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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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## RECOLLECTIONS, 1861—1897

### IV.

PRIOR BURGE was elected on November 10th, 1885 and held office till December, 1897. As Prefect of Studies under Prior Kearney from 1874 to 1877 he had been largely responsible for the first step towards bringing Ampleforth into line with other Catholic colleges in educational methods by the introduction of the Oxford Local Examinations in 1875 and of the London Matriculation course in 1876. During the nine following years candidates had gone up regularly from the top class for Matriculation, but the Oxford Locals were discontinued, so that the stimulus and test of outside examinations were entirely wanting for the rest of the School. The number of boys, which had reached a hundred in 1874, had fallen to something between seventy and eighty by 1885, and the need for a bolder policy both in studies and in general school organization was only too apparent when Prior Burge took up the reins of government. His experience, during the four years he assisted Monsignor Petre in his educational venture at Woburn Park, had given him an insight into public school methods and a wider outlook which now stood him in good stead. He had learnt the educative effect of self-government on the mind and character of youth, and the first step in his programme of reform was the inauguration of a school parliament and the election of a Captain of the school, with power to appoint his own executive. The choice fell upon Marmaduke Manley, whose name heads the List of the School Captains and Head Monitors who have succeeded one another during the past fifty years. An opposition party

was presently set up and formal debates upon matters of school interest were started under the general guidance of the Prefect.

The early months of 1886 saw the introduction of the College of Preceptors examinations, first, second and third class, which gave a much needed stimulus to the work of the middle and the greater part of the upper school. They held the field until the end of 1891, after which, as the Exhibition Programme of the following year bears witness, the Syntax classes were entered for the Junior Cambridge Local Examinations, and the Humanities and Poetry for the Senior. The London Matriculation, though not entirely discontinued for another ten years, gave place in 1886 to preparation for the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The first passes, at the July examinations of 1888, are recorded in the opening numbers of the *Ampleforth Diary*, in the December of that year. The needs of the Preparatory classes meantime were not overlooked. The services of an efficient trained teacher, Mr Henry Hobday, were secured, and his zeal and practical methods soon bore fruit. Before long he started a Junior Debating Society, and later, when reforms were introduced into the games department, he was the leading spirit in their adoption by the Junior school.

Of these something must now be said. Cricket, as we have seen, had been pretty well brought up to date by the engagement of a professional and the introduction of out-matches as far back as 1875. It was in football that we lagged behind the times. In the autumn of 1886 a clean sweep was made of the old fashioned "go as you please" style of game, Association rules were adopted and playing was made compulsory, except under doctor's orders to the contrary. The whole school was divided into sets, inter-class matches were arranged, and before long out-matches followed. The first of these was, if I remember aright, with Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, in the autumn of 1887. A return was played in March, 1888. A great impetus was given and improved results were secured by an occasional visit from Jimmie Ross, of the Preston North End team, who sometimes brought another noted player with him.

Athletic Sports were next put on a better footing and so became more popular. The half and quarter-mile races were in those days run on the road behind the College, and the mile was run on a fairly level stretch of the Gilling-Oswaldkirk road. The inconvenience of journeying so far from home, and the unfavourable results of running it, as an alternative, on an improvised grass course below the cricket ground, led later, in the spring of 1894, to a proposition which shows the spirit of the time. In the midsummer number of the *Diary*, under date April 23rd, we read:—"Athletic Sports. A grass track was used for the races this year and the results suffered in comparison with those of former years, run on a road or gravel track. Would it be presuming to suggest to the Ampleforth Society the desirability of a proper running track?" The realization of these hopes was not to come for nearly forty years. An earlier day was to see the first if somewhat crude provision for another sport. The same number of the *Diary* tells us, "Mr Dees paid us an Easter visit and deserves our thanks for introducing golf. He kindly presented the College with a complete set of tools (*sic!*). The links, originally rather circumscribed, now include the greater part of the bathing-place hill. To an outsider the most difficult thing to learn in golf is the north-country slang, seemingly an essential requisite in scientific play." With the advance of education this difficulty seems to have been overcome by our players of to-day; but we do not see them scaling the heights of the bathing-place hill like their gallant predecessors.

The conclusion of Prior Burge's first year of office, which had been marked by a re-awakening in all departments of school life, had the seal of approbation set on it by the celebration on November 17th of the Silver Jubilee of the opening of the new College in 1861. Dr Cornthwaite, who as the newly consecrated Bishop of Beverley had assisted on that occasion, now as first Bishop of Leeds sang the Pontifical Mass in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, Dr Lacy. Bishop Hedley too was in the sanctuary, and a large gathering of brethren from the missions and of friends was present. Later in the

morning the guests, community and school gathered in the Study. After the *Ode to Alma Mater*, composed by Bishop Hedley for the opening of 1861, had been sung by the choir, his Lordship delivered a memorable address. He began by recalling the fact that as far back as 1852, when the Golden Jubilee of the establishment at Ampleforth of St Lawrence's was celebrated, it had fallen to him, as a boy near the top of the school, to speak in verse on the future of his Alma Mater. Then, though assuring his audience he was not about to address them in poetry and that the future was not his theme to-day, he broke in fact into words which read to us like a prophecy and have the ring of poetry in them. "No doubt a poet might find some matter for poetic form in the anticipation and the vision of what is to come; and probably some of our young friends, with that capacity for hope and that power of seeing God's angels which youth and happiness confer, have tried to sing the future of St Lawrence's. They have seen it growing, extending, strengthening. They have seen, first of all, a new monastery, for the poor monks; they have seen twice a hundred boys; they have beheld stones and mortar encroaching on garden and terrace, orchard and fields; they have transformed Father Prior into a mitred abbot; they have foreseen harder studies, more frequent academic honours, the stoppage of 'asking for play,' a wider cricket ground and shorter mid-summer holidays. To these visions the wisest of us can only answer, 'We shall see.' For my own part I in my prose venture only on that very safe species of prophecy—a prophecy with a condition. There are certain things that build up and increase a house: piety, learning, self-denial and brotherly love. If these grow the boundaries will enlarge and the roof-tree will never fail." Next, looking back to the early days of the College, "There was once a time," he said, "when St Lawrence's seemed to be bidding for the highest place among the Catholic educational institutions in this country. That was about the year 1829. But our situation, as it has always been against us, was against us then. Some of the best men in the country were tempted to leave us with the hope of setting up

in a more favoured spot a second Ampleforth—monastery and school. . . . It is a mere matter of history that St Lawrence's has never recovered the ground she lost then. We cannot and we do not compare ourselves with other houses in numbers, in wealth or in influence. But we hold a domestic festival, and we are pleased, and we think it may be profitable, to formulate our sensations at the end of a period of time which the impatience of modern manners—which cannot wait for a full and rounded fifty years—has come to call a Silver Jubilee."

Following on this the Bishop gave a survey of the return of our monks to their own country when driven from the land of their exile by the French Revolution, the revival of Dieulouard in the small presbytery, or lodge, which forms the centre of what we now call the old monastery, and the re-establishing within its walls of the choral office, and of the essentials of community life, though the resources of the Community were small, so that church, chapter-house, refectory and cloister existed only in name and the full circle of monastic observance necessarily remained on that account far from complete. Recalling next the solicitude of successive Popes for the conversion of our country and for the effective co-operation of the sons of St Benedict with the Bishops and their clergy, he traced the series of steps taken by them to that end—the establishment of the Hierarchy in 1850, the changes made in the mode of admission to the habit and the introduction of a triennium of simple vows in 1854, the foundation of St Michael's Priory, Hereford, as a Common Novitiate and House of Studies for all our monasteries in 1861 and the adjustment of the relations between the Regulars and the Bishops holding ordinary jurisdiction by the Constitution "Romanos Pontifices" in 1881.

He then proceeded to point the moral of these rulings by the Holy See in weighty words charged with legitimate feelings of love for his monastery and Congregation and with heartfelt expressions of congratulation to the Prior and Community in their present work and of encouragement and hope for the future. "This Silver Jubilee finds the principle of order

thoroughly recognised, the details worked out, and the system in the most admirable operation. Thus after nearly a century—for it will be a hundred years in a year or two since St Lawrence's fled from Dieulouard and became a wanderer in England—after nearly a century of trials, weakness, opposition and uncertainty, we stand on this memorable day in a definite and legitimate position, resting upon the old traditions, in touch with the Holy See and the Hierarchy, with our way straight before us to do what is in us for the monastic ideal and the carrying to our countrymen of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. . . . In a Benedictine house the students are always part of the community. They have not made vows and they do not wear the habit; but they are the children of the family. During all the vicissitudes of St Lawrence's she has always had her school. Her school has been her own nursery; and who can calculate the widespread influence her Community has had throughout the country by its dealings with the students and the families of the students who have passed through her school? . . . We may then congratulate this school not simply for brilliancy of results or striking worldly success; but because it has trained many scores of useful and God-fearing men during the past twenty-five years, and because, whilst so doing, it has held on under much discouragement to true methods and sound educational principles, and stands ready at this moment with all the prestige of its tried Catholic insight to carry its students, whether many or few, honestly through that training and that teaching which alone will be found equal to resisting the evil tendencies of a utilitarian age."

After a touching allusion to the presence among them of the venerable Bishop, whose first episcopal act after his enthronization was the blessing of the College twenty-five years before, his Lordship brought the address to a conclusion in words which went to the hearts of his hearers, young and old. "To me and to you a day of jubilee, be it a jubilee of fifty years or of twenty-five, is not a mere ordinary light-hearted festival. It is rather a day of gratitude, a day of humility, a day for realizing the Communion of Saints. Almighty God is called

by the Wise Man the 'beholder of all ages.' All time is one to God—and to those who believe in God the past, the present and the future are one series, as the river is one which begins in the hills, flows through the valleys, and falls into the sea. We are what the past has made us. As you wander through this house, and round those terraces and woods, you can trace the works of your fathers—the stones they have laid, the roofs they have reared, the paths their hands have shaped. In the church you find the altar where they have sacrificed and the choir where they have stood in the sight of the angels; in cloister and in hall you tread where they trod, and where they hastened to and fro with burdened hearts, carrying the solicitude of their own day and hour. On the walls you see some of their faces; in the cemetery on the hill many have left their mortal remains; and their spirits cannot be far off. But you cannot see—unless you solemnly reflect on such a day as this—the share they have had under God in making you what you are—the invisible work they began which is carried on, and which has formed, by faith, by learning, by the awakening of the soul, and the discipline of the heart, and the striving of the mind, that Christian character which is your inheritance. We do well to be thankful and grateful; and also to be humble. . . . Nothing can be more appropriate to a jubilee than to look back with reverential affection to the past. Glorious traditions are a grand possession, but the more humble memories of those who have passed away and, except in the necrology, have hardly left a name are an inheritance not to be despised. Among these men, your own immediate predecessors, are some whose holiness and sacrifice are the very foundations of your success, and the pillars of your divine protection; there are some who have shortened their lives to serve and help this house and family, and there are others, who if they have been permitted to fail in part, have a claim on our kinder recollection, not only for what they went through, but for the ancient and primitive spirit in which they took what came, and the simple patience by which they have made present trouble, as we may hope, the pledge of future prosperity.

And thus my brethren, and my dear friends, we keep this quiet jubilee, thanking God, trusting in God, and thinking of the mystery of time and the coming-on of eternity, but most of the Father in heaven, Who seeth from age to age, and loveth everything that He hath made."

If our quotations from this address have been somewhat lengthy it is because it seems to us to speak as forcibly to the generation of to-day as to that of now just fifty years ago. The full text may be found in the JOURNAL of January, 1916 devoted to the memory of Bishop Hedley. In the evening of the Jubilee Day a Cantata entitled "The Martyrdom of St Lawrence" was given by the choir and band. The libretto had been written by Fr Placid McAuliffe and set to music by Herr Placid Von Tugginer for the Exhibition of 1878. As professor of music at the College from 1868 to 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war led to his recall to Germany, he had composed two operas, "The Miller of Sans Souci" and "Robert of Sicily," which undoubtedly give a higher tone to the musical efforts of those days. In 1878, after the departure of Fr Anselm Burge for Woburn, he had returned, and at the Exhibition of that year he conducted the first performance of the Cantata. No more fitting composition could have been chosen for the Jubilee Celebration and under the conductorship of Br Clement Standish its repetition fully justified the choice and gratified an appreciative audience.

From the commencement of his term of office Prior Burge had shown a solicitude for the development of sound musical taste. An accomplished pianist himself, he began in the winter of 1885—1886 to give recitals in the Upper Library of the works of the great masters. On the lines followed by Sir Walford Davies to-day he would take the theme of a movement in a Sonata or a Symphony and trace its development step by step, so enabling his audience to understand and appreciate the charm of Beethoven, Mozart, and other classical authors. Attendance at these musical evenings was voluntary and was open to the Community as well as to the boys. The seed fell upon good ground and bore abundant fruit as we shall

see. The development of the Band was the next step and here Fr Prior found ready helpers in the Community, while recruits for various instruments were gathered from the school. A taste for Chamber Music was encouraged by the formation of a piano and string quartet and on March 4th, 1888, a concert was given in the Study. In the September of that year Mr H. P. Allen came to take up the teaching of the piano and before long he took over from Br Clement the direction of the Orchestra. Mr R. W. Oberhoffer of York about this time came to give lessons on the violin, and in December, 1890, he began his "Violin Pupils Concerts" in York, in which for several years some youthful members of the College band took part. The *Diary* records that in that year on Easter Thursday, April 10th, a concert was given at which Mr John Dunn, the famous violinist, so completely carried away his audience that the original programme had to be abandoned. Another element very helpful to the appreciation of good music, of which Prior Burge allowed both boys and masters to take advantage, was the yearly recurrence of the Musical Festival held in the Riding School at Hovingham Hall, under the patronage of Sir William Worsley and conducted by Canon Hudson of Gilling. At these they had the opportunity of hearing the great classical Oratorios of Handel and Haydn, rendered by a choir drawn from York Minster and other centres and an orchestra of front-rank professionals.

The Silver Jubilee of Prior Burge's reception of the habit was celebrated on December 2nd, 1890. Fr President O'Neill, who was living at Ampleforth at the time, assisted at it and a representative gathering of brethren and friends assembled for the occasion. In the afternoon an Address was read and memories were recalled. A classical concert followed, conducted by Mr Allen and enhanced by the assistance of Mr Oberhoffer. In the following September Mr Allen left for another sphere of work, much to the regret of all. As teacher of the piano he was presently succeeded by Mr F. A. Bowen, while Fr Clement Standish again took up the direction of the orchestra. It is not too much to say that the music of those days reached its highest

point both in endeavour and achievement with the Mozart Centenary concerts, given at the close of term in December, 1891 and repeated at the Exhibition in July of the following year. The programme was entirely made up from the works of the great master, and was designed to illustrate his genius in all its departments, sacred and profane. Fr Clement who conducted was seconded by Mr Oberhoffer in the rehearsals as well as in the final performance. Fr Prior and Fr Denis Firth contributed to the vocal items, the one with an Aria from the Opera *Zauberflöte*, and the other with "Non Piu Andrai" from the *Nozze di Figaro*; and Ernest Railton, the first treble, gave the Agnus Dei and Dona from the 1st Mass in C, and "Batti, Batti" from *Don Giovanni*. The success of this ambitious effort was followed in the autumn of 1892 by a public concert given in the Tolbooth, Kirbymoorside. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of selections from the works of Haydn. The second part included the *Capriccio Brillante* of Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto and Mozart's Overture to *Don Giovanni*. Further studies of Mendelssohn's works were taken up in 1893 and for the Exhibition of 1894. The *Midsummer Diary* of that year states in its "Musical Notes" that eighty out of the one hundred and twelve boys in the school were in some way connected with either vocal or instrumental music.

In the department of church music the centenary of another great composer, Palestrina, was commemorated in 1893. On the evening when he was present at the Mozart Centenary Concert, Canon Hudson had remarked to Prior Burge in the hearing of some others, "There is a centenary of Palestrina coming soon, the greatest master of vocal music that has ever been or will be. You should arrange a programme of his music to honour his centenary as you have done for Mozart's. I shall certainly come for the occasion." The Prior asked Fr Clement to undertake the work and he consented on condition that it should be with the help of Mr Oberhoffer's knowledge and direction, as eventually it was. The chief items were the Mass *Aeterna Christi Munera* sung by the choir without accompaniment and a similar rendering of some of Palestrina's motets.

The above is but a fragmentary sketch of the progress of music, vocal and instrumental, during Fr Burge's Priorship. It reveals at least the high ideals at which he and his collaborators aimed and the liberal means he took to encourage their adoption by the young generation committed to his care.

Besides his interest in music other sciences found an ardent advocate in the new Prior. In the spring of his first year of office he began to give popular lectures in Astronomy, Physical Geography and kindred subjects in the Upper Library. A little later he engaged a Mr Jefferson of Leeds as a visiting science master, who sometimes gave lectures out of school hours and occasionally headed a field-day excursion in geology. In 1888 he was followed by Mr Tate, and the *Diary* tells of lectures in the Library, illustrated with the aid of microscopes. Lantern Lectures on various subjects were given by Br Bernard Gibbons, and a gift of six hundred slides by the Ampleforth Society is recorded in the Christmas *Diary* of 1891. In February, 1888 Mr J. Picton, who was in the school in the early seventies, gave a lecture on Stocks and Shares, and in March Mr Justice Day, who visited the College while on circuit in York, gave an address on Education to the upper and middle school. Poetry and general literature too were fostered by readings and lectures given by Fr Anselm Wilson and others, while an interest in Art was increased by many additions made to our collection of paintings and pictures through the zealous activities of Fr Hildebrand Bradley. Thus in various ways the sphere of education was broadened and interests were awakened which gave a brighter and more bracing atmosphere to college life and prepared the way for the progress to come in later days. The natural complement of these lectures, given by resident masters or by visitors, was the reading of papers followed by discussions and debates among the boys themselves. Debates on school matters, initiated with the setting up of the school parliament, prepared the way for others on historical, literary, scientific and social subjects. An ample record of these is preserved in the pages of the *Ampleforth Diary*. A brief survey of its origin and development may find



a place here. Beginning in the spring of 1888 as a single sheet of notes, a mere chronicle of passing events, it soon took on a regular pamphlet form, at first of twenty, then of forty pages. By 1892 it had increased to double this size, when, besides the staple material of school events, cricket and football matches, debates, play-day outings and the like, it began to deal with other matters of wider interest. The first Ransom Pilgrimage to York, the forerunner of the annual pilgrimages of to-day, and another to Ripon and Fountains Abbey are recorded in that year, and a Literary Supplement first makes its appearance. In this we have a series of articles on "St Lawrence in Art" by Fr Cuthbert Almond, a reprint of two papers telling of a Pilgrimage to Crayke, written by Bishop Hedley when still in the Community at Ampleforth, and a humorous Idyll he wrote at Belmont in 1870. In 1892 and in subsequent years references to events on the Missions, by this time aggregated to the Monastery, are met with and Obituary Notices of members of the Conventus and its friends. The first gathering of Benedictine Abbots and Superiors for the laying of the foundation stone of St Anselm's, our international college in Rome, is fully reported in the July number of 1893, and the centenary of the dissolution of Dieulouard in 1793 is chronicled in the Christmas number. Perhaps the most valuable matter in the *Diary* is the List of Students in the early years 1802—1830, which is contained in the final numbers of 1894. It is to be regretted that so few copies still survive. The *Diary*, edited by the boys themselves with perhaps some help from above, served a useful purpose for six years and remains to us as a record of events in the first half of the Priorship of Fr Burge, without which the compilation of these Recollections would have been impossible.

Before we pass to the chronicling of more external matters two further school events seem worthy of record, one in a modest way foreshadowing the formation of the O.T.C., the other the foundation of the Liturgical Movement so widely extended to-day. Of the former we read, in the *Diary* of Christmas, 1891: "The school of one hundred and ten boys

is divided into four battalions, each under the command of a captain, two lieutenants, and two sergeants; the sergeant-major acts as field-officer." Of the latter we have a full account in the Christmas number of the following year, which tells us: "The Guild was inaugurated on the 13th of October, the feast of St Edward the Confessor, and in the absence of Father Prior the Subprior, Fr Anselm Wilson, delivered a short address before Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Liturgical Guild, under the patronage of Our Lady and St Benedict, was an Association, he said, quite different from the passing societies which belonged merely to school days. It was different also from such a society as the Ampleforth Society. It was a permanent society whose aim was also to influence the later days of life."

In gratitude to the donors some few additions to the beauty of the church and the equipment of the sacristy during the years under review should be recorded. In January, 1888, Mr Perry gave two stained glass windows for the south side of the choir. That in the centre, representing St Anne and St Elizabeth of Hungary, was to the memory of his sisters; and that on the right, representing St Peter, to the memory of his father and mother, Peter and Anne Perry. Later in the same year the sanctuary was laid with encaustic tiles bearing the emblems of St Lawrence and St Benedict, the gift of Mr Frank Polding of Brindle. Those in the Lady Chapel and the marble steps were laid at the expense of James and Mary Gibbons at the Ordination of their son, Fr Bernard. About this time also canopies were added to the choir-stalls erected by Prior Whittle and the panels of the ceiling of the sanctuary were decorated by Fr Basil Clarkson and Fr Theodore Turner. In 1892 the *Diary* records the gift of a new and handsome Monstrance for ordinary use, by a kind friend "who wishes to remain *incognito*." It was, I believe, the gift for his Solemn Profession of Br Francis Pentony. Two years later we read: "A beautiful ciborium (by Hardman) and a noble ebony and silver processional cross (the work of Singer of Frome), with candlesticks to match have been presented to us." These were a memorial

of his Profession given by Br Paul Pentony. The donors both died not long after their ordination.

The field of Prior Burge's activities was by no means confined to the internal interests of the monastery and college. The improvement of the farm and of the water supply, the provision of a more accessible and better equipped bathing-place, the removal of the gas-works from immediate contact with the house, the laying down of a tram-line from the station to the new gas-works, and later, preparations in various directions for the building of a new monastery, are evidence of an all-round interest in whatever concerned the well-being of Alma Mater.

Between 1880 and 1886 the farm had been under the management of three successive bailiffs. An unlooked-for opportunity of securing the services of one highly qualified to act as steward to the College occurred in the latter year when Mr John Perry resigned the tenancy of his farm at Acton Pigott, in Shropshire. Through the mediation of Fr Romuald Riley, an Edmundian, who had come to Ampleforth as Procurator under Prior Hurworth, and was now serving the Mission of Acton Burnell, Mr Perry was invited to take up the post and consented to do so. The arrangement was approved in Council on May 8th, 1886, and the Council book records his entrance into office on March 25th, 1887. The farm house, acquired in 1870, was improved in the meantime by the addition of bay windows to the lower rooms and a covered porch and verandah, and was given the name it bears to-day, "The Grange." Local farmers looked askance at some of Mr Perry's methods, but within a couple of years he was able to falsify their forecasts by the successes he gained for his roots at the principal shows of the country, successes he maintained for thirty years, which are still achieved by his son and successor, Mr Peter Paul Perry.

The insufficiency of the water supply from the brook, and the trouble and expense of pumping it to the hill-top, had been recognized as far back as 1880, in which year Mr John Blake of Accrington proposed to Prior Whittle the setting up of one of his hydraulic rams. The proposal did not find favour at that

date, but was welcomed in the spring of 1887 by Prior Burge, encouraged by an offer from Fr Anselm Walker of Brownedge to meet the cost. Two springs were located in a field west of the running-track, and the ram was fixed at a spot near Prior Prest's engine house, by the bridge over the brook. The fall required for the driving power proving inadequate, a greater weight of water was secured a year or two later by the laying of a fourteen inch pipe from a point on the brook below "Rose Cottage," near Plantation Farm. This gave sufficient power and allowed all the water from the springs to be pumped to the reservoir and bathing-place, but the Prior was trespassing on a neighbour's land and compensation had to be made before a way-leave could be acquired. A fresh difficulty however arose from the quantity of grit in the brook water which was fatal to the regular working of the ram, and this led later on to its being abandoned in favour of another scheme. It happened that one of the Community, Fr Basil Clarkson, in addition to other subtleties, was credited with skill in the use of the divining rod. A spot on the hill side behind the farm was selected for an experiment and the quivering of the divining rod was such as to warrant the sinking of an artesian well. The result is recorded in an exultant paragraph in the *Diary* of Christmas, 1891: "Just as we are going to press the good news has come that water has at last been found on the hill-side. For the last two months borers have been at work. At about 160 feet below the surface a foot of sandstone was pierced, the rods then struck gravel, and the water rose a hundred feet in the bore hole. The men have been testing the supply by pumps; they are drawing the water out of the hole at the rate of 10,000 gallons a day, but there is as yet no sign of exhaustion in the supply." The *Diary* of Midsummer, 1892 tells us: "The new water supply briefly referred to in the last *Diary* has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. The quantity of pure soft water is apparently inexhaustible. As the water does not rise within 50 feet of the surface, it has been found necessary to let down force pumps in order to raise it to the requisite level, which is now above that of the reservoir on the hill-side. A gas engine,

placed by Mr Webster of Ripon, pumps all day long. The many difficulties in the way of our water supply seem now to have reached a happy solution." The solution was a happy one in that an abundant supply of water of good quality was secured, not so however in the trouble and cost of pumping. After holding the field during Prior Burge's days and for some years afterwards, it was superseded, when, in 1905, the opportunity arose of taking water by gravitation from the reservoir supplying the village. Of this we still avail ourselves, though, to meet the greatly increased requirements of late years, we have obtained also a much more ample supply from Shallowdale.

Soon after the installation of the hydraulic ram a new bathing-place was projected at a lower and more convenient level. The site selected was the north-east corner of the tank field below the bounds wall. Mr George Keogh, an old Amplefordian, was engaged to design and superintend the work. Unfortunately within a year of its completion the thrust of the adjoining hill disturbed the floor of the bath, and in July, 1890, it had to be dismantled. In the following year the swimming-bath in use to-day was constructed by Mr Keogh with a changing-room erected at the expense of Mr John Whittle. The *Diary* of Christmas, 1891, when recording this, tells of the extension of the cricket ground, of an addition to the cricket pavilion and of the laying out of a tennis court near by.

In the spring of 1892 preparations for the removal of the gas-works from the kitchen yard to the site of the dismantled swimming-bath were begun. The actual transfer was carried out during the summer holidays, but it took so long that a notice had to be sent out to parents postponing the return of the boys from the 7th to the 14th September. The *Diary* while reporting with an undisguised degree of pleasure the removal of the gas-works, records that "in the early portion of the term studies were much disorganised by unavoidable delays and other annoyances attendant on an undertaking of this kind. That their removal was a necessity is now beyond all dispute; and the clear, bright light resulting has been a boon to all during these dark winter months." The space vacated

in the kitchen yard by the removal of the gas-works was now turned to account by additions to the laundry, dairy and other offices, which were badly needed.

The demands of the new gas-works led to negotiations with the N.E. Railway Company for the laying down of a tramway line, in the vacant space adjoining their single line of rails, from a goods siding to a point opposite the College. An arrangement was come to, and, in the spring of 1894, a strip of land ten feet wide was leased from Mr Wilson, of Grimston Manor, who had bought the Gilling estate, by which the tram-line was carried to our own property abutting on the brook. From here by an improvised bridge and road track it ran almost in a straight line to the gate at the upper end of the cricket ground and then across the tank field to the gas-works.

The most important by far of Prior Burge's enterprises was the building of the New Monastery. To do justice to this subject we must glance backwards for some years. The need of a new and larger monastery had long been felt. As the author of the *History of Ampleforth* remarks (p. 368), "the old Ampleforth Lodge, though occupied by monks, though ever so much enlarged, did not and could not become a monastery. It could at its best only be a makeshift. This was not felt at once, but gradually the monks had begun to feel that their monastic observance was disfigured by being cramped." From the time that the church was opened in 1857, and the new College four years later, thoughts and hopes naturally looked to expansion in this direction. To this Prior Prest incidentally testifies, when, speaking of his plans for converting the farm house, bought in 1871 into a Preparatory School for forty boys, he says: "the position is such that we are not encroaching upon an area sufficient for an extension of the church and for a site for a new monastery."

By 1880, when Fr Whittle entered on his Priorship, the project began to take more definite shape; for in that year one of the monks in making his will before solemn profession, acting on the Prior's advice, ear-marked his patrimony for that purpose, and others did so later. Expressions of good will from

fathers on the mission led Prior Whittle to go further. In 1881 or 1882, he invited Prior de Hemptinne of Erdington, who had some reputation as an architect, to come up and advise him as to site and plans. What he recommended was a rectangular structure to run southward from the west wing of the old monastery to the penance walk and thence eastwards to the College, so forming a quadrangle with the already existing buildings. Matters went so far as the preparation of elevation plans, and these were actually paid for. It is fortunate however that circumstances led to a complete abandonment of this scheme. The accommodation to be provided would have been insufficient for our later needs and the beauty of our front would have been irretrievably marred.

For the next four or five years the matter lay in abeyance. The first note of a re-awakening was Bishop Hedley's playful allusion to the hopes and forecasts of the young generation in the Address he delivered at the Jubilee Celebration of 1886. The increase of numbers in the school which followed, with the prospect of more recruits to the Community, emphasised the need for action, and the transfer of some thirty missions to the jurisdiction of the monastery in November, 1900, by the Bull of Pope Leo XIII, brought a new element into the question, as provision must be made for each and every missionary father to spend a month in his monastery. This led to the holding of meetings, to the formation of a building committee of representatives of both monastery and missions, and to the opening of a subscription list. The *Diary* of Christmas 1892 reports that "the Ampleforth Society at its meeting in July voted a donation of £100 towards the new buildings which, it is expected, will be commenced in the autumn." Two years were yet to pass before this expectation was realized, but meantime the gathering of subscriptions and other preliminaries went forward. Competitive plans were invited and Messrs Pugin, Kirby, Charles Walker and Bernard Smith submitted designs. Those of the last named, an old Amplefordian, were finally selected. The site chosen by the Committee was the north-east corner of the sloping field lying westward

of the church, a view of which was given in our second article. In the spring of 1894 levelling and draining operations were taken vigorously in hand under the able direction of Mr Hardacre, our clerk of works. At last on July 10th, before Vespers of the Solemnity of St Benedict, the foundation stone was laid by Bishop Hedley. After the ceremony he addressed the visitors and recalled the fact that it was a little over one hundred years since the Community of St Lawrence's, on St Wilfrid's day, 1793, had had their poor little monastery in Lorraine pulled down over their heads and had been driven over here, and to this hill-side, to begin again. What the good Priors built was what they could, not always what they would. The monastic part of the new St Lawrence's had long been older than ever it was meant to be. The monks had waited many a long day, and had been content with such accommodation as they had. He rejoiced that now at last they had been enabled to begin a portion at least of a new monastery. The *Te Deum* was sung as the procession returned to the church for Pontifical Vespers. A full account is given in the *Christmas Diary* of 1894, which also records that on July 7th, in response to a request made by Fr Prior, Pope Leo XIII granted his Apostolic blessing to all who contributed to the building of the New Monastery. The first subscription list printed therewith gives a total of nearly £6,000. The progress of the building is regularly recorded in the early issues of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL. By midsummer, 1897, it was fully roofed in, but it was not occupied for another year, and then only partially. Thus Prior Burge, whose failing health led to his resignation before the end of that year, did not see the work brought to its completion during his term of office. The achievement however of what had been so long needed and looked forward to will ever be associated with his name, and will stand to his credit as its principal founder.

The same may be said of a foundation in another sphere—the beginning of our Hall at Oxford. This was the last work to which Prior Burge put his hand; it was the coping-stone and crown of all he had accomplished for the improvement

of educational methods at Ampleforth. Gifted as he was with vision, and armed with courage and decision, he took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the permission of the Holy See, granted at the request of the English Bishops two years earlier, for Catholics under certain safeguards to attend the National Universities. If lay students from our colleges were to avail themselves of this, then obviously it was of the first importance that our younger monks, the teachers of the future, should be no less well equipped. A first-hand experience too of the conditions and of the atmosphere of University life would also enable them the better to understand and to provide against the dangers through which their pupils were to pass. With the concurrence of the council a house of residence was opened in Woodstock Road, Oxford, in the autumn of 1897. Two members of the Community, Fr Edmund Matthews and Br Elphege Hind, and two students just accepted as postulants, Br Ambrose Byrne and Br Anselm Parker, were the pioneers of the foundation. For a year Fr Edmund acted as Superior, but, to comply with the requirement that a Private Hall must be under the headship of one already a member of the University, Dom Oswald Hunter-Blair was appointed to this office in 1898, and it thus became "Hunter-Blair's Hall." Through successive stages, first at 9 Beaumont Street and later in St Giles, it has now become St Benet's Hall, under the headship of Dom Justin McCann, with a resident Community of ten or twelve monks combining conventual life with their University course.

With this far-reaching enterprise fairly launched Prior Burge judged that he could best serve the interests of Ampleforth by resigning into other hands the post he had filled now for twelve arduous years. This he did towards the end of 1897, and in the following January he was succeeded by Fr Oswald Smith, who, as Prior till October, 1900, and then as first Abbot of Ampleforth, consolidated his work and carried Ampleforth to the threshold of the position among our Catholic Colleges which it holds to-day.

E. H. WILLSON

## GREEK LITERATURE

### II

#### POETRY

(continued)

THE iambic metre of Greek tragedy is rhythmically less interesting than Italian hendecasyllabic or English blank verse. It is not markedly monotonous—so much is secured by resolution and substitution and sense-pauses—but by shunning anaclasis and holding to the conventions of caesura it excludes in general any strong or continued rhythmical effects, these being commonly reserved to the choruses. The general smoothness and mild variety of normal iambic technique are certainly not to be despised; but since it is often assumed that any departure from this norm is an accident or a blemish, it seems worth while to observe that the tragedians—Aeschylus especially—did sometimes strengthen their style with rhythms deliberately bold.

Anaclasis—the inversion of quantities so that there is a contrast between rising and falling rhythm—is outside the usual iambic scheme. The use of dactyls in first or third foot might be called a kind of anaclasis, but its effect in the first foot is not strong, *e.g.* :

Eur. *I.T.* 748. Ἄρτεμιν, ἐν ἧσπερ δώμασιν τιμὰς ἔχω  
and in the third foot, even when no caesura is there, one feels no true reversal of rhythm, *e.g.* :

Aesch. *Th.* 59. ἐγγύς γὰρ ἤδη πάνοπλος Ἀργείων στρατός  
(caesura in 3rd foot).

Eur. *Or.* 444. κύκλω γὰρ εἰλισσόμεθα παγχάλκοις ὄπλοις  
(no caesura in 3rd foot).

For true and effective anaclasis in iambic verse it is necessary that an iambus should be replaced by its exact opposite, the trochee. In four celebrated examples the line thus opens over a polysyllabic word :

- Aesch. *Th.* 488. Ἴππομέδοντος σχῆμα καὶ μέγας τύπος  
*Th.* 547. Παρθενοπαῖος Ἀρκάς · ὁ δὲ τοιοῦδ' ἀνὴρ  
*Ch.* 1049. φαιοχίτωνες καὶ πεπλεκτανημένα  
 Soph. *fr.* 880. Ἀλφεισίβοιαν ἦν ὁ γεννήσας πατήρ.

There the effect is of the grand style; in one other passage of Aeschylus there is anaclasis with a short opening word, and the effect is of naturalness and homeliness:

Aesch. *Ch.* 657. εἶεν, ἀκούω · ποδαπὸς ὁ ξένος; πόθεν;  
 Outside tragedy, Aristophanes in the comic trimeter has one case of this latter kind:

*Pax* 663. εἶεν, ἀκούω. ταῦτ' ἐπικαλεῖς; μανθάνω  
 and in iambic scazons, Hipponax and Herodas seemingly one each:

Hipp. 31. ἐν ταμίῳ τε καὶ χαμευνίῳ γυμνόν

Her. I, 67. Γυλλί, τὰ λευκὰ τῶν τριχῶν ἀπαμβλύνει.

In tragedy itself there are no certain examples beyond those quoted,<sup>1</sup> but it is possible that some trochees of one word length have disappeared in the copying or editing. Thus in Aeschylus *Persae* 375, the MSS. read:

δεῖπνον ἐπόρσυνοντο, ναυβάτης τ' ἀνὴρ

which seems to me admirable<sup>2</sup>; but it was inevitable that Scaliger's inserted τ' after δεῖπνον should be accepted by a tribe of editors who explain the few examples of anaclasis they dare not emend by saying that the poet was 'dealing with otherwise

<sup>1</sup> In Eur. *Supp.* 889 the παῖς of the MSS. should be left before Παρθενοπαῖος: it makes good sense—'youth' not 'son' (cf. Aesch. *Th.* 533, ἀνδρόπαις ἀνὴρ) and Euripides would be likely to think that he was improving on the rhythms of Aeschylus; if παῖς is removed the anaclasis would be quite ineffective, being insufficiently prepared in the previous line and lamely followed up in its own. (Contrast the Aeschylus lines in their context; the Sophocles fragment is an isolated line). In Eur. *El.* 1058 the emendation ἀρ' εὔ (Murray) seems required by the sense.

<sup>2</sup> This would be the 'homely' effect again. If it seems unreasonable that the same rhythmical figure should be so differently applied, I would instance Dante's line 'Bonagiunta da Lucca; e quella faccia' (*Purg.* 24, 20), where the inversion of the second foot, used elsewhere in the grandest of grand styles (e.g., *Inf.* 4, 80, *Purg.* 1, 48) has precisely the same homeliness of effect.

unmanageable words.' The treatment elsewhere of the names Ἴππομέδων and Παρθενοπαῖος should be answer enough to such unprovoked apology.<sup>2</sup>

Scholars in general have treated the conventions of caesura with much respect, holding them yet another proof of Greek metrical sensibility. The facts are these. With very few exceptions, tragic trimeters have a caesura either (i) after the fifth syllable (most often) or (ii) after the seventh (often) or (iii), with elision, after the sixth (much less often). There remain a few lines irreducible to any of these three formulas—according to Descroix,<sup>3</sup> 47 certain examples, of which 24 are in Aeschylus, 14 in Sophocles and 9 in Euripides; and there are extant some 32,000 tragic trimeters. The proportions being such, it was not likely that the exceptions should be considered on their own merits; most scholars have preferred to spend their intelligence in whittling down the number of them—thus Descroix rescues from the class of exceptions the lines:

Aesch. *Pers.* 501. στρατός, περᾶ κρυσταλλοπήγα διὰ πόρον

Soph. *El.* 921. τί δ' ἔστιν; οὐ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λέγω τάδε;

—the first by splitting the compound word, the second by giving independence to πρὸς. Yet if we look without prejudice at some of the most characteristic exceptions—

Aesch. *Supp.* 401. ἐπήλυδας τιμῶν ἀπώλεσας πόλιν.

*Pers.* ὦ Περσίς αἶα καὶ μέγας πλοῦτου λιμήν,

251. ὡς ἐν μιᾷ πληγῇ κατέφθαρται πολὺς

ὄλβος, τὸ Περσῶν δ' αὐθὸς οἴχεται πεσόν.

*Pr.* τόνδε πρὸς πέτραις

ὑψηλοκρήμυοις τὸν λεωργὸν ὀχμάσαι

6. ἀδαμαντίνων δεσμῶν ἐν ἀρρήκτοις πέδαις.

<sup>1</sup> So Pearson on Soph. *fr.* 880.

<sup>2</sup> The obvious alternatives are: to use a monosyllable before the long word at the beginning of the line (so παῖς, Eur. *Supp.* 889; see note 1 above); or to place the long word later in the line (so Soph. *O.C.* 1317, 1320; Eur. *Phoen.* 126, 150, 1106).

<sup>3</sup> *Le trimètre iambique*, pp. 263-4.

Soph. *O.T.* καίτοι νιν οὐ κείνός γ' ὁ δύστηνός ποτε  
856. κατέκταν', ἀλλ' αὐτὸς πάροιθεν ὤλετο.

—the rhythms justify themselves so completely that we may well ask what advantage is gained by forcing a caesura upon such lines as Soph. *El.* 921 (quoted above) or *O.C.* 280:

βλέπειν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς δυσσεβεῖς, φυγὴν δὲ του....

By claiming that πρὸς and τοὺς in these lines are not proclitic and pausing at them accordingly (a procedure hastily to be reversed when it comes to Porson's law) one is merely turning something quite natural into something quite ridiculous. Again, in such lines as these—

Aesch. *Pers.* 319. σκληρᾶς μέτοικος γῆς, ἐκεῖ κατέφθιτο

Soph. *O.C.* 607. ὦ φίλτατ' Αἰγέως παῖ, μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται..

—though a formal caesura exists, why pretend that it is not overridden by the strong sense-pause at the half-line? Such pretence has had its natural result, and Sturtevant has denied the very existence of the caesura.<sup>1</sup> More recently, de Groot has given a moderate account of the matter with a just appreciation of the exceptions.<sup>2</sup>

I think the case may be put quite simply thus. A line of twelve syllables is likely to be unwieldy if it has not a clear division somewhere; on the other hand, division at some points of the line might be harsh. It seemed to the Greeks that division after the fifth or seventh syllable was agreeable; that is, if a well-marked caesura came there, the main rhythm of the line was secure and one avoided certain awkward effects. No one who knows Greek will dispute this, just as no one who knows French will dispute the naturalness of the French caesura at the sixth syllable of an alexandrine. But these conventional caesuras were measures of safety, not laws of excellence; other divisions were possible, and might in their context be better; only they were not guaranteed. If a tragic writer

<sup>1</sup> *The Doctrine of the Caesura, a Philological Ghost* (*Amer. Journal of Philology*, XLV, pp. 329-50).

<sup>2</sup> *Wesen und Gesetze der Caesur* (*Mnemosyne*, 1935, pp. 81-154). Sturtevant, as de Groot says (p. 86), 'hat mit dem Badewasser das Kind ausgeschüttet.'

allowed himself experiment and made a whole line instead of a half line his rhythmical unit, the result is to be appraised on its merits. I do not say that a line with no regular caesura is necessarily good. I think that Eur. *I.A.* 1593

προὔθηκε βωμίαν, ἔλαφον ὀρείδρομον

is not a success at all; but that many other exceptional lines are a great success, among them one of Euripides,

*Supp.* 699. καὶ συμπατάξαντες μέσον πάντα στράτον<sup>1</sup>

—and that this kind of metrical variety is more satisfactory, because more rational and organic, than the feverish resolutions of Euripides' later verse.

I have made this excursion on two not very important matters, partly in defence of Aeschylus, the poet chiefly concerned (though Aeschylus is so great a poet that it is something of an impertinence to defend him), partly because their treatment by many scholars reveals a perennial vice of the academic mind. When in any art a formula has been found that makes for glibness or regularity, the academic critic sees it as something so good in itself that he cannot believe that any man in his senses could know the formula and not use it; though there are cases enough where an artist whose early practice shows him a master of such formulas has nevertheless rejected them in maturity—so El Greco in painting, Dante and Milton in verse. In the earliest examples of Greek iambic verse, nearly two centuries before Aeschylus, the formulas of caesura and Porson's law have already been found and reign without exception—in particular, Semonides' poem against women (118 trimeters) has more smoothness and regularity than any tragic passage of the same length. It should be clear enough that when Aeschylus wrote otherwise, he wrote deliberately.

My discussion of Greek verse technique so far has been chiefly a discussion of prosody. I add a few observations on the general handling of words in Greek verse—tragedy will give convenient examples. One can agree with Sir Richard Livingstone that the workmanship is good; but again, it is not a

<sup>1</sup> Impartially, Professor Murray offers emendations of both these lines.

pattern of unapproachable perfection. There is sometimes a forced and clumsy order of words:

Soph. *O.T.* 1251. χῶπως μὲν ἐκ τῶνδ' οὐκέτ' οἶδ' ἀπόλλυται

*O.C.* 1365. εἰ δ' ἐξέφυσά τάσδε μὴ ἴμαυτῶ τροφούς

Eur. *Andr.* 1079–80. ἄκουσον, εἰ καὶ σοῖς φίλοις ἀμυναθεῖν  
χρήσεις, τὸ πραχθέν, σὸν κατορθώσας δέμας.

*Ion* 742. τὸ τοῦ ποδὸς μὲν βραδύ, τὸ τοῦ δὲ νοῦ ταχύ.

There are many undeniable *chevilles*: formulas such as οὐκ ἔχω μαθεῖν in stichomythia; the Euripidean δωμάτων ἐξώπιος; compound adjectives used for length rather than sense; weak participles closing a line.<sup>1</sup> And although in any language there is often reasonable cause for such amplifications as 'back again' or 'return once more,' I could wish that Sophocles had never invented the dismal sequence of αὔθις αὖ πάλιν.<sup>2</sup>

It remains to say something of rhyme, an important element in any contrast of Greek and modern verse. It may seem to some that rhyme is so pleasant a thing in itself that its regular use gives modern verse a considerable advantage at the beginning. I very much doubt if this is so; the musical pleasure of rhyme merely as rhyme seems to me very slight. The primary importance of modern rhyme is not that it sounds well but that it defines the limits of line and stanza (certain kinds of stanza in English, for instance, would be impossible without it)<sup>3</sup>; but the exact quantitative system of Greek serves the same end. One might claim, I think, that certain extremely subtle uses of

<sup>1</sup> Descroix, p. 338. 'Parmi les multiples participes παρών, ξυνών, λαβών, λέγων, ἄγων, μολών des fins de vers sophocléennes et surtout de *Philoctète*, quelques-uns feraient chez nous figure de chevilles. Mais la faiblesse de leur sens est masquée par le tintamarre bruyant de leur dernière syllabe. N'empêche qu'une analyse décèle ces termes parasites; et l'on pourrait parfois retourner contre la clausule v— du trimètre le reproche qu'un critique prévenu et partial, Fénelon, adressait à la rime de l'alexandrin français.'

<sup>2</sup> There are flaws in Greek elegiac technique which I lack time to discuss. Examples: division between two lines of Ἄριστο-γείτων (Simonides), Ἀπολλό-δωρος (Nicomachus; both quoted by Hephaestion, c. 4); pentameter endings weakening the sense by amplification (e.g., Theognis 688, *A.P.* V, 81).

<sup>3</sup> On this and some of what follows see Coventry Patmore's *Essay on English Metrical Law* (printed with the earlier editions of his collected poems but strangely omitted later).

rhyme—in mediaeval Provençal, Italian and German<sup>1</sup>—show a technical virtuosity necessarily unknown to Greek; and, on a lower level, that the epigrammatic use of rhyme in the Augustan couplet is something without a Greek equivalent. But to me the one great advantage which rhyme has given to the poets of modern Europe is something more general and more subtle—an increased sensibility to sound which has influenced unrhymed verse as well as rhymed. Given a convention of rhyme, a sense of the difference between like and unlike sounds is developed naturally, and with it a more fastidious choice of sounds not only in the rhyme-words themselves but in other words. There is first a clear perception that some words rhyme and others not—a reasonable appreciation of natural differences in the poet's material, then the desire that things which are different should be differently treated—that is, that any audible rhymes should be either intentional or avoided; finally, a more delicate sense of the nature and mutual influence of sounds in general. Hence the perfection of sound gradations in the best verse, rhymed or unrhymed, of literatures with a tradition of rhyme; hence—outside blank verse properly so called—the particular attraction of some unrhymed verse in lyric metres—in English, for instance, Campian's *Laura*, Milton's translation from Horace, Collins' *Ode to Evening*. The sensibilities of the reader have grown with the poet's; and the epicure of such things finds a peculiar delight in the esoteric canon by which a repeated sound within the line is known to be now a slight flaw—

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn  
—now a slight added perfection—

To *Palestine*, won by a *Philistine*.

With no disrespect to the musical qualities of Greek or to the sensibilities of Sappho and Aeschylus, one may fairly say that in these refinements of composition the best of the Greeks were inferior to the best of modern poets. It is not true that the Greeks avoided rhyme or that they did not use

<sup>1</sup> On Provençal and Italian see Ezra Pound, *A B C of Reading* (1934); on German, H. G. Atkins, *A History of German Versification* (1923), pp. 118–9.



- 1068-71. K. οὐ μὴν πλέω ρίψασ' ἀτιμασθήσομαι.  
 X. ἐγὼ δ', ἐποικτείρω γάρ, οὐ θυμώσομαι.  
 ἴθ', ὦ τάλαινα, τόνδ' ἐρημώσασ' ὄχον,  
 εἴκουσ' ἀνάγκη τῆδε καίνισον ζύγον.

One even finds *aabccb*—

- 656-61. χειμῶνι τυφῶ σὺν ζάλῃ τ' ὄμβροκτύπῳ,  
 ὄχοντ' ἄφαντοι, ποιμένος κακοῦ στρόβῳ.  
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνῆλθε λαμπρὸν ἡλίου φάος,  
 ὀρῶμεν ἀνθοῦν πέλαγος Αἰγαίου νεκροῖς  
 ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν ναυτικοῖς τ' ἐρειπίοις.  
 ἡμᾶς γε μὲν δὴ ναῦν τ' ἀκήρατον σκάφος..

Some of these examples may seem to us to serve purposes familiar in English—938-9 is a repartee, 1068-71 closes an iambic passage; Verrall and Masqueray think that an echo-effect is intended in *Soph. Tr.* 787-8, and so forth. But the more one studies the many examples of rhyme in tragedy<sup>1</sup> and compares them with rhymeless passages, the clearer does it become that many, perhaps most of the rhymes we notice had no significance for the Greeks and were unnoticed by them—hence that the Greek poets were not fully sensitive to some of the natural qualities of their material, and in that degree come short of the moderns.

*To be continued*

W. H. SHEWRING

<sup>1</sup> I have been at the pains to note all the rhymes I could find in the tragedians and Aristophanes; the statistics are not worth complete record, but disprove some of Verrall's assertions in *Rhyme and Reason (The Bacchantes of Euripides, etc., 1910)*. Here are some results of fairly general interest. On the whole it is Aeschylus who uses rhyme most. Of particular passages in tragedy, *Soph. Ant.* 713-71 seems most full of rhymes. Not counting rhymes extending beyond a single couplet, the proportions may be simplified thus: 1 rhyming couplet in 19 lines, Aesch. *Eum.*; 1 in 22, Aesch. *Th., Ch., Eur. H.F.*; 1 in 23-26, Ar. *Pax, Nub., Th., Eur. Alc.*; 1 in 27-29, Aesch. *Ag., Soph. O.T., Ph., Eur. Or., Andr., Tro., Phoen., Ar. Ach., Eq., Eccl., Pl.*; 1 in 30-33, Aesch. *P.V., Supp., Soph. Ant., Trach., El., Eur. Med., Hec., Bacch., Supp., Ar. Ran., Vesp., Av.*; 1 in 34-40, all other plays except Aesch. *Pers.*, 1 in 43, [Eur.] *Rhesus*, 1 in 146.

## PSALMS IN ENGLISH RHYTHM

PSALM 92

(*Dominus regnavit*)

THE Lord is King, He hath robed Himself in beauty.  
 The Lord hath robed Himself in might, and girt Himself about.

For He made this firm-set earth, a throne not to be shaken:  
 From that time Thy throne is ready, Thou who wert before  
 the ages.

The floods lift up, O Lord, the floods uplift their voice:  
 The floods uplift their waves, in the roar of many waters.

Wondrous are the liftings of the sea:  
 Wondrous is the Lord in the deep.

These are made Thy witnesses, strong to move belief.  
 Thy house should be kept holy, Lord, through all its length of  
 days.

PSALM 99

(*Jubilate Deo*)

ALL the earth, sing joy to God:  
 Serve the Lord in gladness:  
 Come into His sight rejoicing.

Know ye this: the Lord is God,  
 He it is that made us: He, not we ourselves.  
 We are but his people, the sheep whom He doth shepherd.

Come within His doors and worship:  
 Come into His house with singing:  
 Praise Him, bless His name.

For kind and gentle is the Lord,  
 His mercy is for ever,  
 And to generation after generation He is true.

J.B.MCL.

## POEMS

### ASHEN COMFORT

**P**AIN it does to have smashed  
The crystal and then spilled  
The wine : grace in the soul,  
To know that Christ was slashed  
And torn, pierced by a blade  
In the heart, because we willed  
Against His Wisdom, stole  
His right to be obeyed.

Yet comfort take and plead,  
That after such a deed,  
God can best show His mercy  
On one who shows his need.

c.

### THE JOURNEY

**V**EIL close the light.  
At first you will be blind ;  
But far  
In the night  
You will find  
The bright  
Gleam of a star.  
Then if the sight  
Be obscured and you stumble  
Be low  
With delight  
And humble ;  
Shun flight  
And lamp-lit go.

c.

## NOTES

THE Abbot of St Mary's, York, writes :—

It is a long time, some four hundred years or so, since an Archbishop of York paid a visit to a Benedictine Abbey outside the walls of York ; and the visit of Dr Temple to Ampleforth on the occasion of the Head Masters' Conference suggests some appropriate memories. In olden times Minster and Abbey were very near neighbours ; when St Mary's rivalled the Minster in beauty if not in magnitude, archiepiscopal visits were quite usual, for among the greater abbeys of England St Mary's was one of the few that never sought exemption, content to remain under the local Ordinary's Visitation. Relations were generally neighbourly and friendly, with one notable exception, when the Archbishop intervened on behalf of a zealous band of dissatisfied monks who were attracted by the recent Cistercian reform. That they had learnt these ideals at St Mary's and that the community objected to parting with their more edifying members suggests that the monastery was not so unobservant as is commonly alleged ; and when the Archbishop presented himself it was not to his visitation that the abbey objected, but to the crowd of attendants, lay and clerical, whom he brought with him. Ensued an unfortunate quarrel, the abbey gates were barred, the Archbishop replied by excommunication and took the reformers under his own protection. He entertained them at Ripon over Christmas-tide and then sent them with his blessing and in the depth of winter to Skeldale, the most desolate spot in his wide domains, where they prayed and starved for two years. Fasting and labour would suit reforming monks ! They were on the point of abandoning the hopeless enterprise when wealthy friends from York came to the rescue, enabling Fountains to begin its observant and prosperous career as the most successful sheep-farmer in Yorkshire.

It is a common mistake to suppose that bishops and barons when they founded monasteries offered the choicest and most fertile sites. The very opposite ; they usually gave over barren moors and water-logged dells, leaving it to the monks to cultivate and change them into places of beauty.

Apart from this unpleasant incident, which was soon forgotten, relations between Minster and Abbey were close and friendly. The Abbot with his levies joined the Archbishop at North Allerton, where they defeated the Scots invaders in the Battle of the Standard. Two hundred years later they tried to repeat the exploit, with very different fortune. Ill-armed, hastily raised levies of civilians proved no match for fierce

Gallowegians under Randolf and Douglas; they met on the banks of Swale, the York men being slain without mercy or drowned in the muddy stream; and from the number of surplice-clad clerics left on the field the skirmish got the nick-name of the "Chapter of Myton." None of St Mary's monks were present; the Abbots and the Archbishop on the safe side of the river escaped with their lives, but the latter lost his cross.

Four and a half centuries had passed of friendly co-operation between Minster and monastery, the Archbishop and Abbot meeting often in Synod and Parliament as well as on less formal occasions, when fell the religious revolution of which "*melius est silere quam loqui.*" Over both Minster and St Mary's great changes passed. Minster and Archbishopric remained, altered, despoiled, but by no means disendowed; the archbishop retaining his legal and historic position, the Minster its roof and religious functions; its towers still dominate the landscape. More tragic the fate of St Mary's, the Abbey suppressed, its revenues stolen, its monks dispersed, its church ruined and unroofed. In theory however a monastery oppressed by the State but not suppressed by the Church is supposed still to survive with all its ancient rights; but the contrast with brutal facts that results is very complete. In the eyes of the canonist the Abbot of York still has his seat in Synods and the House of Lords, he has manors and dependent priories all over the north of England, he has right of presentation to a score of parishes, and within the Liberties of St Mary's has power of life and death! Yet when he comes to his abbey gates the Philosophical Society charge him a shilling to get in!

It is pleasant to think that whatever the changes of four centuries, bitterness at least is at an end and we can even see humour in the situation. If the archbishopric survives, the abbey has revived. Within the last hundred years a great Benedictine monastery has grown up within sight of the towers of York, that continues the traditions and the work of St Mary's; Abbey and Minster no longer need frown at one another, the Archbishop can again be an honoured guest at the Abbey, possibly more welcome in that he comes for a social visit and not on canonical visitation. Dr Temple is the first Archbishop to offer this friendly gesture, to which, without compromise of principle on either side, the Abbey gives cordial welcome.

J.I.C.

THE Abbey Librarian wishes to express his thanks for the gift of two valuable additions to the already fair collection of "black-letter" books in the Library. Miss Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn, M.B.E., has recently presented a finely preserved copy of the rare last authorised printing

of the old Sarum Missal, that of 1557 in Queen Mary's reign, the "*Missale ad usum insignis ecclesie Sarisburiensis . . . Londini Anno domini M.D.LVII,*" printed by John Day; and also a companion, the "*Portiforium seu Breviarium ad insignis Sarisburiensis Ecclesie usum,*" gothic type, red and black, "*Impress. Londini. per Iohannem Kyngston et Henricum Sutton, typographos. 1556,*" in two volumes. This "extremely rare edition" is in excellent condition.

WE have also recently acquired as a legacy from Miss Weissenberg's estate two early books, one a contemporary edition of some of Luther's sermons, in their original binding. All these gifts are being inscribed with the donor's name.



WE also wish to thank Mr Walter Shewring for his continued interest in the library. It is through his generosity that we have been able to purchase the latest edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, which is in process of revision. We have also acquired the volumes so far printed of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*. It may interest "Friends of the Abbey Library" to see the book-plate that Mr Denis Tegetmeier has designed for the library.

THERE was an exhibition of the Library's rare books set out in St Aidan's Common Room for the Head Masters' Conference. About forty incunables were shown, a few MSS, and some early illustrated books, the one rousing most interest being the Old Low German "Lives of the Saints" with primitive woodcuts (according to Cardinal Gasquet from the German Baltic coast). We showed also some of the later but still rare books just returned from the binder, who had reconditioned the old bindings without destroying them.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

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.

It would be interesting to know whether St John's Gospel or the Pentateuch has suffered from the greater number of 'higher' critics, but of the New Testament books this Gospel certainly holds the record for the number of books written to show that the traditional author was not the author. It has long been the custom to refer to it as the 'fourth gospel,' as though anonymous, to use its support for doctrine almost apologetically, and rather to regard its critics as the true vehicles of inspiration, and eighteenth century conclusions as of more weight than those of the second.

To the making of this book the author brought a life-study of Greek and his notes on points of idiom alone make it worth while to study it. It suffers from the obvious disadvantage of being a collection of articles contributed to various periodicals, there is a certain amount of overlapping, and perhaps one who reads it for the first time may wonder whether the ephemeral theories of some of the critics ever lived beyond the current issue of the periodical in which they were published. But it is of great value to have a refutation of them all collected in one place, for any new theories which may be produced to-morrow can only come from work on the sources which have already been used; the difference will only be a varied distribution of misinterpretations. Fr Donovan deals exhaustively with the witness of St Irenaeus and other writers who had to deal with the 'higher criticism' of their contemporary Gnostics, and finally clears the stage of all the surplus Johns, the elder, the younger, the seer, the Jerusalem John and a number of minor substitutes, leaving John the Apostle alone as the author of the Gospel he said he wrote.

F.D.A.

THE MEANING OF THE MASS. *By the Rev. John Kearney, C.S.Sp.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

In this book the author, who has had wide experience in giving retreats, develops in meditative form the thesis that the Sacrifice of the Mass demands in an intimate and personal way, even from the laity, a complete acknowledgment of God's supreme dominion over them. It has as a sub-title 'Materials for Meditations on the Holy Sacrifice and its relation to our spiritual life,' and is a short digest of the teaching of the Church on the Mass and the distinction of external and internal sacrifice.

In the first part he treats of the Mass as a memorial of Our Lord's death-pains and of His love, and in the second part he considers the Mass as a sacrifice. He begins with the definition of sacrifice and the relation of internal to external sacrifice, illustrated by quotations from St Thomas, St John of the Cross, Billot, Garrigou-Lagrange and other theologians. This book is not a book of meditations, but of foundations for meditations; hence doctrine looms large in it. The author rightly brings out the importance of oblation in a sacrifice: oblation which was real in the sacrifice of the Cross, and which is real in the Mass. This emphasis on oblation makes easy the explanation

of the position of the faithful in their participation in the sacrifice; it brings out its social character and the union of all the faithful in the Body of Christ. This social character is illustrated from the use, in the words of the Mass itself, of the plural. As foundation for meditations this book would be of more use to those who are versed in such ideas, but it should appeal to others as a clear explanation of one meaning of the Sacrifice of the Mass.

F.D.A.

REASON AND RELIGION. *By the Rev. J. P. Arendzen (5s.)* WHEREFORE THIS WASTE? *By Father James, O.M.Cap. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.*

In his most recent book Dr Arendzen republishes, with some few additions, the series of Sunday sermons which appeared in the *Catholic Times* from July, 1934 onwards. There are seventy sermons in all, covering a subject-matter so varied as to have made difficult the choice of a suitable collective title. But 'Reason and Religion' is surely slightly misleading as an indication of their contents; for the sermons are at once less ambitious and perhaps of wider appeal than such a title would suggest. They are published with the object of serving both priests and laity as meditations and as suggestions to the former for Sunday addresses. Covering as they do the fifty-two Sundays of the year and the principal Church Feasts, and written with directness and lucidity with a useful 'three-point' introduction to each sermon, they can hardly fail to achieve their object. Dr Arendzen will have earned the gratitude of many who lack the time or inclination for acquiring the original material for themselves.

Fr James, in his latest series of essays and lectures, deals with a miscellany of subjects, of which the most notable are Saint Francis, the Liturgy and the Eternal Priesthood. He again reveals the humanistic outlook combined with moral earnestness, the facility and grace of expression which lend his work its undeniable charm. But is it mere captiousness to enquire whether in some cases an analytical rather than an 'aesthetic' method of treatment would not have proved more satisfying? For example, an essay on Liturgy and Religious Experience can only be of value if we are given a very precise meaning of the terms employed. Otherwise the way is open to a confusion between the emotional reactions of those who are susceptible to the beauties of the Liturgy (which need not indicate any particularly close union with God) and the experiences of the genuine mystic. And it may appear to some readers that Fr James does not make it clear how this confusion is to be avoided. But where such distinctions are not called for—that is, for the greater portion of the book—his writing is admirably persuasive.

A.G.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME. *By Cardinal Wiseman (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 5s.*

This is an abridged edition of the Cardinal's 'Recollections of the last four Popes,' first published in 1858, and is a vivid personal account of twenty years in Rome from 1818. He writes of a Rome and Italy, romantic, picturesque and unhygienic, now vanishing under the rule of the Strong Man, a Rome of which the modern visitor can catch a few remaining glimpses if he wanders

round the church of the Holy Angel in the Fishmarket or tries to find a back entrance to the Venerable English College.

The Cardinal was one of the batch of students sent from England to restore college life in the half-ruined English College, then left derelict for a generation. The Papal States were in a sad condition after the Napoleonic wars, bandits invaded the main roads, disease had decimated the inhabitants of Rome, the treasury was empty, churches impoverished and museums and galleries had been robbed by the invaders. The old church of the English College was without a roof, and had to be rebuilt: thus was lost an historic building decorated with the saints of England, including almost contemporary paintings of the martyred English Benedictine Abbots. In this book the Cardinal describes the rebuilding of the city, both materially and spiritually, and gives us descriptions of those scenes of Papal splendour, the Corpus Christi procession and the Holy Year ceremonies, which have been revived in recent years and witnessed by so many thousands of pilgrims. He tells us also how Bishop Baines missed the Cardinalate, and discusses whether it was Lingard or de la Mennais who was the never revealed cardinal 'in petto.'

F.D.A.

I BELIEVE! *By the Rev. Wilfred G. Hurley, C.S.P. (B. Herder, and The Paulist Press, New York) 2s. 6d.*

It has been well said that it requires a very good theologian to make a good apologist;—and Fr Hurley is not a very good theologian. Indeed, it must be confessed that, apart from its obvious sincerity and the vigour of its phrasing, 'I believe!' has little to recommend it. The important branch of Theology known as Apologetics (even in its more popular treatment) requires a much more delicate handling than it here receives. The necessary distinctions between the objects of Faith and Reason, between natural and supernatural revelation must be drawn before discussion can so much as be entered upon; the probative force of miracles and prophecies, the office of the Church with reference to the revealed truths must at least be outlined before anything profitable can be said. But Fr Hurley dispenses with these preliminaries as he does with so many of the usages—such as exact scriptural reference and due citation of authorities—to be expected in the most elementary books of this kind. It would be ungenerous to select passages for quotation; but it may be remarked that a chapter-heading which implies the necessity of God revealing Himself to man, and doctrinal expressions which are of a piece with such a postulate, are theologically quite unacceptable. Nor when he is on less speculative ground is Fr Hurley much more successful; not seldom would his affirmations provoke the *irrisiones infidelium* which St Thomas so much deplored, as being the response to inadequate arguments for supernatural truths. *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis. . .*

A.G.

PRAYER IN FAITH. *Thoughts for Liturgical Seasons and Feasts; by the Reverend Mother Janet Erskine Stuart. Edited by L. Keppel (Longmans, Green & Co.)* In two volumes, 3s. 6d. each.

The compiler of the spiritual notes and occasional verses of Mother Janet Erskine Stuart is to be congratulated on the results as evidenced in these two small volumes. Published in an attractive format by Messrs Longmans they

should make a widespread appeal. The first series covers the Liturgical Year from Advent to Pentecost; the second includes appropriate reflexions on some of the greater feasts, such as Pentecost and Corpus Christi, and a number of Saints' Days.

Mother Stuart, as is well known, combines a profound spiritual insight with a rare felicity of statement. These extracts show how her spirituality moves with the mind of the Church as reflected in the liturgical seasons. There is a spaciousness, a magnanimity about her teaching which raises it above the expression of merely personal devotion. Her note on St Teresa—her sympathy with the desire 'to be heroic and magnificent'—is an index to her own spirit. Her advice has the directness and realism of St Catherine of Siena: "A last obstacle [to simplicity of soul] is pretentiousness, affectation. It is the attitude of being more than we are, or less than we are, or other than we are. A certain fancifulness or exaggeration. This is waste of time, it is not walking before God in spirit and in truth." May these notes be accorded the welcome they deserve!

A.G.

PROMISES OF CHRIST. *By Mother Mary Philip, I.B.V.M.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

This is a happily conceived and well executed little book. The purpose of the authoress has been to create a greater realisation of what is meant by the constant prayer of the faithful 'that we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.' To this end the relevant scriptural passages are selected and their implication emphasised by apt quotation from the Fathers and better-known saints. The well classified and clearly written essays which result offer suggestive material for thought and meditation.

A supplementary part comprising 'the promises of Paray-le-Monial' has been added. Although it is here recognised that these promises cannot be looked upon as being in the same category as those of the New Testament, it may be regretted that the distinction has not been made clearer. For the promises to Saint Margaret Mary, despite the approval of the Church, can never be the object of strictly Catholic Faith. Accordingly, the confidence of devout souls which rests upon them has as its foundation what is no more than a merely human faith; but the confidence evoked by the New Testament promises is founded upon a faith essentially supernatural and Divine. The difference is very considerable.

A.G.

MOTHER MARY ARSENIUS OF FOXFORD. *By the Rev. Denis Gildea* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Mother Arsenius, or Mother Morrogh Bernard (two of her nephews were not long ago at Ampleforth) as she was better known, was born in 1842 of an Irish father and an English mother. She passed her childhood in the Ireland of the famine years, and entering the Irish Sisters of Charity, was professed in 1866. She now entered on a life of activity which was not to cease till her death in 1931. She was first sent to the Gardiner Street Schools in Dublin, where she was so successful that she was set over several schools in turn, in all of which her quiet efficiency and thoughtfulness produced

unhoped for results. But her greatest achievement and the lasting testimony to her life are the Providence Woollen Mills in Foxford, County Mayo. Here, in one of the most backward districts, a destitute and thriftless people were turned into a prosperous and happy community by her efforts. Not content with improving their dwellings and persons, Mother Arsenius started a local industry, and first founded, and then managed, the flourishing factory that is now the Providence Woollen Mills. To those who ask how Catholicism and industrial life can be combined, Foxford provides an answer. There the workers are "souls" not "hands"; there at the sound of the Angelus the machinery is silent while the voices of the workers are raised in prayer; there over the door stands the statue of Christ, the Labourer of Nazareth.

Mother Arsenius drew her strength from a life of prayer; she had an intense devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, spending many night hours before the Tabernacle. Her outstanding virtue was her unfailing trust in Divine Providence, so that without resources, in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, she would calmly carry her enterprises to success.

Father Gildea has made his subject live and holds our interest; but we should have welcomed more light on her relations with her community and on her life of prayer.

C.B.D.

A LAST MEDLEY OF MEMORIES. *By the Right Rev. Sir David Hunter Blair, Bt., O.S.B.* (Edward Arnold & Co.) 16s.

This is a remarkable achievement in a *genre* which was more successfully practised in the eighteenth century in France than now-a-days. When you have eliminated from this class of authors those who have had opportunities of knowing "everyone" and cannot put a book together, and those who have the gift of the pen but are lacking in the essential background of atmosphere and experience, there is not much left. Among these we would place in a leading position the Abbot of Dunfermline. His books of memoirs, of which this is the third and, he says, the last (how many score of "farewell" final recitals did Vladimir de Pachmann give?) show that his pre-eminent standing as a raconteur has been due not only to a remarkable memory but to an uncommon gift of narrative style that might pass unnoticed *viva voce*, but shows up brilliantly under the more exacting test of pen and paper. There is a charm, a concinnity about these pages which is all too rare in these days of hurried journalism. We have already mentioned de Pachmann; there is something of his crystal, silvery touch in the Abbot's handling of the scale-passages that lead from this amusing story to that vivid and kindly sketch of personality. The book must have a permanent place on the bookshelf (far from crowded) devoted to the Catholic social life of this and the previous generation.

The illustrations, line-blocks of careful and detailed delineation by Peter Anson, are admirably suited to their text. In each is a background of architecture and a foreground of costume, carefully dated to some year between 1865 and 1925, that brings the illustration to life. We would like to "query" one only—that of "Cardiff Castle (1915)," in which the women's dresses seem to us frankly incredible, and on recurrence to approved authority we were strongly supported. It would be interesting to hear Mr Anson's case

for those flounced skirts, diminishing in tiers from knee to ankle; the high lapels and collars we will concede him.

N.F.H.

MORALS AND MARRIAGE. *By T. G. Wayne* (Longmans Green & Co.) 3s. 6d.

This book is of considerable importance as it demonstrates conclusively that when a Catholic fully qualified to treat of this subject, as "Mr Wayne" evidently is, does deal with it, from even a purely rational standpoint, the result far surpasses in intellectual cogency all the non-Catholic works put together. Though in no sense dry or academic, all conclusions are deduced from first principles shown to be self-evident in the authentic Thomist manner.

The only reasonable view, that sex is a function of the whole man natural and supernatural, is lucidly expounded, and the Catholic attitude to marriage is shown to be the practical application of this principle. Every point of importance in the theology of matrimony is surveyed in frank but dignified language. The laity owe the author a deep debt of gratitude for giving access to principles of first-rate importance, which might otherwise remain in the comparative obscurity of Latin text-books.

R.R.W.

MORAL AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY—SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION and AUTHENTIC REPLIES ON THE CANONS OF THE CODEX JURIS CANONICI 1918—1936. *By Henry Davis, S.J.* (Sheed & Ward) 1s. and 1s. 6d.

A second edition is already called for of Father Davis's *Moral and Pastoral Theology*, recently reviewed in these pages. There are a number of points at which the author wishes to supplement or modify his first draft; and it is very convenient and considerate on the part of him and his publishers to provide those who have already acquired the four volumes with all the corrections and additions it is proposed to make in the new edition, so that they can bring their own copy up to date for only a shilling.

Another valuable pamphlet, compiled by the same hand, contains all the authentic interpretations of the Codex on the Sacraments that have been given between 1918 and July, 1936. It should clearly be on the book-shelf beside every priest's copy of the *Codex Juris Canonici* itself.

SWEET VINTAGE. *By Rose A. Carter* (Heath Cranton) 7s. 6d.

This unassuming and vividly written "story of modern youth" can be described as a novel fitting in to the "Isabel Clarke class," to which it represents the addition of a new writer with a sense of the North-country folk of the Derbyshire villages and farms and a real interest in the reaction of such as these to Catholicism. Narrative and dialogue move freely and we recommend it to all save the ultra-sophisticated, whom we must warn not to take the sub-title in terms of D. H. Lawrence.

IN LOVING MEMORY AND OTHER POEMS. *By Jack Gilbey* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

"An ordinary upright Englishman," writes the Bishop of Brentwood, "who loves his God and country—a Catholic brimful of Faith with no pretence at learning—who fought during the Great War and came home

battered in body but not in spirit—he has a message to give in simple language. . . ." These poems are reprinted from the *Catholic Times*, where they have already given pleasure to a large number of readers.

Messrs Burns Oates and Washbourne are pressing forward vigorously with their policy of providing a definitely Catholic stall in the great market of "juveniles," in which such odd and unexpected propaganda sometimes turns up within the covers of a "book for children."

SIGNS WHICH HE DID, by 'Lamplighter' (3s. 6d.) consists of stories from St John's Gospel "told to children with the help of children," that is, interwoven with a rippling story of family life that recalls the Bastables and Mrs Nesbit. It is to be no less highly recommended than the previous works of this Holy Child nun, and it has the same skilful illustrator—another nun. Two more of the shilling "'LIVES' FOR CHILDREN" have appeared dealing with the earliest and the most recent of the Popes—St Peter and Pius XI, by Egerton Clarke and Wilkinson Sherren respectively. With these may be linked a little poem on BLESSED EDMUND CAMPION, S.J. (1s.), written, it would appear from the title-page, by a little dog without even a dog's name. The rhyming octosyllables run cheerfully and skilfully enough—

To Prague the new recruit was sent,  
And there his noviceship was spent.  
He used to call the house at dawn,  
He catechised, and mowed the lawn. . . .

