fragranciness is only another way of saying that it is fifteenth century and not earlier. Those who like the marvellous for its own sake will find edification, and those who love St Anthony (and who does not?) will be interested to read this quaint document. It is fittingly translated.

ST THOMAS MORE FOR CHILDREN; ST JOHN BOSCO FOR CHILDREN. *By Wilkinson Sherren* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s. each.

"Le style c'est l'homme" is proved wrong here. Style sometimes has to be subordinated to purpose. The author of these little books for little people has succeeded well in suiting his personal style to the child mind. These "lives" would be appreciated by children between the ages of 8 and 14. We wish them a wide circulation.

BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS. *Vol. V and X, May and October* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d. each volume.

The revised edition of Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints* proceeds apace and the industrious editors (Father Herbert Thurston, S.J., Mr Donald Attwater and Miss Norah Leeson) are to be congratulated on its rapid progress. The original work, though now perhaps not so much read as it used to be, was much esteemed for its sobriety and devout unction. It was excellent "spiritual reading." But the style had become old-fashioned, the scholarship did not come up to modern requirements, and there were many new saints to be included. The editors have had, therefore, to compress and rewrite the original and to supplement it largely. It was inevitable, in the process, that much of Alban Butler's devout reflections should be sacrificed. We see the necessity but are sincerely sorry for it. The new work is cold and dry in comparison. At the same time it is a workmanlike, up-to-date compilation, and will prove invaluable for reference.



ORDEALS OF SOULS. *Translated from the French of Père de Caussade, S.J., by Algar Thorold* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

This volume of 117 pages contains a further series of letters of spiritual direction by a well-known authority. It owes its English dress to the skilful hand of a devoted translator whose recent death was a serious loss to English Catholic literature. We need say little in commendation of the author's spiritual teaching. If his main doctrine of self-abandonment to the Divine Will seems an obvious and inevitable spiritual commonplace, it is none the less necessary to insist upon it, especially in our anxious and restless times. Like Saint Augustine we tend to seek our peace and contentment in many idle quarters, only to find with him that there is no true rest of heart but in God. *Et vita in voluntate eius.*

J.M.

RADIATING CHRIST. *From the French of Raoul Plus, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

Another little book from the tireless pen of Père Plus. The author will be well-known to our readers already for his lucid and fervent spiritual booklets. The present volume, described in a sub-title as "An Appeal to Militant Catholics," urges us to be such practical and real Catholics that we may become genuine apostles of our faith and win many souls to God by our influence and example. It assumes that the good Catholic must of necessity be an apostle, and supplies him with a careful spiritual programme for his apostolate.

GABRIEL'S AVE. *Fourteen Religious Plays, by Rev. F. H. Drinkwater* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

Fr Drinkwater's latest book contains not, as might be expected, a further exposition of the economic and social theories with which we have learned to associate his name, but a series of short religious plays. Four of them are intended for acting exclusively by children; the remainder provide parts for grown-up actors as well.

The evident aim of the plays is to edify and to teach. In this they are certainly successful. With such themes as the Annunciation and the Nativity Fr Drinkwater makes skilful and allusive use of Old Testament Scripture; in 'As Love Knows How' the historical material of the life of Blessed Cuthbert Mayne is employed effectively enough. With so didactic a purpose it was perhaps inevitable that a sense of dramatic realism should not be the strongest impression left upon the reader; the dialogue not seldom lacks distinction; the occasional passages of blank verse bring a qualified delight. But the motives which have clearly inspired the plays exempt them from judgment according to academic dramatic standards. To have succeeded in the rôle of preacher and teacher must be adequate compensation for any lack of success in that of playwright.

A.G.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

THE MEANING OF THE MASS. *By the Rev. John Kearney, C.S.Sp.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF ST JOHN'S GOSPEL. *By the Rev. John Donovan, S.J.; edited by the Rev. E. F. Sutcliffe, S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s. 6d.

THE SECRET. *By Richard Ogle* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

WHEREFORE THIS WASTE? *By Father James, O.M.Cap.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

REASON AND RELIGION. *By J. P. Arendzen, D.D.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

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



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been :—

Head Monitor .. .. .	R. S. Pine-Coffin
School Monitors : M. C. Bodley, J. I. Kilpatrick, H. N. Garbett, C. O'M. Dunman, Lord Mauchline, S. P. M. Sutton, H. E. J. Dormer, G. H. Northey, D. R. Dalglish, J. G. Beckwith, M. F. Sedgwick, A. Buxton, C. T. Atherton-Brown, B. C. D. Rochford, G. B. Potts, C. J. Ryan	
Captain of Games .. .. .	D. R. Dalglish
Master of Beagles .. .. .	M. C. Bodley
Captain of Swimming .. .. .	G. S. P. Rooney
Captain of Shooting .. .. .	G. S. P. Rooney

THE following boys left in May : J. M. Allison, A. Dewsnap, P. D. Hill, G. W. Plunkett, A. J. Redfern, J. Sippé, J. G. L. Watson and G. R. de la Pasture.

There came to the School this term : C. Bellingham Smith, P. R. B. Keogh, P. V. Sandeman, J. F. Conan, R. T. Elliott, V. B. Cubitt, J. P. Stanton, J. G. A. Thornton and J. A. Kennard. We must apologise to one of last term's new boys, P. S. Conron, for a misprint of the medial 'n' in his name.

WE record with deep regret the death of Michael Lardner, a boy in the Junior House, who died of septicaemia at his home in Ireland at the end of the Easter holidays. He was a young boy who had not yet had time to make his mark in the School ; but both his masters and those of his own age were already impressed by the steadiness and unobtrusiveness of a religious devotion in him that followed quietly in the ordinary ways but could not be overlooked. We offer our sympathy to those whom he has left at home to sorrow for him, and beg our readers to remember him in their prayers.

A KITCHENER SCHOLARSHIP has been awarded to R. S. Pine-Coffin.

P. S. L. SITWELL passed first among the Paymaster Cadets Royal Navy at the June examination ; P. F. Clayton also obtained a Naval Cadetship

(Engineering), M. F. Sedgwick passed into Woolwich and D. R. Dalglish and J. A. Gardner into Sandhurst.

H. E. Howard, of the Junior House, passed into Dartmouth at the recent examination. Our congratulations to them all.

ON Saturday, May 30th, at 9 p.m., there was given a brief recital of music by Helga White and Marie Kaufmann. It was attended by a large audience from the School.

The Sonata by Nardini is a sympathetic work which goes well for viola, and Miss White's interpretation left little to be desired. The editor of the cembalo part, however, was judged to have missed some of the spirit of Nardini's age, but this did nothing to rob us of our enjoyment of a very good performance.

In the other ensemble pieces, the music for the two instruments was well matched. B. J. Dale's elaborately beautiful Romance made one wish to hear the whole of his Suite. It also provided a foil for the sheer simplicity of the old French Dances that followed. Miss White concluded her recital by playing Delius' lovely Serenade from Hassan.

Marie Kaufmann's playing made an immediate impression with its qualities of brilliance and great clarity. The Bechstein has not often been heard played to such advantage. There was real pianism in her handling of Chopin, and in her Brahms an interpretation that appealed.

We thank the performers for their playing of so attractive a programme. May they return to us soon !

Programme :—

1 Viola Sonata in F .. .. .	Pietro Nardini
HELGA WHITE	
2 Piano Soli : Menuetto .. .. .	Stavenhagen
Rhapsody in B minor .. .. .	Brahms
Scherzo (op. 39) .. .. .	Chopin
MARIE KAUFMANN	
3 Romance (from Suite for viola and piano) .. .. .	B. J. Dale
HELGA WHITE	
4 Three Old French Dances .. .. .	Marin Marais
HELGA WHITE	

THE Librarian of the Abbey Library wishes to express his gratitude to the following who have generously given gifts of books : Miss Bateman, Miss Head, Messrs C. Cary-Elwes, W. Shewring, N. A. Callender, L. E. Eyres.



WE have to thank Mrs Pigot-Moodie for presenting a handsome cup, which will be known as the Bodley Cup, for the inter-House Physical Training Competition. The first winner of the new cup was St Oswald's House.



WE had not space in our last number to include a note on those who entered for the Public School Sports at the White City in April. Our chief success there was the Javelin Throwing of D. R. Dalglish. His throw was 159 feet, and he was placed third to H. Merz, who threw 167 feet 8½ inches, a best performance, and A. von Obert, both of Salem School, Germany.

A. Green entered for the three-quarter mile Steeplechase and after being second in his heat, and gaining a standard medal while so doing, he came in in the sixth place in the final, but had failed in one of his jumps to land in the water and so was disqualified. P. J. Wells in the 440 yards was second in both his heats, but only the winners of the second round entered the final. Lord Mauchline ran third in his half-mile heat, A. J. Redfern second in his 100 yard heat; P. R. Coope and A. G. Mooney entered for the Mile, but were unplaced.

## THE EXHIBITION

- |   |   |                          |               |
|---|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | PIANO SOLO, Rhapsody (Op. 79, No. 1)          | .. ..                    | <i>Brahms</i> |
|   |   |                          | G. S. DOWLING |
| 2 | GREEK SPEECH From the 'Birds' of Aristophanes |                          |               |
|   | Prometheus .. ..                              | J. M. S. HORNER          |               |
|   | Pisthetaerus .. ..                            | A. L. POTEZ              |               |
| 3 | ENGLISH SPEECH Armistice Day .. ..            | <i>Winston Churchill</i> |               |
|   |   | F. L. A. VERNON          |               |
| 4 | VIOLIN SOLO Serenata .. ..                    | <i>Toselli</i>           |               |
|   |   | G. G. TWEEDIE            |               |
| 5 | POLYGLOT SPEECH Les Voyageurs .. ..           | <i>Anon.</i>             |               |
|   | Monsieur Dubois .. ..                         | P. W. S. GUBBINS         |               |
|   | Madame Dubois .. ..                           | J. G. B. BECKWITH        |               |
|   | Thémistocle Dubois .. ..                      | D. H. C. MARTIN          |               |
|   | Fritz Bauer .. ..                             | M. F. FENWICK            |               |
|   | Rudi Bauer .. ..                              | H. P. PARKS              |               |
|   | Don Jorge Ruíz .. ..                          | G. S. P. ROONEY          |               |
|   | Don José de los Ríos .. ..                    | P. J. WELLS              |               |
|   | Giuseppe .. ..                                | J. P. MAGRATH            |               |

*Scene*—A carriage of the Rome Express

The Exhibition took place this year on June 8th, when we were glad to see a larger number of visitors up than ever. Dowling and Tweedie played with their usual competence—it is a difficult time of day for music-making; and the speeches went off well. The polyglot play has the germ of a good idea in it; but it was lacking in action, and what should always be practically a mime tended to become at times all but a study in the higher psychological drama.

The Headmaster began his speech with a description of the new parts of the School, built and building. Deprecating the spreading use of the word "block," he invited suggestions of names for buildings that showed up to then little tendency to name themselves satisfactorily.\* Nineteen new class-rooms would soon be available; the old Study would be set free, first to act as an assembly-hall, and later as a School Chapel when the old part of the Abbey Church was taken down.

The review of the year's successes included the two Firsts in Classical Honour Moderations at Oxford, taken by Lord Oxford and Michael

\*We venture to suggest as names the "Upper Building" and the "Lower Building." This nomenclature represents facts, conflicts with nothing already in existence and is easy to remember; it will no doubt be rejected with contumely.



Fogarty, R. Pine-Coffin's classical exhibition at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Kitchener scholarship, the 75 School Certificates won this year and the seven successful candidates for the Army and the Marines. On the side of games the Head Master congratulated the Eleven on their handling of the Yorkshire Gentlemen and the Fifteen on their dealings with Sedbergh and Durham. J. R. Bean had begun to play cricket for the Army, and Charles Grieve was again playing Rigger for Scotland. At the O.T.C. camp the contingent had won the Green-Jackets' Sports cup for the second time—an unusual achievement. The Athletic Sports records were being screwed up year by year—P. J. Wells had at last beaten Dunbar's 100 yards, standing since 1910. At the White City D. R. Dalglish's javelin-throwing was outdone only by two German specialists.

He concluded with a tribute to Richard Pine-Coffin, M. C. Bodley and the other monitors, describing a good Sixth Form as "the mainstay and consolation of those who had to work a school."

Father Abbot congratulated Father Paul and the School. Not all present had obtained prizes, but it was true that it was the majority of boys who *deserved* prizes; of only a few could it be said that they did not. He turned to the current assertion that scientific progress seemed to be outstripping moral progress, and stressed the fact that the answer must lie with the schools and the type of boy turned out. Finally he expressed his hopes, ever growing nearer to fulfilment, with regard to the building of the Abbey Church, for which the completion of the new School buildings would soon set the stage.

The Prize List was the following:—

## FOURTH FORM

Latin (Upper IV)	. . .	P. D. Holdsworth
Latin (Middle IV)	. . .	H. M. R. H. Hill
Greek	. . .	P. D. Holdsworth
French (Upper IV)	. . .	P. E. Kelihier
French (Middle IV)	. . .	R. A. E. Balfour
Spanish	. . .	H. St J. Weissenberg
German	. . .	H. M. R. H. Hill
English (Upper IV)	. . .	P. D. Holdsworth
History	. . .	N. J. Parker-Jervis
Geography	. . .	J. M. McCann
Mathematics (Upper IV)	. . .	P. E. du Vivier
Mathematics (Middle IV)	. . .	M. J. W. Norman
Physics	. . .	J. O. Miller
Chemistry	. . .	R. I. L. Gooden Chisholm
Biology	. . .	P. A. Ruddin

## FIFTH FORM

Latin (1st Prize)	. . .	M. F. Dixon
Latin (2nd Prize)	. . .	B. J. Webb
Greek	. . .	P. F. C. O'Driscoll
French	. . .	W. S. Armour
Spanish	. . .	R. F. Gebbie
English	. . .	W. S. Armour
German	. . .	H. P. Parks
History	. . .	W. S. Armour
Geography	. . .	T. E. Redfern
Elementary Mathematics	. . .	A. Dowling
Additional Mathematics	. . .	A. H. James
Physics	. . .	A. P. Rabbit
Chemistry	. . .	P. Durack
General Science	. . .	A. P. Cumming

## LOWER REMOVE

Improvement Prize	. . .	P. R. Haywood-Farmer
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## SIXTH FORM

Latin (2nd and 3rd years)	. . .	F. J. Riddell
Latin (1st year)	. . .	C. W. Fogarty
Greek (2nd and 3rd years)	. . .	R. S. Pine-Coffin
Greek (1st year)	. . .	C. W. Fogarty
Ancient History	. . .	F. J. Riddell
French (1st Set)	. . .	H. E. J. Dormer
French (2nd Set)	. . .	P. J. Wells
Spanish	. . .	P. G. Holloway
Modern History, Economics and General Literature	. . .	H. E. J. Dormer
Modern History (1st year)	. . .	G. H. Northey
English	. . .	C. O'M. Dunman
Mathematics (2nd year)	. . .	J. F. H. Kearney
Mathematics (1st year)	. . .	R. Bellingham Smith
Mathematics	. . .	G. W. S. Dowling
Biology	. . .	R. V. Tracy-Forster
Physics (2nd year)	. . .	G. W. S. Dowling
Physics (1st year)	. . .	A. H. Willbourn
Chemistry (2nd year)	. . .	R. V. Tracy-Forster
Chemistry (1st year)	. . .	A. H. Willbourn

Army Class:—

Best work of the year	. . .	P. S. L. Sitwell
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*Headmaster's Literary Prizes :—*

Sixth Form . . . . .	F. C. Taylor
<i>Proxime accessit</i> . . . . .	M. F. Fenwick
Fifth Form . . . . .	C. M. Davey and A. H. James

(*Ex aequo*)  
 Fourth Form . . . . . P. D. Holdsworth

*Headmaster's Poetry Prize* . J. G. B. Beckwith

*Mathematics (Milburn Prizes) :—*

1st . . . . .	H. de Wend Fenton
2nd . . . . .	P. F. Smith

*Music :—*

Piano, 1st . . . . .	H. R. Finlow
<i>Proxime accessit</i> . . . . .	G. S. Dowling
Violin . . . . .	A. M. Macdonald
Theory (Turner Prize) . . . . .	M. F. Fenwick
Orchestra . . . . .	H. C. Mounsey and F. C. Taylor
	( <i>Ex aequo</i> )
Choir . . . . .	J. O. Miller

*Art :—*

Class 1 . . . . .	A. Buxton
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*Chemistry :—*

Lancaster Chemistry Prize	A. H. James
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*Classics :—*

Headmaster's Prize . . . . .	J. M. S. Horner and F. C. Taylor
(Sixth Form)	( <i>Ex aequo</i> )

*Quirke Debating Prize* . . . . . P. A. O'Donovan

*Extra French Prize* . . . . . P. W. S. Gubbins

Religious Knowledge . . . . .	F. J. Riddell
" " . . . . .	M. F. Fenwick
" " . . . . .	H. R. Finlow
" " . . . . .	C. W. Fogarty
" " . . . . .	W. S. Armour
" " . . . . .	G. R. W. Howell
" " . . . . .	H. de Wend Fenton
" " . . . . .	A. H. James
" " . . . . .	J. G. H. Paterson
" " . . . . .	A. A. Jessup
" " . . . . .	R. N. Cardwell
" " . . . . .	R. R. Frewen
" " . . . . .	P. F. Smith
" " . . . . .	N. J. Parker-Jervis
" " . . . . .	H. M. R. H. Hill
" " . . . . .	E. A. U. Smith

## "TWELFTH NIGHT"

*Characters of the Play :*

Orsino .. .. .	H. E. J. DORMER
Sebastian .. .. .	F. J. JEFFERSON
Antonio .. .. .	M. F. FENWICK
A Sea-Captain .. .. .	J. G. B. BECKWITH
Valentine .. .. .	M. F. V. CUBITT
Curio .. .. .	M. ST J. CARDWELL
Sir Toby Belch .. .. .	A. BUXTON
Sir Andrew Aguecheek .. .. .	E. M. G. BELFIELD
Malvolio .. .. .	P. A. O'DONOVAN
Fabian .. .. .	P. S. L. SITWELL
Feste .. .. .	H. C. MOUNSEY
A Priest .. .. .	P. G. KEOGH
An Officer .. .. .	M. S. BENTLEY
Olivia .. .. .	C. R. A. D. FORBES
Viola .. .. .	E. A. U. SMITH
Maria .. .. .	F. R. DUGMORE
Attendants on Olivia .. .. .	T. B. KELLY, E. J. MOSTYN

Scene 1	The Duke's Palace	Scene 6	The Duke's Palace
Scene 2	The Sea-coast	Scenes 7 & 8	Olivia's Garden
Scene 3	The Duke's Palace	Scene 9	A Street
Scenes 4 & 5	Olivia's House	Scenes 10 to 13	Olivia's Garden

## THE MUSIC

<i>Prelude</i>	Galliard .. .. .	Thomas Weelkes
	Giles Farnaby's Rest .. .. .	Giles Farnaby
<i>After Scene 4</i>	Go to Bed, Sweet Muse .. .. .	Robert Jones
	My Bonny Lass .. .. .	Thomas Morley
<i>After the Interval</i>	Galliard .. .. .	Thomas Weelkes
	The Irish Ho-Hoane .. .. .	Anonymous
<i>After Scene 12</i>	Farewell, Dear Love .. .. .	Robert Jones
	Packington's Pownde .. .. .	Benjamin Cosyn

"Twelfth Night" has been called a gallimaufry of gambols. Such indeed is the usual interpretation of it on the stage; it is a play of roisterers and practical jokers, and on the other hand of soothing senti-



mentality. Perhaps it is wrong to look for more. But the plaintive songs of Feste and the great lyrical qualities of some of the speeches make us forget that it is all high fantastical. Or, to see it in another way: the three melancholy figures, Orsino, Olivia, Malvolio, and the poignant figure of Viola, are so full of real and living character that we cannot help sharing their lives with them. Perhaps "Twelfth Night" is indeed a farewell to mirth; joy passing over into melancholy, an exquisite ending to a mood.

It was certainly a delightful performance. Once again diction and action were alike praiseworthy. Dormer made an amiable and gentle Duke. Forbes did not give to Olivia the haughtiness and then the extravagant passion which we expect to be shown in that part; but it is a difficult part, and he did well to give dignity to a character which is essentially unbalanced. Smith as Viola was intense without being hysterical; this again is no easy part, and it was very creditably acted, with a great deal of its incomparable lyric beauty given a place. As to Malvolio, I agree with Charles Lamb that he is essentially dignified and austere; and while O'Donovan made the part very amusing, I should have liked a less exaggerated pomposity and affectation.