But the promise of that last rhyme is belied, alas! elsewhere—

So on a weary winter morn  
They led him forth soon after dawn. . . .

And, worse still—

The Jesuit Provincial saw  
A saint was knocking at the door.

Mr Frederick I. Cowles has gone back to Hans Andersen for an Ole Luk Oie in the form of "Mr Bookworm," a little gnome-like figure in red and brown, with black skull-cap and horn-rimmed glasses, whom one may wake up to find sitting on one's bed-rail. He introduces one with all the *entrain* of the genuine enthusiast to the great English writers in their own homes and surroundings. MICHAEL IN BOOKLAND (3s. 6d.) is just the kind of instructive book that will "get away with it."

Now for some thrillers. RADIO DICK, from the German of Lucia Ibertay (2s. 6d.), deals with the "adventures of a boy who has a secret wireless set and acquires a licence for transmitting messages on short wave lengths after midnight"! Now what more could you ask of life, or of a book, than that? They do these things, like the schoolboy films, better in Germany. The translation is adequate. Another exciting story is THE SECRET, by Richard Ogle (3s. 6d.), in which a young boy and girl in the wilder parts of Wales get mixed up with Malays ("the native smiled a slow evil smile"), a private submarine, and so on. The dialogue wavers between "says you" and, from the same small boy "if this is a wild-goose chase it will at any rate serve to demonstrate

the feelings of a pea in the proverbial kettle." But the thrills come thick and fast, and a story is much more easily wrecked by tactless informality than by slightly old-fashioned pomposity of diction. There is a curious rift between Mr Ogle the writer and Mr Ogle the illustrator—Sylvia is about eleven years old to the one, and sixteen to the other. *THEY MET ROBIN HOOD*, by Agnes Blundell (3s. 6d.), is a "straight" historical romance of the Robin Hood period, bringing him into association with a contemporary family of children and viewing him through their eyes. The writing and telling of the story are pleasant and the background of history and archaeology carefully put together; the book would be an excellent corrective of the misleading elements in a Robin Hood film.

N.F.H.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

*HISTORIC ENGLISH CONVENTS OF TO-DAY.* By Dom Basil Whelan (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

*SACKCLOTH AND ASHES. Six Minor Prophets,* by Dom Hubert Van Zeller (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

*LORD GOD. A Book of Prayers for Boys and Young Men,* by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 1s. 6d.

*GODFREY DE BOUILLON and ST AMBROSE OF MILAN. Two Four-Act Plays,* by Ymal Oswin (Catholic Records Press, Exeter) 2s. 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, Scardeburgian, Womersley Magazine, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle* and the *Downside Review*.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. N. Garbett
School Monitors	H. E. J. Dormer, J. G. Beckwith, C. T. Atherton Brown, G. B. Potts, C. J. Ryan, F. J. Riddell, P. J. Wells, C.O'M. Farrell, J. E. Hare, P. M. Young, S. P. M. Sutton, P. A. Donovan, P. N. S. Clark.	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	G. B. Potts
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	F. J. Riddell
Whipper-in	.. .. .	A. G. Green
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	H. E. J. Dormer

It is with great regret that we record the death of Miss Agnes Kelly, the matron of St Edward's and St Wilfrid's Houses. She had been in poor health for some time, and when she was actually on her way back to Ampleforth after the summer holidays, she was found to be so ill that she had to enter the Mater Private Nursing Home in Dublin, and it was there that she died on October 23rd.

It appears that she had known, or at least suspected, that she had not long to live, and it was only indomitable courage that had kept her at her post until practically the end. After each of the school holidays she had forced herself to return to her work here, for she was determined to die in harness if possible, and refused to be treated as an invalid. And she performed all her duties so extraordinarily well, that one did not suspect how ill she really was. Her medical work was always her chief interest, and all her sick, and especially those who were seriously ill, bear witness to her unfailing care and skilled attention.

After two years as Matron at the College she was persuaded to take charge of St Wilfrid's House when they moved to their new quarters at the foot of Bolton Bank. Some persuasion was necessary for she was diffident about her capabilities as a housekeeper, but once she had decided to undertake the work, she threw herself whole-heartedly into it, and her undoubted gifts and conscientious attention to detail enabled her to make a great success of it. Her staff also will always remain grateful to her for the interest she showed in them, and for her kindness and generosity to them. She was a true friend to them, one in whom they could confide, and one who, while insisting on a high standard in their work, was always considerate and scrupulously fair in her dealings with them.



That she put before herself such high ideals in all her work, and that she strove so bravely to carry them out must surely be due to her great faith and solid piety. Mass and Holy Communion were the usual beginning of her day until she was too ill to manage this, and the solution of every difficulty was sought in prayer. A peaceful death among the Sisters from whom she had received her medical training was her reward. During her last illness Ampleforth was seldom absent from her thoughts, and we trust that all who knew her at Ampleforth will remember her in their prayers. May she rest in peace!

The following boys left the School in July:—

M. C. Bodley, H. H. C. Boulton, T. J. Brady, W. J. de St P. Bunbury, A. L. Buxton, P. F. Clayton, B. B. Considine, D. R. DalGLISH, J. G. K. Dean, E. A. Donovan, L. H. M. Carvill, M. M. Carvill, C. O'M. Dunman, D. I. Fairhurst, J. J. Fattorini, J. A. Gardner, P. W. S. Gubbins, P. G. Holloway, T. C. Jackson, N. P. Maclaren, J. I. Kilpatrick, Lord Mauchline, C. A. F. J. Maude, M. Constable Maxwell, A. P. Mitchell, R. E. A. Mooney, G. H. Northey, T. A. Pine-Coffin, R. S. Pine-Coffin, G. V. Read-Davis, B. C. D. Rochford, G. S. P. Rooney, M. F. Sedgwick, P. S. L. Sitwell, R. A. Speakman, F. C. Taylor, R. V. Tracy Forster, F. L. A. Vernon, A. H. Webb, S. D. Wenckheim, G. C. Stapleton, O. M. de las Casas, G. R. M. de la Pasture, H. E. Howard and C. A. W. Leng.

THE following boys came to the School in September:—

T. C. Beevor, P. R. Boyd, M. Brady, J. W. Brinsley, A. J. Bryan, P. G. F. Conrath, M. de L. DalGLISH, L. T. A. Domeneghetti, J. R. Dowling, R. V. G. Elwes, M. C. Eyston, T. H. Faber, T. J. L. Farrell, C. V. Foll, N. R. H. Hamilton, P. C. Hastings, E. C. Haywood Farmer, J. F. D. Johnston, D. J. King, W. P. Macauley, L. R. Marsh, R. N. Mathews, J. W. McKersie, E. W. A. O'Hare, L. R. Petit, P. R. J. Rochford, P. O'R. Smiley, A. B. Walsh, P. H. Bond, N. I. B. Braybrooke, B. G. B. Christie, C. B. Conlin, J. P. David, A. F. Dore, J. R. Flisher, A. St J. Hannigan, M. H. Holdup, C. A. McKersie, H. F. McLachlan, P. S. Nelson, P. B. A. de Normanville, S. C. Rolleston, R. A. Ryan, W. A. Wilson, J. T. Walsh, E. F. A. Birtwistle, W. M. J. Bulleid, R. V. Burrows, J. M. Coghlan, L. M. Ciechanowski, D. H. Carvill, B. C. I. de las Casas, J. H. M. Davidson, A. I. Fletcher, D. P. Foster, D. O. Fairlie, R. N. Gilbey, R. Ghyka, R. M. Herley, R. Hardy, J. L. Leatham, M. J. McClure, O. P. J. May, A. T. A. Macdonald, P. A. Norman, J. A. Puttick, J. W. Parker, J. Reid,

T. P. Rennie, V. B. Ratcliffe, T. R. Ryan, J. N. Sheridan, N. P. D. Smyth, J. Smyth, H. R. Tempest, J. T. Walsh, J. F. A. White and A. B. Yates.

THE following boys obtained the Higher Certificate or the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in July, 1936:—

#### HIGHER CERTIFICATE.

GROUP I.—*Classics*.—C. T. Atherton Brown, M. F. Fenwick, H. R. Finlow, C. W. Fogarty, J. E. Hare, J. M. S. Horner, R. S. Pine-Coffin (*Distinction in History and Ancient Literature*), F. C. Taylor.

GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—R. Anne, E. M. G. Belfield, M. C. Bodley, R. M. Campbell, M. St J. Cardwell, P. M. Carroll, H. E. J. Dormer, C. O'M. Farrell, P. G. Holloway, M. F. Jennings, F. H. A. J. Lochrane, G. H. Northey, G. S. P. Rooney, H. G. P. Weissenberg, P. J. Wells.

GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—W. J. de St P. Bunbury, C. O'M. Dunman, J. F. Kearney, G. B. Potts.

GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—G. S. Dowling, P. S. Gardner, R. V. Tracy Forster (*Distinction in Chemistry*), A. H. Webb, A. H. Willbourn.

#### SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

W. S. Armour— <i>b, c, d, g*</i> .	H. W. J. de Wend Fenton— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, s.</i>
A. G. Bagshawe— <i>b, g, i, j, k.</i>	M. F. Dixon— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i, j.</i>
J. H. Barry— <i>b, e, j, s.</i>	E. A. Donovan— <i>b, g, i, j, k, l.</i>
M. S. Bentley— <i>b, g*, s.</i>	A. Dowling— <i>b, e, g, i, j, k, l.</i>
M. A. A. Birtwistle— <i>b, e.</i>	P. W. Durack— <i>b, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>
E. G. Blackledge— <i>b, i, k, l.</i>	J. I. Ferrier— <i>b, e, g, i, j, s.</i>
A. J. Boyd— <i>b, e, g*, i, s.</i>	P. C. Foster— <i>c, e, i.</i>
K. A. Bradshaw— <i>b, e, g*, i.</i>	R. F. Gebbie— <i>b, g*, q*.</i>
P. J. Brady— <i>b, c, e, i.</i>	A. G. F. Green— <i>b, c, e, g*, q*, s.</i>
T. J. Brady— <i>b, c, g, i, s.</i>	J. V. Gregg— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k.</i>
P. R. Bromage— <i>b, i, j, k, l.</i>	W. V. Haden— <i>b, e, g*, h*.</i>
A. C. Cain— <i>b, g.</i>	C. C. Hare— <i>b, c, e, f, i, j.</i>
M. Cambier— <i>e, g*, i, j.</i>	J. P. W. Hastings— <i>b, i, j, k.</i>
V. L. J. Comyn— <i>b, i, j, k, l.</i>	P. B. Hay— <i>b, c, d, s.</i>
B. B. Considine— <i>b, i, s.</i>	J. F. B. Hill— <i>b, c, e, g, i, j, s.</i>
P. R. Coope— <i>b, e, g*, i, s.</i>	P. D. Hill— <i>b, c, g, i, s.</i>
J. J. Cox— <i>b, g, i, k, l.</i>	M. J. Hodsman— <i>i.</i>
A. P. Cumming— <i>b, i, j, s.</i>	F. P. Hughes— <i>b, i, s.</i>
C. M. Davey— <i>b, c.</i>	

A. H. James— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>	T. A. Pine-Coffin— <i>b, e.</i>
C. J. B. Jarrett— <i>b, c, s.</i>	A. P. Rabbit— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>
J. J. A. Kean— <i>b, g*, q*, s.</i>	R. J. G. Rattrie— <i>l.</i>
P. J. Kelly— <i>b, g*, i.</i>	J. W. Ritchie— <i>b, s.</i>
M. Lees— <i>b, i, j, l.</i>	A. W. T. Rochford— <i>l.</i>
J. W. O'N. Lentaigne— <i>b, g*, i, j, s.</i>	K. L. Rosenvinge— <i>i.</i>
P. J. Liddell— <i>b, i, j.</i>	J. G. C. Ryan— <i>b, e, g*.</i>
A. M. Macdonald— <i>b, s.</i>	M. J. Ryan— <i>e, l.</i>
J. M. McNamara— <i>b, e, g, i, k, l.</i>	R. N. Seton— <i>b, e, i, j, s.</i>
A. P. P. Meldon— <i>b, c, e, s.</i>	D. N. Simonds— <i>b, l.</i>
H. C. Mounsey— <i>b, g*, i, j, s.</i>	J. L. Smyth— <i>b, c, e, f, g*, i.</i>
M. P. W. A. Murray— <i>b, g*, i, k, l.</i>	R. A. Speakman— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>
D. E. Nicoll— <i>b, c, e, g*, i.</i>	M. C. P. Stevenson— <i>b, e, g*, s.</i>
D. M. D. O'Driscoll— <i>i.</i>	P. A. F. Vidal— <i>c, g*.</i>
P. F. C. O'Driscoll— <i>b, e, f, g*, i, j.</i>	D. E. Warren— <i>b, i, j, k, l.</i>
H. P. Parks— <i>b, e, g*, h*, i, l.</i>	B. J. Webb— <i>b, e, g*, i, j, k, l.</i>
J. M. Petit— <i>b, s.</i>	J. A. Yates— <i>i, k, l.</i>

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

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

F. J. RIDDELL has been elected to the senior Classical Scholarship at University College, Oxford, and J. G. Beckwith to the Richards Exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford, for History.

At the November examination G. V. Read-Davis passed into the Royal Navy (Cadet, Executive Branch), S. G. Wolseley into the R.M.A. (Woolwich), S. P. M. Sutton, P. B. Hay and B. J. Western into the R.M.C. (Sandhurst), and H. N. Garbett into the R.A.F. Cadet College, Cranwell.

ON December 22nd and 23rd we had the pleasure of entertaining the annual meeting of the Head Masters' Conference. Between ninety and one hundred head masters arrived, after a number had been compelled to cry off at the last moment on account of illness or quarantine.

This latter number included unfortunately Mr F. B. Malim, the Master of Wellington College, who was the Chairman of the Conference; in his absence the Chair was taken by Mr H. H. Hardy, of Shrewsbury School.

At the Conference Dinner on December 22nd, Father Abbot presided. There were nearly one hundred and fifty present, including the Archbishop of York, the Dean of York, Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar Nasmith, v.c. (Second Sea Lord), Sir Archibald Carter (Secretary of the Admiralty), Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Colonel C. W. E. Duncombe, Major Gordon Foster, Major P. Gatty Smith, Captain R. A. Hay and Mr Henry Scrope of Danby. Father Abbot spoke briefly, welcoming the Conference to Ampleforth, and evoking general assent in his emphasis upon the spiritual element at the heart of education. After a witty response by Mr Hardy of Shrewsbury to the toast of the Conference, proposed by Father Abbot, the company removed to the Study for some music, provided by Bratza and Dushko Yovanovitch (for which we owe them once again our warmest thanks) and—some headmasters having expressed the desire to hear some plain-chant—a few members of the Community.

The next day the Conference ended at noon. The head-masters were then taken to Gilling, where luncheon was waiting them, and by one o'clock their special train had left Gilling for King's Cross.

THE Sixth Form lecture-discussions, launched last year by Mr Seeborn Rowntree, have been resumed this term. Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England and the Bank of International Settlements, paid us the compliment of working out before us, in deceptively simple terms but with remarkable clarification of principles, the underlying structure on which is built international trade and finance. There was not much time for discussion; but with real kindness Sir Otto has offered to come again next term and answer questions. Another of our guests was Mr Simon Marks, Managing Director of Messrs Marks and Spencer, who gave us a most enlightening account of what is the outstanding development of the present day in retail trade. To these two very busy men we owe our warmest thanks for their kindness in putting themselves so generously at our disposal.

FOR the use of the head-masters Mr Joseph Pike very kindly drew us an "aerial view from the south-east" of the School buildings, showing all the recent additions as they are and the Church as we hope it before long will be; attached to it is an outline plan, or key. If any Old Boy, who has not been back for some years and wishes to know what has

happened since his time, would like to have a copy, he might be glad to know that he can get one from the School Clerk for 2s. 6d. (post free).



SERGEANT-MAJOR EASON writes to the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL:—

Mrs Eason and I would like to thank Father Abbot, Father Abbot Turner, the Head-master and all the other members of the Community for all their kindness to us during our thirteen years at Ampleforth College. We have had a very happy time and are really very sorry to be leaving. But as the new post offers more opportunities for our family, it was with grateful thanks to the Community that we accepted it.

Also we would wish to have placed on record our very grateful thanks to the Old Boys and the present School for the wonderful Testimonial they gave me, for which we cannot find words to express our gratitude. Every time the clock chimes it will certainly remind us of the many very happy years spent amongst them all. We have already decided that each chime really means "AMPLEFORTH CALLING." So as long as the clock keeps going we shall always have a reminder that we still have friends in the broad acres of Yorkshire.



THE Inter-House Singing Contest, which took place on November 25th, was adjudged this year by Dom Gregory Murray, F.R.C.O., to whom our best thanks are due for his kindness in coming up across many foggy counties from Downside to listen to us. We print below the programme, together with Dom Gregory's *sympathique* and stimulating comments.

#### PROGRAMME

##### ST CUTHBERT'S

Unison Chorus	Lillibullero	.. ..	..	Traditional
Trio	Three little Maids from School	.. ..	..	Sullivan
Solo and Chorus	The Old Superb	.. ..	..	Stanford

F. H. LOCHRANE

##### ST EDWARD'S

Unison Chorus	Giovanezza	.. ..	..	Giuseppe Blanc
Unison Chorus	Linden Lea	.. ..	..	R. V. Williams
Solo and Chorus	The Old Woman and the Pedlar	.. ..	..	Traditional

A. L. POTEZ

Part Song	I love Sixpence	.. ..	..	Traditional
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##### ST OSWALD'S

Unison Chorus	Die alten, bösen Lieder	.. ..	..	Schumann
Treble Solo	Where'er you walk	.. ..	..	Handel

##### T. C. BEEVOR

Unison Chorus	In Summertime on Bredon	.. ..	..	Peel
Solo and Chorus	Variations on a Nursery-Rhyme	.. ..	..	G. S. Dowling

##### R. ANNE

##### ST BEDE'S

Unison Chorus	Rebecca (who slammed doors)	.. ..	..	Lehmann
Round	Under the Greenwood Tree	.. ..	..	Traditional
Solo	Henry King (who chewed string)	.. ..	..	Lehmann

##### A. M. MACDONALD

Unison Chorus	Sons of the Sand	.. ..	..	Max Kester
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##### ST WILFRID'S

Unison Chorus	Loch Lomond	.. ..	..	Traditional
Unison Chorus	The Volga Haulers' Song	.. ..	..	Traditional
Duet and Chorus	The Rajah of Bhong	.. ..	..	Monckton

##### P. O'DONOVAN, P. S. GARDNER

##### ST AIDAN'S

Aria	False destructive Ways of Pleasure			Handel
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##### M. F. FENWICK

Motet (S.A.T.B)	The Heavens are telling	.. ..	..	Haydn
Solo	O Mistress Mine	.. ..	..	Morley

##### H. C. MOUNSEY

Unison Chorus	O No John	.. ..	..	Traditional
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(Descant, H. G. PERRY)

#### ADJUDICATOR'S REPORT.

The standard of the singing was on the whole unusually high for such a competition, and the House Captains and those responsible for the coaching deserve much credit on this account. Moreover many of the items chosen showed not only a musical taste above the average but a praiseworthy courage, a courage in most cases well justified.

To ST CUTHBERT'S fell the difficult lot of opening the contest. "Lillibullero" had a good rhythmic swing, but marks were lost because the words were seldom distinctly audible and the repetitions of the tune therefore became meaningless. The "Three little Maids from School" did not seem happy, their notes were not always accurate or clear, and their perfunctory gestures suggested traffic-policemen with differences of opinion. However it was not an easy choice and they made a plucky

attempt to cope with it. Stanford's "The Old Superb" began well, but the phrases tended to peter out and the song gradually lost its initial impetus. Its ending was something of a disappointment.

ST EDWARD'S lost an opportunity by their failure to contrast their renderings of "Giovanezza" and Vaughan Williams' "Linden Lea." The latter was ill-adapted to their somewhat wooden style, which was more appropriate to the marching-song of Fascist Italy. The Vaughan Williams was taken too fast and in consequence its rhythm halted in places owing to lack of breath. "The Old Woman and the Pedlar" presented few difficulties, but here again the singing was wooden, and a tendency to lose pitch was noticeable. But in "I love Sixpence" St Edward's did very well indeed and far exceeded the standard of their previous songs.

ST OSWALD'S deserve special commendation for their choice of pieces. In their rendering of Schumann's "Die alten, bösen Lieder" they produced splendid tone and showed distinct musical feeling. The song requires an unusual degree of sustained and restrained tone, and it was very well sung. The soloist chosen to sing Handel's "Where'er you walk" was obviously overawed by his task and therefore did not do himself justice. He held his head too low and added physical difficulties to his manifest nervousness, with unfortunate effect on his high notes. Despite these drawbacks he showed that he could in other circumstances have given a worthy rendering of this lovely song. Peel's setting of "In Summertime on Bredon" gave still further opportunities to the team to show their power of sustaining a long-drawn phrase and of gaining an effect without calling upon their reserves of fortissimo. The middle section of G. S. Dowling's "Variations on a Nursery-Rhyme" nearly fell to pieces, but on the whole the choir gave a good account of a difficult and ambitious item. The composer deserves hearty congratulations on this work.

ST BEDE'S did very well in their singing of Lehmann's setting of "Rebecca (who slammed doors)," but they could not quite equal the standard of the St Oswald's Schumann. Their rendering of "Under the Greenwood Tree" was accurate and good, but too consistently full-blooded and lacking in subtlety. The soloist who gave "Henry King" showed a thorough understanding of how a song should be sung. His tone was good, he was well in tune even in some difficult passages, his phrasing was good, his diction perfect and his manner well calculated to win an audience. The final unison chorus, "Sons of the Sand," was well and heartily sung, but some of the final consonants were omitted, and towards the end the tone became somewhat too free.

ST WILFRID'S gave a somewhat colourless interpretation to "Loch Lomond"—one of the most beautiful of traditional songs. They sang the notes correctly but without any adequate attempt at phrasing or expression, despite the easy elegance of their conductor. A certain flatness was apparent in the "Volga Haulers' Song," which was otherwise marred by a tendency to hurry. Perhaps these imperfections were in part due to their lack of practice with their accompanist. "The Rajah of Bhong" did not run quite as smoothly as it should have done. The conductor found this task too much of a distraction from his other duty of solo-singing. Moreover the singers consistently inserted a final "r" at the end of "Rajah."

ST AIDAN'S had been deprived at the last moment, by illness, of the services of their House Captain. Considering this severe handicap they did very well. It was found necessary to modify their programme and to omit Handel's aria, "False Destructive Ways of Pleasure." The soloist in "O Mistress Mine" adopted the right simple style for a song which any conscious "platform manner" would have spoilt. His diction was clear, his phrasing was good, and his rendering thoroughly pleasing. "O No John" took time to get into its stride, its beginnings being rather uncertain. The time tended to hurry and the treble descant was so weak as to be scarcely audible. In Haydn's chorus "The Heavens are Telling" the team seemed to have attempted something beyond its powers. This impression was due very largely to the lack of balance resulting from the weakness of the trebles. However they stuck manfully to it and in doing so showed splendid courage. It was a very brave choice, and, despite its difficulties, never threatened to go to pieces.

A. GREGORY MURRAY.

The marks were allotted as follows:—

St Oswald's	..	..	..	152
St Bede's	..	..	..	150
St Aidan's	..	..	..	136
St Edward's	..	..	..	128
St Cuthbert's	..	..	..	120
St Wilfrid's	..	..	..	100

THE Music Festival took place this year on November 30th and December 1st. Not only had we Bratza and his brother Dushko Yovanovitch once again, but, well-remembered from previous visits, Miss Katharine Kendall, Miss Helga White, Antoni Sala, and a new-comer, Miss Margaret Russell, the contralto singer, who was no less welcome. It is absurd to publish annually a *critique* of the programmes given us by such performers; the programmes themselves are given below, and we only seize this

chance to express again to all these kind people our warmest thanks, and to assure them of the steadily growing appreciation on the part of the School of that art of music which they so nobly serve.

*First Concert*

## ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

- 1 Concerto for two Violins and String Orchestra .. *Bach*  
BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL
- 2 Contralto Arias .. .. ..  
(a) He was despised (*Messiah*) .. .. *Handel*  
(b) When I am laid in earth (*Dido & Aeneas*) .. *Purcell*  
MARGARET RUSSELL  
(*Accompanist, D. YOVANOVITCH*)
- 3 Concerto in D major for Violoncello and Orchestra .. *Haydn*  
ANTONI SALA
- 4 Concerto Grosso in B flat for Strings .. .. *Handel*  
Concertino: BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL  
HELGA WHITE, ANTONI SALA
- 5 Songs .. .. ..  
(a) Morning Hymn .. .. .. *George Henschel*  
(b) O Lovely Night .. .. .. *Landon Ronald*  
MARGARET RUSSELL
- 6 Symphony in B minor (The unfinished) .. .. *Schubert*  
Allegro moderato  
THE ORCHESTRA

*Second Concert*

## CHAMBER MUSIC

- 1 Piano Quartet in E flat .. .. .. *Mozart*  
D. YOVANOVITCH, BRATZA  
HELGA WHITE, ANTONI SALA
- 2 Suite No. 1 for Piano, two Violins, and Violoncello  
*William Young, 1653*  
Allemande, Ayre, Corrente, Sarabande,  
Corrente, Ayre, Allemande  
D. YOVANOVITCH, BRATZA  
KATHARINE KENDALL, ANTONI SALA
- 3 String Quartet, Op. 15 .. .. .. *Dohnanyi*  
BRATZA, KATHARINE KENDALL  
HELGA WHITE, ANTONI SALA

THE weather at Ampleforth during 1936 was not particularly interesting. The rainfall of 31.7 in. was what we are accustomed to, but it is nearly five inches more than we are officially supposed to have. Rain fell on the average on 17 days in each month, and in July we only had ten completely dry days. There was a marked deficiency of sunshine throughout the year. In December there were 13 days on which the sun did not shine at all. Our solar maximum thermometer, which has been in use for a year, did much to show "what sort of a day it was" as it gave high figures on, for example, a bright spring day when the air was cold.

The first three days of "athletic training" were hampered by blizzards, and the weather changed rapidly during the night of Holy Saturday into snow for Easter Sunday and Monday. This was the more unfortunate as the special preacher on Easter Sunday had chosen for the text of his sermon the words from the Canticle of Canticles: "For winter is now past, the rain is over and gone . . ." and was forced to deliver it in a raging snowstorm.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

AS the result of the elections Mr P. O'Donovan again became Leader of the Government and Mr C. T. Atherton-Brown of the Opposition. Mr G. M. Trevor Williams was elected Secretary. Thirty-seven new members were admitted to the Society.

The motions have been somewhat lacking in freshness, but the debating has been keen and generally interesting, the speeches of some members attaining quite a high standard. Half-way through the term interest was stimulated by the issue of an (unofficial) questionnaire. This requested criticisms and suggestions, and was returned with pertinent and often caustic comments. A report on the questionnaire, which will be published during the next session, has been drawn up by Mr O'Donovan on behalf of the Committee.

To mention a few speakers in particular, Mr O'Donovan is undoubtedly the most fluent and picturesque. His elegant gestures and impassioned delivery, combined with the plaintive appeal of the pleader of lost causes, generally hold the House, or at least provoke mirth. Mr Atherton Brown presents a contrast with his classical serenity and elaborate epigrams. Mr Potts is an unemotional but useful speaker. The same may be said of Mr Beckwith. Mr Anne is amusing though sometimes ponderous, Mr Edmonds brief and combative. Other frequent speakers during the term have been the scholarly Mr Riddell, the humorous Mr Kevill, the critical Mr Young, the intellectual Mr Fenwick, the naïve Mr Horner, the communistic Mr Cubitt; last, but by no means least, the solid Mr Wells.

The debate on General Franco was very successful, and prompted many new members to make their maiden speech. A general criticism of the speaking that might be made is that, with the notable exception of Mr O'Donovan, members are too much inclined to read their speeches.

The following motions were debated during the session:—

That this House deplores the spread of advertisement (*Lost*, 14—19)

That this House considers that modern entertainment is going to the dogs (*Won*, 30—20)

That this House approves of Mr Baldwin, Mr Eden, and, in fact, of the whole National Government (*Won*, 20—14)

That this House considers that the time has come for this country to surrender the right of free speech (*Lost*, 12—30)

That this House considers that the British Government cannot yet recognise General Franco's Administration (*A Draw*).

### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

AFTER research in the archives of the Society it has been calculated that the first meeting in the Christmas term, 1936, was the 607th since the Society first began to be. The records of one year are missing, but with the aid of the accounts given in this JOURNAL, it is surmised that at least ten meetings were held during that period. This figure of 607 is, we think, a record among the School societies.

Owing to the enterprise and energetic action of the honorary secretary, Mr Bevan, the Procurator has produced a fine new Minute Book. Next term there will be fitting recognition of this appreciation of the society's importance.

In the first full debate of term, on the advisability of revising the Versailles Treaty, Mr Sandeman showed a remarkable power of marshalling facts. Mr Bamford, who also has a powerful delivery and things worthy to utter, was much afraid of world-war if treaties were tampered with. Mr Green despaired of ever seeing treaties kept. The speeches at this meeting gave promise of great things, but this promise has not altogether been fulfilled. Apart from a few speakers such as Mr Bellingham Smith, those already mentioned, Mr Walsh, Mr Cape and Mr Hume, many speeches, though long enough and humorous enough, lacked what for want of a better word one might call body. We hope that next term those mentioned and others will take the lead and live up to their promise. Perhaps of all the speakers the one to hold most easily the attention was Mr Bellingham Smith. His way of annihilating his opponent's argument, particularly his historical arguments, was most disturbing to the opponent; and the story of King Canute was more familiar to him than to Mr Bevan. Mr Walsh is perhaps the most cogent speaker. He is a realist in that though the pen may write what ought to be done, he thinks that the sword is what gets done what it likes.

Dom Paulinus and Dom Anthony graced the Society with their presence and debated the subject of sport. The motion, "Too much time is given to sport," was hotly debated, mostly by Mr Hume, who was in excellent form. It was lost. Another subject debated was that "England should return to her policy of splendid isolation." Mr Cape and others favoured turning to the New World for alliances. Most members in a debate on the imminence of the danger of Communism or Fascism thought that propaganda for both these sects was strong, but showed by their votes that they still thought England safe for democracy. With that consoling thought they went home.

## LES VOYAGEURS

LES VOYAGEURS began the term well with a most interesting lecture on northern France, especially Paris, by M. Cossart. The lecture was illustrated very effectively by slides and at the end the society felt that it knew much of the types of architecture among the most cultured nation in Europe, from the Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century.

Mr Trevor Williams accounted for the beginnings of the modern school of poetry, giving added point to his remarks by quotations from French, American, and English schools. The meeting was prolonged, and at the next meeting all joined in discussion, some of the society giving examples from their own poetry. Towards the end of the term Mr Dinwiddy talked on Czechoslovakia. His paper was so interesting that the society met the next week to discuss the politics not only of Central but of all Europe.

A number of names were given to the Secretary to be considered for election to the society, and it was with regret that, owing to the definite limits of Les Voyageurs, only a few could be accepted.

## LOS HISPANISTAS

THE activities of the Society during two sessions have to be recorded. In the summer term Mr G. S. Rooney acted as secretary. Three meetings were held, in two of which short debates were held on a number of subjects ranging from "El siglo de oro" to "Mi vida escolar en Ampleforth," all of which provided much material for exercise in the use of Spanish. At the third meeting Mr M. St J. Cardwell read an interesting and useful paper on "La vida de Felipe IV," and showed the impetus that this reign gave to the decadence of Spain.

In the Christmas term the Society had the services of Mr P. J. Wells as secretary. The first meeting was occupied with private business, but the plans made for an active session were unfortunately interrupted by a variety of circumstances over which the Society had no control. The Secretary read a paper on "El desarrollo de la segunda república española," giving a full account of the succession of events in Spain from the departure of the King to the rising of last July. A lively discussion followed the paper. The next meeting was occupied with a lecture by the President on "El Escorial." With the help of the epidiascope and numerous pictures he gave an account of this unique building—monastery, mausoleum and palace.

Messrs D. H. Martin, R. F. Gebbie and H. P. Parks have joined the Society and there has been a decided improvement in the readiness and fluency of the members in the use of Spanish.

## 'THE TIMES'

IF the society's meetings have been few, it is because certain of its members and several other learned authorities have shirked reading papers; it is to be hoped that they will repent of their obduracy in the near future. The papers we have had have been entertaining and enlightening. The President, Dom Columba, read the first; it was on Jocism, and showed how essentially practical Catholic action in Belgium is. Mr Fenwick's paper on the Eighteenth Century in England took the form of a pot-pourri of fashions, amusements, travel, art and gin-drinking during that period, and served as a good background for Mr Atherton Brown's "The Naughty Nineties." This was a delightfully vivid paper, full of pith and fascination, and deserved an even better attendance than it received. The last paper was read by Mr Nash, on Travel in Greece. He showed many slides and there was a large attendance—a fitting last meeting of term.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

AS is becoming usual in the Autumn term, there has been a good deal of music outside the direction or promotion of the Society; but it has added to this three concerts. Mr Cass and Mr Perry gave us again much pleasure with an evening of violin and piano music early in the term; and the other two recitals were a new but long overdue departure, being initiated and carried through entirely by members of the Society itself (G. S. Dowling, H. R. Finlow, M. F. Fenwick and A. M. Macdonald). They were very successful, and we look forward to their continuance.

Several gifts have been gratefully received by the Society. Mr Shewring has added to his previous gift the third volume of Sir Donald Tovey's invaluable programme notes, "Essays in Musical Analysis (Concertos)" and also the stimulating and amusing "Music Observed" of A. H. Fox Strangways. Moreover Mr H. Kallaway has presented the four large volumes of "The New Musical Educator," edited by Dr Harvey Grace, an excellent encyclopaedia, compiled by practical musicians and dealing vividly with every musical subject from the rudiments of musical notation to dance-band orchestration.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

AT the first meeting of the term Mr A. H. Willbourn was elected Secretary. On October 8th Mr G. C. F. Ely of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, spoke on behalf of the R.A.E.S., on "How an Aeroplane Flies," and attracted a large number of members and visitors. For his lecture on "Steam," which followed a fortnight

later, Mr A. P. Rabbit used the epidiascope to show his diagrams and slides dealing with the properties of steam and the evolution of the steam engine.

Mr J. P. W. Hastings explained the "Manufacture of Paper" on November 6th, and illustrated his lecture with slides and samples lent by Messrs Peter Dixon and Son, and with a film on "Wood Pulp." Mr A. H. James spoke to the Club on "Thermionic Valves and their Applications" on November 16th. For this lecture the Marconiphone Company and Messrs Mullard lent slides and valves.

Meetings have been better attended than in recent years. For various reasons several lectures had to be postponed, but it is hoped that a full programme will be possible next term.

#### THE DAEDALARIANS

**T**HIS term saw the birth of yet another Society to meet the growing interest which is taken in aviation, civil and military. Its members are elected from the Sixth Form, the total not to exceed sixteen.

The President, Dom Peter, gave the interesting lantern lecture, kindly lent by Imperial Airways, entitled "Wings over Europe," which describes the flight from Croydon to Brisbane and the organisation of the Company.

On "All Monks," at the kind invitation of the Officer Commanding No. 26 (A.C.) Squadron, we saw the working of a regular squadron at Catterick. Later the Secretary, R. Anne, with the aid of the epidiascope showed various types of aircraft, illustrating their peculiarities in a most interesting manner.

The funds, which are small, are entrusted to J. E. Hare. Dom Oswald and Dom Bernard have consented to be Vice-Presidents.

#### THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

**O**N account of his duties as House-master of the Junior House Dom George had to resign from the Presidency and his position was taken by Dom Richard Wright. Dom Dominic Allen and Mr Athill were elected Vice-Presidents, and P. M. Young was re-elected Secretary. The membership was increased during the term to nineteen, and five meetings were held. There was the usual general discussion meeting at which members talked of their travel experiences during the summer holidays, and papers were read later by Mr Warren on "The German Railways," Mr Yates on "The Lynton and Barnstaple Railway" and by Dom Dominic on "Locomotive Development." All these lectures were illustrated and in several cases were made more interesting by the showing of members' own photographs.

We would recommend members to make more use of their cameras on railway subjects. The Society is deeply grateful to Fr G. Dalby for the presentation of numbers of the *Railway Magazine*, *On Time*, and *Quota News*, and to Mr G. Young for *The Railway Gazette*, *Modern Transport* and *The Locomotive*. It is due to this spate of technical information which is always at the disposal of members that the papers and discussions have been so interesting.

#### THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**W**ITH a view to the re-establishment of this Society a meeting was called early this term. Dom Anthony was chosen President, Mr Watson Vice-President, and A. W. T. Rochford elected Secretary. Many members then discussed the projects and aims of the Society and the announcement was made of the impending visits of Mr Good, of Hull University, and Major Catley. The former, at the opening meeting, spoke to the Society, putting forward suggestions and novel ideas on how such a society might be run. Major Catley followed this up later in the term with a delightful talk on the "Mechanism of Birdflight."



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THIS term has seen many changes in the staff of the Junior House. At the beginning of the term we returned to find that ill-health had compelled Father Illtyd to relinquish the post of house-master, which he took over when the Junior House first came into existence in 1926. Father Illtyd has spent the last sixteen years, first as third prefect and then as house-master, with that part of the school whose ages run from eleven to fourteen, so that the effect of his influence on hundreds of boys and men living in all parts of the world is incalculable. He was eminently fitted for the work which he had to do, with his remarkable insight into boys' characters and power of living with them as well as among them. All the traditions of the Junior House were of his making, the outcome of his long experience and patient investigations. He had great faith in his policy of entrusting much of the ordinary discipline of the house to the senior boys, and he spent much time and trouble in teaching his monitors how best to use their authority. His faith was amply justified, and this was perhaps the greatest part of the great work that he did here. Of his coaching at cricket and rugby, of how he turned out year after year teams which always gave a good account of themselves, much could be written, as also of the pains he took to impart a solid grounding to his classes. His chief channel of influence upon most of the boys in the house was through his sermons and his teaching of religious knowledge, and he reinforced this with a real love of the sacred liturgy, which showed itself particularly in the internal decoration of the chapel, for which he was entirely responsible. He threw himself so wholeheartedly into every phase of the life of the Junior House that in the end the strain undermined his health. We all wish him a speedy recovery and many years of fruitful work for God in other spheres.

Father Paulinus, after a short time at the Junior House, has returned to the Monastery, and Father Paschal has taken his place, and now Father Philip has also deserted us. Father Philip has for the past four years been the mainspring of all that hidden work which is so necessary for the smooth running of the house. He was responsible for the Photographic Society, for stamp-collecting, for the cinema, and for the hundred and one other things which go to make up the recreational life of the house, in addition to his classwork and his coaching at games. It is not too much to say that every minute of his spare time was given up to others. We thank him for what he has done and wish him the best of luck in his new work.

This term has been rather uneventful, as it was not possible to play any outside Rugby matches owing to the mumps. An innovation which has added a certain amount of interest to the ordinary games has been the institution of Rugby "Leagues." The house was divided into four teams, roughly by the geographical position of their homes, and this rather haphazard method of selection produced extraordinarily even games. The competition was extended to the daily physical training as well, and in the end the Cockneys came out on top.

D. E. Hillyard has been appointed head monitor, and he is also Captain of Rugby. O. F. F. Hare is Vice-Captain. It has not been possible to award any colours this term, owing to the aforesaid absence of matches; but the team has shaped quite well, and there will be keen competition for places in it during the Easter term.

We welcome Father Peter, who has been appointed to the Junior House in the place of Father Philip.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in September were:—W. D. Mangham, M. A. Piggot, R. J. Murphy, G. M. H. Reid, J. H. Williams, J. R. im Thurn, H. Wace, T. Piggot, T. J. Fisher, P. W. C. Hickie, G. V. Gosling, S. M. M. Ciechanowski, R. K. May, A. M. L. Cope, A. J. C. Pike, C. Lynch, J. N. Ghika, R. St G. Huggett, J. K. Powell and N. W. Rimington.

THE Captain of the School this term has been M. W. Bruce; the other Captains are C. J. Ainscough, J. B. Barry, C. R. Graves and the Hon. H. A. Feilding.

WITH kind weather we have scarcely missed one of our four games a week, and a good deal of hard work has been put in with a view to matches. We are grateful to Fr Terence, who gave us a lecture at the beginning of term, and impressed on us the necessity of learning to kick and to tackle. His words were evidently taken to heart, for several boys, Bruce and Edwards especially, have developed a useful punt. The drop-kicking and placing is not yet good enough to face Aysgarth with. Though there are tacklers like Bruce, Marston or McNamara, we appeal for more practice with "George," the handsome dummy who sways in the wind behind the kennels!

The Captain of Games is M. W. Bruce, and the Vice-Captain M. A. Marston.

CONGRATULATIONS to P. B. Grotrian, F. H. Bullock, J. N. Ghika and J. K. Powell, who made their first Holy Communion this term.

THERE have been several changes lately in the Chapel. The Sykes screen looks well as a reredos to the Altar. We thank Mrs Ryan for a handsome sanctuary carpet.

AN addition to the curriculum has been made in the form of handwork. Every boy spends one hour a week at this work, and in most cases it is carried on voluntarily out of study hours. To the critical onlooker there remains only admiration for the originality and prolific output of objects made; trunks seemed to go home full of decorated cork mats, Christmas cards "built up" with adhesive paper and many other ingenious devices. Now that such an enthusiastic start has been made, handwork certainly promises to be an absorbing subject in coming terms. There has been a notable increase in the carpentry classes, which are distinct from "handwork."

AT P.T., the inter-rank competition, which carries on throughout the term, was won by Bruce's rank; though they suffered several changes in the course of the term, they never failed to come out top. More power to the leader!

The end-of-term competition produced different results. The judges awarded for P.T. exercises and for elementary horse-work. J. d'A. Edwards' team came first with 123 marks, Bruce's second with 117, and Marston's third with 116. The Junior ranks excelled in singing to their exercises. The only criticism might be of the standing still between exercises—perhaps the most difficult thing of all.

AT Cubbing, the White Wolves, with J. B. Barry as Cub Sixer, have drawn ahead to the extent of 100 marks. There are some smart cubs in other Sixes, who will probably see to it that this does not happen next term.

THE holidays on the moor and in our own woods were very enjoyable. Some of the cooking would be better spoken of in French—"gâteau au lait brûlé," and "oeuf au fromage à la tomate."

WE can truly say that the Refectory has been transformed. Its bare walls are now enriched with oak panelling up to the height of ten feet. Mr Robert Thompson has been responsible and he has achieved a very fine piece of work. Perhaps during the centuries to come the oak will have to be dismantled: those who have this sad task will discover, written elegantly or crudely scrawled on the plaster beneath, the names of all the masters and boys resident at Gilling during 1936.

### PRIZE LIST

<i>Preparatory Form</i>	..	..	..	M. J. O'Neill D. B. Reynolds
<i>First Form B</i>	..	..	..	P. J. Daly R. Smyth
<i>First Form A</i>				
Religious Knowledge	..	..	..	P. J. Gaynor
Latin	..	..	..	P. J. Gaynor
French	..	..	..	P. J. Gaynor
English	..	..	..	M. A. Marston
History	..	..	..	M. A. Marston
Mathematics	..	..	..	W. H. L. Porter
Geography	..	..	..	M. A. Marston

*Second Form B* .. .. E. A. Boylan  
M. J. McNamara

*Second Form A*

Religious Knowledge .. .. J. Smyth  
Latin .. .. O. J. H. Bulleid  
French (Hubert Carter Prize) .. O. J. H. Bulleid  
English .. .. O. J. H. Bulleid  
History .. .. T. R. Ryan  
Geography .. .. R. Ghyka  
Geography .. .. J. Smyth  
Mathematics .. .. T. R. Ryan

*Lower Third*

Latin .. .. J. M. Coghlan  
Greek .. .. J. M. Coghlan  
Mathematics .. .. J. M. Coghlan  
French .. .. L. M. M. Ciechanowski  
English .. .. W. M. Bulleid  
History .. .. W. M. Bulleid



## SPORTS PRIZES

Athletics Cup .. .. L. M. M. Ciechanowski  
Sports Cup .. .. A. I. Fletcher  
Shooting Cup .. .. R. Ghyka  
Boxing Cup .. .. T. R. Ryan  
Junior Boxing Prize .. .. J. d'A. Edwards  
Swimming Cup .. .. T. R. Ryan  
Junior Swimming Prize .. .. R. O. H. Heape  
Wolf-cub Cup, *Winning Six* White Wolves  
(*Sixer*, J. Smyth)  
Junior Wolf-cub Cup, *Winning Six* Brown Owls  
(*Sixer*, P. Daly)

*Sports Medals*

Set 1 100 Yards .. .. A. I. Fletcher  
220 Yards .. .. A. I. Fletcher  
High Jump .. .. J. Smyth  
Long Jump .. .. J. N. Sheridan  
Set 2 80 Yards .. .. D. T. Peers  
140 Yards .. .. J. A. Rattrie  
High Jump .. .. M. A. Marston  
Long Jump .. .. D. T. Peers

Set 3 60 Yards .. .. J. Hothersall  
120 Yards .. .. J. Hothersall  
High Jump .. .. D. B. Reynolds  
Long Jump .. .. D. B. Reynolds

*Cricket Prizes*

Bat for the best all-rounder .. A. I. Fletcher  
Bat for the best bowler .. M. W. Bruce  
Ball for wicket-keeping .. .. L. M. M. Ciechanowski  
Ball for fielding .. .. T. P. Rennie and  
J. N. Sheridan

*Set Games Improvement Prizes*

First Set .. .. J. M. Coghlan  
Second Set .. .. M. J. McNamara  
Third Set .. .. J. d'A. Edwards  
Fourth Set .. .. A. G. Oddie  
Carpentry .. .. J. E. Forster  
Drawing .. .. A. I. Fletcher  
Music .. .. J. N. Sheridan  
Photography—Portrait group .. D. P. Foster  
View .. .. P. J. Gaynor



FATHER ABBOT came over to preside at the following programme of speeches on the last day of term :—

PERCUSSION BAND .. Christmas Overture *A. Conradi*  
THE FIRST FORM AND PREPARATORY (*Piano*, A. W. BYRNE)  
RECITATION .. The Plaint of the Camel .. *Caryll*  
P. H. TRAFFORD, H. WACE, J. N. GHYKA  
CAROL .. .. Up good Christian folk  
THE SCHOOL  
SONG .. .. Turn ye to me (Hebridean Air)  
THE SCHOOL  
ENGLISH SPEECH .. The Wind in a Frolic *William Howitt*  
A. H. L. PORTER  
PIANO DUET .. .. March .. *Walter Carroll*  
J. A. ARMOUR and L. M. M. CIECHANOWSKI  
ENGLISH SPEECH .. Preparations (Poem)  
M. A. MARSTON  
CAROL .. .. Angels we have heard on high  
THE SCHOOL

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of John Wood, who was killed in a motor accident near Wigan on December 11th, aged only twenty-eight. He had begun upon what looked like proving a successful career at the Bar, and we offer our sincere sympathy to his mother, whose only son he was. We beg them also for Dr J. P. Gornall, one of the senior members of the Ampleforth Society, who died on July 27th. May they rest in peace!

WE congratulate Brothers Columba (Patrick) Ryan and Bede (David) Bailey on taking their simple vows as Dominicans.

CONGRATULATIONS to the following on their marriage:—

Paul Rooke Ley to Miss Peggy Stanley on October 10th at Our Lady of Victories.

John Cowper to Miss Pamela Martin on October 17th at Westminster Cathedral.

Robert Hodgkinson to Miss Elizabeth Cousens on January 14th at Our Lady and St Catherine's, Droitwich.

And to the following on their engagement:—Gerard Freeman to Miss Trifine Weld, Denis Hill to Aileen Mary Golding.

WE warmly congratulate Edward Ryan on winning one of the Harmsworth Law Scholarships of £200 a year for three years.

CONGRATULATIONS also to the following on their various achievements:—

Basil Rabnett, on taking his degree at McGill University in Mechanical Engineering, third among the ten who graduated last year. He is returning to a job with the Noranda Mines in Northern Quebec.

P. M. Thornton, who is at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, on winning the Copper Development Association's second Prize Travelling Studentship.

Gerard Freeman, J. R. Blaikie and Ray Witham on passing their Law Finals.

R. E. Riddell and Lionel Leach on passing into the Royal Artillery from Woolwich and Oxford respectively.

G. S. P. Rooney, who is now at No. 7 Flying Training School (Peterborough), on obtaining a short-service commission as Acting Pilot Officer (on probation).

WE hear that Harman Grisewood "announces" no longer at Broadcasting House, but has got a step up, into the Programmes Department.

H. A. V. BULLEID, who writes regularly in the *Amateur Ciné World*, has recently published a book entitled "Trick Effect with a Ciné Camera."

### AMPLEFORTH BOYS' CAMP

This Camp will be held at Ampleforth from Saturday, July 31st, until Saturday, August 14th. Last year we were very understaffed, as for most of the time there were only three Old Boys there and at times only two. There are many of our Old Boys who are keen to do social work, and this notice has been put in to make them aware of an unique opportunity of combining a really useful social work with an enjoyable holiday at Ampleforth. Will anyone who reads this and can possibly spare two weeks of his holiday please send in his name to Father David Ogilvie Forbes? So far we have always been short of helpers; so please do not leave it for someone else to do, because someone else is probably leaving it for you to do. Last year J. K. Jefferson and R. Fairfax Cholmeley were present for two weeks and S. Rochford, T. Hookham and F. Vernon also came. It was real hard work for them all, as they each had to do the work of two men just because there were so few volunteers; whereas the fact is—the more the merrier!

### OLD AMPLEFORDIANS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

THE Old Boys' side has played four matches on three Sundays of this season, of which they have won three and lost one. The energies of R. R. Rowan, the Secretary, were rewarded in the fact that he got fifteen men for three matches (four arriving late for one game) and

on the fourth occasion raised as many as thirteen, which was quite a feat considering that seven Old Boys were then touring with the Runcibles.

The Old Gregorians beat us at Worth, but emphasis must always be laid on this match because of the opportunity to record the hospitality of the Head Master of Worth and thank him for it.

Here are the results and teams :—

v. Old Gregorians—*Lost*, 3—19.

*Old Amplefordians* : Lord Mauchline ; W. J. Craigen, E. H. Grieve, M. E. Staples, J. T. N. Price ; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding ; M. F. Sedgwick, J. P. Rochford, A. G. Gregory, O. B. Rooney, R. R. Rowan, A. I. James, L. R. H. Leach, B. B. James.

v. Old Edmundians—*Won*, 30—3.

*Old Amplefordians* : Lord Mauchline ; R. E. Riddell, M. E. Staples, E. H. Grieve, J. T. N. Price ; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding ; J. H. Gilbey, L. R. H. Leach, J. A. Gardner, J. Dalglisch, D. R. Dalglisch, J. A. Ryan, R. R. Rowan, O. B. Rooney.

v. Old Oratorians—*Won*, 14—3.

*Old Amplefordians* : R. E. Riddell, Lord Mauchline, R. S. Richmond, W. J. Craigen ; E. G. Waddilove, M. E. Golding ; M. F. Sedgwick, J. A. Gardner, A. G. Gregory, J. Dalglisch, D. R. Dalglisch, O. B. Rooney, R. R. Rowan.

v. Beaumont Old Boys—*Won*, 27—3.

*Old Amplefordians* : Lord Mauchline ; D. N. Kendall, E. G. Waddilove, A. N. Other, J. I. Kilpatrick ; C. F. Grieve, M. E. Golding ; J. P. Rochford, L. R. Leach, A. G. Gregory, R. R. Rowan, J. S. Dalglisch, A. J. Macdonald, O. B. Rooney, J. H. Gilbey.

WE congratulate Charles Grieve on playing for Oxford against Cambridge and also on his trial for Scotland, and we hope that he will gain more caps this season. T. C. Knowles seems to have benefited from his tour of the Argentine during our summer and has been playing very well for Birkenhead Park and Cheshire. B. J. Collins, we hear, has come North and has been unable to help the Harlequins and Eastern Counties more than a few times. His place in the Harlequin side was taken by L. R. H. Leach, who is now in the R.A. and has had some trial games for the Army.

A. I. James is playing for Stoke and we congratulate him on playing for the North Midlands.

T. F. Roche has been playing for Trinity College, Dublin, and was also playing in London with the Dublin United Hospitals team.

D. R. Dalglisch, in his first term, and R. E. Riddell in his last, gained their "Blue" at Sandhurst and Woolwich respectively, and we offer them our congratulations. At Oxford J. P. Rochford and J. H. Gilbey played in the Seniors' Trial and Lord Mauchline played in the Freshers. At Cambridge J. A. Ryan played in the Seniors' Trial ; J. I. Kilpatrick was "gazetted" for the Freshers' Trial, but was unable to play.

Amongst other names we see in the papers playing in what might be termed first-class club football, we may mention H. L. Green, still playing energetically for Birkenhead Park in what must be his twelfth season of club football, J. Dalglisch with United Services, M. E. Golding with the Harlequins, G. Rosenvinge with Durham University, and B. B. James with Stoke.

#### CRICKET

THE Old Amplefordians Cricket Tour has already been arranged for next August as follows :—

August 15th and 16th—Royal Tank Corps.  
 „ 17th—Lymington.  
 „ 18th—South Wilts.  
 „ 19th—Downton.  
 „ 20th—Blandford.  
 „ 21st—Bournemouth Sports Club.

The Honorary Secretary (A. F. M. Wright, Oak House, Rothley, Leicestershire) would be pleased to hear from any Old Boys who would like to join the tour.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

## AMPLEFORTH v. ALL-COMERS

THE School opened the season under bright and sunny conditions against a strong All-Comers' XV on Sunday, October 4th. The School forwards, who were giving away about three stone per man, held their own in the tight scrums and put up a very good fight in the loose. The forwards were pushed too much to allow of any clean heeling, which handicapped the backs' attack; but determined efforts in attack were made by Gardner and Wells. In defence they stood up well and for a first match tackled effectively, and the tries scored against them were mostly the work of concentrated backing-up.

The School opened the scoring with a penalty goal, kicked by Wells, and it was their only score of the match. The play for the rest of the first half was fairly even, but Dinwiddy, Cooper and Dom Henry scored tries for the All-Comers. For most of the second half the School were on the defensive with the wind and slope against them. They were tiring too and the All-Comers had

most of the ball. Cooper and Dinwiddy added further tries by intensive backing up, and Dom Austin made a determined and characteristic dive for the corner for another. Before the end Rooney and Drummond added further tries, the latter's being a particularly fine combined effort between forwards and backs, and a penalty goal was also scored.

*Final score:* All-Comers, four goals, one penalty goal, and four tries (35 points); Ampleforth, one penalty goal (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* R. F. Grieve; P. R. Coope, P. J. Wells, S. P. M. Sutton, T. E. Redfern; P. S. Gardner, A. McManemy; H. Dormer, M. J. Long, M. Stevenson, A. J. Kevill, A. H. Willbourn, P. A. Vidal, A. C. Cain, A. G. Green.

*All-Comers:* Rev. M. Haidy; Rev. A. Renwick, Rev. P. H. King, Rev. J. Lambert, R. P. Drummond; Rev. D. A. Waddilove, Rev. H. Barton; S. C. Rochford, J. P. Rochford, J. W. Gardner, O. B. Rooney, R. R. Rowan, H. P. Dinwiddy, M. McG. Cooper, Rev. B. Burge.

## AMPLEFORTH v. HEADINGLEY 'A'

HEADINGLEY sent their 'A' side to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 10th. There was no wind and no sun, and the turf of the Match Ground was firm. Headingley played with the slope in the first half and for twenty minutes there was a lot of indecisive play near the touch lines, but at the end of that period a break through in the centre of the three-quarter line led to a try by their

right wing, G. W. Potter. The try was not converted, but very soon their outside half, J. B. Myers, was allowed through, and after a good run he scored a try, converted by C. A. C. de Boinville. The latter player kicked a penalty goal very soon afterwards.

In the second half Ampleforth pressed all the time and remained in the Headingley half of the field. From

tight scrums the forwards obtained possession on most occasions but the backs lacked penetrating power. Once Redfern, now playing centre, got over but was held up, and later Gardner made a good run for the corner but was tackled into touch. There was no score in this half and Headingley won the match by the eleven points they were allowed to score in the first half.

The forwards showed promise in the tight scrums, where Long's hooking was good, but were decidedly poor in the line-out and loose scrums.

## AMPLEFORTH v. THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

AFTER losing their first two matches to a strong All-Comers XV, and to a side not quite so formidable from Headingley, the School were perhaps fortunate in meeting the Cameron Highlanders for the third game. Almost at once the School pack had settled down, but this was not the case with the backs. Up to this match they had played as if complete strangers to each other, but now a reorganization had the desired effect, and though they were still 'green' we saw glimpses of a strong-running and penetrative line. Four unconverted tries were scored—one beneath the posts—and a sound covering defence kept our opponents from crossing, so that the School won by twelve points to nil.

Throughout the game was scrappy and both three-quarter lines were frequently guilty of bad handling. Two tries were scored in each half. The opening try came as a result of good work between Cain and Potts, the latter going over in the corner. This was soon followed by one of the best movements of the game, when Vidal was up to take a pass

It was hard to judge the attacking powers of the backs, for their passing was poor and the service they received from the base of the scrum was slow and sometimes inaccurate.

*Final score:* Headingley 'A,' one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* D. Simonds; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), A. McManemy, R. F. Grieve, T. E. Redfern; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; M. J. Long, M. Stevenson, H. Dormer, P. A. Vidal, A. H. Willbourn, A. J. Kevill, S. P. M. Sutton, A. G. Green.

from Potts and score beneath the posts.

The second half continued in much the same vein. Gardner at stand-off half was letting the ball out more frequently but as before individual and combined efforts of the backs were often spoiled by inability to give or take passes. Simonds, the full-back, was partly responsible for the next try and set Coope off for the line. With little room in which to move, he used his long striding run to great effect and, hugging the touch-line, scored wide out. Then came the last try of the match. It was a clever piece of work, initiated by Gardner and Wells and starting on the right-hand side of the field. The defence was moving across to the corner flag when by a quick scissors movement the direction of attack was changed and the defenders caught on the wrong foot and out of position. The ball reached Redfern, who with ease scored the last three points.

It was a game that was enjoyable to watch and one which disclosed material capable of being built up into a School side well above the average.

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

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), P. J. Wells, T. E.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE Signals brought a strong all-officers side to Ampleforth on Saturday, October 17th. An even game took place, in which the Signals scored three tries in the first half; Ampleforth replied with one, and in the second half Ampleforth scored two tries to the Signals' one.

There was a strong wind blowing across the match ground but in spite of this many good passing movements were executed by both sides. The first ten minutes saw the game confined to the east touch-line, with Ampleforth getting a fair share of the ball. A good movement to the left by the School gave the Signals the first try, for the final pass to the wing was intercepted by Lieut. James, who raced away to score. Ampleforth attacked again and after much inter-passing Coope scored. A fine individual run by Lieut. Anderson through poor efforts to tackle gave the Signals another try, and a third was scored by Lieut. Whiteway-Wilcox after a good run down the wing. The same player had converted the Signals' second try. Before the interval Potts very nearly scored for the School, following a movement initiated by Gardner, but he was tackled into touch just short of the corner-flag.

After half-time Potts kicked off with a perfect kick. Judging the wind nicely he kicked so that the ball bounced in the field of play and rolled into touch by the corner-flag. This was a hopeful start, but the ensuing line-out was disastrous; for a Signals' forward was allowed through the line and he started a movement which

ended over the Ampleforth line with Lieut. Anderson scoring his second try. From now until the closing moments, when the Signals were pressing, Ampleforth did most of the attacking. The forwards obtained the ball from most of the scrums and lines-out and it was not long before Redfern out-raced all opposition for a try on the left. Not long afterwards a similar movement occurred, but Wells kicked ahead and over the goal-line and again Redfern raced up for the touch-down. This ended the scoring.

The School forwards played well in the scrums and obtained the ball throughout, but they were slow about the field, which gave the opposition tries and prevented us from scoring on more than one occasion. The halves showed great improvement. P. B. Hay seemed quicker, and this in spite of being harassed by wing forwards. Gardner still failed to get his passes at full speed but he fed his three-quarters and got them on the move well. Redfern played a strong game in attack and defence, while Potts was always dangerous when in possession of the ball.

*Final score*: Royal Corps of Signals, one goal, three tries (14 points); Ampleforth, three tries (9 points).

*Ampleforth*: R. F. Grieve; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; H. N. Garbett, M. J. Long, H. E. Dormer, M. Stevenson, A. Willbourn, P. A. Vidal, A. J. Kevill, S. P. M. Sutton.

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE WANDERERS

ON Tuesday, October 20th, the Wanderers brought a strong side to Ampleforth. The first half of the game was fairly even, but the second half became a complete walk-over for the Wanderers. Ampleforth started well and from quick heels by their forwards T. E. Redfern went through twice. On the first occasion the movement fizzled out, but the second time Wells was well up with Redfern and he received a scoring pass, which he turned to good account. The kick at goal, from in front, hit the upright. The Wanderers were getting better together now and their forwards began to assert an ascendancy which became complete in the second half. They initiated many passing movements but knocking-on when a try seemed imminent became a habit. A good passing movement to the right seemed "nipped in the bud" when there were three Ampleforth defenders to take their right wing, G. A. C. Jones, but a timely pass in gave G. Troop a try. Two other tries were scored in this half, both by T. Bridges—the first after a cross-kick by Graham, and the second after Colson, their stand-off, was allowed through between his opposite number and the scrum. Throughout this period Ampleforth got possession

of the ball on a number of occasions and the backs set up many attacking movements; but though most of them looked well and gained ground, none brought tries.

The second half was a sequence of tries by the Wanderers. They crossed the School line eight times and although their play was well combined and of a high order, one ventures to suggest that their attacking powers were magnified by the very weak Ampleforth defence. The tackling of the School was lamentable and except for a few (especially Potts and Vidal) there seemed to be a complete lack of determination about anything done. These are hard words to write about an Ampleforth team, but nevertheless one has to record the fact.

The place-kicking of A. J. Taylor, for the Wanderers, was excellent. He converted six tries and those he failed to convert were all very good kicks.

*Final score*: Yorkshire Wanderers, six goals and five tries (45 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; H. N. Garbett, M. J. Long, M. Stevenson, H. E. Dormer, P. A. Vidal, A. H. Willbourn, S. P. M. Sutton, J. A. Kevill.

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

A STRONG wind was blowing diagonally across the Match Ground from the south-west, but otherwise the conditions were good for this match with Cranwell on Saturday, October 24th. Potts lost the toss, but kicked off with the wind and up the slope. The first half was a very even struggle, with Cranwell doing most of the attacking, for their forwards got possession of the ball

on most occasions; but the handling and passing of their backs was poor. They did not score tries, although their right wing O'Brien got over once, to be tackled in in-goal with such severity by Potts from the other wing that the ball rolled dead before he had grounded it. The Ampleforth backs were seldom seen in attack, but on those few occasions they always looked dangerous and once Wells was

nearly over after a very good run through most of the Cranwell side. Towards the end of the first half from a scrum on the Ampleforth line the Cranwell forwards obtained and kept possession of the ball and pushed over for a try.

For the first ten minutes after the interval Cranwell had things much their own way. A passing movement ended with S. W. B. Menaul cutting inside Potts. He should have been tackled by the full-back or forwards coming across, but he was missed and he scored. A little later the scrum-half was allowed to score from a scrum near the Ampleforth line, and he was soon followed in by O'Brien who cut in from the right wing past many defenders to score an orthodox try.

Ampleforth attacked by means of defence for a long period. Kicks to touch gained ground, an occasional forward rush and some dribbling on of dropped passes by the backs brought them nearer, though never very near, the Cranwell line. The forwards could not get possession of the ball, and so the backs seldom had chances of attacking. A cut-through by a centre behind his own stand-off gave Cranwell another try by R. Lloyd, a forward, but their last try was the best. The movement started on their right and the ball was passed by their backs across to the left. It was then returned *via* the forwards to the right. This inter-passing had completely unpositioned the Ampleforth defence and O'Brien scored again for Cranwell. None of the tries was converted.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

**B**Y the courtesy of the Headingley Club this game was played on their ground at Kirkstall on Wednesday, November 4th. We append the account by a special representative of the *Yorkshire Post*.

The Cranwell forwards were the most interesting part of a good game. They were very well together and had brought to perfection the art of wheeling, especially in attack, with a subsequent heel when stopped. Their inter-passing and line-out work also were good. It is unfair to compare the back divisions of the two sides, for the School had so little of the ball, but those few occasions on which we saw them showed that they were well combined and passed the ball better than their opponents. Their defence showed improvement. The Ampleforth forwards could be best described as 'plucky,' for they stuck to the game until the end in spite of being beaten repeatedly; but their packing in the tight scrums was poor and their movement about the field was very slow.

*Final score*: R.A.F. College, Cranwell, six tries (18 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; H. N. Garbett, M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal, M. Stevenson, H. E. Dormer, P. O'Donovan, O. Pilsworth, A. C. Cain.

*R.A.F. College, Cranwell*: C. W. Newman; P. O'Brien, A. C. Trip-tree, H. Nicholls, S. W. B. Menaul; B. P. Young, H. F. Burton; J. M. N. Pike, J. A. Pitcairn-Hill, H. E. Bulfton, G. ff. Powell (*Captain*), R. Lloyd, M. Pearson, G. V. Kettlewell, P. R. Hatfield.

"Denstone College preserved their unbeaten Rugger record at Kirkstall yesterday, defeating Ampleforth College by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a goal and a try (8 points) after a great game.

Denstone were forced to make a change in their back division, Innes moving from fly-half to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of one of their regular centres, Place, and quite early in the game the backs were further disorganised by injuries to both wings. Lingard, the right wing, pulled a muscle and took no further part in the match, while Davis limped badly on his return. Considering these handicaps the Denstone victory was a remarkably good performance. Their forwards got the ball in the tight, even when they had only seven men, and in the loose their backing up was greatly superior to that of their opponents.

Indeed the only fault shown by this fast and clever pack was a disturbing tendency to get 'off-side' from the set scrums. Behind the pack Davis threw out many admirable passes, and the handling of the three-quarters was excellent. Innes often came to the rescue at timely moments with well-judged kicking, and Richards played a splendid game at full-back, tackling and kicking faultlessly throughout the match.

Ampleforth had a strong-running and clever set of backs, with Gardner as a dangerous spear-head to the attack, but they had disappointingly few chances. The forwards were consistently beaten for possession, and they were very much slower than Denstone; in the open, Gardner's pace off the mark more than once disconcerted the opposing defence, and Wells, in the centre, and Potts, on the right wing, both impressed, taking their passes well and running hard and straight for the line.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F., THORNABY

**A** FIXTURE with Thornaby was arranged at Ampleforth on Saturday, November 28th, to take the place of the Durham match,

Denstone scored early on through Price-Owen, Campbell converting, and then Innes dived over for a try following more good work by the forwards. Just on half-time, however, Ampleforth reduced this lead with a brilliant try by Wells. Gardner made the opening, and sent his centre running half the length of the field to score under the posts. Potts kicked the goal and Ampleforth were only three points down.

In a wildly exciting second half, fought out at a pace rarely seen in club football, Ampleforth were desperately unlucky not to draw level. Campbell went over for Denstone for another try after a forward rush and he again converted. But Ampleforth's pack were playing better now, and a neat movement brought a try for Wells. Soon after the same player got over again, following a break away by Gardner, but apparently the ball was placed over the dead line, and after this Denstone held the upper hand, adding another try through Price-Owen before 'no-side.'

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; M. Stevenson, A. P. Rabbit, A. W. Rochford, M. J. Long, P. O'Donovan, P. A. Vidal, H. E. Dormer, H. N. Garbett.

*Denstone*: R. L. Richards; A. N. Davis, W. M. Hutchence, R. F. K. Innes, J. Lingard; M. P. Jones, D. H. Davis; P. E. Curry, P. M. White, F. J. S. Morgan, A. K. Mant, D. O. Palmer, J. D. C. Lemon, J. M. Campbell (*Captain*), C. M. Price-Owen.

which, together with other school matches, had been scratched because of our epidemic.

The Air Force had a strong side,



with heavy and fast forwards, good halves and a good left wing and centre. The handling of their right wing and centre was poor and broke down again and again.

The School team had not played together for three weeks and more, and were without T. E. Redfern and P. A. Vidal. Actually the forwards, who had given cause for so much anxiety, showed improvement; but they were still sluggish about their work, although their efforts in the tight against a much heavier pack were often praiseworthy. Chiefly through their superiority forward, and helped by some excellent kicking, the Air Force kept play at the Ampleforth end for most of the first half. Some good tackling kept them out for a long period, until a kick-ahead by an Ampleforth three-quarter landed in the arms of a dangerous opposing wing, who ran hard and gave a scoring pass inside to his centre. It was not long before Ampleforth equalised with a good try by Coope. Garbett received the ball from the line-out and found himself unmarked. He made ground and drew the defence before passing to Gardner, who passed on to Cardwell, who missed out Wells and thereby gave Coope plenty of room for a good run in at the corner. This made the scores equal and Ampleforth

#### AMPLEFORTH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK 'A'

**B**IRKENHEAD PARK came to Ampleforth on Saturday, December 5th. H. N. Garbett and P. R. Coope were absent from the School side and their places were taken by A. Cain and P. Clark. The pleasant surprise for the School supporters was the success of the School forwards in the tight scrums. They were playing against a heavier side, but the superior packing and pushing of the School

attacked again. A defending kick by the Air Force went to McManemy, who quite rightly tried to drop a goal. He pulled his kick, but followed up and gained possession. Tackled short of the goal-line, he managed to get a pass to Cardwell, who took the ball over the line, but dropped it (luckily backwards) for Hay to come up and score a good try.

One cannot remember Ampleforth being outside their own half, and seldom outside their 'twenty-five' during the second half. For thirty-five minutes the Air Force attacked and for thirty-three minutes the Ampleforth defence held out; but two minutes before the end their fly-half cut inside his opposite number and ran untouched under the posts to score a try, which was converted. One cannot help praising the Ampleforth defence, both backs and forwards, but it was a pity that it did not hold out until the end of the match.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two tries (6 points); R.A.F. (Thornaby), one goal and one try (8 points).

*Ampleforth:* A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), R. N. Cardwell, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; H. N. Garbett, M. S. Stevenson, H. Dormer, A. H. Willbourn, M. J. Long, P. O'Donovan, A. Rabbit, A. Cain.

eight plus the better hooking of Rabbit enabled them to give their backs plenty of opportunities. The backs were not in their best form, and although they looked throughout as though they were about to play well and win the game, actually they never did. Hay played well at the base of the scrum but Gardner was too much worried by the attentions of opposing wing-forwards, and hence the three-

quarters did not get the chances that they should have had.

Ampleforth opened the scoring, and the try was a very good one. The ball was passed along the three-quarter line to Clark, who managed to get a pass-in to Wells before he was tackled. Wells kicked ahead and, the ball going over the try-line, he raced the full-back for the touch-down and won the race. The kick at goal failed. Before half-time the Park had gone ahead with a goal, kicked by C. N. Lane after a very good try by J. Cowie. The ball ended in Cowie's hands after the movement had started on his wing, and the ball had been passed to the opposite wing and back to him *via* the forwards.

In the second half the weight of the opposing forwards began to tell on the School pack and the Club backs had more of the ball. Birkenhead Park scored three tries in this half, one by Cowie and two by G. F. Thompson—a very winging wing-forward. Of these Lane converted two.

*Final score:* Birkenhead Park 'A,' three goals and one try (18 points); Ampleforth, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* A. McManemy; P. N. Clark, P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, G. B. Potts (*Captain*); P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; M. Stevenson, H. E. Dormer, P. A. Vidal, A. Willbourn, M. J. Long, P. O'Donovan, A. Rabbit, A. Cain.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. THE RUNCIBLES

**O**N Sunday, December 13th, the Runcibles, a club with origins at Christ Church, Oxford, but on this occasion including augmentations from as far away as Trinity College, Cambridge, ended their short northern tour at Ampleforth. Frost had made the ground very hard and a covering of snow made it necessary to brush the touch and goal-lines before play was possible. The hardness of the ground had an influence on the result of the game, for neither side did much tackling; but the Runcibles realised this before the School side and they also seemed less afraid of the hard ground. The result was that during the first twenty minutes they scored nearly as many points with tries by M. Rochford, J. A. Ryan (2), Dom Hilary and R. J. Jones. One of these tries was converted by E. E. Tomkins, who at stand-off half had a hand in most of them. In reply to this and during the last fifteen minutes of the first half P. J. Wells, after a kick and rush

effort by T. E. Redfern, H. E. Dormer, and G. B. Potts, following a good kick ahead by Wells, scored tries for the School, Wells converting his own try.

The second half was more even and the Runcibles scored two tries only—one by J. A. Ryan from a cross-kick which hit the posts and bounced rightly for Ryan and wrongly for Potts, who had come across to save, and a second by R. J. D. Jones after a very good side-stepping run through a half-hearted defence. Both these tries were converted, the second from a particularly good kick by J. A. Ryan.

*Final score:* Runcibles, three goals and four tries (27 points); Ampleforth, one goal and two tries (11 points).

*Ampleforth:* D. Simonds; G. B. Potts, P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, P. N. Clark; P. S. Gardner, P. B. Hay; H. N. Garbett, M. Stevenson, H. E. Dormer, M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal, A. H. Willbourn, P. O'Donovan, A. Rabbit.