There was no doubt about the caterwauling of Sir Toby and his friends. It is often objected that a too lurid performance does not suit the character of the kinsman of Olivia; but he is a crapulous gentleman, and I admired Buxton's straightforward intemperance with its concomitant richness of voice and gesture. Belfield was an admirably foolish knight; he gave an entirely convincing portrait of the brainless Sir Andrew. Mounsey as the Clown was charmingly ingenuous, a welcome change from many a bumptious performer of this part; his last scene was a triumph. Maria was played by Dugmore at very short notice; he suited the part perfectly, displaying the necessary liveliness and glee without any falseness.

I have no space to give mention of every part. It was a performance of commendable efficiency; none of the players walked with shackled or delicate feet; there were no awkward lapses of memory; and the scenery was attractive and most suitable. For boys it is a difficult matter to give Shakespeare adequately, and a performance as pleasant as this was must be wholeheartedly praised. The producers once again deserve our gratitude.

J.W.G.

## THE SCHOOL CONCERT

- 1 Concerto in G for Violin and Orchestra .. .. Haydn  
A. M. MACDONALD. Continuo, G. S. DOWLING
- 2 Prelude: La Cathédrale engloutie .. .. Debussy  
J. G. B. BECKWITH
- 3 Concerto in C for Piano and Orchestra (op. 15) .. .. Beethoven  
H. R. FINLOW
- 4 Mephistopheles' 'Chanson de la Puce' .. .. Moussorgsky  
DOM STEPHEN MARWOOD AND ORCHESTRA
- 5 Trumpet-Tune and Air .. .. Purcell  
(arr. M. F. FENWICK, for Trumpet, Oboe and Piano)  
ST AIDAN'S PLAYERS
- 6 Part Songs (a) The foolish lover squanders (4 voices) .. Handel  
(b) Matilda told such awful lies (2 voices) L. Lehmann  
SCHOOL CHORUS
- 7 Violin Soli  
BRATZA. Accompanist, D. YOVANOVITCH
- 8 Jig from St Paul's Suite .. .. Holst  
BRATZA AND ORCHESTRA

Gratitude for the generosity and catholicity of a programme which included two concertos and a regular farrago besides of items from this composer and that may have been tempered in the minds of some of the audience by misgivings as to the wisdom of such diversity. Your most devout music-lover avoids as a rule a Saturday evening Promenade Concert, because he gets more pleasure from a programme which has some true continuity in it than from one which reminds him of what a film agent might call a 'pot-pourri of pomp, pulchritude and popularity.' Naturally enough, therefore, one did not expect to find that Haydn would make the best prelude to Beethoven, or that Debussy would prove a good foil to either of them.

But perhaps it was only a minority of the audience who needed to make a preliminary adjustment in their attitude to the programme. There was certainly plenty to enjoy in this long concert, particularly if one thought of it as primarily a display of the musical activity of the School.

Two reasons why it was an enjoyable concert could be given at once. The first would be Finlow's playing of the Beethoven piano concerto, which was so much better than merely good as to be a real delight.



His memorisation of the whole work was itself impressive, but besides this there was musicianly thought in the interpretation, and a good blend of control and fire in the playing. In the second place, the orchestra played better than it has done for some time; there was more decision about the strings, and more accuracy and tone in the wind. Reinforcement in some sections would be useful: certainly there is room for more boys in it.

To these two features one might add Father Stephen's vivacious singing of the Song of the Flea, and of his encore, and Beckwith's playing of La Cathédrale engloutie. And while one is inclined to be nervous about the violin performances of amateurs—especially of young amateurs—Macdonald did quite well with the Haydn concerto. He himself was probably nervous, but his intonation was sound, and he shows promise of adding tone in time.

The amusing part-song of the tenors and basses was more enjoyable than the four-part Handel. It was more within the singers' compass, and did not demand the clearness of notes and words which was essential in the Handel, though not altogether forthcoming. Incidentally, it might have been more helpful to have the words of the Handel on the programme than the explanation of the story of Matilda, which was scarcely necessary. The idea of programme notes for occasions like this is a good one, and might be developed.

Bratza's violin solos were as enthusiastically received as ever; no good purpose would be served by lifting the veil of anonymity which the programme cautiously drew over the composers.

P.E.N.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB CONVERSAZIONE

For the Exhibition, the Club on June 7th held a Conversazione, the programme of which we reprint below:—

- 1 The Automatic Telephone. Dom Bernard and P. S. L. Sitwell.
- 2 A Ford V-8 engine, demonstrated by D. H. Martin.
- 3 Harmonograph. R. Bellingham Smith.
- 4 Exhibit to show perfect sphericity of ball-bearings. P. R. Barker and P. R. Smith.
- 5 Electrolysis of lead acetate. J. G. K. Dean and J. I. Ferrier.
- 6 Projection of wave-forms of sounds. A. P. Rabbit and D. E. Warren.
- 7 Microprojection of growing crystals. P. R. Bromage and P. J. Shaw.
- 8 Apparatus for testing reaction-time. R. P. Townsend and E. A. Donovan.
- 9 Magnetic effects of a current. T. C. Jackson and T. H. Hornyold-Strickland.
- 10 Thermomagnet. J. D. Hagreen.
- 11 Experiments with Colours: fluorescence and subjective colour illusions. G. S. Dowling and A. Dowling.
- 12 Fire extinguishers. P. Durack and A. Miles.
- 13 Electrified Water Jets. A. G. H. F. Wolseley.
- 14 Chemical gardens. J. A. Yates and F. J. G. Kinsella.
- 15 Working model of Gasworks. The Secretary and A. H. Webb.
- 16 Colour changes due to different Hydrogen Ion concentrations. Dom Hubert and A. H. Willbourn.
- 17 The Plumber's Nightmare. A. G. Green.
- 18 Mass Reaction. A. Rochford.
- 19 Invisible Inks. G. S. P. Rooney.
- 20 "Snakes in the Grass." J. J. A. Kean.
- 21 Demonstration of Liquid Air. H. A. J. Hollings and J. F. H. Kearney.
- 22 Development during incubation of chicken eggs. P. N. Clark.
- 23 Adaptability of Mammals as shown by Respiration. M. J. Long and P. S. Gardner.
- 24 Apparatus for demonstrating rate of breathing of plants. F. L. A. Vernon.
- 25 Effect of Stimuli on Frog Muscle. A. V. Parker-Jervis.

With the generous co-operation of the Post Office authorities in York, who lent telephone, selectors, loud-speaker and batteries, Dom Bernard and Sitwell (1) were able to explain to large crowds what



happens behind the scenes when a number is dialled, and how the various dialling tones are produced. The Ford V-8 engine (2) which was demonstrated by Martin is now a permanent feature of the elementary Physics Laboratory. For this valuable acquisition we wish to express our very real gratitude to Mr Hubert Dees.

Barker and Smith (4) had a simple but fascinating exhibit, in which a series of ball-bearings rolled and bounced over glass blocks with a "plop, plop, plop" to land with a "ping" of almost 100 per cent regularity into a small tin at a measured distance. Rabbit and Warren (happy combination) used the phonodeik and a rotating mirror to show very effectively the wave-forms of sounds produced by a gramophone and in other ways. The reaction-time tester (8) attracted much attention, and many visitors were given visual proof of the rapidity or slowness of their response to light-signals. G. S. and A. Dowling's colour illusions (11) were new to most people, and formed a popular exhibit.

In the Chemistry laboratories the largest crowds were to be seen round the gasworks plant (15) prepared by the Secretary and A. H. Webb. Through the courtesy of the B.C.G.A. the only model in the country of a Clonn gasholder was exhibited as part of this plant. In the same room Green's ever-flowing tap, suspended in mid-air with no apparent connexion with the water mains, was a source of much amusement and mystification.

Since the last *Conversazione* in 1934 Biology has been added to the curriculum, and the VIth Form biologists had several interesting exhibits and demonstrations in their laboratory. They, and all who exhibited, are to be congratulated on the success achieved by their careful preparations.

The Club was founded by Dom Hugh de Normanville in May 1915, and to celebrate its coming-of-age an open meeting, which was also the 200th of the Club, was held on July 6th. The Secretary and Mr A. H. Webb, assisted by Mr A. H. Willbourn, gave a demonstration-lecture on "Explosives" before an audience of nearly one hundred members and visitors.

A series of experiments involving much noise, smoke and blinding flashes ensured an exciting and cheerful evening. The President's congratulatory remarks were suitably terminated by the ear-shattering explosion of Mr Willbourn's patent gun, responding unexpectedly to the stimulus of a couple of Bunsens. After the meeting members adjourned to St Dunstan's refectory to restore their shaken nerves, and to drink to the continued success of the Club.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the souls of Dom Lawrence Powell, Dom Peter Worsley-Worswick, James L. Browne, Gouldie Fishwick, Captain Oswald Cadie and Richard Stead.

CONGRATULATIONS to Philip Hodge on his marriage to Miss Marian Dudley, to Laurence Twomey on his marriage to Miss Geoffrina Churchill, to William Croft on his marriage to Miss Ena Bamford, and to John Tweedie, who is engaged to Miss Sheila Mary Hudson.

WE warmly congratulate Michael Fogarty on winning the de Paravicini Scholarship at Oxford—one of the University classical prizes, awarded to the "runner-up" for the Hertford.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland Arthur Quirke was appointed Professor of Equity, Real Property and Conveyancing to the Society. We offer him our congratulations.

CONGRATULATIONS also to Noel Horn, who has passed his Finals as a Chartered Accountant; to Ray Witham and John Blaikie, who have passed the Law Society Finals; to E. F. Ryan, who took a First in Roman Law at the recent Bar Examinations; and to J. R. Binns on obtaining a Kitchener Scholarship.

F. J. HAVENITH is now editor of *The Exhaust*, the official organ of the Great West Motor Club.

TOM KNOWLES has been on the Argentine tour with the British Rucker team. We understand that nine of the tries in the first game were scored by him. Congratulations also to John Bean, who has been playing cricket for the Army.

A. M. F. Webb was rowing No. 3 in the Magdalen second Eight, that made seven bumps on its way into the First Division, and at Henley he rowed in the first Eight.

THE Old Amplefordian Golfing Society held its Annual Meeting at Ganton, near Scarborough. The day chosen was Saturday, July 18th, as this was the day before the General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society at Ampleforth and it was hoped that this coincidence would swell the



numbers of both meetings. There was a disappointing number playing golf, but nevertheless they enjoyed themselves. Thanks mostly to the foresight and organisation of the Hon. Secretary, O. L. Chamberlain, all the arrangements went very smoothly. It only remains to record that E. W. Fattorini won the Raby Cup and W. J. Browne the Honan Cup.

THE Old Giggleswickian Golfing Society was met at Birkdale on July 5th, and beaten by seven matches to three, the details being as follows :—

## FOUR-BALL MATCHES

<i>Old Amplefordians</i>		<i>Old Giggleswickians</i>	
G. Marwood and W. J. Roach	1	S. Higham and N. Rawlinson	0
E. Waugh and E. Ruddin	.. 1	E. G. Tetlow and H. C. Pilley	0
C. Marwood and H. Waugh	.. 1	S. Westhead and J. L. Lord	.. 0
G. Emery and O. L. Chamberlain	1	R. L. Blair and E. Rawlinson	0
W. J. Browne and J. Martin	.. 0	H. Rawlinson and J. Hoyle	.. 1
Total	.. 4	Total	.. 1

## FOURSOMES

G. Marwood and W. J. Roach	1	S. Higham and N. Rawlinson	0
E. Waugh and E. Ruddin	.. 0	E. G. Tetlow and H. C. Pilley	1
C. Marwood and H. Waugh	.. 1	S. Westhead and J. L. Lord	.. 0
G. Emery and O. L. Chamberlain	0	R. L. Blair and E. Rawlinson	1
W. J. Browne and J. Martin	.. 1	H. Rawlinson and J. Hoyle	.. 0
Total	.. 3	Total	.. 2
Aggregate	7	Aggregate	3

## THE OLD AMPLEFORDIANS CRICKET WEEK

THE second of the revived Cricket Weeks took place around Bournemouth, as last year, during the third week of August. Some of the School Eleven were invited on the tour in the hopes that this would popularise the event amongst those about to be Old Amplefordians. The energetic work of the Honorary Secretary produced eighteen members as follows :—Rev. A. L. Ainscough, J. B. Ainscough, H. Carter, D. R. Dalglish, H. Dees, D. I. Fairhurst, C. J. Flood, H. N.

Garbett, J. A. Gardner, W. P. Gillow, P. E. Hodge, E. H. King, T. P. McKelvey, Rev. R. P. H. Utley, D. K. Wells, P. J. Wells, A. F. M. Wright, Rev. T. M. Wright. It was very gratifying that so many should have been there, but it is a debatable point whether such numbers were so desirable from the cricket point of view. The team spirit in the field was not so apparent as last year, when there were only twelve players; and some members got very little cricket. On the other hand some got some good golf.



OLD

AMPLEFORDIANS

1936

*Standing*

H. Carter  
D. K. Wells  
D. R. Dalglish  
Rev. A. Ainscough  
W. P. Gillow  
D. I. Fairhurst  
Rev. T. M. Wright  
J. A. Gardner

*Sitting*

P. E. Hodge  
T. P. McKelvey  
Rev. R. P. H. Utley  
A. F. M. Wright  
E. H. King  
C. J. Flood  
J. B. Ainscough

*In front*

P. J. Wells  
H. Dees  
H. N. Garbett



THE FIRST  
ELEVEN, 1936

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*Standing*

R. N. Cardwell  
Lord Mauchline  
H. N. Garbett  
P. Haywood-  
Farmer  
B. B. Considine  
H. C. Mounsey

*Sitting*

J. M. Horner  
D. I. Fairhurst  
D. R. Dalglish  
P. J. Wells  
T. E. Redfern





The week started in beautiful, sunny weather on the Royal Tank Corps ground at Bovington. Fred Wright won the toss, and chiefly through the efforts of Dom Peter, Edmund King and Willie Gillow we realised what we thought to be the respectable total of 246. Our score was soon made to look small, for it was passed by our opponents before a wicket fell, and on the second day Lieut. Hotham and Howard Dunbar continued some faultless batting. Before tea the Royal Tank Corps declared, and the Old Amplefordians lost six wickets in scoring 239 before the close of play. Edmund King played a beautiful innings of 132 not out. The match was drawn, but nevertheless it was the most enjoyable of the week. This was due to the hospitality shown us by Brigadier and Mrs. Sutton, and also by the officers of the Royal Tank Corps. Only one incident marred the two days at Bovington. During tea in the pavilion on the second day the writer was inspecting the wicket when a deafening din came from the direction of the Pavilion. His first thought was that a tank had got loose and had butted its way through the building. Running to give aid, he entered the pavilion to find Fred Wright and Howard Dunbar seated behind the chaos of an overturned tea table!

On Tuesday we went to Lymington, and although the match was drawn we got very much the worse of the day's play. Thanks to a good century by O. C. Hayles and some unexplainably bad fielding by our side, Lymington were able to declare with their total at 219 for 7. Only Philip Hodge could make runs for us, and he got 60 out of 137 for 8. Dalglish took 3 for 33, but should have had more, as also should the other bowlers if some catches given

had been taken. Hubert Carter played in this match and captained the side. He opened the bowling and was unlucky not to get one or two wickets.

A new fixture *versus* Blandford had been arranged for the Wednesday. We arrived to find the village billed with the information that the Old Amplefordians were coming. A nice ground and pavilion were discovered, but alas! the rain came and only a few overs were bowled. During that time Dalglish took two wickets and our opponents' total only reached 18.

Our first victory was recorded on the Thursday *versus* Poole Park. In the absence of Fred Wright the side was captained by Joe Ainscough. He started by failing to win the toss, but thereafter proceeded in a normal fashion. Our bowlers struck their best form and our opponents were dismissed for 77 (Dalglish 5 for 9, King 3 for 15, and D. K. Wells 2 for 15). We lost four wickets in getting the runs, but the scoring was quick and good to watch.

On the very pleasant village ground at Downton we suffered our first defeat. We fielded all the morning and until 4 in the afternoon, and then watched C. G. Hall, the Hampshire bat, and W. S. Cox making runs with some good and, in the case of the former, disdainfully easy strokes. When four wickets had fallen and 200 slow runs had been scored our opponents declared. The slow rate of scoring was certainly a compliment to our better bowlers. A lapse from batting form seemed to have befallen most of our players, and we were dismissed for 102. However it was a pleasant game on a very pleasant ground and in sunny weather. Lunch and tea in the garden of the Secretary's house near by provided refreshment in ideal surroundings.



That Friday night we changed our headquarters and moved to Salisbury, where the White Hart housed the team.

The last match was against the South Wilts Club—a good side, against whom we were anxious to do well. As in all previous matches except the first, the captain lost the toss. The bowling was good and the fielding rose to a higher standard. These were so effective that seven wickets were down for 81 runs, but the last three wickets put on 140 runs and we had to face a total of 221. Fred Wright and Philip Hodge opened and had 50 on the board before they were separated. Hodge went on to make a faultless 82 and

Dom Peter helped with a worthy 23, but the wickets were falling and the required total did not seem in sight. Denis Wells however played a magnificent innings with an unbeaten 53 and hit the winning hit during the last over of the game. This was a fine finish to this match and to the week of Cricket.

There were so many on tour and all seemed to enjoy it so much that one was inclined to feel that the revived Old Amplefordians Cricket had come to stay; but one must realise that each year it will need energetic work by the Secretary and unflinching support from all Old Amplefordians.

## AVERAGES

	Innings	BATTING		Times Not out	Average
		Runs	Highest Score		
E. H. King	5	242	132*	1	60.6
P. E. Hodge	6	198	82	0	33
D. K. Wells	4	63	53*	1	31.5
W. P. Gillow	6	93	36*	3	31
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	6	148	65	0	24.6
Rev. T. M. Wright	3	48	15	1	24
D. R. Dalglish	6	96	38	0	16
H. N. Garbett	2	28	26	0	14
P. J. Wells	3	34	23	0	11.3
T. P. H. McKelvey	4	42	19	0	10.5
Rev. A. L. Ainscough	2	19	15	0	9.5
J. A. Gardner	1	8	8	0	8
A. F. M. Wright	4	31	20	0	7.7
J. B. Ainscough	3	23	18	0	7.6
D. I. Fairhurst	3	5	5*	2	5
C. J. Flood	2	5	3	0	2.5

\*Not out

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. R. Dalglish	82	17	203	20	10.1
E. H. King	21	4	94	5	18.8
P. J. Wells	4	0	30	1	30
J. B. Ainscough	2	0	37	1	37
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	83	16	274	7	39.1
P. E. Hodge	7	0	56	1	56
D. K. Wells	29	1	131	2	65.5
T. P. H. McKelvey	39	7	143	2	71.5
H. Carter	5	0	21	0	0
W. P. Gillow	6	1	25	0	0

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. THE ROYAL TANK CORPS

Played at Bovington Camp on August 16th and 17th.—Drawn.

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Capt. A. F. M. Wright, c Hill,			
b Macnamara	5	lbw, b Macnamara	4
P. E. Hodge, c Dunbar,			
b Macnamara	16	c Pickering, b Golder	4
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Pickering	65	b Golder	32
E. H. King, c Hotham, b Gainham	51	not out	132
T. P. McKelvey, b Pickering	19	b Golder	9
D. R. Dalglish, b Pickering	27	b Pickering	38
D. K. Wells, lbw, b Pickering	5	c Hill, b Alloway	5
W. P. Gillow, not out	36	not out	8
Rev. T. M. Wright, c Pickering,			
b Gainham	10	} did not bat	
C. J. Flood, c Johnson, b Gainham	3		
D. I. Fairhurst, c and b Gainham	0		
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	246	Total (for 6 wickets)	239

## ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Utley	88	
J. A. Hotham, b Dalglish	206	
L.-Cpl Pickering, c Utley,		
b McKelvey	10	
B. Macnamara, b McKelvey	38	
M. P. Johnson, b Dalglish	10	
Sgt Gainham, c McKelvey,		
b Dalglish	12	
Cpl Golder, c and b Utley	18	
Pte Alloway, not out	3	
Sgt Hill, not out	1	
K. L. Jenkins	} did not bat	
Major D. McCleod		
Extras	17	

Total (for 7 wickets, declared) 403

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Utley	21	0	96	2
McKelvey	17	0	95	2
Dalglish	18	2	78	3



## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. LYMINGTON

Played at Lymington on August 18th.—*Drawn.*

LYMINGTON C.C.		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
H. Gossip, b Dalglish ..	5	E. H. King, c Walsh, b Pearce ..	14
C. V. H. Cooper, c Gardner, b Dalglish .. .. .	34	Rev. A. L. Ainscough, c Samways, b Waterman .. .. .	9
O. C. Hales, c Carter, b P. Wells	111	P. J. Wells, b Pearce .. .. .	0
H. Pearce, lbw (N), b Dalglish ..	3	P. E. Hodge, b Fryer .. .. .	60
J. Waterman, b King .. .. .	5	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Pearce	1
J. Walsh, st Gardner, b King	12	D. R. Dalglish, b Walsh .. .. .	12
J. C. Cull, c King, b J. Ainscough	9	H. N. Garbett, b Walsh .. .. .	2
L. Samways, not out .. .. .	3	J. Ainscough, c Samways, b Pearce	18
J. L. Davis		W. P. Gillow, not out .. .. .	17
G. Fryer		J. A. Gardner	
J. M. de Mowbray		H. Carter	
Extras .. .. .	37	Extras .. .. .	4
Total (for 7 wickets, declared) 219		Total (for 8 wickets) .. 137	

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	13	1	33	3
King	6	0	23	2
Ainscough	2	0	18	1
Wells	1.4	0	23	1

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. BLANDFORD

Played at Blandford on August 19th.