*Runcibles:* R. A. S. Macdonald;

D. N. Kendall, R. J. D. Jones, Smith, J. A. Ryan, J. P. Rochford, D. D. Slattery, M. Rochford; E. E. L. Smith, D. S. Lewis, G. Tomlinson, Tomkins, Dom Hilary Barton; T. B. S. C. Rochford, J. H. Gilbey.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

THIS match was played at Wakefield on Saturday, October 17th. It was a fairly windy day and Ampleforth won the toss and decided to play with the wind. Our one chance of winning the match was to make full use of this advantage but this we failed to do and so changed over at half-time with a score of eight points all. As Wakefield now had the wind, it looked as though we would lose by many points, as their backs were much superior in attack. Our backs could make very little ground, though we got the ball almost every time both in the tight and in the loose. Lambert, our stand-off, had not got the sense of his position as he had only just begun to play there and was substituting for Cardwell, who was injured. The whole of the second half was a very hard struggle and very interesting to watch. Our forwards played magnificently and again and again took the ball up to

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

ON Thursday, October 22nd, Woodhouse Grove School came to Ampleforth to play the 2nd XV. The game was played on the Old Match Ground and resulted in a comparatively easy win for Ampleforth. The foundation of the victory lay in the forwards, who overwhelmed their opponents in the matter of securing possession of the ball and thus gave their backs plenty of scoring opportunities.

near our opponents' goal line and they did their full share of defence as well. Among the backs Lambert's defence was very good; he had the best man on the field to mark and he hardly ever missed bringing him to the ground with a really hard tackle. As time went on it seemed as though the match would end in a draw, but a combined effort by our opponents' stand-off and right-centre resulted in a try about ten minutes before time, and there was no further scoring. All the forwards played a great game, especially Cain, O'Donovan and Green.

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

*Ampleforth*: D. Simonds; P. N. Clark, A. Reynolds, L. Barton, C. Farrell; R. Lambert, A. McManemy; A. C. Cain (*Captain*), A. Rabbit, P. O'Donovan, A. G. Green, O. Pilsworth, R. H. Brunner, A. W. T. Rochford, E. Belfield.

The Woodhouse backs seemed quite good but the inability of their forwards to give them the ball left them without any chances. Their defence held out for long periods, but failed at critical moments when either Clark and Farrell ran hard down the wings, or when Cardwell dashed through openings in the middle of their line. Of the Ampleforth forwards Cain, Rabbit and O'Donovan were the best of a very even eight.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, one dropped goal, six tries (22 points); Woodhouse Grove School, nil.  
*Ampleforth*: A. Reynolds; P. N. Clark, R. F. Grieve, L. Barton, C. Farrell; R. N. Cardwell, A. McManemy; A. C. Cain (*Captain*), A. Rabbit, P. O'Donovan, A. G. Green, O. Pilsworth, R. H. Brunner, A. W. T. Rochford, E. Belfield.

## THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE 1ST XV (at Ampleforth)—  
*Lost*  
Ampleforth, one goal, two tries (11 points); Scarborough, one goal, one dropped goal, two tries (15 points).

*Ampleforth*: B. Western; A. Bagshawe, A. Reynolds, J. Beckwith, P. Clark; R. Lambert, A. Lovell; A. Macdonald (*Captain*), R. Frewen, G. Smith, R. Campbell, P. Brady, B. Webb, J. Hare, H. Weissenberg.

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

Ampleforth, three goals, nineteen tries (72 points); Ripon 2nd XV, nil.

*Ampleforth*: B. Western; M.

Petit, A. Cochrane, P. Smith, A. Bagshawe; R. Lambert, A. Lovell (*Captain*); R. Frewen, A. Macdonald, G. Smith, P. Brady, J. Hare, B. Webb, H. Weissenberg, J. Spender.

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

Ampleforth, two goals, one try (13 points); Scarborough, three goals (15 points).

*Ampleforth*: L. Barton; M. Petit, A. Cochrane, A. Reynolds, H. Finlow; R. Cardwell (*Captain*), G. Smith; E. Blackledge, A. Macdonald, P. Brady, B. Webb, J. Hare, A. Weissenberg, R. Campbell, R. Howden.

## COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

Ampleforth, six goals, eight tries (54 points); Ashville College 2nd XV, nil.

*Ampleforth*: P. Barthropp; A. Mahony, A. Cumming, P. F. Smith, R. Gooden-Chisholm; P. Haywood-Farmer, A. N. Haigh; G. Howell (*Captain*), A. Sutton, J. Mansel-Pleydell, J. Ryan, J. Greenish, J. Lentaigne, G. Garbett, W. Haden.

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

Ampleforth, one goal, three tries (14 points); 'F' Company, nil.

*Ampleforth*: P. Barthropp; A. Mahony, E. A. U. Smith, P. F. Smith, R. Gooden-Chisholm; P. Haywood-Farmer, A. N. Haigh; G. Howell (*Captain*), A. Sutton, J. Mansel-Pleydell, J. Ryan, J. Greenish, J. Lentaigne, C. J. B. Jarrett, W. Haden.

## HOUSE MATCHES

IN the first round St Aidan's beat St Wilfrid's and St Bede's beat St Cuthbert's. The former match provided a very good struggle between two well matched sides. St Aidan's scored tries through Finlow, Wells and Potts, none being converted, to which St Wilfrid's replied

with a try, scored and converted by P. S. Gardner. For the losers it must be said in commiseration that they were without T. E. Redfern, but in praise one cannot help mentioning first the leadership of the forwards by P. A. O'Donovan. By word, tone of voice and by example he led them well, perhaps too well, for their impetuosity cost them two tries which might have given them victory. He had some willing followers, amongst whom Willbourn, Green, Belfield and Brady were most noticeable. Of their backs Cochrane at the base of the scrum worked very hard, while P. S. Gardner, the Captain, took upon himself most of the efforts to penetrate the defence. He generally drew two men and then tried to get between them. Once he succeeded and carried many of the opposing side over the line with him for his side's solitary try. One could go on arguing for ever whether his side would have scored more if he had drawn the defence and passed out to an inferior attacking line of three-quarters; but one can suggest that he would have done better to have gained ground by touch-kicking and when near the opponents' line to have drawn the defence and passed out to slow-moving backs, whom he himself should have backed up for a scoring pass.

Many were the prophets who believed that St Bede's would be winners in the first round of the house matches. They were right, but any suggestion of a "walk-over" was quickly dispelled when, after ten minutes' play, one was forced to realise that it was St Cuthbert's and their traditional dourness that they were up against.

A wet and greasy ball did much towards making the game a struggle

between two hard-working and ever determined packs. Vidal and Cain could always be seen on the ball and gave a splendid lead to the remaining six, all of whom did their duty and compelled St Bede's pack to give of its best. At the end of thirty minutes both players and spectators had enjoyed a vigorous combat in which neither side had scored. It was only late in the second half that the winning and only try of the game was scored by Clark. St Bede's were now more on the offensive and several times Clark was seen making great headway for the line. Time and again Vidal and Cain were there in time to bundle him into touch, but eventually the defence was beaten and he scored by the corner-flag.

It was all that St Bede's required to take them into the semi-final, but St Cuthbert's saw to it that entry was not so easy as all that. A few moments before time A. Mahony broke through in the centre. It looked as if St Cuthbert's had once again "pulled it off"; but Clark with his speed overhauled his man and so completed his bit towards winning a hard-fought game for St Bede's.

In the second round St Bede's played St Oswald's and had a rather surprisingly easy victory. On paper one would have said that St Oswald's were a very well-balanced side and quite capable of working their way into the final, but they were very lethargic on this occasion. Their forwards never woke up, and were soundly beaten by a very energetic and lively pack from St Bede's. For the winners M. Stevenson, P. N. Clark and A. Rochford scored tries and D. Simonds converted a try and kicked a penalty goal, while the losers were indebted to C. Farrell

for a try which followed good work by R. Grieve and R. Cardwell. S. P. Sutton converted the try with a good kick. Of the St Oswald's side A. Kevill and E. Blackledge were always doing good work in the scrum, but the most useful of their forwards was A. Sutton, who was indefatigable in his covering defence and put in some useful work in the mauls. Their backs were somewhat subdued by the ill-success of their forwards, but P. Sutton and C. Farrell were generally playing well when they got the chance.

In the second round of the house matches St Edward's were faced with the difficult task of playing St Aidan's. A task indeed it was, for not only was it the first appearance of St Edward's in a senior house match, but of their side only one had played in the First XV. This was in marked contrast with the team they were endeavouring to keep in check, a side built round a large nucleus from all the School teams. Consequently a score of 30 points at half time was not in the least surprising. For this St Aidan's had to thank the strong running of Potts and Wells, ably supported by Reynolds at stand-off and the two wings Finlow and Gebbie. At half-time tries had been scored by Potts (3), Reynolds (2), Finlow, Wells and Long; Wells converted two and Potts one.

In the second half and with the wind at their backs St Edward's fought back with determination enough to prevent their opponents from scoring more than a meagre eleven points. A penalty goal, accurately kicked by Wells, was soon followed by a brilliant run and try by Gebbie. For some time there was a lull in the scoring, but shortly before the close of the game

Finlow ran in and Wells kicked his fourth goal, the final score being 41—nil.

The final was played on the New Match Ground on Saturday, December 12th, having been postponed from December 8th on account of the hardness of the ground. In places the ground was hard from frost on the 12th, and some thought it still too hard for play, but it was deemed fit and the game took place. St Aidan's, the holders, won by two goals to one penalty goal and as the result indicates it was an even struggle. St Bede's came to the ground with the justified reputation of having a very good pack of forwards and good defending backs. St Aidan's had most of their strength behind the scrum, where a very fast moving three-quarter line worked efficiently. Their forwards were not supposed to be a match for their opponents. The St Bede's pack played below their best form, but St Aidan's forwards rose to the occasion and gave their backs plenty of the ball. In the first ten minutes the ball had moved swiftly along the St Aidan's line to Potts, who kicked ahead and touched down for a try, and soon afterwards Gebbie threaded his way through the defence and outpaced most defenders to score another try. Wells converted both these tries. Before half-time Simonds kicked a penalty goal for St Bede's from 40 yards range—an excellent kick. The second half contained no scoring because St Bede's forwards were still being subdued and the St Aidan's backs persisted in ill-judged and unnecessary kicking ahead.

There were many good forwards playing well and it was hard to pick out any for mention, but Frewen, Long and Dormer for St Aidan's

and Stevenson, Garbett, Rochford and Brunner for St Bede's were always to be seen doing good things, while the other nine not mentioned were not worse for being less conspicuous. All the St Aidan's backs played well in attack except for their policy of kicking ahead, which was overdone, while for St Bede's, Barton (effective on many occasions but selfish on most) and Clark seemed the most dangerous. In defence they all did well. Both full-backs fielded and kicked well, Simonds having more length in his kicking and also tackling well.

*St Aidan's*: A. Parker-Jervis; H. R. Finlow, G. B. Potts (*Captain*), P. J. Wells, R. Gebbie; A. Reynolds, H. Feilding; H. E. Dormer, M. J. Long, R. Frewen, J. Greenish, G. Howell, J. Hare, B. Webb, J. O. Leask.

*St Bede's*: D. Simonds; P. Carroll, P. Barker, P. N. Clark, M. Cardwell; P. R. Smith, L. Barton; H. N. Garbett (*Captain*), M. Stevenson, A. Rochford, R. Brunner, A. Macdonald, A. Lovell, J. Mansel-Pleydell, M. F. Hall.

## THE BEAGLES

**H**OUNDS were not to be heard during the early mornings of the first two weeks of September this season as the very wet summer meant a late harvest and a late beginning for hunting. So a start was not made from the kennels until 7 o'clock on Friday, September 18th. There was a small field, including two members of the school, who perhaps would make more of it on account of the novelty of the occasion; two good runs were had from Black Plantation and Lowlands Farm with the first kill of the season.

Hounds (17 couple, with four couple of the new entry—later to be joined by Mr Butcher's Graceful), were out five times on the moors and accounted for four hares before the Opening Meet, which was held at the College on Wednesday, October 7th. The day was fine and the fairly large field—ill representative of the Upper School—enjoyed two good runs. The first was with a leveret, which hounds accounted for below the New Farm after an exciting forty-five minutes. The second was with

an old hare found above the Ram field, viewed away once from the Bathing Wood by Smyth (carrying a whip this season), and eventually lost in the long grass above the Dutch Barn. This was a good start to the season and was the first of the many good days enjoyed by the School on Wednesdays and the two holidays. Two of these hunts deserve a longer description, together with the day at Head House, Hartoft, which ranks among the best of our moor-hunts since 1922.

On Wednesday, November 4th (the holiday for All Saints) the buses took us to Harland Moor. It was a lovely day, and somebody said we were going to kill three hares. He was nearly right. Hounds soon found a hare above the quarry, which ran a right-handed circle by the road, down over the grasses to the stream and out left-handed on to the moor. She then came back to the fields and so out again over the moor to the quarry. The pack were at fault here, but they soon had the line back right-handed to the wall, where they

checked again. Welch, trusting his hounds, cast down the wall-side, and they were right. The hare got up behind them, ran left-handed across the moors, came into the fields above the farmstead and then out on to the moor again. Here hounds were once more at fault but they came back and killed in full view after a good forty-five minute run.

Hounds were then taken to the lower part of the moor. Here they found a drag and worked up to their hare, which ran a left-handed circle to the enclosure on the stream. At this point she came back short and ran up to the farm, where hounds checked. But they soon put her up and ran very fast to the stream again and so out on to the moor. It is probable that they got on the line of a fresh hare and so after some further hunting they were taken to a holloa by Bob Smith, the second whip, who had seen a hare up on the road-side. They could hardly hold the line but coming down to another holloa at the corner of the wall got on to better terms with their hare. She was dodging about in the bracken, and then came out on to the moor at the bottom, where hounds worked up to her and killed after 75 minutes. It was a splendid hunt, and again there were many up at the kill. There was a further short run after this, but with scent failing hounds were called off. It was a most enjoyable holiday, and tea at Kirbymoorside concluded the day.

The best Valley hunt took place the next Wednesday. After accounting for a hare which gave them a short run from the new range, hounds were taken to the south-west end of the Lion Wood. Here they found a hare, which ran over the Lion Wood Hill, and then left-handed across the Cricket Fields. The pack had divided on the other side of the hill, but were soon

brought together, and ran very fast, holding Lowlands Farm on the right and making for Water Gate. In the large field below the farm the hare turned left-handed and came back not far in front with Lowlands Farm on the left, across the top Cricket Field to the lower side of the Bathing Wood, where the bullocks foiled the line. Up to this hounds had been running hard for an hour. The pack was now for a time at fault, but the hare was seen creeping back behind them. She then led them across the Brick Field to the bottom of the Cricket Fields, and then right-handed to the bottom of the Bathing Wood again. She then doubled back left-handed over the shoulder of the hill, past the pavilion and over the Rugger ground again. She ran towards the hedge west of the Brick Field and then back to the corner of the small field, and was killed in the thick hedge west of the Brick Field. It had been a splendid hunt of 90 minutes with a really game hare.

On Wednesday, December 30th, when hounds met at Head House, Hartoft, a remote moorland farm, one of the best hunts of the last few years was enjoyed by a small field. The weather was mild with a slight west wind and visibility poor.

A hare was found on Hartoft Moor after a draw of an hour. She took hounds to Leaf Howe Hill, but circled back right-handed to the stone wall enclosure at Head House Farm. Hounds got a view of her here and forced her away to Head House Wood; running the wood with a grand cry they reached the moor again and made another wide left-handed circle back to the boundary wall at Head House, where hounds checked after having run fast for thirty minutes. The line was soon recovered right-handed under the wall

and hounds continued to run nicely for about half a mile along the wall before bearing right-handed back to Hartoft Moor. Here they got a view of their hare and ran her fast over Leaf Howe Hill with the Shooting House on their left to the Rutmoor Beck, where a long check occurred. Hounds made two beautiful casts and finally recovered the line over the Beck. Up to this point hounds had been running fast for about an hour, but from now the hunt developed into a slow hound-hunt with wonderful hound work.

After crossing the Beck the line was hunted over Black Rigg, then right-handed through the high and 'swiddened' heather across Wheel-dale Moor to Wheeldale Ghyll, where hounds checked and threw up amongst the crags and rocks on the valley-side.

Welch cast them back left-handed

and had the satisfaction of seeing hounds put their hare up. She was very nearly beaten, but ran down the slope, and hounds losing sight of her were again at fault until a single hound, Dairymaid, spoke and brought the pack working up the slope till the hare was finally viewed and killed.

This was an outstanding hunt of two hours with a point of three and a half miles—about seven miles as hounds ran—over a wild and rough country. It was a fitting conclusion to the year 1936, in which hounds have shown some excellent sport.

Hounds have now been out 29 times and have accounted for eleven brace of hares. This is up to average, but what is of more importance is the good sport it represents. The Master gave "Hunt Sweaters" to H. G. P. Weissenberg, C. C. Hare, J. W. Ritchie and A. M. B. Palairt.

## SCOUTING

### SIXTH FORM TROOP

AT the beginning of this term Dom David laid down his work as leader of all the people engaged in scouting in the valley of Ampleforth. Scouting first was begun here by Mr B. H. Easter in the year 1916, in the old Preparatory School. There were some sixty people in the troop. That was during the war and there was a certain zest about it—a sort of active-service feeling. There was a Prisoners' Camp on the Moor Road, and holes in the grounds where Zeppelins had laid their eggs. The scouts used to do elaborate tactical arrangements, running-in escaping prisoners and so on. It all seemed very realistic as one straggled home in the grey of a November evening and passed a column of Austrians in their drab uniforms, tramping back to their

camp after a day in the woods that used to wall in the "Pry Rigg" road.

When Dom David took over, this martial spirit had gone for ever. He formed his three troops on different lines, and began in an already crowded time-table a form of training that would prepare people for anything that might turn up under more primitive conditions. Moreover he ran these three troops himself with a very small staff. There is development in scout training, and the things that are useful and productive in the Junior House appear barren to the enlightened Sixth Form. Things done in the Junior School as an end in themselves can be taken for granted in the Senior Troops. This makes the Sixth Form troop a rough and ready machine, fortunately wanting in earnestness. Scouting is not a clique. A scout

stands by himself and his field includes everything. When a job comes his way he can fall back on the movement only to support him with an organization of resourceful people like himself.

Dom Paschal has succeeded as leader of the Ampleforth Scout Group. The position is that of an anvil for the hammers of conflicting interests.

This term began the third year of the Sixth Form Troop under its new management. It was felt that some sort of plunge ought to be taken. Previously its members occupied themselves in odd jobs—building a few bridges, clearing trees, erecting rafts and producing meals in snow-storms. They also went in for a bit of scout training, in first aid and a few other useful things. Preparation inevitably seems to choke off emergencies and reality, and it was thought a good idea to begin backwards with a stolid job to stick to and to leave it to the Goddess of Chance to provide occasions for first aid, fire-fighting or life-saving. It is more like real life. So with the help of Mr T. W. Everitt, of the Forestry Commission, we cleared a square of land on the flank of the hill opposite and wired it in. Here we are going to plant a nursery of oaks and beeches for the future men of Ampleforth. We are very grateful to the people here and at Gilling who collected seed for us while we threw our weight about with crowbars and bill-hooks, against the hillside. This took all the term, and nothing of interest turned up in the way of runaway horses or of fishing people out of rivers. Next term we shall tear away the peat and plant the trees, or rather the seed, and start work on a large tool-shed, while we keep the weather eye open for anything that may turn up requiring more enterprise. The work seems to have

agreed with people and it has been well handled by B. J. Webb, the leader, backed up by Ferrier and Nicoll.

We also had another camp this term, or rather in the Christmas holidays, run on the same lines as the Dutch effort last summer. Captain C. H. Green planned this affair and did most of the spade work connected with it, and we are deeply grateful to him. He also led the party. The idea was to camp in the Châlet owned by the Scout Movement in the Bernese Oberland and, once the preliminary acrobatics of ski-ing had been mastered, to push off to a mountain hut and to make tours from there. A. G. Green collected the party in the School and prepared them for the worst. He also acted for the Scoutmaster in the camp, because Sixth Form Scoutmasters are only concerned with theory. Mr L. H. Bond was Scoutmaster in charge, backed by Dom Gerard, and the following made up the rank and file: P. A. Vidal, H. May, P. S. Gardner, N. J. Parker-Jervis, G. C. Green, J. O. Miller, P. S. Dowling, J. Vidal, and James Dunlop (Charterhouse).

### THE SWITZERLAND EXPEDITION

If travel forms an important part of education, the Sixth Form Scouts under the inspiration of Dom Mark are doing much to introduce that element into our curriculum. Following their trip to Holland in the summer, they embarked during the Christmas holidays on the more ambitious programme of a fortnight in Switzerland. That this was possible at all was due to the energy and enthusiasm, coupled with the expert knowledge of conditions on the part of Captain C. H. Green, who made most of the arrangements and himself

accompanied the expedition. The troop, led by A. G. F. Green and accompanied by Dom Gerard and Mr Bond, left Victoria on Monday, December 28th. Neither fog in the Channel, which made us two hours late at Ostend, nor a night in a third class railway carriage with six people to a compartment and innumerable kit-bags and ruck-sacks, was able to damp the spirits of the party. For one portion of the journey so great was the crowd on the train that in spite of our reserved compartment we had to admit two Dutch Scouts, with whom G. C. Green carried on an animated conversation in incredibly bad French, helped out by the other occupants of the carriage and much gesticulation.

Kandersteg, which was our destination, and which we reached at about mid-day on the 29th, is comparatively low-lying but also comparatively shady, with the result that there was a good deal of snow there, which there was not at many of the low-lying places. Here we stayed at the International Scout Châlet, meeting troops from Glasgow, Marseilles, and Wellington, and finding them all very pleasant. For a week we lived at the Châlet, doing our own, or nearly all our own, cooking. Frau Groh of the Kreuz hotel was of great assistance with the catering, and latterly supplied us with our evening meal. We had ski-ing lessons from one of the instructors, Adolf Ogi, the youngest of a family of famous skiers. He proved to be a master of his art and a most charming and efficient instructor. Although some of the members of the party found even the work on the nursery slopes somewhat exacting, the party as a whole made rapid progress and at the end of the week had mastered the stem and "christy" turns, on simple slopes at any rate. P. B. Dow-

ling was commonly referred to as the "champ," but Miller and Gardner were not far, if at all, behind him. On the Sunday we had not finished our chores in time to see Adolf Ogi win the downhill race, which was a pity, as he came down a place which it took our party an hour and a half to descend, in 3 min. 9 sec., tightening the binding of his ski, which had come loose, at 60 m.p.h. as he did so. In the afternoon, however, we saw him win the jumping competition with a jump of forty-five metres. This, for those who had not seen it before, was an experience so thrilling as to be almost alarming. As Adolf was the "Victor Ludorum" of the week-end sports we felt that we shone with reflected glory, and our satisfaction was still further increased when the two Green boys each won a bronze medal on a small course. It is only fair to add that they had both skied before.

Captain Green had heard of a hut at a place called Rosswald, above Brig, and, after preliminary investigation by himself and Dom Gerard, the party moved there on Tuesday, January 5th. This necessitated a train journey to Brig through the fourteen-mile Loetschberg tunnel, and a motor drive up the Simplon road to a little inn known as Numero Zwei, being the second telephone call place on the motor road up the pass. After this we had an hour's stiff climb carrying ruck-sacks and skis. The hut, which is the mountain headquarters of the Brig Ski-Club, proved to be a little inn kept by one Toni Schumacher. It was a real mountain hut—kitchen and living-room below, and a dormitory with bunks and a couple of other small rooms, reached by an outside staircase, above. Life was admittedly primitive here. The only artificial light was provided by

oil-lamps and candles, of neither of which was there great abundance, and the water was obtained by melting down snow; to keep warm at night it was necessary to have about six blankets and most of one's clothes on. Cooking, or at least catering, would have defeated us completely in such a place, but they were both done for us and most excellently. The whole party ate and slept better than they have probably ever done in their lives, which is a sufficient indication of their general attitude to life. Milk was not procurable at this time of year, though it must be plentiful in summer when the cows come up to these Alps; so we drank lemon tea, which with plenty of sugar in it was quite palatable. For the senior members of the party it was sometimes still further improved by the addition of a dash of brandy, rum, or kirsch.

The snow was abundant up here, but difficult to ski on owing to its variable quality, now hard, now soft, and we found the transition from the nursery slopes at Kandersteg to the ample but steep slopes of Rosswald rather a tax on our skill. Nevertheless the whole party had great fun on them and one quite good expedition two-thirds of the way up the Kleenenhorn was made, before a day of snow and mist cramped our style a little. This unfortunate change in the weather, together with the state of the party funds, made us decide to come home a day earlier, though for the last two days Rosswald was again enjoying its usual seven hours sunshine. Altogether this stay in a mountain hut was an experience not to be missed, and it was made all the more enjoyable by the real charm of our host, Toni Schumacher. He never allowed us to feel as if we were in an inn, and was always ready with personal services such as mending a

broken ski (which he did with incomparable skill), or massaging a bruised and swollen foot with a mysterious lotion from a bottle of spirits half full of dead ants and herbs. His treatment produced results in twenty-four hours which would probably have taken Harley Street at least as many weeks. He was only called on for this treatment once, when Captain Green hurt a foot, and the only other damage which the party sustained was when Parker-Jervis hurt his knee in ski-ing down to Numero Zwei on our departure. The damage was fortunately not great and he was able to get home all right.

The trip was an enterprising venture, as it was done on a minimum of cash, but it certainly provided more enjoyable and valuable experience than could have been obtained in many months spent at the ordinary hotels. We hope that it will be the first of many.

With the forestry scheme and the Kandersteg camp, which took a great deal of work, this term was unquestionably the most satisfactory one in the last two years. We hope to have a two-day camp out on the moors somewhere at the end of this term, and perhaps another expedition to some foreign country in August. The work done during the term serves as a good foundation for out-of-the-way camping.

P. A. Vidal and P. S. Gardner joined the troop this term.

#### THE SEA SCOUTS

OUR visit to Portsmouth this year was characterised by strong winds and rough seas, so that sailing was the favourite occupation. The week was very pleasant and Colonel Wylie and his staff deserve our hearty thanks.

After this some of the Troop went

further afield in the converted Cornish drifter *Ocean Reaper* under the command of Captain A. S. May, R.N. This trip also was a great success, in spite of, or perhaps because of, numerous unforeseen occurrences, which are best related by one of the boys who took part in it. His account appears below.

The scouting this term has gone with a swing and the new entry is shaping very well under the skilled instruction of Mr G. E. Greenwood, a retired Naval Petty Officer. The Troop Leader this term was P. Cumming and his patrol-leaders were A. Bentley-Buckle, P. du Vivier, E. Smith and T. Kelly, all of whom showed plenty of resource and initiative at the right moments. E. Loveday is to be congratulated on obtaining his King's Scout badge, and it is hoped that more of the Troop will make a special effort to fulfil the King's special wish for his Coronation year that during that year all Scouts who are able should become King's Scouts.

#### THE SEA SCOUT CRUISE OR THE TALE OF TWO ENGINES

THE cruise was a great success, in spite of the pranks played by the two engines at the beginning, and our thanks are due to Captain May and Dom Paschal Harrison for the trouble they took in arranging it.

It gave us all experience not only in sailing, steering and other branches of seamanship, but also in cooking with a stubborn Primus on a small drifter.

On Tuesday, August 4th, Dom Paschal Harrison, Troop-Leader Cumming, Patrol-Leaders Walter and Parker-Jervis and Scouts Tudor-Owen and Bentley-Buckle, who had been on the *Foudroyant* in Portsmouth

Harbour for a week, went over to Bursledon to fetch the "ship." There they met Captain May and Commander Pitcairn-Jones and went aboard the *Ocean Reaper*, a Cornish drifter, at 11-15 a.m.

In the meantime Mrs May very kindly set off in her car to fetch Troop-Leader May, Patrol-Leader Howe and myself from the O.T.C. camp at Tweseldown. She met us and we proceeded to her house at Emsworth for tea.

When we were about to start for the Hardway, where we expected to find the others in one of the *Foudroyant's* boats, Commander Pitcairn-Jones rang up and told us that when they left Bursledon the star-board engine had refused to start; so they had started down the Hamble river with the port engine only, and with the sails set. All had gone well until (the engines being warmed up) they tried to switch over to paraffin, when the engine had stopped and they were obliged to proceed under sail alone. This had proved no easy matter with a light wind and a foul tide, and after some adventures they had run aground on top of a mud bank on a falling tide, with no prospect of getting off before midnight.

They had sent him ashore to get help for the engines and to tell us to go home with Mrs May and stay there till further notice. So we stayed with her and on Wednesday afternoon we went into Portsmouth to see some of Navy Week.

First we saw "Night Operations." For that we went into a warehouse or some place of that sort. Then we went to the destroyer *Forester*, whose Captain Mrs May knew, and who had invited us to tea.

After a fine tea he showed us round the ship, which was in dry dock, having just returned from the Medi-



THE SEA SCOUTS  
GO TO SEA  
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terranean. Then we saw a battle between a submarine and a patrol-boat, and lastly we saw a display by midshipmen in eight motor-boats. The manœuvres by these fast motor boats were carried out very well.

Captain May then turned up and told us that at midnight the night before they had hauled the *Ocean Reaper* off the mud by means of a 150 yard warp, which had been laid out to a large buoy the evening before after great difficulty by Patrol-Leaders Walter and Parker-Jervis.

At dawn they had proceeded down the river and out into Southampton Water under the port engine, working on petrol, but when they had switched over to paraffin the engine had again stopped and refused to re-start, so that it was clear that the mechanics who came off from Warsash had not got to the bottom of the trouble.

They had not therefore liked the idea of going up Portsmouth Harbour against the wind without an engine, especially as it was sure to be crowded, and so altered course and sailed across to Seaview, where they anchored off the pier.

Captain May had tried to get mechanics there to come off, and, not succeeding, had come over to Portsmouth to try and get someone. So we went back to Emsworth that evening.

The next morning we went down to Portsmouth to try and find mechanics. Even there none was available; so Captain May, Howe and myself went to Seaview by a small steamer which runs between South Parade Pier and Seaview. The weather was misty and the sea just a bit rough, but we made a quick passage to Seaview Pier. When we landed on Seaview Pier at about 11.15 a.m., Captain May pointed out the *Ocean Reaper* to us. She was a fat, grey boat, with brown trimmings,

a small brown wheel house and two short masts, and was rolling uneasily at her anchor in the rather lively cross-swell. There was no sign of life on board, and our hails brought no response for a long time. At length a head appeared, and soon a dinghy pushed off and came towards us.

Howe and I went off to her and sent back Dom Paschal to consult with Captain May. When we got on board it was clear enough why we had not been able to attract their attention; for they had only just got up, and were engaged in doing justice to a very tasty breakfast of bacon and eggs. They told us that after Captain May had left, the evening before, Dom Paschal took them all ashore for a high tea and to buy provisions, as everything on board had been eaten. Then after dark all hands had gone over the side to get rid of the muddy traces of their night in the Hamble. Everyone was in good spirits, and though some found the motion at anchor a bit trying, no one had actually been sick.

We went below and found that the *Ocean Reaper* was far more roomy than one would have thought. She had two engines forward, a large one on the starboard side and a smaller one on the port. Aft the engine room was a cabin, in which there were two bunks, a small table and a Primus on a shelf, where plates, mugs, etc., were also kept. Still working aft we came to another small cabin with four bunks. As there were ten people on board four slept in hammocks on deck.

Eventually an engineer was brought off, and got the port engine working again, in spite of being sea-sick four times! During the morning the *Queen Mary* passed, but did not make as much wash as we expected. About three o'clock we weighed



anchor and proceeded to Portsmouth Harbour, where we secured alongside the *Foudroyant*, after a very good passage.

On Friday, August 7th, after taking on stores and water and picking up Troop-Leader May, who had stayed the night ashore to get rid of a cold, we got under way, and proceeded to the Camber, where Mr Thatcher, a real expert in Kelvin engines, really got to the bottom of the trouble after five hours' work. When these repairs had been carried out we cast off and proceeded to Cowes Roads, passing close beside the large French liner *Paris*, anchored by Spithead to pick up passengers. There was a good display of fireworks in the evening and Cowes Roads was a wonderful sight, a veritable floating city.

At two o'clock the next day we weighed anchor and proceeded under the starboard engine, making a good run to Swanage, where we arrived at 7.30 p.m. When we tried to bring up we found that the clutch had jammed, so we started the port engine and stopped the starboard one, making a large circle while this was accomplished. We then ran in close to the pier and dropped anchor.

The next day being Sunday, Dom Paschal said Mass for us all in the church at Swanage at 9 o'clock. In the afternoon we weighed anchor and proceeded to Studland bay for trawling. Then as we wanted to make a night passage round the Isle of Wight we set watches in two hour tricks, starting from nine o'clock. The night cruise, under sail alone, was uneventful. We sighted St Catherine's Light at 11 o'clock, were abreast of the Needles at 1 a.m. and passed St Catherine's Point at 5 a.m. The engine was started at 7 a.m., as the tide was then setting strongly westwards. We passed Culver Cliff

Wireless Station at 11.15, and sighted the *Normandie* soon afterwards, near the Nab Tower, and anchored off Seaview at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, August 10th.

Captain May very kindly gave us lunch ashore, and then in the afternoon, after a delightful bathe, we weighed anchor, and proceeded up Portsmouth Harbour, calling for water at the Camber on the way. As we came out of the Camber a paddle-steamer nearly backed into us, her paddles missing our bows by less than a foot. We secured alongside the *Foudroyant* in time for tea, and after a restful night on board, the next morning six of us went ashore after numerous farewells and entrained for home.

Captain May, Dom Paschal, Troop-Leader May and Bentley-Buckle stayed on board the *Ocean Reaper* to take her back to the Hamble. This was accomplished without incident, and they made fast at Messrs Premier Snook at 3.10 p.m. on August 11th.

M. RATCLIFF

#### THE JUNIOR HOUSE TROOP

THE troop started this term with very few of last year's scouts to teach the young idea how to pass tests. Some deplorable lapses of memory of their own Second Class and tenderfoot tests were also apparent, but goaded on by pride and the S.M. they soon remedied this. The result of some excellent preliminary training at Gilling enabled us to pass rapidly through the tenderfoot tests and provided an excellent foundation for the Second Class tests, for which we should like to register our gratitude to the Gilling cubmasters, who relieved our shoulders of a considerable burden. To those who remained immune from mumps, and those who survived the epidemic for a consider-

period, scouting must have seemed to consist of scout tests indoors, when all were driven hard by patrol-leaders with an eye to the patrol competition, and, when the weather allowed, of cooking and fire-lighting, urged on by the A.S.M., Mr Dinwiddy, or the S.M., who had an interest in the proceedings, in view of the fact that their lunch depended upon the efforts of the candidates.

There have been few untoward incidents this term, even when tyros felled trees in large numbers, and the worst that has befallen us was when the wherewithal to make the troop tea after a hard day was upon the back of a scout who was lost in the fog and, according to his account, must have embraced at least three other parishes in the course of his peregrinations.

The patrol-leaders this term are:

R. E. A. Hansen (acting troop-leader), M. J. Allmand, M. Fitzalan-Howard, J. P. Barton and F. P. Daly. The troop numbers thirty-five scouts, the majority of whom are well on the way to achieving their Second Class tests and not a few have passed the more difficult tests, such as First Class first-aid.

It would be untrue to begin an account of the Junior House Scout Camp by saying without qualification that "coming events cast their shadows before." It is true, however, that owing to a scout being attached to a dog which had to be muzzled (the dog, not the scout, but one wonders why not) the Scout-master and the chaplain lost their train at York; but this should be interpreted as a surprise test for the troop-leader, who piloted the troop successfully to Ravenglass, minus tickets and lunch, which were in the S.M.'s possession. It is no exaggeration to

add that the majority of the lunch packets were not wasted.

Two fine days at the beginning enabled us to get the camp in order and to climb one small crag; then came the rain, not sufficient to damp the ardour of the troop, but quite sufficient to make fire-lighting a real trial. But we were not without many compensations; the face of the Q.M. appearing from the store-tent more than made up for the lack of sun—in fact, we give an unqualified recommendation of Mr Bond as the ideal Q.M., who not only satisfied the inner man but also drew up the evening programmes and supplied its best items. After lunch Mr Nash's tent was the centre of attraction, where he increased the credit balance of the scout funds by selling "office stuff." The purchasers then disturbed the hard-earned rest of the S.M. and Chaplain by turning their tent into a fair imitation of a tin of sardines.

The problem of litter in camp was solved by one obliging scout in top boots, which willy-nilly made excellent waste-paper baskets; he was usually to be found prowling near at hand.

At this point we will place the pen of record in the hand of experience, personified as the Q.M.

#### JUNIOR HOUSE SCOUT CAMP, 1936.

VIEWING our camp in Cumberland across this bank and shoal of time, it is difficult not to idealise. The rain, for example, is remembered as a string of bright jewels dropping unceasingly from the nose of the S.M.; the whole affair becomes one of those adventures which lend themselves to epic treatment when the blinding smoke of the wet wood fire, the gritty taste of mud in the porridge,

and the irritation of countless insects have been forgotten.

Yet even the most matter-of-fact member of the troop must recall many pleasant aspects of those ten days of wind and rain. He will remember what a grand camping-site we obtained through the sound judgment of Mr Nash and the kindness of Mr Bulman of Wha House. He will certainly remember with enduring gratitude the day on which we were the guests at Barrow of Commander Cumming and Mr J. P. Smith (O.A.). A surfeit of wonders for the eye at the works of Messrs Vickers was followed by a surfeit of good things for the stomach at a subsequent repast. As if that was not enough, this pampered troop returned in the evening, not to the mean fare of the Q.M., but to a high tea provided by Mrs Romanes at the Woolpack Inn. Talking of fairy-godmothers, the Q.M. must here record his gratitude to Mrs. Romanes for much kind assistance. And if hardened backwoodsmen dare to raise an eyebrow at the mention of fairy-godmothers in connexion with a scout camp, they are referred to 'Scouting For Boys,' in which nothing discouraging is said on the matter.

Still, looking back, our matter-of-fact scout will recollect that he spent many jolly evenings round the camp-fire, though they may now be but faint memories of songs, stories, chocolates, biscuits—and cocoa that was never sweet enough. He will remember also that once or twice the sun appeared and we were able

to leap into the angry flood of the Esk, like Caesar and Cassius "upon a raw and gusty day." He will not forget either how we would eat the first course of our meal supporting the poles of our dining-shelter against the violence of the hurricane, and enjoy the second course seated amongst the ruins.

Lest it be thought that our experiences added nothing to the sum-total of positive knowledge, I conclude with some scientific discoveries. To the War Office we offer the information that attacks from the air, provided the enemy is sufficiently numerous, are quite irresistible. Anti-midge lotions, cigarette smoke (any brand), frantic gesticulations are as futile as anti-aircraft guns. For the enlightenment of the culinary profession we found that it is no accident that custard rhymes with mustard, since the first experiments even of a troop-leader can make them look surprisingly similar. To the sartorial expert we suggest a very becoming costume for early morning wear—pyjamas, rubber boots, rain-coat and scout-hat. Finally for the benefit of students of the improbable, we declare that a pile of wet paper and wood can be made to burn with the help of a damp match, provided you blow till your eyes pop out.

The site was on the property of Mr. Bulman, of Wha House, Eskdale, and the staff consisted of Dom Andrew Romanes, S.M.; Dom Dominic Allen, Chaplain; Mr P. Nash, A.S.M.; Mr L. Bond, Q.M.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following promotions were made at the beginning of the term:—

To be Company Sergeant Majors:—Drum Major Garbett and Sgt Dormer.

To be Drum Major:—Sgt Sutton.

To be Sergeants:—Cpls Hare, Campbell, Anne, Ryan, C., Farrell, Petit, Wolseley, Hollings, Howden, Blackledge.

To be Corporals:—L.-Cpls Lovell, Mounsey, Hay, Long, Fenwick, Macdonald, Tweedie, Webb, Simonds, Coope, Green, Lochrane, Ritchie and Western.

The following passed the examination for Certificate A in November:—Cadets Bagshawe, Barker, Barton, Barthropp, Bellingham Smith, R., Bentley, Birtwistle, Boyd, Brady, Brunner, Cain, Cardwell, Carroll, Clark, Cochrane, Comyn, Cox, J., Crawshay, Cubitt, de Blaby, Dowling, G., Dowling, A., Edmonds, Feilding, Fraser, Gastrell, Gebbie, Gillott, Haigh, P., Horner, Howe, Kearney, Lambert, Macdonald, Mahony, May, Miles, Monteith, Murray, McNamara, Nevile, O'Driscoll, D., Parks, Paterson, Rabbit, Ratcliffe, Rochford, Seton, Shaw, Spender, Taylor, Townsend, Vidal, Warren, Watkins, Willbourn, Yates. Fifty-two candidates passed out of seventy, which is a considerably better number than any in recent years. In addition all those qualified to take the examination in March passed the practical part of the examination, with one exception.

The training this term has followed normal lines. The new organisation

was introduced at the beginning of the term without any violent repercussions. Post Certificate training took the form of tactical exercises on the ground (occasional excursions being made on to the moors by bus in order to get a change of tactical scenery) and films and lectures. We have to thank Major Daly, whom we also congratulate on his recent brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Captain Fairrie for very interesting lectures. But perhaps the most thrilling parade of the term was the day when Captain Ames brought over the staff of the Northern Command Headquarters gymnasium to give a display of gymnastics.

P. N. Clark has been appointed Captain of Shooting, and the Eight have started very auspiciously in their training for "Country Life" by winning a match against Beaumont and tying in one with Loretto, a sufficiently rare result.

Finally we have to chronicle the very severe loss of Captain Egerton and Sergeant-Major Eason. For nine years Father Philip has done more than his share of the work of the O.T.C. He has been second in command for the last five years, and commanded the Contingent in camp this summer. He was one of the very few ex-Naval Officers to hold a commission in the O.T.C., and was the only Officer in the Contingent who served during the Great War. His great experience as an instructor will be much missed.

Sergeant-Major Eason has been for thirteen years one of the great figures of Ampleforth. Few boys who had gone through the School

during that time came up on a visit without seeking him out for a talk, and more could not be said to indicate the position that he held in the estimation of the School. He was a good example of the best type of non-commissioned Officer, and his cheery personality on the square, in camp and on the range did much to smooth away difficulties and overcome discouraging obstacles. Above all his loyalty to the School and to his officers will be remembered for a very long time. On the last parade of the term he was presented with a clock and a cheque for £70

from the School and Old Boys. We wish both these old comrades the best of luck in the new venture which they are starting together in London, and all ex-members of the O.T.C. will be sure of a warm welcome from them at the Hostel.

We welcome Dom Anthony, who has taken a commission in the O.T.C. this term, and Regimental Sergeant-Major Iddison, who has taken over from Sergeant-Major Eason. He is another Grenadier, who has been for the last six years R.S.M. to a Territorial battalion of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

## LAWN-TENNIS

THROUGH an oversight this note comes out of season, for which we apologise. C. O'M. Dunman as captain succeeded admirably, in difficult circumstances, in organising the play and in putting enthusiasm into his fellow-players. We won none of our matches; but this was to be expected as they were all

against experienced players. We wish to thank Mr Thornton L. Kay and his friends for kindly coming over from York to instruct and demonstrate, thus sacrificing much of their own spare time in the interests of the game.

The Singles Challenge Cup was won this year by W. S. Armour.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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  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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## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Volume XLII

Spring 1937

Part II

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CLAMAVIT OMNIS  
POPULUS ET AIT

VIVAT REX

BENEDICAT TIBI DOMINUS ET  
CUSTODIAT TE · OSTENDAT  
DOMINUS FACIEM SUAM TIBI  
ET MISEREATUR TUI · CONVER-  
TAT DOMINUS VULTUM SUUM  
AD TE ET DET TIBI PACEM

VIVAT GEORGIUS  
REX IMPERATOR

## THE TRANSLATION OF SAINT BENEDICT

THE following pages present a brief account of an event of some importance in the posthumous history of St Benedict, namely the translation of his bones from Monte Cassino to the abbey of Fleury in France in or about the year 673. This translation, as is notorious, has been the subject of very keen controversy between the monks of Italy and France since the twelfth century and the matter is admittedly a thorny one. As Baronius says: 'Refugit animus tam densum controversiae hujus spinetum adire, quod horret vel e longe spectare' (*ad annum 664*). However, we shall not pursue the controversy into all its complexities and ramifications, but shall be content to give the early records of the eighth and ninth centuries. For the fact is that the thickets and thornbushes do not properly belong to the matter; they have been added to it by unscrupulous controversialists, in particular by a master-forgery, Peter of Monte Cassino (d. 1140). But all these spurious documents have now been exploded and the matter greatly simplified. It is quite plain, here as elsewhere, that we must dismiss all records which make their first appearance several centuries after the event, and retain those only which stand near to it in time. Following this rule we shall cite four documents of the eighth and ninth centuries—the translation occurred at the end of the seventh—which are as simple and direct as we believe them to be conclusive.

St Benedict died in the year 547 or thereabouts and was buried, as he had provided, in the same grave as his sister Scholastica. In the year 581 the Lombards sacked Monte Cassino and the monks fled to Rome, leaving St Benedict's body behind them in its grave. From the year 581 to the year 717 (136 years) Monte Cassino was deserted. In the latter year Petronax of Brescia came to the mountain to begin his work of restoration, in which he was helped by the contem-

porary popes. When he died, in 747, Monte Cassino was again a flourishing monastery. But his successor, Abbot Optatus, evidently found one thing wanting to the complete rehabilitation of the monastery, namely the body of its founder; for, two years after his election, in the year 749, he sent a deputation to Pope Zachary begging him to use his influence in France so that Monte Cassino might recover the body. The deputation was headed by Pepin's brother Carloman, who had taken the monastic habit at Monte Cassino. Pope Zachary granted the abbot's request and the deputation went to France, taking with them a letter from the pope in which he asked Pepin and the bishops of the Franks that they would

'without hesitation, according to the petition of the monks, God's servants, send back the body of St Benedict to its proper place; so that they may rejoice for their father who is thus given back to them, and you may have lasting reward and commendation because you have justly brought about his restoration to his tomb from which he was secretly taken.'

This letter is printed in full in Migne, Mansi etc., and is quite authentic. It is conclusive evidence for the belief, even at Monte Cassino itself, in the middle of the eighth century.

Later in the same century (c. 790) we have the direct testimony of a reputable historian who was himself a monk of Monte Cassino, Paul the Deacon. He writes thus in his *History of the Lombards* (VI, 2), with the chapter-heading *Quomodo corpus beati Benedicti ad Gallias delatum est*.

'About this time, when on the mount of Casinum, where the sacred body of St Benedict rests, there had been for many years a deserted solitude, some Franks, coming from the regions of Le Mans and Orleans and pretending to keep vigil at the venerable body, took away the bones of the same venerable Father and likewise of his reverend sister Scholastica and carried them to their own country. Two monasteries were built there to their honour, that is to the honour respectively of St Benedict and St Scholastica. Yet it is certain that that venerable mouth, sweeter than all nectar,

those eyes which ever contemplated heavenly things, and other members also, though decomposed, remained with us.'

Such is the testimony of Paul the Deacon: the bones of St Benedict are in France, the ashes remain with us at Monte Cassino. It is clear from the terms of his narrative that he does not like the fact, but he reports it nevertheless. Coming from a monk of Monte Cassino and such a monk as Paul, the testimony is very important and deserves to be regarded as decisive. Those who have not accepted the translation have been under the necessity of rejecting Paul's testimony off-hand, a desperate course.

So far we have adduced two eighth century documents of certain date and authorship and of unquestioned authenticity. And both are of Italian provenance. But there exist also non-Italian records which tell the story of the actual translation, and tell it, so to say, from the side of those who effected it. The first of these is an anonymous narrative which is believed to have been written in Germany at a date very near to that of the translation itself (c. 673). It was printed by Mabillon (*Vetera Analecta*, IV, 453) from a manuscript of St Emmeram (Ratisbon) which he judged to be of the end of the eighth century. That manuscript has since disappeared, but the same record is extant in a palimpsest of the same date which is at Munich. It has been printed in *Palimpsesttexte des Codex Latin. Monacensis 6333*, with a careful study of the whole matter of the translation, by Dom Emmanuel Munding (Beuron, 1930). This early narrative of the translation is a brief one and may be given in full. It is as follows:—

'In the Name of Christ. There was in France by the forethought of a loving father a learned priest. He was to go to Italy in order to discover where the bones of St Benedict lay buried, uncared for by men. He came at length to a desert place, seventy or eighty miles from Rome, where formerly the monastery of St Benedict had been built and his monks had lived in stable concord. Nevertheless the priest and his companions were at first at a loss to find the place, discovering no trace of the monastery nor any

grave. But at length, having hired the services of a swine-herd, the priest recognised and determined exactly the site of the monastery. Yet he could not at all discover the tomb until he and his companions had fasted for two days and for three days. And then it was revealed in a dream to their cook, and the matter became fully known to them. In the morning the tomb was pointed out to them by the cook, that is to say by him who seemed the least among them, so that the words of St Paul were fulfilled: 'God hath chosen the foolish things of this world' and despiseth the high things of men; and the words of our Lord: 'Whoso would be greater among you shall be your minister'; and again: 'Whoso would be first among you shall be your servant.'

'Then they examined the spot and came upon a marble gravestone which had to be broken through. So they broke the stone and found the bones of the abbot St Benedict, and in the same tomb the bones of St Scholastica, his sister, lying underneath St Benedict's and separated from them by a marble slab. For, as we must believe, the almighty and merciful God chose to unite them in the grave whom He had previously joined in fraternal love and Christian charity.

'Then, having collected the bones and washed them, they placed them in a most clean linen sheet, keeping the two bodies apart, so that they might carry them to their country without the knowledge of the Romans. For, if they had known, they would certainly not have allowed such holy relics to be taken from them without struggle or war. And God illustrated these relics then and there with a miracle, so that men might understand how great is the reward of piety and holiness. For the linen sheet in which their bones were wrapped was afterwards found to be red with their blood, as though flowing from living bodies, so that Our Lord thereby showed that they are verily living with Him for ever, whose bodies are here distinguished by miracles.

'And then the bones were put upon a horse, which,



for all that the journey was a long one, bore them so easily that it seemed as though he felt no burden. Even when their way led through forests or narrow passes, neither trees nor difficult roads proved any obstacle or impediment to their travel, so that the bearers fully recognised that it was due to the merits of St Benedict and blessed Scholastica his sister that their journey was so prosperous until they reached France and the monastery which is called Fleury. There they are now buried in peace, and, being to rise again at the last day to glory, they there bestow benefits on those who ask the Father by Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who liveth and reigneth in the unity of the Holy Spirit for ever and ever. Amen.'

Such is the primitive account of the translation. The writer does not appear to have known the names of the principals in the affair, nor to have heard of the separate destination (Le Mans) of the bones of St Scholastica. Her bones did remain at Fleury for a short time after their arrival, and were not taken immediately to Le Mans. It is suggested, therefore, that this early record was written in the very year of the translation, before St Scholastica's bones passed on to Le Mans. However that may be, the narrative bears all the marks of truthfulness and deserves to be believed.

Finally, there are the records which come from Fleury itself. The chief documents are: (1) a history of the translation by a monk of Fleury, called Adalbert, who died in 853; (2) an account of miracles wrought at St Benedict's shrine at Fleury written by Adrevald and other monks of that house in the period 869—888. These documents contain undoubtedly an element of legend, but there are no grounds for disputing their historical framework.

The documents are too long to be cited *in extenso* and we must be content to give their story in its barest outlines. It is as follows. An abbot of Orleans, by name Leobodus, founded a monastery at Fleury-sur-Loire and in the year 646 gave his foundation its first abbot, by name Rigomar. This abbot died in 651 and Leobodus appointed in his place Abbot

Mummolus, who ruled Fleury for thirty years. At the time of his appointment St Gregory the Great had been dead only forty-five years, and his *Dialogues*, with their account of St Benedict, was a book eagerly read throughout the monastic west. Mummolus, reading in that book the account of the destruction of Monte Cassino, meditated much upon it and finally conceived the idea of sending one of his monks to search for and recover the body of St Benedict. (A similar plan, to recover the body of St Scholastica, was conceived at the same time at Le Mans, a hundred miles to the west. But we may ignore this collateral expedition.) He had the man he wanted for the task in the person of one of his monks, a well-instructed and intelligent priest, by name Aigulf. Aigulf and his companion monks set out for Italy about the year 673. They went through Rome and arriving safely at Monte Cassino found the ruins of the monastery, but could not at first locate the grave. Help came to Aigulf in the shape of a venerable old man, who told him to keep vigil in a certain part of the ruins and to mark a ray of light which would indicate the exact spot where he would find what he sought. Aigulf obeyed these instructions and discovered the grave. The next morning he possessed himself of the precious relics and put them all together in a basket, 'which,' says Adalbert, 'we still possess.' (Some dispute arose with the emissaries of Le Mans and there was difficulty afterwards in separating the two bodies and satisfying the rival mission. We omit this part of the story.) The party then made all haste to get out of Italy and safe home, for the Italians had got wind of their doings and prepared to pursue them. However, they brought their precious burden safely to Fleury, arriving there either on July 11th or December 4th. There were two churches at Fleury, one dedicated to St Peter and the other to St Mary. The second church was rebuilt and made into the shrine of St Benedict. The relics of St Benedict were translated to it from the church of St Peter either on December 4th or July 11th. Fleury became a great centre of pilgrimage and innumerable miracles were worked at St Benedict's shrine.

Such, in outline, is the Fleury account of the translation. It will be noticed that it differs in some small particulars from the primitive narrative, but adds the names of the principals and allows us to supply a chronology. In essentials it agrees entirely with the other records and should be accepted as the truthful narrative of an historical fact.

That fact was accepted without question in the centuries which followed. Throughout the West we find that besides the feast of St Benedict's death (March 21st) there is also a feast of his translation to France, usually kept on July 11th. There is a third feast also, December 4th, and the liturgists suppose that two translations were celebrated, the second being the translation of the relics from their temporary resting-place in the church of St Peter to their final shrine. It is not certain which were the original respective dates, but July 11th became generally accepted as the feast of the translation proper.

And, meanwhile, what of Monte Cassino? We have seen that a mission was sent to France in the year 749, with Pope Zachary's help, in order to recover the relics. Although the mission received the countenance and help of Pepin, it did not succeed in its object; Fleury retained its treasure. But it is probable that out of its abundance Fleury gave something to the Cassinese monks, and indeed Adrevald tells us that Abbot Medo of Fleury did make them such a gift. So, when they returned to Monte Cassino, about the year 757, they did not come back empty-handed. A confirmation of the gift may be found in the circumstance recorded by the ninth century chronicle of Leno (near Brescia) that when Leno was being founded in 759 by Cassinese monks they brought with them a relic of St Benedict. So, after all, Monte Cassino possesses in their original resting-place some relics of St Benedict besides the ashes claimed for it by Paul the Deacon.

Of the later history of the relics and of the fierce controversy which has raged over the fact of the translation nothing need be said. We may sincerely regret that the saint's body was ever removed from its original grave, and yet feel obliged by the evidence to admit the removal. At Fleury, so we believe,

in the massive crypt of the noble Romanesque basilica, rests the treasure of Mummolus and Aigulf, a veritable legacy from Merovingian times. The monastery has gone, and the bones of St Benedict, having narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of Northmen raiders, Huguenots and revolutionaries, as well as by more than one fire, are enshrined in what is now the parish church of the village of Fleury-St-Benoît.

J.M.

#### NOTE.

It will probably appear to the reader that the above account of the translation is a very one-sided account, giving only the case for Fleury; we ought, therefore, to add a note about the case for the opposition. Apart from considerations of probability and national feeling, that case rests on certain Cassinese documents of the twelfth century, which, whether by implication or directly, impugn the translation. There is first the *Chronicon Casinense*, begun by Leo of Ostia and continued by Peter the Deacon, both monks of Monte Cassino. And secondly there is a whole series of essays in historical forgery produced by the latter writer, as follows: *De viris illustribus archisterii Casinensis*; *Historica relatio de corpore S. Benedicti*; *Ortus et vita justorum coenobii Casinensis*; *Epitome chronicorum Casinensium*; *Translatio S. Benedicti*. These documents had already been subjected to much adverse criticism, but Peter's credit as an historian was finally destroyed by E. Caspar in his *Petrus Diaconus und die Monte Cassineser Fälschungen* (1909). Caspar's conclusions are generally accepted, as by Dom Morin (*Revue Bénédictine* 1910, p. 251). Leo of Ostia (*Chronicon Casinense*, II, 43—4) narrates a visit to Monte Cassino in 1022 of the Emperor St Henry. The emperor had been sceptical regarding the presence of St Benedict's body at Monte Cassino, but after being cured of a sickness at the shrine ceased to disbelieve and thereafter made a point of burning every copy of the translation record that he encountered. This story, if true, might account for the extreme rarity of the primitive record.

## TWENTY-FIVE

Youth will not come again,  
Red dawning turns to rain  
Darkness before.  
Yesterday's morn is noon,  
It will be evening soon,  
What lies in store?

Glory of everyday,  
Dimness of yesterday:  
Fancy failing.  
Western wind brewing ill,  
Cloudwrack pursuing still;  
Life's blood paling.

Primroses dew'd with tears,  
Warding life's sombre fears  
Springtime rejoices.  
Thrushes in woodland flute;  
Heart is no longer mute;  
Myriad voices.

Sunlight on heathered hill,  
Blown spray from water-mill;  
When life appals,  
These will not perish,  
These we shall cherish  
When evening falls.

R.A.A.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY CATHOLICISM

WE have now gone sufficiently along the road of the twentieth century to begin to appreciate its special features. It is the present writer's conviction that a revolution has occurred under our noses within the Church, equalled in magnitude only by that which resulted from the founding of the Jesuits, or of the Dominicans and Franciscans, or of the Benedictines before them. Every new crisis in the history of the Church has cried out for a solution, and each time it has been found by some great saint. A new order has emerged to fight the Church's battles in the new circumstances that have arisen. But what is significant in this renewal of life, century by century, is that each new mode of the Church's method has become progressively less passive. In the case of the Benedictines, the barbarian gathered round; in the case of the Franciscans and Dominicans, the Church's apostles went out half-way to meet their neophytes, but still they remained cenobitic in spirit and in life; in the case of the Jesuits the last shreds of monasticism disappeared. It is rather like a man warming up for a scrap, and progressively taking off his hat and coat and finally his waistcoat. But the twentieth century has gone a step further; he has, to go on with the simile, taken off his clerical collar. So here we are again; the lay apostolate! At this point, dear reader, as the Victorian novelists would say, do not put the JOURNAL down with a sigh. It is true that we have been keyed up to a high state of enthusiasm, Catholic Action has begun, ecclesiastical rockets have been let off with much ceremonial, only to be followed by a rather awkward silence. There has been an immense amount of talk and "no do." Some think that even the talk was superfluous, that the thing has been going on quite merrily for a very long time. There are any number of pious associations, confraternities, evening clubs, and what not. Who wants

another club? There are too many already, and a great nuisance they seem to be.

These pious persons are still living in the Victorian age, the nineteenth century, and the sooner they wake up to the fact that we are already in the second quarter of the twentieth, the better for other people, and obviously the better for themselves. We said advisedly, 'other people,' because no individual Catholic has now a right to stand alone and go his own sweet way. We must follow the lead that is being given to us, whether we like it or no.

This hypothetical Catholic then, that has lived through the ages and fought the Church's battles, has now got to the stage of taking his collar off, as we were saying. In other words, we no longer have the long-robed Benedictine, the be-girdled Friar, the dapper Jesuit with his flying sleeves, but the plain working-man, the plain layman. He suddenly finds himself expected to go into the front line. Up to now he has been in the rather happy position of having all his battles fought for him. The Black Monks converted the country-side, the Grey Friars the towns. This time the trousered plain man has to convert the industrial world. He is not merely being told, "You must not be a wicked Communist," but, "I am sorry, old chap; *you* see more Communists than I do—go and convert them." He is no longer expected to turn up in the evenings occasionally and receive spiritual nourishment from the priest, something to keep him on the strait and difficult path; he has to go out and keep others on it. There is all the difference in the world between the pious association of last century and the Catholic Action of the twentieth. We do not mean to minimise the importance and usefulness of the former, it has done good work and will go on doing good work, but it is *different work*. True also that many of the pious associations have an apostolic spirit, but this is not their primary purpose, which was and is the sanctification of the individual members.

The reason for this change is primarily that the clergy have not the time or the opportunity to carry on the sort of apostolate that is now necessary if we are to save the modern

world from paganism or even annihilation. Let me quote just one passage from the great encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*:

"Present circumstances therefore, Venerable Brethren, indicate clearly the course to be followed. Nowadays, as more than once in the history of the Church, we are confronted with a world which in large measure has already lapsed into paganism. In order to bring back to Christ these whole classes of men who have denied him, we must gather and train from amongst their very ranks auxiliary soldiers of the Church, men who well know their mentality and their aspirations, and who by kindly fraternal charity will be able to win their hearts. Undoubtedly the first and immediate apostles of the working-men must themselves be working-men, while the apostles of the industrial and commercial world should themselves be employers and merchants" (Section 141).

In general, then, the lay apostolate, Catholic Action, is not just being good oneself, but is simply being like St Peter and St Paul, apostles, that is, going out among one's fellow men and women with the set purpose of making them Catholics or better ones.

On the occasion of the International Congress of Jocists held in Brussels in August, 1935, Pope Pius XI wrote to Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines: "It (Jocism) has spread not only throughout Belgium, strengthening Catholicism and bringing new members, but it has gone beyond your frontiers, to such an extent that it is permissible to prophesy that it will spread even more, adapting itself to the different local circumstances, and submitting to the requirements of the Bishops. It could not be otherwise, *since it is an authentic form of Catholic Action, suited to the present time*" (italics ours). Therefore to Jocism let us turn in order to see Catholic Action in practice.

First it is important to realise that the conditions were almost as unfavourable to the formation of a working-man's organisation of this sort in Belgium, as they are in England. Almost, because after all most of those who had become Communists or lapsed into degradation had at one time been Catholic.

But the conditions were worse, the social legislation not so successful as in England. The immorality was appalling. The statistics of children—whether they went to Church any more or fulfilled even the minimum of their religious duties after going into factories, were frightful. Before the war Canon Cardijn had begun to take an interest in these matters. He was himself of working-class stock, and he decided to give up his whole life to the work of Christianising the milieu of the working-man. When the war came the whole of his work stopped, and had to be rebuilt again after the peace. Beginning with two boys who could not even write to their employer because they could not write at all, he has now built up a body of young men and young women that is the envy of the whole world. So much is this so that many other countries have imitated him, countries so different from Belgium and from one another, that it would seem incredible were it not a fact. Poland and France, Portugal and Holland, England and Canada and many others have made a beginning, and some of these more than a beginning. The thing has become world-wide.

What is it that makes it so authentic an expression of the Pope's ideal, and that makes it so adaptable to all countries, all peoples? Perhaps the best way of explaining the real essence of this almost unique creation is to use the words of the Canon himself, which he used when addressing various groups of Jocists at the International Congress in 1935.

*Point 1.* The working man is made to be a saint. "They are the sons, the collaborators, the heirs of God" just as priests are, just as religious are. But the layman can only work out this eternal destiny in his workaday life and through it. "That truth, which is fundamental and that we cannot too often recall, is at the basis of all Jocism." The idea at the back of this is that we must not have the division between work and piety, but make work Christian. The factory should cease to be a cess-pool of filthy language, filthy action, filthy talk, and become the daily sacrifice of a Christian people. It was following this principle that a "jeune ouvrière catholique" nerved herself to make the sign of the Cross standing before

her machine in the factory. The first day she did not dare, the fear of the Communists ridiculing her being too strong; the second day she did dare. That act of fortitude earned her days of contempt, and then two or three came and thanked her for her bravery. That was the beginning of a revolution in the lives of most in that factory.

*Point 2.* "Life, or the real conditions in which the young workers exist, or in which 99 per cent of them exist, is in flagrant contradiction with their eternal and temporal destiny." This side of the situation has been too often dealt with to require any filling out. One might add however that conditions are now getting steadily worse. The new methods of speeding up the work are putting money into the pockets of the rich, but the workers are being more and more exasperated by such inhuman treatment.

*Point 3.* This is the most interesting from our point of view—the solution. "No solution from outside. Let us not attempt a solution to one side of, exterior to, the young worker. No solution from among the clergy, relatives, teachers, employers, public works. All these factors can, and must help; but they cannot be a substitute for the young workers. This is a personal affair, belonging to these people. *It is their job.* . . . An organisation by, for, between, the young workers; an organisation for the conquest of their lives, their surroundings, their companions, in view of their eternal and temporal destiny—in view of their double yet single destiny."

In this last point we see Jocism in the direct line of descent from the encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI. And the principle has vast possibilities. We need not confine it to working-men; the same applies to all classes of society. Each group must be vivified, Christianised by its own members. This is being done in other classes in England. There are many and various guilds among the professions, not only for worldly help, but also for spiritual help. Nor must we forget that increasing numbers of employers are taking their social responsibilities seriously.

In this Jocism there are other principles which are no less

interesting. It is a common experience that study-circles of any kind may begin with great enthusiasm and yet soon, very soon, the interest in them flags. Here is the way in which Canon Cardijn overcame this difficulty. Jocism is "an organisation which should be at once and inseparably a *school* and a *service*, a representative body. . . . Not a school in a laboratory, a seminary, a knitting class: but in and for real life, daily life with its real problems and its real difficulties. . . . Our programme of study is inseparable from our programme of action. All study must be followed up immediately by realisations." They studied the sacraments—Baptism, for instance; then "Our militants had by them some young workers who were not baptised; up to then they had not asked themselves the question: is my neighbour baptised? Our Jocists went out to conquer those unbaptised ones." The same method was used at Easter to get others to make their Easter duties.

Canon Cardijn then comes to the more intimate training, the religious formation of his militants, or leaders. Everything depends on that. Here again he is an idealist, but proved by the facts a realist also. It should not be forgotten that the priest who is speaking throughout most of these pages is one who has realised in flesh and blood the most vital thing of twentieth century Christian life, Catholic Action. "It is extraordinary how we need a change of view on this point (religious training.) Sanctity is for religious, for priests, so they say. But sanctity is necessary in the barracks and in the factory just as much as in the monastery. How do you think we are going to turn the devil out of his caves if we have not got some saints there?" That remark has immense bearing on all Catholic Action, whether in the factory or elsewhere. The lay-people must be shown the way to sanctity; otherwise the devil, who is an inverted saint, will remain supreme. The luke-warm will never turn him out.

And then we get this bit of autobiography: "In order to form militants optimism is needed. Militants should be expected everywhere. No doubt they are not 100 per cent militants at the beginning. *Sometimes even they are anti-militant.*

Fear nothing, those are sometimes the best. Saint Paul was of that kind. They are to be found everywhere, among the humblest workmen, even among those who cannot read. When I formed the first team of young workers, I had to begin by teaching them how to write, to write an apology to their employer. For that, optimism is needed, I repeat it, but a realist optimism, taking them as they are."

And, to sum up in his own words: "The laity in the apostolate, if not new in its essence or spirit, is new in its form, organisation and usefulness. Pius XI by making it the central idea of his pontificate will have revolutionised the Church."

The Pope of Catholic Action has again emphasised its importance in his recent encyclical on Atheistic Communism:

"We extend Our paternal invitation to Our beloved sons among the laity who are doing battle in the ranks of Catholic Action. Catholic Action is in effect a *social* apostolate also, in as much as its object is to spread the kingdom of Jesus Christ not only among individuals, but also in families and in society." And, after having said that no action is of any avail without careful preparation, he says: "The militant leaders of Catholic Action, thus properly prepared and armed, will be the first and immediate apostles of their fellow-workers."

So this is the great need of modern times. This is the new thing, this is the new way in which it has been done successfully. Finally it has been approved by the Pope. We can learn much from a sympathetic study of such movements as this, and, when the opportunity occurs, combine with others to be lay apostles of Jesus Christ, auxiliaries of the hierarchy, yet, the principles once settled, leaders in the practical order, leaders in the real sense, not just puppets.

To sum up. The twentieth century is witnessing the appearance of a new form of the apostolate, new in that it is now a central idea in the Church's thought and action, new in that the lay part of the Church is being not merely allowed to help the clergy in the great struggle for Christ but implored to help, organised on the grand scale in order to take over

a great part of the work, new in that the laity are expected to take the initiative, under the guidance of the clergy. On every hand there are rising up new groups of Catholics, of religious in the world one might call them, of persons devoted to the apostolate; new forms of the Christian life of perfection, which may be the saving of the world because lived right in the world, and yet not at all of it. Not that every man and woman is called upon to practise Catholic Action to the same degree; for some it will be mainly in the home and in the home circle. But we can safely say that for no one is it now permissible to be unmoved or unconcerned with the salvation of his or her neighbour's soul, or with the unchristian milieu in which they live. In the Christian centuries the world was on the whole permeated with Christian thought, principles and action; now it is a very different story. That has to be remedied, and how if not by action on the part of those who live in it and by it? If the layman and woman do not react against the present neo-pagan atmosphere, they will themselves be stifled by it. "He who is not for Me is against Me."

C. C-E.

## ONE

O give me but one hour of perfect peace,  
 And I will dwell amid the realms of gold.  
 In place untouched and undefiled by men,  
 Thus may I dwell !  
 Far from the sounds of cities, in some glen  
 Or shady valley, by a running brook,  
 With fresh green grass down to the water's edge,  
 Out-jutting o'er some pool or sunny ledge,  
 Where I may lie and ponder o'er my fate.

. . . . .

The sun shone brightly down upon my face  
 As thus I lay.  
 No sound disturbed the stillness of the air;  
 And all about me nature, unaware,  
 Slept in tranquillity. My mind, now free  
 To wander as it pleased, dwelt on the sun,  
 The moon, the seasons, all bound up by One  
 Who must have watched me as I lay so still,  
 Whose presence all the valley seemed to fill  
 And flowed beyond it—One, Almighty, One.

G.B.P.

## THE AMPLEFORTH HOSTEL

WHILE most readers of this article will have heard of the Ampleforth Hostel, few will have heard of the Fisher Committee, which, by the way, has nothing to do with the Society of that name at Cambridge. Those who have heard of both Hostel and Committee are perhaps a little confused as to the purpose of each and the relations between the two, and I will here try to make this clear.

There are always a certain number of boys who leave their homes to seek their fortune in London, but in recent times this flow of youth to the capital has been very much increased on account of the encouragement given to it by the Ministry of Labour. One of the ways in which the problem of unemployment is being dealt with is to do everything possible to induce workers to go from those areas where work is scarce to an area where there is plenty of work and a demand for workers. In London there is a very big demand for workers and especially for young boys, and so the Ministry of Labour do everything they can to help a boy who wishes to come to London. At the same time they consider very carefully the welfare of the boy in the present and in the future. For example they will not place him in work which does not in some way train him for a career. When the boy first comes to London they place him in a hostel, where he can get the help and advice that he needs to assist him to settle down in a strange city, and they subsidise his wages so that he can have such food and lodging as would otherwise be beyond his means. In this way thousands of boys have been settled in London in the last few years.

While the material needs of the boys have been well looked after, what has been done for the spiritual needs of the Catholic boy? The answer to that question is that until recently practically nothing was being done. There was no organisation to deal with this particular class of boy. Very often it was only by chance that parish priests or other welfare workers would get to know that such a boy was in their district, and then it was

often too late and the boy would have left for lodgings in some other part of London. The Crusade of Rescue works valiantly for boys but does not deal with the transferred boy as such, and indeed they would not be able to cope with the large increase in numbers. The Society of St Vincent de Paul has done what it could, and it is owing to their strenuous labours that we now know the addresses of over 600 Catholic boys that came to London in 1936. The Grail has been working at the problem of the unemployed for some time and they have had a training centre at Cleator Moor in Cumberland. It was after an exhibition of the work done at Cleator Moor that His Grace Archbishop Hinsley expressed his desire that this work should be extended and that there should be a society for co-ordinating the work of societies and individuals interested in the problem of unemployment. This request resulted in the formation of the Fisher Committee for the distressed areas. This has various sections dealing with different aspects of the problem and among them is one that deals with hostels, clubs and after-care. The Committee set to work, and after long and anxious negotiations they obtained the consent of the Ministry of Labour to the forming of hostels for Catholic boys in London. That settled, a search was made for a suitable building and eventually two such places were found. The Fisher Committee selected the one in Lansdown Road. It was then suggested that the other place found in St Stephen's Square should be used for a second hostel and His Grace the Archbishop asked the Abbot of Ampleforth if he would found a similar hostel there. Thus it was that the Ampleforth Hostel came into being, and at the time of writing the necessary alterations are almost complete—in fact we hope to welcome our first boy on Easter Monday.

The Ampleforth Hostel consists of four houses which communicate with one another on three floors. There is accommodation for ninety boys, fifty of which places are reserved for boys coming through the Ministry of Labour. The other forty places will be for those who come to London in other ways, or for boys that the Ministry would normally be moving



out of hostels into lodgings. There are good recreation rooms and we have got a billiard table and a table-tennis set. A fine big room has been fitted up as a chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament will be reserved and Mass will be said daily. There is everything to make the hostel a real home for the boy and to help him to settle down in London. In addition we have a room where old Ampleforth boys can meet one another and one hopes that they will be frequent visitors.

A word now as to the connexion between the Hostel and the Fisher Committee in the future. The actual running of the Ampleforth Hostel is the concern of Ampleforth alone, and the Fisher Committee has nothing to do with it. There is, however, the question of making the hostels known in the various special areas, so that when a Catholic boy desires to go to London the parish priest or the parents will know how to ensure that he will be placed in one of the Catholic hostels. All this work has been carried out by the Fisher Committee, who had of course to get the approval of the various bishops before they could send their notices to the parishes. Then there will come the time when a boy has to leave the hostel, either to make room for fresh boys coming in or because his work has taken him to a part of London which is far removed from a hostel. This means that the boy has to go into lodgings, and it is all to the good if Catholic lodgings can be found. To meet this need the Fisher Committee has advertised in all the London churches asking those that are willing to take in such boys as lodgers to send their names in. All such lodgings, if they are approved, will be filed, so that if lodging is required in any particular part of London all one has to do is to ring up the Committee. They will also be of great help in dealing with boys who have not come to London through the Ministry of Labour and so might never be heard of except through one or other of the Societies represented on the Fisher Committee. There is much work to be done, and it is by the co-operation of all concerned that it can be done efficiently in the minimum of time and with the least expense; and this is just what the Committee has been set up to achieve. One would like to add

that all this work has not been done for nothing, and the Fisher Committee is in great need of funds. Their address is: The Fisher Committee Rooms, York Mansions, Broadway, S.W.1.

The address of the Ampleforth Hostel is 15 St Stephen's Square, W.2. It is in Bayswater and it is not far from any of the following underground stations—Westbourne Park, Bayswater and Queen's Road. Also No. 7, 28, 31 and 46 buses pass the Square.

All who knew Sergeant-Major Eason will find the same old friend when they come to the Hostel. When you come he may be variously occupied, as for example in stoking the boiler, painting, carrying furniture, or working out complicated sums as to the quantity of material required for curtains; but whatever it is, he will greet you with the same old smile and give you a hearty welcome.

T. PHILIP EGERTON, O.S.B.

(i/c the Ampleforth Hostel).

## OBITUARY

### DOM CUTHBERT JACKSON.

George Cuthbert Jackson was born on September 18th, 1870, at Wrightington, in Lancashire, where a monk of Ampleforth, Father Maurus Margison, was the resident priest. Father Margison had witnessed the migration of boys and monks from Ampleforth to Prior Park in May, 1830; but he himself had remained faithful to his school and monastery, and all his life he did his best to repair the loss that Ampleforth had suffered by the departure of so many of her sons to the South. Thanks to his influence George Jackson and our present Abbot began their school career at Ampleforth in January, 1884, and it was a pleasure for the seventy-year-old priest to travel with them and to introduce them to their new surroundings.

George Jackson was wearing strong spectacles when he arrived at Ampleforth. This eye-weakness kept him out of serious cricket, but in football he was a strong full-back. He was Captain of the School in 1886. In studies he was always near the top of his class, gaining distinction particularly in English and languages. Mathematics was his bane. His musical talents were made good use of in the choir, in the band and on the stage. To his classmates he was always the good companion, ready at times to join in an escapade which brought its consequent penalties, prompt to originate or to add to fun, and never shrinking from an act of kindness to anybody in trouble.

In 1888 he joined the novitiate at Belmont and after his simple profession in the following year he was sent to the International Benedictine College of Sant' Anselmo in Rome. Perhaps his Superiors were disappointed with the result of his course of studies there, but a scholastic degree or a professorship was not the object of Father Cuthbert's ambition, and he came back from the Roman Schools with something more suited to his character. His residence at the centre of the Church's life, with its full liturgical ceremonies in the great Basilicas, his intercourse with Benedictines from every part of the world, his contact with the past and present history of the Eternal City, gave to him that mark of wide culture and of sympathetic understanding which distinguished his work for the Church in this country and at the same time helped to develop his natural warm-hearted courtesy. While he was still at Sant' Anselmo his oculist discovered a defect in his left eye for which no remedy was possible.

In 1895 he returned to Ampleforth and joined the School staff, teaching English and modern languages. Ordained priest in the following

year, he was soon called upon to begin his life of preaching in different parishes on special occasions. He had charge of the mission of Kirby Moorside for four years, where the Presbytery was built to his own design.

In September, 1902, he began his life-work in Liverpool at St Anne's. One part of his ministry which made him well-known in Lancashire parishes and convents was his lantern-lecturing on Rome, on the Oberammergau Play, and on Lourdes—the fruit of his long sojourn abroad. After ten years in Liverpool he was appointed assistant-priest at St Benedict's, Warrington, where he became head priest in 1915. In July, 1917, he lost his sight completely. Hospital treatment and the best medical advice failed to restore the eyesight and in 1918 he returned to St Anne's, "the blind priest," to prove himself an unwearied worker and a striking example of patient acceptance of the will of God in his affliction, not only to the faithful of St Anne's and of Liverpool, but to all his brethren of the English Benedictine Congregation. Far from impairing his work for souls, his blindness, under God's blessing, increased the range of his apostolate. Moreover it reacted on his religious spirit by schooling his natural temperament to a cheerful shouldering of the cross laid upon him.

For thirty-five years Father Cuthbert worked for the Faith in the Liverpool Archdiocese, and he brought into that work from Italy the spirit of St Francis. Like the saint of Assisi he taught the Gospel by tale, by song, by kindly act to every soul he met. Devotion to Our Lady was a feature of his prayerful life. He made repeated visits to her shrine at Lourdes, whence he returned with his faith strengthened, his love for Our Lady deepened, and his zeal for souls intensified. Kindness and sympathy were the motive power of his work, and, in response, all with whom he came into contact were attracted to him. He loved young people, and they in return loved him and were happy in his company. An Anglican clergyman has been seen to kneel down for his blessing on the railway platform when parting from him. Many an afflicted mother after an interview with him at the presbytery returned home consoled and comforted by his kindly advice. The man of the world, after conversing with him and listening to his prudent counsel, often adorned with an apt story, went away edified and encouraged to do his best in the future. The penitents that crowded his confessional and the converts instructed by him have voiced the verdict of the people and proclaimed his holiness.

His religious brethren echo this verdict. With all this external work filling his day, he never forgot his own monastery. He was keenly interested in its development and had a clear picture in his mind of the details of all the buildings, new and old. He looked forward to spending

his annual fortnight in the abbey and, though he had never actually seen most of the younger monks, he knew them all intimately. They, in their turn, loved and revered him.

When Father Abbot pontificated at the Requiem at St Anne's and saw the church packed with Father Cuthbert's sorrowing friends, his thoughts might well go back to happy memories of early days, for it was Father Margison who had built the church of St Anne's, Edge Hill, and Father Cuthbert had spent his priestly life in apostolic work for the souls of this devoted congregation.

As Father Cuthbert would have wished, his body was brought to Ampleforth and laid in the vault among those of his brethren in the Abbey cemetery. May he rest in peace!

J.B.T.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

LA TRAPPE IN ENGLAND. *Chronicles of an Unknown Monastery. By a Religious of Holy Cross Abbey, Stapehill, Dorset* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

In the autumn of 1802, nine years after the expulsion from France, the community of St Laurence's settled at Ampleforth; in that same autumn, at the other end of England and some ten miles north of the tiny estuary where Bournemouth now flourishes, a community of French Trappist nuns, after a shorter but more trying odyssey, established themselves on the small farm property of Stapehill. The book before us gives a full account of the fortunes of these Trappistines from their foundation in Switzerland in 1796 until the present day. Besides that, it contains a sketch of early monastic history in general and of the Cistercian movement and its Trappist reform in particular; and it ends with chapters which describe the Trappist observance and portray its ideals. The volume is, in fact, a comprehensive and complete account of the community of Stapehill, presenting not merely a domestic chronicle, but also an exact picture of the position of the house within the monastic movement.

We freely confess that we took up the book—the history of a convent and that a relatively obscure one—without any great expectations; we confess now, at the end of our reading, that our attention was held throughout by an interesting history told with admirable orderliness and clarity. The writer has read widely and has used her reading to good purpose. And she writes well. We congratulate Stapehill on having found so talented and skilful a chronicler.

Moreover, the book is written with prudence and moderation. There is a discriminating account of Abbot de Rancé, wherein he appears neither as an idol nor as a monster, but as the forceful creator of a fruitful reform. Those points of observance in which Trappists part company with Benedictines generally are set forth with firmness indeed, but without intransigence. A Benedictine reviewer will not be expected to agree that the Trappist silence, for instance, is St Benedict's silence; but he cannot be vexed by the author's presentation of it. And, as to monastic studies, Mabillon himself would find no great fault with what is said of them. Indeed, we feel disposed to say that if the Order produces many books of the type of this one, and if it makes a success of the quarterly review here mentioned, *Collectanea Ordinis Cisterciensium Reformatorum*, it will presently be accused of the crime of learning.

There are a few small points which might be criticized. We have been slightly perplexed, for instance, as to the exact meaning of a fragment of Latin which is quoted three times (pages 26, 68, 126) and should have liked to have had its context. For the book as a whole we have nothing but approval.

J.M.

MOTHER MARGARET MOSTYN, *Discalced Carmelite 1625—1679. By Sister Anne Hardman, S.N.D.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

This is the life-story of a saintly Carmelite of the distinguished Welsh family that has deserved so well of the Church in our country. Very appropriately the book begins with a Foreword by a member of the same family, the present

Archbishop of Cardiff. The authoress has already published a substantial history of the English Carmelites in penal times, and now gives us this separate biography of one of their number. Mother Margaret had perforce to follow her profession in exile from her native Wales, first at Antwerp and afterwards at the daughter-house of Lierre. It appears from her life that she was a model religious and a much-loved Prioress of her house. It would seem also that she was favoured from childhood with special graces which helped and consoled both herself and her sisters in their efforts towards sanctity. The whole record breathes the spirit of the great saint of Avila. May the intercession of the saintly Mother Margaret bring many blessings to the Carmel of Darlington, where her relics are enshrined and where her memory is held in special veneration.

J.M.

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES. *Six Minor Prophets*, by Dom Hubert van Zeller. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

In this little book Dom Hubert van Zeller has done for six of the minor prophets what he did for some of the more prominent figures of the Old Testament in his *Prophets and Princes*. But these minor prophets tells us very little about themselves, with the result that Dom Hubert has had more difficulty in describing their characters, and in one or two cases, those of Joel and Micheas particularly, he has confessed to having found it impossible to get a very clear idea of them; but he has, nevertheless, made them all, to a greater or lesser extent, come alive, and he has made them the means of conveying much sound spiritual advice by showing how the difficulties and even the weaknesses of the prophets may be ours in our much smaller spheres.

For the general reader who is hazy on his Old Testament history it would perhaps have helped if he had given a clear and brief synopsis of the history of the two kingdoms during the period covered by these prophets, or, better still, from the schism in the time of Roboam and Jeroboam I until the fall of Jerusalem. The significance of the constant theme of the prophecies would have been clearer against such a background.

As Dom Hubert explicitly disclaims all claim to serious scholarship it is perhaps pedantic to find fault with his chronology, but if the minor prophet Jonas is to be identified with the prophet of that name mentioned in IV Kings xxiv. 25, who prophesied in the reign of Jeroboam II (c. 790—750 B.C.), he can hardly have been a contemporary of Elias, as Dom Hubert seems inclined to make him, since that prophet flourished in the reign of Achab (c. 870—850 B.C.); and elsewhere (p. 34) Dom Hubert refers to Elias as "almost a legend" in the reign of Jeroboam II. Such points however in no way affect the general merit of the book, which consists in showing the Old Testament for the interesting and human document it is, as well as one full of spiritual teaching.

There are several misprints; thus on page 39 Osee appears for Amos, and on page 59 'country' for 'contrary.'

F.G.S.

LORD GOD. *A Book of Prayers for Boys and Young Men*, by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s. 6d.

The fact that everyone should learn how to pray and that the cultivation of prayer is not exclusively a matter for priests and religious is, happily, becoming more and more widely recognised. Prayer is essentially talking to God, com-

muning with Him, in the language of old-fashioned spiritual books, and Dom Hubert in this little prayer-book has provided such intercourse as he thinks suitable for youths of twelve to twenty to hold with their Creator, studiously avoiding, as he says, all references to wine-presses, turtle-doves, and gardens of cucumbers. The idea is excellent. It is highly desirable that our prayer should be simple, direct and above all honest, and there is a real danger in making protestations which in our heart of hearts we know we do not mean. The difficulty of having it all set out for us in a book of this nature however, is in the repugnance which most of us feel to wearing our hearts on our sleeves. Colloquies about ourselves, our aspirations, and particularly our shortcomings, are, we feel, most private matters, and the instinct to keep them private is probably healthy. There is a further difficulty. When the adult mind expresses what it considers are, or should be, the sentiments of youth upon any particular occasion, even with the understanding shown in this book, it inevitably appears condescending, which is the last thing it wishes to appear. It is for this reason that many will find the prayers to be said during Mass, which are nearly all taken, at least in substance, from the liturgy, the most satisfactory part of the present book.

Nevertheless in showing how prayer can be made a real and personal matter Dom Hubert has done valuable service, and it should encourage Catholics to develop their prayer for themselves along the lines suggested here.

F.G.S.

BLESSED AGNELUS AND THE ENGLISH GREY FRIARS. *By Father Gilbert, O.S.F.C.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

This is the record of the life and work of one of the original companions of St Francis of Assisi, Blessed Agnellus, who was appointed the first Minister of the English Province in 1224. The remaining twelve years of his life are filled with his labours for the establishing of the Grey Friars in England. His sanctity reveals the simplicity and attractiveness of the primitive Franciscan tradition. Any lack of vividness in the present account is more than compensated for by the detailed care with which the story is told. Father Gilbert has clearly spared no pains to acquaint himself with the authorities. Four appendices, a bibliography and an index testify at once to the author's thoroughness and to the importance of his subject in the annals of the English Franciscans.

A.G.

SECOND BOOK OF SHORT INTERLUDES FOR LITURGICAL USE. *By Dom Gregory Murray* (Rushworth & Dreaper) 2s. 6d.

This second book is even better than the first. The final Interlude (Number 28) is probably the most lovely of the whole set. Incidentally its music serves as a setting to a Latin hymn (*Ave Maria, tu gratia plena*) in honour of Our Lady, Star of the Sea. This number, complete with four stanzas of text, is available separately at the low cost of twopence. A splendid hymn for Benediction, it demands smooth singing in unison from the schola, and provides the people with a not-too-difficult refrain. Number 26 will sound well on an organ with a good dulciana stop. Number 24 is an effective bit of writing in 3-part counterpoint. Number 23 displays perhaps the best sustained flights of music. It is inspired by one of the antiphons for Tenebrae and conceived

in the seventh mode. The modality of the chant is the secret of the singular beauty that stands out in this interlude's final cadence.

In one or two instances certain melodic repetitions (or rosalias) tend to obtrude themselves; in Number 18, however, their effect is eminently right. The 'Trio' of Number 17 (on the melody of *Alma Redemptoris Mater*) breaks into three-four time—with a sudden change into the style of Peter Warlock. Number 16 (on the *Gloria, Laus* of Palm Sunday) is more akin to Parry.

Dom Gregory is warming to his work, and his publishers should give him no respite.

L.L.B.

EDMUND LESTER, S.J. *By Fr Clement Tigar, S.J.* (Longmans, Green & Co.) 3s. 6d.

This is a very pleasing memoir of Fr Lester by his successor at Osterley. It is brief, but not a word is wasted. In a few pages he describes Fr Lester's early years, conversion and parish work at Accrington, Oxford and Wimbledon, then passes on to the two works which made him so well-known, both of them original and romantic in their conception and successful in their achievement, the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament and the training centre for late vocations at Osterley. Fr Lester was romantic and artistic, the result of being too delicate to go to school regularly; he applied the language of Malory to the Blessed Sacrament and was won over by the chivalric appeal of St Ignatius and the Society of Jesus. He always believed in aiming high and turned everything to use in the service of the church—as he made wedding dresses into vestments, so he discovered hidden vocations in persons and things. His principal works, though post-war, were conceived in the solidity of the end of the last century.

F.D.A.

THE CATHOLIC EPISTLES. *By the Rev. Robert Eaton* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

Fr Eaton has added to his editions and commentaries on books of the New Testament this fairly substantial volume on the universal epistles of SS. Peter, James, John and Jude. These are surely the least known to Catholics of all the New Testament, and Fr Eaton is to be congratulated on producing them with comments in this accessible form.

These epistles should be better known—we do not find in them the involved theological arguments which make some of St Paul's epistles such hard reading, but plain, practical teaching, suitable for all times. They are important in particular for their teaching, St James on Extreme Unction, St Peter on Christ's descent into Limbo, and SS. John and James on the necessity of confession.

Each epistle is followed by a general introduction and then a detailed commentary, not overloaded with textual or higher criticism, but dealing with the text in a practical manner.

F.D.A.

HISTORIC ENGLISH CONVENTS OF TO-DAY. *By Dom Basil Whelan* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

This book narrates the history of those English convents that were founded abroad in the penal times and have survived through many vicissitudes down to our own days. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries these convents—

some twenty in number—occupied the religious field and English women in quest of the cloistered life would seek it within their walls. But the nineteenth century, which saw the return of these convents to English soil, saw also the foundation of a very large number of other religious institutes of varying types, and the tide of vocations has tended to neglect the older houses in favour of the modern foundations. It is one object of Dom Basil's book, we imagine, to draw attention again to the old convents and to set forth their special claims to the interest and devotion of English Catholics.

So his book resolves itself into a careful history of the foundation and subsequent fortunes of Bridgettines, Benedictines, Poor Clares, etc. For this history he has been at pains to use the available sources, and if a date here or there seems incorrectly printed, we have no doubt that the account is otherwise thorough and accurate. Yet we are not sure that it does not suffer somewhat from the plan which Dom Basil has adopted. He has dealt with the houses by centuries, so that the history of any one convent is parcelled into sections which are separated widely from one another. If one wishes to read the history of Stanbrook, for instance, it is necessary to do it in fragments and it is difficult to arrive at a connected story. Dom Basil has done his work skilfully, but the resulting mosaic, if more interesting to the general reader, seems to us less well-adapted for displaying the merits of a particular house or order.

It will be clear, from these remarks, that we are to some extent considering the book for its qualities as propaganda. Regarding it specifically from that point of view we must confess that we do not find in it much beyond the historical appeal that will attract interest or rouse enthusiasm. But in this we are probably unreasonable. It is hard, if not impossible, to set forth the attractions of these quiet and demure existences. It would seem also to imply comparisons and a rivalry which the old convents would be the first to deprecate. So, on the whole, Dom Basil has achieved a laborious and delicate task as well as that task could be achieved.

J.M.

GOD'S WAY OF MERCY. *By the Very Rev. Vincent McNabb, O.P.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

The twenty-six conferences which compose this book all centre round the theme sufficiently indicated by the title. They were delivered at various times and places during the past eight years. Perhaps 'delivered' is not the right word to connect with these personal, formless, chatty talks, as far removed as possible both from set sermons and from scientific expositions of spiritual matters. There is much shrewd comment in them, much learning lightly worn and much warm piety. They are suggestive rather than explicit, objective rather than psychological, and wholly encouraging. Altogether a welcome addition to the literature of spiritual consolation.

H.K.B.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, THE EMPIRE'S CROWN. *By Jocelyn Perkins, Sacrist of Westminster Abbey* (Duckworth) 7s. 6d.

The history of a national institution, as of a nation, is the history of its great men; is there another in England that can boast as long and great a chain as Westminster Abbey? St Wulsin, St Edward, Henry III, Simon

Langham, Islip, Feckenham—and there are still four centuries to go! The problem is to get it all into one book, and it can be done only by some one who knows it so intimately that it has shaken down in his mind into one compact mass. Such is the book that Dr Jocelyn Perkins gives us, scholarly and readable, the history of England without tears; he follows in the tradition of Westlake, and distils again the charm that seems inseparable from this ancient foundation.

It is interesting to note that "the Foundress of the existing Royal College or Collegiate Church of St Peter in Westminster" was Queen Elizabeth—to our mind a poor (but honest!) exchange for St Edward, or even Henry III, that devout soul along whose route Louis IX had to have the churches closed, or else it seemed Henry would never reach him. It is interesting also to read details of the coronation problems of to-day, as for instance that of the oil for anointing the king. "No record exists as to the procedure at the Hanoverian Coronations, but in 1902 the oil was consecrated at the newly erected Altar in St Edward's Chapel by the Right Reverend Doctor Welldon, who had not long before resigned the Bishopric of Calcutta. A considerable quantity of the oil remained over after the Coronation, and it was carefully preserved by the Sub-Dean, Canon Duckworth, and used in 1911. It was duly blessed before the service by the Dean, Bishop Ryle, but he was careful to abstain from the use of any words that might suggest a reconsecration." Contrast with this sober accuracy and self-restraint the sort of thing spread abroad for instance by the *Radio Times* in Coronation Week—"The Archbishop anoints the King. . . . This is the central act of the Coronation. Henceforth the King is in Holy Orders, Defender of the Faith."

Finally there is a large number of extremely well-chosen illustrations—not well-known views of the Abbey but photographs such as that of the coffin of St. Edward *in situ* when it was uncovered in 1917, or that of the beautiful Pickering Cup.

N.F.H.

ARENA. *A Quarterly Review*, Vol. I, No. 1 (Sands & Co.) 2s.

We do not as a rule notice periodicals in this place; but we are glad to have the opportunity to congratulate the old publishing firm of Sands on their new developments and to greet another attempt to provide Catholics with intelligent comment on public affairs and the arts, and "to break down the barriers which still exist between Catholics and the non-Catholic world."

"We intend to publish," writes the editor, "articles which are not mere exercises in the great abstractions"; and we hope that he will avoid another danger, exemplified in a recent issue that we picked up of another Catholic review (upon which *Arena* looks as if it were to some extent modelled). It consisted for the most part of elaborate and reverential disquisitions upon the subtleties of two novels by well-known English writers, neither of which could, or perhaps should, have been known to the majority of readers of the review in question, in view of the fact that the police allow neither of these two novels to be even imported into England, on the ground of obscenity. What these critics said may have been subtle and wise; but how many Catholic readers could they expect to know what they were talking about? One felt, with St Paul and the Corinthians who spoke with tongues, "Thou verily givest thanks well, but the other is not edified."

However, in *Arena* we read of "a framework within which the personal thinking of the individual may hope to develop with some fruitfulness and without the partiality and onesidedness which are the penalty of excessive independence"; and we recommend to our readers this first number as dealing ably and stimulatingly with a wide field of subjects, from Newman to René Clair and as outlining no less interesting issues already planned for July and October.

N.F.H.

BLACKFRIARS, OXFORD. *Drawings by Joseph Pike* (Blackfriars, Oxford) 1s.

This booklet gives an account of the foundation, or rather the re-opening, of Blackfriars, at Oxford, under the influence of Father Bede Jarrett in 1921, with a dozen of Mr Pike's delightful drawings of the Doran Webb building—drawings which will need no recommendation to readers of this JOURNAL. For these alone, reproduced with all the delicacy of the original pencil-work, the book is well worth a shilling.

In the text we note one error that is traceable to a slip in the *Times* obituary notice of Father Bede Jarrett. He did not "take a First in Classical Moderations," as is here stated; he was not a classic, but a brilliant historian, and so took Pass Moderations.

## SHORT NOTICES

'Euphan' and 'Klaxon' are by now old hands at writing history for children in the way children like it, and the Coronation is of course a "gift" to them. STORIES OF THE CORONATIONS (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, 3s. 6d.) contains "everything you want to know about the history, customs and ceremonies of English coronations, from Alfred's onwards," and the authors have a remarkable eye for a telling but out-of-the-way detail. Did you know that Mary Queen of Scots "cried piteously throughout" her crowning? Of course she was only nine months old.

Not many children can get the Grail story out of Malory for themselves, and Aileen Bagot in THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, 5s.) has done a pious work of what the French call 'vulgarisation,' the more needed with the spreading of the Grail movement. Miss Bagot has wisely followed the *Morte d'Arthur* as closely as she might and the old story is of course among the earliest and greatest of "thrillers." We strongly recommend this book, which is well illustrated by Doris Pailthorpe.

THE SECRET OF DEAD MAN'S COVE by R. J. McGregor (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, 3s. 6d.) is a sequel to *The Young Detectives*. Those who know the Mackie children already will know what they are capable of in conjunction with smugglers and the Devon coast; and it is time that the others found out. The story is pleasantly and simply written, and chockful of the right kind of adventure. GODFREY DE BOUILLON and ST AMBROSE OF MILAN are two four-act plays by Ymal Oswin (Catholic Records Press, Exeter, 2s. 6d.). They are written for use in schools or dramatic societies, and the author has taken considerable pains over the accuracy of his historical details.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

THE HOLY SACRIFICE. *By Abbot Cabrol* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.  
 ST THOMAS MORE'S DIALOGUE OF COMFORT AGAINST TRIBULATION. *Edited by*  
*Mgr P. Hallett* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.  
 A HEAD MASTER REFLECTS. *By Guy Kendall* (William Hodge & Co.) 7s. 6d.  
 THE CURTAIN RISES. *By Enid Dinnis* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.  
 THINK AND PRAY. *By Fr Joseph McSorley* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines:  
*Cantuarian, Sedberghian, Novo, Coathamian, Dunelmian, Giggleswick Chronicle,*  
*Denstonian, Cottonian, Stonyhurst Magazine, St Augustine's Magazine, Ed-*  
*mundian, 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.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR FR EDITOR,

I have just seen the review of 'A Last Medley of Memories' in the JOURNAL, and am grateful to the writer for his kind words about my drawings.

But I would like to explain to him that the 1915 dress to which he takes exception was copied, more or less exactly, from a *photograph* of a Paris model of that year (from a German book in the London Library). I cannot recall if it was Lanvin, Paquin, or Worth.

I think it highly improbable that Lady Bute, or any of her house party at Cardiff Castle, would have appeared in such a 'daring' creation during mid-war time! It certainly represents the most advanced and exotic development of the hobble skirt. But these skirts with flounces *were* worn occasionally, for I have a distinct recollection of my astonishment when I first saw one.

I have an idea that they appeared on the stage in 'Cavalcade.'

Yours sincerely,

9 Braeheds, Banff.  
 February 13, 1937.

PETER F. ANSON.

\* \* \* Our reviewer writes:—

Mr Anson and I are really in agreement. I should have made it clearer than I did that my "frankly incredible" referred to Cardiff Castle in 1915 rather than to the possible existence of such garments. After all, each summer the press-photographers reveal to us the existence of dresses at Ascot such as nobody other than a mannequin would be seen dead in.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. E. J. Dormer
School Monitors:	J. G. Beckwith, C. T. Atherton Brown, G. B. Potts, C. J. Ryan, F. J. Riddell, P. J. Wells, C. O'M. Farrell, J. E. Hare, P. M. Young, P. A. O'Donovan, P. N. S. Clark, E. M. G. Belfield, P. R. Coope.	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	G. B. Potts
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	F. J. Riddell
Whipper-in	.. .. .	A. G. Green
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	C. J. Ryan
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	H. E. J. Dormer

THE following boys left the School in December:—

J. G. Huban, H. N. Garbett, P. B. Hay, A. P. P. Meldon, H. C. Mounsey, A. V. Parker-Jervis, S. P. M. Sutton, B. J. Western, S. G. Wolseley.

In January there came to the School: C. L. Holdup, J. Piggot, L. H. W. Starkie and M. G. Slattery.

THE following boys obtained the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in December, 1936:—

R. P. Barker— <i>b, l.</i>	T. E. Redfern— <i>b, c, d, i.</i>
M. S. Bentley— <i>b, c, d, i, s.</i>	M. J. Ryan— <i>b, d, e, i, k, l.</i>
E. G. Blackledge— <i>b, i, k, l.</i>	P. J. Shaw— <i>b, i, j, k, l.</i>
M. Cambier— <i>b, e, g*, i, j.</i>	M. A. Sutton— <i>b, e, f, g*.</i>
J. L. Macdonald— <i>b, e, i, j, k, l.</i>	G. G. Tweedie— <i>b, c, d, g*, s.</i>

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

<i>b</i> English	<i>i</i> Elementary Mathematics
<i>c</i> History	<i>j</i> Additional Mathematics
<i>d</i> Geography	<i>k</i> Physics
<i>e</i> Latin	<i>l</i> Chemistry
<i>f</i> Greek	<i>s</i> General Science
<i>g*</i> French (with Oral)	

WE congratulate on their passing into the Royal Navy in March the following: H. A. J. Hollings (15th—Executive Branch), A. P. Rabbit (4th—Engineering Branch), and A. J. Boyd (2nd—Paymaster Cadets).

THE instrumental contest, which formed the second half of the inter-House Musical Competition, took place on Wednesday, March 17th,

1937. There was a very keen fight for the first place between St Oswald's, St Aidan's and St Bede's, the rest of the field following at some distance.

The most notable performance of the evening was G. S. Dowling's playing of Franck's *Symphonic Variations*. The technical difficulties of this piece were confidently surmounted and it was obvious that the player well understood the beauties of the music. A more fluid handling of melody would have improved the performance, but, generally speaking, the playing was such as to make the composer's intentions plain to the listener. It should be added that part of the success of this performance was due to H. R. Finlow's admirable playing of the orchestral accompaniment on a second pianoforte. Dowling returned the compliment by performing a similar office for Finlow in the first movement of Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 in C minor. Finlow played very well and only needed a greater sense of climax to make his performance really telling.

Of the other pianists, two deserve special mention—M. Dalglish for his delicate rendering of C. P. E. Bach's *Solfeggietto*, and J. R. Dowling for his musicianly conception of Beethoven's Rondo in C. It was a pity that the latter performance broke down in the middle owing to a lapse of memory, but, after a rather harrowing pause for repairs, all went well again.

There were three items for the combination of two pianofortes, two of which were marred by an over-obvious anxiety to maintain accurate synchronization. In each case the effort was successful, but only at the price of allowing the music to become heavy in motion. On the other hand, P. C. Foster and K. A. Bradshaw managed to realize some of the grace and lightness of Grieg's *Norwegian Dance*, partly owing to the neat phrasing of the first player.

Of the four violinists, A. M. Macdonald was the most outstanding. His playing of the first movement of Brahms's Sonata in A was very enjoyable indeed. His easy playing of the opening phrase successfully concealed the well-known difficulty of this entry. The tone-quality was good throughout and the intonation faltered only occasionally.

An item which was difficult to classify and to assess was J. L. Macdonald's playing of some bag-pipe music on the mouth-organ. The performance was full of rhythmic life and gusto, and—as far as one who is unfamiliar with the instrument can tell—was of a high technical standard.

There were some interesting entries among the ensembles. A very bizarre arrangement of the *Dies Irae* of Mozart sounded curiously impressive, perhaps because Mozart himself often scored for even more bizarre combinations. St Oswald's provided its own composer in G. S. Dowling, whose choice of title—*Something in D minor*—suggests a fashionable objectivity of outlook. Here, again, the combination of

instruments was highly odd, and one could not help feeling that it is unwise to score music whose flavour is reminiscent of Brahms for an ensemble that would delight Stravinsky. Unfortunately the standard of performance was not such as to do justice to a certain feeling for melody which the score reveals.

The complete programme was as follows:—

ST BEDE'S		
1	Siciliano .. .. .	.. .. . Scarlatti
	Piano, P. ROCHFORD	
2	Nocturne .. .. .	.. .. . Chopin
	Piano, P. N. CLARK	
3	(a) Sarabande .. .. .	.. .. . Purcell
	(b) Chanson Louis XIII .. .. .	Couperin-Kreisler
	Violin, A. M. MACDONALD. Piano, P. N. CLARK	
4	Sonata in A major: <i>Allegro amabile</i> .. .. .	Brahms
	Violin, A. M. MACDONALD	
ST AIDAN'S		
1	Solfeggietto .. .. .	.. .. . C. P. E. Bach
	Piano, M. DALGLISH	
2	Dies Irae (Requiem Mass) .. .. .	Mozart
	Oboe, M. F. FENWICK      Piano, H. R. FINLOW	
	Clarinet, B. J. WEBB      Organ, J. D. HILL	
	Double Bass, M. DALGLISH. Battery, G. B. POTTS	
3	Concerto No. 3 in C Minor: <i>Allegro con brio</i> .. .. .	Beethoven
	Solo Piano, H. R. FINLOW	
4	Air and Bourrée (Water Music) .. .. .	Handel
	arr. for Wind and Piano.	
5	Sonata in F for two pianos .. .. .	Mozart-Grieg
	H. R. FINLOW, J. F. B. HILL	
ST DUNSTAN'S		
1	Waltz .. .. .	.. .. . Brahms
	Piano, K. A. BRADSHAW	
2	Melody in F .. .. .	.. .. . Rubinstein
	Violin, R. O. YOUNG	
3	Prelude in D flat .. .. .	.. .. . Chopin
	Piano, C. M. DAVEY	
4	Norwegian Dance .. .. .	.. .. . Grieg
	Piano duet, P. C. FOSTER, K. A. BRADSHAW	
ST WILFRID'S		
1	Sonata No. 5 in G: <i>Presto</i> .. .. .	.. .. . Mozart
	Piano, J. F. H. KEARNEY	



- 2 Scottish Dance Music .. .. . *Traditional*  
Mouth Organ, J. L. MACDONALD. Side Drum, P. B. DOWLING
- ST OSWALD'S
- 1 Sonata in E flat 'for two keyboards and pedal' .. *Bach*  
Piano duet, G. S. DOWLING, A. DOWLING
- 2 Rondo in C, Op. 51, No. 1 .. .. . *Beethoven*  
Piano, J. R. DOWLING
- 3 Something in D minor—Op. 2 .. *G. S. Dowling*  
Flute, A. DOWLING Double Bass, R. ANNE  
Violin, J. R. DOWLING Piano, G. S. DOWLING  
Timpani, C. H. HATTON
- 4 Symphonic Variations for pianoforte and orchestra *César Franck*  
Solo piano, G. S. DOWLING
- ST CUTHBERT'S
- 1 Highland Heather .. .. . *Hullah-Browne*  
Violin, C. H. LOCHRANE
- 2 Sonata in G minor .. .. . *Purcell*  
Violin, F. J. LOCHRANE

The following are the combined results of the two contests:—

	<i>Vocal</i>	<i>Instrumental</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 St Oswald's	76	77	153
2 St Bede's	75	75	150
3 St Aidan's	68	76	144
4 St Cuthbert's	60	52	112
5 St Wilfrid's	50	52	102
6 St Dunstan's	no entry	65	65
7 St Edward's	64	no entry	64

EDWARD ALLAM

AN overhaul of the main amplifier of the cinema projector, after a nearly complete break-down in the first show of the Christmas term, resulted in a considerable improvement of the sound-reproduction. A. H. Willbourn, R. P. Townsend and C. R. Forbes have worked well together and films have been projected most efficiently. Change-overs have been rapid, lighting-effects interesting, and the operators have achieved an almost unblemished record in freedom from break-downs. Through their enterprise, "trailers" have been shown each night advertising the next week's film; and the soaring sales of the "Ampleforth News" can doubtless be attributed to the wisdom of the Directors in securing valuable advertising space on the screen.

The feature-films shown during the season were Big Broadcast of 1936, The Glass Key, The Last Outpost, and The Memory Expert (Paramount); David Copperfield (M.G.M.); The Good Companions, The Camels are Coming, The Thirty Nine Steps, Aunt Sally, The Midshipmaid, The Man Who Knew Too Much, Friday the 13th, Things are Looking Up, Tudor Rose, Rhodes of Africa, and Jack of All Trades (Gaumont British). Programmes have generally included a newsreel and a cartoon; several G.-B. "Secrets of Nature" have also been shown, and other shorts of sporting or natural interest.

CAPTAIN KNIGHT'S film-lecture "African Adventure" was the most appreciated of those given during the past two terms. The life-history of the Martial Hawk-eagle was shown in a series of pictures remarkable for the skill with which they were taken and for the beauty of the photography. A week later Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Roddie gave a dramatic account of the events leading to the establishment of the Nazi regime in Germany. Mr Granville Squiers' lecture on "Secret Hiding Places" aroused as much interest as it did when he first gave it at Ampleforth a few years ago. Captain Ames, whose coaching in field events has been a feature of the athletic training, gave a delightfully informal lecture on the "Olympic Games." The last lecture of the season was given by Mr Valder, of Imperial Airways, who spoke on "Airways of Empire."

MR LAWRENCE RAY'S "English Classical Players" visited Ampleforth for the fourth time on February 17th and presented Macbeth with the smoothness and absence of fuss that we have learnt to expect from this friendly group of players.

IT was with great regret that we heard of the death of Captain W. T. White at Bridlington on April 3rd. We had already heard of his illness—in fact he had sent over word from the Nursing Home in Bridlington that if any Ampleforth cricketer who remembered him would like to come over and see him he would be very pleased, and Dom Peter Utley, who went over, realised that the end was not far off. Old Amplefordians will be glad to know that a wreath was sent from "Ampleforth Cricketers" and that Dom Peter and Dom Terence Wright represented the School, Past and Present, at the funeral.

Captain White, or 'W.T.', as he was so commonly called, was well known to every boy who played in the Eleven during the past twenty years. For that period he has been coming to play cricket here either with the Yorkshire Gentlemen or with the side brought by his brother,

Sir Archibald White. He always took a great interest in Ampleforth and the progress of Ampleforth cricket. His criticisms, because always constructive, were ever welcome, and we feel that by his death Ampleforth cricket has lost a good and valued friend.

G. B. POTTS was selected to play full-back for the Northern Public Schools' side against the South. From newspaper accounts he seems to have played well and we congratulate him upon his success.

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

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

## LAY MASTERS :

<i>Classics, etc.</i>	<i>Modern Languages</i>	<i>History</i>
L. E. Eyres	N. A. Callender	T. Charles Edwards
F. Bamford	A. W. Sire	J. McDonough
W. H. Shewring	E. A. L. Cossart	<i>Science</i>
P. E. Nash	P. C. Blackden	R. A. Goodman
L. H. Bond	<i>Mathematics</i>	S. T. Reyner
T. Watkinson	M. F. Harrold	C. N. Watson
J. W. Gardner	T. W. White	<i>Music</i>
R. A. Atthill	C. C. Ricketts	H. G. Perry
G. F. Willmot	W. H. Osborne	W. H. Cass
H. P. Dinwiddy		
I. F. M. Hutchinson		

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

## SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE second session of the school year was mainly notable for the variety of the subjects debated. Yet, despite the efforts of the Committee to break away from the political debate, the latter still drew the largest attendance and produced the keenest debating. Mr Riddell was the Leader of the Opposition in place of Mr Atherton-Brown; otherwise the officials were unchanged. The speeches of Messrs O'Donovan and Riddell were consistently good and sauced with rivalry. The former relied greatly on rhetorical devices to create an impression, though his speeches were not devoid of argument; the latter depended more on the sober presentation of points. Both showed ability to debate.

Messrs Edmonds and Anne are fluent and capable speakers, Mr Wells displays wisdom and firmness. Mr Cubitt was as persistent as ever, but his appreciation of his own jokes sometimes interferes with his delivery. The native humour of Mr Kevill always pleases the Society. The Society is not rich in promising new speakers, though honourable mention might be made of Messrs Kelly, Mostyn and Gillott. The Chairman commented bluntly on the paucity of well-prepared speeches on more than one occasion and said the general attendance left much to be desired.

The result of the interesting debate on Victorianism was perhaps surprising in its indication of a reaction in favour of the Victorian age even at modern Ampleforth. The best-debated motion was that on the restoration of the German colonies. There were no papers read but the Society enjoyed a realistic Mock Trial, when Mr Kevill was condemned for the wilful murder of Charlotte Litt. Some disappointment was caused when the Judge (the Chairman) declined to put up his hood when passing sentence.

The following motions were debated during the term :—

That this House definitely prefers butter to guns (*Won*, 19—5).

That depravity, quackery, corruption, self-interest, bias and chicanery are the ruling factors in world-politics (*Lost*, 20—18).

That this House deprecates the importance of being earnest (*Lost*, 14—13).

That this House views with concern the present decadence of Ampleforth (*Lost*, 12—9).

That this House considers an immediate return of some or all of Germany's former colonies to be essential for the preservation of peace (*Lost*, 19—14).

That this House considers that Victorianism is seriously underrated by our generation (*Won*, 22—15).

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE first and most important business of the Society this term was to send a deputation to the Reverend Procurator thanking him in the name of this old and venerable society for providing it with a Minute Book worthy of itself. After one honourable member had shattered the composure of the society at this solemn moment by proposing that a "Declaration be sent to the Apocrypha," the new Secretary, always ready to leap into the breach at a critical moment, proposed that he and the Committee should wait on the Procurator the following day; and this they did.

The cheering has been "better" than ever this term—all things are in some way good. What is the cause is difficult to say, unless it is the new voice production. The net result is, however, that the society has had to vacate its old abode, and retire to No. 1 class-room.

There have been eight debates and one mock trial this term. One of the best speakers undoubtedly has been Mr Hume, but he failed to learn that rhetorical questions are often not so in the Junior Debating Society; that is, although he expected no answer, he usually got several, and this rather interfered with the flow of his eloquence. Mr A. B. Nihill spoke well several times. His best speech was on the debate as to whether gas was more useful than electricity. His imitation of a village constable during the trial was a good bit of work. Mr E. Matthews often spoke, usually to the point, his best speech defending the old languages against Esperanto, when he showed how a nation's traditions are bound up with its language. The honorary secretary, Mr B. Bellingham Smith, gave an impassioned address to the house against blood-sports. He has the courage of his convictions and usually seems to be fighting for the lost causes. Mr G. Green in the same debate made a point by showing how in non-blood sports the two opponents are so voluntarily, whereas in blood sports at least one is so involuntarily. Mr Foll nearly moved the House to tears by his description of the death of a stag. Mr Bamford spoke frequently and with seriousness; he considered that the children of this world were wiser in respect to mechanical appliances than their cousins the children of light, and would relish more a battle-axe than a gas mask. Mr R. Elwes saw war as the natural outcome of this excessive mechanisation of the modern world. Mr Bligh has a winning way with him, and his impersonation in the trial was worthy of a larger audience. The fact is that there were as good speakers as ever in the society, but each was intolerant of the others, rather more so than in previous years.

There never was a dearth of speakers. We had Mr Walsh with his bright outlook, Mr Conroy with his ambiguous one—he usually spoke for both sides, downright Mr Kevill, weighty Mr Cape, not so weighty Mr Foll, and the many others. We take leave of them and wish them oratorical success in wider spheres.

#### THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DURING this session the Secretaryship of the Society has changed hands, and so we would like to express our thanks to Mr Green, the retiring Secretary, for all the work that he has done for the Society during his long term of office of over two years. We would also like to thank Mr A. P. P. Meldon, an old member, now of Trinity College, Dublin, for the generous gift of a book, to be presented to the reader of the best paper of the term.

We have had twelve meetings in all this session, a number which compares very favourably with other societies of our select numbers—we can muster seven members at our best, and it may be said that the standard of our papers has been high. Mr Ryan finished the session with a most excellent and enlightened paper on "Free-Masonry," for which he was unanimously awarded the Meldon Prize.

#### THE HISTORICAL BENCH

AT the first meeting of term Mr F. J. G. Kinsella was elected Secretary, and plans made for an active session. There was no lack of promises of papers, and Mr L. B. D. Maude began the series with an interesting paper on "Espionage." He was followed at the next meeting by Mr. J. M. Howe with a description of the more romantic "Buccaneers." Mr P. S. Stewart destroyed all the Society's illusions on Henry VII in a very fine paper on "The Princes of the Tower." Mr P. G. Keogh, last term's Secretary, gave us a most unusual picture of the life of a seaman who sailed with Drake in "A Tudor Side-line." At half-term several new members were admitted, and the rules of the Society more clearly defined. To a very full meeting Mr W. D. McKechnie described "The Growth of Aviation," a story which Mr J. L. Bamford carried on in a description of progress since the war. Mr K. L. Rosenvinge read a most controversial paper on "Free-Masonry," provoking a long discussion.

There has been a steady growth in the argumentative fluency of the debates that have followed all papers. The climax of the term was an expedition to York to view the Minster, the walls, the older quarters of the town, and the Railway Museum.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE sole flourishing survivor of last summer's "Non-cricketers' clubs," this Society has been engaged in several branches of activity during the winter. Under the competent direction of its President, Mr Willmot, a further small barrow has been opened up, and a large variety of worked flint implements have been found on the newly-ploughed land on the moors. Excursions to places of interest have been made on holidays, including a walk along the Roman road at Cawthorne, and visits to the Knaresborough Caves and Ripon Minster. In addition many interesting lectures have been given—the President on "The Pre-history of Yorkshire," Mr Bond on "Medieval Castle Keeps," Dom Dominic on "The Catacombs," Mr Gardner on "Greek Sculpture," and several others.

## "THE TIMES"

AS usual, the Society's meetings have been few but profitable. Dom Richard read a paper entitled "Psychology: Science or Superstition?" The answer did not transpire, but the paper was illuminating and clearly arranged; the heated discussion which followed was prolonged into another meeting, when Dom Felix as *Advocatus Diaboli* pulled several quite imaginary holes and raised some curious problems. The next paper was given by Mr Hare on Van Gogh, copiously illustrated with prints. He showed how important the associations of an artist's inner life are for the understanding of his work. Extracts from Van Gogh's letters proved especially interesting. Finally, Dom Columba revealed to a select audience of four the treasures of the Codex Room in the Monastery Library. This lecture was greatly appreciated and gave much aesthetic pleasure.

## LES VOYAGEURS

TOWARDS the end of the term a writing, like Belshazzar's, appeared on the notice-board, creating general alarm. As a matter of fact, the strange signs were just an announcement in Hebrew: Mr A. M. F. Webb was going to give a talk to the "sons-of-those-who-strike-their-tents-and-move-on" about Palestine. It was a good talk and did much to clear away the mist which tends to hang around problems in the Near East.

However this was not the Society's first meeting. Earlier on, the President, under cover of dim night, and while the rest of the monastery were still in the refectory, led the Society into the Holy of Holies—in other words the Monastic Library. They were taken down long musty passages, lit by an occasional fly-blown electric bulb and into sundry small rooms with an atmosphere in each which seemed to have been

there since Time began. Suddenly, after everybody had bumped their heads under a particularly low arch in awe-stricken silence, the new wing was shown, empty but for rows and rows of the Fathers. On returning to the Codex Room, great manuscripts were heaved on to a rickety table and Books of Hours were opened with a "By your leave." The meeting ended all too soon, and, slightly dazed by the 13th and 14th century illuminations, the Society stumbled back to their beds.

Later on in the term, Mr Shewring was enticed away from detective stories to give a paper on the Italian Primitives. The examples he gave of Sienese paintings were interesting and opportunities were given to compare these with Byzantine and Renaissance art.

After this paper there was a gap for some weeks, when suddenly the Secretary sprang a French debate on the rest of the Society, the motion he put forward being: "Les arts, on en a assez." Eventually the debate narrowed down to a discussion of Surrealism, Mr Trevor-Williams, even when not asked, being always ready to read a definition of the term, though he admitted he did not know what the definition meant. The President lay full length on a bed and was delightfully vague about everything, while Mr Anne during a long and rather halting speech by a member (was it Mr Campbell?) suddenly let loose an alarm clock. The member however was unperturbed (it must have been Mr Campbell!) and finished his speech after order had been restored. The motion was won by 6 votes to 4.

Towards the end of the term, Mr Nicoll gave a paper on theatrical make-up. As he brought his make-up box with him, Mr Trevor-Williams offered himself as a model and everybody practised on him at once. He himself gave an amusing paper on the Russian Ballet a week later. The Secretary cannot remember what it was about as he had some difficulty with the epidiascope, but the illustrations were intriguing. By the light of a torch Mr Trevor-Williams read various extracts from books and though he occasionally lost his place, or the torch, or the illustrations, the meeting was a great success.

## LOS HISPANISTAS

THE subject of "Tauromaquia" was discussed by Mr I. G. Watkins in a paper which dealt with the history of the national sport of Spain and gave a full description of the various phases of the bullfight in its modern development. He used many pictures to illustrate his remarks. The discussion following was concerned chiefly with the question of the cruelty of the sport, and the meeting closed fittingly with a gramophone record, "Joselito en su gloria," in praise of Spain's most famous torero.

"El teatro español y los dramaturgos ingleses" was the title of Mr M. H. Gastrell's paper. He showed how extensively the English playwrights were indebted to Spanish literature, especially in the matter of plots, and discussed the extent of Spanish influence in Shakespeare's plays.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

FROM H. C. Mounsey, who left at Christmas and handed on the Secretaryship to H. R. Finlow, the Society has gratefully received the Schnabel recording of the Third Pianoforte Concerto of Beethoven; and also, from Dom Francis Geldart, the two records of William Walton's 'Façade.' The Society has had an active term; it has been addressed by Dom Austin on Sibelius and by Mr. J. W. Gardner on the Bliss Clarinet Quintet, and it has provided itself with so many recitals that it proved impossible to find room for J. Beckwith's piano recital of modern French music. It is to be hoped that an opportunity will be found for it in the course of the Summer term.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

MR C. R. FORBES gave the first lecture of the Easter term when he spoke to the Club on February 1st on "Talking Pictures." As one of the operators of the Cinema he was able to give an interesting account of the production and presentation of such films. "The Story of the London Bus" was told on March 9th by Mr D. E. Warren, who commented ably on a set of slides lent by London Transport. A fortnight later Mr R. P. Townsend explained the main processes used in "Colour Photography." The manufacturers of Dufaycolour, Finlaycolour and Kodachrome lent slides and other material which enabled the lecturer to give a clear account of the technical principles involved and to show the excellent results that may be achieved.

On March 31st Mr B. J. Webb spoke about "Aluminium," dealing with the manufacture, properties, and many varied applications of the metal and its alloys. The last lecture of the session was given on April 12th by Mr J. H. K. Jefferson. Mr Jefferson, who was Secretary of the Club in 1933—1934 and is now a member of the School of Agriculture at Oxford, in his talk on "Soil" gave a lucid account of modern theories of soil formation and classification.

#### THE DAEDALAERIANS

THE activities of "The Daedalaerians" have been limited, for various unforeseen reasons, during the past few months, but not even the foul weather could prevent the Society from making an expedition to the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, on March 1st. It was a



FROM THE SCHOOL NOTICE BOARD

herculean effort. Not only did it entail getting up at an unheard-of hour, but also a wait of one-and-a-half hours at Gilling Station whilst the local express was being excavated from a snow-drift. The thanks of the Society are due to the Cranwell authorities for the first-class entertainment they provided, to Mrs Greenish for a vast tea, and to the President for pulling the strings.

Later on in the term Mr Farrell presented the Society with a paper on the weighty problem of Bombs and Battleships, reinforcing his ably marshalled opinions with a choice selection of slides.

#### THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

THE first meeting of the term was called to listen to a lengthy and interesting paper on "Bee Keeping" by A. Green. With the aid of slides and various bee-hive appliances he put before us the work of the Apiarist and the many problems that come his way.

Following on this P. Young gave us an equally interesting lecture on "Bird Photography." Here it was at once realised that we were picking up knowledge which had accumulated from the lecturer's practical experience. It was a most illuminating talk and one which should do much to encourage others to take up this fascinating hobby, a hobby which involves photographic technique, but above all becoming familiar with the habits of birds.

Towards the end of term Mr Everitt, of the Forestry Commission, spoke to us on Sylviculture. He emphasised the importance of accurate tree-planting and then went on to discuss the commercial value of various types.

Finally a warm word of thanks must be offered to P. Young, who presented a large egg cabinet to the Society. It is proposed that a collection of eggs be made from the environs, and that records be kept of the time of laying and the habitat of the layer.

#### THE LONGSHOREMEN

THIS Society grew out of a Lower Remove Geography set. It was formed in self-defence to short-circuit digressions on sea anchors and pilotage. It was effective. Dom Mark acted as President and Mr P. A. Ruddin was elected Secretary, with Messrs A. M. Mahony, D. J. Carvill and G. C. Green on the Committee.

The following epidiascope lectures were given during the term :—

February	The North Atlantic Mail	P. A. Ruddin
March	Norsemen, their Ships and Sagas	Dom Austin
	Some British Merchant Shipping	A. M. Mahony

April	3,000 Feet Down	Dom Felix
	Navies of the World	D. J. Carvill
	Some Letters of Merchant Seamen	Dom Mark

#### THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

THE term has been rather an inactive one, but the spirit of the Society has not been lost. At the first meeting of the term Mr P. M. Young resigned his post as Secretary and was succeeded by Mr C. Forbes. At the same meeting Mr J. D. Gillott lectured on the "London-Paris Night Service." On February 18th Mr G. H. Davis, of the Southern Railway, kindly came to give a lecture on "Southampton Docks." His lecture was open to the School and he received a warm welcome. After this meeting there was a long lapse, due to a shortage of papers; but the term ended with an excellent paper from Mr Atthill on "Isambard Kingdom Brunel."

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

THE prayers of our readers are begged for the souls of Thomas Ruddin, Alfred Marsh and Patrick Murphy, recently dead. To look back over this part of the JOURNAL in recent issues is to realise how many Lancashire Amplefordians this last year has carried off—in addition to the three above, Frank Murphy, James Browne, Gouldie Fishwick and Father Cuthbert Jackson. May they rest in peace!

WE felicitate Mgr Morrogh Bernard on his appointment to the Chancellorship of the Archdiocese of Westminster.

CONGRATULATIONS to Gerard Freeman, who was married to Miss Trifine Weld at Chideock Manor, Dorset, and to John Clement Standish, who was married by Dom Clement Hesketh to Miss Enid Maud Bolton at Erdington Abbey on April 8th; also to E. N. Prescott on his engagement to Miss Powell Edwards.

THE Earl of Eldon has been appointed a Lord in Waiting to His Majesty the King.

A. M. F. WEBB has been awarded the Johnson Exhibition for 1937 at Magdalen College, Oxford.

W. CRUCE GOODALL has been elected President of the Liverpool and District Fruit-Buyers' Association.

LIEUT. W. H. M. FAWCETT, of the 3rd Battalion of the 16th Punjab Regiment, was slightly wounded in a frontier incident near Wana (Waziristan), when the column was fired upon by a gang of Kharoti tribesmen.

E. N. PRESCOTT has been promoted from Pilot Officer to Flying Officer in the No. 604 (County of Middlesex) Fighter Squadron; and Flying Officer C. J. P. Flood has been appointed to the Air Armament School, Eastchurch.

F. W. DORAN WEBB, using the pen-name "Ranger," has written a vivid account of his life during the past ten years in "Up and Down the China Coast" (Denis Archer, 18s.). "An inherent tendency to dangerous flying" put an end to his flying with the R.A.F. in the Near

East. After spending some time on a rubber plantation in Malaya he went to China. The last third of the book gives a first-hand account of the Japanese annexation of Manchukuo, and of their dealings with the author, who was then running a river steamer on the Sungari. The book is well—and gruesomely—illustrated, and is written in a vigorous style, well suited to the story of a life of such adventurous independence.

G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, who published "Storm in a Tea-cup," a yachting novel, last year, looks like producing a best-seller in "Sporting Print," a hunting novel which has just appeared and is already reprinting. We have not seen a review-copy, but from the enthusiastic notices it has evoked from really eminent reviewers and from personal information received we recommend it very warmly.

IN the last few years many Old Amplefordians have started medical studies. We hear of R. V. Tracy Forster, who has just passed his 1st M.B., and J. K. Dean at Liverpool; J. D. Donnellon and T. J. Roche at Trinity College, Dublin; G. O. Rosenvinge at Durham; A. O'Connor and C. P. Neeson at Newcastle and Glasgow respectively (dentistry); J. P. Rochford at Oxford; and the following at various London hospitals: G. C. Hickie, N. F. Murphy, M. B. Longinotto, R. R. Rowan, A. G. Gregory, P. A. Ezechiel, P. H. Blackiston, F. L. A. Vernon, T. J. Brady and P. D. Hill.

CHARLES GRIEVE played for Oxford against Cambridge in the University Golf Match.

COMPETING against the Metropolitan Police for the R.M.C., D. R. Dalglish threw the Javelin 153 feet 4 inches, beating E. H. Finnerton, the Southern Counties champion, by nearly five feet.

#### LONDON BOYS' CAMP AT AMPLEFORTH

Already we have more volunteers for the camp this August than we had last year, but we are not yet "full up inside." If you wish to make sure of a place, please book early, as this will greatly facilitate the work of the management. The camp goes on from Saturday, July 31st, to Saturday, August 14th, and accommodation may be booked either for the first or the second week, or for both; so sit down and send in your name now to Father David Ogilvie Forbes.

HERE are some letters giving another angle on the mining engineering course in Canada—Ranald Macdonald's. He was working at the Siscoe Gold Mine, Siscoe, P.Q., Canada.

#### I.

... After exams, I went on a short canoe trip with Tim Smith—up the Ridcan lakes. The ice had only been off a few days and we were nearly frozen. It was very rough and usually snowing in the morning. We were only out for four days, and got back to Kingston on the 27th in time for Captain Mac's party. . . . I left Montreal when the ice had gone, and rode the freight three hundred miles. Not much traffic on this Northern line. Had to wait two days in La Tuque, sleeping in box-cars in the yard. On Monday, I heard there was a freight pulling out of Fitzpatrick, up the line. So I walked and got in that night. No open box-cars on the train; chiefly explosives, oil and coal. Spent two days underneath a coal car; there were about 20 bums on the train. At a place a hundred miles from Amos the cops chased us, but myself and three other bums were able to get out of the yard when the cop who got us stuck his head in a box-car to get some other guys. We got the train as it came out of the yard, though all the other bums got pinched. The cop was in the caboose, and every stop came up to kick us off, but every stop we ran up the line and got there as she got up speed.

I arrived at Amos after five days of snow and sun, rain and wind. At Amos I got a boat to Siscoe. I had a bit of luck and got a cheap trip on a freight steamer for \$0.50, and three hours' work. It's 60-odd miles down various lakes and rivers—about six hours' steaming, or 30 minutes in a sea-plane. The country here is what is known as bush country. Cotton woods, short bushes and short pine, all the way thick. If you want to go anywhere off a beaten track, you have to cut your way—canoe is the general method of travel. There are about six other mines within a 20-mile radius; otherwise, nobody except bootleggers and prospectors, with the occasional Indian or half-bred. The country is flat, but rolling and totally forested with bush.

I'm living here in a tent with Geoff Bruce. Actually it is more of a cabin; really a wedge tent on wooden walls. A very good cooking stove. It costs a dollar twenty-five a day to live in the bunkhouse—exorbitant. Of course, I owe about \$20 in the store here for kit—rubber boots, helmet, lamp, etc.—but even so, I should clear about \$250.

I am underground for about nine hours a day, and work eight and a half, filling up trucks with ore—pick and shovel work, known as mucking. I can turn out as much work as anyone, but I am still pretty stiff. Pushing those trucks, half a ton, and holding three-quarters, is no joke. At present, I am working on the 975 level. It's rather a good level. The 300 where I worked before was terribly cold as soon as one stopped work for lunch, or waiting for the cage. Last two weeks I worked daily 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. This fortnight it is 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The work is pretty



tough, but I can make the grade O.K. Already I've got new muscles coming up all over the place. Chiefly legs and shoulders.

We've had lots of decent weather for the past week. A very bad bush fire broke out yesterday on the mainland. A mine just across from us got completely wiped out; 250 boxes of dynamite were in the fire, but didn't go off. The whole mine was destroyed, and the fire is still raging; it's wiped out several miles of bush and forest by now. We watched it last night—a magnificent sight, flames 60 feet high for miles.

. . . A fellow just came in now and told me that three other mines have been destroyed by the bush fire. We're safe enough on an island here, but the shore three-quarters of a mile away is red-hot. Well, it's 10.15 now, and I've got to get up at 5.30 to-morrow.

So long, I like it here. . . .

## II.

. . . I am batching with Geoff Bruce in what is really a 10 x 12 'cabin,' though it has a canvas roof—a tent on wooden walls in fact. The table is generally pretty well littered with dishes, and I'm always too darned lazy to clean up the mess—or after I have cleaned it up, to get down to letter-writing. However—

The mine is quite a young one. Consequently it is not a labyrinth underground, as, say, the MacIntyre, which goes down to 7,000 feet. You go down the shaft—there is only one working at present—in the cage. Arrive at the 'station.' From the station there are usually three or four tunnels leading off, called cross-cuts. Of course you know that the ore (gold in quartz) occurs in veins running anything from an incline of 45 degrees to vertical. The cross-cut does not go through any ore. It is merely the tunnel from the station to the vein. When they get to the vein, they run along a tunnel parallel to it; this is called a drift; and the next procedure is to blast the vein out—called "stoping." The vein is blown to pieces, and falls into the drift, where the tracks have already been laid. The stope is only worked back about 12 feet at first. The situation now is that the stope and drift are both full of "muck," as the ore and waste is called, so that the drift end of the cross-cut is blocked with muck. And that is where I come in. On arrival, I push a truck out along the cross-cut to the drift, and shovel up the muck with the aid of hammer, pick, dynamite and all the muscles in my body. When the muck is cleared out, they put a timber roof on the drift, which had hitherto been indistinguishable from the stope. Of course, there's about 10,000 tons of muck in the drift at present, so they won't timber till well after Christmas. Once the roof is on the drift, the vein is again stoped, and the muck rolls down into the timber roof, and is let out by chutes into cars in the drift, which is of course much quicker than shovelling it.

If you want to know what kind of work I am doing, the answer is, in short, shovelling 'muck,' 8½ hours a day, for \$3.75.

I'm getting rather a king at blasting. One has to do it, if one ever comes across too big a rock to hammer or lift—something the size of a kitchen table, in fact. Actually it's T.N.T., soaked into gelatin and sawdust. It's pretty safe by itself. I ran over a piece lying on the track once. It didn't go off, or I'd have been R.I.P. The dangerous things are the detonators, which set the 'powder' off; go off if you look at them, and take your hand holding it—it's safe enough if you're careful, but the miners get awfully careless. I saw some chaps lowering a box, with 50 lb. of powder and on top about ten fuses, down a raise (a shaft connecting one level with another) and showers of stone falling all round it. If a rock had hit a cap, the whole works would have gone off; familiarity breeding contempt.

The miners are chiefly Poles, Hungarians, Germans and Central Europeans—very little English is spoken—in fact, I don't suppose there are 30 English speakers on the island.

To-day's Friday, and to-morrow's the last day of my morning shift. I get up at 5.15 to-morrow morning, and it is 10 p.m. now, so I'll call off.

## III.

. . . We have several types of flies here, as I told you before. The mosquito—which Charlie can tell you about; the black-fly—which merely bites a chunk off you and raises a bump the size of a quarter; the sand-fly—a little chap, almost invisible, who digs his head right down into the skin; and the blow-fly—he lays eggs in meat and open cuts or wounds, *i.e.* maggots, most unpleasant.

Until to-day the flies have been more or less unchecked; but, thank Heaven! Geoff brought over the fly-box to-day, with which I have just done great slaughter. A net door is on order; in fact, has at last been made, I believe; we ordered one some time ago.

The mail comes and goes three times a week (by air) and on the other days of the week the river boat (about 100 tons) comes in; so you see, things are pretty exciting. Last Sunday I changed my shift—from 4.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. to the 7.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. It's a nice change. On the 4.30 to 1.0 one never sees the sun rise or set—one louses in bed till midday. On the day-shift, 7.0—3.30, one soon tires of 5.30 rising. Both shifts have their advantages and disadvantages.

Geoff is once again acting night-shift bars, and comes to the surface for supper at seven o'clock—it's very handy being on different shifts, though we don't see much of each other. I have supper ready for him; he does the day house-work, I, the night-work.

I am really getting quite a good cook. To-morrow, Sunday, I am roasting a chicken. I made a chocolate cake yesterday. Pastries, roasts, rissoles, even apple-charlotte, are among my products.

... I saw the mine captain, and told him I'd be here for the winter, and asked to get on the machines (drills). He said he thought he'd have a place for me before the end of the summer. So with any luck they may have given me by the time I leave my own machine and helper (*i.e.*, sort of fetch and carry man).

... I have just heard a Beethoven minuet on the radio played in G and F at once—American butchery.

## IV.

... I only get a chance—a real chance—to write once every two weeks, when we change over shifts. You see, I came off shift at 1.0 last night, and don't go back till 7.0 to-morrow morning. On ordinary week-days it is pretty hard to find time (or energy for that matter); there is always such a lot to do round the house—cooking, washing, wood-cutting, sweeping up, and you know only too well yourself what a busy life it is.

In your last letter you seem anxious about my food. I promise you, we do ourselves pretty well on 50 cents per diem per caput. The diet is of this nature: Night shift, 4.0 p.m. to 1.0 a.m.: get up at 10.30 a.m.; lunch, soup (occasionally), meat (always) either roast, T-bone, round steak, chops, or hash, etc., followed by custards, rice, fruit (tinned or fresh) and tea or coffee. After lunch, I make one meat sandwich and two jam, and get some biscuits and an orange, fill up my thermos, put them in my lunch-pail and take it underground to eat at 5.30 p.m. When I come off shift at 1.0 a.m., I'm generally too lazy to light a fire, and have just cereals. We get a quart of fresh milk a day, lots of eggs, consume about two dozen tomatoes a week, an orange or two per day. On day shift I get up at 5.20 a.m., light the fire, and make breakfast—cereals and toast and tea. Lunch underground at 11.0 a.m. (same to eat as before) and have an enormous meal at 5.30 p.m.—soup, meat, *and* dessert; so we do ourselves pretty well.

It's been terribly hot for the last two weeks, and I'm brown as a berry, as my normal camp dress lacks a shirt, and generally consists of only a pair of boxing shorts.

I have been promoted for a couple of weeks to 'contract' mucker, while the other man is away. That is, myself, another mucker, a machine man and his helper, are under contract to run a drift. For instance, they are paying us \$7.50 per foot, out of which is deducted the pay for four men, and the powder and fuse we use. Anything that is left over is divided among us as 'bonus.' In one round (blast) they may

break as much as seven foot; they may do a round a day. So \$52.50 is paid us, from which take, say, \$10 for 130 sticks of powder, \$2 for fuse, \$7.50 for two muckers and \$8.25 for the men on the machine—\$27.25 altogether. That would leave us \$25.25. Of this, \$1 goes to the machine man—the rest is split four-way between machine man, helper, and two muckers, giving us \$6 a day over and above our \$3.75 pay. Of course this is just an example. Geoff once made \$62 'bonus' in two weeks as a machine man.

It is a difficult place we are working in, and I doubt if we'll make any bonus. This is the hell of it, as they say. Our gang is cutting forward, and when they blast, the muck doesn't come down to the bottom. We can only get a *wheel-barrow* (!!) to the foot and no further! (It wouldn't be so bad if we had a one ton truck.) Then we have to shovel about 20 tons down; that takes a whole shift. Next, take it out and dump it down the stope. So it takes two shifts to get the muck out, instead of one; also the rock's not breaking properly, and when we come on, the next shift after the machine men, we find the powder's merely 'blown out' and not broken anything; so we have to blast ourselves—meaning double powder and double wages for half the footage—result: no bonus!

However, though I have to work a good deal harder, I'm learning a lot—how to blow out the poison-gas the explosion leaves, how to water the muck to keep the gas down, how to work harder than I've ever done or seen anybody else do, how to clean out the drill-holes after a 'blow out,' how to put in the powder and tamp it home, and how to clean my fuses.

I hope you aren't bored. There is very little else to write about; work, eat, sleep and sail.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

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

ON Sunday, February 7th, Andrew Macdonald's side, containing 'Varsity Blues, County and good Club players, came to Ampleforth and on the very sticky mud of the Old Match Ground fought out a good game with the School side. The strength of the visitors was in the pack, so much so that they were able to play H. P. Dinwiddy on the wing—and a very effective wing he was too—but nevertheless the School pack stood up to their work very well, shared the ball in the loose and for the last ten minutes pinned the much heavier visitors in their own twenty-five. Stevenson played a sterling game and led them very well, and was eagerly followed by all. Long and O'Donovan caught the eye for much healthy hard work, but to have held that expert and heavy pack all must have been playing very well. Behind the scrum the back division worked less well. Barton, in his first match, played well and often sent Gardner away at speed, but that player never gave his three-quarters a chance to do anything, for on the few occasions he passed to them he had gone too far himself and their opponents were on top of them. The defence broke down at fly-half also, A. Dickinson, the Northumberland player, being allowed through too often.

The ground was deep in mud, which night frost and morning thaw had made cloggy. It clogged boots, ball and everything. Both sides tried to play an open game, but it became a series of loose scrums with much scrapping for the ball. Early on Dickinson worked the blind side and sent Dinwiddy away on a very determined run, which ended in an

unconverted try. A little later a cross-kick from Dinwiddy nearly brought another try, but this was stopped by good covering. The ball was sent to R. Robinson, of Northumberland and the English Trials, who dropped a goal. A rush by the Ampleforth forwards took play into their opponents' half and a good run and kick ahead by Potts nearly ended in a try, but the bounce went wrong for him and right for a defender. The visiting forwards then took the ball to the School end and another dropped goal was scored, which was certainly worth four points but did show that the School defence was stopping the line being crossed.

After half-time the visitors pressed again and scored two tries. The first was by G. Taylor after a long pass to him on the wing by Dickinson and the second after a good run and kick ahead by E. Ruffman. On one occasion the Ampleforth centres got the ball in reasonably good time and Wells was through. His scoring pass went wrong, but this effort gave us a taste of what might have happened if they had been fed earlier. For the last ten minutes the Ampleforth forwards dominated the play and only over-eagerness in a dribbling rush and consequent off-side prevented them scoring a try.

*Final score* : Mr A. J. Macdonald's XV, two dropped goals and three tries (17 points) ; Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth* : A. McManemy ; G. B. Potts (*Capt.*), T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, P. Coope ; P. S. Gardner, L. Barton ; M. Stevenson, M. J. Long, A. Willbourn, P. A. O'Donovan, A. Rabbit, A. Cain, A. Green, E. Blackledge.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

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AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F., DRIFFIELD

FOR the following account we are indebted to the Special Representative of the *Yorkshire Post* :

Few Northern schools have had such a disappointing Rugger season as Ampleforth. Last term every one of their school matches with the exception of the Denstone fixture, which was played at Leeds, was cancelled, owing to illness, and they also lost two club games for the same reason.

This week they should have played the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, but the latter were unable to field a representative team, and yesterday a team from one of Yorkshire's new R.A.F. stations, Driffield, stepped into the breach.

In spite of the muddy ground, and a strong wind which hampered the backs, the game turned out to be one of the best the School have had during the season, and in the last minute of the second half Ampleforth snatched an exciting victory by two goals and a try (13 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The visitors brought a decidedly useful scratch team, including three members of Hull and East Riding's successful back division in Doble, Wilkins and Mulford ; and a former Hampshire full back, Wood, who captained them. Their forwards, however, appeared to lack experience, and the Ampleforth pack, backing each other up well in the loose and getting the lion's share of the ball from the set scrums, had much the better of things.

The tackling of the Ampleforth side was wonderfully keen, and such a close watch was kept on strong and clever runners like Wilkins and Mulford that they got very few scoring chances.

Barton, the School's new scrum half, showed great promise, and Potts

played a fine game on the right wing, running with tremendous determination whenever the ball reached him. Redfern and Gardner also played well, and one often noticed Vidal doing useful work in a sound pack.

A cut-through by Redfern gave Ampleforth an early lead, Coope taking a pass to run over between the posts. Wells converted, and there was no further scoring until the last minute of the half, when Mulford snapped up a loose ball and ran from the "25" to touch-down near the flag. Wilkins made a very good attempt to convert, but the ball struck the near post.

Though they had had a stiff breeze behind them throughout the half, the R.A.F. attacks had always been checked by deadly tackling, and it seemed that they had lost their chance of victory when the second half began. Wells soon kicked a penalty goal for Ampleforth, but the visitors fought back vigorously.

Doble made two nice breaks away, but there was no one up to take his pass, and it was left to Mulford to bring the score level with the best try of the match. Ampleforth kicked ahead from the half-way line, and Slater, the full back, fielding the ball, passed to Wilkins.

With very little room to move in, the latter managed in some miraculous manner to cut right through a ruck of School forwards near the touch line, selling a neat dummy as he went, and he passed to Mulford, who had come up outside him. Mulford took the pass at full speed, and ran 40 yards to score between the posts, Wilkins converting.

In the last ten minutes Potts missed with a penalty kick for Ampleforth, and one had become resigned to the prospect of a drawn game when a

movement started on the school right wing.

McManemy made a good deal of ground, and disregarding his captain's advice to kick—a fortunate decision as the whistle would have sounded for no-side had the ball gone into touch—he passed to Potts, who ran very fast for the corner, and a grand winning try.

The teams were:—

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), T. E. Redfern, P. J.

Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, L. Barton; M. C. Stevenson, A. McDonald, A. Willbourn, E. Blackledge, P. O'Donovan, P. A. Vidal, A. Cain, M. Long.

*Royal Air Force (Driffield)*: L./A.C. Slater; P. O. Wood, L./A.C. Wilkins, D. T. Doble, P. P. Mulford; J. Renton, A. C. Bourke; L./A.C. Radley, C. S. Napier, L./A.C. Trickett, A.C. Casey, A.C. P. Williams, P. S. Atkinson, P.O. J. W. Fordham, A.C. Williams.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. WATERLOO 'A'

AN inch of snow covered the grounds on Saturday, February 13th, but a thaw set in in the morning and Ram II became a squishy quagmire very early on in the game. For the first minute, while the ball was dry, Waterloo launched a fast attack on the Ampleforth line, giving a taste of what might have happened had it been a dry day, but after this the ball became wet and heavy. At wet-ball tactics the Ampleforth side excelled themselves. A description of the game is difficult—it was a series of forward rushes by the Ampleforth forwards which fizzled out only when the ball went into touch or over their opponent's line and they touched it down. These rushes were interspersed with attempts by the backs to handle, and having failed with their hands the backs used their feet well and kicked and rushed the ball down the field, gaining much ground and scoring good tries.

When Waterloo heeled the ball they tried to start passing movements, but as often as not their attempts were "nipped in the bud" at the base of the scrum by Barton or Cain, who started yet another rush, to be backed up again by the pack—O'Donovan, Long, Rochford or Vidal

—so that when the ball slithered off one foot another was there to take it forward—Rabbit's, Blackledge's—and all the time, whether in front or near behind, Stevenson urged them forward with his encouraging command: On, on, on! There are few things so grand in any game as a forward rush in Rugby football, and on this day the Ampleforth pack gave a grand display of the art.

In the first half Coope scored a try after an almost complete three-quarter movement and a dash down the wing, and soon afterwards Wells scored the first of three tries after a good kick-and-rush effort by Reynolds, who was an efficient substitute for T. E. Redfern.

In the second half one of the forwards' rushes, started by and led chiefly by Cain, took the ball to the Waterloo line and over it, but actually Wells was up and got the touch-down. Good work between McManemy, who fielded the ball well throughout the game, and Potts took the ball again over the Waterloo line, but this time a race between Potts and the opposing full-back ended with neither grounding the ball; but Gardner was up to score the try. The next try might have been a dry-day

one. Rochford caught the ball in the line-out, the forwards came round, there was a quick heel and a perfect pass by Barton, and Gardner had a path carved for him straight to the Waterloo line.

Before the end Wells kicked ahead from mid-field, followed up himself, kicked the ball over the line and scored his third try. None of the tries was converted.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, six tries (18 points); Waterloo 'A', nil.