BLANDFORD		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS.—A. F. M.	
T. Barnett, b Dalglish .. .. .	7	Wright, P. E. Hodge, E. H. King,	
E. W. Piper, b Dalglish .. .. .	0	J. B. Ainscough, P. J. Wells, W. P.	
A. Fooks, not out .. .. .	7	Gillow, D. R. Dalglish, D. K. Wells,	
Extras .. .. .	4	T. P. McKelvey, C. J. Flood, D. I.	
		Fairhurst.	
Total (for 2 wickets) .. 18			

Match abandoned owing to rain.

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. POOLE PARK

Played at Poole Park on August 20th.—*Won.*

POOLE PARK		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
A. C. Honey, b Wells .. .. .	33	E. H. King, c Shirley-Price, b Ormeston .. .. .	18
E. W. Pike, c Gardner, b Dalglish	1	P. E. Hodge, c Honey, b Ormeston	28
M. H. Shirley-Price, b Dalglish	0	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, c Shirley- Price, b Ormeston .. .. .	13
F. Ramsbottom, b Dalglish .. .. .	5	J. Ainscough, b Ormeston .. .. .	5
E. G. Ormeston, b King .. .. .	3	W. P. Gillow, b Pike .. .. .	21
W. G. Way, b King .. .. .	2		
A. G. Harbottle, b King .. .. .	4		

E. W. Polden, b D. Wells ..	3	H. N. Garbett, b Ormeston ..	26
F. White, not out .. .. .	4	D. R. Dalglish, b Ormeston ..	9
D. Seymour, b Dalglish .. .. .	3	J. A. Gardner, run out ..	8
R. Medhurst, b Dalglish .. .. .	0	Rev. T. M. Wright, not out ..	13
Extras .. .. .	19	Rev. A. L. Ainscough } did not bat	
		D. K. Wells	
		Extras .. .. .	2
Total .. .. .		Total (for 8 wickets) .. 141	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	10.5	7	9	5
King	9	2	15	3
Wells	5	0	15	2

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. DOWNTON

Played at Downton on August 21st.—*Lost.*

DOWNTON		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
M. S. Shapcott, b Utley .. .. .	19	P. E. Hodge, c Hall, b Trehern	8
W. C. G. Cox, c and b Hodge	54	E. H. King, c Blake, b Simpson	27
C. B. Kay, b Utley .. .. .	13	Rev. A. L. Ainscough, b Simpson	1
C. G. Hall, not out .. .. .	72	W. P. Gillow, b Trehern .. .. .	0
J. A. Gardner, c Ainscough, b Dalglish .. .. .	14	D. R. Dalglish, b Trehern .. .. .	9
J. Trehern, not out .. .. .	12	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, c and b Trehern	4
C. S. Hall		P. J. Wells, st Shapcott, b Hall ..	23
H. N. Garbett		Capt. A. F. M. Wright, lbw, b Blake .. .. .	2
C. E. Blake		Rev. T. M. Wright, b Hall .. .. .	15
A. B. Simpson		T. P. McKelvey, c Kay, b Hall	1
J. Colyer		D. I. Fairhurst, not out .. .. .	0
Extras .. .. .	17	Extras .. .. .	12
Total (for 4 wickets, declared) 201		Total .. .. .	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	17	2	50	1
Utley	20	10	30	2
Hodge	4	0	31	1

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. SOUTH WILTS

Played at Salisbury on August 22nd.—*Won.*

SOUTH WILTS		OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
Major Lockhart, c J. Ainscough, b Utley .. .. .	5	P. E. Hodge, b Pearce .. .. .	82
M. S. Shapcott, b Dalglish .. .. .	0	Capt. A. F. M. Wright, b Pearce	20
W. P. Coombes, c Fairhurst, b Utley .. .. .	80	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Blake	23
		J. B. Ainscough, c Shapcott, b Pearce .. .. .	0



G. S. Gibbings, b Dalglish .. 6	P. J. Wells, c Harris, b Pearce .. 11
G. Coombes, c P. Wells, b Dalglish 15	D. R. Dalglish, c Blake, b Barker 1
P. V. Harris, b Dalglish .. 0	W. P. Gillow, b Barker .. 11
A. M. Barker, lbw, b Dalglish .. 9	T. P. McKelvey, c Hales, b Shapcott 13
A. Hales, lbw (N), b Dalglish 5	D. K. Wells, not out .. 53
C. E. Blake, run out .. 17	C. J. Flood, lbw, b Pearce .. 2
C. E. Pearce, b Utley .. 52	D. I. Fairhurst, not out .. 5
W. E. Davis, not out .. 8	Extras .. .. 2
Extras .. .. 24	
Total .. .. 221	Total (for 9 wickets) .. 223

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Utley ..	23	4	66	3
Dalglish ..	17	3	26	6

## CRICKET

## AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

THIS annual fixture was played on Sunday, May 17th. The All Comers won the toss and batted. They did not fare well and seven wickets were down at lunch with only 77 runs on the board. A small stand between Richards and Ricketts sent up the 100, but only 119 were scored.

The Eleven's earlier batsmen fared no better than their opponents and it was not until Mounsey and Mauchline got together that they looked like getting the runs. With the last man in their opponents' score was passed, and they won their first match of what looks like being an interesting season.

## ALL COMERS

B. R. Bradley, c Mitchell, b Dalglish 4
H. P. Dinwiddy, c Considine, b Horner .. .. 12
S. T. Reyner, b Horner .. 35
Rev. A. L. Ainscough, lbw, b Dalglish .. .. 8
Rev. A. Rennick, b Dalglish .. 1
R. A. Atthill, c and b Wells .. 4
Rev. F. P. Harrison, c Considine, b Wells .. .. 2
R. C. Richards, lbw, b Horner 12
C. C. Ricketts, st Fairhurst, b Horner .. .. 26
Rev. T. M. Wright, c Redfern, b Horner .. .. 5
Rev. B. Burge, not out .. 5
Extras: w 3, b 2 .. .. 5
Total .. .. 119

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish ..	12	1	54	3
Horner ..	11	1	53	5
Wells ..	2	0	6	2
Considine	1	0	2	0

## AMPLEFORTH

A. P. Mitchell, b Richards .. 11
B. B. Considine, b Ricketts .. 3
T. E. Redfern, c Bradley, b Richards .. .. 13
P. J. Wells, c Richards, b Harrison 12
D. R. Dalglish, c Rennick, b Harrison .. .. 1
G. Garbett, lbw, b Harrison .. 6
D. I. Fairhurst, c Rennick, b Harrison .. .. 1
H. C. Mounsey, b Atthill .. 58
G. B. Potts, lbw, b Harrison .. 3
Lord Mauchline, lbw, b Rennick 15
J. M. Horner, not out .. 11
Extras: b 10, l-b 4 .. .. 14
Total .. .. 137

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Rennick ..	12	1	28	1
Ricketts ..	7	1	18	1
Richards ..	6	2	19	2
Harrison ..	8	4	17	5
Dinwiddy ..	4	2	7	0
Wright ..	3	0	10	0
Ainscough	3	0	9	0
Reyner ..	4	2	10	0
Atthill ..	2.2	0	7	1



## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THIS year we met a much stronger side than usual, a fact which, together with lunch, resulted in our first defeat.

The wicket on the Scotton ground is always full of surprises to batsman and bowler. The first ball from Dalglish flew past the batsman's nose, and after that Fairhurst behind the stumps retired several paces.

Before a run had been scored Wells took a brilliant catch at short leg, but after that a hundred runs were scored before the next man was out. This seemed a winning score since Lieut. Cole, the Army bowler, was on the other side, and in fact it was.

The School fielding was quite good considering the weather, and the bowling fairly accurate.

It was difficult to estimate our batting strength against such good bowling. Dalglish played a captain's innings, and Potts coped courageously with things until the last ball of the last over, which in self-defence he hit in the air for short leg to make an easy prey of.

Our sincere thanks are due to the officers of the Corps for their kindness. Next year we must take our crack billiards players for the contest which follows the cricket match!

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
Lieut. Ormiston, c Wells, b Dalglish	o	A. P. Mitchell, c Freeman, b Holden	3
Sgt Carpenter, st Fairhurst,		B. B. Considine, b Cole	6
b Horner	74	T. E. Redfern, c de las Casas,	
Cpl Holden, st Fairhurst,		b Cole	3
b Horner	42	P. J. Wells, b Cole	13
Lieut. de las Casas, c Fairhurst,		D. R. Dalglish, c de las Casas,	
b Horner	7	b Cole	38
Cpl Ferrier, lbw, b Dalglish	o	G. Garbett, c Freeman, b de las	
Lieut. Cole, c Horner, b Potts	37	Casas	o
Lieut. Hammersley, c Wells,		H. C. Mounsey, b de las Casas	o
b Dalglish	7	Lord Mauchline, lbw, b Wilkinson	2
Lieut. Freeman, not out	19	G. B. Potts, c Winnington, b Cole	19
Lieut. W. Wilkinson, b Dalglish	1	D. I. Fairhurst, lbw, b Cole	o
Lieut. Winnington, lbw, b Dalglish	o	J. M. Horner, not out	o
Lieut. Dickson did not bat		Extras: w 2, b 13, l-b 1	16
Extras: w 2, b 5	7		
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	194	Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Dalglish	15	2	51	5	Holden	11	3	27	3
Horner	16	o	81	3	Cole	9	1	15	6
Considine	4	o	35	o	de las Casas	5	2	22	2
Mitchell	2	o	12	o	Wilkinson	3	o	13	1
Potts	2	o	6	1	Carpenter	2	o	7	o

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

BAD weather confined this two-day match, the only one left on the card, to one day's play on Saturday, May 23rd. In that time the School Eleven came out more or less on top, ending up the day 130 ahead with two wickets still to fall in their first innings.

The Yorkshire Gentlemen batted first and had an hour's batting before lunch. During that time Horner from the Gilling end and Dalglish from the School end bowled unchanged, and took two wickets each for 60 odd runs. After lunch Dalglish ran into his best form and after Horner had got the next wicket Dalglish bowled two maidens and followed this by taking three wickets in four balls in his next. With the help of a brilliant catch at short leg by Wells he also added the next wicket (the ninth) to his 'bag'; but stubborn resistance from Major Macintyre and J. Elmhirst brought about the first bowling change. These two batsmen made a stand for the last wicket, but Dalglish came on again and dismissed Major Macintyre with the total at 125. His

analysis for the innings was one of the best bowling performances on the ground. The fielding of the Eleven was good near the wicket, but poor in the outfield.

The batting showed tremendous improvement from the last time we saw the Eleven play. From the start Considine and H. Garbett, playing in his first match, attacked the bowling, and any loose ball was despatched for four runs. Redfern and Wells carried on the good work, and were still together at tea. Redfern had already reached his fifty and soon after the interval Wells was applauded for his. Both batted well, but were soon afterwards dismissed. Redfern's innings included a six (right over the cinder track) and six fours, Wells' eleven fours and only two singles. Dalglish followed up his bowling success with some very sound batting, but no one could stay with him until Mauchline and afterwards Fairhurst joined him. The last two batsmen looked well set for a large score when time was called.

On Sunday it rained all day!

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN		AMPLEFORTH	
C. D. Trimmer, c Wells, b Dalglish	1	B. B. Considine, c Delius,	
J. R. Tinn, st Fairhurst, b Horner	3	b Howlett	10
P. G. Cummings, c Redfern,		H. N. Garbett, lbw (N.), b Whit-	
b Horner	28	combe	15
W. A. Lupton, lbw, b Horner	26	T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Whitcombe	56
Major P. S. Whitcombe, c Fair-		P. J. Wells, c Tinn, b Howlett	55
hurst, b Dalglish	8	D. R. Dalglish, not out	51
J. E. Rich, lbw, b Dalglish	7	H. C. Mounsey, c Delius, b Howlett	3
S. S. M. Delius, lbw, b Dalglish	o	A. P. Mitchell, b Whitcombe	4
Capt. B. Howlett, b Dalglish	o	G. B. Potts, b Whitcombe	o
G. R. Newborn, c Wells, b Dalglish	1	Lord Mauchline, st Cummings,	
Major A. Macintyre, c Wells,		b Howlett	21
b Dalglish	20	D. I. Fairhurst, not out	17
J. Elmhirst, not out	24	J. M. Horner did not bat	
Extras: w 3, b 2, l-b 2	7	Extras: w 1, b 19, l-b 3	23
Total	125	Total (for 8 wickets)	255



BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W		
Dalglish ..	17.5	8	33	7	Howlett ..	18	2	61	4
Horner ..	17	1	68	3	Whitcombe	19	3	76	4
Wells ..	2	0	9	0	Macintyre	5	1	21	0
Considine	2	0	8	0	Elmhirst ..	6	1	41	0
					Newborn ..	3	1	10	0
					Rich ..	6	0	23	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. EMERITI

**R**AIN on the day before Whitsunday had left the ground slow in the outfield and the wicket was in a drying condition. Leeming won the toss for the Emeriti and put the School in to bat. In Radcliffe, Weld and Coupland the Emeriti had three good bowlers, who used the state of the pitch well, and they were backed up by some tantalising slows from St Lawrence. Boundaries were hard to achieve and scoring was very slow. Only Wells and Mounsey of the School batsmen remained very long, but they put on

54 runs in a valuable fourth wicket stand. The quality of the bowling and the slowness of the outfield may be gauged from the fact that the School took well over three hours to make 125. The Emeriti were left ninety minutes to get the runs. The wicket had rolled out easy and the outfield was hardening. There was a great race against the clock, and it was a leg glide off a swinging ball from Dalglish that gave the Emeriti the three runs necessary for victory in what would anyhow have been the last over of the match.

AMPLEFORTH		EMERITI	
H. N. Garbett, b Coupland ..	7	A. Finlow, c sub, b Horner ..	0
B. B. Considine, c Arbutnot, b Radcliffe ..	6	J. H. Arbutnot, c Wells, b Horner	30
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Radcliffe ..	1	G. R. Finlow, c Wells, b Dalglish	21
P. J. Wells, b Radcliffe ..	33	R. St Lawrence, not out ..	55
D. R. Dalglish, b Coupland ..	1	C. J. Eastwood, c Considine, b Dalglish ..	5
H. C. Mounsey, c Eastwood, b Finlow (G.) ..	25	C. S. Coupland, not out ..	15
Lord Mauchline, c Arbutnot, b St Lawrence ..	14	H. B. Leeming, H. J. Radcliffe, R. Cave, E. Weld and M. E. Golding did not bat	
G. B. Potts, not out ..	12		
R. N. Cardwell, b Coupland ..	12	Extras: w 2 ..	2
J. M. Horner, st Eastwood, b St Lawrence ..	8		
D. I. Fairhurst, c Radcliffe, b St Lawrence ..	2		
Extras: w 2, b 3, n-b 1 ..	6		
Total ..	127	Total (for 4 wickets) ..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W		
Radcliffe ..	19	8	33	3	Dalglish ..	15	2	44	2
Weld ..	16	6	27	0	Horner ..	10	0	51	2
Coupland	13	4	19	3	Cardwell ..	5	0	31	0
Leeming ..	2	0	12	0					
Finlow ..	2	1	3	1					
St Lawrence	7	0	27	3					

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

**T**HE first School match was played at Ampleforth on Saturday, June 6th. Bootham batted first on a soft wicket. If the sun had appeared things might have been difficult for them, but a cold wind blew and drying conditions never set in. The first wicket fell at 28 and three more wickets fell before lunch, which was taken at 1.30 when the total was 66. A quick wicket fell to Dalglish after the interval and it looked as though Bootham were not to reach the 100. Eades and Edmundson thought differently however, and they added 77 runs in a valuable stand. The rest of the side added 34 runs and Ampleforth had to face a total of 187. The School fielding was good throughout, especially near the wicket

and at cover-point, to which position Mauchline had moved with obvious success.

Bootham had scored very slowly and there was not much time for Ampleforth to make the runs. Except for a very commendable innings of 56 by H. Garbett and a helpful effort by Mounsey to make a first wicket stand, Ampleforth never looked like getting the runs. It was eventually left to Horner and Fairhurst to play out time. During the last over the fielders came temptingly near to Horner's bat, but with patience worthy of a Yorkshire-Lancashire match he did no more than stop the ball and send it to ground at the earliest possible moment.

BOOTHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
J. P. Wragge, c Garbett, b Horner	17	H. N. Garbett, c Rowlands, b Hetherton ..	56
J. B. Lamb, c and b Dalglish ..	11	H. C. Mounsey, st Edmundson, b Hetherton ..	21
T. H. Scott, b Horner ..	24	T. E. Redfern, c Wragge, b Hetherton ..	4
J. J. Eades, st Fairhurst, b Dalglish	31	P. J. Wells, lbw, b Hetherton ..	3
M. J. Wigham, b Dalglish ..	2	D. R. Dalglish, c Scott, b Wragge	13
M. R. Jeffrey, b Dalglish ..	4	B. B. Considine, lbw, b Hetherton	0
P. A. Edmundson, c Garbett, b Dalglish ..	49	R. N. Cardwell, lbw, b Wragge	8
M. B. Brown, c Considine, b Dalglish ..	4	Lord Mauchline, c Scott, b Wragge	7
S. P. Corder, not out ..	25	J. M. Horner, not out ..	6
F. A. Rowlands, st Fairhurst, b Horner ..	3	G. B. Potts, b Wragge ..	6
J. Hetherton did not bat		D. I. Fairhurst, not out ..	0
Extras: w 6, b 11 ..	17	Extras: b 7 ..	7
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	187	Total (for 9 wickets) ..	131



BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Dalglish ..	17.5	8	33	7	Howlett ..	18	2	61	4
Horner ..	17	1	68	3	Whitcombe	19	3	76	4
Wells ..	2	0	9	0	Macintyre	5	1	21	0
Considine	2	0	8	0	Elmhirst ..	6	1	41	0
					Newborn ..	3	1	10	0
					Rich ..	6	0	23	0

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54 runs in a valuable fourth wicket stand. The quality of the bowling and the slowness of the outfield may be gauged from the fact that the School took well over three hours to make 125. The Emeriti were left ninety minutes to get the runs. The wicket had rolled out easy and the outfield was hardening. There was a great race against the clock, and it was a leg glide off a swinging ball from Dalglish that gave the Emeriti the three runs necessary for victory in what would anyhow have been the last over of the match.

AMPLEFORTH		EMERITI	
H. N. Garbett, b Coupland ..	7	A. Finlow, c sub, b Horner ..	0
B. B. Considine, c Arbutnot, b Radcliffe ..	6	J. H. Arbutnot, c Wells, b Horner	30
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Radcliffe ..	1	G. R. Finlow, c Wells, b Dalglish	21
P. J. Wells, b Radcliffe ..	33	R. St Lawrence, not out ..	55
D. R. Dalglish, b Coupland ..	1	C. J. Eastwood, c Considine, b Dalglish ..	5
H. C. Mounsey, c Eastwood, b Finlow (G.) ..	25	C. S. Coupland, not out ..	15
Lord Mauchline, c Arbutnot, b St Lawrence ..	14	H. B. Leeming, H. J. Radcliffe, R. Cave, E. Weld and M. E. Golding did not bat	
G. B. Potts, not out ..	12	Extras: w 2 ..	2
R. N. Cardwell, b Coupland ..	12		
J. M. Horner, st Eastwood, b St Lawrence ..	8		
D. I. Fairhurst, c Radcliffe, b St Lawrence ..	2		
Extras: w 2, b 3, n-b 1 ..	6		
Total ..	127	Total (for 4 wickets) ..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Radcliffe ..	19	8	33	3	Dalglish ..	15	2	44	2
Weld ..	16	6	27	0	Horner ..	10	0	51	2
Coupland	13	4	19	3	Cardwell ..	5	0	31	0
Leeming ..	2	0	12	0					
Finlow ..	2	1	3	1					
St Lawrence	7	0	27	3					

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

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and at cover-point, to which position Mauchline had moved with obvious success.