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), A. Reynolds, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, L. E. Barton; M. C. Stevenson, M. J. Long, P. A. O'Donovan, P. A. Vidal, A. Rabbit, A. Cain, E. Blackledge, A. Rochford.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE return match with the Signals was played at Catterick on Wednesday, February 17th. The ground had dried but was soft and heavy to run on. The game opened with an onslaught by the Signals' forwards which was checked just short of the School line. The forwards worked play along the touch-line, but not out of their twenty-five, and here heeled the ball. The Ampleforth backs attacked and their confidence in doing so from their own territory was rewarded, for after T. E. Redfern had broken through and passed to Wells, the latter handed on to Coope, who ran fifty yards and scored under the posts. Wells converted this try. The forwards of both sides then fought a great battle, which lasted until the end. It was a battle between eight strong, heavy, skilful individuals and a smaller, lighter pack who were well together. First one side would rush and then there would be a counter-rush, and it was after one of these, which took place just before half-time, that a Signals' forward got the ball into his hands and hurled himself over the line. Lt. Whiteway converted the try.

In the second half there was no score, though both sides should have scored from penalty-kicks. Ampleforth were endeavouring to play to their backs, who had the whip-hand

in speed and cleverness of their opponents, and the forwards succeeded in getting the ball back. There were few complete passing movements, for the giving of passes and the handling of the backs was poor. The forwards were playing well and two quick heels from the loose allowed the backs to go as they pleased to the Signals' line; but on these two vital occasions the ball was dropped and no score came. It is reported of the great W. J. A. Davies that he said if he had to live his Rugby career over again he would spend much more time over practising the giving and taking of passes. A perfect pass at top speed—how difficult it is, and to take a pass with accelerated speed—what practice it needs!

The forwards were the better part of the Ampleforth side and they played well together, except that they were poor at getting round quickly and solidly in the loose. Of the backs Gardner, though he often ran too far with the ball before passing, played fairly well, his dribbling being particularly good; but Coope on the day's play was the best, running well in attack and doing valuable (sometimes heroic but illegal) work in defence.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, one goal (5 points); Royal Corps of Signals, one goal (5 points).

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, L. Barton; M. C. Stevenson,

M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal, A. Willbourn, P. A. O'Donovan, A. Cain, A. Rabbit, E. Blackledge.

AMPLEFORTH v. CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

THE return match with the Cameron Highlanders was played at Catterick on Wednesday, February 24th. Potts won the toss and played with a sharp breeze behind his side in the first half. Ampleforth pressed from the start and only some uncertain passing seemed to keep them from scoring in the first few minutes, but some good passing and backing up produced the first try. From a scrum on the right the ball went from Cochrane along the line to Coope, who beat his man and when faced by the full-back got a return pass in to Redfern who had backed up well. He scored under the posts for Potts to add the goal points. Gardner and the centres were running straighter in this game, with the result that the wings had much more room in which to move. The next try came from a movement to the right, Potts receiving the ball as he crossed the half-way line. He handed off his own man and another, ending with a clever jink inside the full-back and a try under the posts, which Wells converted, as he did also the next after Potts had scored another similar try. Three goals were scored in this half and one wondered whether the wind would make any difference in the second half. Actually we crossed their line

three more times. The first was an unconverted try by Potts after another excellent dash down the wing and one or two hands-off on the way. The second was after a quick heel by the forwards when near the Camerons' line. The backs got going quickly, Wells was through and Redfern took the scoring pass and ran in under the posts for Potts to convert. The last try was the result of more good work by Wells, who sent his wing, Coope, scuttling down the touch-line. His stride helped him to evade the full-back, and he scored under the posts, for Potts to kick his third goal.

The Fifteen played well together. The forwards were right to give the ball to their backs as much as possible, though they executed some good rushes too. All the tries were the result of good combined play and hard running, especially by Potts.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, five goals and one try (28 points); Cameron Highlanders, nil.

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; G. B. Potts (*Captain*), T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, P. R. Coope; P. S. Gardner, A. Cochrane; M. C. Stevenson, M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal, A. Willbourn, P. O'Donovan, A. Rabbit, A. Cain, E. Blackledge.

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

THE annual match between the Old Amplefordians and the School took place this year for the last time on Easter Sunday. Next year it will take place in December. Because important Athletic Meetings

were to take place on the following Tuesday and Thursday no members of the athletics team were allowed to play, and this seriously weakened the three-quarters line of the School. However, two excellent packs of

forwards turned out, and the backs were evenly matched.

It was some time before the Old Boys got together, but the School were unable to take advantage of it as they too were trying to remember how to play as a team. Eventually both packs settled down and quick heels from loose scrummages enabled Rosenvinge to set his backs going time and time again, but the School defence held. Then the School pack heeled several times in succession and Simonds on the left wing made a lot of ground, less by determined running than by the weak defence of the opposing backs. This period of the game was a forwards' one, and James, Monteith, and J. S. Dalglish were prominent for the Old Boys. Amongst the School pack Stevenson and Long did a great deal of hard work. The first try came as a result of a forward rush, in which five or six School forwards took part and Blackledge finally picked up to run twenty yards and score under the posts. Simonds easily kicked the goal. Before half-time, Keogh made several runs on the left wing with men backing up, but the covering in defence always rose to the occasion.

After half-time, Waddilove was moved to stand-off and Rosenvinge took his place in the centre. The former used the wind to great advantage, and chiefly for this reason the School rarely penetrated the Old Boys' twenty-five, whereas the latter subdued Gardner, who in the first half made some good individual runs.

From a quick heel Gillow ran

through very quickly to give a pass to Waddilove, who scored a try far out, which Rowan converted into a goal with a beautiful kick. Play was chiefly in the School half, but both sides attacked in turn, and in falling on the ball Scott was kicked on the head and had to retire for a brief time. After spending some time in the School twenty-five, Monteith got a try which was inevitable. Gardner and Reynolds for the School made some good openings for their wings, but each time they gained ground a long kick drove them back to their own half.

The game as a spectacle was disappointing, as both sides made mistakes which were not used to advantage; but the players enjoyed themselves and at times played good Rucker.

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

*Ampleforth*: A. McManemy; D. Simonds, A. Reynolds, P. S. Gardner, P. N. Clark; R. N. Cardwell, A. H. Cochrane; M. C. Stevenson (*Captain*), M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal, A. Willbourn, P. A. O'Donovan, E. Blackledge, M. A. Sutton, J. Mansel-Pleydell.

*Old Amplefordians*: R. C. Hay; D. H. Munro, W. P. Gillow, E. G. Waddilove, J. Keogh; G. O. Rosenvinge, S. Scott; J. O'N. Donnellon, A. G. Gregory, J. Lambert, R. R. Rowan (*Captain*), J. S. Dalglish, R. C. M. Monteith, J. S. Platt, A. I. James.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. NEWCASTLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV

ON Wednesday, February 17th, a weak team made the journey to Newcastle and there received a severe beating by a strong and well-balanced opposition. Influenza had

unfortunately made it impossible to send a representative side and incredibly wet weather had done much to prevent practice earlier in the term. Consequently when the whistle blew

for time it was not surprising to find that we had lost by the large margin of 42 points to nil. Those who saw the game probably wondered why the score was not even larger. The Newcastle backs, a strong and well-trained line, played so well that one would like to have seen them matched against stronger opposition. Dobson in particular at stand-off showed himself a fine and ubiquitous player, and this in spite of the fact that his opposite number, Cardwell, played a great defensive game throughout. Amongst the forwards there was little to choose between the sixteen. Newcastle had a heavier pack, but this made little difference until well on in the game, when the Ampleforth pack, now tired both physically and mentally, had shot their bolt trying to cover up the mis-

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. BRADFORD 'B'

AN 'A' XV which the Committee had chosen as a probable 1st XV for next season played Bradford 'B' at Ampleforth on Saturday, February 20th. In the first half both sides scored six points. Ampleforth scored a try through Rochford, who had backed up a lengthy and sustained rush by Vidal, and Simonds kicked a penalty goal. For Bradford their right wing scored a try, as also did their left wing after a kick ahead and a race with Sutton, who had got back well. In the second half Bradford went ahead with a try in the corner by their left wing, but Ampleforth pressed for most of the remainder of the time and in the end many attempts to score were rewarded with a good passing movement and a good run by Finlow, which ended with a try under the posts which Simonds converted.

One criticises with some care if this XV is really next year's 1st XV,

takes of the three-quarters and prevent the opposition running riot. Well did they stick to their task, with Rochford, Frewen and Sutton continually turning defence into attack and often spoiling movements that seemed destined to increase the score.

To describe the run of the game is almost an impossibility. Suffice it to say that it was proof enough that Newcastle's unbeaten school record was no mere idle report.

*Final score:* Newcastle, fourteen tries (42 points); Ampleforth, nil.

*Ampleforth:* R. Grieve; D. Simonds, A. Reynolds, A. Mahony, H. Finlow; R. Cardwell (*Captain*), A. Lovell; A. Rochford, R. Frewen, A. Macdonald, O. Pilsworth, P. Brady, M. Sutton, W. Haden, H. Weissenberg.

but one can start one's criticisms by saying how well together the side played. The forwards were good with their feet, scrummaged well, were intelligent for the most part and were kept well together by Stevenson's leadership. The giving of passes by the backs was good, especially as many of them were against the wind, and for this Cochrane must have particular praise. The taking of passes improved, after a bad period at the beginning. Cardwell got his backs going well and the centres carried on the good work. Reynolds may be criticised for not running hard enough when he had the ball in his hands, but this ought to come with more practice and more play. McManemy made a few mistakes and tended to wait for the ball to bounce. Otherwise his play was sound and an attempt to drop a goal was made at the right moment—a praiseworthy effort.

*Final score:* Ampleforth 'A,' one

goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points); Bradford 'B,' three tries (9 points).

*Ampleforth:* A. McManemy; D. Simonds, T. E. Redfern (*Captain*),

A. Reynolds, H. R. Finlow; R. N. Cardwell, A. Cochrane; M. C. Stevenson, P. Vidal, A. Willbourn, A. Cain, E. Blackledge, A. Rochford, A. Sutton, A. Macdonald.

## SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

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

ON Tuesday, February 2nd, on the Old Match Ground, which was wet throughout and with standing water at the south end, this game for the 2nd XV, which through absentees had become almost a 3rd XV, was played. For the first twenty minutes Ampleforth had things much their own way and through tries by Grieve, Lovell, Clark, Farrell and Gebbie, two of which were converted by McManemy, they scored 19 points. After this 'F' Company settled down more and through hustling tactics by their forwards they kept play in mid-field.

The second half was more even, each side scoring an unconverted try through their scrum-half. Apart from these scores play was mostly in the centre of the field with neither side showing much attacking power behind the scrum—a fact due to the increasing wetness of the ball.

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

ON Saturday, February 13th, the Second Fifteen travelled to Redcar to play Coatham School First Fifteen, and although the ground at Ampleforth was under deep snow, we found their ground in perfect condition, and a fast open game resulted.

Coatham started off with a rush that ended in their right wing getting over for a good try in the corner in the first few minutes. Shortly after-

The Ampleforth forwards gained possession of the ball from most scrums, but otherwise were not at their best. Such conditions should have produced some good foot rushes, but there was an absence of this form of progress and their line-out play was dilatory. Of the backs Lovell and Lambert attacked well, and Grieve through his pass-timing and Gebbie through his speed were the best of the three-quarters.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, two goals and four tries (22 points); 'F' Company, one try (3 points).

*Ampleforth:* A. McManemy; P. N. Clark, R. F. Grieve, R. Gebbie, C. Farrell; R. Lambert, A. Lovell; E. Blackledge, O. Pilsworth, A. Macdonald, J. Hare, G. B. Smith, H. Weissenberg, R. Bellingham-Smith, R. Campbell.

wards some scrappy play and bad tackling let through the Coatham left-centre, who scored by the posts, this try being then converted.

Ampleforth now pulled themselves together and attacked strongly. After a very nice movement in which A. Mahony finished off a beautiful opening by giving a well-timed pass, P. Clark scored near in, but in this case the kick failed.

In the second half play was even

but again some bad tackling and the lack of Ampleforth backs who would even try to fall on the ball let Coatham through again, and the game ended

with the score at 13 points to 3 for Coatham.

We regret that the names of this team are not to hand.

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

THE Old Match Ground was a sea of mud for this game and although both sides tried to open up the game it was mostly confined to the forwards. In this department the sides were even, but Ampleforth had better control of the ball when dribbling and made a lot of ground with rushes. Green, Rochford, and Pilsworth were always to the fore in these rushes, but the pack was well together during most of the game. Behind the scrum Lovell was always doing useful work, but in the second half he worked the blind side too often. Lambert attacked and defended well, while Reynolds and Gebbie in the centre showed pace and good pass-taking, even if the giving of passes was at times erratic. Simonds, who captained the side, fielded and kicked the ball with excellent judgment.

Gebbie opened the scoring with an excellent run and try which

Simonds converted, and he was soon followed in by Farrell, who followed up and caught a nice kick ahead by Reynolds. In the second half Rochford ran fast and straight for the line after receiving the ball from another forward and scored a good try, and later Lovell slipped over from a scrum near the Ripon line. In the closing stages and on about the only occasion on which Lovell passed to the open side a passing movement to the left sent Gebbie in for the last try. Simonds converted two of these tries in the second half.

*Final score:* Ampleforth, three goals and two tries (21 points); Ripon, nil.

*Ampleforth:* D. Simonds (*Captain*); C. Farrell, R. Gebbie, A. Reynolds, P. N. Clark; R. Lambert, A. Lovell; A. Green, A. Rochford, O. Pilsworth, R. Frewen, J. Hare, R. Campbell, R. Bellingham-Smith, B. Webb.

#### COLT'S FIFTEEN MATCHES

##### AMPLEFORTH v. COATHAM SCHOOL—*Won*

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

*Ampleforth:* G. C. Green; A. M. Mahony, D. M. Gaynor, A. Cumming, V. I. D. Stewart; P. Barthropp, R. Elliott; G. Howell (*Captain*), J. A. Mansel-Pleydell, J. Greenish, G. V. Garbett, W. V. Haden, C. Jarrett, R. Edmonds, C. Davey.

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

Ampleforth, nil; 'F' Company, one goal and three tries (14 points).

*Ampleforth:* R. Elliott; V. I. D. Stewart, A. M. Mahony, D. Carvill, K. Lightburn; P. F. Smith, A. Haigh; G. Howell (*Captain*), J. Greenish, G. V. Garbett, W. V. Haden, R. Edmonds, J. Cramer, M. Hall, C. Davey.

##### AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE—*Drawn*

Ampleforth, nil; Newcastle, nil.

*Ampleforth:* P. Barthropp; A. M. Mahony, P. F. Smith, D. M. Gaynor,

R. Gooden-Chisholm; E. A. U. Smith, A. Haigh; G. Howell (*Captain*), M. A. Sutton, W. V. Haden, J. Greenish, J. G. Ryan, G. V. Garbett, J. A. Mansel-Pleydell, J. Lentaigne.

#### RETROSPECT

ILLNESS and the weather conspired to ruin the 1936—37 Rugby Football season, and the former succeeded, for although fifteen matches were played these included only one School match. Of the team of the previous season only G. B. Potts, H. N. Garbett, and T. E. Redfern returned, and round these efforts were made to build a side. The matches of October, though including only one win, gave evidence that the Fifteen were settling down into something that would be quite useful against schools when the first conspirator in mumply shape appeared. The game against Denstone, one of the strongest school sides of the year, was played, and lost by eight points; but the play of the Fifteen again gave evidence that they would have done well in the remainder of their School matches. But, alas, there were to be no more, and for the rest of the season Club sides were played, which is so unsatisfactory as a test of a school's ability.

Potts, the Captain, gave up his natural position of full-back and played on the wing. He often ran very well and as often was across on the other wing in defence, but he is primarily a full-back and we hope that he will play in that position when he leaves. P. J. Wells and T. E. Redfern provided great attacking power in the centre of the three-quarter line. Wells, with his pace,

combined with a wriggling side-step which often takes him through a bunch of defenders, and his natural unselfishness, is a very dangerous centre three-quarter. Redfern is of the stronger-running type, who forces rather than glides his way through openings. His all-round defence work also makes him a useful member of any side. P. R. Coope, with no real pace but with a deceptively long stride, did well on the left wing. He was always looking for work in attack and defence, and when he found it he executed it well. P. B. Hay, the most improved player on the side, started the season as a very mediocre scrum-half, but before he left at Christmas he had developed his pass-out so well that he must be considered amongst the better of the Ampleforth scrum-halves. His defensive work and his occasional break-away with the ball in his hands were always good.

P. S. Gardner has been disappointing. He has the necessary qualities for a very good stand-off half, but he fails to use these qualities to the best advantage of his side. His good hands and speed off the mark have sometimes led to brilliant work by himself, but he seldom sent his three-quarters away smoothly and with sufficient room to work in. He is unable to kick the ball. A. F. McManemy developed into a sound full-back. His sense of position improved every game, his fielding has

been good and his kicking and tackling well up to the average.

Before Christmas the forwards were the chief weakness of the side. They failed to do their scrummaging well and were slow about the field. After Christmas they improved and in February were a good pack of forwards. The best of them were H. N. Garbett, though never quite up to the standard of the season before, M. C. Stevenson, M. J. Long, P. A. Vidal and H. Dormer. Garbett led the pack for most of the first term, but found it difficult from the wing-forward position, and handed over the leadership to Stevenson, who kept the pack well together. He plays a bustling game himself and his lone dribbles became a feature of the matches. Long's strength lay in his work in loose scrums and lines-out. He tended to hang on to the ball too long in the loose, but he seldom if ever allowed the opposition to take it from him. Vidal and Dormer completed the back row with Garbett and were chiefly noticeable for their defence-work in the open, though Dormer was always useful in the loose mauls as well. A. H. Willbourn was always in the thick of things but was also quick at getting back in defence, especially to fall on the ball and check dribbling rushes by the opposition. P. A. O'Donovan and A. Rabbit were mostly useful in the tight scrums, the former in the second row and the latter as hooker.

During the season Potts awarded Colours to T. E. Redfern, P. B. Hay, P. J. Wells, M. C. Stevenson and M. J. Long.

#### THE SECOND FIFTEEN

**A**S the Second XV play mostly schools they were more hardly hit than the First XV by our infection, but the few matches they

had showed them to be a useful side. The strength of the side lay in their forwards, led well by A. Cain. Both he and E. Blackledge found places in the First after Christmas, and A. Kevill, A. Rochford, A. Green, and O. Pilsworth were good enough to be efficient substitutes on odd occasions. R. Brunner and A. Macdonald completed the pack and were efficient members of it. Behind the scrum was A. Cochrane, an unusually tall scrum-half, who passes out well and seems to have a rubber body, and R. Cardwell, who was the life and soul of the attacking powers of the side. C. Farrell and P. N. Clark both ran determinedly on the wings and were helped a certain amount by the unorthodox play of their centres, A. Reynolds, and R. Grieve. The former shows great promise, for although often doing the unexpected he goes forward, while Grieve tries to do the unexpected but remains where he is. Behind all was D. Simonds, who fields and kicks the ball so well but is so slow in his movements. His place-kicking has been a feature of some of the games played.

#### THE THIRD FIFTEEN

**C**OMPETITION for a place in the Third Fifteen this year was very keen, and several players who last year easily gained their places were unable to keep them. One might therefore expect to hear that this was a strong side, but for various reasons it was not so. Injuries, illness, the lack of match-practice, and the claims of the First and Second teams combined to prevent them settling down into a side. The forwards remained roughly the same throughout, but though, as individuals, some six of them were well up to Second standard, they did



(Above) ATHLETICS TEAM, 1937

*Standing:* H. R. Finlow, A. C. Cain, A. J. Reynolds, J. O. Leask, T. E. Redfern, P. R. Haywood-Farmer, V. I. D. Stewart, A. D. Lovell, A. M. Mahony, P. S. Gardner. *Sitting:* M. J. Petit, P. J. Wells, G. B. Potts, C. J. Ryan, P. R. Coope, A. G. Green, R. F. Gebbie.

(Below) THE FIRST FIFTEEN, 1936-37

*Standing:* A. P. Rabbit, A. H. Willbourn, P. A. Vidal, P. A. O'Donovan, M. J. Long, A. F. McManemy, P. S. Gardner. *Sitting:* M. C. Stevenson, P. B. Hay, H. N. Garbett, G. B. Potts, T. E. Redfern, P. J. Wells, H. E. J. Dormer. (*Absent* P. R. Coope).





not quite succeed in making themselves into a pack. Hence they were often good in the loose, but more often weak in the tight.

The backs suffered more from lack of combination. They never had the same pair of halves or centres twice running, with the result that they rarely dared attempt the unexpected, and the attack depended most often for success on the failures of the other side in defence. However the whole team always played with the greatest keenness and showed a marked improvement through the season, the backs in giving and taking passes cleanly and in backing up, the forwards in the line-out. The defence, but for one rather weak wing, was good, and no run-away tries were scored against us. One must not end without stating that there was no one in the entire set who could be described as even a moderate place-kicker. At Ripon 22 tries were scored, but only three were converted. A reliable goal-kicker may easily kick himself into a side.

#### THE COLTS

THE Colts' side turned out twice before Christmas and three times in the Lent term. The scrum work of the forwards was poor, but in the open they were fast, and for the most part intelligent, individuals. They were individuals rather than a pack because their leader, while setting an excellent example of play, seldom exhorted them by word of mouth. The service from the scrum improved as the season progressed, and the three-quarters show promise, as they have the idea of running towards their opponents' goal line, and on the whole they are quite swift. Sometimes, however, the passing of the ball is bad, and the wings are inclined to forget that they have to try to run round the full-back. Some of them will be good players later on.

The kicking competition had to be postponed from last term and took place on a windy day in February. The standard was poor but the cups went to J. M. S. Horner, R. N. Cardwell, and W. V. Haden.

St. Bede's won the inter-House Junior Rugby Cup.

## THE BEAGLES

THE second half of the season has been disappointing, owing chiefly to the exceptionally bad weather and also to the excessive number of hares in the valley. We are resigned to a brace of hares in each field about Watergates, but after Christmas there are not usually so many at our end of the valley. This year however they were all too numerous all the season.

The School had a good hunt on Wednesday, February 8th, from the Ampleforth Moor meet. A hare found on the far side of Billy Brown's farm took the pack to within a field of the Beacon and then turned back along the Forestry Commission's new plantation to the Tom Smith's Cross road. She turned left-handed off this and crossed Ampleforth Moor to Priest's Barn. After running a number of circles about here she eventually came back along the road from Priest's Barn in the direction of Tom Smith's Cross, and somewhere along it turned off into the long heather and squatted; but hounds were unable to pick her up. This was a good hunt of an hour and a half. Probably the best day, which was also the last hunt of the season, was Wednesday, March 24th, when the pack met at Saltersgate. It

was a bye-day, put in because we had missed so many days in March through snow, and the Upper School was having a Field Day at Catterick, but a number of the Junior House were out. It was the first time any of the School had been to Saltersgate and they had a good opportunity of testing the fell-like character of the country. The first hare gave a splendid run of an hour and a half, and was killed below Mr Makily's farm. A second hare also gave a good hunt, but was finally lost below the rigg late in the afternoon. During the season hounds have hunted on forty-six days and have accounted for thirteen brace of hares.

The Point-to-Point was run on Sunday, March 7th, with a slightly larger field than last year. The weather was fairly mild, but the going was bad in the valley, and there was still thick snow by Lion Lodge. A. G. F. Green was first in the good time of 28 mins. 9.1 secs., P. D. Holdsworth, who is under sixteen, was second, and the Master, F. J. Riddell, third. The Junior House Point-to-Point was held a fortnight later on March 21st; after a good race L. L. Toynbee came first, J. M. Coghlan second, and O. F. F. Hare third.

## ATHLETICS

### AMPLEFORTH v. LEEDS UNIVERSITY

ON March 20th, by which time we had had very little training, Leeds University came to Ampleforth for the Athletics match, which, as usual, was decided on a team basis. Leeds won by six events to three, but we venture to think that the result would have been 5-4 if only P. N. Clark had managed to record a Long Jump of some sort. The outstanding event of the day, so far as Ampleforth were concerned, was the 400 yards Relay. We seldom win this event *versus* Leeds, but on this occasion we won very easily in 43.6 seconds—a time which has not been bettered by either Leeds or ourselves at any previous meeting. It should be recorded that all our runners in this event were from St Aidan's House, and they are to be sympathised with in the fact that they were without H. Finlow in this event for the School Meeting, when the record they established would probably have been better than the 44.1 seconds that they did then.

For the mile and half-mile Leeds had as first string E. L. Ellis, the winner of the Oxford v. Cambridge mile in 1936. He ran well on this occasion and won both events easily, though we managed to win the team half-mile as well as the team 440 yards. The field events showed up our weaknesses; but one was pleased to see all the High Jump team clear five feet.

400 Yards Relay.—Ampleforth won by 5 yards in 43.6 sec. *Ampleforth*: G. B. Potts, R. Gebbie, H. Finlow, P. J. Wells. *Leeds*: B. Strmac, H. Fairman, G. Feber, J. Cohen.

440 Yards Team Race.—J. Cohen (L) 1, G. B. Potts (A) 2, P. J. Wells (A) 3, T. Redfern (A) 4, J. Angus (L) 5, J. W. Fletcher (L) 6. *Time* 54.1 sec.

Half-mile Team Race.—F. L. Ellis (L) 1, T. Redfern (A) 2, R. Brunner (A) 3, A. Cain (A) 4, R. H. Martin (L) 5, K. Robinson (L) 6. *Time* 2 min. 10.8 sec.

Mile Team Race.—F. L. Ellis (L) 1, A. G. Green (A) 2, R. H. Martin (L) 3, A. Rochford (A) 4, E. Belfield (A) 5, A. R. Mills (L) 6. *Time* 4 min. 54.7 sec.

Hurdles Relay.—Leeds ran over in 73 sec., Ampleforth being disqualified. *Leeds*: K. H. Champlin, R. B. Henville, B. Strmac, H. Fairman. *Ampleforth*: A. Mahony, P. Vidal, H. Nevile, A. Lovell.

High Jump.—*Leeds*: 15 ft. 11 in. *Ampleforth*: 15 ft. R. B. Henville (L) 5 ft. 4 in., D. Woodhead (L) 5 ft. 4 in., H. Fairman (L) 5 ft. 3 in., A. Mahony (A) 5 ft. A. Potez (A) 5 ft., P. Haywood-Farmer (A) 5 ft.

Long Jump.—*Leeds*: 55 ft. 8½ in. *Ampleforth*: 38 ft. 7 in. H. Fairman (L) 19 ft. 9½ in., W. Wood (L) 18 ft. 8 in., K. H. Champlin (L) 17 ft. 8 in., H. Finlow (A) 18 ft. 10 in., R. Gebbie (A) 18 ft. 9 in., P. Clark (A) no jump.

Putting the Shot.—*Leeds*: 114 ft. 9½ in. *Ampleforth*: 92 ft. 5 in. B. Strmac (L) 39 ft. 4 in. 1, J. Genussou (L) 38 ft. 6½ in. 2, K. H. Champlin (L) 36 ft. 11 in. 3, J. Leask (A) 32 ft. 4 in. 4, V. Stewart (A) 30 ft. 10 in. 5, M. Stevenson (A) 29 ft. 3 in. 6.

Throwing the Javelin.—*Leeds*: 380 ft. 2 in. *Ampleforth*: 336 ft. 2½ in.

J. Genussou (L) 142 ft. 7 in., A. R. Mills (L) 115 ft. 5 in., B. Strmac (L) 122 ft. 2 in., P. Gardner (A) 116 ft. 11 in., M. Murray (A) 115 ft. 5½ in., R. Seton (A) 103 ft. 10 in.

RESULT: Leeds University, six events; Ampleforth, three events.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. ACHILLES CLUB

THE Achilles Club fixture is one to which Ampleforth keenly looks forward. Mr Bevil Rudd again brought a team of University athletes whose demonstration and advice is much appreciated, as is the sporting manner in which the events are contested. We thank them once again, and would like to congratulate them on the interest they arouse in Athletics, here and in so many other schools.

The weather had been cold and dull all through the season and with a bitter wind and overcast sky on Easter Tuesday, March 30th, conditions were bad. Conceding four yards, A. Pennington won the Hundred Yards in 9.8 sec. (The distance he actually covered was 99 yards, an error having crept into the track measurement). Greatbatch was second and Wells third.

Having failed at the first attempt, Haywood-Farmer won the High Jump for the School at 4 ft. 11½ in. A. Mahony who had jumped 5 ft. against Leeds, could do no more than 4 ft. 10½ in. All the competitors were affected by the cold. Selwyn—who conceded 8 inches—and Barnes—conceding 5 inches—cleared 5 ft. 6 in.

With a handicap of 30 yards, Towne won the Half Mile comfortably in 2 min. 12.1 sec. W. T. Squires—handicap 75 yards—could not quite catch R. H. Brunner, who sprinted very well to come in just ahead of him in fourth place. T. Redfern was second and A. C. Cain third.

The Achilles Club was unfortunately unable to bring their best men in the field events, in which Ampleforth does not this year excel, but M. Scarr and A. W. Selwyn outdistanced us in the Javelin and Long Jump respectively. Scarr threw 118 ft. 7 in., but Murray was only 9 inches behind. Gardner can do considerably better than his 116 ft., but he slightly sprained his wrist in his first throw. M. J. Petit very nearly beat Selwyn in the Long Jump, his best jump being but half an inch behind. Selwyn reached 18 ft. 9½ in. R. F. Gebbie was third with 18 ft. 3 in. Scarr took the Weight with 35 ft. 5½ in., Leask reaching 34 ft. 5 in.

One of the best races was the 440. P. J. Wells, C. Farrell and P. A. O'Donovan ran for Ampleforth. Wells led until within 25 yards of the tape, when Pennington, who had a handicap of thirty yards, caught him. Wells, however, sprinted, kept level, and, finding Pennington drawing away in the last few feet, flung himself at the tape. He was beaten by inches only in 55.9 secs. J. Taylor was third. A. G. F. Green also made an exciting race out of the Mile. With a handicap of a hundred yards the Achilles' Club team—E. B. Teesdale, R. H. Percival and G. V. Cooper—had two men past three of the five Ampleforth runners before the end of the second lap. Green, however, kept a lead of about thirty yards until well into the fourth lap, when Teesdale began to overhaul him and passed him on the Pavilion corner. Green kept very near to him and it was not until within a few yards of the post that Teesdale could break Green's challenge. The time was 4 min. 54.7 sec. and Cooper was third. Holdsworth ran well to come in second for the School.

Ampleforth won the Half Mile Relay outright. Achilles had a slight

lead on the first 110 yards, but M. Stevenson made this up, and Ampleforth thereafter drew steadily away, enabling Wells to win the race by twenty-five yards.

95 Yards.—(A. Pennington ran 99 yards, B. Greatbatch and W. R. Loader ran 98 yards). 1, A. Pennington (Achilles), 2, B. Greatbatch (Achilles), 3, P. J. Wells. Time 9.8 sec.

High Jump.—(Handicap: A. W. Selwyn, 8 in., J. G. Barnes, 5 in). 1 (equal), J. G. Barnes (Achilles), P. Haywood-Farmer, 4 ft. 11¼ in., 3 (equal), A. W. Selwyn (Achilles), A. Mahony, A. L. Potez, 4 ft. 10¼ in.

Half Mile.—(C. E. Towne ran 910 yards, W. T. Squires ran 955 yards). 1, C. E. Towne (Achilles), 2, T. E. Redfern, 3, A. C. Cain. Time 2 min. 12.3 sec.

Throwing the Javelin.—1, M. M. Scarr (Achilles), 118 ft. 7 in., 2, M. W. Murray, 117 ft. 10 in., 3, P. Gardner, 116 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump.—1, A. W. Selwyn (Achilles), 18 ft. 9½ in., 2, M. J. Petit, 18 ft. 9 in., 3, R. Gebbie, 18 ft. 3 in.

440 Yards.—(A. Pennington ran 470 yards, J. G. Taylor 460 yards). 1, A. Pennington (Achilles), 2, P. J. Wells, 3, J. G. Taylor (Achilles). Time 55.9 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(Ampleforth ran 110 yards and nine hurdles). 1, F. V. Scopes (Achilles), 2, A. Lovell, 3, A. Reynolds. Time 16.1 sec.

Mile.—(Achilles ran 1860 yards). 1, E. B. Teesdale (Achilles), 2, A. G. F. Green, 3, G. V. Couper (Achilles). Time 4 min. 54.7 sec.

Putting the Shot.—1, M. M. Scarr (Achilles) 35 ft. 5½ in., 2, M. H. Bennet (Achilles) 34 ft. 7 in., 3, J. Leask, 34 ft. 5 in.

Half-mile Relay (8 x 110 yards).—Achilles: G. J. Atkinson, R. H. Per-

cival, G. V. Couper, G. S. Taylor, C. E. Towne, B. G. D. Rudd, J. Taylor, A. Pennington. Ampleforth: M. Stevenson, A. Potez, V. Stewart, R. Gebbie, M. Petit, H. Finlow, P. Clark, P. J. Wells.

Ampleforth won by 10 yards in 1 min. 37.8 sec.

Achilles Annual 75 Yards Handicap Dash.—1, W. T. Squires, 2, B. G. Rudd, 3, G. Taylor. Time 6.9 sec.

RESULT: Achilles, 32½ points; Ampleforth, 25½ points.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

THE first Athletic Sports Meeting between the School and Sedbergh resulted in a win for Sedbergh by 33½ points to 26½. Although it was our weakness in the field events which cost us the match, the contest was closer than the points imply. The Meeting took place on Thursday, April 1st, a cold east wind making conditions uncomfortable. The first event went to Ampleforth, Wells easily winning the Hundred Yards. S. Henderson (Sedbergh) was second, R. F. Gebbie (Ampleforth) having a close race with D. J. F. Watson (Sedbergh) for third place. Time 10.3. Points:—Sedbergh 2, Ampleforth 5.

M. Ward put Sedbergh ahead by winning the High Jump at 5 ft. 1½ in. A. Mahony (Ampleforth), who was in better form than against the Achilles, cleared 5 ft. 0½ in., but could only tie with J. R. Wakefield (Sedbergh) for second place. Sedbergh 7½ points, Ampleforth 6½.

Ampleforth has maintained a high standard in all track events this year, and we had high hopes of winning the Half Mile; but in A. E. Smith Sedbergh have the best Public School half-miler of the year. In the Public Schools Meeting at the White City he won the race in 2 min. 2 sec.

Although his time was considerably slower against us—T. E. Redfern (Ampleforth) might have perhaps pressed him a little faster over the first lap—in his speed over the last hundred yards Smith showed himself to be a half-miler of class. He put on pace at the Pavilion corner and was still going very fast when he passed the line to beat Redfern, who made a good effort to hold him, by 12 yards. Cain also ran well, and was third.

It had been rumoured that Sedbergh did not take Athletics seriously, but the way in which they walked away with the next two events seemed to prove the opposite. S. Henderson and D. J. F. Watson (Sedbergh) easily outjumped M. J. Petit and H. R. Finlow in the Long Jump, Henderson clearing 21 feet; and M. Ward (Sedbergh) beat the Ampleforth record in the Hurdles, with K. Biggar (Sedbergh) second. Henderson and Ward also performed at the White City, so if Sedbergh doesn't take its own Athletics seriously, we do! Ward's time for the Hurdles was 15.9, and the score was now Sedbergh 23½, Ampleforth 11½. When Potts and Wells came on to the track for the 440 we were feeling rather subdued. We hoped to win, but what kind of brilliance might not Kinninmonth show? And if we lost we must lose the match.

Drawing the inside station, Wells got a good start, and led at the corner, the two Sedbergh men (D. A. Kinninmonth and D. J. F. Watson) next, and Potts, who had been boxed, last. At the beginning of the far straight it looked as though Kinninmonth would pass Wells, but Wells lengthened out and kept in front, with Potts beginning to come up fast on the outside. Potts was running very well indeed, and his fine stride took him past Kinninmonth on

the Pavilion bend, and he reached Wells. He wisely made no attempt to pass him, and, indeed, did not do so until within 20 yards of the finish, thus no doubt helping Wells to race himself into second place. It was a clever piece of work, and Ampleforth had gained six points. Sedbergh 24½, Ampleforth 17½—and so to the Mile.

The runners in this event were S. Alexander and J. D. Donald (Sedbergh), P. R. Coope, and A. G. F. Green (Ampleforth). Alexander at once took the lead, with Green second, then Donald with Coope on his heels. This was the order for the first lap, the runners being all very close. For a while Green led at the beginning of lap two, but was passed by Donald on the far straight. It was here that Coope made an untimely effort to get in front of Alexander. He caught him, but Alexander responded strongly and, having the inside on the bend, was able to break Coope's effort. The order was now Sedbergh, Ampleforth, Sedbergh, Ampleforth. Green took the lead once more during lap three, but Donald made a determined effort to break him on the home straight, and went ahead. It was said that he thought this lap the last, but, whatever the reason for Donald's spurt, with great calmness Green hung on to him, and again went in front at the beginning of the far straight, the two Sedbergh men being within a few yards of him, Coope trailing. Green now put on pace. Donald responded gamely, but Green worked himself into a fine sprint and running with great determination broke the tape a good 15 yards ahead of Donald in 4 min. 57.6 sec. Alexander was third. A grand race.

Ampleforth was now within six points of the Sedbergh total. Some superiority having been established

on the track, the Half-Mile Relay was justifiably reckoned as ours, and this would bring us to but two points behind; the remaining event, Putting the Weight, thus became the most exciting event of the day. The Sedbergh men alarmingly outdistanced Leask and Stewart (Ampleforth) in their first attempts and, although Ampleforth did better at the second attempt, it seemed the match was over. There was still a chance, however, and there was a hush as Stewart took the shot for his final putt. He steadied himself, waited until his balance was perfect, and then put all he had into it. The shot appeared to have fallen inches ahead of the best Sedbergh putt. The tape was brought, careful measurement taken . . . no! Watson's putt was 36 ft., Stewart's 3½ in. less; and Biggar (Sedbergh) was second with 35 ft. 11½ in. Sedbergh had gained the day.

The rest was comic relief, with Dom Hubert imploring Leask not to putt until he was off the pitch, and Dom Mark, who had been once or twice overcome with excitement, announcing the wrong names. Ampleforth won the Relay comfortably, but the cheers went to Sedbergh for a well merited victory. Altogether a very pleasant inaugural meeting.

100 Yards.—P. J. Wells (A) 1, S. Henderson (S) 2, R. F. Gebbie (A) 3. Time 10.3 sec.

High Jump.—M. Ward (S) (5 ft. 1½ in.) 1, A. Mahony (A) and J. R. Wakefield (S) equal 2.

Half Mile.—A. E. Smith (S) 1, T. E. Redfern (A) 2, A. C. Cain (A) 3. Time 2 m. 13.8 sec.

Long Jump.—S. Henderson (S) (21 ft.) 1, D. J. F. Watson (S) 2, M. J. Petit (A) 3.

120 Yards Hurdles.—M. Ward (S) 1, K. Biggar (S) 2, A. Lovell (A) 3. Time 15.9 sec.

440 Yards.—G. B. Potts (A) 1, P. J. Wells (A) 2, D. A. Kinninmonth (S) 3. Time 56.5 sec.

Mile.—A. G. F. Green (A) 1, J. D. Donald (S) 2, S. Alexander (S) 3. Time 4 m. 57.6 sec.

Putting the Weight.—D. J. F. Watson (S) (36 ft.) 1, K. Biggar (S) 2, V. I. D. Stewart (A) 3.

Medley Relay (880 Yards).—Ampleforth won by 20 yards in 1 m. 43.7 sec. Ampleforth: M. J. Petit, G. B. Potts, P. J. Wells, R. F. Gebbie. Sedbergh: K. Biggar, D. J. F. Watson, S. Henderson, D. A. Kinninmonth.

RESULT: Sedbergh 33½ points; Ampleforth 26½ points.

[N.B. Scoring.—The first three places scored 4, 2 and 1 points respectively. The winner of the Relay scored 4 points].

#### THE SCHOOL MEETING

ATHLETICS depend a good deal on the weather, but not altogether, for a surface to run on is essential. If we had not had the cinder track there would have been neither Athletics Training nor any meetings in 1937 at Ampleforth; but with the track and the cinder run-ups for the field events it was possible to carry out about a fortnight's training, and then the meeting itself took the usual eight days. On most of these days it rained, but with the rain came warmth, which is the greatest asset for Athletes, and this helped to keep the results of the running up to standard.

P. J. Wells and G. B. Potts had fine races in the 100 Yards and 440 Yards. In the former Wells was the winner all the way, and no one seriously thought that Potts or any one else would trouble him. He won by four yards in the School Record time of 10.2 seconds. The 'Quarter' was a little different. Wells took the

lead at the corner and held it round the bend. Potts went ahead with his striding up the back straight and opened up a gap, which though not very big turned out to be big enough to allow him to win the race. It closed slightly when they entered the home straight, and then the desperate sprint began. Potts won by two feet, also in School Record time of 54.7 seconds, and Wells must have beaten the previous best as well. This was not the only thrilling finish; the 'Half' provided an even more exciting time, with the winner to be one of three right up to the worsted. A. C. Cain, the School's second string, took the lead from the start from T. E. Redfern, his first string, with R. H. Brunner in close attendance. Redfern was content to let Cain make the pace for the first quarter in 67 seconds, but challenged Cain up the back straight in the second lap. Cain held out to the corner and went round the bend in front, and all the time Brunner was closing the gap between himself and Redfern. Redfern and Brunner made desperate efforts to get ahead when they reached the straight. Redfern came up level, but in the closing stages Cain just got ahead by inches, with Brunner two feet behind Redfern, who was second.

The One Mile and the Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase, the latter a most popular new event, were easy victories for A. G. F. Green. He went ahead of his field in both races and won as he pleased. (We must pause here to congratulate Green on his success in the Public Schools Athletics Meeting at the White City, where he was placed second in the Steeplechase event.) The hurdling of the Seniors was not of a high standard, but by perseverance and concentration on style over the actual hurdle A. D. Lovell got his time down

to 17.2 seconds. He is very slow between the hurdles, but his concentration on style paid him, for it was this that took seconds off his time.

The High Jumping was disappointing. Three of the competitors had cleared 5 feet or more in their previous competitions, but no one could muster better than 4 ft. 11½ in. on this occasion. Here must be inserted a comment on the loss C. J. Ryan's jumping has been to the School. Readers of the JOURNAL will remember how he damaged his knee while in the process of breaking the School Record last season, and how he had previously raised the record to 5 ft. 5¼ in. His knee had not recovered enough this year to allow him to compete, but his captaincy of the team and the School Athletics and especially his coaching of other High Jumpers has been exemplary and very beneficial. The Long Jumpers were very unlucky with the weather. Both eliminating rounds and the final were held in the rain. No one did himself justice, and M. J. Petit's jump of 18 ft. 10 in. was behind what he had done in matches. The Putting the 12 lb. Weight was quite fair without being brilliant. J. O. Leask was the most consistent, but V. I. Stewart, as in the match with Sedbergh, occasionally pulled out a better one. Throwing the Javelin was uniformly poor, but with one of his extra throws after winning the event P. S. Gardner did a perfect throw of 144 ft. 7 in.

Amongst the Juniors there were some quite noteworthy performances, especially on the track. G. C. Green's 59.1 in the 440 yards, D. J. M. Carvill's 2 min. 17.5 for the Half (interest would have been added to this race if J. F. C. Vidal, who ran such a good heat, had been performing in the final), E. P. Murphy's 5 min.

10.5 sec. for the Mile, and W. V. Haden's put of the 10 lb. weight of 35 ft. 1 in. all stand out as very good performances for the Juniors. In the Under 15 Set D. M. Gaynor had things much his own way, winning four of the six events and creating records in three of them, but one also noticed the hurdling of E. P. S. Mathews and D. P. M. Cape with pleasurable anticipation.

C. J. Ryan awarded colours to A. G. F. Green and M. J. Petit.

Amidst much excitement St Wilfrid's retained the Senior Athletics Cup and St Dunstan's, very easily, won the Junior Cup.

#### THE SCHOOL MEETING

(The best previous performance is shown in brackets, and results bettering these are shown in capitals).

#### SET I.

100 Yards.—(10.3 sec., P. J. Wells 1936). P. J. Wells 1, G. B. Potts 2, P. N. Clark 3. 10.2 SEC. (NEW RECORD)

440 Yards.—(55.7 sec., E. G. Downey 1935). G. B. Potts 1, P. J. Wells 2, R. H. Brunner 3. 54.7 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

Half-mile.—(2 m. 6.4 sec., R. E. Riddell 1935). A. C. Cain 1, T. E. Redfern 2, R. H. Brunner 3. 2 m. 11.9 sec.

One Mile.—(4 m. 49.8 sec., J. A. Ryan 1934). A. G. F. Green 1, H. E. J. Dormer 2, A. W. T. Rochford 3. 4 m. 57.2 sec.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase. A. G. F. Green 1, F. J. Riddell 2, H. S. May 3. 3 m. 58.2 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(3 ft. 3 in.)—(16.5 sec., R. S. Richmond 1935). A. D. Lovell 1, P. A. Vidal 2, A. J. Reynolds 3. 17.2 sec.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 5¼ in., C. J. Ryan 1936). P. Haywood-Farmer and A. L. Potez (4 ft. 11½ in.) equal 1, M. St J. Cardwell 3.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 0½ in., B. H. Alcazar 1932). M. J. Petit (18 ft. 10 in.) 1, R. F. Gebbie 2, A. D. Lovell 3.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.)—(38 ft. 10½ in., A. P. Mitchell 1936). J. O. Leask (34 ft. 4½ in.) 1, M. J. Long 2, V. I. D. Stewart 3.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft. 6 in., D. R. Dalglish 1936). P. S. Gardner (144 ft. 7 in.) 1, R. N. Seton 2, R. Lambert 3.

#### SET II.

100 Yards.—(11.3 sec., G. B. Potts 1935). J. G. C. Ryan 1, T. Hornyold-Strickland 2, F. J. Jefferson 3. 11.6 sec.

440 Yards.—(59.2 sec., G. B. Potts 1935). G. C. Green 1, D. J. Carvill 2, F. J. Jefferson 3. 59.1 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

Half Mile.—(2 m. 22.7 sec., Lord Mauchline 1934). D. J. M. Carvill 1, G. C. Green 2, E. P. Murphy 3. 2 m. 17.5 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

One Mile.—(5 m. 19.6 sec., M. A. Birtwistle 1936). E. P. Murphy 1, P. D. Holdsworth 2, D. J. Carvill 3. 5 m. 10.5 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft.)—(16.2 sec., C. J. Ryan 1935). W. V. Haden 1, F. P. Hughes 2, A. P. Cumming 3. 16.9 sec.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 2½ in., C. J. Ryan 1935). A. P. Cumming (4 ft. 8½ in.) 1, P. X. Bligh 2, A. G. Bush, W. V. Haden and M. F. Cox, equal 3.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 9 in., J. T. N. Price 1932). M. A. Sutton (16 ft. 6½ in.) 1, D. J. Macauley 2, W. V. Haden 3.

Putting the 10 lb. Weight.—(33 ft. 10½ in., V. I. D. Stewart 1936). W. V. Haden (35 ft. 1 in.) 1, P. J. Liddell 2, P. X. Bligh 3. (NEW RECORD).

*Cross-Country*.—(10 m. 23.3 sec., A. G. F. Green 1935). P. D. Holdsworth 1, E. P. Murphy 2, G. C. Green 3. *Time* 11 m. 8.9 sec.

## SET III.

100 *Yards*.—(11.6 sec., J. G. Ryan 1936). D. M. Gaynor 1, B. H. Dees 2, A. A. Hodsman 3. 11.8 sec.

440 *Yards*.—(62.8 sec., G. B. Potts 1934). D. M. Gaynor 1, D. P. Cape 2, J. W. McKersie 3. 60.4 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*Half Mile*.—(2 m. 29.1 sec., P. F. Smith 1936). D. M. Gaynor 1, D. P. Cape 2, J. F. Green 3. 2 M. 25.4 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

97½ *Yards Hurdles* (2ft. 10in.).—(15.5 sec., J. G. Ryan 1936). L. R. Petit 1, E. P. S. Mathews 2, D. P. Cape 3. 16.9 sec.

*High Jump*.—(4 ft. 11 in., C. J. Ryan 1934). T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes (4 ft. 6½ in.) 1, G. C. Hare 2, C. M. Davey 3.

*Long Jump*.—(16 ft. 4 in., J. T. N. Price 1931). D. M. Gaynor (16 ft. 10 in.) 1, T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes 2, L. R. Petit 3. (NEW RECORD).

## INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

## SENIOR

400 *Yards Relay*.—(45.5 sec., St Aidan's 1936) St Aidan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 44.1 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*Half Mile Medley Relay*.—(1 m. 46.6 sec., St Aidan's 1936). St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 1 M. 45.6 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*Two miles Medley Relay*.—(9 m. 1.1. sec., St Aidan's 1936). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 9 m. 8.3 sec.

## SENIOR AND JUNIOR

*Four miles Relay* (32 Furlongs).—(15 m. 21.7 sec., St Aidan's 1936). St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 15 m. 32.2 sec.

## JUNIOR

400 *Yards Relay*.—(49.4 sec., St Bede's 1934). St Dunstan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 49.3 SEC. (NEW RECORD).

*One mile Relay*.—(4 min. 3.3 sec., St Aidan's 1935). St Dunstan's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 4 m. 10.2 sec.

*Half mile Medley Relay*.—(1 m. 52.8 sec., St Aidan's 1935). St Dunstan's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 1 m. 54.6 sec.

*Half mile Team Race*.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931). St Dunstan's 1, St Edward's and St Cuthbert's equal 2. 16 points.

*One mile Team Race*.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's 1936). St Edward's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 15 points.

*High Jump*.—(13 ft. 7 in., St Cuthbert's 1934). St Dunstan's (13 ft. 7 in.) 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. (EQUALS RECORD).

*Long Jump*.—(46 ft. 1½ in., St Edward's 1936). St Dunstan's (45 ft. 8 in.) 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3.

*Putting the 10 lb. Weight*.—(66 ft. 4½ in., St Cuthbert's 1936). St Edward's (65 ft. 1 in.) 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3.

*Cross-Country*.—(37 points, St Aidan's 1931) St Dunstan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 50 points.

## CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

An attempt was made this year to produce and train a Cross-Country team, and during February eight or ten boys could be seen running over the moors, in the valley or on the roads preparing for some runs with outside teams in March. The first of these took place at Ampleforth on March 18th, against 'F' Company of the Royal Corps of Signals. On this occasion 'F' Company also brought over an Under 16 team as well. The latter race took place first,

over the course of our Junior Cross-Country. Ampleforth provided the individual winner in P. D. Holdsworth, and having obtained also 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th places they also won the team event. The Senior event was not so successful. The course was that of the Senior Cross-Country (3¼ miles). Not only did the Signals get their first six in before any of our team but also the two extra runners, and we occupied the last eight places. Our team was E. M. Belfield, O. R. Pilsworth, F. J. Lochrane, C. I. Walter, P. Durack, K. L. Rosenvinge, B. McSwiney, and P. R. Staples. The time for the race was 22 m. 5.6 sec.

In the last match a very even contest took place. The match was

arranged with the Lincolnshire Regiment on April 3rd. The Lincolnshire Regiment provided the individual winner in 22 m. 25 sec., but Ampleforth won the team event by 38 points to 41. On this occasion our team was (with their order of finishing) E. M. Belfield (2nd), F. J. Riddell (3rd), O. R. Pilsworth (4th), F. J. Lochrane (7th), J. Macnamara (9th), P. Durack (13th), K. Rosenvinge (15th) and P. R. Staples (16th).

F. J. Riddell won the School Cross-Country in 22 m. 8.1 sec., and the order of the remainder was: E. M. Belfield, F. J. Lochrane, O. R. Pilsworth, P. Durack, K. L. Rosenvinge, P. R. Staples, J. P. Hastings, W. J. Kelly, C. L. Taylor, and M. Jennings.

## BOXING

IN the two outside matches and in the ten evenings engaged in working off the inter-House competition there was talent enough to show us that boxing continues to hold its rightful place amongst the School activities. To maintain keenness throughout the School is no easy task; but this was achieved mainly through the untiring work of Dormer, the captain, who, together with the other house-captains, kept all interested.

In the two matches, one against the Signals' Boys at Catterick and the other against Newcastle Grammar School, the last fight decided the result. At Catterick five of the nine fights were won, and this after losing the first three. With Newcastle we began in the same way. The first three of seven were lost but after winning the next three we lost the final fight.

The inter-House competition was won by St Bede's with 29 points, St Cuthbert's and St Edward's following with 15 points each.

The weights went to the following winners and runner-up (in brackets):

Gnat Weight	A. N. Haigh (T. J. Farrell)
Midget Weight	P. B. Dowling (G. D. Carroll)
Mosquito Weight	J. F. Conan (L. R. Marsh)
Fly Weight	A. A. Miles (R. F. Longueville)
Bantam Weight	H. M. Hill (R. N. Cardwell)
Feather Weight	R. F. Grieve (P. R. Staples)
Light Weight	G. V. Garbert (M. F. Hall)
Welter Weight	A. W. Rochford (R. H. Brunner)
Middle Weight	T. E. Redfern (J. J. Cox)

## SCOUTING

IN February Major Clayton-Smith, our District Commissioner, came to see the troops, bringing with him his chief, Captain Coates, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who was touring Yorkshire Scout outposts.

They met the forces at the Lakes. Here they seem to have been shanghaied by sea-scouts and launched out into the deep. More cautious commissioners observed other scouts clearing up some timber. In the meantime the Junior House scouts had a meal ready.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire then addressed the scouts, followed by Captain Coates and Major Clayton-Smith. We are very grateful to all these men for their kindness in coming to see us and for the practical help and encouragement that they gave.

In the course of the afternoon I. B. Hankey, C. Foll, R. N. Mathews, and P. B. de Normanville were sworn in as scouts. One of the things that a scout promises to do when he is enrolled is to do his best to help other people at all times. To be of serious use to other people one needs character and ability, and it is not to be learnt out of books. It is the fruit of practical experience. Scouting gives this experience. A leader of a scout-patrol has not the authority of the police force behind him if he wants to pitch a tent and camp in an unsqualid manner. He has to lead his patrol to take the extra trouble by example, and in their turn the patrol have to put aside their personal views of what they feel like doing at this particular moment of their spare time.

It takes character on both sides, and character-training is the framework of scouting. On its practical side

scouting offers millions of ways of picking up the knack of being useful. Without this ideal of being a positive help to other people scouting degenerates into a multitude of external activities wanting in unity of spirit and purpose, and anyone who has ever been a scout and regarded his work as a series of barren occupations, leading nowhere, has missed the entire spirit of the movement and ought to re-consider what it means.

There ought to be a stamp about a scout that lasts beyond the time when he is able to do formal scouting in an organized group, marking him as dependable and a positive aid to other people.

### SIXTH FORM TROOP

BEFORE the end of the term the land at Gilling was prepared for planting, and about 200 oaks, or rather acorns, were put in. A hut was then started. G. C. D. Green, J. O. Miller, M. J. Long and R. Lambert joined the troop during the term, which has been a difficult one to get much done in.

Next term we mean to help with the training of some local troops. We are grateful to their leaders for letting us practise on them. We shall also camp when we get the chance, in order to be ready for our trek in August.

This year we are going to the neighbourhood south of Naples, stopping in the Alps on the way. We mean to get into touch with the people of the land, as we did in Holland last summer. From the Sorrento Peninsula, where we shall have our base, we can explore the country by foot or by boat, and possibly have

a night on Capri or even Vesuvius as inducement offers.

### THE SEA SCOUTS

THE Sea Scouts managed to put in some very good work this term in spite of the weather. An event in which they, like the other troops, participated was the visit to the Group of the Earl of Buckinghamshire and our old friends Captain Coates, the County Commissioner, and Major Clayton-Smith, the District Commissioner.

Shortly after this was held the annual rowing competition for the Silver Call presented by Commander A. S. Cumming. This was won by the Herons' Patrol, the Swifts coming second.

The Troop Leader this term was P. Cumming, and the Patrol Leaders were A. Bentley-Buckle, P. du Vivier, T. Kelly and G. Lardner.

The Troop has been honoured by the selection of the King's Scouts T.-L. P. Cumming, P.-L. A. Bentley-Buckle and Scout E. Loveday to be three of the nine King's Scouts to represent the North Riding of Yorkshire at the Coronation. The latter two are also to be congratulated on obtaining their Second All-round Cords, these being the first two of the Troop to do so.

The Troop are hoping to spend a week as usual on the old frigate *Foudroyant* in Portsmouth Harbour next summer holidays, and afterwards to cruise the Channel in sailing yachts for a week.

### THE JUNIOR HOUSE TROOP

THE task of the chronicler of the activities of this troop is no easy one, for recollection summons up merely a succession of parades consisting of a few die-hard scouts

who had escaped influenza and were undaunted by the weather. As a result of the latter factor, the standard of signalling achieved by some scouts was considerably higher than some instructors found convenient. Hardly lower was the standard of axemanship set by the few who had advanced sufficiently far to indulge in this, the most exacting and one of the most interesting of tests. Fire-lighting seemed invariably to be tested in heavy rain, and lunch on one occasion at least occurred nearer the hour usually devoted to tea than the customary time for this meal. In extenuation, however, it may be pleaded that it was one of the instructors who attempted to light the fire necessary for cooking on this occasion. With a view to enhancing the view northwards from the Junior House, a garden has been started, and though at the time of writing it presents a magnificent expanse of tilled and barren soil, if one can believe the optimistic illustrations on the seedsman's packets, a blaze of colour truly dazzling should result.

The preparations for camp have been begun, chiefly the manufacture of tent-pegs, which were lacking to some extent last camp, owing, we discovered, to the predatory instincts of those running the Club camp. No doubt their need was greater than ours, but one officer at least found his tent extremely draughty, and it is owing to this poignant memory that the aforesaid activity has been begun. It is hoped and believed that the weather during the coming camp will be kinder than that which overwhelmed us nightly in Cumberland. Unless a considerable geographical change occurs in Scotland, it will at least be impossible to find a mountain torrent flowing through one's tent and blankets.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE following passed the examination for Certificate A held in November, 1936:—

A. G. Bagshawe, R. P. Barker, L. E. Barton, P. C. Barthropp, R. Bellingham Smith, M. S. Bentley, M. A. Birtwistle, A. J. Boyd, P. J. Brady, R. H. Brunner, A. C. Cain, R. N. Cardwell, P. M. Carroll, P. N. Clark, H. Cochrane, V. L. Comyn, J. J. Cox, C. F. Crawshay, M. F. Cubitt, R. E. de Blaby, G. S. Dowling, A. Dowling, R. H. Edmonds, Hon. H. R. Feilding, A. H. Fraser, M. H. Gastrell, R. F. Gebbie, J. D. Gillott, P. A. Haigh, J. M. Horner, J. M. Howe, J. F. Kearney, R. Lambert, A. M. Macdonald, D. C. Mahony, H. S. May, A. A. Miles, I. J. Monteith, M. P. Murray, J. M. McNamara, H. N. Nevile, D. M. O'Driscoll, H. P. Parks, J. G. Paterson, A. P. Rabbit, M. J. Ratcliff, A. W. Rochford, R. N. Seton, P. J. Shaw, J. A. Spender, C. L. Taylor, R. P. Townsend, P. A. Vidal, D. E. Warren, I. G. Watkins, A. H. Willbourn, J. A. Yates.

Seventy-five candidates presented themselves for examination and only eighteen failed. All the above successful candidates were appointed Lance-Corporals with effect from 21-1-37. The following promotions were also made on the same date:—

To be C.S.M.: Sgt O'Donovan.

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls Stevenson, M. Cardwell, M. Ryan.  
With effect from 3-4-37:

To be Under Officers: C.S.M.'s Dormer and O'Donovan, Sgts Potts and Hare.

To be Company Sergeant Major: Sgt Armour.

To be Drum Major: Sgt Howden.

We congratulate Lieut. R. P. H. Utley on his promotion to Captain.

The chief event of the term was the field day at Catterick, and apart from that event training has continued from last term, No. 2 Company on courses of instruction in drill, weapon training and map reading, while No. 1 has continued post-Certificate A training by getting up and practising the delivery of short instructional lectures. We have to thank Colonel Daly and Colonel Dunlop for their interesting lectures on the new organisation and on home defence respectively.

The recruits' squad passed out on the last parade of the term. The result of the competition was as follows:—

- 1st St Edward's.
- 2nd St Cuthbert's and St Bede's.
- 4th St Wilfrid's.
- 5th St Aidan's and St Oswald's.
- 7th St Dunstan's.

### FIELD DAY

On Wednesday, March 24th, the contingent, strength two companies, entrained for Catterick. On arrival at Richmond Station we were met by officers of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, who had arranged the scheme, and embussed in two parties for the scene of operations. No. 2 Company, under the command of C.S.M. O'Donovan, was acting as flank guard to a force moving along a road from west to east and had orders to keep the road clear for a certain time. No. 1 Company, under C. S. M. Dormer, was to try to cut off this force by moving south till



### THE CATTERICK FIELD-DAY





they got astride the road. They had the assistance of one section of field guns (mechanised) 21st Field Brigade R.F.A., and had four of the new platoon trucks attached to them. The new organisation of three sections armed with the Bren gun was used throughout the exercise.

There were traces of snow still on the ground and a cold wind blowing from the hills when No. 1, after seeing a demonstration of the guns going into action, started their advance. They soon came into contact with the hostile covering troops, and were delayed for some time on top of a ridge while their supporting artillery came into action. The enemy had by then withdrawn to their main position on a parallel ridge about 400 yards away. Dormer then developed a flank attack against the right flank of the enemy's position. Very good use was made of cover by the attacking platoons, and they succeeded in establishing themselves in a strong position before the enemy realised the threat to their flank. O'Donovan threw in his reserve to meet the threat, and the director sounded the Cease Fire with No. 1 in a definitely superior position. A helpful discussion of the scheme followed, and we embussed once more for Richmond. The first rain of the day, apart from a slight shower, fell as we entrained for home, and a hearty meal on the train put the finishing touches to a very enjoyable day.

We have to thank Major G. P. Miller, M.C., and the officers and

N.C.O.'s of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the 21st Field Brigade, R.F.A., who made the day such a valuable help in our training. We are looking forward to more visits to Catterick in the near future.

Our photographs are by courtesy of *The Yorkshire Post*.

#### SHOOTING

Two matches this term have resulted in our sharing the honours, that against Wellington School (Somerset) being lost and that against Allhallows School won. In the annual Catholic Schools match we were first this year with a score of 611, and that was the best performance of the term. The *Country Life* competition, which was fired in the following week, found the form of both Eights on the wane, and they had a stroke of ill luck also, as both the team leaders went sick. The substitutes rose to the occasion very well, but of course were not in practice. The First VIII scored 623 points and the Second VIII 562, neither of which scores will place them very high.

The first part (miniature range) of the inter-House competition was fired, and resulted in a tie between St Bede's and St Edward's Houses, with St Cuthbert's a close third. St Oswald's, St Wilfrid's, St Aidan's and St Dunstan's followed in that order.

The Headmaster's Cup for second and third class shots was won by Lance-Corporal M. S. Bentley.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THIS term has been much more successful than last from the point of view of health. Apart from the few cases of inevitable influenza, there has been no illness to interfere with matches on our part, though some of our opponents, Coatham and St Olave's, were not so lucky. The Rugger matches hold most of the attention this term, and the team has turned out to be quite a good one. The forwards were big and heavy for their age, and could always be relied on to give a good account of themselves, even against a bigger and older team. The back division were not quite up to the same standard either in physique or in experience, and were outpaced in some matches. As it was found impossible to play our full team in any of the matches originally arranged, an attempt was made to find stronger fixtures and games were played against Wakefield Grammar School (under 15) and Newcastle Grammar School (under 14). Neither game was a success, as our opponents were so much faster and longer of limb that when they once got moving it was a hopeless task to over-haul them, and they brushed aside with ease those who were near enough to make half-hearted attempts to tackle them. The other matches were won with comparative ease; and so the search for ideal fixtures will have to be continued next season.

The first match of the season at Scarborough against Bramcote was won by nine points to six. The team was experimental, owing to influenza cases, and very short of practice, as our ground had been snow-covered for a fortnight. The ground at

Bramcote was dry and we found it difficult to get away from our customary wet-ball game and to handle accurately. Our tries came from breaks-away rather than combined movements, except for one good move when Ciechanowski worked the blind side and sent Sheridan over.

The next game, against Aysgarth at home, was something in the nature of a run-away victory by thirty-five to nil. More of our regular players were available, and the opposition was not quite up to the usual Aysgarth standard. The next two matches were the experiments against Wakefield and Newcastle referred to above, and were lost by forty-one and fifty-three points respectively. The forwards did very well in both games, and in the opinion of bystanders had rather the better of the argument; but our opponents only had to heel the ball in order to score, by so much were we outpaced in the open.

The home match against Bramcote was the best of the term. The teams were well matched, and a very much more even game than the score suggests ended in a victory for us by eighteen points to nil. Finally a game against an All Comers' side designed to give the full team a chance to play together was drawn, six all.

All the matches were played with a good spirit, and there was no sign of cracking or giving up even when the opposition was much too strong. The main weaknesses were the tackling in mid-field and the fact, conclusively demonstrated by some of our opponents, that nobody in the side could kick. The packing of the forwards was high and ragged in most of the games, and the heeling

was crude at times. There was also considerable room for improvement in the line-out. The chief virtue of the pack was their excellent backing up and their good work with their feet in the loose when they had a heavy ball. Their covering of the backs in defence was also good up to a point. The backs started shakily, but with the help of Fr David's coaching they settled down into a serviceable combination. The ball usually started well from the base of the scrum, and if it was not dropped en route the wings had plenty of pace for scoring whenever it seemed good to them to use it in straight running. Hillyard led the side very well in those matches in which he was allowed to play, and Hare deputised for him with success in the other games. The best of the outsides was Ciechanowski, and Parker improved very much as the season progressed. The following were awarded their colours:—D. Hillyard, O. Hare, J. Cogan, L. Ciechanowski, R. Hansen, P. Barry, J. Parker, D. Mansel-Pleydell, B. Durkin, T. Ryan, A. Fletcher, and J. Stanton.

The Leagues only played one round of matches this term, owing to the first team matches and the snow, but in these and the daily P.T. the Gypsies came out as the best team.

Boxing has continued during the term and the Cup for the best boxer was won by T. R. Ryan. A match was arranged against Oatlands School, Harrogate, in which we found some difficulty in fitting in with their weights and ages. Our side was well beaten, only winning one fight in seven, but they were by no means disgraced.

The Hunt Point-to-Point was won by L. Toynbee, with Cogan, Hare and Hillyard close on his heels. The only other excitement of the term which occurs to the mind was a fire alarm practice, which produced more amusement than most music hall turns, and many sleepy heads in class next day.

We must thank Father Giles Black, O.P., for the excellent Retreat that he gave us in Holy Week. A word of praise is also due to Fr Felix and his choir for the way in which they coped with the long Holy Week services.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE new boys in January were:— J. A. Castelli, B. J. S. Dale, P. L. Stackhouse, A. G. A. Birtwistle, the Hon. A. E. Barnewall, I. Maxwell-Scott, J. R. Kirby, R. F. Kirby.

THE Captain of the School this term has been M. W. Bruce; the other Captains are C. J. Ainscough, C. R. Graves and the Hon. H. A. Feilding.

The Captain of games is M. W. Bruce and the Vice-Captain, M. A. Marston.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Hon. A. E. Barnewall, J. R. Kirby and R. F. Kirby, who made their First Holy Communion on the Feast of St Joseph, April 14th.

WE thank Dom Dunstan for the Retreat he gave to the School on Good Friday.

THE following boys played for the First XV: M. J. McNamara, M. A. Piggot, D. T. Peers, M. W. Bruce, R. J. Murphy, M. A. Marston, J. A. Rattrie, A. A. Edwards, H. A. Feilding, J. d'A. Edwards, C. J. Ainscough, P. J. Gaynor, J. A. Castelli, J. E. Scrivener, G. K. Bidie.

And for the Second Team:— T. Piggot, C. H. Bidie, W. D. Mangham, T. J. Fisher, P. W. E. Downes, C. R. Graves, J. E. Scrivener, P. J. Daly, J. S. M. Grotrian, G. K. Bidie, R. F. M. Wright, O. G. Mawson.

THE only old Colour this year was M. W. Bruce. The following were awarded Colours: M. A. Marston, A. A. Edwards, D. T. Peers, R. J. Murphy, M. A. Piggot, J. d' A.

Edwards, the Hon. H. A. Feilding, J. A. Rattrie, C. J. Ainscough, M. J. McNamara, J. A. Castelli and P. J. Gaynor.

WE started the season with a heavy defeat in the match against Oatlands at Harrogate. They gradually wore down our resistance with their heavy scrum, and scored 21 points against us. This severe ordeal might have knocked the stuffing out of the team, but we rallied in our next match and kept it up throughout the season. Though the wins and losses of the First XV were equal—2 won, 2 lost—the fact that the total points scored were 70 for to 33 against showed that the team had plenty of scoring power.

At Bramcote, where the muddy field was quickly filled with pools after a heavy shower just before the start, Murphy got away on the left wing with a very greasy ball, but ran too far in his eagerness to score under the posts, and was held up. Within two minutes he managed to score a try ten yards from the touch-line on the same wing. Bruce did not manage to convert. Bramcote rallied, and dribbled the ball down into our goal. In the endeavour to clear the ball our three did not keep their eyes open, and the Bramcote scrum-half slipped over the line and scored; the try was not converted. Then Bruce scored after some excellent passing. Again the attempt at conversion failed. Peers scored a good try helped by Marston. It was half-time; the score was 9—3 to us.

At the start of the second half Bramcote took the ball down to our goal again and their scrum-half scored

a second snap try. We certainly had not profited by our experience in the first few minutes of the game. Still, it was a good game to watch and ended after some more scoring victoriously for us by 27 points to 6.

In the Aysgarth match at home a dry ball and the field in good condition gave us the opportunity to give of our best, and both the First XV and the Second deserve praise for the way they played. In the first game, Peers led off with a good try between the posts in the first three minutes, and Murphy followed suit immediately. This seemed to depress the Aysgarth threes, who made practically no attempt at a three-quarter movement. Their stand-off half played very well, even crossing over to the wing to tackle Murphy in full stride. Our threes played well together, giving and taking their passes cleanly. The Aysgarth threes left most of the work to their forwards, which meant a hard fight in the scrum and poor heeling: however, this improved in the second half. Bruce must be congratulated on his six conversions. The following scored tries:—Peers 3, Murphy 3, Bruce 2, Piggot 1, Ainscough 1. The final score was 40—0 for us.

The Aysgarth Third were not quite strong enough to hold our Second in spite of their captain's good display. We usually got the ball in the tight and loose. Our threes ran across too much, but they at least ran with determination. Scrivener played extremely well. G. K. Bidie and Mangham were also outstanding, while Mawson and C. H. Bidie surpassed themselves at converting. The final score was 55—0 to us.

The story of the Aysgarth return matches is quite different. Our opponents rightly strengthened their teams and played ten boys out of

their First XV in their 'A' team. The game consisted of a series of scrums in the pouring rain on a very muddy field. Here indeed was a test for our forwards, and they lasted splendidly, heeling the ball against a heavy scrum just sufficiently for Rattrie, who was on top form, to flick it to the stand-off. We were only beaten 6—3. Our Second had to face a strengthened team, but came out victorious 9—3.

THE expedition, on foot, to Coxwold and the kindness of Mrs Hohler, of Newburgh Priory, who explained all the treasures of that interesting house, made a very enjoyable holiday for St Benedict's Feast.

WE thank Dom Terence for the extremely interesting and helpful lantern-lecture on the Olympic Games.

As a special Shrovetide treat the Head Master gave us an excellent "Talkie" cinema.

IN the swimming tests it was obvious that there will be several boys in the running for the Cup next term. Bruce came first, in the senior races and diving, and Dale in the junior race.

WE grumbled at the snow because it deprived us of some Rugger, but we thoroughly enjoyed the tobogganning.

JUDGING by the debate on the serious question of the merits of Car and Train, and by the Mock Trial on the wicked schoolboy who left the stolen (or found?) dead rabbit (or was it a hare?) on the Gilling line, with the malicious intention of wrecking the Gilling Puffer, there seems to be no dearth of public speakers this year. For that matter actors are not wanting;

a scratch concert produced a large number who wished to put on a turn!

At P.T. the inter-rank competition was thought to be an improvement even on last term's showing. Much hard work has evidently been done. Out of 170 marks for some sixteen different exercises, the senior marks ran 147, 133, 127, 120, and the junior ones 134, 133, 127, 118.

In the singing competition the "Larks" won with 69 marks out of 90. The "Nightingales" were second with 67, and the "Robins" third with 64. Each choir sang the Regina Caeli, a "good" song, and a song which might perhaps be classed as "light music." Although there was the common fault of striving for volume rather than quality, the singing was good. The antiphon was sung very well by all the choirs. Had the members of the second choir listened to the accompaniment rather than to each other, they would have won quite easily. They showed more than the others that singing is much more effective when the voice can vary between a softer and a louder tone. This preliminary contest gives good promise for the final competition next term.

CONSIDERABLE keenness has been shown in the shooting. We have had two matches, and won both of them. The Gilling Fusiliers, or in other words the staff, were our most redoubtable opponents, but we beat them by five points. The best shots were Bruce, Gaynor, Graves, Daly, J. d'A. Edwards, J. Grotrian, A. A. Edwards and Wolseley.

GREY WOLVES proved themselves the most efficient Six this term in the

1st Gilling Pack, and Grey Owls in the 2nd Gilling.

We hope that the industrious badge-hunters who have not yet obtained their Second Star will do their best to pass that first. The traditional Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves was certainly the best and most enjoyable game.

THE following are the results of the Athletic Sports:

#### SET 1.

100 Yards.—1, D. T. Peers and R. Murphy (13.2 sec.); 3, J. A. Castelli.

220 Yards.—1, R. J. Murphy (33.1 sec.); 2, D. T. Peers; 3, J. A. Rattrie.

High Jump.—1, M. W. Bruce, M. A. Marston, R. J. Murphy (3 ft. 11 in.).

Long Jump.—1, D. T. Peers (12 ft. 2 in.); 2, R. J. Murphy; 3, M. W. Bruce.

Cross Country.—1, R. J. Murphy (3 min. 20 sec.); 2, D. T. Peers; 3, M. W. Bruce.

#### SET 2.

80 Yards.—1, J. Hothersall (11.3 sec.); 2, D. B. Reynolds; 3, C. H. Bidie.

140 Yards.—1, J. Hothersall (19.6 sec.); 2, D. B. Reynolds; 3, C. H. Bidie and T. A. Bates.

High Jump.—1, D. B. Reynolds (4 ft.—RECORD); 2, C. H. Bidie and T. A. Bates.

Long Jump.—1, D. B. Reynolds (11 ft. 10 in.); 2, C. H. Bidie; 3, T. A. Bates.

Cross Country.—1, D. B. Reynolds; 2, M. J. O'Neill; 3, G. M. H. Reid.

#### SET 3.

60 Yards.—1, A. J. C. Pike (9.2 sec.); 2, J. A. Armour; 3, A. E. Barnewall.

120 Yards.—1, A. J. C. Pike (18.4 sec.); 2, J. A. Armour; 3, A. E. Barnewall.

High Jump.—1, J. A. Armour and A. J. C. Pike (3 ft. 5 in.); 3, S. M. M. Ciechanowski and N. W. Rimington.

Long Jump.—1, J. A. Armour (10 ft. 11 in.); 2, A. J. C. Pike; 3, R. St G. Huggett.

We hoped in vain for a fortnight's sports practice in fine weather. The finals took place on a turf which was only just dry, and this made the effort to gain records difficult. A very satisfactory number of "standard" times and distances were obtained throughout the sets, which are divided into boys over the age of eleven and

a half, boys between the ages of eleven and a half and ten, and boys under ten.

The Long Jump run became very slippery; this, we hope, was the cause of rather poor results. Reynolds did exceptionally well in the second set High Jump, and so did C. H. Bidie and Bates, who came second. A new feature this year was the Cross Country (just under half a mile). Unexpected people showed their staying power. The course began with a rush up the bank near the Rugger field and the climbing—or rather clambering—of a fallen tree trunk. It was voted unanimously the best event. In the Tug-of-War South beat North.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

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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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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Volume XLII

Summer 1937

Part III

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## ABBOT FECKENHAM

1510—1585.

### I.

IN one of the fertile vales of Worcestershire, where the Avon sweeping by orchards and cornfields circles round the base of a little hill, stands the town and the ruins of the Abbey of Evesham. A graceful bell-tower still overlooks the vale, a gate-house and one cloister archway are all that remain of one of the most famous abbeys of England. Founded early in the eighth century by St Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, Evesham was monastic till 940 when it passed into the hands of secular priests; it was soon restored to monks, continuing thenceforth in prosperity and dignity till the dissolution. In the course of centuries great monasteries had grown round it, some its own affiliations whose noble piles or desolate ruins still grace the neighbouring counties. Evesham and Pershore, Winchcombe and Tewkesbury, Gloucester and Worcester, the two Malverns with some smaller Priors make these counties remarkable in Benedictine annals. The Abbots of Evesham sat in Parliament and Synod and were leading men in their own Congregation; their Abbey was noted for regularity of discipline and for the number and learning of its members. Near the monastery in 1265 was fought the decisive Battle of Evesham in which Prince Edward defeated and slew De Montfort, Earl of Leicester who held Henry III in captivity. The mutilated body of the Earl was afterwards buried before the High Altar of the Abbey Church.

At the opening of the sixteenth century Evesham was governed by Thomas Newbold, a pious and worthy Abbot



who was followed in 1514 by Clement Lichfield, another fair specimen of the ancient Superiors, charitable, munificent, a patron of learning and defender of monastic rights. Schools and churches dependent upon the Abbey were founded by him in the town; he enlarged and embellished the Monastery, and six years before the dissolution erected the bell-tower that alone escaped the general ruins and is still the most prominent feature of Evesham. Early in the reign of this good Abbot a youth of promising abilities, by name John Howman, was received into the Monastery—the son of poor parents, born at Feckenham, a small village situated in a forest of the same name not far from Worcester. The exact date of his birth is uncertain; it was probably about the year 1510; and he would be eight or nine years old when the monks of Evesham, observing the character and qualities hidden beneath his peasant's garb, received him into their cloister. He made progress in his studies; the grave, studious habits for which he was afterwards distinguished developed in the monastic school; there he acquired a love of study, of retirement and of the religious life; above all he gained there a devout and rational conviction of the truths of religion which bore him without wavering through the controversies, temptations and sufferings of a chequered life. About the year 1526 when he would be sixteen years of age he was admitted to the religious habit, and shortly after his profession was sent to complete his studies at Oxford. He was then in his eighteenth year; this is the earliest date in his life of which we can be certain.

English Benedictines had two establishments in Oxford for their young men where monastic life was blended more or less successfully with the laxer discipline of a University—Durham College for northern religious, and for the Canterbury Province St Benet's or Gloucester Hall. To the latter went John de Feckenham, for, as was not uncommon in those days, his family name had been exchanged for that of his native place. He stayed at the University for several years, making good progress in the higher studies and acquiring a reputation for industry and talent.

Oxford at that time could scarcely have afforded the seclusion and tranquillity that a monk student would have desired. Novel theological opinions which had spread on the Continent were making their appearance in England; and as the seat of the intellect of the nation Oxford, was the focus where controversies raged. A fitting place for training defenders of the faith, it was here that John de Feckenham acquired the theological learning and a certain persuasiveness which he used afterwards to such advantage. But new religious notions imported from Germany were not the only problems agitating the Oxford of those days. The question of the King's divorce had been laid before every University in Europe, and was nowhere more warmly discussed. Many of the Doctors supported Henry; but here as elsewhere popular opinion ran in favour of the Queen, and so obnoxious to the people were her opponents that the women of Oxford hooted and pelted an Italian Franciscan who had made himself conspicuous on the King's side. The Royal Supremacy would be another subject of controversy in Oxford schools. Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thomas More had been executed before Feckenham returned to his Monastery; and the low mutterings of the storm bursting over England were already to be heard.

When Feckenham was recalled to his Monastery it was still under the government of Abbot Lichfield who so far from foreseeing the impending destruction was engaged in enlarging the monastic buildings. After his return Feckenham was appointed to teach the junior religious of the community, and about this time was ordained priest.

Of the daily routine in an Abbey like Evesham we have an account left by Richard Kidderminster, Abbot of Winchcombe. Like Lichfield, Feckenham and many others, this worthy Abbot was an alumnus of Gloucester Hall; and we may infer that what he carried on in his community was customary in other great Abbeys. The monks at Evesham numbered between forty and fifty; and under such a Superior discipline would be maintained with exactness. The Divine Office, High Mass and other portions of the monastic ritual

were conducted with becoming solemnity; studies were pursued diligently; sacred scripture, theology and much of the University course were taught to the younger brethren by the seniors. Twice a week Abbot Kidderminster was accustomed to explain portions from the Masters of the Sentences, the monks used Latin in their mutual intercourse, and the cloisters of Winchcombe seemed like another though a small University.

These peaceful employments were soon disturbed. The Bill for the suppression of the lesser monasteries passed in 1516 was forthwith put into execution, about 375 religious houses being thereupon dissolved. For a time this seemed to satisfy the king's rapacity; and perhaps after the sacrifice of less important brethren the greater Abbeys could feel some security; they had little enough cause. Early in 1539 the suppression of the Greater Monasteries also was resolved upon, and Cromwell began schemes to induce the Abbots to surrender. Those who refused were either charged with high treason and executed like the Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading and others, or were compelled to resign and others more pliable substituted. Amongst these was Abbot Lichfield who resigned office and was replaced by Philip de Harford, a young religious whose views were well known. On November 17th, 1539, the complaisant Abbot surrendered his monastery with all its possessions to the Royal Commissioners; the community were scattered and mostly pensioned, and the work of demolition began. So complete and swift was the destruction that, as Leland writes, the Abbey in 1546 was but a heap of rubbish; nothing being left for the hand of time either to destroy or to adorn. Lichfield, who died of a broken heart on seeing the ruins of his Abbey, could not find a grave within its precincts one year after its suppression<sup>1</sup>; and, excepting the bell-tower and gatehouse which by request of the townsfolk were preserved, a single ruined arch is all that remains of the ancient magnificence of Evesham.

<sup>1</sup> He is buried in All Saints Church, Evesham, under a fair tomb, marked with his effigy and an inscription. (Nash's Worcestershire, Vol. I).

Upon the dissolution of his Monastery Feckenham's love for study attracted him to Oxford where he took up his abode again at Gloucester Hall. Though he could not wear the monastic habit and his college was no longer a religious house it was still dear for past associations, and in retirement and study he awaited there an opportunity of serving religion, occupied meanwhile in preparing for his academical degrees which he passed before he next left Oxford. He then accepted a chaplaincy to Bishop Bell of Worcester, soon afterwards receiving from the same Prelate the benefice of Solihull in his native county. This must have been before 1543 in which year Dr Bell resigned his bishopric. Henceforth for some years Feckenham's employment was to foster the old religion in the hearts of the people and to maintain it against the advocates of Reform. He worked mostly in silence and obscurity; whether his efforts were successful we can only surmise, but it was during these years that his controversial powers and his sermons brought him into notice.

After the death of Henry VIII (1547) Feckenham left his parish to become chaplain to Edmund Bonner who had been raised to the London Bishopric by the King in reward for services in the Divorce case; he had sided, too, with the Court in the dissolution of the monasteries, but had never wavered about the Catholic Faith. Feckenham need have no scruple in associating himself with the Bishop, especially as Bonner was not inclined to favour the reforming ministers of Edward, and at last in 1549 was imprisoned in the Marshalsea for opposing the Royal Authority on religious matters. His Chaplain also for publicly defending the Lenten Fast and opposing the doctrine of Justification by Faith was cited to appear before Archbishop Cranmer, he was examined at Lambeth by several Commissioners in the presence of the Primate; and remaining true to his convictions was by order of the Archbishop committed to the Tower. Thus began on September 21st, 1549, his first imprisonment which lasted till the accession of Queen Mary in July, 1553.

It does not appear that Master Feckenham had to suffer

during these years much hardship beyond that of confinement, or that he was exposed to the cruel treatment by which, sometimes later, strength and health were completely broken down. He seems to have been treated with the consideration that his repute for moderation would naturally have deserved, and to one who loved monastic seclusion the solitude of a prison may have been more of a consolation than a trial; its chief drawback and most irksome to his zeal being the scanty opportunities of strengthening a persecuted flock. Such occasions were not entirely denied him. He had made many friends during his short stay in the Capital, his controversial powers were well known, and through the influence of a certain Sir Philip Hobbey he was sometimes permitted to leave his prison to confer with the chiefs of the reforming party, and was on different occasions invited to the mansion of the Earl of Bedford in the Savoy, to the house of Sir William Cecil and also to that of the Classical scholar Sir John Cheek,—

“Who first taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek.”

At these conferences where Feckenham met prominent Protestant divines, and where he was always respectfully treated, the religious tenets being forced upon England formed the topics of conversation. Some of those present were actuated by a lawful desire of testing the truth of conflicting doctrines; many were anxious to gain to their opinions a man whose well known probity, learning and candour were already beginning to have weight. The zealous religious however maintained the Catholic dogmas with firmness and dignity; neither arguments nor offers of preferment, in those days often more powerful than arguments, could shake his fidelity; and his opponents were forced to retire, baffled or refuted, fearful of his influence but respecting his position.

After these controversies Feckenham would return to his cell in the Tower, and there patiently await other opportunities of defending religion. From the consideration with which he was treated we may suppose that his adversaries would gladly have obtained his release; but they dared not whilst he continued so staunch a supporter of the ancient faith. The severity

of confinement was however mitigated through their influence; books would be permitted him, and with these and his prayers the good monk could well occupy the solitude of his cell. Feckenham's fame was not confined to London; by desire of certain Protestant divines he was again brought out of prison to confer with them in Worcestershire, where he still held a benefice and where he engaged in four solemn disputations, his principal opponents being Reformed Bishops. At the first of these meetings, held in the old abbey of Pershore, he disputed with Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, an apostate Cistercian monk and follower of Calvin, afterwards burnt at the stake. With him and other Protestant Doctors Feckenham had three more conferences, the last held in Worcester Cathedral, when Bishop Jewel of Salisbury was among his opponents. So solid were Feckenham's arguments, so complete his defence of the Catholic Creed, that Hooper on this last occasion was forced to confess himself satisfied and unable to object to his adversary's answers. After these seven conferences in which the Catholic champion conducted himself with courtesy, skill and zeal, gaining their good-will if he could not persuade his opponents, Feckenham was remanded to the Tower where he remained till the accession of Queen Mary. Probably during those weary days he was composing a “Treatise on the Blessed Eucharist” and the “Commentary on the Psalter” that are mentioned in the list of his works. Both were in manuscript and have unfortunately perished. The first was a defence of the Catholic doctrine on the Holy Eucharist against Bishop Hooper; the other, a fruit of his solitary meditations, became his constant companion and a source of comfort during this and other imprisonments; nor shall we find more sure evidence of the monastic spirit of the confessor, who under all his trials found strength and consolation in the inspired words of those Psalms which as a religious he had chaunted among his brethren in the Choir at Evesham.

Early in July 1553 died the young King Edward VI; and after some opposition from the Protestant party Princess Mary, daughter of the injured Queen Catherine, succeeded to the

Crown. The new Sovereign, who combined the resolute character of the Tudors with the religious zeal of her Spanish mother, at once set herself to re-establish the ancient religion. Those who had been imprisoned for the Catholic faith were released; Bishops Gardiner and Bonner were restored to their Sees, and Feckenham after nearly four years confinement was set at liberty. His talents, his sufferings in the Catholic cause during the late reigns, and his well known zeal for religion marked him for Royal favour. He was called to Court and made Chaplain to her Majesty. Oxford University conferred upon its alumnus the Doctor's Cap and the degrees which he had long deserved; finally, by desire of the Queen he was presented to the Deanery of St Paul's.

The respect entertained for him by the Sovereign gave Feckenham remarkable influence over her, an influence of which he availed himself in defence of the persecuted and distressed. When Wyatt's rebellion necessitated the execution of Lady Jane Dudley (Grey), February 12th, 1554, he went by the Queen's special desire to confer with that unfortunate lady on the subject of religion. He had conferred with her once before on the same matter; but on this occasion she objected that the last hours of her life were no time for disputation, and asked to be permitted to spend them in peace. Dr Feckenham's interference on behalf of other leaders of the Reforming party was more successful. It was through his intercession that Sir John Cheek's life and fortune were spared, the zealous Protestant who had been tutor to King Edward, and who for participation in the late rebellions had been imprisoned and sentenced to death. Through Feckenham's mediation also the Earls of Leicester, of Warwick and of Bedford, who had been implicated in the same cause, were reconciled to the Queen and received into favour. Lastly, when the Princess Elizabeth had been taken into custody on suspicion of some conspiracy with the rebels Feckenham interested himself on her behalf, frequently besought her Royal sister to forgive her, and at last obtained for her generous pardon. In after years when Elizabeth herself came to the throne she

had not forgotten what she owed to her powerful advocate, but gratitude could not be made compatible with her own interests and with Feckenham's conscience; its only result seems to have been that the violent death that he might otherwise have suffered was commuted into the martyrdom of life-long imprisonment.

It is recorded that once, when Dean of St Paul's, Feckenham went with Dr Story to the Queen and saved the lives of some thirty obscure wretches condemned to the stake; he openly advocated severe punishment for a few leaders instead of the death of dozens of the ignorant, misguided mob. Had this policy been carried out how different would have been the course of history! Russells, Seymours and Cecils would not have been left to carry out the Reformation; if Elizabeth had followed Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold the Catholic Queen of Scots would have come to the throne, and after a bitter civil war Catholicism would have triumphed as it did under similar circumstances in France. It was not to be; to send a half-sister to the block was too cruel an alternative for Queen Mary, though Elizabeth did it later to her cousin, a far less dangerous rival.

During the few years of Mary's reign the Dean of St Paul's continually used his influence on behalf of those who in the preceding reign had persecuted him. Resentment found no place in his heart, his characteristic moderation urged him to make converts rather by persuasion than by force; Smithfield fires found no advocate in him. He had not the same need of proving the sincerity of his convictions under which Bishops such as Gardiner and Bonner laboured. Unlike them he had never deserted the cause that he now upheld. Yet though it did not lower him in her regard, Feckenham's mediation was not always acceptable to the Queen. His intercession for the Princess Elizabeth was at first especially displeasing, and it may have been for some such reason as this that he was not included among the Catholic divines who, at Oxford on the 16th of April, 1554, disputed with Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer and others. He had zealously offered himself for the work and

his name had been included in the list of the Catholic Doctors, but for some reason not recorded, says Anthony à Wood, he was not suffered to dispute. However this may be, Feckenham's moderation does not seem to have rendered the Queen unfavourable for any length of time; as her Chaplain and as Dean of St Paul's he frequently preached both in public and in her presence; the eloquence and zeal that marked his sermons could not long fail to satisfy her doubts and attract her favour.

Negotiations having been reopened in 1554 between England and the Court of Rome, Cardinal Pole was sent over as Legate by Pope Julius III, and in November entered London amidst the joyful acclamations of the people. Addressing the full assembly of Parliament on St Andrew's Day, he exhorted them to return to the ancient faith, and after their willing promise to that effect absolved them and the whole nation from schism and heresy. Supported again by Papal and Royal authority the true religion began once more to flourish; heretical Bishops were gradually removed from their Sees, more orthodox Prelates were substituted in their stead; and in March, 1556, after the execution of the arch-heretic Cranmer, Cardinal Pole was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury.

Meanwhile the project had been conceived of re-establishing the monastic orders that had been suppressed during the late revolution. Buttresses of Papal authority and bulwarks against heresy, it was rightly thought there could be no surer way of reinstating the one and of expelling the other than by reviving the Religious Orders, for the hold they had acquired upon the nation's affection and esteem had scarcely been shaken by Protestant calumnies. This had been clearly shown by the Pilgrimage of Grace in the North and by popular risings in other parts of the country; and though the monasteries had been destroyed and their lands despoiled, yet this was perhaps only another and a stronger reason for their refoundation. They had now lost the wealth that enabled them to be beneficent landlords but had also exposed them to the King's envy and the nobles' avarice. As these latter had been satisfied that their unlawfully acquired possessions would not be reclaimed

there seemed no impediment to a design which the Queen had long cherished privately, namely, of restoring to the Church the monastic lands that had become the property of the Crown. The project was brought before the people's notice in sermons by Dr Feckenham and others; the Queen's example was not followed; an Act of Parliament again legalised pious foundations, but little or no restitution seems to have been made either by the nobility or the secular clergy. The Sovereign's personal generosity sufficed however to re-establish single monasteries of most of the ancient Orders; the Carthusians came back to Sheen, the Blackfriars to their convent in Smithfield, the Franciscans were replaced at Greenwich, the Knights of St John at Clerkenwell, and English Benedictines with Dr Feckenham as their Abbot were reinstated at Westminster.

A monastery to the west of the city of London was begun as early as the year 609 though it was not until 1065, the last year of Anglo-Saxon England, that was dedicated the Abbey Church which is hallowed by the Shrine of the last Royal Saint, and has beheld the Coronation of most English monarchs. Venerable with the memories of princes, poets and statesmen during eight hundred years, to some it is specially memorable as bearing down to us the unbroken line of English Benedictines. Westminster still stands in ancient dignity though its monastic character has long been overshadowed by royal, national associations. But through the early centuries its Abbots were important personages in the Realm; it was their onerous privilege to guard the Regalia, their Chapter-house was Parliament's first home, and though the Abbey did not rank first in the Congregation yet it was conspicuous for its discipline, its privileges and its revenues. Whilst Henry VII was building the fair chapel which bears his name the monastery was governed by the munificent John Islip, to whom in 1510 succeeded William Benson, a time-serving Abbot, who on the 16th of January, 1539, surrendered his Abbey to the Royal Commissioners. Many of the monks refused to sign the deed of surrender; some were persecuted for their resistance, one of their number, Thomas Empson, is noted as being the last to

persist in wearing the religious habit, for which offence and for his refusal to acknowledge the Royal Supremacy he was executed in 1540.

Though suppressed as a monastery, Westminster did not meet the fate of other great Abbeys and was providentially rescued from destruction on more than one occasion. As the place where royal ancestors had been crowned and buried the Abbey was respected by the King, and upon its surrender was converted into a Collegiate Church of which its former Abbot was made Dean. Under appearance of making restitution, Henry purposed to erect six new bishoprics, four of which were to be fixed in suppressed Abbeys and to be founded upon monastic endowments. How little compensation this was in reality may be seen from the fact that the endowments of all six scarce rivalled the revenues of two or three of the greater Abbeys. Peterborough, sacred to the King as the last resting-place of his first wife, was one of the chosen number; Gloucester and Chester were spared for the same purpose, and Westminster was to be honoured by the erection of an Episcopal See within its monastic enclosure. The four Abbeys thus saved from destruction stand to this day, with one exception, as Anglican Bishoprics. Westminster alone has not been dishonoured by heretical Prelates; its first and last Bishop, Dr Thirlby, consecrated in 1540, vacated the See in 1550, and on account of insufficient revenues it was never again filled up. After remaining vacant for exactly three centuries the title was at length bestowed, not by an English Sovereign this time but by the Roman Pontiff, upon a Cardinal of the Roman Church, the Primate of the re-established Catholic Hierarchy. The Abbey Church itself after sheltering and propagating anew a little flock of English Benedictines still awaits the day when the chaunt of monks shall once more echo through its Choir, and when a successor of St Augustine and of St Dunstan, of Abbot Islip and of Abbot Feckenham shall again be installed in its Abbatial Throne.

After Thirlby's translation to Norwich, Westminster narrowly escaped being destroyed as a useless relic of the past. Reprieved

as a Collegiate Church and Deanery another attempt was soon made at its destruction; its preservation this time being due to the devotion of the people. Under Edward VI it was acquired by the Duke of Somerset, Protector and Regent of the Realm, a man who destroyed abbeys and churches without number, but whose sacrileges were soon to be avenged on the scaffold (January 22nd, 1552). He was engaged at the time in building the palace still known as Somerset House, and to supply materials for the work he had already laid in ruins the Abbeys at Glastonbury and Reading, and in the same vandal spirit was about to lay waste Westminster. The devotion of the people saved the sacred edifice. They exclaimed so indignantly against the rapacious wretch who was thus sacrificing to private pomp the noblest monuments of religious art; after receiving instead many smaller monasteries and manors he was bought off and the Abbey was finally saved.

Upon the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, Westminster was the first to witness the revival of the old religion and the public celebration of the Holy Sacrifice which was solemnly sung on October 1st, when the Catholic Queen was crowned with the rites of the ancient ceremonial. A more worthy Dean was then appointed instead of Richard Cox who, with other Reformers, had fled beyond the seas, and during three years more Westminster remained a secular Collegiate. But on the Feast of Our Lady's Presentation, the 21st November, 1556, the Cloisters of the Royal Abbey welcomed back their rightful inmates! With a small band of faithful monks Abbot Feckenham re-entered the Choir and was solemnly (November 29th) installed in the vacant Throne; and as the Vesper chaunt rose up to God the roofs rang back the joyful notes, aisle and transept caught up the strain, proclaiming aloud the new birth and imperishableness of English Benedictines. Fifty-one years later and on that same day the Hand of God wrought a second revival of our Order in England; but how strange a contrast between the two scenes! In the first a Mitred Abbot, high in his Sovereign's favour and with Pastoral Staff in hand, leads back a band of monks to their ancient cloisters; and it is

Westminster Abbey that receives them. Fifty-one years later an aged and infirm Religious, persecuted for his faith and profession, receives into trembling hands the forbidden vows of some outlawed priests, and the Gatehouse prison is their only sanctuary! From the former revival but one Community sprang that within three years had withered and almost perished. From the second lowly germ there budded a Congregation of monasteries which persecution has but fostered and time has only served to increase.

The extant Charter restoring Westminster to the Benedictines is given in the name of the King and Queen, and dated from Croydon, the 17th of September, 1556. After lamenting the dissolution of the monastery "during the calamity of the late past times," and declaring the desire of their Majesties that it should once more return to its regular state, the decree proceeds: "We, to the Glory and Praise of Almighty God and the Glorious Virgin Mary and St Peter and the whole Court of Heaven and the advancement of the Divine Worship, consent to the resignation of the Church of St Peter aforesaid, with its dependencies and all its rights and appurtenances—into the hands of the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, Legate à latere of our Most Holy Father the Pope and our most dear kinsman, and to the extinction, suppression and dissolution of the same College of St Peter aforesaid, and to restoration, restitution, introduction and new erection of the Monastery and of the Order of St Benedict in the same Church, by the same Most Reverend Lord Legate or any other sufficiently empowered for so doing and performing the same, etc."

In virtue of this Charter the Dean and Canons of the Secular College were removed from the Monastery that same September, but it was not till the Feast of Our Lady's Presentation, 1556, that Feckenham, who had been previously blessed Abbot and had gathered together about fourteen monks, was duly installed in the Abbey.

The following is Pennant's account of the proceedings:—"With great zeal had the Queen collected many of the vest-

ments and insignia of Catholic worship"; and adds Strype, "The morrow after (November 22nd), the Lord Abbot from his convent went a procession after the old fashion, in their monk's weeds, in coats of black say, with two vergers carrying two silver rods in their hands; and at Even-song the vergers went through the cloisters to the Abbot, and so went into the Church before the High Altar; and there My Lord kneeled down and his convent; and after his prayer made, was brought into the Choir with the vergers; and presently he began the Evensong, being St Clement's Eve. On the 29th day, at Westminster Abbey was the Lord stilled and did wear a mitre. The Lord Cardinal Pole was there and many Bishops, and the Lord Treasurer and a great company. On the 6th of December following the Abbot went in procession with his convent; before him went all the Sanctuary men with cross keys upon their garments."

The same writer afterwards notices "that on the 21st of March following was made the Pascal Candle of the Abbey, of 300 lbs. of wax; there were at the making the Master and Warden of the wax-chandlers; and after a grand dinner."

The Community that the Abbot governed soon increased. The fame of his sanctity, besides the love for the Order that has ever been strong in England, brought numbers to his feet. Secular Priests begged for the religious habit, young men, students from the Universities and others, sought admission into the Monastery; and some of the old monks who had been professed before the general dissolution returned to cloistral life. Abbot Feckenham himself laboured energetically for the re-establishment of his Order and the propagation of the Catholic religion. He took his seat in the House of Peers; he continued his exertions to moderate the persecution raised by some of the Bishops against the Protestants, whilst his eloquent discourses, his public conferences and his zeal contributed to strengthen the hold of the Church upon the people. Within less than three years he increased twofold the numbers of the community which he governed with that affability, zeal and discretion that his previous life had always displayed.

Everything seemed to prosper and to augur the stability of his work. The increasing infirmities of the Catholic Queen and the doubtful tendencies of her wavering sister alone cast a shadow upon the future.

J.I.C.

*(To be continued.)*

“ADORO TE DEVOTE LATENS DEITAS.”

*S. Thomae Aquinatis,*

*Rhythmus ad SS. Sacramentum.*

Godhead here hiding devoutly I adore ;  
Veiled from human gaze, Thy presence yet is sure,  
My heart now enslavèd can be only Thine,  
Gazing, rapt, on Thee, what can I claim for mine ?

Sight and touch and tasting reveal nought of Thee,  
Faith by hearing tells all that I cannot see ;  
Firmly I believe the witness of God's Son,  
Word of truth so truthful that with Truth is one.

But the Godhead only on the cross lay hid,  
Now to see Thy manhood Thou dost here forbid ;  
Both I do confess, still, both I do believe,  
Praying as the good thief his boon to receive.

I see not with Thomas whence Thy blood hath poured,  
Yet I confess Thee my very God and Lord ;  
Grant faith and hope more strongly on Thee to rest,  
May I truly love Thee, is my one request.

O most precious token of the Lord's own death,  
Living bread now yielding life immortal's breath ;  
Be my mind's refreshment ; scorning other food,  
May I be for ever in Thy life renewed.

Jesu, Lord and Saviour, cleanse me from all sin,  
Wash in Thy blood this soul Thou didst die to win—  
Blood whose one drop only all mankind can lave,  
Make life blessed for each man it was shed to save.

Jesu, who though hidden, drawest now my gaze,  
Grant me what I long for : endless length of days,  
Where faith fails and vision shall in light abound,  
Face to face to see Thee with Thy glory crowned.

A.G.



# GREEK LITERATURE

## II

### POETRY

(continued)

IT is time to gather these scattered considerations on verse technique. The workmanship of Greek verse is less perfect than the Hellenists would have us believe; its norm is probably higher than the English norm, its best lower than the English best. And though in some of our greatest poets perfection is never kept for long, it is strange to find Sir Richard Livingstone writing that "of all our great poets perhaps only Milton and Pope can boast unfailing excellence of style." If Pope is a great poet, so, surely, are Chaucer, Spenser, Massinger, Herrick, Dryden, Landor and Tennyson—poets not all exempt from tediousness or fatuity, but all sustaining as well as Euripides the general high level of technique which alone is in question now. It is humiliating indeed that Shakespeare, Marlowe, Shelley, Keats, Hardy should sink at times to a clumsiness in mere wording and versifying unknown in Euripides, but it is humiliating chiefly because as poets they are so much greater than he. When Longinus compared the lapses of Sophocles and Pindar with the perfection of Ion and Bacchylides, he consoled himself with the sharp distinction of the great and the flawless<sup>1</sup>; we may follow his example, and may usefully remember that few Greek poets can match the suave technique of Erasmus Darwin's *Botanical Garden*. Finally, a generally high standard of workmanship, such as Greek verse admittedly has, is not the monopoly of Greek verse. In French and Italian, for instance, the great number of poets show technical care and accomplishment as a matter of course; and should this be attributed to the copying of

<sup>1</sup> περὶ ὕψους, c. 33.

Greek models,<sup>1</sup> there are Orientalists who assure us that Kalidasa, Firdausi, Po-chü-i and others have reached a creditable skill in these matters without the light of our classical tradition.<sup>2</sup>

I proceed to the second claim so often made for Greek poetry—that of simplicity or directness of speech and thought. Dr Murray's phrases are characteristic: "Greek poetry on the whole has a bareness and severity which disappoint a modern reader, accustomed as he is to lavish ornament and exaggeration at every turn . . . Greek poetry is very direct, very simple, very free from irrelevant ornament."<sup>3</sup> Sir Richard Livingstone gives to the subject some pages in the *Legacy of Greece* and all his third chapter in *The Greek Genius*; from neither can I detach any single sentence or paragraph clearly resuming his claims, but I think they may fairly be put thus: Greek literature is pre-eminently direct in two ways, (1) in simplicity of verbal statement, (2) in freedom from cant, from sentimentousness, from the "pathetic fallacy."

Let us begin with the matter of verbal simplicity. In the first place, is it to be assumed either that all good verse is simple or that all simple verse is good? *A priori*, it seems a safer assumption that good verse is sometimes simple and sometimes not, and that simple verse is sometimes good, sometimes not; *a posteriori*, the examples following should suffice. Secondly, is the best Greek verse also the simplest, and is the union of excellence and simplicity more common in Greek than in other poetry?

<sup>1</sup> Irrationally, because the technical problems of modern verse are quite different. Classical French drama could borrow from Greek many details of plot and construction, but no study of Greek trimeters could be of practical use in writing French alexandrines.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps one should not take this for granted. "The drama that we know in Europe," says Dr Murray, "is historically derived from Greek sources; and the same may perhaps be true of Indian and Chinese drama as well. The dates at any rate permit of it" (*Classical Tradition*, p. 52). This gives one pause; *en revanche*, may not Sappho derive from the *Shih Ching*, the Homeric Hymns from the Vedas, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* from the Epic of Gilgamesh? The dates at any rate permit of it.

<sup>3</sup> *Legacy of Greece*, pp. 9—10.

The praisers of Greek simplicity often take as touchstone the epigram of Simonides on the Spartans at Thermopylae :

ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις ὅτι τῆδε  
κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

Tell Sparta, friend, how here are laid  
We, who when she spoke, obeyed.<sup>1</sup>

Good, simple, edifying ; but not, I think, a great poem. In so saying I know what scorn I court, and I should hardly have dared to expose myself had not certain timid friends confessed to the same opinion, "only one must not say so." Well, the Greeks themselves do not seem to have felt any special veneration for this poem ; they admired Simonides chiefly for his lyrics, and probably preferred to this simple couplet his more elaborate ode on the same subject. Dionysius and Quintilian praise him not for dignity and simplicity but for sweetness and pathos<sup>2</sup> ; of the fragments we have, the *Danae* shows these qualities best, and something of them may survive a translation:<sup>3</sup>

Fitful wind, finding the fretted ark,  
Troubled sea, bent her to fear and weeping.  
Motherlike enfolding him, Ah, she said,  
Thus distressed, my Perseus, have you no tears to shed ?  
Fast is the oak with bronze ; thin the gleam through dark ;  
Yet you lie sleeping,  
Innocent heart in the cheerless gloom ; lending never a care  
To wind calling, surge that washes by,  
Spray saltening over your hair,  
But lapped in purple, with lovely face against me lie.  
Fear you know not, you in the midst of fear,  
Else would you hearken soon, this way turning a tiny ear.

<sup>1</sup> Here and later I give fairly literal translations for readers who know no Greek. My comments, naturally, refer to the original poems.

<sup>2</sup> These and other ancient criticisms are conveniently gathered in Edmonds, *Lyra Graeca II* (1924), pp. 246—72.

<sup>3</sup> The text used for this translation is that of Edmonds (*L. G. II*) except that I keep the *νυκτιλαμπεῖ* of the MSS. to give a gleam to the purple. In the rhythms of my accentual verse I do not attempt to represent the rhythms of the Greek quantities.

But now, baby, sleep to my bidding still,  
Sleep Ocean, and all our sorrow sleep ;  
And Zeus, Father, send us at length repose from ill.  
And what thing ever in that I ask of thee  
Be not righteous, not the measure of meekness keep,  
Forgive thou me.

This poem, with its descriptive adjectives and its many details, is certainly not "bare and severe" ; it is considerably less simple than the couplet on the Spartans, yet I think, and I hope many think with me, that it belongs to a higher order of poetry—not that this is the highest, or that there are not, even in Greek, poems at once simpler and greater ; but that Simonides' best is not his simplest, and that simplicity is not to be hastily confounded with greatness.

Two anonymous epitaphs (both Attic, and of the sixth century) seem to me really to accomplish the union of great simplicity and great beauty ; the first in particular is as good as anything in Greek.

Σῆμα Φρασικλείας. κούρη κεκλήσομαι αἰεὶ,  
ἀντὶ γάμου παρὰ θεῶν τοῦτο λαχοῖσ' ὄνομα.<sup>1</sup>  
Phrasicleia ; me shall all  
For evermore a maiden call ;  
So gave the gods ; this name shall be  
Instead of bridal unto me.

Παιδὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο Κλεοίτου τοῦ Μενεσαίχμου  
μνημ' ἔσορῶν οἴκτιρ' ὡς καλὸς ὦν ἔθανεν.<sup>2</sup>  
Cleaitas, Menesaechmus' heir ;  
Look on his tomb, and pity there  
Him who so early died so fair.

To these I will add a third, chiefly for its last phrase ; it comes from Imperial Rome, and may have been written by a Roman :

<sup>1</sup> Kaibel 6 and Geffcken 49 (whence it fortunately appears that the true reading is γάμου: Kaibel's γάμων gives an ugly rhyme).

<sup>2</sup> Kaibel *Add.* 1 a.

Εἴκοσί με ζήσαντα καὶ ἑπτὰ μόνους ἐνιαυτοὺς  
 Παυλεῖνον γαίῃ δέξατο νερτερῆν.  
 καὶ μοι ἀδελφεῖῃ κεῖται νῆν ἔγγυς Ὑγείῃ,  
 ἑπταετῆς . τῆς δ' ἦν οὔτι γλυκειότερον.<sup>1</sup>

Seven years of life and twenty did I know,  
 Paulinus, and was laid in the earth below;  
 Hygeia, of seven years, lies near to me,  
 My sister; nothing was more sweet than she.

For these poems I have great admiration, but Greek is not prodigal of such things. In the anonymous inscriptions collected by Kaibel and others there are a few more good poems, but none nearly so good as these. Some, I should say, are not poetry at all, for instance the single line:—

Λοιμῶ θανούσης εἰμὶ σῆμα Μυρίνης<sup>2</sup>

though no doubt for some humanists it has been good enough excuse for the congenial dropping of warm tears. However, if a standard of Greek simplicity, is to be sought, it is to these inscriptions that we should go rather than to Simonides, whose elegiac verse in general hardly strengthens the Hellenists' thesis. The fine epitaphs on the dead at Dirphys and Plataea<sup>3</sup> have all some modest adornment of adjective or of metaphor; and there are at least two passages which, were they English, Sir Richard Livingstone might have called sententious or false—the couplet which says that the dead at Plataea “are not dead, for their courage making them glorious brings them back from the house of Hades,”<sup>4</sup> and the conceit contrasting the “gold in heaven” (the sun) with the gold of Persian bribes.<sup>5</sup> On the other hand, there is an instance of unhappy simplicity in the epitaph on Dandes, where for two lines the metre changes to iambic for convenience of arithmetic, the athlete having won “two victories at Olympia, three at Delphi, two at the Isthmus and fifteen at Nemea.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kaibel 572.

<sup>2</sup> Kaibel II. “I am the tomb of Myrrhina, dead by the plague.”

<sup>3</sup> In Edmonds' edition (*L. G. II*), Nos. 116, 126, 127, 129.

<sup>4</sup> 126. <sup>5</sup> 92. <sup>6</sup> 154.

It remains that a few very short and simple Greek poems, chiefly of unknown authorship, have a pureness, a dignity, a poignancy which one may reasonably be asked to respect; but unless one forgets the folk-songs of the entire world one can hardly believe that these qualities are particularly Greek. To look no further than England, there is a great body of anonymous verse which is equally beautiful in much the same way. A handful of poems from the anthologies—early carols and love-songs like *I sing of a maiden* and *Westron wind*—would bring down the balance at once. Here is one example from the mid-sixteenth century, found a few years ago by Mr Norman Ault:<sup>1</sup>

Alas, dear heart! what hope had I  
 If that I might your grace attain!  
 And since I love you faithfully,  
 Why should ye not love me again?

Methinks of right ye should me love,  
 For well ye know I do not feign;  
 Nor ever shall ye other prove:  
 Therefore, sweetheart, love me again.

I dare well say, if that ye knew  
 How long that I have suffered pain,  
 Ye would not change me for no new,  
 But, even of right, love me again.

For as your own ye may be sure  
 Ye have my heart still to remain;  
 It lieth in you me to recure;  
 Therefore, sweetheart, love me again.

In hope I live, and have done long,  
 Trusting yet still for to obtain;  
 And sure, methinks, I have great wrong  
 If that I be not loved again.

<sup>1</sup> First printed by him in *Elizabethan Lyrics* (1928) and reprinted here by his kind permission.

And even in the last century the peasants of Somerset were singing poems like these:—

Cold blows the wind to my true love  
And gently drops the rain.  
I never had but one sweetheart  
And in greenwood she lies slain. . .

When shall we meet again, sweetheart,  
When shall we meet again?  
When the oaken leaves that fall from the trees  
Are green and spring again.

There's not a swaihe goes round my waist  
Nor a comb goes in my hair:  
Neither firelight nor candlelight  
Can ease my heart's despair.  
Until the day that I shall die  
A maiden I shall be,  
Since the low, low lands of Hollanc  
Depart my love and me.

In some English poems of this simple kind one is struck by a mark of literal simplicity which in Greek is extremely rare: the English poet will write a good poem of twenty lines or so without a single merely descriptive adjective. I do not say that such poems are common, but there are more than one would think—examples are: *Alas, dear heart!* (three adjectives, all essential), *I sing of a maiden*, and, in the work of a known poet, Wyatt's *And wilt thou leave me thus?* and *With serving still*. The short epitaphs I have quoted in Greek are also free from descriptive adjectives, but they are of two or four lines only; Greek verse in general—including much verse that would be called simple—seems to inherit from Homer a certain taste for the inessential adjective.

Homer's conventional epithets have often been defended and praised. "[They] justified themselves by their beauty," says Mr Bowra, "and they remain the wonder of posterity. But they served another purpose. They eased the listener's

attention by their repetition, and helped to give the epic that looseness of texture which saved its hearers from too much concentration. As Homer uses them they are usually both appropriate and beautiful."<sup>1</sup> I think one might distinguish between epithets which are by their nature always applicable—*ἀργυρότοξος* of Apollo, *Τελαμώνιος* of Ajax, *χαλκοχιτώνες* of Trojans or Achaeans as a body of warriors—and the common adjectives of quality like *ποδάρκης*, *παναίολος* or *καλός* which are sometimes inopportune. To Homer's use of the first kind no exception can be taken; the words are good and often sonorous; they are ornamental rather than necessary, but that is admitted.<sup>2</sup> His use of the second kind is generally pleasant, *e.g.*

ἔζετο δ' ὀρθωθείς, μαλακὸν δ' ἔνδυσε χιτῶνα,  
καλὸν νηγάτεον, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος.  
ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,  
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον.  
εἶλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον, ἄφθιτον αἰεὶ  
σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.

'He rose and sat, and put on his soft tunic, fine and fresh, and about him he set his great cloak, and under his gleaming feet he bound his fine sandals, and over his shoulders he set his silver-studded sword; and he took his ancestral sceptre, imperishable for ever; with it he went, among the ships of the brazen-clad Achaeans.'<sup>3</sup>

Such verse keeps a good deal of simplicity, but its clustering adjectives remove it some way from the austere dignity of the anonymous epitaphs. And Homer has rather too many adjectives which are really inopportune.<sup>4</sup> When a belt stops a dart, or an unused arrow is propped against the bow-tip, it is tiresome to be told that the belt is "all-glittering," the arrow "swift" and

<sup>1</sup> *Tradition and Design in the Iliad* (1930), p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Lucian (*Timon* §1) seems to lay even the use of the god's cult-names to metrical need or poverty of invention; but Lucian is notoriously malicious.

<sup>3</sup> *Il.* II, 42—7.

<sup>4</sup> Different examples in Bowra (pp. 82—4), with the warning that some seeming mistakes are real successes.

the bow-tip "fine."<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the weakness of an adjective is thrown into relief by position, *e.g.* :

ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῶ  
αἴολα παμφανόωντα, παρέτρεσαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι  
ὠκύποδες.

"He fell from his chariot, and his armour clashed upon him, his glittering, all-shining armour; and his horses swerved aside, his swift-footed horses."<sup>2</sup> In the catalogue of ships (*Il.* II, 516 seq.) the ships of different contingents are called "dark" or "hollow," according as μέλαινα or γλαφυραὶ is the better metrical fit for the number of the contingent; either adjective is good in itself, but the alternation unfortunately suggests a contrast.<sup>3</sup> And when Achilles is said to sit "on the shore of the grey sea, looking upon the purple ocean"—

θῖν' ἔφ' ἄλως πολιῆς, ὀρόων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον<sup>4</sup>

I cannot with Leaf make an act of faith and believe in a deliberate colour-contrast of deep and shallow water.

W. H. SHEWRING.

<sup>1</sup> *Il.* IV, 186; *Od.* XXI, 137, 165.

<sup>2</sup> *Il.* V, 295—6. The nouns repeated in English mark the places where the Greek adjectives have a strong position at the beginning of a line. Contrast *Il.* XI, 559, where νωθῆς as first word is admirable.

<sup>3</sup> Like the real contrasts of colours and escutcheons in Bunyan's *Holy War*.

<sup>4</sup> *Il.* I, 350. Aristarchus tactfully emended to ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον, which the Oxford text reads against the consensus of MSS.

## LOUIS LE CARDONNEL

ON June 27th, 1936, there passed away at Avignon, France, Louis Le Cardonnel, a poet really great, but too little known and appreciated by his contemporaries. His lack of celebrity is due in great part to his own modesty, for besides being a poet he was a priest, every inch a priest in fact, and far from seeking applause and fame, he constantly hid himself from the public eye. According to Delpit, the great charm of his work is the intimate mingling of the sacred and profane, the perfect equilibrium between ancient aesthetics and his Christian faith.<sup>1</sup> With a profoundly human note he continually echoes songs that seem to have been born in eternity. Biographical details are meagre, but his poems live after him to attest the sincerity of his quest for true beauty, found as nowhere else, in the stupendous mysteries of Christ.

He was born in 1862 at Valence in Drôme, and the exquisite loveliness of this French valley with its poetic ruins and southern skies left its imprint on his susceptible mind and heart. Later on he wrote:—

"Je suis né dans Valence, aux mémoires romaines,  
Qui voit les monts bleuir dans ses horizons clairs.

L'écho des chants venus de la belle Provence,  
Aux aèdes brunis par l'éternel été,  
A bercé ma jeunesse, et j'ai dès mon enfance  
Connu l'enchantement de l'antique Beauté."<sup>2</sup>

His home was built on the site of an old Visitation convent founded by St Jane Frances, and tradition handed down stories of personal visits there from St Francis de Sales, St Vincent de Paul and Richelieu. From his Irish ancestors, "a melodious race and a race of warriors,"<sup>3</sup> he inherited "the soul of a constructor of mystic churches, the desire to roam, and the

<sup>1</sup> Delpit, Louise: *Representative French Lyrics*, 1885—1925, p. 228.

<sup>2</sup> *Carmina sacra*, p. 80—81.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77.

attraction for exile."<sup>1</sup> Both his Norman father and his Lorraine mother were devout Catholics and took care to sow the good seeds of piety in the heart of their son. Henry Clourd tells that one day Louis left home "to live the life of nature in the plain. They brought back this young John the Baptist occupied in gathering locusts which he did not have time to eat."<sup>2</sup>

He studied at the *Collège* and at the *Petit Séminaire* of his native city, and his two vocations, to seek beauty and to enter the priesthood, developed hand in hand. In his mind they were one, for beauty appeared to him not in its sensuous, languid aspect which enticed too many Latin poets, but as a reflection of Divine Beauty "in a chapel with mystic stained-glass windows, and no other than the religious rite seemed sufficient to adore it."<sup>3</sup> At twenty he went to Paris and joined the group of young poets who were advocating Symbolism as a reaction against the crude coarseness of the Naturalists, and the cold analytic perfection of the Parnassians. He became acquainted with Verlaine, Samain, Moréas, and Mallarmé, and frequented the numerous salons of the day. He even recited verses at the *Chat Noir*, and felt the enchantment of gay young companions and the questionable joy of late hours. But he never lost sight of his one great end, and entered the seminary of Issy in 1886. After various doubts and difficulties he was ordained priest ten years later, and in 1900 went to Ligugé, where he found Huysmans, a Benedictine oblate. He himself became a monk there under the name of Frère Anselme, but, owing to his delicate health, was obliged to leave the order after two years. His poems entitled *A Saint Benoît*, *Les Exilés*, *A une Bénédictine*, *La Lampe*, *Sous un tableau de Saint Benoît*, etc., all prove his love for the cloister and his deep disappointment at being unable to embrace the monastic life.

The next years were spent in Italy, at Florence, Assisi, and Rome. His poems are filled with expressions of love and admiration for his adopted land. Assisi especially attracted him

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted by Delpit, *op. cit.*, p. 227.

<sup>3</sup> Calvet, J.: *Le Renouveau Catholique*, p. 258.

and he remained there for years in a Benedictine monastery guarded by one monk. He returned for a time to his native city, but his last years were spent at Avignon, in an old palace restored and rebuilt by some generous benefactor. There he had a room, "the cell of a humanist and ascetic, radiating a spiritual light,"<sup>4</sup> and there he died.

All Le Cardonnel's poems are contained in two small volumes. They include *Carmina sacra* (1912), *De l'une à l'autre aurore* (1924), and numerous other poems (about sixty), most of which were written between his twentieth and fortieth year, and published in periodicals. They all testify to his high ideal of poetry, his passion for beauty and his classic taste. Although in his early poems there is evidence that the author had not yet attained the heights of mysticism and the perfection of art that he reached later, still we find some exquisite verses. They are fashioned from "webs of light sounds, woven by the feeble wind, noises of stray brooks, and the voluptuous laughter of the elves."<sup>5</sup> In them he dreams of "cold castles on the side of a lonely hill," of "distant queens, all white, who, once loved by princes, now lie buried there."<sup>6</sup> He hears the vesper-bell in the silent city, "where a clucking idiot and a coughing old lady are the only living creatures visible."<sup>7</sup> He regrets his youth, "abandoned to singing dreams, which will all too soon be consumed."<sup>8</sup> One of the best of these early poems is entitled *Le Piano*. In a gloomy house on the deserted quay, an unknown woman is playing a piano:—

"Phrase lente, elle conte une longue misère ;  
C'est un De Profundis qui ne croit pas en Dieu,  
Et supplie, en sachant le néant de son voeu.  
Et l'on sent, réflétée en sa monotonie,  
La monotonie horreur de ce vide infini."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Terrin, Charles: *Louis Le Cardonnel, Poète Catholique*, in *Revue des Deux Mondes*, June 1, 1936, p. 650.

<sup>2</sup> *Le Chanteur*, *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Chanson d'hiver*, *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 12.

<sup>4</sup> *Ville morte*, *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 13.

<sup>5</sup> *Epithalame*, *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 91.

<sup>6</sup> *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 22.

And the succeeding verses go on to tell how the melody betrays her empty heart and the hidden tragedy of her life.

The volume, *Carmina sacra*, reflects a happy serenity in the author. Many of his early doubts and dreads have evidently left him and he sings a gladder song. It contains *Chants d'Ombrie et de Toscane*, *Epigrammes*, *Orphica*, *Elégies chrétiennes*, and *Méditations et cantiques*. Most of the *Chants d'Ombrie et de Toscane* are, as their name implies, hymns in praise of his beloved Italy. The two dominant notes are his delight in Italian spring, and his affection for St Francis (*Au printemps d'Assise*, *Saint François à la cigale*, *Assisium*, *Primavera*, etc.). He loves April with its lilies, daffodils, and anemones:—

“Ce mois, les cheveux lourds de ses roses nouvelles,  
Ce mois qui chante, il a sur la bouche un rayon;  
Il est ceint de feuillage; à son front bat des ailes,  
Comme au front de Psyché le jeune papillon.”<sup>1</sup>

In his more solemn moments, autumn appeals to him with its melancholy tones and its sombre colours:—

“Un bel automne, encor, dans l'abîme se couche:  
La vendange est finie, et l'arrière-saison,  
A travers les champs nus, que bat le vent farouche,  
Nous ramène attristés vers la triste maison.”<sup>2</sup>

Many of these poems express sublime transports, and seem almost to be snatches from Verlaine's *Sagesse*. They were written at Assisi with its sacred memories of the gentle saint who abode there, “his soul on fire, heedless of all but of praising God,”<sup>3</sup> and they voice the author's search after “ecstatic love won through suffering.”<sup>4</sup> Occasionally we find dashes of realism, as, for example, in *Jeunes ombres*, he describes his visit to a cemetery where he reads the names of so many young people on the tomb-stones:—

“Que reste-t-il de vous dans la nuit sépulcrale?  
Ces cheveux qui paraient vos têtes de vingt ans,  
Que jamais une main n'effleure, nuptiale:  
Et la blancheur, hélas sans bouche, de vos dents!”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Carmina sacra*, p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 45.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 64.

*Orphica*, written in much the same strain but more Mallarmian, contains his theory on poetry, and is addressed to his disciples. He speaks to them as a father to his sons, and warns them of the storms they will have to weather if they will be faithful to their ideal. His advice can really be summed up in one line:—

“Sois noble, sois divin, afin de l'inspirer.”<sup>1</sup>

*Méditations et cantiques* include poems to the Blessed Mother, St Michael, and St Benedict, meditations on the Holy Scriptures, Easter, and Ascension, and sighs for the cloister, “where the fall of day is infinitely sweet.”<sup>2</sup>

We find new accents in *De l'une à l'autre aurore*, though Le Cardonnel still sings of Italy and spring. He is forty years old now, and in his *Maturité* he looks back at his youth as a dream of yesterday. He thinks of all his friends who have already fallen along the way, and realizing that he is in the summer of life, advancing with heavy step under an arid sun, he begs God to sustain him, for he is alone and overburdened with the weight of work and days. This fearful accent, characteristic of those who are growing old, is heard again and again in this volume, but it is always blended with a hopeful cry to God and His Blessed Mother. Several poems echo the War, and one of the finest things Louis Le Cardonnel ever wrote is his *Trains qui passent*. He is tossing about during a sleepless night, gazing through the cold window panes “at the infinite harvest of stars in the sky.” They remind him of other fires, where France and Italy are fighting the *Barbares*, when he hears passing a train full of the wounded and dying:—

“Puis bientôt, puis demain, il en passera d'autres,  
Noirs, chargés de ces corps, dont nous portons les coups.  
Il nous faudrait, Seigneur, la foi de vos apôtres  
Pour savoir bénir vos courroux.

Trains, passez, emportez vers des hôpitaux calmes,  
Ces enfants; que, là-bas, des mains de nobles soeurs,

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 164.

S'ils doivent s'en aller, jonchent leurs corps de palmes.  
Et maintenant, en haut les coeurs :

Nous avons tant souffert déjà : tant de ruines,  
Tant de mères sans fils, d'épouses sans époux :  
Trains, une horrible angoisse a serré nos poitrines,  
Comme si vous passiez sur nous.

Mais rien ne peut tuer l'Italie ; et toi, France,  
Ton astre, sans déclin, pour les Nations luit,  
—Vous n'écraserez pas dans nos coeurs l'espérance  
O trains qui roulez dans la nuit."<sup>1</sup>

Edouard Schuré remarks that what distinguishes the poems of Louis Le Cardonnel from "hundreds of other contemporary volumes of vapid piety and feigned religiosity, is the vivacity of their sentiment and the originality of their artistic form, at the same time hieratic and modern. Here the dogmas, rites and symbols are revived by individual sentiment."<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, Georges Duhamel read the *Carmina sacra* and was disappointed. He concedes that the verses are scrupulously correct, but at the same time banal and monotonous. He complains that in the poem *A l'enfant Simplicius*, the cares are *poignant*, the virgins *pure*, the angels *charming* ; that sleep is *sweet*, and poetry *winged*. He also dislikes the metaphysical vocabulary with its capitalized *Essence*, *Cause*, *Word*, *Rule*, *Beyond*, *Peace*, etc.<sup>3</sup> There is some ground for this adverse criticism, as we do find among Le Cardonnel's poems some that are rather commonplace and others that are too abstract. But few, even of our greatest poets, are always at their best. Wordsworth, for instance, has written both the finest and the worst verses ever printed. To offset these trite connotations pointed out by Duhamel, we may quote dozens of others that are fresh and original, as, for example : long veils of night, proud gardens, distant midnights, cold castles, reeling skeletons,

<sup>1</sup> *Oeuvres*, Vol. II, p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> *Femmes inspiratrices et poètes annonciateurs*, p. 330.

<sup>3</sup> See *Les Poètes et la poésie*, 1912—1914, p. 191.

starry silences, pale space, discoloured azure, harmonious and sober gold, the nostalgic flight of the swans, etc. Even in the above-condemned poem (*A l'enfant Simplicius*), the last verse contains a charming figure :—

"Et dans le doux sommeil, quand notre corps repose,  
Parfume-nous un peu des aromes du ciel.  
Ame de saint enfant, nouvellement éclore,  
Comme une fleur vivante, au Jardin éternel."<sup>1</sup>

The beauty of Le Cardonnel's poetry is not, however, derived from striking epithets, but rather from its mystic aspirations and the intensity of the emotion. In his early work he follows Mallarmé (though he is never as obscure as his master),<sup>2</sup> singing the lyre, and praising those whose ideal of poetry is sublime and inaccessible. He lived above the vulgar realities of daily life, and was beyond the reach of many of his readers. His *Chant Platonicien* sums up his early manner :—

"Auprès de vous, j'entends l'infini qui m'appelle ;  
La Vérité me parle, ineffablement belle.

Et je lui chanterai, l'adorant dans ses voiles,  
Des hymnes pleins du feu glorieux des étoiles.

Inspirez-moi, sereine, en robe blanche et droite,  
O vous que nul désir vulgaire ne convoite."<sup>3</sup>

But the Latin and Celtic in him soon brought him back to the classic standards of traditional French poetry. He told a friend, "I feel something within me that aspires to clarity, severity and strength. I feel that I shall not be a Baudelaire, that I shall be the very opposite, that my work will not have the confusion of darkness. . . . Something tells me that I

<sup>1</sup> *Carmina sacra*, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> In a *Lettre autobiographique* to Calvet, he says : "J'avais achevé, auprès de Stéphane Mallarmé, de développer le goût inné en moi d'un certain tour poétique, un peu sibyllin, un peu augural, mais en lui conservant la clarté nécessaire, et sans exagérer la tension." See *Mercure de France*, Vol. 269 (July 15, 1936), p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> *Oeuvres*, Vol. I, p. 100.



shall be a poet of light."<sup>1</sup> And so he was—a poet of light pointing out in simple but vivid language, the luminous way that leads to the vision of eternal brightness which he himself sought so faithfully. The idea which dominates all his work, according to Praviel, is "the union of a form always beautiful, always voluntarily harmonious, with the *élan* towards the ideal."<sup>2</sup> His inspiration came from his deep spirituality and burning love of God, which at times burst out in tumultuous songs of joy, but more often found expression in calm and peaceful prayers. Charles Terrin sums up his genius when he says: "He allies to the vigour of Bossuet, the evangelical simplicity of St Francis, and the serene adoration of Racine."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Quoted by Mary Ryan in *Dublin Review*, Vol. 170 (1922), p. 259.

<sup>2</sup> Praviel, Armand: *Du Romantisme à la prière*, p. 251.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 664.

## A PAGE AT THE CORONATION

I WAS at my home in Yorkshire when my brothers came back from staying with the Duke of Norfolk and told me I was to be his page at the Coronation. Of course I was thrilled, and wanted the next six months to go by at once; but nothing more happened till March, when a tailor came up from London to measure me at school for my page's clothes. It was then I heard that I would have a sword to wear and a three-cornered hat. The whole thing cost a terrible lot, compared with ordinary clothes, but it was worth it.

Early in the Easter holidays came the first rehearsal in Westminster Abbey. My mother went with me to it and the first people we met were about 25 photographers who snapped us. When we saw the results afterwards we all said we never knew we looked like that, but it could not be helped. Then we went into the Abbey, expecting to find it very warm, but really it was freezing cold, and I had to keep my overcoat on. A lot of pages (there were about forty) had arrived already and when the Duke called us, we all went up the aisle, but we ran into a long procession of choir boys and in the end had to wait until they had had their practice first. Meanwhile we sat in the choir-stalls and listened, while the man taking the practice got very angry with them. After this we started on our rehearsal, which was very long. The first time it was rather exciting, and later rehearsals were exciting too, because we were given fresh things to do, or had them taken away from us.

At the second rehearsal I was told that I was going to hold the coronets for the Royal Dukes and the five other peers while they were doing homage. The fourth was a sort of dress-rehearsal, not for us, but for some of the peers, because the pages had to learn to keep at the proper distance in the procession. I stepped on the Duke of Norfolk's train once, but I very quickly hopped off again. The complete service was gone through, but the Bishop of London said only the beginnings and the ends of the prayers. Each of us who took part in

the rehearsal could have a ticket, and I managed to get two and took my brother and sister.

On the day before the Coronation I was going to have my photograph taken when a telephone message came to say that I was to go to the Abbey. When I arrived, I found that it was to practice putting a footstool at the King's feet when he sat down to receive the Homage. This was even more exciting than holding the coronets.

On Wednesday morning, May 12th, I was called at six o'clock and put on my page's clothes for the first time, except at the tailor's. My mother took me down in the car to the peers' door of the Annexe at about half past seven: we had had breakfast at home. This was the start of a long wait, but it was not so bad as I expected. First some soldiers arrived, and one of them fainted, then most of the pages went out to get some air, because it was so stuffy in the Annexe, and to see more soldiers arrive. After that we came back to see all the Royalties arrive, and the Annexe got fuller and fuller, until we began to form the Procession. At last the Queen arrived, and then the King, and the whole procession, which had been wound and wound round the Annexe, began to move into the Abbey. I was walking behind the Duke of Norfolk, carrying his coronet, not more than six or seven yards in front of the King.

When we got to the Theatre, as it was called, in the middle of the Abbey, the pages went up a gangway between the Peers' seats. We were supposed to sit on these steps, and each of us had a spot specially marked for him, but there was such a squash that I was pushed some way beyond my proper place. Some of the coronets were pushed about and bent, and sitting down seemed impossible, but a very nice peer let me sit on his knee.

During the service the King spoke very quietly, so that we hardly heard him, though he was heard quite clearly in Australia. At a signal from the man who had taught the pages, six or seven of us came down and stood at a corner of the Theatre to hand our coronets to our peers, and after that I

stood behind the Earl Marshal to see the King crowned. One thing I noticed was that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not make up his mind which was the front and which was the back of the crown. I heard that King George V was crowned back to front.

Then the King rose from St Edward's chair and went up some steps to a splendid throne, and then came my really exciting moment. I took my little red foot-stool, walked up the steps of the throne, put the foot-stool down in front of the King's feet for those who were doing homage to kneel on, and went backwards down the steps again. I stood at the bottom while the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and the five other peers doing homage, handed me their coronets; one after the other. The Duke of Norfolk gave me his baton as well as his coronet, and I had to hold one in each hand. Then I went up the steps again and fetched down the foot-stool.

At the end of the service I followed the Duke of Norfolk out again in the Procession. In the Annexe I found a buffet with things to eat and drink, but soon my mother came and we went across and found a marvellous lunch waiting for us in the House of Lords.

MARTIN FITZALAN HOWARD.

## NOTES

WITH regret we have to record the departure of two members of the Community, Dom Clement Hesketh for St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool and Dom Felix Hardy for St Mary's, Canton, Cardiff. Dom Clement was Housemaster of St Wilfrid's since its beginning and a valued member of the Mathematical staff. He will be greatly missed both by the Community and the School. His own house will feel his absence for many reasons, not least because St Wilfrid's owe their superior amenities to his love of horticulture. Dom Columba Cary-Elwes succeeds him as Housemaster. Since Dom Felix was Editor of the JOURNAL from 1928 till this year, the JOURNAL may be excused dwelling on his departure at greater length. During his editorship the layout of the JOURNAL was revised and Fournier type adopted. It is generally agreed that the JOURNAL has as good a "page" as could be designed and it takes this opportunity of recording its gratitude for so remarkable an achievement. Dom Felix was also Classics master, President of the Musical Society, choirmaster of the Junior House, but essentially a man of varied interests, his departure will be felt over a wide range of school activities. A mine of exact information on all, especially more obscure subjects, the Community are already sensible of his absence.

ON July 18th His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese administered the Sacrament of Holy Orders in the Abbey Church.

DD. Richard Wright, Bernard Boyan, Austin Rennick and Aldhelm Finniear were raised to the priesthood; DD. Anthony Ainscough, Hubert Stephenson, Mark Haidy, Cuthbert Rabnett, Jerome Lambert, Adrian Lawson, Sigebert D'Arcy to the Diaconate, and DD. Alban Rimmer, Wilfrid Mackenzie, Barnabas Sandeman, Gabriel Gilbey, Cyprian Broomfield received the Subdiaconate.

THE following academic successes were obtained by members of the Community; at the beginning of the term Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie obtained a pass degree at Oxford, and Dom Dominic Allen, the degree *Sacrae Theologiae Lector* at the Collegium Maximum, S.J., Heythrop; at the end of term, Dom Bruno Donovan, a third in "Greats," Dom Robert Coverdale, a second in Modern Languages, Dom James Forbes,

a second in History at Oxford, and Dom Aelred Graham, the degree *Sacrae Theologiae Lector* at Blackfriars, Oxford.

THE cataloguing of the monastery library is now complete, and most of the books are decorated with the new Bookplate. The Librarian wishes to record his thanks to Mr G. Buckeridge for his patience in this tedious work and his sleuth-like pertinacity in tracing lost books.

Through the efforts of Dom Justin McCann, about 200 of our early Catholic printed books, part of a very valuable collection, have been given a new lease of life, by careful cleaning and re-binding.

## OBITUARY

THE REV. DOM REGINALD BASIL PRIMAVESI.

CARDINAL MANNING, in his great book *The Eternal Priesthood*, says that the death of a fervent priest, though it may be sudden, is never unprepared.

These words are a consolation to us who are mourning the loss of Reginald Basil Primavesi, monk of St Benedict and priest of Jesus Christ. To him death came with an awful suddenness, without apparent warning, swiftly, in the silence of midnight. Up to a late hour on Tuesday he appeared to be in normal health—conversing, jesting, laughing with his brethren; on Wednesday morning his body was found stretched lifeless and cold across his bed. He, who in the exercise of his priestly ministry had been so assiduous in his service of the sick, and had succoured and consoled so many souls in their passage to eternity, was destined to die alone, unfortified by those holy rites which God in his mercy has given to the Church to blunt death's sting.

But, after all, it is not from a sudden death merely that holy Church prays the Lord to deliver us, but rather from a death which, besides being sudden, is also unprovided: "a subitanea et *improvisa* morte libera nos Domine." And when we review the life and work and character of Father Basil, and strive to penetrate the motives of his deeds and conduct, we cannot fail to experience a holy confidence that the good God, who decreed for him this sudden passage to eternity, found him not unprepared for the great journey. For if ever there was a priest to whom was applicable the word "fervent," that priest was Father Basil.

Father Basil was sixty-three years of age. His father was an Italian, whose family came from the shores of Lake Como; his mother was Welsh; and he himself was born in South Wales. His school days were spent at Ampleforth. He joined the monastic community there, and consecrated himself to God by the holy vows of religion. For his ecclesiastical studies he was sent to Rome, where his closest friend and fellow-student was Father Cuthbert Jackson, whom God called, a few months ago, from earthly darkness into eternal light.

In 1900 Father Basil was ordained to the priesthood. After a brief period of teaching in the Abbey School, he was sent to take part in that extra-claustral missionary work which has been entrusted to the English Benedictine Congregation by the Holy See. He served for many years as an assistant priest at St Mary's, Warrington. From 1915 to 1918 he was an assistant priest at St Anne's, Liverpool, with Father McDonald,

the present Archbishop of Edinburgh, as his superior. He was then given charge of the parish of Cockermouth in Cumberland. In 1920 he was transferred as Rector to St Peter's, Liverpool; and there he remained until he died (as I think he would have wished to die) in the midst of the flock whom for so many years he had loved and served.

As is the case with most of the sons of St Benedict, Father Basil's career was devoid of all that the world would term greatness. He was raised to no high ecclesiastical dignity; he held no outstanding office of administration; he was not remarkable as a preacher: and though he possessed unusual linguistic gifts which enabled him to speak some half dozen languages, he attained no eminence in the field of scholarship. His merits lay in a higher plane—in the fidelity of his priestly life, and in the example which he gave of the virtues which go to make a true minister of Jesus Christ.

To me Father Basil appeared as one who had waged a long and arduous conflict, in which, while retaining perhaps certain superficial scars, he had achieved the greatest of all victories—the victory over self. The mingling of Latin and Celtic blood within him, together with his thoroughly English upbringing, left clearly marked traits in his composition, and made of him a somewhat complex character. He had the exuberant animation of the southerner, the imaginativeness and the sensitiveness of the Celt, the pertinacity of the Englishman. He impressed me as being a man of naturally fiery temperament, who might easily be moved to violent wrath, assailed perhaps by swift tempests of passion, like to the sudden storms which transform the placid sunlit waters of his ancestral Como into a dark and angry sea. Capable of intense and loyal affection, he was profoundly sensitive to injury, slight or opposition. Often holding strong views, he possessed a dogged determination and unwearying energy and driving power, which might, if unchecked, have made him a difficult colleague with whom to live, and, still more, a difficult superior under whom to work.

But he always held these natural tendencies and impulses under strict control; and it was this which struck me most in Father Basil's character. It was the work of divine grace meeting with faithful correspondence in its recipient. The fierce volcano within him became the steady fire of apostolic zeal—a zeal ever ready to spend and be spent in the service of his divine Master. The promptings of the heart became chastened and purified and merged in a great love for souls, a boundless charity, which showed itself in his devoted self-denying care of his people, and especially of the young, upon whom he expended so much of his energy and solicitude. The pertinacious element in his character was ever directed to ends which had for their purpose the good of souls; and when once he had determined upon his goal, it

was difficult indeed to deflect his steps. Thus it came to pass that in Father Basil nature became supernaturalised.

That this conquest of himself was no easy task we can well believe: at times indeed there were signs as of a certain internal strain or tension, which could be discerned in his external manner and deportment, seeming to indicate that the conflict which he sustained so courageously was by no means over. But he was always bright, always overflowing with cheeriness and kindness; and his brethren who were privileged to work with him or under him can testify to his unfailing easy companionableness and his constant fraternal charity. He had a deep love for the monastery of his profession, and he was never happier than in the company of his monastic brethren.

I have referred to his extreme sensitiveness. One form of its manifestation was the intense natural shrinking which he had from physical suffering, not only in himself, but in others too. I have heard him say that when called to assist those who were dying from certain diseases or injuries, the spectacle of human agony and human blood almost made him faint; and that he felt that it was only with special aid given to him from above that he was able in such cases to fulfil his sacred ministry and to confer the Last Sacraments. Once, upon hearing of the sudden death of a good and devoted Catholic, he remarked: "That is how I should like to die." There can be no doubt that, whatever suffering or fate might befall him, he would have accepted it with true Christian courage and resignation. But may it not be that our divine Lord, who himself in the Garden of Gethsemane was borne down by the awful anticipation of suffering to come, has taken account of his servant's frailty, and for that reason has granted to Father Basil a manner of death from which pain and blood are absent?

And now Father Basil's task is finished. He has worked and suffered much for the souls confided to his care. He was conspicuous for his love of the Blessed Sacrament; and in season and out of season he strove to attract his people to more frequent Communion. He was remarkable for his love of the children; and his labours in the cause of "after-care"—the task of protecting the adolescent and the young against the innumerable dangers which to-day threaten the purity of their faith and morals—took a very heavy toll of his time and strength. Not always have his efforts met with response or even with appreciation from those for whom he toiled; and I have intimate knowledge that such lack of support in those from whom he had most right to expect it was a heavy trial to his sensitive nature. He bore it, as he bore all things, with priestly patience and charity; and I refer to the fact now merely in the hope that all who have failed to help him during his life may perhaps strive at least to make amends by helping him after his death.

Yes, he may still need our help. With our memory of his devoted priestly life, and with our knowledge of God's unutterable love and mercy, we are confident that Father Basil's lot in eternity will be with the Blessed in Heaven. But we must not be unmindful of the immense responsibilities of the priestly office, nor of the demands that the divine holiness and justice must needs make upon all who are called to so high an estate. We know not what degree of purification must yet be fulfilled before Father Basil can enter into his rest. And so we should pray with holy Church:

"Receive, we beseech thee, O Lord, the Sacrifice which we offer for the soul of Basil thy servant: that he, to whom in this world thou hast given the priestly dignity, may be bidden by thee to enter into the company of thy Saints. Through Jesus Christ our Lord."

W.T.C.S.

#### EDWARD FRANCIS LOVEDAY.

WE ask the prayers of our readers for Edward Francis Loveday, who died in his sixteenth year, on May 28th. He was one of the three King's Scouts from the 2nd Ampleforth Troop who were invited to see the Coronation Procession. On returning to Ampleforth two days before term began he complained of tiredness, and was put to bed in the infirmary with a slight temperature. The next day the doctors suspected a serious complaint, and on the Friday morning he was taken to a hospital in York, where he died a fortnight later. He entered the Upper School in September, 1935, having passed through Gilling and the Junior House, and was one of the original members of St Dunstan's. In games and studies he did not distinguish himself, but he had his own interests and followed them perseveringly. He was always ready for a friendly argument, and though he generally came off second-best he took his defeats with unfailing good humour. He was genuinely interested in his religion and took full advantage of the opportunities offered by school life for practising it. In his last illness at his own request he received Holy Communion every day, and the priest who attended him was deeply impressed by his piety and by the patience with which he accepted and sanctified his great suffering. He had intended in due course to enter the Monastery; those who knew him will feel sure that God blessed and accepted the sacrifice he wished to make of his life. May he rest in peace.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

DAVID OF AUGSBURG: *Spiritual Life and Progress. Translated by Dominic Devas, O.F.M.* (London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 1937). 2 vols., each 6s.

These volumes contain a sound translation in good English of some of the ascetical writings of a thirteenth century Franciscan. His subjects are the spiritual duties and daily observances of the religious life, and he has much to say about the virtues and vices. The teaching is, we judge, the teaching of a medieval novice master, of solid temperament and unimaginative mind, with no dislike of the commonplace or obvious, but a stern resolve to set down every least detail of moral practice. There is very little appeal to the feelings, but much insistence on duty and obligation. His piety is genuine, but it lacks warmth and persuasiveness, so that the final effect upon us is as of a rather prosy moralism. Being for our part infected, no doubt, with some of the modern tendencies to which the translator alludes in his disarming preface, we must confess that we have found the fare solid to the point of stodginess. Indeed, had we not the assurance of the scholars of Quaracchi that this is the work of a Franciscan, we should refuse to believe it. There is nothing here of that lyrical devotion to the Person of Our Blessed Lord which we have supposed to be specially characteristic of Franciscan piety. It is not enough to say, as the translator says, that certain Catholic devotions are of later emergence, for it is hardly a matter of particular devotion but of the pervading spirit, and it is in this that we find the book disappointing. However, we are probably unreasonable in requiring much evidence of the Franciscan spirit in so practical a manual.