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BOOTHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
J. P. Wragge, c Garbett, b Horner	17	H. N. Garbett, c Rowlands, b Hetherton ..	56
J. B. Lamb, c and b Dalglish ..	11	H. C. Mounsey, st Edmundson, b Hetherton ..	21
T. H. Scott, b Horner ..	24	T. E. Redfern, c Wragge, b Hetherton ..	4
J. J. Eades, st Fairhurst, b Dalglish	31	P. J. Wells, lbw, b Hetherton ..	3
M. J. Wigham, b Dalglish ..	2	D. R. Dalglish, c Scott, b Wragge	13
M. R. Jeffrey, b Dalglish ..	4	B. B. Considine, lbw, b Hetherton	0
P. A. Edmundson, c Garbett, b Dalglish ..	49	R. N. Cardwell, lbw, b Wragge	8
M. B. Brown, c Considine, b Dalglish ..	4	Lord Mauchline, c Scott, b Wragge	7
S. P. Corder, not out ..	25	J. M. Horner, not out ..	6
F. A. Rowlands, st Fairhurst, b Horner ..	3	G. B. Potts, b Wragge ..	6
J. Hetherton did not bat		D. I. Fairhurst, not out ..	0
Extras: w 6, b 11 ..	17	Extras: b 7 ..	7
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	187	Total (for 9 wickets) ..	131



BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W		
Dalglish ..	30	6	70	6	Jeffrey ..	3	0	12	0
Cardwell ..	8	2	21	0	Hetherton	17	1	50	5
Horner ..	22	5	56	3	Wigham ..	10	0	30	0
Considine	5	1	23	0	Wragge ..	12	6	29	4
					Scott ..	1	0	3	0

PAST v. PRESENT

**E**XHIBITION Sunday was warm and sunny—one of the few cricketing days we had this season. The Old Boys won the toss and elected to bat. The bowling of Dalglish and Cardwell was very steady in the first hour and scoring was very slow. Lunch was taken with the total in the thirties and one wicket down.

After lunch wickets fell regularly, especially to Horner, who was bowling well, and few could stay with E. H. King, who was treating us to some delightful shots all round the wicket. His wicket eventually fell to Horner, but not before he had given us a magnificent quarter-of-an-hour in company with his brother Dom Henry King. They added 45 very quick runs. At 3.45 when nine wickets had fallen the Past declared and left the School just over two hours to

PAST		PRESENT	
A. F. M. Wright, c Considine,		H. N. Garbett, b Munro	.. 20
b Dalglish .. .. .	6	H. C. Mounsey, c Gillow, b Wells	9
E. H. King, c Redfern, b Horner	86	T. E. Redfern, not out .. ..	91
M. Ainscough, b Dalglish ..	3	P. J. Wells, not out .. ..	54
D. H. Munro, c Horner, b Dalglish	0	D. R. Dalglish, B. B. Considine,	
R. W. Barton, c Mauchline, b Horner	1	R. N. Cardwell, Lord Mauch-	
B. R. Bradley, c Mauchline, b Horner	14	line, J. M. Horner, G. B. Potts	
W. P. Gillow, b Horner .. ..	0	and D. I. Fairhurst did not bat	
Rev. P. H. King, c Redfern, b Horner	24	Extras .. .. .	0
A. J. Macdonald, c Dalglish,			
b Horner .. .. .	19		
Rev. A. Ainscough, not out ..	6		
D. K. Wells, not out .. ..	6		
Extras : w 1, b 3, l-b 1, n-b 1	6		

Total (for 9 wickets, declared) 171

get the runs. The School fielding was as good as we have seen it for some time, and we hope they will keep this important branch of the game at so high a standard. Mauchline took one particularly good catch at cover and Horner did the same in the slips.

Garbett and Mounsey made a very slow 12 runs for the first wicket, and Redfern did not hurry things when he joined Garbett. Munro bowled Garbett and when Wells came in there was not more than 50 minutes left for play and 115 runs to be made. The remainder of the match may be most simply described by saying that Wells and Redfern got the runs with a few minutes to spare. Redfern's innings was the more stylish but the less safe, and he was lucky on more than one occasion. Wells never gave a chance and did some particularly good cuts and off-drives.

PRESENT	
H. N. Garbett, b Munro	.. 20
H. C. Mounsey, c Gillow, b Wells	9
T. E. Redfern, not out .. ..	91
P. J. Wells, not out .. ..	54
D. R. Dalglish, B. B. Considine,	
R. N. Cardwell, Lord Mauch-	
line, J. M. Horner, G. B. Potts	
and D. I. Fairhurst did not bat	
Extras .. .. .	0

Total (for 2 wickets) .. 174

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W		
Dalglish ..	21	3	75	3	Wells ..	12	3	42	1
Cardwell ..	8	3	16	0	Barton ..	18	5	51	0
Horner ..	19	2	74	6	King ..	12	2	50	0
					Munro ..	7	1	31	1

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

**T**HE rain, which had ruined the St Peter's match on the previous day, had left the wicket very soft and dead. Dalglish won the toss and batted. There was an hour's play before lunch, during which time scoring was slow and two wickets fell for 30 runs. Wells was next out, but Dalglish and Redfern added 57 runs before the latter was run out. Of the remainder Considine looked confident and full of runs. Fairhurst and Horner played "Lancashire and Yorkshire" cricket for half-an-hour until Dalglish declared the innings closed. Tea took longer than was necessary and the Garrison had 90 minutes in which to get 166 runs or get out.

The bowling of Dalglish and Cardwell—the latter bowling particularly well—was too steady for the Garrison to go for the runs. The bowling, backed up by good fielding, was always in an attacking vein and wickets began to fall. One for 7, two for 10, three for 21, four for 48, five for 54 and six for 56 tells its own tale. Lieut. Cole treated us to some glorious hitting at Horner's expense, the slopes of the bath being the "beaten zone" of some beautiful off-drives.

Rain stopped play thirty minutes before the end, which was bad luck on the School, for they appeared to us on this day to be in their best form.

AMPLEFORTH	
H. N. Garbett, b Cole .. ..	16
H. C. Mounsey, c Munro, b Cole	0
T. E. Redfern, run out .. ..	33
P. J. Wells, b de las Casas ..	15
D. R. Dalglish, b Bonavia ..	35
Lord Mauchline, b Bonavia ..	16
R. N. Cardwell, c Noble, b Harris	1
B. B. Considine, lbw, b Harris	14
J. M. Horner, not out .. ..	11
G. B. Potts, c Edwards, b Cole	1
D. I. Fairhurst, not out .. ..	8
Extras : w 5, b 9, l-b 2 .. ..	16
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
O	M	R	W	
Cole ..	21	5	30	3
Munro ..	11	2	32	0
de las Casas	8	0	38	1
Harris ..	6	0	12	1
Bonavia ..	6	0	31	2
Edwards ..	7	1	7	1

CATTERICK GARRISON	
Major Bonavia, b Cardwell ..	6
Lieut. Ormiston, c Redfern,	
b Dalglish .. .. .	3
Cpl Ferrier, c Considine, b Cardwell	12
Major Harris, c Dalglish, b Horner	14
Lieut. Munro, b Dalglish .. ..	19
Lieut. de las Casas, st Fairhurst,	
b Horner .. .. .	1
Lieut. Cole, not out .. ..	23
Lieut. Freeman, not out .. ..	10
Lieut. Edwards	} did not bat
Lieut. Noble	
A. N. Other	
Total (for 6 wickets)	.. 88

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
O	M	R	W	
Dalglish ..	13	3	23	2
Cardwell ..	7	1	23	2
Horner ..	6	1	42	2



## AMPLEFORTH v. HAMPSHIRE

THE Sedbergh match, to which everybody had looked forward, had been postponed if not cancelled, and everybody was in the dumps. On the invitation of Dom Peter the Hampshire side, playing against Yorkshire at Leeds, came over on the Sunday and played against the School. Dumps disappeared and the School plus some hundreds of locals watched a very entertaining afternoon's cricket. The game started at 2.30 and the School batted first. Any thought that the Hampshire side were playing their hardest may be dispelled at once, but nevertheless the batting of the XI and especially of Mounsey, Redfern and Dalglish was very good. It is very easy for boys playing against people they know to be better than themselves to miss the half-volleys sent up to them and also to mistime the pace off the wicket of the better ones. The XI, we were pleased to note, hit the half-volleys, pulled the long hops and treated the better ones with a confident correctness.

AMPLEFORTH	
H. N. Garbett, b Herman ..	1
H. C. Mounsey, c Arnold, b McCorkell .. .. .	42
T. E. Redfern, c Arnold, b McCorkell .. .. .	16
P. J. Wells, c Boyes, b Budd ..	0
D. R. Dalglish, not out ..	51
Lord Mauchline, c Moore, b Boyes	14
B. B. Considine, c McCorkell, b Arnold .. .. .	7
J. M. Horner, not out .. ..	7
R. N. Cardwell	did not bat
G. B. Potts	did not bat
D. I. Fairhurst	did not bat
Extras: b 6, n-b 2 .. ..	8

Total (for 6 wickets, declared) 146

The bowling actions of the visitors and the fielding also were object lessons to all spectators who watched with care.

When they went into the field the Eleven displayed their very best form. The bowling was accurate and well mixed, the fielding, one dares to state, was the best seen on the ground by a School for many a year, and they were captained by a leader with a cricketer's sense. Hill treated us to some good shots, but it was not until Arnold and McCorkell got together that the batting became a real attraction with the ball being placed between the fielders, for there was no other way of scoring, and runs coming at a fair pace.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon, full of interest for any spectator, cricketer or not. The Hampshire team seemed at home amongst us, and while hoping that they will come again when they are in the North we take this opportunity of warmly thanking R. H. Moore and his Eleven for playing a seventh day in the week for our benefit.

HAMPSHIRE	
A. Apothecary, lbw, b Dalglish ..	0
G. Hill, st Fairhurst, b Horner	32
O. Herman, b Dalglish .. ..	9
R. H. Moore, c and b Horner ..	6
J. Arnold, not out .. .. .	43
P. Mead, run out .. .. .	5
H. Lawson, c Mounsey, b Cardwell	3
N. McCorkell, not out .. ..	25
S. Boyes	did not bat
W. Budd	did not bat
W. Creese	did not bat
Extras: b 5, l-b 1 .. .. .	6

Total (for 6 wickets) .. 129

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Moore ..	9	1	49	0
Herman ..	4	1	11	1
McCorkell	6	1	31	2
Budd ..	3	0	6	1
Creese ..	4	1	6	0
Boyes ..	5	0	24	1
Arnold ..	6	1	11	1

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish ..	11	1	47	2
Cardwell ..	9	0	34	1
Horner ..	8	0	33	2
Considine	1	0	9	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

FOR this match, played on Wednesday, June 24th, the Eleven took the field without D. R. Dalglish, their Captain, and H. N. Garbett, their opening bat. After recent thunder showers the wicket was soft, and under the hot sun it was expected to go through an early period of stickiness. Fairhurst won the toss and elected to field. One was a little nervous of the Ampleforth attack without Dalglish, but when two wickets fell before lunch when only 19 runs were on the board we felt our nervousness to be unfounded. There then started a partnership of contrasts. Pulbrook and Campbell put on 134 runs. The former opened the innings and he was out with a total of 38 after the latter, who came in No. 4, had completed his century. Pulbrook, slow, stolid and careful, whose 38 included 30 singles, contrasted with Campbell's dashing but chanceless

hitting which included two sixes and 15 fours. The rest of the side only made 23 runs between them. Cardwell and Coope bowled consistently throughout and the fielding of the Eleven, with the possible exception of the boundary fielding, was very good.

Our innings started in a disastrous fashion. The first five wickets fell quickly for 21 runs to the fast bowling of Garnett and Blake. Cardwell then joined Mauchline and these two made an admirable stand. One had always felt that Mauchline would make runs sooner or later, and he certainly chose the correct moment. His 55 included six fours and four threes, and his partnership with Cardwell added a very welcome 80 runs. Neither Horner nor Fairhurst stayed long and only Considine showed any real form, being unbeaten at the end with 16 runs, which included three fours.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE

E. B. Calvert, st Fairhurst, b Cardwell .. .. .	4
R. Pulbrook, c Fairhurst, b Coope	38
B. M. Carlisle, c Wells, b Horner	2
R. T. Campbell, not out ..	154
J. H. Ramsbottom, c Buxton, b Coope .. .. .	1
Lord de Villiers, run out ..	2
J. H. Clarke-Brown, lbw, b Card- well .. .. .	9
J. B. Garnett, c Mauchline, b Coope	3

## AMPLEFORTH

H. C. Mounsey, b Garnett ..	7
P. Haywood-Farmer, lbw, b Garnett .. .. .	1
T. E. Redfern, c Garnett, b Blake	4
P. J. Wells, c Williams, b Garnett	0
Lord Mauchline, c Garnett, b Blake	55
A. L. Buxton, c Williams, b Blake	4
R. N. Cardwell, b Blake ..	23
J. M. Horner, lbw, b Pulbrook	6
B. B. Considine, not out ..	16
D. I. Fairhurst, b Blake ..	0



M. D. H. Williams, b Cardwell	1	P. R. Coope, c Carlisle, b Pulbrook	9
M. Smuts, lbw, b Cardwell	.. 0	Extras: w 1, b 11, n-b 1	.. 13
R. E. Blake, not out	.. .. 1		
Extras: b 5, l-b 1	.. .. 6		

Total (for 9 wickets, declared) 221      Total .. .. .. 138

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cardwell	.. 14.2	2	48	4	Blake	.. 14	5	21	5
Horner	.. 16	1	70	1	Garnett	.. 14	3	53	3
Coope	.. 11	0	40	3	Campbell	.. 4	1	10	0
Considine	.. 4	0	26	0	Pulbrook	.. 8.1	0	32	2
Wells	.. 3	0	31	0	Smuts	.. 3	0	10	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

THE Eleven batted first, on a wicket which improved as the day went on, and were out for a miserable total. The light was bad at the end from which Lockwood was bowling and he made full use of his high left-arm action, flighting and turning the ball in a masterly way. Wells and Dalglish played him confidently and Redfern seemed set, when he fell on his wicket in attempting a big hit to the leg boundary. The ball got to the boundary but it did not matter! Cardwell and Horner stayed together for some time and took the score from 80 to the 100. It was poor cricket, but there was always a hope

## AMPLEFORTH

H. N. Garbett, b Lockwood	.. 7
H. C. Mounsey, lbw, b Lockwood	4
T. E. Redfern, hit wkt., b Lockwood	5
P. J. Wells, c Lockwood, b Campbell	.. 29
D. R. Dalglish, lbw, b Lockwood	31
Lord Mauchline, c Graham, b Gossop	.. 1
P. Haywood-Farmer, lbw, b Gossop	0
R. N. Cardwell, b Lockwood	.. 11
B. B. Considine, c and b Lockwood	0
J. M. Horner, not out	.. 9
D. I. Fairhurst, lbw, b Lockwood	1
Extras: l-b 8	.. 8
Total	.. .. 106

that the School bowling would prove equal to the occasion. In the first over Considine took a good catch from a good ball and a few runs later Mauchline threw the wicket down from cover; but this good start was too good. Dalglish, who with Horner has done most of the bowling this term, bowled far below his form. It was said that he bowled seven good balls in all, and he certainly took six wickets.

The fielding was not up to standard, but the Eleven did well to get their opponents out for a small score, for the outfield and wicket had dried in the hot sun.

## ST PETER'S

N. A. Newman, c Considine, b Dalglish	.. .. 0
V. L. Davin, run out	.. .. 10
K. Lockwood, c Fairhurst, b Dalglish	.. .. 48
J. B. Dixon, c Garbett, b Horner	.. 22
C. A. Smart, not out	.. .. 28
G. E. Graham, c Wells, b Horner	.. 4
G. W. Russell, b Dalglish	.. 1
P. C. Campbell, c Considine, b Horner	.. .. 10
R. C. Lynch, c Wells, b Dalglish	.. 0
E. Gossop, b Dalglish	.. .. 0
Extras: w 13, b 4, l-b 1, n-b 2	.. 20
Total	.. .. 143

BOWLING ANALYSIS				BOWLING ANALYSIS					
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Newman	.. 13	4	42	0	Dalglish	.. 19	2	41	6
Lockwood	.. 19.1	3	47	7	Cardwell	.. 5	0	33	0
Campbell	.. 6	5	1	1	Horner	.. 17	0	49	3
Gossop	.. 5	3	3	2					
Lynch	.. 2	0	5	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

WE are indebted to the *Yorkshire Post* for the following comments on the game:—

School cricket brings some unexpected reversals of form. Only a week ago Ampleforth were dismissed for 106 runs by St Peter's at York, but when M.C.C. visited Ampleforth a few days ago one would hardly have imagined them to be the same side.

They faced quite a strong attack, which included Fairservice—formerly of Kent and now qualified for Middlesex; Powell, an experienced and clever spin bowler on the M.C.C. ground staff; and M. A. C. P. Kaye, one of the mainstays of the Harrow

School attack for the last two years, with the greatest confidence. Their readiness to hit the loose ball, and hit it hard, was particularly noticeable, and their stroke play all pointed to unusually sound coaching.

The Ampleforth bowling was not quite so impressive, but D. R. Dalglish, their captain, shows promise of developing into one of the best "new ball" bowlers they have had for many years. He can swing the ball either way, and though the wicket gave him no assistance in the M.C.C. match, it was possible to take very few liberties with him.

## M.C.C.

J. Elmhirst, b Dalglish	.. .. 0
C. E. Anson, not out	.. .. 109
Fairservice, b Dalglish	.. .. 9
W. H. R. Alderson, c Considine, b Horner	.. .. 46
Rev. J. M. Swift, c Dalglish, b Cardwell	.. .. 5
Compton, b Horner	.. .. 9
J. M. Dawson, not out	.. .. 7
J. A. Gardner, M. A. C. P. Kaye, S. G. S. Pawle and Powell	.. .. did not bat
Extras: b 8, l-b 1, n-b 2	.. 11

Total (for 5 wickets, declared) 197

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	.. 21	4	51	2
Cardwell	.. 14	2	43	1
Horner	.. 16	2	60	2
Coope	.. 2	0	7	0
Wells	.. 6	1	25	0

## AMPLEFORTH

H. C. Mounsey, b Kaye	.. 29
P. Haywood-Farmer, b Fairservice	4
T. E. Redfern, c Gardner, b Powell	22
P. J. Wells, lbw (N), b Fairservice	37
D. R. Dalglish, b Elmhirst	.. 8
Lord Mauchline, lbw (N), b Fair-service	.. .. 1
R. N. Cardwell, not out	.. 4
J. M. Horner	.. ..
P. R. Coope	.. ..
B. B. Considine	.. ..
D. I. Fairhurst	.. ..
Extras: b 4, l-b 1	.. .. 5

Total (for 6 wickets) .. 110

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Kaye	.. 8	1	22	1
Fairservice	.. 12.1	0	31	3
Powell	.. 9	1	19	1
Swift	.. 4	1	14	0
Elmhirst	.. 8	2	20	1



## AMPLEFORTH ALL COMERS v. M.C.C.

THE M.C.C. were without a fixture on the Thursday of their week in the North, and we were very glad to entertain them at Ampleforth and play them with an All Comers' side captained by Dom Peter Utley. The result of eighty minutes' play is given below, and it was a pity that rain put an end to play after lunch.

M.C.C.	
C. E. Anson, b Rennick	.. 14
C. D. Trimmer, b Utley	.. 0
Fairservice, c Burge, b Rennick	3
W. H. R. Alderson, c Rennick, b Utley	.. .. 5
M. A. Newman, not out	.. 10
M. Joy, b Utley	.. .. 0
Compton, c Rennick, b Utley	.. 7
M. Kaye	
J. M. Dawson	} did not bat
S. Pawle	
Powell	
Extras: b 6, l-b 6	.. .. 12
Total (for 6 wickets)	.. 51

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Utley	.. 9	2	23	4
Rennick	.. 7	0	14	2
Ricketts	1	0	2	0

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

FOR the fifteenth year in succession Sir Archibald White brought a side to Ampleforth, and for the fifteenth year in succession the School failed to win the game.