We were tempted, on opening the volumes, to dub the work *The Complete Novice Master*; but we must now revise that judgment. For we should be sorry to give the modern novice no more than these solid instructions. We should be afraid lest the author's excursions into the obvious should have the most devastating effect on his tender soul. However, the instructions, if uninspiring, are eminently sound and solid; there is a wealth of good advice; and no doubt a really patient and earnest reader, with more tolerance and docility than we can lay claim to, will get much benefit from these eminently practical pages.

J.M.

WATCH AND PRAY. *By Dom Hubert van Zeller.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 5s.

In this volume Dom Hubert van Zeller does for the last six Minor Prophets what he did for the others in *Sackcloth and Ashes*. The book is a series of little sketches in which he takes the Prophets, and tries first of all to make them stand out as living figures, and secondly to discuss their teaching and see what permanent spiritual lessons are to be drawn from it. It is in this that he is perhaps most successful, but it is not his fault if to the end some of the Minor Prophets remain somewhat elusive as individuals. Dom Hubert protests in his Preface that his intention is not so much that readers should be entertained by what he happens to think about the Minor Prophets, but rather that they should turn to the Prophecies for the good of their souls.

Possibly readers of Dom Hubert's earlier volumes will be relieved to know that entertainment is not altogether lacking in the present volume, but there is also a wealth of really valuable spiritual teaching. It is not any casual reader who would learn that the gist of Habacuc's teaching is that the voluntary doing of God's will is the only means of finding happiness, yet this characteristically Christian doctrine is to be found in the Prophecy. It is in the chapter on Sophonias that the idea is to be found which gives its title to the book, *Watch and Pray*. In fact it must be admitted, and Dom Hubert is ready to admit, that he leaves Sophonias for the moment and gives a disquisition on contemplation and the prayer of quiet, which one would fain see carried further. It is sufficient to say here that his teaching appears to be that of the old school of mediaeval mysticism which makes a prayer of acts or affections of the will, as distinct from meditation, a beginning of true contemplative prayer.

The Minor Prophets are not easy reading, and certainly such teaching as appears in this book is not easily extracted from them, but that is not to say that it is not there, and the present volume will have served the purpose of its author if it causes readers to study their Bibles for themselves. F.G.S.

THE CATHOLIC STUDENT'S "AIDS" TO THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE. *By Hugh Pope, O.P., S.T.M., D.S.Scr.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

This is a second edition of the fifth volume of Fr Hugh Pope's now well-known "Aids" to the Study of the Bible. This fifth volume, which is the second dealing with the New Testament, treats of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse. There are not many changes in the new edition, but a fuller bibliography, especially of modern works, has been supplied to many sections, and it is perhaps a pity that when this was being done a distinction was not made between Catholic and non-Catholic commentaries. An improvement is the printing of the Latin along with the English text of the Decisions of the Biblical Commission relating to the works covered in this volume. There is a slight rearrangement of some of the matter, the various apocrypha instead of being treated all together in one chapter are dealt with in the chapters to which they refer. There is a short additional section on the Shepherd of Hermas, and the section on Josephus is slightly enlarged. The comprehensive index and excellent maps of the first edition are reproduced.

The "Aids" have now got such an established place as almost the only authoritative Catholic work in English on the Scriptures in general that it is not necessary to say much about this volume. The difficulty, of course, in treating so large a subject in a comparatively small work such as this, is to know what to leave out, and it may be that out of the wealth of his learning Fr Pope has sometimes rather over-loaded his chapters, but the "Aids" remain the stand-by in English of all Catholic students of the Bible. F.G.S.

A DIALOGUE OF COMFORT AGAINST TRIBULATION. *By St Thomas More, edited by Mgr P. Hallett.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 7s. 6d.

This treatise was written by the Saint during the early part of his imprisonment, in 1534, primarily for the comfort of his own family. It is his last complete work, setting out his mature convictions, and is the nearest approach we have to an autobiography. The form is a dialogue between Antony and Vincent on the danger of Christendom from the Turks, a thin disguise

for the danger of English Catholics from Henry VIII. The text followed is that of Rastell (1557) with modernisation of spelling and punctuation.

F.D.A.

THE HOLY SACRIFICE. *By Abbot Cabrol.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 2s. 6d.

This small book is not a résumé of the late Abbot Cabrol's early works on the Mass, but a new work, an elementary treatment of the Holy Sacrifice intended for Catholics and non-Catholics who wish to gain in a short time some meaning of the ceremonies of the present Roman Mass but who have not made a special study of liturgy and archaeology.

First, he gives the common of the whole Mass; then in a very lucid chapter he shews how it is both a sacrament and a sacrifice, then follow chapters on the different sections of the liturgy.

F.D.A.

THE SCALE OF THE CLOISTER. *A Treatise on the Art of Mental Prayer. Done into English by Bruno S. James.* (London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 1937). 1s.

We welcome this neat and serviceable version of the *Scala Claustralium* of Dom Guy II, ninth Prior of the Grande Chartreuse. The translator has done his work carefully and his rendering is always intelligible. We do not think, however, that it is always as felicitous as it might be, and in this respect we think it falls short of the previous translation (based on the fourteenth century version preserved in MS. Douce 322) which was edited by Dom Justin McCann and published in THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL in 1924. That translation, of which the title is "A Ladder of Four Rungs," was afterwards printed in pamphlet form and published by the publishers of the present volume in 1926. We are, therefore, somewhat surprised that this book contains no reference to it. We would suggest to the author that he should compare his version of the prayer which occurs on pp. 14—15 with the lovely English of the older version.

F.D.A.

THINK AND PRAY. *By Joseph McSorley, of the Paulist Fathers.* pp. 242. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 5s.

The sub-title describes this book as one of prayers for use during retreat, or the holy hour, or private devotions. A wide variety of subjects is covered, the incarnation, free will and sin, the Blessed Sacrament, the last judgment, the sufferings of Christ, Our Lady, the Mass, the Holy Ghost. Under each of these headings, there are some nine or ten quite informal meditations, though the author purposely avoids the use of the term meditation. Each begins with some reflections, all in the form of prayer, and then passes on to the expression of acts of the will. The text is set forth in short lines, and arranged so as to catch the eye and invite to slow and prayerful repetition. The thoughts are direct and simple, and seem likely therefore to prove helpful to true seekers of God. But we wish the author had used "Thou" and "Thee" instead of "You" in addressing the divinity.

P.L.B.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVOUT LIFE. *By St Francis de Sales in a new translation by Allen Ross, Priest of the London Oratory, with an Introduction by the same.* pp. xxxv, 309. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 3s 6d.

To praise the contents of this book is unnecessary. Indeed at this stage it would be an impertinence on our part to attempt to do so. Its author is a canonized Saint and a doctor of the Church, and it has long been a classic

in many languages. All that need be said here is that the present translation is perhaps the most accurate and readable of several English translations. It was first made in 1924 for a series of volumes by various authors known as the Orchard Books. The size of these necessitated a rather small type of print. It is here reprinted, in its fourth edition, in a better and larger type. In its present form it should be acceptable to every class of reader.

P.L.B.

DAMIEN THE LEPER. *By John V. Farrow.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 7s. 6d.

The man who was to become famous throughout the world as the Apostle of the Lepers was born in Belgium of a peasant family in the year 1840. He was educated for the world of commerce, but before long he decided to follow his elder brother to the religious life. He joined the Picpus Fathers in 1858, at first as a laybrother, but afterwards, having with his brother's assistance learned sufficient Latin, as a choir religious. In 1863 his brother, being then newly ordained, was appointed to the foreign mission, but was unable to go by reason of illness. Damien, although only in minor orders, offered to take his place and his offer was accepted. Arriving at Honolulu in March, 1864, he was soon after ordained priest and worked on the mission in those parts until 1873, when at his own request he was sent to work in the leper colony at Molokai. From then until the day of his death in 1889 he worked to improve the conditions of that dreaded settlement. His story is a striking application of that saying of Our Lord's "Unless a grain of seed fall to the ground and die, it will bear no fruit." It is true that he was well known and had achieved great things locally during his life, but the real fruit of his labours did not start until he was dead. It was then that governments throughout the world began to interest themselves in that race of outcasts which had been hitherto so shamefully neglected. If lepers are properly looked after to-day, it is that simple Belgian priest whom they have to thank.

Such was the man who has given his name to this book. His story is sympathetically and interestingly told throughout. We were glad to see Robert Louis Stevenson's letter to the Rev C. M. Hyde given in full in the last chapter but one. It is interesting as a testimony to the veneration and respect which Fr Damien commanded at the time of his death even among those who had no reason beyond that of objective fact to venerate him.

The author has not attempted to enlarge in any way upon the spiritual side of Fr Damien's career. He has confined himself to Damien the man and has only given us an occasional glimpse of Damien the Saint. May we be permitted to suggest the inclusion, if this book, as we hope, reaches a second edition, of a chapter or chapters dealing with the secret of holiness of this great hero of the Catholic priesthood?

G.G.

THINGS I MIGHT HAVE HEARD. *By Father Martin Dempsey.* (Samuel Walker). 1s. 6d.

In this little series of sketches Fr Dempsey makes a number of objects which strike our eye on entering a Catholic Church tell us their story and purpose in an interesting and instructive way. Numerous points of Christian doctrine are cleverly woven into their accounts, together with all sorts of miscellaneous information on Catholic subjects. We commend this little book to all who are looking for some light yet useful spiritual reading. They will find it both instructive and devotional.

G.G.

LIVES FOR CHILDREN NO. 6—ST BERNADETTE AND THE APPARITIONS AT LOURDES.  
By Rev. J. I. Lane. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 1s.

Father Lane is much to be congratulated on this little book. He has told the oft repeated story of the Apparitions of Our Lady of Lourdes in a simple way, which is calculated to inspire interest in the young.

The main features of St Bernadette's sanctity are well brought out and set down in such a way as to show that the author has a good insight into the child's mind. The short character sketch of the Abbé Peyramale is very enlightening and makes for a clear understanding of the attitude of the Church to the Apparitions. It is much to be recommended to those who have charge of young people. G.G.

SAYINGS OF DOM MARMION. Edited by Mother Mary St Thomas of Tyburn Convent. (Sands). 1s. 6d.

In his preface to this collection, Archbishop Goodier remarks that "Such a selection as is here given . . . would seem well worth while." The name of Dom Marmion is well known to most Catholic readers, but this collection has departed somewhat from his usual style, consisting as it does of extracts from his letters and personal notes, arranged according to the various liturgical seasons of the year. The profundity of thought is present as we might expect, but there is little or no continuity of thought other than that naturally present from the arrangement of the book. As an "echo of his teaching" (Archbishop Goodier) this book is excellent, as providing subjects for meditation it ranks very high. Especially worthy of mention is the series of sayings for Passiontide and also on the Sacred Heart. It is however a pity, we venture to say, that where sayings have been drawn from sources available to the general reader, these sources have not been indicated. W.A.R.

PLAIN TALKS ON THE CATHOLIC RELIGION. By H. A. Johnston, S.J., M.A. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 5s.

The task of the Catholic apologist is scarcely a gratifying one. He is forbidden alike the freedom, not to say the irresponsibility, of the philosopher and that exhilarating ascent into the heights of revealed truth which lies open to the strict theologian. Since apologetics treat of the truths of faith, not precisely as they are revealed by faith, but as they are rationally credible, the apologist is condemned to tread the paths which mark the shadowy confines between faith and reason—a journey, if not over-exciting, arduous enough and demanding the clearest of heads. Father Johnston has accomplished that journey with distinction and proved himself a most able guide.

*Plain Talks on the Catholic Religion* were originally delivered over the wireless in a series of broadcasts from Melbourne, Australia. They are here printed substantially as they were first given and retain in consequence much of the point and liveliness of the spoken word. Frankly propagandist (and hence, alas, inconceivable as a wireless item in this country!) they are refreshingly fair-minded and the product of considerable, though unostentatious, learning. Father Johnston uses the scriptures, not as a mere quarry for "fighting texts," but with due respect for those all-important documents. He outlines with great lucidity the position held by the gospels as purely historical records and emphasises the favourable significance of the findings of modern scholarship. His chapters on the Incarnation and on the Life brought to men by Christ will bear repeated reading. He explains in popular

language the distinction between "nature" and "supernature" in a way that could hardly be bettered. Finally, he points to the Catholic Church as the only religious society which has the marks of Christ's foundation upon it and dwells, in particular, upon the note of holiness.

One criticism perhaps might fairly be made. So persuasive is the manner of presentation that we are apt to lose sight of the fact that the motive of credibility is not the motive of faith. By a series of arguments, based on reason and history, we can be led to see that the Christian revelation is credible, but we have not yet reached the ground of our faith. The burden of the mystery is not to be escaped; even by the believer, as has been well said, "the Faith is hardly kept." Hence the high merit of belief—for we believe on God's word alone, not because we are induced so to do by a process of reasoning. But it was not to Father Johnston's purpose to emphasise this point, and any qualification that is here implied detracts nothing from the merit of his truly valuable pages. A.G.

PEDANT POEMS. By Nevile Watts. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 2s. 6d.

Mr Nevile Watts's small volume comprises some fifty short poems written at various dates over a period of nearly thirty years. As might have been expected from these "snatches of song that the years have wrought," they are of decidedly unequal quality; but the impress of a truly poetic hand is seldom absent. The versification is traditional and allows of no obscurity; indeed, there are moments when the natural robustness of the poet's style might well have been tempered with greater technical subtlety. The fluency and happiness of phrase, which are so evident, are at times accompanied by rhyming devices which scarcely enhance the underlying thought. Occasionally too there are real infelicities; the poem entitled "Christ in Babylon" may surely be numbered among them. Much happier are the verses written in reminiscent mood, among the memories evoked by days spent at Downside. "Poet's Magic" is well named, for the true magic is there. The "Song to the Londonderry Air," save for a fatal concluding line, seems to the present reviewer perhaps the loveliest thing in the book. The following, with its unmistakable poetry, well conveys both Mr Watts's manner and his source of inspiration:

To set thy heart a harp to every breeze;  
To greet life's grandeur on adoring knees;  
To see the world as pitying Godhead sees,  
One-soul, one-hearted with "the least of these"—  
This is the end of all philosophies!

A.G.

THE CURTAIN RISES. By Enid Dinnis. GIANTS AND THINGS. By Cubitt Lucey. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 3s. 6d. each.

*The Curtain Rises*, which gives the title to Miss Dinnis's most recent collection of fiction, is a well-constructed short story of friendship and the Faith. A revisit to London, after a successful business career in the States, recalls the days spent with a Catholic friend twenty years before. The war had caused the separation; the friend, reported "missing," has passed from the scene. But his influence remains; to be exercised in a remarkable fashion at the end of the tale; the raising of the curtain. Eleven other stories complete the book. The last, *Tom the Tale-Hunter*, recounts the misfortunes and final



triumph of Brother Thomas, whose propensity for telling what to-day we should call rather "tall" stories occasionally gets him into serious trouble.

*Giants and Things* (cleverly illustrated by Miss Jean Cumming) is a title sufficiently indicative of the contents of the book. There are nine short stories written mainly for children but intended to appeal also to more sophisticated readers. In addition to the "giants," we are introduced to a witch, a princess, a wizard, not to mention bears and a four-headed monster. The "things," as we are warned in a preliminary verse, are to be nasty as well as nice; but we receive also the comforting assurance that it is the nice, not the nasty things, that are going to win. A.G.

SPORTING PRINT. *By G. March-Phillipps* (G. Bell & Sons) 7s. 6d.

It has often been said that every man can write one good book; his autobiography. It is a severe but true criticism of many authors whose fame seems beyond question. It certainly does not apply to Mr March-Phillipps who has just published his second novel, *Sporting Print*. The first comment one expects to hear, and has heard, from the many people here who know him is that there is nothing of himself in the book, except a love of the country and of hunting. In a sense of course this is untrue, for an artist's work is himself and *Sporting Print* is emphatically a work of art. But it is true to this extent, that the characters are creations and are real people: they are not synthetic, not mere bundles of attributes and peculiarities. The author certainly has the vision which is creative in art.

The story begins at a tremendous pace, Part I being entirely given to the description of a day's hunting. The hero, no hero if that implies faultlessness, is certainly cast in the heroic mould and none the less is very convincing. This Nimrod—who could hardly be called "a hunter before the Lord"—is married in Part II and the tempo of the story is at once slowed in marked and valuable contrast with Part I. Thereafter the story is of domestic relations, and those who do not like to face a book which is merely about hunting need not fear to embark on this one. The wife can have no part in the hunting interests of her husband. They drift apart but not from loss of affection. Eventually they separate and are brought together for a brief spell before death finally parts them, by the tact and solid worth of Dickie Mayo. While the hero is a man of rather wild views, no religion, but many fine qualities, Dickie Mayo is a Catholic of Catholic parents. One does somehow feel that he is the finest and sanest character of the three. The other minor characters, mostly servants, are excellently done.

If one had a criticism to offer of the book as a whole it would be this. The artistic effect might have been improved if the tempo had quickened at the end to something of what it was in the beginning. It would be more than a pity if a reader did not take good note of the title: it is a key. It has not been called so for nothing. It does succeed in breathing that strange atmosphere of a sporting print; it has something of the clarity, the simplicity and firmness of outline which a sporting print has. What it is that gives a sporting print its peculiar flavour it is hard to say—simplicity, firmness of outline, equality of atmosphere in the different parts, frozen movement, activity that is somehow arrested and still. It may be any or all these things, but at all events Mr March-Phillipps' book has the same quality about it—a sporting print and a work of art.

H.R.W.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials this term have been:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. E. J. Dormer
Senior Monitors	C. O'M. Farrell, J. G. B. Beckwith, C. J. Ryan, P. A. O'Donovan, P. N. S. Clark.	
School Monitors	F. J. Riddell, J. M. S. Horner, P. J. Wells, R. H. G. Edmonds, G. B. Potts, C. T. Atherton- Brown, H. R. Finlow, J. E. Hare, P. R. Coope, M. J. Petit, R. A. B. A. Howden.	
Captain of Games	.. .. .	P. J. Wells
Master of Beagles	.. .. .	F. J. Riddell
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	P. S. Gardner
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	P. N. S. Clark

THE following boys left in May: E. M. G. Belfield, A. J. Boyd, J. J. Cox, H. A. J. Hollings, R. F. Gebbie, F. H. A. J. Lochrane, F. H. Rabbit, P. M. Young.

THE following boys came to the School at the beginning of term: A. R. Brodrick, A. H. Kilpatrick, B. P. R. Maguire, R. L. Rowe.

THE following boys left at the end of the term: F. J. Riddell, J. G. B. Beckwith, P. J. Wells, G. B. Potts, J. E. Hare, H. E. J. Dormer, C. O'M. Farrell, G. S. Dowling, P. M. Carroll, P. S. Gardner, H. G. P. Weissenberg, M. St J. Cardwell, P. A. O'Donovan, C. J. Ryan, I. G. Watkins, J. D. Hagreeen, M. J. Long, P. N. S. Clark, J. F. B. Hill, G. M. T. Williams, V. L. E. Comyn, D. H. C. Martin, M. W. Murray, J. A. Spender, M. J. Ryan, E. G. Blackledge, M. C. P. Stevenson, W. S. Armour, A. D. Lovell, D. C. Mahony, R. H. Hodsman, Hon. R. W. F. A. Gerard, P. A. G. de la Pasture, R. F. Hewitt, P. G. Keogh, P. A. D. Lanktree, M. S. Bentley.

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

### HIGHER CERTIFICATE.

GROUP I.—*Classics*.—J. G. Cramer, R. H. G. Edmonds, M. F. Fenwick, H. R. Finlow, J. E. Hare, J. M. S. Horner (*Dis-*

*inction in Latin and Greek*), F. J. Jefferson, D. M. Pearson, A. L. Potez, F. J. Riddell (*Distinction in Latin and Greek*).

GROUP II.—*Modern Studies*.—J. G. Beckwith (*Distinction in French and History*), K. A. Bradshaw, P. J. Brady, A. H. Fraser, J. D. Gillott, A. G. F. Green, M. F. Jennings, P. J. Kelly, J. P. P. Magrath, D. H. C. Martin, D. L. Nicoll, C. J. Ryan, J. G. C. Ryan, I. G. Watkins, H. G. P. Weissenberg.

GROUP III.—*Mathematics*.—R. Bellingham-Smith, H. W. J. de Wend-Fenton, J. V. Gregg, G. R. W. Howell, J. F. H. Kearney (*Distinction*), G. B. Potts, R. P. Townsend.

GROUP IV.—*Natural Science*.—A. Dowling, G. S. Dowling, J. D. Hagreen, A. H. James.

## SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

J. H. Barry—b,e,i,j,k,l,	J. J. A. Kean—c,d,e,g*,q*,s.
G. O. Barton—c,s.	P. E. Keliher—b,e,g*,h*.
M. S. S. Bentley—b,c,d,g*,s.	T. B. Kelly—c.
A. W. Bentley-Buckle—g*,h*,i,s.	P. G. Keogh—b,c,d,y.
R. G. B. Binyon—c.	P. R. Keogh—e,g*,i,k,l.
M. A. A. Birtwistle—d,i.	O. O. Lamb—b,e,g*,t*.
E. G. Blackledge—b,g*,i,k,l.	M. G. Leatham—e,i.
P. R. Boyd—g*.	D. P. A. Leslie—c,s.
D. W. A. J. Bramley—c.	A. D. J. Lovell—c.
D. P. M. Cape—b,c,e,f,g*,i,j.	J. M. McCann—s.
R. N. Cardwell—c.	D. A. J. McClure—i.
G. D. Carroll—c,d,i.	J. McDonnell—b,c,e,g*,h*.
T. C. N. Carroll—e,g*,i,k,l.	D. C. Mahony—d,s.
J. M. S. Ciechanowski—g*.	J. A. M. Mansel-Pleydell—b,g*,i,l.
J. F. Conan—e,g*,h*,i,s.	P. M. Mansel-Pleydell—e,g*,k,l.
P. G. F. Conrath—g*,i.	A. A. Miles—g*,l.
M. F. V. Cubitt—b,c,g*,q*.	J. O. Miller—i,k,l.
D. A. Cumming—i,j,s.	I. J. Monteith—g*.
C. M. Davey—b,c,e,g*,h,i,j.	E. P. Murphy—c,d,i.
R. E. de Blaby—g*,y.	H. N. Nevile—i.
P. E. du Vivier—i,j,k.	A. D. O'Beirne-Ryan—c,g*.
The Hon. H. R. Fielding—d,g*,i,j,k.	D. M. D. O'Driscoll—d,e,g*,i.
C. R. A. D. Forbes—c,d,g*,y.	R. Ogilvie—b,d,g*,s.
I. J. Fraser—c,e,f,g*,i.	T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes—e,g*,i,k,l.
R. R. A. Frewen—b,c,g*,i.	N. K. Parker-Jervis—b,c,d,s.
G. V. Garbett—g*,k,l.	J. G. H. Paterson—b,g*,i,k,l.
R. I. L. Gooden-Chisholm—e,g,k,l.	R. J. G. Rattrie—i,l.
T. M. Gregg—e,g*,i,j,k.	J. W. Ritchie—b,g*,i.
W. V. Haden—b,e,h*,i,k.	A. W. T. Rochford—e,g,i,k,l.

P. A. Haigh—b,c.	K. L. Rosenvinge—c,e,g,i.
F. M. Hall—i,j.	P. V. G. Sandeman—g*,i,m.
C. H. Hatton—e,g*,l.	P. O'R. Smiley—b,e,g*,i.
P. R. Haywood-Farmer—c,d.	P. F. Smith—b,e,g*,i,j,k.
H. M. R. H. Hill—e,h*.	P. R. Smith—b,i.
M. J. Hodsman—b,e,i,s.	P. S. Stewart—b,c,g*.
R. H. Hodsman—g.	V. I. D. Stewart—b,c,g*.
P. D. Holdsworth—b,c,e,f,g*,i.	C. L. S. Taylor—c.
F. P. M. Hughes—b,e,g*,i.	A. B. Walsh—b,e,g*,i,j,k,l.
A. A. Jessup—c,g*,i.	J. A. Yates—i,j,k,l.

The letters after each name stand for credits in the following subjects :  
\*after the letters g, h, q, t, indicate that the candidate has passed in the oral examination.

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

A. H. WILLBOURN passed the Joint Matriculation Board Higher School Certificate with a distinction in Chemistry and passes in Physics, Pure and Applied Mathematics. He was awarded a county major scholarship from the East Riding of Yorkshire.

F. J. RIDDELL, who was elected to the Senior Classical scholarship at University College, Oxford, has been awarded the Ampleforth Society scholarship.

J. G. B. BECKWITH, who was elected to the Richards Exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford, has also obtained a county scholarship from the North Riding of Yorkshire, a state scholarship, a Kitchener scholarship, and the Basil Smith leaving scholarship.

E. M. G. BELFIELD has obtained an Essex County scholarship on last year's Higher Certificate results, and also a Deadham closed scholarship.

At the June Examination J. A. Spender passed 9th into the Royal Navy (Cadet Executive Branch), W. S. Armour, 3rd into the R.M.C. (Sandhurst), and in July, P. S. Gardner passed his 1st M.B. Examination for London University.

THE following go up to Oxford next term:—

F. J. Riddell, University College, J. G. B. Beckwith, Exeter,  
P. J. Wells, Magdalen, J. E. Hare, H. E. J. Dormer, C. O'M. Farrell,  
H. G. P. Weissenberg, P. A. O'Donovan, F. H. A. J. Lochrane,  
Christ Church, E. M. G. Belfield, Pembroke;

and to Cambridge:—

P. M. Carroll, St John's, C. J. Ryan, G. B. Potts, Trinity, P. N. S.  
Clark, Queen's, D. H. C. Martin, Gonville and Caius;

and to London University:—P. S. Gardner;

and to Manchester University:—G. S. Dowling, M. J. Ryan.



ON the occasion of the visit of the Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, the Head  
Monitor read the following address:—

To the Right Honourable Joseph Aloysius Lyons, P.C., C.H.,  
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

SIR,

It is our privilege and pleasure this afternoon, to offer in a body,  
as a Catholic School, our respectful greetings to two of the leading  
Catholics of the British Empire—yourself and Dame Enid Lyons.  
This, sir, is an English Benedictine School, and we are not unmindful  
of our English Benedictine history; there are still among our priests  
here those who heard in their youth from their predecessors, already  
old, how a century ago, when they too were young, they made the  
long voyage by sail to Australia in order to establish and confirm the  
Catholic faith in that land where it has ever since flourished; and we  
rejoice to see how from Tasmania, where Archbishop Ullathorne him-  
self worked, you have been called to the premiership of the Australian  
Commonwealth.

Your time with us is to be all too short, and too great a proportion  
of it must not be spent, as it were, here upon our door-step. We can  
only express the hope that you and Dame Enid will bear away with you  
the memory, not of ourselves individually, but of the gracious valley  
here lying open before us—the valley that, in the memory of many an  
old Ampleforth boy now in Australia, is itself Ampleforth.

Ampleforth Abbey, York.

June 20th, 1937.



AN account of the tour in Greece is unavoidably held over till the next  
number.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:

SIR,

The tragedy of Goremire is already dimmed with the passing of two  
years; yet I feel that the traditional lunch should not disappear com-  
pletely unmourned. Latterly, for the tin plates and ancient cutlery of  
the past, for the cold meat and the potato salad, have been substituted  
artificial food packets, bought from York which, while equally sub-  
stantial, seem somehow to clash with the shades of Goremire.

Some say that the school matrons cannot cope with the meal; but  
we have yet to know whether there is any foundation to the rumour.  
Where one kitchen could cope before with 200 boys, surely four could  
cope with 330? It might rather be a question of too many cooks spoiling  
the broth, but any quality would be preferable to complete absence.

I am, Sir,

yours faithfully,

A Lover of Cold Meat.

# THE EXHIBITION

AMPLEFORTH, 14th JUNE, 1937.

- 1 PIANO SOLO, Prelude in G minor .. .. *Rachmaninoff*  
J. F. B. HILL.

*Prizes—Fourth Form*

- 2 LATIN SPEECH, from Plautus' Rudens  
Gripus, a fisherman P. D. HOLDSWORTH  
Trachalio, a slave A. L. POTEZ  
Palaestra J. L. SMYTH  
Ampelisca } shipwrecked maidens M. F. DIXON  
Daemones } J. W. LENTAIGNE  
A fisherman rescues a portmanteau from the sea. By means of its contents Palaestra, who has been shipwrecked, is recognised as the long-lost daughter of her host, Daemones.

*Prizes—Fifth Form*

- 3 ENGLISH SPEECH, Mr Stanley Baldwin's 'Call to Youth'  
(18th May, 1937)  
H. E. J. DORMER

*Prizes—Sixth Form*

- 4 PIANO SOLO, Rhapsody in E flat (Op. 119) .. .. *Brahms*  
H. R. FINLOW

*Religious Knowledge Prizes*

- 5 FRENCH SPEECH, 'L'hypnotiste manqué' .. .. *C.C.-E.*  
Henri Maçon, an artist D. L. NICOLL  
Jacques Renault } friends M. F. FENWICK  
Laurent Joacq } W. S. ARMOUR  
Jean, the concierge P. A. F. VIDAL  
Mme la Comtesse de Perpignan Voltignac J. D. GILLOTT  
Her son A. B. NIHILL  
Godefroy de Brantôme, an actor J. G. C. RYAN  
*Scène—l'atelier de M. Henri Maçon*

*Special Prizes*

GOD SAVE THE KING

## THE EXHIBITION

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THE Prize List included the following:—

### DIVISION III. (UPPER AND MIDDLE FOURTH)

Latin (Upper IV)	. . .	T. J. L. Farrell
Latin (Middle IV)	. . .	J. P. J. Bevan
Greek	. . .	T. J. L. Farrell
French (Upper IV)	. . .	T. J. L. Farrell
French (Middle IV)	. . .	R. L. Petit
Spanish	. . .	J. W. Brinsley
German	. . .	A. A. Hodsman
English (Upper IV)	. . .	L. R. Marsh
English (Middle IV)	. . .	M. G. Slattery
History	. . .	D. J. King
Geography	. . .	T. H. Faber
Mathematics (Upper IV)	. . .	P. C. Hastings
Mathematics (Middle IV)	. . .	P. B. de Normanville
Physics	. . .	A. A. Hodsman
Chemistry	. . .	L. R. Marsh
Biology	. . .	A. C. Eyre

### DIVISION II(a) (Fifth Forms)

Latin (1st Prize)	. . .	I. J. Fraser
Latin (2nd Prize)	. . .	P. D. Holdsworth
Greek	. . .	P. D. Holdsworth
French	. . .	P. V. G. Sandeman
Spanish	. . .	J. J. Kean
English	. . .	C. Davey
German	. . .	J. F. Conan
History	. . .	A. A. Jessup
Geography	. . .	V. I. D. Stewart
Elementary Mathematics	. . .	A. W. T. Rochford
Additional Mathematics	. . .	A. B. Walsh
Physics	. . .	J. H. Barry
Chemistry	. . .	A. W. T. Rochford
General Science	. . .	D. N. Simonds
Biology	. . .	G. C. D. Green
Italian	. . .	O. O. Lamb

### DIVISION II(b) (LOWER REMOVE)

Improvement Prize	. . .	1st F. J. Chevalier
		2nd R. C. Mounsey

### DIVISION I. (SIXTH FORM)

Latin (2nd, 3rd year)	. . .	F. J. Riddell
Latin (1st year)	. . .	M. F. Dixon
Greek (2nd, 3rd year)	. . .	J. M. S. Horner

Greek (1st year)	M. F. Dixon
Ancient History	R. H. G. Edmonds
French (Set one)	A. H. Fraser
French (Set two)	J. P. MaGrath
Spanish	M. H. Gastrell
Modern History	
(Scholarship Set)	R. M. Campbell
Modern History and Economics	M. Jennings
Modern History (1st year)	J. D. Gillott
Mathematics (3rd year)	J. F. H. Kearney
Mathematics (2nd year)	R. Bellingham Smith
Mathematics (1st year)	H. de Wend-Fenton
Mathematics (Group IV)	A. H. Willbourn
Biology	P. S. Gardner
Physics (2nd, 3rd year)	A. H. Willbourn
Physics (1st year)	A. H. James
Chemistry (2nd, 3rd year)	A. H. Willbourn
Chemistry (1st year)	A. H. James
English	I. G. Watkins
Army Class (Best work of the year)	J. A. Spender

## SPECIAL PRIZES

<i>The Headmaster's Literary Prize</i> —	
Sixth Form	Not awarded
Fifth Form	M. F. V. Cubitt
Fourth Form	Not awarded
<i>The Milburn Prize for Mathematics</i> —	
1st	I. J. Fraser
2nd	L. R. Marsh
<i>The Lancaster Prize for Chemistry</i>	J. D. Hagreen
<i>The Headmaster's Sixth Form Classics Prize</i>	C. T. Atherton Brown
<i>The Turner Music Theory Prize</i>	H. R. Finlow
<i>Piano Prize</i>	G. S. Dowling
<i>Violin Prize</i>	A. M. MacDonald
<i>Orchestra Prize</i>	A. Dowling
<i>Choir Prize</i>	N. R. H. Hamilton
<i>Art Prize</i>	E. G. Blackledge
<i>Art Improvement Prize</i>	A. W. Bentley-Buckle
<i>The Quirke Debating Prize</i>	P. A. O'Donovan
<i>The Headmaster's Prize for the best Poem</i>	M. F. Fenwick

*Special Prizes* —

<i>Classical Scholarship</i>	F. J. Riddell
<i>History Exhibition</i>	J. G. B. Beckwith

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

SIXTH FORM	P. J. Wells
" "	R. H. G. Edmonds
" "	D. M. Pearson
" "	J. P. Magrath
" "	V. L. E. Comyn
" "	A. G. Bagshawe
UPPER REMOVE A	C. C. Hare
UPPER REMOVE B	J. W. O'N. Lentaigne
FIFTH FORM	J. A. Yates
" "	R. E. de Blaby
" "	R. N. Cardwell
" "	P. G. Keogh
" "	D. P. M. Cape
" "	H. M. R. H. Hill
" "	G. D. Carroll
" "	E. A. U. Smith
LOWER REMOVE A	R. H. Malcolm
LOWER REMOVE B	P. R. Staples
FOURTH FORM	L. R. Marsh
" "	J. F. C. Vidal
" "	R. L. Petit

## ATHLETIC SPORTS CUPS

100 Yards	P. J. Wells
440 Yards	G. B. Potts
Half Mile	A. C. Cain
One Mile	A. G. F. Green
Steeplechase	A. G. F. Green
120 Yards Hurdles	A. D. Lovell
High Jump	P. Haywood-Farmer and A. L. Potez (equal first)
Long Jump	M. J. Petit
Putting the Weight	J. O. Leask
Throwing the Javelin	P. S. Gardner
Cross Country	F. J. Riddell

## CUPS FOR THE BEST ATHLETES IN EACH SET

Set I	P. J. Wells
Set II	G. C. Green
Set III	D. M. Gaynor

# YOUTH AT THE HELM

(from the German of PAUL VULPIUS)

BY HUBERT GRIFFITH

Ampleforth, 14th June, 1937

*Characters of the Play :*

Fitch . . . . .	R. ANNE
William . . . . .	J. A. KEVILL
Dorothy Wilson, a typist . . . . .	J. R. DOWLING
An Office Boy . . . . .	M. CAMBIER
Randolph Warrender . . . . .	P. A. O'DONOVAN
An Old Gentleman . . . . .	P. G. KEOGH
The Chairman of the London and Metropolitan Bank . . . . .	A. M. MACDONALD
Ponsonby, the Managing Director . . . . .	F. J. JEFFERSON
Yvonne, the Chairman's daughter . . . . .	V. B. CUBITT
Nicholson } members of the Board	J. G. B. BECKWITH
Hollman } . . . . .	P. R. BARKER
Lord Farley, Chairman of the City and Industrial Bank . . . . .	G. M. T. WILLIAMS
Roberts, of the Board of Trade . . . . .	E. A. U. SMITH

*The scene is a room in the head-office of the London and Metropolitan Bank.*

Act I . . . . .	Monday morning
Act II . . . . .	A week later
Act III . . . . .	Two weeks later

*There will be a short interval between Acts II and III*

<i>Prelude</i>	THE MUSIC	
Youth (Scherzo of Piano Trio in B flat) . . . . .		<i>Schubert</i>
<i>Before Act II</i>		
Tchaikovsky Fifty . . . . .		<i>Béla Bartok</i>
Dolly Kubinsky . . . . .		<i>(Gyermekeknek)</i>
<i>Before Act III</i>		
Warrender . . . . .		<i>Wagner</i>
		<i>(Preislied)</i>

What an extravaganza like "Youth at the Helm" needs is that it should be played at a suitable speed. The Ampleforth production scored heavily here; for there were no moments of flagging interest, and no uneven alternations of slow and fast. The careful rehearsal of entrances and exits brought its reward in a smooth and fluent performance. The

scenery and lighting were less effective than they might have been, and rather suggested that the London and Metropolitan Bank was ramshackle in addition to being odder than other such houses. However, the players seemed very much at home, and that is a strong defence.

It would be easy to condemn this play as slight, and it is certainly not a play which we will all remember to our dying day. But it was very good entertainment; no one could have suggested that the applause and laughter of the audience were not spontaneous, for they actually swamped some lines, which more experienced actors would have continued to let us hear. It was in fact a farce, played as a farce should be played. A more serious play would perhaps have taxed Ampleforth's acting resources more severely, but it would not have been more enjoyable as an Exhibition entertainment.

The cast numbered thirteen, and detailed mention can be made of only a few. In general, the characterisation was excellent, and diction and gesture well up to the high standard set in the past. Exaggeration is legitimate in farce, but no one could be accused of violently offending the realist, and the great majority were figures of life as well as figures of fun. Anne's performance as a prim and precise bank clerk was a most careful piece of work; avoiding mere slavish imitation of Mr Robertson Hare, he succeeded in producing his own version of the conscientious man who is led astray. O'Donovan had the chief part; the blemish of his performance was an execrable articulation, including the production of some entirely uncouth sounds; its merits—which certainly predominated—were a confident manner, suited to the part, and a wealth of natural gesture. Dowling made an astonishing typist, and no more pert or self-assured young woman has ever mis-spelt "cement." Jefferson attempted something quite difficult in his interpretation of the Managing Director, and after a somewhat unprepossessing start made a success of it. Macdonald was a very good Chairman, with a richness of voice well suited to one of mature age; he usually resisted the temptation to over-act. The part of Yvonne was the hardest, and Cubitt must be praised for a creditable performance, but he will no doubt learn to add something more than he did to his naturally pleasant voice. Of the smaller parts, excellent work was done by Kevill as William, and by Williams as Lord Farley. No actor lowered the general high standard.

It would be hard to dismiss the musicians without a word of thanks for their incidental music; but the attempt to provide suggestive musical preludes to each act did not really succeed, and that was a pity. In conclusion, gratitude to Dom Stephen and Dom John should be expressed for their excellent work. A play at Ampleforth is always something to look forward to; and though it would be unfortunate if it were always farcical, an occasional play such as "Youth at the Helm" is very enjoyable.

J.W.G.

# SCHOOL CONCERT

Ampleforth, 13th June, 1937

## PART I

Concerto No. 5. in E flat for Pianoforte and  
Orchestra (Op. 73) . . . . . *Beethoven*

Allegro  
Adagio un poco mosso  
RONDO—Allegro  
G. S. DOWLING

## PART II

1 Bass Aria from a Cantata . . . . . *Bach*

“Awake, my Powers”  
SCHOOL CHORUS

2 Concerto in A minor for Violin and Orchestra . . . . . *Vivaldi*

Allegro  
Largo  
Presto  
A. M. MACDONALD

3 Piano Solo “Jardins sous la Pluie” . . . . . *Debussy*

J. G. B. BECKWITH

4 Quintet from “The Magic Flute” . . . . . *Mozart*

MEMBERS OF THE CHOIR

5 Violin Soli

(a) Madrigale . . . . . *Dom Thomas Symon*

(b) Allegro in D . . . . . *Nardini*

BRATZA Accompanist, D. YOVANOVITCH

6 Slavonic Dance No. 6 . . . . . *Dvorak*

THE ORCHESTRA

GOD SAVE THE KING

Ampleforth does not produce a very large orchestra for a school of its size ; and indeed less than half of the twenty-four or so players in it at this year's Exhibition Concert were boys in the School. There seems a slight deceptiveness in such a title when this is so. Real danger to the future of music as a recreation for the decently educated person

lurks in what has been called its present “appalling popularity” : a danger of a decrease in the numbers of those who want to play instruments for their own private pleasure, without aspiring to any high artistic achievement. One would like to see more, not fewer, people inspired to play themselves, confident that the practice of music-making could provide a most potent antidote to the drug of mechanised music, which so far from stimulating critical appreciation probably threatens seven out of ten with a sort of atrophy of the musical sensibility.

The orchestra provided the basis for a very successful concert. It had a lively and pretty accurate response both to Father Laurence's baton and the lead of Bratza, and its playing was only marred by two unfortunately prominent sources of cacophony—in the tuneless noises of some of the wind, and a distracting undercurrent of false notes in the bass strings.

It was a feat of distinction on the part of Dowling to have memorised the whole of the Emperor concerto, and to play it so well, and with such an appearance of ease. Probably a certain lack of the brilliance and the delicacy which one associates with this work can be put to the charge of an unsympathetic piano ; or was it that Dowling's attack should have been more robust if he was to co-operate successfully with an amateur orchestra ?

Later on the short Vivaldi concerto gave us the opportunity to appreciate a great improvement in Macdonald's violin playing ; he is now pleasant to listen to, as though he has begun himself to listen more closely and to get more inside the music.

The singing was agreeable : especially the Magic Flute quintet, with clear part singing. But the trebles and altos could learn something from the School basses in the matter of clear diction, even if the basses did make a rather raw noise with their high notes.

P.E.N.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

THE prayers of our readers are begged for the souls of Lord Trimblestown, P. S. L. Sitwell, F. Doran-Webb and P. Purdom, lately dead. May they rest in peace!

OUR congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Martin Sydney Vanheems to Miss Margaret Evelyn D'Arcy at St Benedict's, Ealing, on May 20th.

Edward Nevill Prescott to Miss Imogen Powell Edwards at St Mary's Chelsea, on July 16th.

Anthony Hubert Blake to Miss Mary Frances Butler at St Mary's, Yealand Conyers, on July 20th.

Richard Fairbairns to Miss Barbara Lambert at St Columba's, Annan, on July 24th.

Gerard Francis Young to Miss Diana Murray at St Marie's, Sheffield, on August 7th.

Francis Henry Fuller to Miss Margaret Yvonne Curtis at St James', Spanish Place, on August 21st.

Wilfrid Williamson to Miss Margaret Jolly at Moorgate, on September 4th.

T. P. MCKELVEY has completed his medical studies at Cambridge and is about to enter a practice.

AMONGST the book reviews we publish a correspondent's impressions of Gus March-Phillipps' second novel, Sporting Print. It has had a very good press and is a book of some distinction.

A. M. F. WEBB and P. O. Riddell obtained seconds in the Final School of Law, and R. W. Perceval a second in "Greats"; T. D. Cronin Coltsman, Miles Fitzalan Howard, H. D. Gallwey and C. F. Grieve, thirds in History; J. P. Rochford a third in Physiology at Oxford.

J. A. RYAN was placed in the second class in Part II History Tripos, H. J. Sterling in the second class and F. B. Lillis in the third class in Part I History Tripos; J. I. Kilpatrick in the second class in Part I Economics; Michael Fitzalan Howard in the third class in Part I Modern and Mediaeval Languages Tripos; and T. P. Fooks a third in Part I classical Tripos at Cambridge.

F. L. A. VERNON has passed his First M.B. and was awarded the Physics prize at St Mary's. P. S. Gardner also passed his First M.B. last term and has now entered the same hospital.

### OLD AMPLEFORDIANS V. ROYAL TANK CORPS

#### Standing

Sgt Eade  
Pte Holloway  
Sgt Gainham  
T. C. Knowles  
Lieut Johnson  
Capt. Pritchett  
Capt. Compton  
Lieut Paul  
H. N. Garbett  
S. P. M. Sutton  
Pte Mitchell  
C. J. Ryan  
Lieut Henchley

#### Sitting

J. B. Ainscough  
E. H. King  
Major McLeod  
A. F. M. Wright  
Mrs Sutton  
Capt. Loup  
Rev. R. P. H. Utley  
Capt. Noël Clarke  
D. R. Dalglish

#### On ground

W. P. Gillow  
Rev. T. M. Wright  
M. C. Waddilove  
Rev. N. F. Geldart  
C. J. Flood  
P. H. Blackiston  
Rev. A. L. Ainscough  
M. A. Sutton

Absent: H. Carter





*Standing*

Sgt Eade  
 Pte Holloway  
 Sgt Gainham  
 T. C. Knowles  
 Lieut Johnson  
 Capt. Pritchett  
 Capt. Compton  
 Lieut Paul  
 H. N. Garbett  
 S. P. M. Sutton  
 Pte Mitchell  
 C. J. Ryan  
 Lieut Henchley

*Sitting*

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 E. H. King  
 Major McLeod  
 A. F. M. Wright  
 Mrs Sutton  
 Capt. Loup  
 Rev. R. P. H. Utley  
 Capt. Noël Clarke  
 D. R. Dalglish

*On ground*

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 C. J. Flood  
 P. H. Blackiston  
 Rev. A. L. Ainscough  
 M. A. Sutton

*Absent*: H. Carter



P. A. F. WALKER was placed in the second class B.Sc. (Engineering) at University College, London.

GERALD GOVER is giving a pianoforte recital at the Grotian Hall on November 16th at 8.30. His programme is comprehensive, ranging from Handel through Beethoven to modern French and Spanish composers. We hope this note will prompt many Amplefordians to attend.

J. H. K. JEFFERSON has obtained an appointment in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan Government.

FILIPPO SENNI is a district commissioner at Gambela in Abyssinia.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT W. B. MURRAY and J. C. Neilan were chosen as members of the team of ten that represented Great Britain at the international gliding contests at the Wasserkuppe. We quote the following from the *Times*, of July 14th: "The British two-seater sailplane Falcon with pilots Murray and Fox on board made a flight lasting 8 hours 48 minutes, on Monday, and thus achieved the first international duration record for sailplanes with two occupants." On Goremore Day Murray was at Sutton Bank acquiring experience in handling the Falcon, in which he took several members of the Community as his passengers.

ANTHONY GIBBONS, with his wife and two companions, has left England in his ketch and hopes in about nine months' time to be in Vancouver where he intends to settle.

To the names of T. J. Roche and J. O'N. Donnellon, given in our last number as studying Medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, should have been added that of M. Carvill. A. P. Meldon is taking the Arts courses, G. C. Stapleton, Law and E. A. Donovan, Engineering.

WE were pleased to receive a visit during the term from J. L. Lintner. He is now married, living in Durban, South Africa, and is Agricultural Adviser to the Potash Syndicate.

CONCERNING Michael Anne, of the Colonial Civil Service in Tanganyika, stationed at Shinyanga, we will quote the following report:—"It appears that Mr Anne was out shooting antelope on the morning of June 13th. Forty natives were with him. He was told a lion was near and went after it. But before he saw it, a herd of antelope came past him and at the same moment a lioness sprang at him from a distance of only fifteen feet.

He got in a shot at the beast, but without stopping her, and she at once had him on the ground beneath her. But Mr Anne managed to hold off her right paw with his left hand.

Meanwhile, all the natives ran off, save one, who fired three arrows

into the lioness. This diverted her attention. She sprang on the native and broke his leg.

But the relief gave Mr Anne the chance of using his rifle again, and he at once shot the animal dead. The mauling of him, however, has been severe. He is now in hospital at Wanza, and is reported to be doing well."

WE do not often have the pleasure of recording athletic successes of our Old Boys, but we were pleased to note that in the meeting held by his regiment (The East Surrey Regt. T.A.), A. J. Redfern won the 100 yards in 10.2 seconds and the 220 in 24 seconds.

D. R. DALGLISH who played cricket for the R.M.C., Sandhurst, last season is Captain of Rugby Football at the College this season. When playing versus Cranwell at cricket, he played against H. N. Garbett and we hope the same will happen at Rugger.

### THE OLD AMPLEFORDIANS CRICKET WEEK

IT seems to be innate in man that he preserves the good things of life as long as possible. This cannot be said of the cricket tour which for the third year was held in the Bournemouth district. It was the opening and two-day match with the Royal Tank Corps at Bovington that was the most enjoyable of all. Fred Wright won the toss and soon we were to see that Edmund King was the mainstay of our batting. With support from Clement Ryan, Gillow and Dalglish, King made 110 out of a total of 244. The Tank Corps took their turn at the wicket and Capt. Loup and Capt. Pritchett alone were able to withstand the bowling of Dalglish. By the end of the day 8 wickets had fallen to him for 24 runs. Twice he was in sight of the hat-trick and succeeded on the third attempt. All out for 66; we had good reason to rejoice. The officers entertained us and we were full of appreciation for a most enjoyable day. Continuing on Monday we batted up to luncheon and added no more than 37 runs. We were

very pleasantly entertained to lunch by Brigadier and Mrs Sutton, but rain prevented all but a short period for play afterwards.

On the following day Fred Wright handed over the Lymington match to the captaincy of Edmund King. He won the toss and they were asked to bat. On a patchy wicket Fr Peter Utley and Dalglish got down to their task and throughout had the batsmen playing the ball chest high. So quickly was the ball rising that Fr Peter, although bowling almost in his old form, was unable to hit the wickets. 107 slow runs were made and one began to wonder how we could fare on a wicket which had dried and at the same time become dusty. The light roller and the use of a brush made little difference. From the fall of the first wicket we were fighting for runs. Five minutes from time 8 runs were wanted and only two wickets to fall. Knowles was run out in stealing one too many runs and the match finished a draw with 6 runs still required for victory.

On Wednesday we motored to Salisbury and there enjoyed a further exciting match against South Wilts. For four hours we were kept in the field and at the end of it all only 180 runs had been scored. Edmund King and Fr Peter bowled particularly well and good fielding never allowed the opposition to score freely. With half an hour to bat before tea Fred Wright and Edmund King put us well on the way to victory. At 57 the first wicket fell and Knowles then joined King. Both went on to make fifties but in spite of this when the total had reached 160, a stand was needed. It came; Dalglish joined Fr Terence and it was only a few minutes before time when the winning hit was made.

The fourth match of the tour provided us with our easiest victory. At the fall of the second wicket Downton had made 93 runs, but from then onwards Munro seemed almost unplayable. In twelve overs, five of which were maidens, he took 6 wickets for 18 and the side were out for 171. By six o'clock the game was over and we had won by five wickets. King was in his usual form and batted throughout for 87.

Against Blandford Joe Ainscough took over the captaincy, lost the toss, and a quarter of an hour from time must have been wondering if the side was to remain unbeaten and record its third successive victory. The result was in question right up to time. To-day it was Knowles who bowled so well and Blandford made 161. In the absence of Edmund King, Munro opened the innings and batted until beaten with his score standing at 53. Blakiston came in number eleven and, with 24 runs still wanted, joined Dalglish who was batting confidently. Neither was perturbed by the gravity of the sit-

uation and with only a few minutes to go the winning hit ended a thrilling game.

To conclude the tour we put our strongest side on the field and met a stronger one in The Bournemouth Sports Club. Dom Austin Rennick came to assist us and perhaps it was just as well. Out of the five wickets that fell for 202, he took three for 53. It was a hot day, the wicket iron hard, and most of us showing the effects of seven days' cricket. In consequence, a total of 202 in just under four hours spoke well for our bowlers and fielding. On going in to bat we had ample time for the runs with no need to hurry. Things went badly and on the fall of the seventh wicket 74 runs had been scored. Our first defeat of the tour appeared imminent, but Fr Peter and Fr Austin thought differently. Both stayed there till seven o'clock. Fr Peter was stumped off the last ball and his partner remained unbeaten for 40.

The tour from every point of view was most successful and enjoyable and will always be so as long as Fred Wright is with us. Through his zeal and hard work for the Club, success has come and only those who have played and toured with him can fully appreciate what he has done; and, we hope, will continue to do for Ampleforth and its Old Boys.

The following members came on tour:—

Rev. A. L. Ainscough, J. B. Ainscough, P. H. Blakiston, H. Carter, D. R. Dalglish, D. I. Fairhurst, C. J. Flood, H. N. Garbett, Rev. F. N. Geldart, W. P. Gillow, E. H. King, T. C. Knowles, D. Munro, Rev. A. Rennick, C. J. Ryan, M. A. Sutton, Rev. R. P. Utley, C. Waddilove, A. F. M. Wright, Rev. T. M. Wright.

- v. Royal Tank Corps at Bovington. Old Amplefordians 244 (E. H. King 110, C. J. Ryan 36, W. P. Gillow 29, D. R. Dalglish 20), and 50 for 5 declared. Royal Tank Corps 66 (D. R. Dalglish 8 wickets for 24) and 42 for 0 wickets (Capt. Loup 29 not out).
- v. Lymington at Lymington. Lymington 107 (Rev. R. P. H. Utley 5 wickets for 26, D. R. Dalglish 4 wickets for 35). Old Amplefordians 102 for 9 wickets.
- v. South Wilts C.C. at Pemberton. South Wilts 180 (C. S. Hall 47, H. Garnett 40, E. H. King 5 wickets for 49). Old Amplefordians 183 for 8 wickets (T. C. Knowles 55, E. H. King, 53 A. F. M. Wright 23).
- v. Downton at Downton. Downton 171 (H. R. Downer 65, D. H. Munro 6 wickets for 18). Old Amplefordians 173 for 4 (E. H. King 87, C. J. Ryan 25).
- v. Blandford at Blandford. Blandford 161 (R. Parke 37, A. Fookes 34, M. Tory 34, T. C. Knowles 5 for 50). Old Amplefordians 162 for 9 (D. H. Munro 53, D. R. Dalglish 31 not out, C. Brockway 4 wickets for 23).
- v. Bournemouth Sports Club. Bournemouth 202 for 5 declared (P. H. B. Weaver 67, G. G. Hebden 44 not out, W. S. Miller 24, F. B. Price 21 not out, Rev. A. Rennick 3 for 53). Old Amplefordians 140 for 8 (Rev. A. Rennick 40 not out, Rev. P. P. Utley 34, C. J. M. Snowden 4 for 44, C. G. Ormiston 2 for 27).

## AVERAGES

	Innings	BATTING		Total runs	Highest score	Average
		Not outs	Total			
E. H. King	.. 4	1	256	110	85.3	
D. H. Munro	.. 4	0	79	53	26.3	
D. R. Dalglish	.. 6	2	104	31*	26	
T. C. Knowles	.. 7	1	124	55	20.6	
D. I. Fairhurst	.. 1	0	18	18	18	
C. J. Ryan	.. 5	0	74	36	14.8	
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	4	0	54	34	13.5	
A. F. M. Wright	4	0	42	23	10.5	
H. N. Garbett	.. 4	1	41	13	10.2	
W. P. Gillow	.. 3	0	30	29	10	
Rev. T. M. Wright	4	2	19	14	9.5	
P. H. Blakiston	.. 5	1	35	12*	8.7	
J. B. Ainscough	.. 3	0	21	20	7	
Rev. N. F. Geldart	3	0	15	11	5	
C. Waddilove	.. 2	0	7	7	3.5	
Rev. A. L. Ainscough	2	0	6	4	3	
M. A. Sutton	.. 2	0	2	2	1	
Also batted						
Rev. A. Rennick	1	1	40	40*	—	
C. J. Flood	.. 1	1	4	4*	—	

\*Not out

	Overs	BOWLING		Wickets	Average
		Maidens	Runs		
D. R. Dalglish	.. 57.2	19	177	16	11.1
T. C. Knowles	.. 23.2	2	69	6	11.5
D. H. Munro	.. 35	8	94	8	11.7
E. H. King	.. 46.4	6	106	7	15.1
Rev. A. Rennick	15	2	52	3	17.3
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	92.3	22	260	11	23.6
M. A. Sutton	.. 6	0	27	1	27
C. J. Ryan	.. 22	3	57	2	28.5

# CRICKET

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

IN a two-day match on Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd May, only a week after they had returned, the new Eleven were beaten by an innings and 88 runs. The Yorkshire Gentlemen batted first on a wicket which was slow. Except for a rather lucky century by M. de G. C. Ward, helped in one long stand by Captain Hon. W. T. A. Frankland, no one looked as though they were to make very many. Carroll, Horner and Sutton bowled well for the Eleven and the fielding was fair with some good catching

by Walter. On the Saturday evening, Ampleforth lost Garbett in the third over but Horner stayed with Wells.

On the Sunday a drying wind together with intermittent sun made the wicket more difficult and the Ampleforth side succumbed to the slows of Ward. Wells batted quite nicely and in the second innings A. M. Mahony showed some promise but otherwise lack of adequate practice told its tale and two low totals and defeat by an innings was the result.

### YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

R. H. Taylor, b Carroll	..	16
D. B. Parkinson, lbw, b Horner	1	
W. E. Harbord, b Carroll	25	
E. M. Smeeth, c Walter, b Carroll	1	
P. G. Cummings, b Carroll	..	4
P. W. Gale, c Walter, b Horner	15	
M. de G. C. Ward, c Carroll, b Horner	..	106
Capt. Hon. W. T. A. Frankland, lbw, b Sutton	..	26
H. Moore, c Walter, b Horner	3	
W. Wormald, c Walter, b Carroll	0	
J. Elmhirst not out,	..	6
Extras: b 6, l-b 3, w 2	..	11
Total	..	217

### BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W	
Ryan	..	2	0	3	0
Horner	..	23.1	4	59	4
Cardwell	..	11	2	32	0
Carroll	..	13	1	36	5
Walter	..	8	0	30	0
Sutton	..	15	3	37	1
Wells	..	1	0	9	0

# CRICKET

255

## AMPLEFORTH

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
P. J. Wells, c Elmhirst, b Ward	21	b Parkinson	.. .. 10
G. V. Garbett, b Parkinson	.. 5	b Harbord	.. .. 0
T. E. Redfern, c Harbord, b Ward	7	b Parkinson	.. .. 1
J. M. Horner, lbw, b Parkinson	1	b Parkinson	.. .. 18
P. Haywood-Farmer, c Harbord, b Ward	.. .. 0	b Parkinson	.. .. 0
R. N. Cardwell, b Ward	.. .. 10	b Harbord	.. .. 0
A. M. Mahony, c Taylor, b Ward	9	c Elmhirst, b Moore	.. .. 20
C. J. Ryan, c Taylor, b Ward	.. 2	not out	.. .. 7
C. A. Walter, not out	.. .. 6	b Parkinson	.. .. 0
M. A. Sutton, c Wormald, b Elmhirst	.. .. 0	c Gale, b Parkinson	.. .. 0
P. M. Carroll, lbw, b Ward	.. .. 0	b Parkinson	.. .. 0
Extras: b 4, w 3	.. .. 7	Extras: b 3, l-b 2	.. .. 5
Total	.. .. 68	Total	.. .. 61

### BOWLING ANALYSIS—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
Parkinson	8	3	12	2
Ward	.. 13.4	3	29	7
Gale	.. 3	0	12	0
Smeeth	.. 3	1	7	1
Elmhirst	1	0	1	1

### BOWLING ANALYSIS—2nd Innings

	O	M	R	W
Parkinson	9.3	6	12	7
Ward	.. 4	1	9	0
Smeeth	.. 4	2	3	0
Elmhirst	3	0	5	0
Harbord	6	2	10	2
Wormald	3	0	10	0
Moore	.. 5	1	5	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

FOR two reasons it is difficult for a school team to show its form at Catterick. The first because of a howling gale which sweeps the hill on which the cricket ground is situated and because of Captain Cole, the Kent and Army bowler, who is far too good for most people in Yorkshire!

However, several of the team made good attempts to play him,

but one always felt that he was complete master of the situation.

The Eleven fielded badly, many catches being dropped in the deep, but perhaps this was due to the wind for the ground fielding was good and the bowling steady.

The Corps got the required runs in the last over of the day, due to some hard hitting by Capt Cole. We thank the Mess for their generous hospitality.

### AMPLEFORTH

G. V. Garbett, b Cole	..	18
P. Haigh, b Carpenter	..	17
T. E. Redfern, b Cole	..	19
J. M. Horner, b Cole	..	1
R. N. Cardwell, c and b Carpenter	..	4

### ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

C. Q. M. S. Carpenter, b Cardwell	13
Cpl Ferrier, b Carroll	.. 5
Major Pavay, c and b Sutton	.. 6
Capt Cole, not out	.. 50
Lieut Wilkinson, lbw, b Sutton	0
Lieut Freeman, not out	.. 29

A. M. Mahony, lbw, b Carpenter	1	Capt Morgan, Boy Hardinge,	
P. R. Haywood-Farmer, not out	27	Signlm Adams, Lieut Armit-	
J. W. Greenish, lbw, b Armitstead	2	stead and A.N.Other did not bat	
P. M. Carroll, run out	.. 2		
P. R. Coope, b Cole	.. .. 7		
M. A. Sutton, b Cole	.. .. 0		
Extras : b 2, l-b 1	.. .. 3	Extras : w 1	.. .. 1
Total .. ..	101	Total (for 4 wickets)	.. 104

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Cole ..	15.3	5	17	5
Armitstead	12	2	33	1
Carpenter	13	2	29	3
Hardinge	3	0	10	0
Morgan ..	2	0	9	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	6	2	17	1
Carroll ..	4	0	22	1
Horner ..	4	0	15	0
Sutton ..	5	1	24	2
Coope	3	0	25	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

THE Eleven gave a very poor exhibition of cricket against the All Comers on Sunday, 30th May. Except for some good bowling by Sutton and Cardwell and one excellent over from Carroll, nothing seemed to be right. The All Comers won the toss and batted first on an easy wicket. Before lunch, Sutton had removed four batsmen and Cardwell one with the score at under 60, but after lunch a partnership between Dom Austin and R. A.

Atthill had added 57 runs when the former was well caught by Liddell low down at square leg. Atthill went on to complete a very nice fifty and his final 54 included two sixes and five fours. Nothing can be reported of the batting of the Eleven except that after Wells and Redfern were out the rest got themselves out or, more truly, were out before they reached the wicket. There was a lack of determination which allowed even bad balls to take wickets.

ALL COMERS	
Rev. T. M. Wright, c Walter, b Cardwell	.. .. 7
Rev. T. Loughlin, lbw, b Sutton	0
H. P. Dinwiddy, b Sutton	.. 16
S. T. Reyner, c Carroll, b Sutton	9
Rev. A. L. Ainscough, lbw, b Sutton	5
Rev. P. H. King, c Carroll, b Cardwell	.. .. 23
Rev. A. Rennick, c Liddell, b Sutton	36
R. A. Atthill, b Wells	.. .. 54
Rev. J. Lambert, c Carroll, b Wells	20
C. C. Ricketts, lbw, b Cardwell	3
Rev. P. Harrison, not out	.. 1
Extras : b 5	.. .. 5
Total .. ..	178

AMPLEFORTH	
G. V. Garbett, lbw, b Rennick	6
P. Haigh, b Ricketts	.. .. 2
T. E. Redfern, b Harrison	.. 11
P. J. Wells, c Loughlin, b Harrison	.. .. 4
J. Greenish, c Dinwiddy, b Harrison	.. .. 4
A. M. Mahony, b Dinwiddy	.. 4
R. N. Cardwell, b Reyner	.. 8
C. A. Walter, c King, b Dinwiddy	4
P. M. Carroll, b Dinwiddy	.. 1
P. Liddell, st Lambert, b Dinwiddy	6
M. A. Sutton, not out	.. .. 0
Extras : b 8, w 1	.. .. 9
Total .. ..	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	12	1	35	3	Rennick ..	6	4	7	1
Sutton ..	11	0	53	5	Ricketts ..	6	2	8	1
Carroll ..	10	2	37	0	Harrison ..	5	1	17	3
Walter ..	5	0	40	0	Dinwiddy	6.1	3	8	4
Wells ..	2.1	0	10	2	Reyner ..	4	1	10	1
Liddell ..	1	0	1	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

THE Bootham ground is not a very big one, but nevertheless the Eleven did well to win the match against the clock, getting 161 runs in 91 minutes.

Bootham batted first and made the bowling look very difficult, for they took an hour to make the first 20 runs and another 40 minutes to put the total at 40. Towards evening they were all out, the later batsmen forcing the pace in fine fashion.

The Eleven fielded brilliantly and caught everything which might have been caught.

Wells and Haigh gave the side a good start and with Wells out at the moment he seemed good for a hundred, Redfern ran to the wicket and collected his runs in a half a dozen

strokes including one perfect late cut which put us in front of the clock.

Cardwell started slowly but soon got on top of the steady bowling and punished the loose ball.

A very useful innings. It was left to Mahony to hurry things up after Greenish had failed, and when Horner was joined by Walter 20 runs were needed in eleven minutes. Horner scored 16 in boundary shots, the winning hit going through the covers at a hurricane speed.

It was a grand game; the Eleven played very attractive cricket sensibly. How badly things can go when a young side is playing an unnatural game!

BOOTHAM	
J. P. Wragge, b Carroll	.. 16
B. W. Bell, b Carroll	.. 11
J. J. Eades, c Walter, b Horner	15
P. A. E. Edmundson, c Greenish, b Walter	.. .. 23
B. M. Herbertson, b Cardwell	.. 9
G. Bellis, run out	.. .. 0
N. K. Dixon, run out	.. .. 28
P. J. Halliday run out	.. .. 0
P. L. Crockatt, not out	.. 41
A. V. G. Bibby, not out	.. 9
F. H. Scott did not bat	.. ..
Extras : b 7, l-b 1	.. .. 8

Total (for 8 wickets, declared) 161

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, b Scott	.. .. 49
P. Haigh, lbw, b Scott	.. .. 26
T. E. Redfern, c Bibby, b Wragge	16
R. N. Cardwell, b Crockatt	.. 19
J. Greenish, b Crockatt	.. 9
A. M. Mahony, c Edmundson, b Eades	.. .. 18
J. M. Horner, not out	.. .. 21
C. A. Walter, not out	.. .. 5
M. A. Sutton, M. A. Birtwistle and P. M. Carroll did not bat	
Extras : l-b 1, w 1	.. .. 2

Total (for 6 wickets) .. 165

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	14	5	29	1	Scott ..	11	0	50	2
Horner ..	18	9	26	1	Eades ..	6	1	20	1
Sutton ..	14	5	43	0	Crockatt ..	4	0	22	2
Carroll ..	18	4	45	2	Dixon ..	1	0	8	1
Walter ..	1	0	10	1	Halliday ..	2	0	14	0
					Wragge ..	10	1	48	1

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

By the *Yorkshire Post* special representative

AMPLEFORTH gained their first victory over St Peter's, York, since 1933, by the decisive margin of seven wickets. With a very young side, St Peter's have done surprisingly well so far this season, and one expected some good cricket in this match at Ampleforth; but the complete failure of the visiting side against steady, but by no means inspired, bowling robbed the match of its interest, and facing a total of 77 Ampleforth knocked off the runs in less than an hour.

The early York batsmen seemed to lack confidence, and feeble forward play resulted in a series of catches being offered, and gratefully accepted by "silly" mid-off or mid-on. R. C. Lynch, V. L. F. Davin and G. E. L. Graham, who batted quite well for a time, all fell to J. M. S. Horner, a left-hander who kept a steady length and occasionally made one go with his arm effectively, and half the side were out for 38 runs.

SEVENTH WICKET STAND

After the fall of the sixth wicket at the same total, L. W. Bennett and J. H. Butler showed that the timidity of the earlier batsmen had been quite unnecessary. Both defended well, and when the loose ball came along Bennett hit it very hard.

He made one glorious off-drive for four past extra cover off Horner—a masterpiece of timing—and while Butler kept his end up there seemed a chance that the total would attain comparative respectability.

The seventh wicket pair continued to play confidently after lunch, but when 29 runs had been added, Butler was caught off Sutton, and almost immediately afterwards Bennett played a ball from the same bowler tamely into the hands of short-leg. Sutton finished with four wickets for 27, and Horner took four for 20.

With such a small score behind them, the St Peter's bowlers had an unenviable task. They could not afford the slightest deviation from accuracy if they were to have a chance of winning, for Ampleforth have never been a batting side to disregard half-volleys or long-hops.

A BRILLIANT CATCH

P. J. Wells, the captain, and P. Haigh, shaped so well at the start of the innings that one began to envisage a 10 wickets' victory. They both scored freely off R. N. Rimmer, whose length was very erratic, out at 26 Wells was beaten by Butler, who looked far and away the best of the St Peter's bowlers. He flighted

his spinners well, and, on a plumb wicket, turned the ball quite sharply at times from the leg.

T. E. Redfern survived an uncomfortable start against E. R. Gossop who was pegging away from the other end and keeping an immaculate length. He hit two fine 4's to the score board, but when he had made 17 he was out to a remarkable catch by Lynch at square-leg. Redfern pulled a long hop from Butler with terrific power, and Lynch knocked it up with one hand, holding the ball at his second attempt.

The fielding had so far been good, with Graham setting a brilliant example at cover point. Two expensive

mistakes were made soon after, however, R. N. Cardwell being dropped at mid-off, and P. Haigh at backward point. In celebration, Cardwell took two successive 4's off Butler, and Ampleforth were only a couple of runs behind when Gossop was brought back at the pavilion end.

His second ball had Haigh leg-before—he had made a patient 19—and in the next over Cardwell made a neat square cut to the boundary off Lynch to win the match. Ampleforth continued batting until tea, and Mahony played a good forcing innings of 57, hitting ten 4's.

ST PETER'S		AMPLEFORTH	
R. S. Dixon, b Cardwell ..	3	P. J. Wells, b Butler ..	16
R. C. Lynch, lbw, b Horner ..	3	P. Haigh, lbw, b Gossop ..	19
V. L. F. Davin, c Cardwell, b Horner ..	4	T. E. Redfern, c Lynch, b Butler	17
G. E. L. Graham, c Birtwistle, b Horner ..	13	R. N. Cardwell, c Davin, b Lynch	35
H. A. S. Hobson, c Walter, b Horner ..	11	J. Greenish, lbw, b Lynch ..	0
P. R. Graham, c Greenish, b Sutton ..	0	A. M. Mahony, c Bennet, b Butler ..	57
L. W. Bennet, c Horner, b Sutton	21	J. M. S. Horner, c Dixon, b Lynch ..	3
J. H. Butler, c Carroll, b Sutton	9	C. Walter, c Dixon, b Lynch ..	16
H. A. Hilburn, not out ..	3	M. A. Sutton, c Bennet, b Butler ..	14
E. R. Gossop, b Sutton ..	6	M. A. Birtwistle not out ..	4
R. N. Rimmer, c Wells, b Cardwell ..	0	P. Carroll, lbw, b Rimmer ..	5
Extras: b 3, w 1 ..	4	Extras: b 6 ..	6
Total ..	77	Total ..	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	13.1	5	22	2	Rimmer ..	10.4	2	38	1
Horner ..	11	3	20	4	Gossop ..	22	9	45	1
Sutton ..	12	3	27	4	Butler ..	10	0	39	4
Carroll ..	2	1	4	0	Milburn ..	3	0	16	0
					Lynch ..	12	3	36	4
					Davin ..	1	0	12	0

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

IN the early morning of Exhibition Sunday, 13th June, there was very heavy rain and the ground was left saturated with water and slippery on top where wickets had been worn. The start of the annual Past v. Present match was postponed until noon, when with the aid of much sawdust play was deemed just possible. The Old Boys won the toss and decided to bat on a wicket which was soft and almost dead. They were soon in trouble, for in spite of the slippery surface and slippery ball, Sutton and Horner bowled remarkably well. P. E. Hodge and M. Ainscough put up some resistance but Sutton bowled the former and by lunch time five wickets were down for 50 odd runs.

The end came soon after lunch when Wells brought on Carroll for Horner. Carroll bowled only three overs, but they yielded the last three wickets. Wells opened for the school with Haigh and was soon well set hitting a good four off Coghlan's last ball of the first over. The score mounted rapidly and 46 was on the board before Haigh was bowled by his partner's brother, D. K. A shower sent the players to the Pavilion and tea was taken but afterwards Wells and Redfern scored quickly. A further drizzle started but the Old Boys remained in the field until their score had been passed. Wells scored 68 runs which included seven fours which were difficult to obtain on the slow wet turf.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
A. F. M. Wright, c Wells, b Sutton	0
H. N. Garbett, c Greenish, b Sutton	7
P. E. Hodge, b Sutton	24
H. Carter, c Walter, b Horner	2
M. Ainscough, c Birtwistle, b Sutton	27
D. K. Wells, c Redfern, b Sutton	3
R. W. Barton, c Horner, b Sutton	10
H. C. Mounsey, not out	16
H. St J. Coghlan, b Carroll	0
M. C. Waddilove, c Walter, b Carroll	1
W. P. Gillow, b Carroll	2
Extras: l-b 1, w 1	2
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Total	94

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Horner	16	5	27	1
Sutton	18	2	61	6
Carroll	3.3	0	4	3

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, not out	68
P. Haigh, b Wells (D.)	6
T. E. Redfern, not out	14
R. N. Cardwell, J. Greenish,	
A. M. Mahony, J. M. S. Horner,	
C. Walter, M. A. Sutton, M. A. Birtwistle and P. Carroll did not bat	
Extras: b 8, l-b 1	9
<hr/>	
Total (for 1 wicket)	97

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Coghlan	9	1	33	0
Barton	7	1	20	0
Wells	5	0	18	1
Carter	4	0	17	0

SEDBERGH SCHOOL v. AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE

AMPLEFORTH had done very well in their last three matches and the game against Sedbergh was looked forward to with eager anticipation, as the sides appeared to be evenly matched from their records to date. Unfortunately, as it happens to all teams occasionally, Ampleforth were not in form on that day and were beaten by 118 runs. Sedbergh batted first and by careful and painstaking, though rather slow cricket made 196 for six wickets before declaring. For this total they were mainly indebted to their star batsman D. Watson, who played a most praiseworthy innings of 81. Definitely a good player who watches the ball intently and constantly. He was ably assisted by D.