Heavy thundery showers on the day before and during the previous night had left the match-ground soft. The wicket was dead at first and the outfield slow. Dalglish won the toss and put Sir Archibald's side in to bat. The bowling was steady and wickets began to fall. Four fell before lunch for only 50 runs, but afterwards T. A. W. White and J. V. Machell

It is perhaps superfluous to say that Dom Peter and Dom Austin Rennick bowled magnificently, and that the fielding by all was good, but what must not be left unsaid is that we shall welcome the M.C.C. again each year on the day after their match against the School if they wish to come.

## AMPLEFORTH ALL COMERS

Rev. J. A. Waddilove, J. P. Rowley,
S. T. Reyner, Rev. P. H. King,
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, Rev. A. Rennick, Rev. H. Barton, Rev. A. L. Ainscough, R. C. Richards, C. C. Ricketts and Rev. F. B. Burge.

hard but to hand, and some which would have been brilliant if held, were not taken.

Except for T. Redfern the first few of the Ampleforth side came out very easily. R. M. Cooper seemed to be

## SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI

R. M. Cooper, b Dalglish	.. 11
D. V. Brims, c Considine, b Dalglish	.. .. 13
G. S. Stead, c Mauchline, b Cardwell	.. .. 9
A. J. Macdonald, lbw, b Horner	14
T. A. W. White, not out	.. 67
I. V. Machell, b Cardwell	.. 30
A. O. Elmhirst, b Dalglish	.. 0
J. Elmhirst, c Horner, b Dalglish	.. 0
Major P. Whitcombe, b Horner	14
W. T. White, c Redfern, b Horner	21
Sir A. W. White, b Horner	.. 0
Extras: b 5	.. .. 5

Total .. .. 194

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish	.. 21	1	79	4
Cardwell	.. 13	1	52	2
Horner	.. 15.5	1	58	4

causing most trouble. Haywood-Farmer and Cardwell seemed well set, and were scoring freely when rain set in and robbed Sir Archibald of another victory.

## AMPLEFORTH

H. C. Mounsey, run out	.. 3
H. N. Garbett, b Cooper	.. 10
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Elmhirst	26
P. J. Wells, b Cooper	.. .. 0
D. R. Dalglish, c White (W.T.), b Cooper	.. .. 10
Lord Mauchline, c Elmhirst (J.), b Cooper	.. .. 0
B. B. Considine, b Cooper	.. 1
P. Haywood-Farmer, not out	.. 11
R. N. Cardwell, not out	.. 15
J. M. Horner	} did not bat
D. I. Fairhurst	
Extras: b 9, l-b 2	.. .. 11

Total (for 7 wickets) .. .. 87

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Whitcombe	6	1	12	0
Cooper	.. 14	5	22	5
Brims	.. 3	0	15	0
Elmhirst	.. 6	1	18	1
Stead	.. 2	0	9	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

ON Sunday, July 19th, the Free Foresters came to Ampleforth.

It rained in the morning and after an early lunch the game started on a dead wicket and slow outfield at 1.30. The Foresters won the toss and batted first. It was not easy to bowl on the soaked wicket, which every now and then became worse under a drizzle of rain, nor was it easy to keep on one's feet when fielding. In spite of these very great difficulties, Dalglish, Cardwell and Horner bowled extraordinarily well and the fielding of the Eleven was as good as we have seen this season, which is not saying a little. The

Foresters got together 122 runs, which included attractive innings by Lupton, de las Casas and Howlett, and the School were left under two hours to get the runs. Under normal conditions this was certainly not beyond them, but with such a slow outfield runs came very slowly. Garbett and Considine gave them a good start with 36 on the board before they were parted, and when Dalglish and Wells were together they tried to force the pace, and had got ahead of the clock when Wells skied a ball to extra-cover. Mounsey came in but did not often receive the bowling, for Dalglish, who seemed well set, was



running one on the sixth ball so that he could keep the bowling and get on faster. Dalglish batted well if unorthodoxly but was bowled at 39, which score included six fours. The School still went for the runs, and as

soon as a wicket fell the next man ran down the slope and to the middle. It was a valiant effort to force a win, but it failed and the match was drawn, the ninth wicket falling as the clock pointed to time.

## FREE FORESTERS

D. C. H. Townsend, c Haywood-Farmer, b Cardwell ..	11
W. A. Lupton, c Wells, b Horner	26
J. M. Coldham, lbw (N), b Dalglish	8
A. F. M. Wright, c Redfern, b Horner .. .. .	10
H. C. V. Dunbar, c Redfern, b Dalglish .. .. .	0
R. F. Kirby, c Horner, b Dalglish	11
Capt. B. Howlett, hit wkt., b Cardwell .. .. .	23
E. J. E. de las Casas, c Wells, b Horner .. .. .	16
R. C. Chichester-Constable, c Fairhurst, b Cardwell .. .. .	0
W. V. Brims, c Mauchline, b Horner	7
J. Elmhirst, not out .. .. .	0
Extras : w 6, b 3, l-b 1 ..	10
Total .. .. .	122

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalglish ..	15	2	46	3
Cardwell ..	11	3	20	3
Horner ..	16.2	2	46	4

## AVERAGES

## BATTING

Innings	Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
D. R. Dalglish	10	228	51*	25.3
P. J. Wells	12	267	55	24.2
T. E. Redfern	12	264	91*	24.0
H. N. Garbett	8	149	56	18.5
J. M. Horner	8	51	11*	17.0
H. C. Mounsey	12	163	58	13.6
R. N. Cardwell	8	76	23	12.6

## AMPLEFORTH

H. N. Garbett, st Coldham, b Howlett .. .. .	18
B. B. Considine, c Elmhirst, b Howlett .. .. .	16
P. J. Wells, c Dunbar, b de las Casas .. .. .	16
T. E. Redfern, lbw, b Howlett	6
D. R. Dalglish, b Brims ..	39
H. C. Mounsey, b Chichester-Constable .. .. .	4
Lord Mauchline, st Coldham, b Brims .. .. .	4
R. N. Cardwell, c Elmhirst, b Brims	2
P. Haywood-Farmer, not out ..	3
J. M. Horner, b Chichester-Constable .. .. .	0
D. I. Fairhurst did not bat	0
Extras : w 2, n-b 4 .. .. .	6
Total (for 9 wickets) .. .. .	114

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Howlett ..	10	2	18	3
Townsend	5	2	18	0
Elmhirst ..	5	0	22	0
de las Casas	4	0	18	1
Brims ..	6	0	25	3
Chichester-Constable	3	0	7	2

## CRICKET

281

Lord Mauchline	11	0	135	55	12.2
B. B. Considine	10	1	72	16*	8.0
P. Haywood-Farmer	5	2	19	11*	6.3
D. I. Fairhurst	8	3	29	17*	5.8

\*Not out.

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. R. Dalglish	200	34	567	43	13.1
J. M. Horner	182	16	708	38	18.6
R. N. Cardwell	85	14	288	12	24.0

## RETROSPECT

ONE'S chief hope of a summer term is for blue, cloudless skies, a slight breeze allaying the intense heat and, above all, hard wickets on a ground whose green is parched to yellow, which does not matter so long as the bowled ball fizzes off the wicket and the hit ball scorches to the boundary. One looked forward to this in 1936 and early May gave us a taste of it, but the cold came again and continued into June. When July protested and said that it must be hot, it rained. The wickets never got really hard, the outfield never fast, and the cricket grounds remained green. Quite a lot of cricket was played, but matches were interfered with and the Elevens never got settled down on the ideal ground.

Dalglish, the captain, started early with disappointment. A very good Eleven was in prospect and good work put in at the latter end of the season before gave hopes of a really successful year. But much of that work was in vain so far as the School Eleven was concerned, for some of them had left unexpectedly and some were crooked for the season. Five of the prospective Eleven came under this category, and so we can presume that four or five of the First would normally have been playing in the

Second, and the Second XI therefore suffered as well. Taking these facts into consideration it must be said that a good Eleven was produced, although their record of matches won, lost and drawn is not impressive.

The batting was never exceedingly strong. Seven of the Eleven were capable of making runs, and although six of them made a fifty in one match or another only once did all come off together, and it was only on this occasion that the total reached 200.

P. J. Wells was the best bat. He is not the stylist that Redfern is, but he is the harder to get out and he scores runs with a good off-drive, but especially with a shot to leg which has the effect of an on-drive and the power of a pull. T. E. Redfern has delighted us with some excellent innings. He has most of the strokes if he cares to use them, but has got out more than once with a powerless pull to leg which if he hits it is caught, and if he misses he is lbw. D. R. Dalglish, going in No. 5, has been a mainstay on many occasions. In some ways this has been a pity, for he is essentially a hitter and the responsibility as captain of facing a poor total when going in to bat has restrained him. H. Mounsey and H. N. Garbett became the opening pair.



They had the virtues of never being slow about doing the necessary back-breaking of the bowling, though the virtue did not often last for long periods. Mounsey combines some pretty stroke-play with keen ball-watching, and Garbett though strong on the off has a number of holes in his defence. Lord Mauchline has generally reached double figures, but he will be chiefly remembered for his 55 against Magdalen College when the first five wickets had fallen for 21. Every match one expected Considine to make a packet of runs. He hits the ball hard. P. Haywood-Farmer looks as though he will make many runs in the future, and after his match experience this season we shall expect it next year.

The bowling has been mostly confined to three members of the Eleven. The scarcity of bowlers has made it necessary for Dalglish to bowl himself more than he normally would have done, and many think that this is a great pity; but his figures of 43 wickets at an average of just over 13 apiece is as good as one could want. He bowls a medium paced in-swinging ball with a certain amount of 'devilment' off the pitch, but the wickets have been too dead for 'devilment' (unless that is theologically incorrect!) This has reduced the number of wickets he would undoubtedly have obtained. J. M. Horner, still a Colt, has with his left arm provided the slow bowling. He has taken many wickets (38 at just under 19 runs per wicket) and has been very valuable in so doing; and his slows, by contrast, have been a great help to Dalglish. He has a good action, and it is possible that as he grows older his pace will increase to medium. R. N. Cardwell was played in the side as a bowler and looks like becoming a good all-rounder. He has shared the new ball

with Dalglish, but it is generally with his later spells that he gets his wickets. His batting has improved as the term has gone on, and it should be only a matter of time before he makes large scores. His best performances have been against Magdalen College, when after taking four wickets for 48 runs he made an invaluable 23 runs, and in taking four wickets for 20 against the Free Foresters.

One is pleased to be able to record that the fielding of the Eleven has been better than one has known it for a long time. In D. I. Fairhurst, the vice-captain, the Eleven had an experienced wicket-keeper. He went through one bad period lasting a fortnight or so, when nothing seemed to go right, but before and since he has kept up a high standard. The best fielder on the side has been Lord Mauchline at cover-point. After him and Fairhurst one would point to the in-fielding of Wells and Considine whether they were in the slips or at short leg. Most of the others deserve mention, too, and if Dalglish had not tied himself to mid-off for purposes of captaincy he would have been good anywhere in the field.

It only remains to congratulate Dalglish on his excellent captaincy. Besides being a tactician he has inspired his team with a cheery confidence which one ventures to think has been absent from the Elevens of late. His cricket career is being brought to a fitting close, for he has been selected to play for the Young Amateurs at Lords, and on this we congratulate him too.

Full colours were awarded by Dalglish to P. J. Wells, J. M. Horner and T. E. Redfern.



THE FIRST  
ELEVEN, 1936

standing

R. N. Cardwell  
Lord Mauchline  
J. N. Garbett  
P. Haywood-  
Farmer  
B. Considine  
C. Mounsey

sitting

M. Horner  
D. I. Fairhurst  
R. Dalglish  
P. J. Wells  
T. E. Redfern



OLD  
AMPLEFORDIANS  
1936

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*Standing*

H. Carter  
D. K. Wells  
D. R. Dalglish  
Rev. A. Ainscough  
W. P. Gillow  
D. I. Fairhurst  
Rev. T. M. Wright  
J. A. Gardner

*Sitting*

P. E. Hodge  
T. P. McKelvey  
Rev. R. P. H. Utley  
A. F. M. Wright  
E. H. King  
C. J. Flood  
J. B. Ainscough

*In front*

P. J. Wells  
H. Dees  
H. N. Garbett





## THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. Ripon School 1st XI. (*Lost*). Ripon 106 (P. M. Carroll 5 for 41, P. R. Coope 3 for 4, H. N. Nevile 1 for 26); Ampleforth 95 (H. N. Garbett 28, P. R. Coope 18, A. V. Parker-Jervis 12).

v. Ashville College 1st XI. (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 214 (J. A. Gardner 86, M. C. Stevenson 21, R. N. Cardwell 19, A. Buxton 17); Ashville 200 for 7 wickets (A. V. Parker-Jervis 3 for 43, H. N. Nevile 3 for 61, P. M. Carroll 1 for 38).

v. Coatham School 1st XI. (*Lost*). Ampleforth 60 (W. S. Armour 18 not out); Coatham 107 for 8 (A. V. Parker-Jervis 3 for 33, H. N. Nevile 1 for 11, P. M. Carroll 1 for 32).

v. Bootham School. (*Won*). Bootham 41 (H. N. Nevile 4 for 16, P. M. Carroll 2 for 4, A. V. Parker-Jervis 2 for 9, A. P. Mitchell 1 for 4); Ampleforth 132 (A. V. Parker-Jervis 41, W. S. Armour 18, P. Haywood-Farmer 18).

v. Pocklington 'A.' (*Lost*). Pocklington 96 (A. V. Parker-Jervis 3 for 21, P. M. Carroll 3 for 28, H. N. Nevile 2 for 19, P. R. Coope 1 for 16);

Ampleforth 95 (W. S. Armour 24, M. C. Stevenson 18 not out).

v. Dr R. W. Lee's XI. (*Lost*). Ampleforth 106 (P. R. Coope 52 not out, G. B. Potts 21); Dr R. W. Lee's XI 149 for 6 (P. R. Coope 3 for 28, A. Buxton 1 for 7, A. V. Parker-Jervis 1 for 11, P. M. Carroll 1 for 38).

This year's Second Eleven cannot be considered as a strong one. Their record of matches—won 1, lost 4, and drawn 1—does not point to anything remarkably good. There has been no consistent run-getter, though J. A. Gardner (thanks mostly to a good 86 against Ashville), W. S. Armour and P. R. Coope have the best averages and have in fact been the most reliable. The side has been stronger in attack with Coope, P. M. Carroll, H. N. Nevile (who could be such a good cricketer if he was less lazy), and A. V. Parker-Jervis as the best bowlers. Amongst them they have plenty of variation and there is often a real keenness about their bowling, which has on occasion been backed up with some good fielding.

## THE THIRD ELEVEN

A new team established itself this year—the Third Eleven. Early in the season a team chosen from the new Second Set played a trial match against the Second Eleven, and acquitted itself so well that three of its members were assumed into the Second, and the Optimists fixture list was raided to provide it with matches.

The results of these matches were on the whole satisfactory. For although Kirbymoorside established a decided superiority over the Third Eleven, the games against Duncombe Park were good and even, and a team from Yearsley was well beaten. More-

over any deficiency of success in the field or of time available for play was soon forgotten at the bountiful teas provided after the game.

Atherton-Brown captained the side with serene efficiency. He took many wickets with his leg-breaks, and made runs when they were most needed. Finlow, Weissenberg and Bunbury were the best batsmen, and Rochford, Miles and Cochrane could all make runs. Cain and Ritchie, medium-paced bowlers, constituted the main attack, and Birtwistle showed great promise with his quiet and easy wicket-keeping.



## THE COLTS

v. Coatham School Colts. (*Lost*). Ampleforth 103 (Walter 48); Coatham 110 for 4.

v. F. Coy. Royal Corps of Signals. (*Won*). Ampleforth 67; Royal Corps of Signals 57 (Munro 4 for 20, Rosenvinge 4 for 23).

v. Sedbergh Colts. (*Lost*). Sedbergh 216 (Rosenvinge 6 for 57); Ampleforth 73.

All Comers. (*Won*). All Comers 127; Ampleforth 130 for 9 (Mahony 20, Munro 20).

v. 2nd XI Reserves. (*Lost*). Reserves 102 (Finlow 53, Munro 6 for 38); Ampleforth 61 (E. Smith 20).

v. Rev. J. Hedley's XI. (*Drawn*). Rev. J. Hedley's XI 142 (Sutton 5 for 28); Ampleforth 118 for 6 (Greenish 46, Mahony 28).

In this wet season apart from several days in May and two in June we have had wet wickets. On these, even when they do not give the bowler positive help, it is never easy for inexperienced batsmen to score runs. Of seven matches originally arranged four were cancelled by rain or illness. The side therefore was handicapped by lack of all-important match practice.

During the first match it became obvious that the prime need was improvement in fielding. This problem was attacked with immense keenness by all the set. The result was immediate and excellent. Sutton, the captain, set and kept a very high standard. It was said of the side that they looked really hostile in the field, the best thing that could be said of them. One criticism must be made; the catching with one or two exceptions was weak.

Of bowling there was a good variety. Rosenvinge was the most

likely to get wickets, and his performance against Sedbergh was a good example of determined cricket. Munro did not find his best form till rather late in the season. Walter should make a very useful leg-spinner when he is able to bowl a little faster. Sutton was the most accurate and thoughtful bowler, and should develop into something good at a slow medium pace. Again one criticism must be offered. Too many "easy" fours were given, and this proved fatal against Sedbergh.

Of the batting, if one had been writing this in late June, one would have had to say "all-round failure." Walter played one very good innings, but no one else had done anything of note. Worst of all everyone seemed to be a regular sufferer from "wind up." Then quite suddenly there was a change, and by the last match the atmosphere was entirely different. Going in to make 143 against men bowling, the first wicket put on 70 and we were within measurable distance when time came—a good display of confident cricket, poles away from the "windy" batting against Sedbergh. Rain and disease cheated the side of a chance to show what they could do against other schools.

In conclusion a few words of advice may be offered. A cricketer should mean and look as if he meant business. He must be confident, banish nerves by single-minded concentration on the job. It is most important that he should not play cricket as though he was a vegetable. He must use his brains; if he is a bowler, in planning ways of getting people out; as a batsman, in perfecting his strokes and learning to place the ball; in the field in trying for the impossible—sometimes one brings it off—and in expecting that every ball will come to him.

The side was as follows:—

A. Sutton (*Captain*), J. Munro, K. Rosenvinge, C. Walter, A. Mahony, J. Greenish, G. Garbett, E. Smith, H. May, D. Nicoll, J. Mansel-Pleydell.

J. Munro got his cap last year; Sutton, Rosenvinge, Walter, Mahony, and Greenish got them this year.

## HOUSE MATCHES

1st Round.	2nd Round	Final
St Cuthbert's 83	} St Wilfrid's 78	} St Bede's
St Wilfrid's 98		
St Bede's, a bye	St Bede's 79 for 3	} St Aidan's
St Aidan's, a bye	St Aidan's 153 for 8	
St Edward's 76	} St Oswald's 152	} St Aidan's
St Oswald's 77 for 4 wks.		

The first round of House Matches did not produce anything very startling. St Wilfrid's with a 50 from B. J. Western and some bowling successes by P. J. and T. J. Brady managed to defeat St Cuthbert's, who batted in a very unenterprising way; and St Oswald's defeated St Edward's, who were appearing for the first time in the Senior competition.

In the second round St Wilfrid's were as unenterprising as their opponents had been in the first round, and were deservedly beaten by St Bede's, for whom J. A. Gardner and P. M. Carroll took wickets and H. N. Garbett made runs.

The other semi-final was perhaps the best match of the series. St Oswald's, which contained one of the First, two of the Second, and two Colts, had to play a formidable array of St Aidan's, which contained four of the First, two of the Second and two Colts. An easy victory was predicted for St Aidan's, and when three of St Oswald's wickets had fallen for nine runs everybody supposed that

things were happening as predicted. But the brothers Sutton then formed a partnership which carried the score to 76. When this partnership was broken two wickets fell fairly rapidly, but St Oswald's determination was not broken yet, for R. Grieve and R. Campbell added 42 runs and the score eventually reached 152—quite a good House Match total on the big ground and a slow outfield.

H. Mounsey and J. Greenish gave St Aidan's a good start before M. A. Sutton bowled Mounsey and thereafter wickets fell, until at the end of the day's play the wickets of Mounsey, Greenish, Dalglish and Mauchline had fallen and the total stood at 98. On the second day's play wickets again began to fall, but P. J. Wells was still in. Finlow and Munro added a few each, and H. Dormer made 11 unorthodox, Optimist runs before he was caught off Cardwell. The eighth wicket fell at 145 and excitement was running high. Four more singles were added and then Wells with his curious half-drive, half-pull shot to leg scored



four runs, brought his own total to 70 and won the match. St Aidan's had won, but St Oswald's had put up a very stern fight which included some very good all-round play by M. A. Sutton, the Colts captain.

The final was played on Wednesday and Thursday, July 8th and 9th. St Bede's were unfortunate in being without their captain, J. A. Gardner, who was away taking his Army Entrance Examination. No one seriously supposed that St Bede's could win and no one seriously supposed that they could make 103 runs. This score they accomplished thanks to

ST BEDE'S	
H. N. Garbett, run out .. ..	15
L. Barton, c Mauchline, b Wells	6
G. Garbett, c Mauchline, b DalGLISH	10
M. Stevenson, c Potts, b DalGLISH	24
P. Carroll, b Munro .. ..	1
H. Parks, c and b Munro .. ..	6
D. Simonds, b Munro .. ..	4
P. R. Smith, b DalGLISH .. ..	2
J. Mansel-Pleydell, not out .. ..	16
F. Hall, b Munro .. ..	0
A. Rochford, b Parker-Jervis ..	5
Extras: b 8, l-b 3, w 2, n-b 1	14
Total .. ..	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
DalGLISH ..	16	3	33	3
Wells ..	7	2	18	1
Munro ..	11	4	30	4
Parker-Jervis	1.5	0	7	1

The Junior Inter-House Cup was won by St Cuthbert's.

some nice strokes by H. Garbett and Mansel-Pleydell, and some less nice but more profitable strokes by Stevenson. St Aidan's fielding was good throughout, and Mauchline and Potts held particularly good catches. On the Wednesday evening St Bede's got rid of three of St Aidan's better batsmen for 41 runs but on Thursday, after Finlow was out in the first over, there never seemed any doubt about the result. Wells played another not out innings (both full of good strokes) and Greenish too played very good cricket.

ST AIDAN'S	
H. C. Mounsey, lbw, b Carroll	2
D. R. DalGLISH, lbw, b Simonds	12
P. J. Wells, not out .. ..	48
Lord Mauchline, b Simonds ..	0
H. Finlow, c Rochford, b Barton	9
J. Greenish, not out .. ..	31
H. Dormer, J. Munro, G. Potts, A. Parker-Jervis and J. Hill did not bat	
Extras: b 1, w 1 .. ..	2
Total (for 4 wickets) .. ..	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Carroll ..	15.5	1	53	1
Simonds ..	14	1	36	2
Barton ..	2	0	13	1

## SWIMMING

A BURST expansion joint in the steam-pipe going down the valley delayed the start of bathing in the outdoor bath, but some intensive practice enabled the divers at the Exhibition to give a reasonably polished display. Sitwell excelled in a varied programme of acrobatic dives, including front and back somersaults as well as reverse movements and the difficult back-front somersault. Miller was neat in all he did, his pike with a half screw being his most successful effort. Parks timed his somersaults cleverly, whilst Gardner and Rooney excelled in plain rather than acrobatic diving. In this display the value of the new one-metre standard diving board—the gift of Mr Bernard Rochford—was well brought out. As an introduction to the diving short demonstrations of life saving and of modern swimming strokes were given. Rooney, Carroll and P. S. Gardner did one length crawl, and Lovell and Rippon illustrated the back crawl.

A bare statement of results in outside matches—played six, won two, lost three, drawn one—does not suggest such a successful season as it has been. The matches lost were lost by a narrow margin, the result in each case depending on the last event, and the wins were obtained rather easily. The real test has been in the improved times for all types of swimming and over all distances. Both P. S. Gardner and J. G. C. Ryan have beaten the record for the 100 yards on several occasions, and in the last match the former reduced it by more than four seconds. He also established new records for one and for two lengths. In the breast stroke Howden beat

Parker's record for the 100 yards, whilst Lovell has improved on anything hitherto done with the back stroke. Lovell's style has met with favourable comment, and he has shown his versatility by turning out also in crawl and breast-stroke events. Carroll and Cochrane, with their ease and economy of movement, regularly returned times up to a hundred yards that in any other season would have been abnormal. Finally the Captain, G. S. Rooney, has done some very fast bursts over short distances as well as returning to his best form in diving—the event in which he first represented the School five years ago.

Water-polo was started tentatively last year and this season in the hopes of gaining experience and learning some lessons we included four matches in our programmes. In the first, against the Royal Corps of Signals, marking was bad and ball-control weak with the result that we lost by seven goals to nil; then Leeds University, after beating us comfortably, kindly gave us some coaching with the result that when we came to play Coatham we were able to score some goals, and in our return match with the Signals a draw of three goals all showed our best achievement. The team as it finally settled down was Lovell, Cochrane, Macauley, J. G. Ryan, Rooney, P. S. Gardner and Brunner.

The first swimming match at Catterick ended in a tie of three events each. Ampleforth won all three relay races, the Signals the 100 yards team race, and also the diving and the plunge. In the Leeds match Ampleforth was leading with the last event to be decided. This was the 100



yards breast stroke, and as Strmac and Coltman came in first and second for Leeds the match just went to them. J. G. Ryan won the 100 yards free style in record time, Lovell the 100 yards back stroke, Miller the diving, and Pine-Coffin the plunge.

Coatham paid their first visit with a swimming team to Ampleforth. They had a fast swimmer in Bainbridge who won the 50 yards in 28 and the 100 in 65 seconds. As Howden came first in the breast stroke and Miller in the diving the last event proved the decisive one. This was a six single lengths relay and an extraordinarily close race went to Coatham by a touch.

Matches with Pocklington are limited to teams of eight, so some all-round ability is necessary. Ampleforth won rather easily. Pocklington had a beautiful diver in Belas, who deservedly won that event. Ampleforth took the 100 yards free style, when J. G. Ryan and P. S. Gardner dead-heated in a time just under 70 seconds; Lovell won the plunge and Howden the breast stroke. A medley relay also went to Ampleforth.

Bootham are a prominent school in the swimming world and to lose to them only on the last event was no disgrace. Branson, whose swimming is a joy to watch, won the 100 yards for them in 65 seconds, and later his strong swimming over four lengths in the medley relay gave them that event also. Lovell came first for Ampleforth in 83.4 seconds for the 100 yards back stroke, and Cadbury for Bootham in the breast stroke, where Howden was a good second. Miall (Bootham) was very correct in his diving, an event which he won, but Pine-Coffin and Hall with plunges just above and below the 50 feet mark secured that event for Ampleforth.

The last was a return match with the Royal Corps of Signals. Their

team was not at full strength and Ampleforth won by five events to one. In the 100 yards team race P. S. Gardner brought his time down to 67.9 seconds—a new School record. As a result of these matches colours were given to Lovell, Howden and Miller.

The House competition was won easily by St Bede's, who came first in six of the eight events, tied for first in the medley relay and were second in the 3 x 100 yards relay. They scored 198 points to the 109 of St Wilfrid's and the 54 of St Oswald's. In the medley relay Donovan (St Wilfrid's) had a one and a half yards' start on Lovell (St Bede's) in the last leg, but Lovell closed up steadily and a remarkable race ended in a dead heat in record time. Records were also beaten in all the other races. The St Bede's team, apart from the 18 x 1 lengths relay, was: Rooney, Lovell, Carroll, Brunner, J. A. Gardner, Rippon, Miller, Parks, Barker and Hall.

#### TEAMS

v. Royal Corps Signals at Catterick.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Cochrane, Carroll, Donovan, Lovell, Rippon, Howden, Miller, Pine-Coffin, Macauley.

v. Leeds University at Ampleforth.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Lovell, Rippon, Howden, Macauley, Cochrane, Carroll, Miller, Pine-Coffin.

v. Coatham at Ampleforth.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Lovell, Carroll, Cochrane, Howden, Donovan, Miller, Macauley, Wenckheim.

v. Pocklington at Pocklington.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Lovell, Howden, Miller, Carroll, Cochrane.

v. Bootham at Ampleforth.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, Lovell, P. S. Gardner, Howden, Miller, Carroll, Cochrane, Pine-Coffin, Rippon, Macauley, Sitwell, Brunner, Hall.

v. Royal Corps of Signals at Ampleforth.

Rooney, J. G. Ryan, P. S. Gardner, Lovell, Howden, Miller, Carroll, Cochrane, Donovan, Pine-Coffin, Brunner, Macauley, Rippon.

## THE BEAGLES

OUR Puppy Show was held on May 12th this year, and we were fortunate in having a day which, if not sunny, was at least warm and dry. Once more through the courtesy of the Head Master of the Preparatory School we were able to entertain close on a hundred guests to tea in the pavilion at Gilling. Seven and a half couple of young hounds were on show, and they were on the whole a very level lot, though the appearance of two with long coats created something of a sensation. This curious phenomenon is apparently not unknown among the progeny of their sire, the Eton College Chaser. They were, as a matter of fact, litter brothers of the winning dog-hound, Drummer, who is a very smart hound. This year's entry is of particular importance, as it represents a strong infusion of new blood, nearly all the sires being from packs other than our own. The present pack is largely built up on Fencer, a hound bred by Mr A. L. Mercer in the Rodmersham pack, of which Jack Welch was formerly huntsman; Welch brought him here with him in 1922 as an unentered hound. He hunted for ten seasons, in

itself a feat of which only an outstanding hound is capable, and he has certainly left his mark on the pack in the exceptional hunting qualities of his stock. Last year however it became necessary to cross out extensively.

The wet summer has made farmers late with the hay, and it looks as though we shall be a good deal later in starting than we have been for the last two years.

On July 11th the Hunt played its annual match against the Farmers. It is only fair to say that it was the deadly bowling of our opponents, and not the vagaries of either the pitch or the weather, which accounted for the fact that the Hunt side was out for twenty-three, of which A. L. Buxton scored twenty and two were byes! Nor could the presence of an ex-Hampshire bowler in the side help us to obtain any of our opponents' wickets until they had passed our modest total. However at the end of the day Mr Paul Lambert very sportingly put us in again on a more reliable pitch, and some of us who had cricketing reputations to redeem were able to redeem them.



## SCOUTING

NOT everyone can camp well. A lot depends on the country, and a great deal more on the climate. Most people can camp with a Primus stove and a tin opener, and on the other hand numbers of men have been forced to live on a bag of flour and a rifle. Scouting takes a middle course that would prepare one for harder circumstances, when the preservation of life comes first, and such inconveniences as washing, for example, are excluded.

It is by far the best of all Scouting activities, and one that is never wanting in purpose. Camping develops resourcefulness and powers of organization. The Scouts who run these camps have the real responsibility of providing all the gear, or else of improvising what they forget; and they learn how to deal with men. These opportunities are literally thrown at the camper. It should never degenerate into a battle against the elements. Quite small camps give one a chance to appreciate the independence and freedom that come from doing things for oneself. It can be moreover a mobile and inexpensive way of travel.

During the term the Sixth Form troop had many brief camps. The object was to learn to do things for oneself and to earn the feeling of achievement when a job was done thoroughly. But it had further objects. For the last three years a longer camp has been held on SS. Peter and Paul, when pairs of Scouts have traversed pieces of country strange to them and joined camp at night. In addition to this a party of six are leaving in August for a week in the Netherlands.

The practical work of the term promises a week abroad that can be spent in taking an interest in the country and in the handling of the boat, instead of slaving over fires that will not light and eating unsatisfactory meals from doubtful dishes.

B. J. Webb, the Troop Leader, with Sedgwick and Green as his assistants, has run the troop this term, and put a spirit of thoroughness into the odd jobs attempted.

Last year a small group experimented with life-saving, and gave a display at the Exhibition.

This year about eleven people were involved, and six ways of carrying a man in the water were shown. Our standard was slightly higher than that of the Scout Rescuer badge. Craigen, Watson and Potts and, this year, G. C. Green passed the standard required.

### SCOUTS IN HOLLAND

ON Saturday, August 22nd, we foregathered on the platform of Paragon Station, Hull. The party consisted of Br Mark Haidy, A. G. F. Green, J. I. Ferrier, A. P. Rabbit, R. Ogilvie, B. A. McSwiney and myself. We loaded ourselves with all the paraphernalia required for a week's camping and set out to find our ship lying at Riverside Quay, and we soon had everything stowed down below in an eight-berth cabin in the stern of S.S. *Melrose Abbey*, bound for Rotterdam. The eighth berth was occupied by a Dutch scout returning home from a holiday in England. On the docks we met a sailor who had served in H.M.S. *Lion* during the war, and had just returned

from an eleven months' trip in the Mediterranean in a supply ship to the British fleet there—the first of many interesting acquaintances that we made in the next eight days.

About 6.45 p.m. we got under way and we felt that we had really started on our week's adventure. Br Mark was suddenly startled by the crying of a baby, and in a stern voice he told McSwiney to keep quiet and go to sleep. The real culprit, however, was next door, and we were thankful when the baby at last got to sleep, and we too soon followed suit. The sea was smooth and we awoke to a beautiful morning without any having disgraced themselves. About 9.30 we sighted the coast of Holland. While going up the Maas we went down to the engine-room and soon found another friend in the chief engineer. He, too, had served during the war, in H.M.S. *Tiger*. In the boiler-room Br Mark and Green tried their hand at stoking the boilers, and Green at any rate was glad that he had not got a four-hour watch in the stokehold. We traced the shaft down the tunnel right up to the sea gland and recollected the disaster to S.S. *Tahiti* in the story by William McFee.

The chief engineer told us that we might get a boat from the Chaplain to the British Mission to Seamen in Rotterdam. The Chaplain came aboard when we were secured alongside the wharf, and he took us to the mission, where we dumped our gear and ate our lunch. At first the chaplain couldn't quite make us out, but a little later he roared with laughter at us. The idea of arriving in Rotterdam not able to speak a word of the language, hoping to pick up a boat and camp somewhere the same night, seemed to him enormously funny. We were told on many occasions that "one cannot do that sort of thing in

Holland." When we left he gave us a hearty send-off and his telephone number, as he said we would certainly be in dire necessity very soon and need his help.

We left Br Mark and Green to continue their search for a boat, and the rest of us set out to hike along the canal towards Overschie and to find a camp site for the night. When we had got a little way out of Rotterdam we were prevented from following the canal and were beginning to feel a little lost in the outlying houses of Overschie. Soon however we were spotted by a Dutch Sea-scout who came and saluted me as if I was an admiral in disguise. I showed my ignorance of scout etiquette by shaking hands with my right hand. He could speak a little English, but instead of merely showing us the way he took complete charge of us. He took us through Overschie back to the canal where he showed us an enclosed bit of grass and said "Here you camp." It was getting late, so we gave in and started to get our camp pitched. Our friend then showed me a boat that we could have for the week, and then insisted on going all the way back to Rotterdam with me to find Br Mark. The Dutch scouts are certainly very hospitable, as indeed we found all the Dutch to be. The difficulty was to prevent them doing everything for one. We found out later that some scouts that we saw on the wharf when we arrived in Rotterdam had come down especially to receive us and take us in hand. We did not know this at the time and I am afraid that we seemed very rude in the way we slipped away from them; however Br Mark went to see them a few days later and explained to them our British love of independence.

I found Br Mark in the vicinity of the police-station, and from this and



later experiences I can give this advice: If you ever lose touch with Br Mark, go to the police station; he is sure to be there for one reason or another. He appeared to be asking the police to hire him a boat belonging to some other unknown person, but the high moral integrity of the Dutch police was proof against his blandishments.

Next day Br Mark had to go back to Rotterdam to get some papers, and the rest of us set out in the boat towards Delft. It was very hot, and as soon as we were well in the country we decided to have a bathe. The water was very warm and the wash set up by the barges added to the enjoyment. The size of the barges and the high speed at which they travel was a revelation to us. They passed us every few minutes, sometimes under their own power and sometimes two or three together towed by a tug. After the bathe we rowed about half a mile further and then had lunch. Br Mark wanted us to camp early, and as we saw that we couldn't get through Delft we stopped at about 4 p.m. to look for a site. We found an excellent spot, but the owners of the adjacent house seemed to be all out for the day and so eventually we decided on a barn belonging to a peasant, who had little land to offer us. The peasant and his family were charming people and the fun began of trying to make them understand our needs. A pretty little girl was very quick at understanding, and then would run off in great haste to get what we wanted, and we soon had a good supply of eggs, milk, butter and bread.

After supper we went in search of Br Mark, and going straight to a police-station in Delft we found him inside. Next day we set out about 11 a.m. and we were well beyond

Delft by the time that we felt we ought to be looking for a camp site. We went to a large farm and were again received with wonderful hospitality; they showed us a perfect site and we were soon encamped there. For various reasons we eventually remained in this camp till the end of the week, making day expeditions from it. Our host Mynheer van Eyk came to our camp fires at night and was most kind to us in every way. The next day, Wednesday, we were left to our own devices, either to go and explore or to rest in camp. Green borrowed our host's bicycle and met with an accident which led to our making another friend. He (Green) was run into by a car, and though he was unhurt the bicycle was rather badly damaged. A man who could speak English came to his rescue and got hold of a policeman. The driver of the car admitted that it was his fault and undertook to have the bicycle repaired. The interpreter brought Green back to the camp and took an interest in our doings. The next night we all crammed into his car and he took us to Schrevenigen to see a fire-work display. It proved to be a very fine show indeed.

On Thursday we decided to go and bathe in the sea, and so we all set out together, first to the Hague where we bought provisions and had a bit of a look round, and then on to Schrevenigen. There we found a long beach divided off into parts which cost you more or less for the privilege of a bathe. British Sea-scouts pay to bathe in the North Sea? Not much! So we walked along until we found part of the beach where no fee appeared to be exacted, and finding a fairly quiet spot proceeded to bathe. Rabbit, Ogilvie and I were the first to venture in and we found it delightfully warm and refreshing. Then Br

Mark and Green went in. They enjoyed themselves thoroughly but on returning to the shore found a policeman awaiting them, ready with note-book and pencil. Br Mark talked hard in his best English and eventually the policeman, realising that he was no match for a mad Englishman, gave in; but he managed to impart the information that this part of the beach was strictly reserved for children. Br Mark was quite unnerved and as soon as he could get his clothes on he bolted. After lunch we went further down the beach out of reach of regulations and spent a pleasant afternoon.

On Friday we again went our several ways and explored more of the country. Rabbit proved himself a very efficient quartermaster, and any attempt to purloin more food from the store-tent was quickly frustrated. Ogilvie was, I think, the best cook and his scrambled eggs and omelette were excellent. Ferrier did much good work in assisting Green to run the Camp. Under Green's leadership everything went without a hitch throughout the week. He was himself the only casualty. While showing the ignorant troop how an axe should be used he chopped his hand rather badly. First aid was speedily rendered, and later the cut was attended to at a hospital in the Hague, where they did the job well and quickly, and refused to make any charge.

Saturday morning was spent in packing up. In the afternoon our host took us to see a flying display, after which he entertained us to tea and then took all our baggage to the station in his car. With many regrets we said good-bye and that night sailed from Rotterdam in S.S. *Dewsbury*. The sea was again kind and we had spacious quarters, this time in the forehold. At 12.30 on Sunday we

landed at Hull, feeling that our week of adventure had been a great success and finding it hard to realise that so many experiences could have been ours in that short time.

T.P.E.

## SEA SCOUTS

The Sea Scouts have had a most enjoyable term, in which work preparatory to the week at Portsmouth was interspersed with some most enjoyable outings. On Corpus Christi we set off to Helmsley on foot, where we picked up a bus which took us some way towards Kirkdale. Eventually we arrived at the District Training Centre, tucked in behind the Kirkdale Church. The cooks were ready for us with fried damper and bacon and eggs. After lunch we walked into Kirby and were shown over the Glider Factory by Mr Slingsby, the owner. On SS. Peter and Paul we were very kindly invited over to Whitby by Lieut.-Cmdr J. P. A. Richardson, to sail in his yacht the "Blue Water," a smart little ten-ton cutter. Lieut.-Cmdr Richardson kindly took us out to sea, though there was not a breath of wind. On Sunday, July 19th, however he asked us over again, and this time we had a fresh squally wind from the north-west, in which the "Blue Water" romped along so fast that it defied the toughest mackerel to catch the spinners which some of the more optimistic of the party were trolling for them. Our grateful thanks are due to Lieut.-Cmdr Richardson for these two most enjoyable days.

At the time of going to press we are just setting off for Portsmouth for a week on the old wooden frigate "Foudroyant," and then some of us are to set off again for a week's cruise on the Solent and along the adjacent coast in a converted Cornish fishing



boat called the "Ocean Reaper," belonging to Cmdr K. Mitchell who commanded the "Foudroyant" last year.

We have been greatly indebted to Mr Greenwood, late Petty Officer in

the Royal Navy and now one of the College physical-training instructors, for a series of lectures on nautical topics, ending with some hair-raising yarns of his experiences in submarines during the Great War.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

A JUBILEE, if not necessarily an occasion for rejoicing, is at least a convenient time for taking stock, and it may be of interest to recall that the Officers Training Corps was started at Ampleforth in 1911. About forty boys made a beginning under Father Edward Parker, who was commissioned as a Lieutenant, in the year of the coronation of King George the Fifth, and the first event of any magnitude was the attendance of the contingent at the Review held in Windsor Great Park by the newly-crowned King. Since then the growth of the unit has been steady, till now it stands on parade nearly three hundred strong. No battle honours would be inscribed on our colours, if we had any, but we are proud to think that both during the Great War and since then the School has produced many who have put their early military training to good use in the service of their country. Altogether 1140 boys have belonged to the Corps since its inception. During the War as a matter of course all the School belonged to it, and it is satisfactory to note that since then the boys who were physically fit and who failed to take advantage of this opportunity of fitting themselves to serve the country in war as officers could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The position of the O.T.C. to-day, despite criticisms levelled at it by

people outside the movement, is one of great strength, for it is recognised by the Government as an integral part of the defence system of the country. While other countries are building up large armies by conscription, we rely, even more than before the war, on the voluntary efforts of those who form the Territorial Forces, so much so that our home defences have now been placed in their hands, so as to free our Regular Army for duties elsewhere. It is our privilege and our right as a public school to produce men who will not only be willing but also qualified to serve as officers in case of national emergency. May the day when they will be required be long delayed; but we have done our share of the preparatory work during the past quarter of a century, and shall continue to do so as long as we are required.

The following cadets passed Certificate 'A' in March:—

C. Atherton Brown, E. Blackledge, M. Cardwell, L. Carvill, P. Coope, J. Dean, M. Fenwick, H. Finlow, A. Green, P. Hay, H. Hollings, J. Huban, F. Lochrane, M. Long, A. Lovell, J. Macdonald, A. Mitchell, H. Mounsey, G. Plunkett, J. Ritchie, C. Ryan, D. Simonds, R. Speakman, G. Stapleton, G. Tweedie, F. Vernon, B. Webb, B. Western, S. Wolseley.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be Under-Officers:—C.S.M. Kilpatrick, Sgts Dunman and Bodley.

To be Company Sergeant Major:—Sgt Sedgwick.

To be Company Quartermaster Sergeant:—Sgt Sitwell.

To be Sergeants:—Cpls Sutton, Potts, Jackson, Read Davis, Riddell, O'Donovan, Armour, Gubbins and Wells.

To be Corporals:—L.-Cpls Wells, Hare, Young, Clayton, Holloway, Maclaren, Petit, Anne, Campbell, Rattrie, Mitchell, C. Ryan, Cdts Finlow, Wolseley, Atherton Brown and Blackledge.

To be Lance Corporals:—Cdts Coope, J. Macdonald, A. Green, Huban, Fenwick, Simonds, M. Cardwell, Lochrane, Dean, Long, Webb, Ritchie, Hollings, Hay, L. Carvill, Lovell, Stapleton, Tweedie, Speakman, H. Mounsey and Western.

The 'Nulli Secundus' Cup for this year was won by Under Officer Kilpatrick.

The usual Guard of Honour was mounted on Corpus Christi and the following Sunday under the command of Under-Officer Bodley.

We have to thank Major-General G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., G.O.C. 49th Division, for a lecture on the Territorial Army, and Major V. A. H. Daly, M.C., The West Yorkshire Regiment, for a lecture on the new infantry organisation.

The usual summer training programme was carried out during the term whenever the weather permitted, and consisted mainly of tactical exercises without troops on the ground.

The Inter-House Shield was won by St Bede's House.

The annual inspection of the Contingent was carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel The Viscount Bridgeman, M.C., General Staff, The War Office. His report contained many useful

constructive criticisms, and extracts from it are as follows:—

*Drill.* Contingent stands well on parade. General salute steady and good, as was the march past in slow time. Some cadets stand badly in the ranks, shoulders hunched, stomachs out. Squad drill very fair, but the cadet N.C.O.'s should give their words of command with more confidence.

*Weapon Training.* The results of this year's fourth year cadets show a drop on the same cadets' performance last year, a matter which may need attention.

In weapon training as in drill it is necessary to make sure that the holders of Certificate 'A' who may be required to instruct their sections are *taught how to teach*. Otherwise the teaching will be of little value.

*Tactics.* Fire direction. The section leaders tested showed an adequate knowledge of the correct method but here again little knowledge of the way of teaching the subject. Instructors must guard against talking so much that the class never practise the movement themselves.

Post Certificate A (Platoon scheme). A very good standard shown in a platoon defensive position. Fire of other arms well appreciated and procedure well understood. Orders heard were clear and sound.

Post Certificate A and Juniors with Certificate A on sound lines but perhaps a little theoretical and not enough use made of common sense.

*Discipline.* As it should be. A cheerful and business-like contingent with an excellent spirit.

*Turn out.* Good. Jackets and breeches of good pattern, but not always well put on. Caps new and good—some worn too far back. Boots uniformly clean and serviceable.

*Band.* Drum and bugle band very well turned out and played in very



good time. If possible to arrange, better results would be obtained if bugles blew in two divisions.

*General.* The Contingent provides its full quota to the Senior Division and to the Army regular and otherwise, and generally is in a highly satisfactory state.

### SHOOTING

The great disappointment of the term was that the Eight was unable to attend the Imperial Meeting at Bisley owing to a case of infection. In the *Country Life* competition last term the first VIII was placed 38th and the second VIII 58th. On the open range this term the VIII, though young, produced some tolerably good scores, their best performance being their victory over Sedbergh at Catterick by seven points. P. Clark, R. Pine-Coffin, and A. Miles were awarded their School shooting colours.

The inter-House shooting cup was retained by St Bede's House, St Edward's being a very close second. The individual shooting cups were won by the following:—Anderson Cup, P. Clark; Donegall Badge, A. Miles. The Stourton Cup was not awarded, since we did not go to Bisley. Our thanks are due to G. S. P. Rooney for his keen and efficient captaincy, also our sympathy for the unfortunate anti-climax of the shooting season.

### CAMP

The Contingent went to camp on Tweseldown Racecourse on July 27th. We were in No. 1 Battalion under the command of Major A. H. S.

Adair, M.C., Grenadier Guards. The weather was good in patches, very different from the sweltering heat of the two previous camps. The training was extremely well organised, and our thanks are due to all the battalion officers, and in particular to Major O. W. D. Smith, for their valuable assistance. In the lines it was a particularly good camp, and, even when all did so well, it will not be invidious to mention the excellent work of C. Q. M. S. Sitwell in the dining tents, which were always a model of how these should be run. In the Band Competition we were fourth, and in the Physical Training Competition, which is judged by a travelling board at all five camps, we were placed seventh in the final. The following represented the School in the latter competition: R. Pine-Coffin (*leader*), M. Sedgwick, G. Potts, P. Hay, P. Sitwell, P. Clark, R. Gebbie, P. Coope, P. Gardner, A. Lovell, M. Carvill, W. Armour, E. Blackledge, J. Ferrier, R. Grieve, A. Miles and L. Barton.

Finally we must thank the three Sergeant Instructors for their untiring energy and keenness during the year, and more particularly at camp.

The report of the Battalion Commander in camp was as follows:—

*Sergeant Instructor.* Excellent in every way.

*Turn Out.* Satisfactory.

*Lines, including Dining Tent.* Always clean and tidy.

*Tactical Training.* The cadets have a sound tactical knowledge, and were always interested.

*Remarks.* The whole contingent was efficient and always keen—it was a pleasure to work with them.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE summer term started as usual with the Athletic Sports.

They were entertaining, but revealed no outstanding talent. D. M. Gaynor, who is in his first year in the Junior House, beat the older boys and was a fairly easy Victor Ludorum. He won the 100 yards in 12.7 sec., the 220 in 29.4, the 440 in 68.2, and the long jump (15 ft. 1½ in.).

The fine weather made us hasten the sports to a close. We do not like to miss any cricket available in May, and when we saw some of the first-class cricketers well on their way towards a thousand runs in May we thought we might miss, and in fact we did miss, part of the driest period of the season. We got to cricket rather earlier than usual, and managed a couple of games before taking to Rugger. Measles now getting into their stride left us without a full side, but we were fairly representative and played an all-comers' side including Fr Philip, Fr Paulinus, Fr Paschal, Br Andrew, Mr Gardner, Mr McDonough and Mr Dinwiddy, who evidently seemed to find the pace of the Junior House Rugger a little trying and eventually settled down quietly in a sweater at full back, with considerable skill in handling attacking movements of our opponents. The referee managed to bring the game to a drawn conclusion. Cricket was resumed after this but before long we had another Rugger match and this time the demands for a place in the all-comers' side were so great that all could not be satisfied. However room was found for Buxton and Dunman from the Sixth Form, who did us the honour or else showed sufficient sense of humour to want to

play with us. Buxton had to be held up by the somewhat partial referee for too great 'élan,' and Dunman for repeated knocking on in his unbounded zeal to score tries. Fr Philip and Mr Gardner saw to it this time that no amount of diplomacy on the referee's part availed to keep the scores level. We were defeated if not overwhelmed. The All Comers were entertained to tea in the Junior House, and so ended our Rugger season for this summer.

No notes were written after the winter term and so I take this opportunity of making a short reference to our Rugger side. We had a successful season and the team was fairly good. The back division was better than the forwards, who even at the end of the season lacked real dash and vigour, to say nothing of skill. G. H. Hume, the captain, was one of the best forwards, and as he was only twelve years old has plenty of time to develop. The back division settled well together in the second term and kept the ball moving well and brightly, if at times, it seemed to critics, a little aimlessly. A. N. Haigh, who had a flair for the position and always seemed to be in the right place, made an excellent five-eighths. If his somewhat skinny though wiry frame and his lack of pace doesn't handicap him too much, he ought to reach the School Fifteens. He has the other qualities necessary. P. D. Parker, J. F. Vidal and D. M. Gaynor are others who might get their school caps in time, although the latter two can both be extraordinarily clumsy. That is enough about the Rugger, and all out of season, I suppose. Anyhow the birds made nests and reared young some



time ago (with the exception of Dr Vidal's partridges), and the trees have foliage, and Fr Placid's roses are in bloom, and the calendar maintains it is the end of July; so I suppose it is summer and we *have* had a cricket season.

Last year I ventured to prophesy we would not be very good at cricket, and it has been hard work to get a team together. However now that we have come to the end we seem just ready to play a few matches with some confidence. We field fairly well, and quite a number of us can catch and throw in over the wicket with reasonable accuracy. On a hard wicket we are worth a few runs, and somehow or other we manage to get sides out. J. F. Vidal swings the ball a little, and M. S. Christopher has some slight idea of length. M. A. Graves bowls left handed and now and again bowls a good ball; I. J. Fraser, a late comer to the side, pitches almost anywhere but breaks without a blush almost backwards, and E. P. Mathews, known as Jessie, is flighty. Then A. N. Haigh, the captain, keeps wicket excellently and fusses very busily but quite amiably over his field and his bowlers. A good wicket-keeper always adds polish to a fielding side, and although not a bit conceited we were not ashamed of ourselves on the field. We had two other bowlers. I have not mentioned G. O. Barton, who took a long run, pitched the ball consistently short of a length and got quite a few wickets, and D. M. Gaynor, who was capable of pitching at his own feet or the wicket-keeper's head, and some time bowled a very good ball. I think 'erratic' is the kind word for this style of bowling.

When we went to bat we started slowly. A. N. Haigh opened with L. L. Toynbee or G. O. Barton—

Toynbee if he got his place for that match; otherwise Barton. Toynbee was ugly and slow, but was supposed to break the bowling. This wheeze was generally unsuccessful, and perhaps tended to encourage rather than dishearten the bowlers. On the other hand Barton tended to depress his own side by being nearly out every other ball. In one match when the writer was umpiring he failed to connect with thirteen consecutive balls and then made over twenty. We never seemed quite happy with our beginning, which was always slow and unconvincing.

Haigh was a good opener and played fairly confidently, but lacked scoring power. He has however much improved since last year, but is still too inclined to turn the straight ball to leg. P. D. Parker came in first wicket down and looked a cricketer, and probably will be one later on. He has plenty of shots, but gives the impression of lacking practice, and turns easy balls into very difficult ones with the greatest care imaginable. A little more courage to go to the bowling and make half-volleys and treat the bad balls as they deserve will come with experience, and then I think Parker will score well and freely. Vidal followed, and we must give him credit for being the most improved player on the side both at batting and bowling. Last year he only just got his place in the side, and this year he opened the bowling and could generally be relied on to play a quick and useful innings. He has a good drive, a useful cover cut and a straight back shot. He is just beginning to be good and with perseverance and practice we hope that he will become a very useful cricketer. One of his main faults is at present that he is almost 'out' before he is in. 'Windy' cricketers are common among boys

and men; with most of us it is a storm that calms when the first ball is bowled, but with Vidal it is a shattering hurricane that dies a lingering death. Courage, mon enfant! You will soon be playing for your house.

Among the others there are distinct possibilities in D. M. Gaynor and A. A. Hodsmen, and they must not be confused with the tail of the team that occasionally wagged more or less dismally.

Our matches were curtailed by weather and measles but we managed

to fit a good many of them in towards the end of term and results are printed below. It has not been a very satisfactory season, and one would like to start it again with fine weather and a clean bill of health.

Our thanks are due to Mr Rayner, who has helped regularly in the coaching, and to Mr Dinwiddy, who has come as a master this term to the Junior House and has already proved himself most helpful in coaching and looking after the cricket when the First Eleven did not claim his services.

## JUNIOR HOUSE v. PARENTS

PARENTS		JUNIOR HOUSE	
Col. F. T. Haigh, c Vidal, b Barton	4	L. L. Toynbee, lbw, b G. Hume	2
Mr Nihill, lbw, b Rattrie	10	A. N. Haigh, b Dr O'Reilly	23
Mr Hillyard, b Barton	3	G. O. Barton, b Mr Nihill	3
Mr Dees, b de las Casas	0	M. A. Graves, c Mr Hillyard, b Mr Dees	9
Dr O'Reilly, c Hillyard, b Vidal	7	J. F. Vidal, c Mr Munro, b Dr O'Reilly	24
Mr J. Barton, c Haigh, b Barton	49	H. E. Howard, c Mr R. Barton, b Dr O'Reilly	1
Mr R. Barton, b Barton	28	A. C. Eyre, b Mr Gillow	4
Mr Munro, lbw, b Barton	0	A. W. Rattrie, c and b Dr Vidal	4
Dr Vidal, st Haigh, b Graves	1	D. E. Hillyard, st Col. Haigh, b Dr Vidal	0
Mr Gillow, st Haigh, b Graves	2	E. P. Mathews, b Mr Gillow	2
G. H. Hume, not out	3	O. M. de las Casas, not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total	112	Total	79

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. GROSVENOR HOUSE (Away)

GROSVENOR HOUSE		JUNIOR HOUSE	
D. Simpson, b Vidal	13	L. L. Toynbee, lbw, b Simpson	1
R. O. Walters, c Toynbee, b Graves	4	A. N. Haigh, b Sedcote	0
H. G. Sedcote, b Gaynor	6	M. A. Graves, b Simpson	1
T. L. Walters, st Haigh, b Graves	19	J. F. Vidal, b Simpson	2
B. I. Barlow, run out	21	G. O. Barton, b Sedcote	21
C. D. Smith, b Barton	0	A. A. Hodsmen, c Butcher, b Sedcote	0
R. G. Slater, st Haigh, b Mathews	5	D. M. Gaynor, b Simpson	21
G. W. Kettlewell, not out	6	H. E. Howard, b Sedcote	0
C. I. Mantle, b Barton	1		



T. D. Brooker, b Barton .. 5	D. E. Hillyard, run out .. 0
J. I. Butcher, c Toynbee, b Vidal .. 0	E. P. Mathews, not out .. 5
Extras .. .. 5	A. C. Eyre, st R. Walters, b Simpson .. .. 1
	Extras .. .. 2
Total .. .. 85	Total .. .. 54

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. COATHAM (Home)

JUNIOR HOUSE	COATHAM
A. N. Haigh, b Kidd .. 9	R. Levy, c Parker, b Vidal .. 7
L. L. Toynbee, c Levy, b Kidd .. 4	R. Tiplady, c Haigh, b Barton .. 4
P. D. Parker, c Hindshaw, b Brown .. .. 11	J. Hindshaw, c Parker, b Vidal .. 1
G. O. Barton, b Kidd .. 3	D. E. Kidd, c and b Vidal .. 0
J. F. Vidal, c Douglas, b Kidd .. 0	A. H. Brown, run out .. 0
D. M. Gaynor, b Kidd .. 1	G. E. Smith, b Barton .. 0
A. A. Hodsmán, c and b Brown .. 2	W. Pickering, b Graves .. 16
D. E. Hillyard, c Kidd, b Brown .. 1	F. W. Hird, b Barton .. 0
J. F. Cogan, b Kidd .. 2	C. E. Douglas, c Mathews, b Graves .. .. 21
M. A. Graves, b Kidd .. 0	C. Allen, not out .. 5
E. P. Mathews, not out .. 1	R. W. Moon, c and b Vidal .. 4
Extras .. .. 4	Extras .. .. 1
Total .. .. 38	Total .. .. 59

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. BRAMCOTE (Away)

BRAMCOTE	JUNIOR HOUSE
R. Altham, c Gaynor, b Barton .. 27	G. O. Barton, run out .. 3
J. Melson, c Haigh, b Gaynor .. 32	A. N. Haigh, b Denny .. 40
C. Lawrie, c Mathews, b Barton .. 24	P. N. Parker, b Denny .. 3
B. Bazley, b Christopher .. 5	J. F. Vidal, b Denny .. 8
A. Callender, c Haigh, b Christopher .. 0	A. A. Hodsmán, b Lawrie .. 10
A. Denny, not out .. 5	R. A. Coghlan, not out .. 0
R. Campbell, not out .. 2	D. M. Gaynor, b Callender .. 1
J. Stallard, H. Sandford, G. Blair and C. Blackwood did not bat	M. A. Graves, E. P. Mathews, D. E. Hillyard and M. Christo- pher did not bat
Extras .. .. 7	Extras .. .. 2
Total .. .. 101	Total .. .. 67

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. NEW COLLEGE (Home)

JUNIOR HOUSE	NEW COLLEGE
A. N. Haigh, c Jones, b Frank .. 6	J. Duncan, c Haigh, b Vidal .. 3
G. O. Barton, run out .. 32	B. W. Worsley, run out .. 1
P. D. Parker, b Jones .. 35	J. Mackinnon, lbw, b Christopher .. 0
J. F. Vidal, b Mackinnon .. 41	B. C. Coates, b Gaynor .. 42

A. A. Hodsmán, c Comby, b Mackinnon .. .. 6	A. Jones, run out .. 4
R. A. Coghlan, b B. C. Coates .. 1	M. C. Coates, b Graves .. 12
D. M. Gaynor, run out .. 7	G. F. Atkinson, b Gaynor .. 0
D. E. Hillyard, not out .. 11	G. B. Frank, b Vidal .. 1
E. P. Mathews, M. A. Graves and M. S. Christopher did not bat	R. E. Ingham, b Gaynor .. 0
Extras .. .. 9	W. A. Comby, not out .. 0
	M. S. Barnett, not out .. 0
	Extras .. .. 3
Total .. .. 148	Total .. .. 66

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. AYSGARTH (Home)

AYSGARTH	JUNIOR HOUSE
H. R. Langrish, b Christopher .. 0	L. L. Toynbee, run out .. 0
C. D. Darley, b Vidal .. 0	A. N. Haigh, not out .. 15
W. L. Knox-Gore, c Hodsmán, b Christopher .. .. 1	P. D. Parker, not out .. 16
R. J. Darwin, b Barton .. 10	J. F. Vidal, D. M. Gaynor, A. A. Hodsmán, G. O. Barton, E. P. Mathews, M. A. Graves, M. S. Christopher and I. J. Fraser did not bat
W. A. Robinson, lbw, b Vidal .. 0	Extras .. .. 3
M. D. Seth-Smith, b Vidal .. 10	
H. S. Watson, b Vidal .. 4	
P. H. Dalmahoy, st Haigh, b Fraser .. 11	
D. Ropner, b Fraser .. 9	
J. H. Mann, st Haigh, b Mathews .. 1	
S. C. Aitchison, not out .. 10	
Extras .. .. 3	
Total .. .. 59	Total .. .. 34

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. GROSVENOR HOUSE (Home)

GROSVENOR HOUSE	JUNIOR HOUSE
R. R. Walters, b Fraser .. 18	L. L. Toynbee, b Simpson .. 5
R. C. Slayter, lbw, b Vidal .. 4	A. N. Haigh, c Butcher, b Barlow .. 23
J. D. Walters, lbw, b Vidal .. 7	P. D. Parker, st Walters, b Simpson .. 37
A. G. Sedcote, c Vidal, b Mathews .. 29	J. F. Vidal, b Simpson .. 26
D. Simpson, st Haigh, b Mathews .. 4	G. O. Barton, c Smith, b Walters .. 2
C. D. Smith, st Haigh, b Mathews .. 1	A. A. Hodsmán, b Walters .. 1
B. I. Barlow, not out .. 18	D. M. Gaynor, b Simpson .. 0
G. W. Kettlewell, c Graves, b Fraser .. .. 5	E. P. Mathews, b Simpson .. 1
T. Hugh-Jones, b Barton .. 1	M. A. Graves, not out .. 15
C. I. Mantle, b Barton .. 0	M. S. Christopher, b Simpson .. 25
I. B. Butcher, b Barton .. 1	I. J. Fraser, not out .. 0
Extras .. .. 7	Extras .. .. 2
Total .. .. 93	Total .. .. 133



AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE J.H. v. BRAMCOTE (Home)

## JUNIOR HOUSE

G. O. Barton, c and b Lawrie	6
A. N. Haigh, c Altham, b Callender	18
P. D. Parker, b Callender	37
J. F. Vidal, run out	17
A. A. Hodsmen, c and b Denny	0
D. M. Gaynor, run out	9
D. Hillyard, c Altham, b Denny	15
M. S. Christopher, c Blackwood, b Denny	0
E. P. Mathews, b Denny	0
M. A. Graves, c Blackwood, b Bazley	1
I. J. Fraser, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	114

BRAMCOTE did not bat.

## BOXING

WE were again unfortunate in not being able to have any boxing matches, but nevertheless there was a large number of keen boxers, who practised hard throughout the winter terms. We had the record number of 28 who took boxing, and all fought with vigour though there was not a great deal of skill. R. F. Longueville, who won the Junior House Boxing cup, and G. H. Hume both showed promise and should do well in the Upper School. A. W. Rattrie improved a great deal during the year, and A. J. Eills,

M. J. Allmand, J. F. Cogan and F. P. Daly all give fair promise for the future.

In the competition for the cup there were seven fights as below:

M. J. Allmand	beat	F. P. Daly.
A. J. Eills	beat	M. A. Graves.
A. W. Rattrie	beat	D. G. Mansel-Pleydell.
I. B. Hankey	beat	J. F. Cogan.
P. X. Bligh	beat	O. M. de las Casas.
P. J. Reynolds	beat	D. P. Cape.
R. F. Longueville	beat	G. H. Hume.

## SCOUTING

THE activity of the troop this term has been curtailed somewhat by the inclemency of the weather and the consequent numerous standing crops. Preparations for camp, which is to occur in Cumberland, have fully occupied us and include most of the fundamental training

which is so essential to a well-run camp. Camp kitchens have been constructed and demolished without leaving a trace, tent-pitching is now a matter of minutes and a high standard of culinary skill has been attained which should tend to lessen the task of the quartermaster, never a sine-

cure, and to produce a well-fed and happy camp. We are indebted to Fr David for finding the time to spare from his other duties to give us the benefit of his not inconsiderable experience in camping. As a result of these preparations, time for badge-work has been sadly lacking, but our indefatigable troop-leader, de las

Casas, achieved his "All-Round-Cords," as also did P.L. Vidal.

The troop-room has been completed in the face of many obstacles and has proved fully to justify the expenditure involved. A small lathe has been installed and is a never-failing joy.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in May were: V. B. Ratcliffe, G. K. Bidie, C. H. Bidie, P. B. Grotrian, C. T. Newton, F. H. Bullock, J. R. R. Millais.

THE captains this term have been: N. P. D. Smyth (Captain of the School), J. A. Puttick, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, J. Smyth and J. L. Leatham.

The Captain of Games is A. I. Fletcher; the Vice-Captain is M. W. Bruce.

A. P. G. KNOWLES made his First Holy Communion at the end of the Easter Term.

WE thank Dom Henry for the Retreat he gave at Easter.

THE weather was fine for Corpus Christi, and we were able to have the procession in the grounds.

M. W. BRUCE won the Geographical Essay prize with a good essay on "The Peoples of Asia."

HOLIDAYS have been as enjoyable as usual this term. The brook, the woods

and the lakes have been our rendezvous each time, and we find it hard to better them—even in the rain. Some of us are really proficient in elementary camp cooking.

WE thank Father David, who in his capacity of Group Scout Master paid us an official visit, and awarded some forty boys First Stars. We are battling with the Second Star at present, and quite a number will have attained that distinction by the end of term. Some of the models offered for tests have been unexpectedly artistic and carefully done—in many cases with a penknife and wood. There seems to be no lack of craftsmanship in the School.

WE knew of the existence, in an old "powder" cupboard upstairs, of some ancient oak panelling. It has recently been removed, and was found to be coated with some five coats of paint, the last one grained to represent—oak. When this was taken off, Mr Skilbeck cleverly incorporated it into several pieces of furniture, and we now have for the Hall an oak screen, a settle with high back, and an original-looking cake-stand!



The following have played for the 1st XI: A. I. Fletcher, M. W. Bruce, L. M. M. Ciechanowski, A. T. A. Macdonald, J. L. Leatham, T. P. Rennie, J. N. Sheridan, J. A. Puttick, C. J. Ainscough, A. B. Yates, M. A. Marston and R. O. H. Heape.

There have been more opportunities for coaching this year than previously, and the cricket has benefited accordingly. Four days in the week, morning and evening, we have had the services of Mr Rowley, the professional from the College, who is a member of the Lord's Ground Staff; with three of the masters helping regularly we have heard a great deal about straight bats and left legs to the ball. Evening nets were not always as popular as the open field, but they are necessary for learning the strokes. It is so much easier to practise the right shot when told what sort of a ball to expect! Some of the "grown-ups" against whom we played seemed to think that our cricket was improving.

Fletcher and Ciechanowski have been given their colours. The former has not made so much progress as was hoped; he is stiff in his forward play. Ciechanowski has been a successful wicket keeper and has made himself quite a stylish batsman. Macdonald and Leatham have cricket in them, but they are still far from sure which ball to do what to! Puttick is beginning to keep his bat straight, but his strokes are very laborious. Ainscough may eventually be a difficult person to get out. Marston and Heape, the youngest members of the team, have made a fair number of runs in quite promising style. Bruce and Rennie have been the best fast bowlers, and Yates has been consistently good with his swinging ball which comes quite quickly off the pitch. There have been lapses in the fielding at times, and catches have

been dropped; but some of the team have been decidedly good fielders, Rennie, Macdonald and Sheridan being perhaps the most dependable.

▲  
APOLOGIES to T. P. Rennie, whose name was omitted last time from the list of Rugger Colours.

▲  
THE following are the results of the Athletic Sports.

## SET I

100 Yards.—A. I. Fletcher 1 (14.5 sec.), R. Hardy 2, J. A. Puttick 3.

220 Yards.—A. I. Fletcher 1 (32.5 sec.), R. Hardy 2, J. A. Puttick 3.

High Jump.—J. Smyth 1 (3 ft. 11 in.), J. W. Parker 2, A. I. Fletcher, R. Hardy and T. P. Ryan 3.

Long Jump.—J. N. Sheridan 1 (13 ft.), T. P. Ryan 2, J. Smyth 3.

## SET II

80 Yards.—D. T. Peers 1 (11.9 sec.), J. A. Rattrie 2, J. M. Coghlan 3.

140 Yards.—J. A. Rattrie 1 (20.8 sec.), D. T. Peers 2, M. W. Bruce 3.

High Jump.—M. A. Marston 1 (3 FT. 10 IN., RECORD), M. W. Bruce 2, A. T. A. Macdonald 3.

Long Jump.—D. T. Peers 1 (12 FT. 6 IN., RECORD), A. T. A. Macdonald 2, M. A. Marston 3.

## SET III

60 Yards.—J. Hothersall 1 (9 sec.), D. B. Reynolds 2, P. H. Trafford 3.

120 Yards.—J. Hothersall 1 (17.9 sec.), D. B. Reynolds 2, P. H. Trafford 3.

High Jump.—D. B. Reynolds and C. H. Bidie 1 (3 FT. 7 IN., RECORD), T. A. Bates 3.

Long Jump.—D. B. Reynolds 1 (13 FT. 3 IN., RECORD), P. H. Trafford 2, C. H. Bidie 3.

Winner of Athletic Sports Cup.—A. I. Fletcher.

Runner-up.—R. Hardy.

PHOTOGRAPHY seems to have taken a very definite place among the School interests. There have always been photographers but the numbers of these seems to be steadily on the increase and some really good work has been done. At the time of going to print there is a Photographic Competition in progress and a number of good entries have been received, but the result is not yet known.

▲  
THE Swimming has improved since last year. More enthusiasm has been shown in diving. More than half the School are now able to swim and several boys have achieved an imperfect crawl and back stroke, which in some cases promise to become excellent. There are quite a number who can do the breast stroke really well. In the swimming sports the results were as follows:—

In the Second Form and Lower Third

Plain Dive, L. M. M. Ciechanowski.

Fancy Dive, L. M. M. Ciechanowski. Plunge, J. A. Puttick.

Two Lengths (Any Stroke), T. P. Ryan, R. Hardy.

One Length (Crawl Stroke), T. P. Ryan.

In the First Form and Preparatory

Plain Dive, R. O. H. Heape.

Fancy Dive, A. W. Byrne.

One Length (Any Stroke), R. O. H. Heape.

One Length (Breast Stroke), P. J. Gaynor.

▲  
DOM PHILIP and Dom Terence kindly judged the boxing for us this year. T. P. Ryan won the Cup, and J. d'A. Edwards the Junior Boxing Prize. Among those who fought well, M. W. Bruce and J. E. Scrivener deserve mention; owing to the inability of certain competitors to fight, they had to face opponents with the advantages of either reach or weight. The standard of the boxing as a whole is much improved.



we discussed the Week and next year's Week. After lunch it rained again, but stopped in time for us to make a start at 3.45. Again we batted first, but were unlucky with the wicket for the soft surface on the hard 'underneath' played tricks with the ball. Teddy Waddilove, Joe Ainscough and Dom Terence were the only ones to make any runs and the innings ended with only 92 runs on the board. Downton opened on a wicket which had become very easy under the light roller and they opened with two Hampshire bats. Edmund King disposed of W. Lancashire, but C. G. Hall played a very good innings and was undefeated at the end. Unfortunately a ball from Teddy Waddilove bumped to hit and cut C. S. Hall's chin and McKelvey got the only other wicket before our total was passed. The fielding reached great heights in this match and especially noticeable and praiseworthy was that of Tommy Knowles, both at short leg and cover-point. Hubert Carter's umpiring was incomparable.



ON Saturday morning we packed our traps and set out for Salisbury, where we were due to play the South Wilts Club. It rained all day and the match was abandoned. After lunch we disbanded and most players left that evening, the rest spending the night together in Salisbury. It was a very enjoyable week—very enjoyable cricket and a very enjoyable holiday. This was the unanimous opinion of all.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. THE ROYAL TANK CORPS

Played at Bovington on August 19th *Drawn*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	THE ROYAL TANK CORPS
Captain A. F. M. Wright, c Dunbar, b Stephens .. .. . 45	Captain Noel-Clarke, b Utley .. 0
P. E. Hodge, c Dunbar, b Bail 103	H. V. Dunbar, lbw, b Waddilove 12
E. G. Waddilove, c Gainham, b Morton .. .. . 2	Cpl Hegelly, b Utley .. .. . 37
J. Ainscough, b Bail .. .. . 7	Lieutenant B. MacNamara, b Utley 0
T. C. Knowles, b Bail .. .. . 6	Sgt Gainham, b Waddilove .. 51
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, not out .. 19	2nd Lieutenant N. Scrafton, c Coghlan, b Waddilove .. 1
C. J. Flood, c Bail, b Gainham 2	2nd Lieutenant P. Wallace, c Coghlan, b Waddilove .. 0
Rev. T. M. Wright, c and b Gainham .. .. . 7	Sgt Morton, b Utley .. .. . 2
T. P. McKelvey, c Noel-Clarke, b Morton .. .. . 2	2nd Lieut J. A. Hotham, not out 10
H. Coghlan } did not bat	Lieutenant J. G. Stephens, not out 3
P. Blackiston } .. .. .	L.-Cpl Bail did not bat
Extras .. .. . 6	Extras .. .. . 19
Total (for 8 wickets, dec.) .. 199	Total .. .. . 136

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. LYMINGTON

Played at Lyminster on August 20th *Lost*

LYMINGTON	OLD AMPLEFORDIANS
D. Anderson, lbw, b McKelvey 5	A. F. M. Wright, c Maturin, b Firth 5
R. J. Bradshaw, c Ainscough, b Utley .. .. . 0	P. E. Hodge, b Firth .. .. . 6
C. V. Cooper, c Utley, b Waddilove 0	E. G. Waddilove, b Johnson .. 30
B. F. Maturin, lbw, b McKelvey 10	J. Ainscough, lbw, b Firth .. 0
O. C. Hayles, c Knowles, b McKelvey .. .. . 23	T. C. Knowles, b Firth .. .. . 0
H. Firth, b Coghlan .. .. . 4	T. P. H. McKelvey, b Johnson 6
F. G. Pearce, b McKelvey .. .. 0	C. J. Flood, not out .. .. . 2
L. G. Johnson, b Utley .. .. . 8	Rev. T. M. Wright, b Firth .. 0
J. Walsh, b Coghlan .. .. . 35	Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Johnson 17
J. Davis, c and b Knowles .. .. 4	H. Coghlan, lbw, b Firth .. 0
J. M. de Mowbray, not out .. 9	P. Blackiston, b Johnson .. 3
Extras .. .. . 9	Extras .. .. . 11
Total .. .. . 103	Total .. .. . 80

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. WEYMOUTH

Played at Weymouth on August 21st *Won*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	WEYMOUTH
P. E. Hodge, b Harrison .. 53	J. G. S. Dennis, b Utley .. 16
E. G. Waddilove, b Gathergood 5	A. H. Windust, b Utley .. 3
Rev. R. P. H. Utley, b Harrison 50	B. J. Kelly, b Utley .. .. 0
T. C. Knowles, b Harrison .. 8	P. O. Lovell, c and b Utley .. 4
C. J. Flood, c Dennis, b Mallows 1	G. Lovell, b Utley .. .. 0
J. Ainscough, not out .. .. 29	Lt-Comdr J. Harrison, c Blackiston, b Waddilove .. .. . 0
A. F. M. Wright, c and b Harrison 47	F. T. Mallows, lbw, b Utley .. 1
T. P. McKelvey	H. G. Gathergood, not out .. 13
H. St J. Coghlan } did not bat	R. A. Allison, c Knowles, b Coghlan 8
Rev. T. M. Wright	A. Paull, b Utley .. .. . 0
P. H. Blackiston	M. B. White, c McKelvey, b Coghlan 0
Extras .. .. . 5	Extras .. .. . 9
Total (for 6 wickets, dec.) .. 193	Total .. .. . 54

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS v. POOLE PARK

Played at Poole Park on August 22nd *Won*

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	POOLE PARK
J. Ainscough, c Pike, b Ormiston 10	W. K. White, b McKelvey .. 9
E. G. Waddilove, c Crabb, b Ormiston .. .. . 9	R. Crabb, b McKelvey .. .. 0
T. P. McKelvey, lbw, b Foot .. 5	H. White, st Blackiston, b Coghlan 26
P. Hodge, b Tagg .. .. . 10	E. Pike, lbw, b Coghlan .. 12
	M. Harbottle, lbw, b Waddilove 7



- ST WILFRID'S
- |   |         |                                     |
|---|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Fantasia in D minor                              | .. .. . | Mozart                              |
|   |         | M. J. RATCLIFF                      |
| 2. Scottish Dances (a) Triumph. (b) Scottish Reform |         |                                     |
|   |         | <i>Mouth-Organ:</i> J. L. MACDONALD |
| 3. Two Waltzes (arr. for piano duet)                | .. .. . | Brahms                              |
|   |         | M. J. RATCLIFF, P. B. DOWLING       |
| 4. Allegro (from Sonata in G)                       | .. .. . | Mozart                              |
|   |         | J. F. H. KEARNEY                    |

The outstanding feature of the House Instrumental Competition on March 25th was certainly the admirable choice of music by the six competing houses. That the actual performances should vary was to be expected, but on the whole the standard was high and some items were extremely good.

The winning house, St Aidan's, was helped by one of these in the shape of a duet for two pianos, played at the afternoon session. One of the players also scored high marks for his senior solo. The ensemble numbers of St Aidan's were interesting in view of the unusual combination of instruments. Though the blend was not always happy the music was well distributed by the arrangers and, more important still, there was always some sense of interpretation.

St Oswald's, who came only two marks behind, were also fortunate in having such sound pianists. The junior soloist played an ambitious piece from memory and on the whole very well. The senior soloist chose a movement from one of Beethoven's most important sonatas and displayed a facile technique and good musicianship. These two combined in a duet for two pianos which was real ensemble playing, very enjoyable to hear. This house provided a novelty in an entirely original work, a minuet and trio in the style of Mozart. The music itself was pleasant and quite in the Mozartian idiom, but the medium employed was somewhat fearsome! Percussion, which included timpani, cymbals, triangle and fire-bucket, rather swamped the remaining instruments. But this local effort provided lots of fun and was much appreciated by the audience.

St Bede's strong suit was its violinists. The senior soloist played with good style, free bowing, and good left-hand work. His accompanist deserves praise. In the duet for two violins the balance was not consistent, and the work instead of being cumulative in interest seemed to fade away, and ended dully.

The ensemble contributed by this house consisted of a locally made arrangement of a Beethoven march. The part allotted to one of the instruments was not altogether felicitous and the march rhythm was occasionally held up by the exigencies of finding notes. But the originality of this entry gained valuable marks.

St Cuthbert's also relied almost entirely on its violinists. The senior soloist made an ambitious but not altogether wise choice of a piece which is a stock solo of concert virtuoso violinists. The many good features of his playing would have shown to better advantage in something less showy. He was associated with another player in two movements of a Bach sonata for two violins. This was a good number in spite of lapses in intonation which marred its unanimity. The violinist, who played a Marcello Sonata, might well have omitted a couple of movements. His bowing was extremely good and his tone well varied.

St Wilfrid's had no string or, normally speaking, wind players. The junior piano soloist put up a good performance. The senior soloist essayed a Mozart sonata, which required more delicacy and finish than he gave it. Two youthful players were heard in a couple of piano duets, and this house gave us a real novelty in the shape of some charming Scottish tunes played on a mouth-organ, or as it is now called, a harmonica. Together with an admirably played piano accompaniment this instrument, unique in these competitions, aroused both interest and admiration in the surprisingly artistic results achieved.

St Edward's, unfortunately, could only make two entries. One of these was the single violoncello solo of the competition. In this the tone was well regulated and the intonation generally good, but there was a sense of undue hurry. The pianist made a good choice in a Schumann number, though he hardly realised the poetical feeling of it. His technique was good. Indeed all through the day one felt that the piano work was thoroughly sound and that the music of the School is a very live thing.



THE weather at Ampleforth in 1935 was brighter, warmer and wetter than usual, the sunshine and rainfall both being about 10 per cent. above the mean values. We had East winds almost throughout May, but on Jubilee Day (6th) the temperature rose to seventy in the shade. Snow fell continuously for seven hours on the 17th of the month, but the sunshine, 258 hours, stands as a record for any month since sunshine observations were commenced in 1925. There were considerable hot spells in June, July and August, a temperature of 86 degrees being recorded once. These were accompanied by long periods of drought, but the rain when it did come was severe, 1.82 in. falling in two hours on August 28th. By the good offices of Dom Cuthbert Rabnett we have acquired a Solar Radiation Thermometer, which, unaffected by the surrounding air, gives the temperature "in the sun." This will give a better idea of the summer weather, especially to cricketers, to whom few things can be more infuriating after a grilling day in the field than to learn that the temperature was only 80 degrees *in the shade*.