Kinninmonth (35) and J. McSwiney (23). The Ampleforth bowling was steady though uninspired. Horner bowling 23 overs for 31 runs, one wicket, seven maidens, and no help was obtained from a good wicket. The fielding was good. P. J. Wells made 30 runs which included some good strokes, but he was never really comfortable against the bowling of A. Ayre, who came out with the excellent, though perhaps a little flattering, analysis of 6 wickets for 29 runs. A. Mahony hit some good fours in his 19, and M. A. Sutton looked like staying, but none of the other batsmen did anything, and played below their form.

SEDBERGH	
R. H. Edwards, c Birtwistle, b Cardwell	0
J. M. McSwiney, b Walter	23
D. J. F. Watson, c and b Horner	81
D. R. Gunn, lbw, b Sutton	4
D. A. Kinninmonth, c Walter, b Sutton	35
A. E. W. Ayre, not out	18
W. B. Cowdy, run out	14
W. A. Todd, not out	11
R. W. Watson, T. M. Cummingworth, and A. McDonald did not bat	
Extras: b 6, l-b 2, w 2	10
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Total (for 6 wickets, declared)	196

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Cardwell	18	5	46	1
Horner	23	7	31	1
Carroll	11	2	35	0
Sutton	18	1	58	2
Walter	4	0	16	1

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, b Ayre	30
P. Haigh, lbw, b Ayre	0
T. E. Redfern, c Cowdy, b Ayre	4
R. N. Cardwell, b Cowdy	1
J. Greenish, st Cullingworth, b Cowdy	4
A. M. Mahony, c Kinninmonth, b Watson (R)	19
J. M. Horner, b Ayre	2
C. A. Walter, c Kinninmonth, b Ayre	0
M. A. Sutton, not out	10
M. A. Birtwistle, c Watson (D), b Ayre	0
P. Carroll, c Kinninmonth, b Watson (R)	1
Extras: b 5, l-b 2	7
<hr/>	
Total	78

	BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	O	M	R	W
Todd	5	2	12	0
Ayre	14	6	29	6
Cowdy	5	0	16	2
Watson	7.2	3	14	2



AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK GARRISON

**R**AIN ruined the game with Catterick Garrison on Sunday, 20th June, and after starting on the match ground and continuing later on the First Set ground, the match was abandoned.

CATTERICK GARRISON

Lieut. Anderson, b Cardwell ..	8
Major Bonavia, c Mahony, b Cardwell .. .. .	18
Lieut. Brown, not out .. ..	24
Lieut. Armitstead, c Walter, b Sutton .. .. .	18
Captain Cole, not out .. ..	38
Lieut. Hayles, Captain Sawyer, Lieut. Wade, Lieut. McEwan, Major Pavey and Lieut. Power did not bat	

Extras : b 5 .. .. .	5
Total (for 3 wickets) ..	111

AMPLEFORTH

P. J. Wells, T. E. Redfern, P. Haigh, R. N. Cardwell, J. Greenish, J. M. Horner, A. M. Mahony, M. A. Sutton, C. A. Walter, M. A. Birtwistle, P. Carroll.
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BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	11	2	25	2
Horner ..	15	3	51	0
Sutton ..	9	0	30	1

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

**S**UNDAY, 27th June, was the most perfect of days. The sun shone with great heat and a breeze blew all day and kept us pleasantly cool. The wicket was hard, in fact the nearest thing to that hackneyed phrase "a batsman's paradise" that one could wish to see and the Free Foresters made good use of it in the hour before lunch. They had 67 runs on the board and no wickets had fallen. In spite of this the Eleven kept at it after the interval—the bowlers pegging away, the fielders doing their work neatly and quickly. Cardwell bowled Lupton at 78 and when C. W. Packe had added one more run he succumbed to Horner from the other end. The hundred went up with a four from Goward and two runs later Anderson fell to one from Horner that came in. Hodgkinson and Goward took the score to 119, when Redfern held a brilliant catch after running from

"extra" to nearly behind mid-off. The inevitable slip catch by Walter dismissed Goward and then Wade and Leaf set about the bowling to allow an early declaration. The score had risen from 141 to 215 by 3.20, when Worsley declared their innings closed. This left the School two and a half hours in which to get the runs. Wells changed the batting order and sent Redfern in with Haigh with Mahony at no. 3, and himself at 4 in the hopes of getting some rest before batting. But he did not get any rest. Redfern played a maiden from Anderson and Haigh sent the second ball of Packe's to second slip. Mahony, sent the next ball to the same fielder and the score board read 0—2—0.

Wells came in and he and Redfern took the score to 67, which was a recovery, but the second crash came after they were out and from 73 for 4, the score read 93 for 7. It looked as though all were over

when the much desired second recovery came. Horner, slowly but surely, and Walter, faster and more "cheeky," were in no way overcome by the occasion and they took the score to 146, when, during the last

over Horner got his leg in front of a straight one from Parkinson. The match ended in a draw and both sides agreed that it was a very good day's cricket.

FREE FORESTERS

F. H. Anderson, b Horner ..	46
W. A. Lupton, b Cardwell ..	36
C. W. C. Packe, b Horner ..	1
E. E. Goward, c Walter, b Horner .. .. .	31
R. B. Hodgkinson, c Redfern, b Horner .. .. .	10
C. A. Wade, not out .. ..	52
Captain J. G. Leaf, not out ..	35
Captain the Hon. T. W. A. Franklin, Sir W. A. Worsley, D. B. Parkinson, and J. Elmhirst did not bat	
Extras : b 4 .. .. .	4

Total (for 5 wickets, declared) 215

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Cardwell ..	17	1	59	1
Horner ..	17	3	53	4
Carroll ..	9	1	46	0
Sutton ..	7	0	32	0
Walter ..	3	0	21	0

AMPLEFORTH

T. E. Redfern, b Parkinson ..	28
P. Haigh, c Franklin, b Packe	0
A. M. Mahony, c Franklin, b Packe	0
P. J. Wells, lbw, b Packe ..	36
J. Greenish, b Packe .. ..	9
G. V. Garbett, lbw, b Packe ..	0
R. N. Cardwell, b Packe ..	8
J. M. Horner, lbw, b Parkinson	16
C. Walter, not out .. .. .	35
M. A. Sutton and P. Carroll did not bat	
Extras : b 7, l-b 7 .. .. .	14

Total (for 8 wickets) .. 146

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Anderson	3	1	8	0
Packe ..	15	4	32	6
Parkinson	17.3	4	49	2
Elmhirst	9	0	27	0
Wade ..	2	0	16	0

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

**O**N Wednesday, 30th June, it rained for most of the morning and play in the M.C.C. match was impossible until after luncheon. Wells won the toss and put the M.C.C. in on a wicket which had not been effected very much by the rain and was still hard. Cardwell opened the bowling to C. E. Anson, and bowled two maiden overs. Horner bowled from the other end and in his fourth over had Anson caught in the gully. Four overs later Raper got his foot in front of a straight one from Horner

with the score at 17. Alderson was moving the score along well but his partners could not stay with him. Cardwell bowled Wilson and caught Swift off Horner and then had a rest. Three overs later Cardwell came back to take the remainder of the wickets. It was a fine spell of 9 overs with three maidens and six wickets. He came out of the match with 7 wickets for 52 runs. A very fine piece of bowling. Alderson was eighth out with 64 to his credit. His innings included a six and eight fours. The School fielding was good.

M.C.C. had been two and a quarter hours over their innings and this left the School one and a half hours to get the runs. At one time when Wells and Greenish were together in a partnership of 78 runs, it looked as though they would do it, but Wells was stumped at 98 and Greenish bowled at 102. Walter's

wicket fell in the last over and the match was drawn.

The first part of Greenish's innings was fast—the first 27 runs included five fours—but it slowed down when the fielders got spread out for the slow bowlers. However, it was a good innings and it was a pity he did not get his fifty.

M.C.C.	
C. E. Anson, c Carroll, b Horner	4
J. R. S. Raper, lbw, b Horner	11
W. H. R. Alderson, c Carroll, b Cardwell	64
D. C. Wilson, b Cardwell	4
Rev. J. M. Swift, c Cardwell, b Horner	5
M. A. C. P. Kaye, b Cardwell	23
J. A. Machell, c Redfern, b Cardwell	6
C. P. M. Hunting, c and b Cardwell	0
T. M. Heaton, c Redfern, b Cardwell	8
J. Elmhirst, not out	1
H. D. Swan, b Cardwell	9
Extras : b 7, w 1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Cardwell	18.2	6	52	7
Horner	18	4	41	3
Carroll	3	1	19	0
Sutton	3	0	23	0

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, st Hunting, b Elmhirst	41
T. E. Redfern, b Kaye	2
A. M. Mahony, lbw, b Wilson	0
J. G. Greenish, b Swift	49
C. L. Walter, c Heaton, b Kaye	6
R. N. Cardwell, not out	5
G. V. Garbett, J. M. S. Horner, P. Haigh, M. A. Sutton, and P. M. Carroll did not bat	
Extras : b 9, l-b 2	11
<b>Total (for 5 wickets)</b>	<b>114</b>

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W
Kaye	10.4	2	27	2
Wilson	9	1	25	1
Swift	6	0	26	1
Elmhirst	4	0	25	1

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

**A** GAIN good weather favoured this game at Ampleforth, on Saturday, 3rd July. Buttle, the Durham captain, won the toss and put Ampleforth in to bat. No doubt he feared the effect of the journey on his side, but if it would have effected their batting it certainly did not effect their bowling. During the seventy minutes play before

lunch there were very few loose balls bowled. Wells and Garbett gave their side a steady start. They were together for 30 minutes and put on 24 runs before Wells got his leg in front of a straight one from Forster. Redfern joined Garbett and the fifty was nearly in sight when Garbett popped one back to Bouchier the bowler. Garbett's were a very

useful 20 runs from an opening bat during a difficult period. Greenish helped Redfern to put the 50 up and when he was caught lunch was taken. Mahony did not stay long and Ryan opened his innings by nearly running out Redfern. A little later with the side's total at 72 and his own at 27, Redfern was caught off the third ball of Bouchier's eleventh consecutive over, but Ryan and Walter took the total to 95. Ryan, Walter and Horner were out with the total remaining at this figure and Sutton helped Cardwell to raise the 100 before he was caught at the wicket off Foster. Carroll, number eleven, joined Cardwell and swung his bat. He connected more than once and with Cardwell batting well at the other end this last wicket partnership added 34 very valuable runs.

Ryan opened the attack for Ampleforth and bowled to Buttle. With supreme confidence Buttle pulled the fourth ball for four, but the fourth ball of Ryan's next over Buttle turned the in-swinger towards short leg and was well caught by Cardwell. Similarly, but to the other short-leg (Wells, back in his familiar position of last season) Cunningham lost

his wicket to Ryan and two wickets were down for 15. Hall and Orwin then made a stand raising the total to 57, but Carroll had the former caught in the slips and Sutton bowled the latter. There followed two run outs, both good work by Sutton at cover. The first was finished off by Greenish but the second Sutton completed himself by hitting the stumps.

Wells brought back Cardwell and with his third ball he bowled Forster and likewise a change to Horner brought the downfall of Turnbull with the second ball from that bowler. There were 117 runs on the board and the ninth wicket fell at 123. Bouchier, Durham's number eleven, joined Burchnall and during the twenty minutes that followed two fours, a two and three ones took the score to 136. Horner's fifth ball hit Bouchier on the leg and a confident appeal was not allowed. So confident were the fielders that before they had recovered the two Durham boys had levelled the score by adding two leg-byes. Bouchier had twenty minutes in which to make one run but off Horner's next ball, he tried to hit a six and he was neatly stumped by Garbett.

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, lbw, b Forster	11
G. V. Garbett, c and b Bouchier	20
T. R. Redfern, c Hall, b Bouchier	27
J. Greenish, c Burchnall, b Forster	2
A. M. Mahony, c Turnbull, b Forster	4
C. J. Ryan, c Turnbull, b Hall	13
C. Walter, lbw, b Orwin	14
J. M. S. Horner, st Buchnall, b Hall	0
R. N. Cardwell, not out	24
M. A. Sutton, c Burchnall, b Forster	6
P. M. Carroll, b Orwin	13
Extras : l-b 3, w 1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

DURHAM	
W. R. Buttle, c Cardwell, b Ryan	6
A. D. Cunningham, c Wells, b Ryan	5
D. J. Hall, c Horner, b Carroll	20
W. D. Orwin, b Sutton	23
G. B. Sylvester, run out	13
J. C. Sutton, run out	13
D. R. Forster, b Cardwell	19
I. S. Turnbull, b Horner	11
D. C. Shorter, b Carroll	3
M. L. Burchnall, not out	7
J. Bouchier, st Garbett, b Horner	9
Extras : b 5, l-b 3, w 1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Forster ..	18	3	39	4	Ryan ..	15	5	29	2
Orwin ..	16	4	37	2	Cardwell ..	13	4	24	1
Bourchier ..	13	2	25	2	Horner ..	8.5	2	24	2
Buttle ..	3	1	8	0	Carroll ..	9	1	23	2
Hall ..	7	1	25	2	Sutton ..	5	1	18	1
					Walter ..	4	1	11	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

MAGDALEN COLLEGE ended their tour at Ampleforth, on Wednesday 7th July. They had a strong side, including seven Authentics, and we knew that the Eleven would have to be at its best if it wanted to do well. At their best they were, in fact they gave a brilliant display of delightful cricket. The joy of it was that no individual stood out, but the whole was a matter of team work right through the side. Rain on the evening before had made the wicket on the soft side, and as the sun was out and a drying wind blew, it might become difficult. The Magdalen captain won the toss and elected to field.

Wells took Garbett in with him and they settled down so well that in twenty minutes 38 runs were on the board, but Garbett's wicket fell. He had played an excellent innings. Redfern stayed with Wells until the latter had increased the score to 49 and was followed by Greenish who outstayed Wells. The captain was out at 90 after an invaluable 39 and Mahony and Greenish sent the 100 up after 68 minutes play. Lunch was taken with the board reading 107—3—39, and it must be many years since the School Eleven have had 100 on the board before lunch.

After the interval Greenish's force-

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, c Smuts, b Blake ..	39
G. V. Garbett, c Stanger, b Garnett ..	21

ful innings came to an end without addition and something of a collapse occurred, for from 107 for 4 it soon became 116 for 7. Horner was joined by Cardwell and these two, the former slowly and steadily, the latter more rapidly, scored runs until Cardwell was caught at the wicket at 188. Sutton carried on the good work with Horner and was undefeated with 26 when Wells declared at 235 for eight. This left Magdalen two and a quarter hours in which to get the runs—an easy task. Some thought too easy but Wells had taken a risk and won, for it was just sufficient time in which to get his opponents out.

Magdalen started well with 100 up in the first hour. It is true three good wickets had fallen but Calvert and Campbell were scoring very fast. Then at 129, Campbell mistimed one from Ryan and skied it back to him. Five runs later Horner defeated Calvert who had a chanceless 77 to his credit, and then Wells brought on Sutton at the Gilling end. He kept an excellent length and was turning the ball too, so that 7 wickets were down for 153. The Magdalen team gave, as it were, a last gasp, when Garnett hit two mighty hits and at 6.27, Sutton caught Blake off his own bowling.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE	
E. Calvert, b Horner ..	77
R. Pulbrook, b Cardwell ..	4
K. Joseph, c Carroll, b Horner ..	12

T. E. Redfern, c Campbell, b Pulbrook ..	0	R. T. Hewitt, b Carroll ..	5
J. G. Greenish, b Blake ..	31	R. T. Campbell, c and b Ryan ..	28
A. M. Mahony, st Williams, b Blake ..	14	V. B. Stanger, b Sutton ..	2
C. J. Ryan, b Garnett ..	3	E. Pitman, b Sutton ..	16
C. Walter, b Blake ..	4	M. Smuts, b Sutton ..	5
J. M. S. Horner, not out ..	36	J. B. Garnett, c Redfern, b Cardwell ..	8
R. N. Cardwell, c Williams, b Campbell ..	35	R. N. W. Blake, c and b Sutton ..	4
M. A. Sutton, not out ..	26	M. H. Williams, not out ..	1
P. M. Carroll did not bat ..		Extras : b 6, l-b 1, w 1 ..	8
Extras : b 21, l-b 2, w 3 ..	26		
Total (for 8 wickets, declared) ..	235	Total .. .. .	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Garnett ..	16	4	53	2	Ryan ..	10	0	54	1
Blake ..	22	2	62	4	Cardwell ..	12	1	26	2
Pulbrook ..	9	0	63	1	Horner ..	8	0	45	2
Pitman ..	8	3	20	0	Carroll ..	4	0	21	0
Smuts ..	4	1	7	0	Sutton ..	6.3	1	16	4
Campbell ..	3	0	5	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

THIS fixture is a very effective form of liaison between the R.A.F. and the Public Schools, for it gives the boys an opportunity to gauge the amenities of a career in the Air Force. In spite of distance and difficulties, this and the generous hospitality of officers and cadets makes the fixture well worth while.

The match started with R.A.F.C. batting rather slowly against steady bowling and good fielding. Ryan soon got rid of Pantton with a swinging ball and Sutton made Lapsley give an easy catch to short-leg. Wickham and Breese played good cricket, but could not force the pace, so that at lunch after an hour and forty minutes batting the hundred was put up. After the interval the rate of scoring was very slow, 20 runs in one hour, and as soon as the batsmen had orders to hurry up, Sutton was told to bowl and finished

the match with seven wickets for 62 runs, a good effort on a wicket which did not help the bowler until towards the end of the innings when there were some signs of wear. He was well supported by good fielding—the catch in the deep which got rid of Mould being especially good.

One hundred and eighty-nine runs in two hours did not seem to be beyond the powers of the Eleven even after a hard day in the sun, but except for Garbett and Ryan the batsmen appeared unable to cope with Heaton-Nicholls whose quick deliveries got up awkwardly at times. Wells, Greenish and Cardwell were all very well taken behind the wicket off rising balls.

Ryan played an excellently restrained innings and nearly saved the game. On the fifth ball of the last over the umpire called "no-ball"

which Ryan hit for three. Two would have been more useful! Carroll who had just arrived had to face Heaton-Nicholls. A mysterious ball arrived which seemed to puzzle batsman and all the fielders who had gathered round the wicket, but the

umpire had no doubt, since one bail was removed, that he was out "bowled." So ended what turned out to be a very exciting match and a most enjoyable visit. We offer our sincere thanks to all who looked after us.

R.A.F. COLLEGE

A. D. Panton, c Cardwell, b Ryan	1
J. H. Lapsley, c Ryan, b Sutton	7
P. R. W. Wickham, c and b Ryan	63
H. F. D. Breese, st Garbett, b Sutton	27
B. P. Young, st Garbett, b Sutton	30
D. Saulway, c Ryan, b Sutton	16
D. G. Heaton-Nicholls, c Cardwell b Sutton	11
P. W. O. Mould, c Redfern, b Sutton	14
H. N. Garbett, c Wells, b Ryan	4
M. G. Homer, not out	1
D. R. D. Green, b Sutton	3
Extras : b 10, l-b 2	12
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Cardwell	13	0	36	0
Ryan	17	5	26	3
Sutton	15.2	0	62	7
Horner	14	4	24	0
Carroll	5	0	15	0
Walter	2	0	14	0

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

AT 6.14, on Sunday, July 18th, with the fifth ball of the last over R. N. Cardwell clean bowled Sir A. W. White and in this way, for the first time since the inauguration of this pleasant game 17 years ago, the School won. It was a great game of cricket played as has always been the case with very friendly rivalry.

Sir Archibald won the toss and put the School in. Wells and Garbett

AMPLEFORTH

P. J. Wells, c Panton, b Heaton-Nicholls	0
G. V. Garbett, lbw, b Green	30
R. N. Cardwell, c Panton, b Mould	10
J. G. Greenish, c Panton, b Heaton-Nicholls	1
A. M. Mahony, c Saulway, b Heaton-Nicholls	0
C. J. Ryan, not out	23
T. E. Redfern, b Green	1
J. M. Horner, run out	5
C. A. Walter, lbw, b Green	12
M. A. Sutton, st Panton, b Heaton-Nicholls	3
P. M. Carroll, b Heaton-Nicholls	4
Extras : b 11, l-b 1	12
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Heaton-Nicholls	17	4	46	5
Mould	13	3	27	1
Green	8	4	9	3
Homer	3	0	7	0

gave their side a good start by forcing the first bowlers to be changed and by having 40 runs on the board before Garbett got his leg in front of a straight one from Cooper. Redfern joined Wells and played better than he has done of late, seeing 60 on the board before Wells was caught in the slips off Briggs. Wells batted a little more forcefully than previously this season. The responsibility of going in first seems

to have put him on the defensive this season and we have seldom seen those fast scoring shots to which he treated us last year. But to-day we saw some excellent wristy shots past cover and one excellent on-drive. Greenish sent his second ball to slip's hands and lunch was taken with the score at 60 for three. After the interval, Mahony was bowled by Parkinson after Redfern had taken the score to 67 and it was left for Ryan and Redfern to send up the 100, but one run later the latter was stumped. Ryan and Cardwell added 55 runs but it was while Horner was with Ryan that he scored his 50 with a four to leg, off Hankey. It was a good innings which made us wish he had been fit enough to play all last season and more of this one. The rest of the side were out by four o'clock when tea was taken.

The innings of Sir Archibald's side started in a sensational way for with the first ball of the match Cardwell bowled G. S. Stead. Ryan bowled from the Gilling end and started with a maiden over. In his third over Hankey skied one to leg which Redfern held and the next wicket fell to Ryan in exactly the same way.

AMPLEFORTH

P. J. Wells, c Hankey, b Briggs	30
G. V. Garbett, lbw, b Cooper	17
T. E. Redfern, st Wormald, b Hankey	27
J. W. Greenish, c Cooper, b Briggs	0
A. M. Mahony, b Parkinson	0
C. J. Ryan, c Wrigley, b Cooper	53
R. N. Cardwell, lbw, b Stead	19
J. M. S. Horner, c Elmhirst, b Cooper	6
C. A. Walter, b Parkinson	7
M. A. Sutton, b Parkinson	0
P. M. Carroll, not out	8
Extras : b 14, l-b 1	15
Total	182

Cooper and T. A. W. White made something of a stand and a hard-hitting stand it was. It put the side on the right side of the clock. During this stand Wells changed his bowlers, bringing on the slows of Sutton and Horner. They deserve great credit because in spite of being hit they kept a perfect length throughout. Cooper was beaten by Sutton and Taylor by Horner when the total was 88 and a lot depended on T. A. W. White. At 97 he was well caught by Cardwell at silly mid-off, off Horner, and then the batting became very slow. It looked as though they would be able to play out time against the slow bowlers and it was not until 6.10 that Wells brought back Cardwell. It was an excellent over, for with his third ball he bowled Elmhirst and with his fifth Sir Archibald White.

The Eleven are to be congratulated upon their win and, except for a bad patch of fielding when four catches were dropped, upon their cricket. They have broken down a tradition that Sir A. W. White's side is unbeatable and no one is more pleased that they won than Sir Archibald himself.

SIR A. W. WHITE'S XI

G. G. Stead, b Cardwell	0
J. E. Hankey, c Redfern, b Ryan	6
R. M. Cooper, b Sutton	34
Captain J. Briggs, c Redfern, b Ryan	11
T. A. W. White, c Cardwell, b Horner	36
G. N. Taylor, b Horner	5
D. B. Parkinson, b Sutton	12
C. W. Wrigley, not out	4
W. Wormald, c and b Sutton	0
J. Elmhirst, b Cardwell	2
Sir A. W. White, b Cardwell	0
Extras : b 3	3
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Wrigley ..	4	1	16	0	Cardwell ..	6.5	0	32	3
Briggs ..	17	6	20	2	Ryan ..	6	2	21	2
Parkinson	16	2	53	3	Sutton ..	12	2	32	3
Cooper ..	11	1	40	3	Horner ..	12	5	25	2
Hankey ..	5	2	13	1					
Elmhirst	4	1	12	0					
Stead ..	3	0	13	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. CANADIAN SCHOOLS' TOURING XI

IN this, the last match of the season, Ampleforth took first innings on a slow and slightly wet pitch. They scored 262 for five wickets and declared. The feature of the innings was a brilliant 103 by Mahony. He gave his chances, it is true, but one felt that they were due to an over-keenness in trying to get runs slightly more quickly than his strength will at present allow him. He found partners in Greenish, Ryan and Cardwell who found the bowling to their liking with the exception of Coté who bowled 23 overs at an average of less than three runs per over.

When the Canadians went in to bat after tea, for a long time it seemed that a shower of rain which curtailed the time by half an hour was going to be a serious handicap to Wells,

as his initial bowlers met with no immediate success, and a good knock by Gunn of 50 took the score along at a merry pace. However, when Walter went on to bowl, with Ryan at the other end, a collapse set in which changed the whole complexion of the game, which up to now seemed set for a very dull and uninteresting draw.

When the score stood at 105 for seven wickets, there was just time for one more over by Walter who got Coté lbw with his first ball. Duggan came in, looked at the bowling without much amusement and only survived three before he skied a very easy catch to Ryan at mid-on. This gave Gunn the opportunity of crossing before the catch was taken and he was able to send the last ball back to the bowler.

AMPLEFORTH	
P. J. Wells, b Coté .. ..	5
G. V. Garbett, c Duggan, b Douglas .. ..	24
T. E. Redfern, b Coté .. ..	2
J. W. Greenish, c Woods, b Coté	44
A. M. Mahony, not out ..	103
C. J. Ryan, c and b Hayes ..	32
P. N. Cardwell, not out ..	26
J. M. S. Horner	} did not bat
C. I. Walter	
M. A. Sutton	
P. M. Carroll	
Extras : b 18, l-b 2, w 5, n-b 1	26
Total (for 5 wickets, declared)	262

CANADIAN SCHOOLS XI	
J. R. Woods run out .. ..	12
C. R. Osler, c Cardwell, b Ryan	16
R. T. Suckling, c Wells, b Ryan	1
G. T. H. Gunn, not out ..	50
J. W. Bennett, b Carroll ..	0
M. W. Douglas, c Wells, b Ryan	20
W. Mood, c Garbett, b Ryan ..	0
A. Peacock, c and b Walter ..	0
A. P. Coté, lbw, b Walter ..	0
S. Duggan, c Ryan, b Walter ..	0
J. S. Hayes, not out .. ..	0
Extras : b 4 .. ..	4
Total .. ..	105

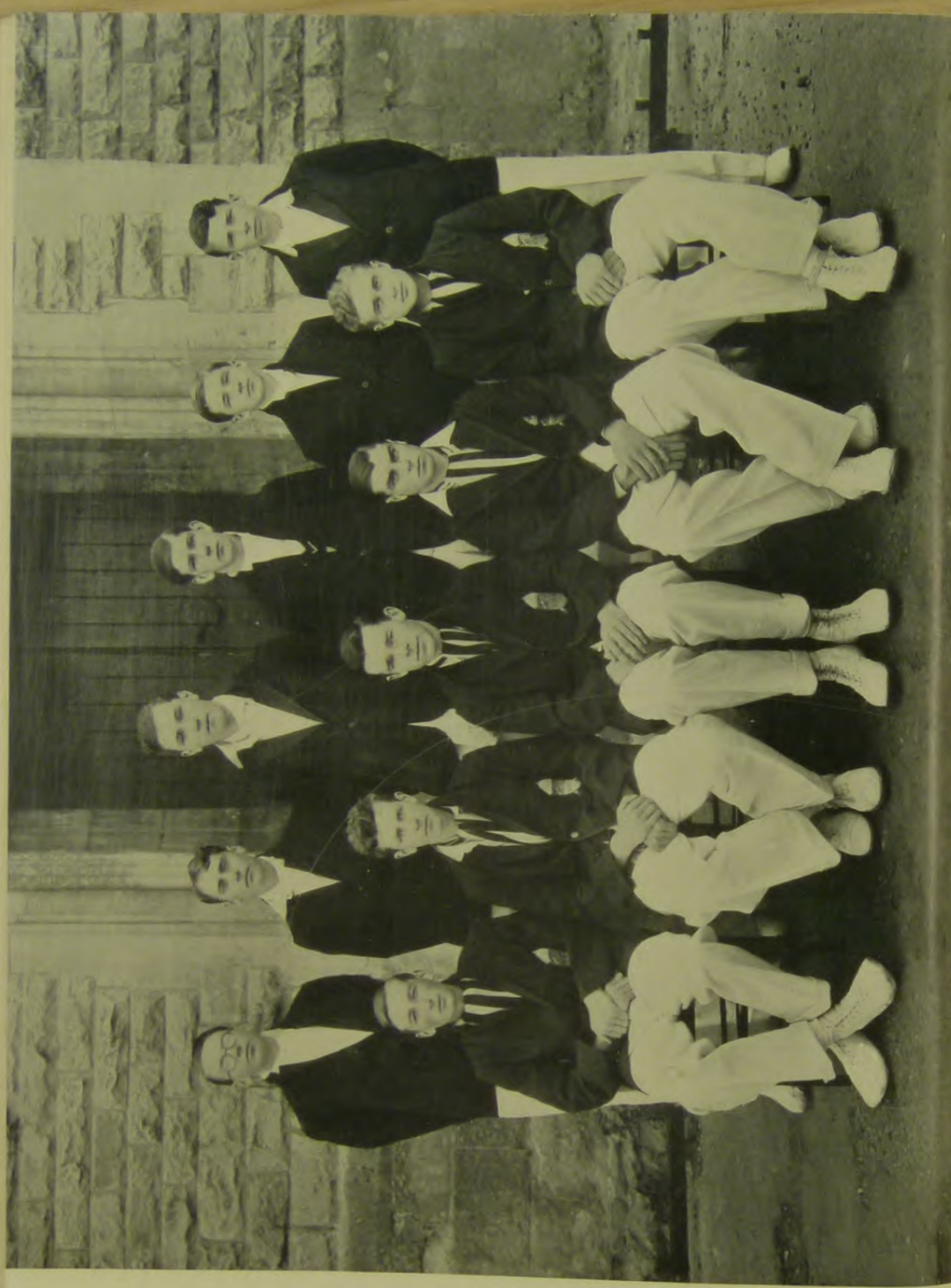
THE FIRST  
ELEVEN

*Standing*

A. M. Mahony  
C. I. Walter  
J. W. Greenish  
C. J. Ryan  
G. V. Garbett  
P. M. Carroll

*Sitting*

R. N. Cardwell  
J. M. Horner  
P. J. Wells  
T. E. Redfern  
M. A. Sutton



CRICKET

BOWLING ANALYSIS					BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Coté ..	23	2	63	3	Cardwell ..	7	1	21	0
Woods ..	10	0	53	0	Ryan ..	11	1	36	4
Hayes ..	9	1	37	1	Horner ..	6	2	7	0
Douglas ..	7	0	30	1	Carroll ..	7	2	6	1
Mood ..	8	0	38	0	Walter ..	5	1	17	3
Gunn ..	2	0	10	0	Sutton ..	5	0	13	0

AVERAGES—BATTING

	Innings	Not outs	Runs	Highest score	Average
C. J. Ryan ..	7	2	143	53	28.6
P. J. Wells ( <i>Captain</i> )	14	1	360	68*	27.6
R. N. Cardwell ..	14	3	204	35	18.5
A. M. Mahony ..	14	1	249	103*	18.4
G. V. Garbett ..	10	0	141	30	14.1
J. W. Greenish ..	12	0	155	49	12.8
M. A. Sutton ..	10	3	89	26*	12.7
T. E. Redfern ..	15	1	176	28	12.6
J. M. S. Horner ..	11	2	109	36*	12.1
C. I. Walter ..	12	3	104	35*	11.6
P. M. Carroll ..	9	1	34	13	4.3

\*Not out

BOWLING					
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
C. J. Ryan ..	61	13	169	12	14.08
M. A. Sutton ..	147	19	499	35	14.3
J. M. S. Horner ..	179	48	397	24	16.5
R. N. Cardwell ..	161	33	431	22	19.6
P. M. Carroll ..	96	15	313	14	22.4
Also bowled					
C. I. Walter ..	32	2	159	5	31.8
P. J. Wells ..	3	0	19	2	9.5

RETROSPECT

WELLS and his Eleven have treated us to some very good cricket this year. The Free Foresters match was an excellent game; in the M.C.C. match the Eleven played well, which always pleases us: they gave us heart-ache when they tied with Durham, but they were most brilliant in their match with the strong Magdalen College side which came on tour.

Wells had J. M. Horner, T. E. Redfern and R. N. Cardwell from last year, and around these he had built up a side. To these were added

C. J. Ryan who was unable to play last season, P. M. Carroll from last year's Second Eleven and five of last season's Colts. They were for the most part a young side and they started the season—a very sudden start after the late return—like a young side. They lost the first three matches, which gave the critics the necessary material with which to depress everybody, but a close examination of the team showed them to be composed of cricketers and “cricket will out!” The next three matches were even, and so

THE FIRST  
ELEVEN

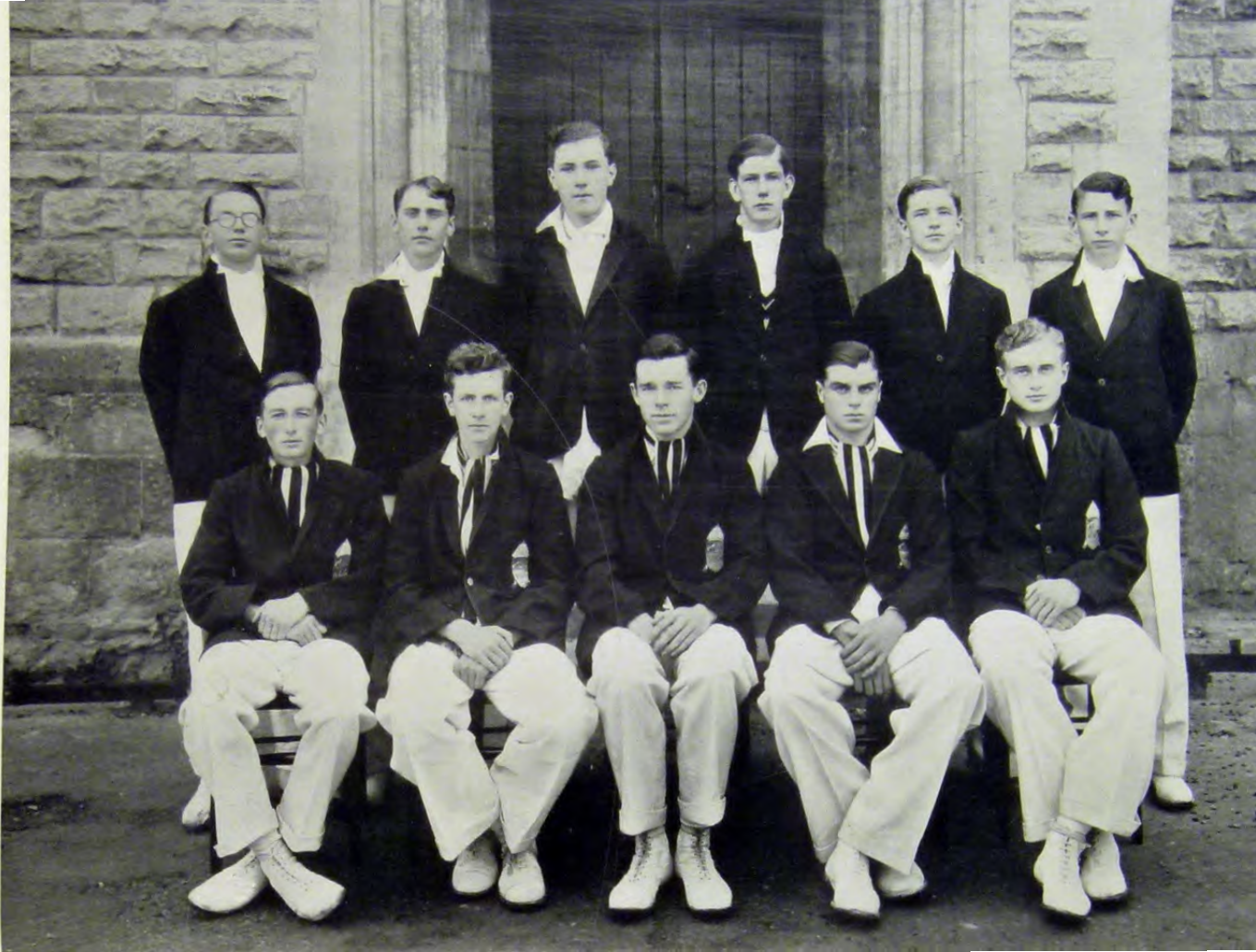
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*Standing*

A. M. Mahony  
C. I. Walter  
J. W. Greenish  
C. J. Ryan  
G. V. Garbett  
P. M. Carroll

*Sitting*

R. N. Cardwell  
J. M. Horner  
P. J. Wells  
T. E. Redfern  
M. A. Sutton



the season went on until the wickets became harder and two draws followed the defeat by Sedbergh. There was the unforgettable draw with Durham followed by the excellent win over Magdalen and so on.

Besides being the best bat in the side and as good a fielder as any side wants, P. J. Wells was also a captain of great ability. He made up his own mind about his side and the way they should play, the tactics they should employ and he saw that they were carried out—not by military methods—but by his careful handling of each member so that they were moulded into a team. Of his organisation—or one should say re-organisation—of the School games, one cannot speak too highly. Always, and not only by the cup which he has presented, Summer Games at Ampleforth will be connected with the name of P. J. Wells.

J. M. Horner, the vice-captain, started the season in a rather unpromising way but he has treated us to some delightful spells of bowling and with his somewhat "stone-wall" style of batting has played a number of very useful innings. T. E. Redfern never struck the form that one expected of him. R. N. Cardwell was a really energetic all-rounder. His runs were made when most wanted; he was an indefatigably persevering bowler whose efforts were praiseworthy capped by his seven for 52 against the M.C.C., and in the field he is infectiously keen. M. A. Sutton, so soon and so deservedly presented with his colours, was the slow right arm bowler of the side. Wells used him with discretion and he literally ran through some sides. He is a wily bowler and a good cover-point. His fielding has not always been up to the standard we expected, but he has some excellent run-outs to his credit. Perhaps if he saved the ones,

he would not get these, but if his fielding was as subtle as his bowling he should do both. C. J. Ryan was unlucky to strain himself in the first match and did not play again until July. He is an all-rounder, but perhaps has been most useful to the side as a bowler. He uses the new ball well and it is an extraordinary thing how the bowling of the others has improved since his return to the side. P. M. Carroll has just provided that necessary difference between the right arm bowlers of the side. He started well by taking five for 36 in the first match and even if he has not taken many more he has helped others to do so. G. V. Garbett has kept wicket and has been most useful as an opening bat, A. M. Mahoney looks as though he will develop well as a bat and the same may be said of left-handed J. W. Greenish while C. Walter besides being useful for 20 odd runs is an excellent slip fielder.

We would like to congratulate G. V. Garbett on playing for the Lord's Schools (under 16) in August, and also on his praiseworthy innings of 58 and his wicket-keeping. We also noticed that T. E. Redfern played on occasions for the Richmond Public Schools XI (captaining them on one occasion) and R. N. Cardwell played for the Yorkshire Public Schools XI during August.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:—

The 'Downey'	
Cup	.. P. J. Wells
Batting	.. P. J. Wells
Bowling	.. J. M. S. Horner
Fielding	.. C. J. Walter
Best All-rounder	R. N. Cardwell
Highest Score	.. A. M. Mahoney
Second XI Bat	P. Haywood-Farmer

## THE SECOND ELEVEN

Played 7. Won 3. Lost 1. Drawn 3.

The Second Eleven has had a fairly successful season. They were not a great batting side though most of them were capable of making runs, but their fielding and bowling, inspired by the captaincy of R. M. Campbell, were always keen and efficient. The most consistent batsmen were A. McManemy, a safe but ungainly opening bat, and P. Haywood-Farmer who has polished style but some faults which have prevented him making the big scores that were expected of him. There has been no scarcity of bowlers, but not sufficient variation in the attack. The side has lacked a slow bowler, but M. Johns with his slow mediums has filled that gap satisfactorily and has had a fair measure of success. P. Coope has had most success with the ball, taking 13 wickets for just over 11 runs apiece, while P. Liddell's fast ones have produced 6 wickets at just under 14 runs apiece. The fielding has been good on the whole, but there have been too many bad fielders that require to be hidden. Haywood-Farmer close in and Johns anywhere have been the best, while the wicket-keeping of M. Birtwistle has been spasmodically praiseworthy.

v. Ashville College 1st XI at Ampleforth (*Won*). Ashville 57 (P. R. Coope 3 for 5, M. Johns

3 for 15); Ampleforth 78 (J. Greenish 39, R. Grieve 18).

v. Bootham School at Ampleforth (*Won*). Ampleforth 198 (A. McManemy 63, P. Haywood-Farmer 31, R. Grieve 23, J. Mansel-Pleydell 30); Bootham 80 (M. Johns 3 for 16, P. Liddell 2 for 13, H. May 2 for 2, H. Nevile 2 for 13).

v. Richmond School 1st XI at Richmond (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 113 (A. Cochrane 31); Richmond 95 for 2 wickets.

v. St Peter's School at York (*Lost*). St Peter's 137 for 8 wickets declared (P. Coope 4 for 31); Ampleforth 109 (A. McManemy 34, P. Haywood-Farmer 19).

v. Duncombe Park at Ampleforth (*Won*). Duncombe Park 109 for 5 declared; Ampleforth 118 for 7 (G. Garbett 59, P. Liddell 22).

v. Coatham School 1st XI at Redcar (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 139 for 9 wickets declared (C. Ryan 38, M. Birtwistle 23, A. McManemy 28); Coatham 88 for 5 (C. Ryan 3 for 18, J. Munro 2 for 12).

v. Dr. R. W. Lee's XI at Ampleforth (*Drawn*). Ampleforth 148 (P. Haywood-Farmer 47, J. Munro 25, A. McManemy 19, P. Coope 19); Dr. R. W. Lee's XI 120 for 9 (Coope 5 for 43, M. Johns 2 for 18).

## THE COLTS

We started the season with only one member of last year's side in the set, E. A. U. Smith. He took over the captaincy and made an excellent job of it. It was due in great measure to his leadership on and off the field that the Colts enjoyed one of the

most successful seasons they have ever had. All the 6 matches that were played out were won. One, against St Peter's, was abandoned through rain.

The side was exceptionally strong in batting. Parker and Farmer early



settled down into a first-rate opening pair. They always gave the side a good and confident start and twice they put up over a 100 for the first wicket, performances which speak for themselves. Smith found his true form this year and was a most consistent and rapid run-getter. Gaynor and Haigh both batted well especially against Sedbergh, when things were not going very well. The later batsmen did not have many opportunities of showing what they could do. It generally happened that they had to go in hurriedly to make runs quickly, so that the side might declare. Conrath, Bentley-Buckle and Cumming showed themselves ready and capable of doing this.

In bowling the attack lacked variety. There was no effective fast bowler and no left-hander. But the four regular bowlers, Jefferson, Kilpatrick, Farmer and Smith were very steady. They were well backed up by consistently good and at times excellent fielding. In this department Smith at mid-off and in "silly" positions set a fine example; Vidal at cover, Haigh wicket-keeper, and the slips Parker and Farmer all maintained a high standard. Smith learnt to manage his somewhat limited bowling resources so well that the side never allowed the attack to die away and no side got to within 40 of our total. Jefferson especially had a good season, his match-winning performance against Sedbergh being his best effort. All the four regular bowlers ended the season with averages of 8.0.

In conclusion we must once again emphasize the importance of fielding.

Matches will never be won on batting strength alone. The great merit of this year's team was to demonstrate the truth that really good fielding will make a not very strong bowling attack formidable.

The side was as follows:—

E. Smith (*Captain*), P. Parker, E. Haywood-Farmer, A. Haigh, F. Jefferson, A. Kilpatrick, D. Gaynor, J. Vidal, P. Conrath (all of whom got their caps) and A. W. Bentley-Buckle, A. P. Cumming.

v. Scarborough College Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 136 for 8 declared (Smith 53, Parker 38); Scarborough 67 (Bryan 3 for 18).

v. Durham School Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 182 for 2 declared (Haywood-Farmer 81 not out, Parker 68); Durham 114 (Smith 3 for 17, Jefferson 3 for 30).

v. Ashville College 2nd XI (*Won*). Ampleforth 205 for 5 declared (Parker 86, Haywood-Farmer 29, Smith 28); Ashville 141 (Jefferson 4 for 9).

v. Coatham School Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 191 (Smith 42, Haywood-Farmer 36); Coatham 85 (Haywood-Farmer 5 for 16, Kilpatrick 3 for 6).

v. Sedbergh School Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 131 (Gaynor 28, Parker 26); Sedbergh 87 (Jefferson 5 for 31, Smith 3 for 24).

v. Newcastle Royal Grammar School Colts (*Won*). Ampleforth 198 for 5 (Haywood-Farmer 89, Smith 45 not out); Newcastle 30 (Kilpatrick 5 for 8).

## HOUSE MATCHES

In the first round St Aidan's beat St Edward's, which was to be expected; but St Edward's played a plucky game, even if their plan of attack was a little unorthodox. St Bede's beat St Cuthbert's in this round also. This was an unexpected result. Whether it was the musical accompaniment of St Bede's successes that took the cricket out of St Cuthbert's or merely an inability to appreciate the situation is hard to say, for it cannot be said that they were the worse cricketers. In the next round St Bede's had got together as a team, even if it was not a cricket team, and thanks mainly to some hitting by their captain M. C. Stevenson, D. Simonds and R. Barker, they scored 138 runs. When St Oswald's had lost 2 for 16 and 3 for 32 it looked as though St Bede's had hustled their way into the final but A. McManemy, M. A. Sutton and the St Oswald's captain R. M. Campbell produced more than 100 runs between them and St Oswald's were victors by five wickets.

The other semi-final was an excellent game. Thanks mainly to some very good batting by P. J. Wells, who has been the mainstay of St Aidan's batting for the past two seasons, scoring a total of 255 runs and being out only once, his house totalled 189 runs. Wells was helped by Greenish (42) and J. Munro (26) and with 160 on the board when

these were out it looked as though a high score was to be made, but P. B. Dowling (6 for 87) and J. Ritchie (3 for 18) brought about something in the nature of a collapse and only 29 runs were added. T. E. Redfern opened the St Wilfrid's innings and remained at the wicket until his side had won, scoring an unbeaten 110. He was helped by M. Birtwistle, H. May and Dowling but it was really his own innings which won the match.

In the final, of which details are given below, neither side made 100 and if all catches given had been taken neither side would have scored 50. St Oswald's batted first and had 3 wickets down for 7 runs. A small stand between Grieve and Sutton took the score to 33, but after Sutton was out, no one could stay with Grieve but Gallwey and these two added 37 valuable runs. Eventually 97 runs were scored.

For St Oswald's Cardwell and Sutton bowled unchanged, and both bowled magnificently. They helped each other with their differences of pace and more wickets would have come the way of Cardwell if he had had more reliable slip fielders. St. Wilfrid's, except possibly when May and Cochrane were together never looked like getting the runs and they were eventually out for 81. Thus for the fifth time in eleven seasons St Oswald's become holders of the Cup.

ST OSWALD'S	
A. F. McManemy, c Birtwistle,	
b Ritchie .. .. .	4
P. D. Parker, c Coope, b Ritchie	2
R. N. Cardwell, b Coope ..	1
M. A. Sutton, c May, b Ritchie	14
R. F. Grieve, b May .. ..	27
R. M. Campbell, b Coope ..	1

ST WILFRID'S	
T. E. Redfern, c McManemy,	
b Sutton .. .. .	4
M. A. Birtwistle, b Cardwell	1
P. R. Coope, st McManemy	
b Sutton .. .. .	8
H. May, b Sutton .. .. .	18
H. Cochrane, lbw, b Cardwell	20

H. G. Weissenberg, b Coope	3	P. Brady, run out	..	..	11
G. Gallwey, lbw, b May	.. 20	P. Dowling, not out	..	..	1
K. L. Rosenvinge, not out	.. 6	G. Bagshawe, b Cardwell	..	..	1
E. Blackledge, c Birtwistle,		J. Tudor-Owen, c Sutton,			
b May	.. .. 1	b Cardwell	.. ..	..	12
R. Anne	.. .. 4	A. Kilpatrick, c Grieve,			
Extras : b 9, l-b 5	.. .. 14	b Cardwell	.. ..	..	0
		J. Ritchie, b Cardwell	.. ..	..	3
		Extras : b 1	.. ..	..	1
Total	.. .. 97	Total	.. ..	..	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Coope	.. 14	5	36	3
Ritchie	.. 11.1	4	24	4
May	.. 6	2	9	3
Dowling		2	0	14
Kilpatrick		2	2	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Cardwell	.. 17.7	3	49	6
Sutton	.. 17	4	31	3

“ THE OPTIMISTS ”

“ A strolling Optimist gathers no ball ”

Club Rules

- The “ Optimists ” are a Club and not a Set, an “ Optimist ” is an unskilled cricket enthusiast.
- It is the privilege of members only to wear “ trilby ” hats.
- All members must be prepared on away matches to transport themselves by bicycle, and in some cases their equipment as well. Members below Form VI must not abuse this privilege.
- In all matches the order of batting shall be decided by draw. No member may exchange his place, whatever the speed of the opposing bowler.
- All members must be prepared to bowl, bat, field and wicket-keep at the discretion of the Captain, and to the best of his ability.
- To acquire the special dispensation for ownership of a cricket ball or pads, application must be made to the President.
- The care of the pitch and the preservation of the flower bed is entrusted to the club groundsman, but all members must be willing to help on the work of the ground staff.
- In club games a member shall retire at the score of 30, without undue prompting from the Committee.
- All members enjoy complete immunity for the first six balls of each innings in all practices.
- No member shall bowl above the speed approved and constantly regulated by the Committee.
- The ruling of the Committee shall be final in all questions. Club membership may be suspended permanently for violation of the spirit of the rules.

SUMMER GAMES

For all the School except the First Set and Colts a method of playing cricket and tennis on a competitive league principle was adopted. Each house had to produce two cricket Elevens and four tennis pairs and the Senior and Junior teams played the corresponding teams in the other Houses. The points gained, whether by Seniors or Juniors, at cricket or tennis, were added together and the

House gaining most points won the “ Summer Games ” Cup which was presented by P. J. Wells, the instigator of the scheme.

St. Cuthbert’s held the lead for two rounds but St Bede’s took it from them in the third, to be ousted in the fourth by St Wilfrid’s and St Edward’s. Eventually St Bede’s regained the lead and held on until the end. The final positions were :—

	SENIOR			JUNIOR			TOTAL
	Cricket	Tennis	Tennis	Cricket	Tennis	Tennis	
St Bede’s	30	6	0	16	4	2	58
St Wilfrid’s	9	6	6	28	4	2	55
St. Aidan’s	12	8	6	10	6	4	46
St. Cuthbert’s	18	7	1	12	5	1	44
St Dunstan’s				I 18	4	6	
				II 8	3	4	43
St Edward’s	15	5	5	4	4	4	37
St Oswald’s	6	4	4	16	1	2	33

Method of Scoring :—

- Cricket, Seniors: Win 6 points. Draw 3 points.  
 Juniors: Win 4 points. Draw 2 points.
- Tennis, Seniors: Each winning pair scores 2 points.  
 Juniors: Each winning pair scores 1 point.

LAWN TENNIS

The Singles Championship was won by R. R. Frewen while the Doubles was won by M. St J. Cardwell and D. N. Simonds.

## SWIMMING

AT the Exhibition this year in addition to the diving display a demonstration of water polo was given. This showed that in the two years we have been trying out this game steady progress has been made. The game was full of interesting and sometimes amusing moments. The scoring was immaterial, but Lovell, Gardner and O'Hare showed good ball control. Miller and O'Hare bore the brunt of the diving, but Gardner and Barker gave useful support. Miller's dives were all good—neat and correct—whilst O'Hare, a new-comer, showed sound technique. Gardner was venturesome but less finished, whilst Barker confined himself to the simpler dives. Miller's pike with half twist was perhaps the best dive of the display.

During the term five matches were contested. Three of these were won and two lost. But the two lost were very close results, Ampleforth in each case leading in points when the last event started. Leeds University brought a strong team including Reeve and Strmac. The former won the 100 yards free style without extending himself and so did not break the bath record. He also won the 100 yards back stroke, though here Lovell led over half the distance and was only beaten by a yard. Gardner, Cochrane, Brunner and Rippon made a strong combination for the medley relay, which went to Ampleforth. Then Morgan (Leeds) established a bath record for the plunge with 65 feet, but O'Hare and Miller with first and second places in the diving once more gave Ampleforth the lead. In the last event, the 100 yards breast stroke, Strmac

made no mistake and Leeds won the match by 28 points to 23.

Ampleforth team :—P. S. Gardner, A. D. Lovell, J. G. Ryan, A. Cochrane, E. O'Hare, R. A. Howden, C. J. Ryan, D. Macauley, H. May, J. O. Miller, R. Brunner, D. Rippon and C. Foll.

The Pocklington match proved rather one sided, Ampleforth winning by 35 points to 16. Cochrane caused some surprise by beating J. G. Ryan in the 100 yards free style, Lovell's smooth rythm easily gave him the 50 yards back stroke, whilst Howden returned 83 seconds for the 100 yards breast stroke. Pocklington won the plunge and also the diving, in which Delas got 23 points from his three dives. Teams in this match are limited to eight. Those who represented Ampleforth were A. D. Lovell, J. G. Ryan, A. Cochrane, D. Rippon, J. O. Miller, O'Hare, R. Howden and C. Foll.

For the match with Bootham, J. G. Ryan was an absentee. This probably just lost us the match. Gardner was a good second in the 50 yards free style, likewise Lovell in the 100 yards back stroke. Howden swimming strongly won the 100 yards breast stroke, but still Ampleforth were behind until the diving events had been completed. Then Miller was first in both plain and fancy diving, and was complimented on his performance by the judge. With O'Hare getting a second and a third Ampleforth assumed the lead, but after a close race the medley relay went to Bootham, and with it the match. The Ampleforth team was :—P. S. Gardner, A. D. Lovell, R. A. Howden, J. O. Miller, A. Cochrane,

D. Rippon, E. O'Hare, R. Brunner, P. Carroll, D. Macauley and P. Barker.

These matches showed some weakness in free style swimming, but Cochrane, Brunner and Rippon profited by their experience and for the rest of the term showed considerable improvement. As a result the remaining two matches were won rather easily. A new fixture had been arranged with Leeds Grammar School, but apart from their breast stroke swimmers they could not quite maintain the pace that meant winning points. Gardner beat 70 seconds for the 100 yards free style as usual, Cochrane and Rippon had a rare tussle over the two lengths sprint, the former winning by a touch, whilst Miller collected 31 points for his four dives. Lovell and Howden were again winners in the back and breast stroke races.

Ampleforth team :—P. S. Gardner, A. D. Lovell, J. G. Ryan, R. A. Howden, J. O. Miller, C. J. Ryan, E. O'Hare, A. Cochrane, R. Brunner, P. Carroll, D. Rippon and Macauley.

The Royal Corps of Signals were not at full strength for the last match and were beaten in all the six swimming events. These were all on the team or relay principle, which gives a match a characteristic of its own, but does not provide points for the losing team. Bamford, a new-comer, with Foll totalled over 100 feet between them with their best plunge, Cochrane again outpaced J. G. Ryan in the 100 yards free style team race by returning 67 seconds, and the Signals divers finished only two marks behind the Ampleforth team; but the relay races were rather one-sided.

Ampleforth team :—A. D. Lovell, J. G. Ryan, R. A. Howden, J. O. Miller, A. Cochrane, R. Brunner,

E. O'Hare, P. Carroll, D. Rippon, H. May, C. Foll and J. Bamford.

Water polo still shows lack of practice in ball handling and control, but the main weakness has been in team work and combination. Gardner, Lovell and O'Hare have been consistently good and have been the chief goal scorers.

Leeds University proved too strong for us. After scoring four goals in the first half, they eased off and allowed us a consolation goal in the second half. We learnt much from play, and when the Royal Corps Signals visited us we were able to beat them by three goals to nil. O'Hare, Lovell and Cochrane were the scorers. The only school game played—a friendly one with Leeds Grammar School to try out our respective levels—showed Ampleforth at their best. Lovell and Gardner each scored twice with the final result, six goals to two in our favour.

The open championships were held in connection with the House Sports near the end of the term. Gardner showed that he is the best free style swimmer the School has yet, produced when in the 100 yards he knocked two seconds off his last year's record. Lovell, who is a most versatile and stylish swimmer and has represented the School in back, breast and free style events, had things all his own way in the back stroke race, though J. G. Ryan pushed him over the first two lengths. He was also second in the 100 yards breast stroke, which was won by Howden in 83 seconds.

In the diving Miller was in his best form. He won the plain diving for the third year in succession and added to it the fancy diving. He has a very pleasing, fluent and graceful style, and his work is always a joy to watch. He ought to try to master

some of the front somersaults and reverse movements. O'Hare was second in both diving events.

That the general standard of swimming is improving in the School was shown in the House Sports. In the eight events no less than six records were beaten, five by St Bede's and one by St Wilfrid's. All the events are on the relay or team system, the final race requiring eighteen swimmers over one length each. In this the lead changed several times, but finally St Bede's drew away and won by over half a length. In the six by two length relay,

their team averaged 45 seconds—a high standard for a House team. In the fancy diving Miller, Parks and Barker beat a record that has stood for ten years, but much of the diving was poor and showed want of practice. The final positions were 1st, St Bede's; 2nd, St Wilfrid's; 3rd, St Oswald's and St Dunstan's equal. A new and young House, St Dunstan's are to be congratulated on their keenness and success. The St Bede's team was:—A. D. Lovell, R. H. Brunner, J. O. Miller, P. Carroll, D. Rippon, P. Barker, H. Parks, P. Mansel-Pleydell and M. Hall.

## THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show this year was held on Monday, May 17th. Mr Robinson, Joint-Master of the Old Berkeley Beagles, and Mr Acton judged. There were six couple of puppies showing and, although some of them were very late and consequently still young, they were a wonderfully even lot of quite good quality. It is disappointing that the first and second dog-hounds, Beaver and Bellman, are both too big for us. The first of these is a beautiful hound by Dalesman, the sire of many good ones in the kennel, and his extra three-quarters of an inch of height is much to be regretted. The bitches were less even, but Glimmer, who was placed first, is a very attractive type, but inherits unfortunately the poor feet of her dam, Graceful. Her sire, Fairlight, a son of Fencer, is perhaps the most outstanding hound for work in the pack at present.

Mr Acton, who writes regularly in *Horse and Hound* under the pen-name "Sydney the Standard," is a recognised authority on foxhounds, and it was interesting to hear his detailed comments, together with those of Mr Robinson and George Gulwell of the Sinnington, on the pack in kennel after the Puppy Judging. They thought Drummer and Barrister outstanding among the dogs, and Ruin and Gladys among the bitches. Mr Acton described Drummer as a perfect miniature foxhound. In view of this it was unfortunate that the judges at Peterborough were out for another type of hound and would not look at either Drummer or Ruin. The champion dog-hound at Peterborough was Dreamer, a son of Dalesman and half-brother of Drummer, whom we bred and who was shown by the Croft Beagles. At the Harrogate show, however, at the beginning of

August, Dreamer was turned out very quickly and Drummer was a close second to the Holme Valley Falcon, a much older hound of proved ability. In the bitch class at Harrogate we put Dairymaid in with Ruin and the former won the class comfortably, while Brigand, who was third among the dog-hounds at the Puppy Show, was second in the class for unentered hounds.

At the time of writing, early September, the harvest is well on for this district, and we should be able

to make a start within the next couple of weeks. Jack Welch unfortunately damaged a heel last season, which necessitated a small operation from which he has not quite recovered, but it is hoped that he will be ready to start when conditions permit.

Through an error, in our last issue, J. M. Coghlan was placed second in the Junior House Point-to-Point, we should have written J. F. Cogan.

## SCOUTING

### FIRST SCOUT TROOP

THE Sixth Form troop expanded during the term both in numbers and activities. Father Dominic became A.S.M. at the beginning of the term and J. D. Gillott and P. S. Stewart joined the troop.

Throughout the term a general meeting was held every Sunday morning and various points of scout training were prepared and demonstrated by members of the troop. The main object of this troop has been to train scouts who, after leaving school, will be able to take over or assist in running scout troops elsewhere; and to gain some practical experience in this, members of the troop have assisted local village troops at Ampleforth and Nawton on Saturdays. This task, undertaken voluntarily and often at some sacrifice, has given valuable experience, and it is hoped to extend this work in the coming terms. Another activity of the troop has been the provision of teas to the School on holidays at the lakes,

raising thereby a small sum to assist Father David's summer camp for boys.

Three evening camps were held during the term, our numbers being augmented by members of the village troops and of the Second A.C. Troop (Sea Scouts). Although one might wonder whether the effort was worth while, camp from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m., I do not think anyone who was present could deny the benefit of them. Our fickle weather tried us, the first camp was made in rain, the second finished in rain, and all through the third an icy wind blew, but these camps, made under difficulties, bore fruit in our summer camp in Italy, where difficulties vanished before their presence was realised.

### SUMMER CAMP IN ITALY

Last summer's camp in Holland, and the Christmas camp at Kanderstag tempted us to go farther afield, even to a country where scouts are banned and where, according to our press, members of our nation would

not be over-welcome. It cannot be stated too clearly that our reception by the Italians generally was extremely kind, at times almost effusive. They are an inquisitive race and we were put down as Americans, Spaniards, Germans or Austrians, but when we denied these aspersions on our character or appearance and affirmed that we were English, their interest in us quickened sensibly. We made a late start from London, owing to a delay by the Italian Vice-Consul over our visas—I do not think he had ever before had to deal with a camping party—so to make up time we did not stop for a night's camp in the French Alps, but made straight for our main objective, Sorrento.

On August 16th, we crossed the Channel by the night boat from Newhaven, a choppy and, for some, an unpleasant crossing. We stopped in Paris only long enough to drink coffee, and then went on to Turin where we had supper and changed trains for Rome, arriving there at 9.30 a.m. on the 18th. Here we stayed for three hours, to wash off the dirt of France and northern Italy and have lunch, and then went on to Naples. From Naples we journeyed by train and tram round the foot of Vesuvius, through Castellamare to Sorrento, arriving there at 8 p.m. We had still two miles to go before making our camp on the southern peninsula of the Bay of Naples—the Punta del Capo di Sorrento—but a brilliant moon enabled us to find our way along a lane hedged with vines and olives to make our camp on the ruins of the villa of Felix Pollius. Camp was made in a very short time and after a meal of bread, jam, fruit and wine we retired, glad to sleep if only on the first floor of a ruined Roman villa.

Early next morning we realised the beauty of the site, about fifty feet above the sea, with Vesuvius bounding the horizon on the right and Capri on the left, and excellent bathing on three sides. All took fullest advantage of the sea—and sunbathing, and some took too much. Expeditions were made to Sorrento and Capri; Father Paulinus took one half of the troop to Capri by way of the small village of Mas-salubrense, where a fishing boat was hired and a change to the Capri steamer made almost in mid-ocean. The other half of the troop under Father Dominic hired a larger boat in Sorrento and went direct to the island. Visits were made to the Blue Grotto and the town of Capri at the top of the island. We left Sorrento on Monday morning, the 23rd. It had been arranged for a fairly large boat to pick us up at our camp site and take us direct to Naples, but the sea was too rough for the journey to be made in time for our train. At 6.30 a.m. the boatman arrived with two small rowing boats. He explained the difficulty and suggested that he should row us to Sorrento where we could pick up a regular boat for Naples, larger and well able to get us there in time. So we embarked on to these two small boats, throwing in our kit and jumping when the waves lifted them up high enough towards the rocks. By the time we were all in there was about an inch of freeboard. This voyage across the Bay of Sorrento was preferable to our next journey in the larger boat across the Bay of Naples. This boat pitched and tossed together, and so great was the discomfort of the passengers that most members of the troop shut their eyes tightly lest they should be forced to follow their example.

From Naples we went to Rome and thence to the grounds of the English College summer villa, Palazzolo on Lake Albano. This camp was a contrast to Sorrento: we were about 2,000 feet above the sea and nearly 1,000 above Lake Albano, in thick woods and very temperate climate. The Rector and students of the English College welcomed us warmly and to them we owe many thanks for their kindness in allowing us to camp in their grounds and for arranging golf, cricket and swimming and above all for securing the privilege of an audience of the Holy Father. Our stay at Lake Albano was all too short; on the Tuesday about half of the troop were entertained by the students of the College, and the other half walked through Rocca di Papa to Frascati for lunch and to taste the various kinds of Frascati wine. On Wednesday, the 25th, we struck camp at 9.30 a.m. and walked round the edge of Lake Albano, through the woods to Castel Gandolfo for our audience of the Pope at 12.30. We could not obtain a private audience, no one could owing to the feeble state of His Holiness' health, but we were admitted to the public audience with various bodies of clerics and about 150 newly married couples. His Holiness spoke in Italian for about half an hour. After lunch we walked to Albano and then went by car to Rome, to the English College, which the Rector had put at our disposal as a resting place until we left Rome at midnight. A few hours in Rome enabled us to visit St Peter's and walk along the Janiculum to get a general idea of the city. Our return journey was broken at Turin for lunch and for a whole day in Paris. Here we wandered at will in the morning and met after lunch to

spend the afternoon at the exhibition, and in the evening took train for Dieppe and London. I think it can be said that everyone enjoyed this visit to Italy, and although we did not follow the beaten tourist tracks and see the regular sights, we saw Italy in some of its most beautiful parts, and what is more important got to know, and even to converse with, the ordinary people.

#### SECOND (SEA) SCOUT TROOP

This term has been fuller of incident than usual for the Sea Scouts, for apart from the ordinary routine work of the term, getting ready for our visit to the *Implacable* and for the summer cruise, three parties went sailing with Lt.-Cmdr. J. P. A. Richardson at Whitby; first class journeys were made by several of the troop and there was also the popular holiday by the Rye. A good proportion of the troop finished off their first class tests, several obtained their first All-round Cords, and two, L. Lochrane and D. Cumming, are to be congratulated on obtaining their King's Scout Badge.

#### SUMMER CAMP

The week at Portsmouth was a great success; the weather was fine and warm, but the lack of wind made sailing a less exciting pastime than it was last year. On the Thursday the troop visited H.M.S. *Courageous* and H.M.S. *Victory*, and on the next day Lt.-Col. Harold Wyllie, the Superintendent of the *Implacable* took us out into Spithead in the large sailing cutter belonging to the ship. We sailed nearly over to Ryde and before putting back into Portsmouth sailed about off Southsea for some time. On Saturday a regatta was held with the *Implacable* as the

starting and finishing point for the races, which were open for Victory class yachts, naval whalers and dinghies. Each of the yachts took one or more boys from the ship as crew. It was a great experience for them, and T. Carroll had the luck to be in the winning yacht. The troop are sincerely grateful to Lt.-Col. Wyllie and his staff for the grand time they have given them these last three years, and it is their earnest hope that his appeal for funds for the preservation and restoration of this historic old ship will meet with a generous response, and that, after all he has done, it will not have to be handed over to the shipbreakers this autumn for lack of support.

When the rest had departed for home on the Monday morning, four remained on board and were joined later by three more from the O.T.C. camp. After supper on Tuesday evening, with Father Paschal, they moved their gear on board the yacht *Seabreeze*, an ex-Bristol Channel Pilot cutter of 35 tons, as the guests of Mr A. B. Gibbons, who was so generous as to refuse any contribution towards the expenses, even though, as we found out later, he had not intended originally to have such a large party. We are heartily grateful to him for the good time he gave us and he may be sure that the good wishes, prayers and, we must add, the envious thoughts of his former shipmates will be with him and Mrs. Gibbons on their long voyage across the Atlantic, which they are making in September. I will now leave the account of the cruise to him.

"I have been told off to write the log of our summer cruise with the Ampleforth College Sea Scouts, presumably because, being only the Owner, I had lived in the lap of

luxury and had plenty of leisure to observe the progress of the ship and the work of the crew. Strangely enough I did live at ease during the whole ten days, and this for the first time in my cruising experience. I was cooked for, waited on, and even occasionally obeyed from the time we left the *Implacable* until we returned again; that perhaps is the most astonishing of my experiences.

The memory of last Summer's cruise is a comic nightmare of repairing engines and sails, of cooking for all, of holding basins and of pricking Primus stoves which enthusiastic friends had made unserviceable. But this cruise was different and Father Paschal might well adopt an advertising slogan for other Owners, 'Ship a crew of Ampleforth College Sea Scouts and see the world in comfort.'

The idea of having the troop on the *Seabreeze* started something like this: I had read in last year's JOURNAL of the existence of Sea Scouts at Ampleforth and in a fit of 'Alma-Materal' enthusiasm I wrote suggesting that some of them should come for a cruise in the summer. This was in November, 1936, and Father Paschal replied by return, accepting my offer and suggesting that he should bring twelve scouts and a scoutmaster for a week. Imagine my horror, as this boat usually accommodates four souls in comfort and six in acute discomfort. We eventually cut down the number to eight boys, Father Paschal and myself, hoping for the best, but fearing the worst.

That was my impression before the cruise; after it I have become a convinced and enthusiastic pro-scouter. Last year scouts were 'a row of grubby children in shabby uniforms with an interspersed of

pink kneed and large hatted scout-masters'; to-day they are all 'just great.'

I met Father Paschal at Gosport the night before the start, and we confirmed the programme. Next morning, while I went shopping, he sent an advance party to clean up the yacht. I returned two hours later to find her unrecognisably tidy, the litter of years had been stowed away and there was room for dozens of scouts. That evening the rest of the troop arrived and we embarked them down the ladder; kitbags, sou'westers, hammocks, cameras and a variety of large and small scouts. We went in a pitch-black night and the worst fog of the year: for forty-eight hours we saw nothing but fog and sea. We got into Cherbourg on the evening of the second day guided by fog-horns. It was a testing two days for all of us, for fog is a wearing and insidious menace; it taxes tempers no less than the skill of the navigator, and the prolonged strain of steering by compass and peering into mist must have been very tiring for the crew. They performed magnificently, accurate courses, continual sail trimming and the most remarkable cooking. The fog drifted away as we entered the inner harbour at Cherbourg. The crew became less interested in steering and took to rigging and bosun's work as we drifted through the Channel Islands towards Sark the next afternoon. Ratlines sprouted from the shrouds, chafing gear went up aloft, and the decks and rails were scrubbed and polished in a way that the *Seabreeze* had never enjoyed before. Having passed on from Sark to Guernsey, where we utilised the big range of the Channel Islands tide to scrub the ship's bottom, we sailed to Alderney where we anchored for the night.

At dawn on Monday the 9th, we set sail for home, and favoured by a fair breeze we made a quick passage, sometimes as much as eight or nine knots, and dropped our hook off Seaview the same night. The next morning was spent in getting the ship really clean and tidy, and then we entered Portsmouth with a fair breeze.

I must only add that I loved every minute of it as much as did the crew. We got back to the ship on the appointed day, tired but fit and genuinely sorry to part company. My wife and I and two others are starting on our voyage of migration to Panama and British Columbia, a nine months' journey. We shall not be back in time to take the scouts next summer, but there must be lots of Ampleforth owners who would be pleased to provide their ships. They could with safety go further afield than we did, and can do so with perfect confidence in the crew.

TONY GIBBONS.

### THIRD (JUNIOR HOUSE) SCOUT TROOP

The activities of the troop during this term were devoted largely towards the efficient camp which is the aim of all troops. The programme mapped out before term started, was interrupted, as might be expected, by a variety of unforeseen occurrences, but on the whole may be said to have followed the pre-arranged lines. Patrol leaders paraded without their patrols on alternate Wednesdays and were themselves instructed in various branches of scouting, chiefly, we confess, in the more elementary points. This instruction was subsequently passed on to their patrols which in most cases stood badly in

need of purely revisional training. An outing to the Rye demonstrated once more the fertile imagination of Mr Nash, who ingeniously persuaded the troop to walk long distances without boredom and consequently almost without fatigue. The day included a bathe in the Rye which, according to Father Felix's thermometer, had reached almost unheard of depths of temperature. It is not for us to comment upon the trustworthiness of the instrument from which this information arose, and it will suffice to say that the troop enjoyed the bathe fully. We then proceeded to Harome where a gigantic meal had been provided to supplement the one cooked and eaten by the troop. We marched from Harome to Helmsley and then by bus to the College. With a view to minimising the work hitherto performed by the officers, the troop was persuaded to pack its own gear for camp, an operation performed with surprising rapidity and efficiency.

#### CAMP

Camp was held at Nigg, on the shores of the Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire, Scotland. The long journey north started late on the last Sunday of term in Mr Appleby's bus. The three compartments in the railway carriage provided for us proved inadequate as sleeping accommodation and we overflowed largely into the luggage van. The Forth Bridge was admired, after which the troop for the most part made up the arrears of sleep lost while waiting to see this great structure.

We arrived in a slight drizzle which ceased as we descended from the train. Camp commenced with a much needed bathe after which we pitched camp, fed and rested. The

camp was a complete success, thanks to our host, Col. Romanes, Mr F. J. Romanes and many others who seemed determined to reduce our work to the minimum. Our thanks are due also to Mr Brims for his liberality and to those who kindly provided the patrol-leaders attempting their "first class journey" test with magnificent camping sites for the night. One or two incidents are especially worthy of record. A treasure hunt—where the treasure was *not* of the type usually treasured, arranged by Mr F. J. Romanes—tested the nerves of the troop to some small extent, involving a descent by a steep, though safe, path down the cliffs. Later he also provided the troop with some practice in detection by means of a carefully staged murder, suicide or accident—the troop had to decide which of the three it was—the "corpse," Mr Romanes, deriving no small enjoyment from the deductions of the troop. A word must be said about the camp fire sing-songs, excellently worked out in advance by Father Dominic. The talent of the troop at these camp fires was immense and we attracted many of the local inhabitants. The S.M. would like to thank all the officers who helped with the camp and also the two Upper School scouts, Gillott and Howe, who voluntarily sacrificed ten days of their holidays to assist with the running of the camp.

The only contretemps we should record was a fishing expedition just outside the Firth, which failed to meet with the wholehearted approval of the troop despite the dead calm and the large number of fish we caught. We draw a kindly veil over the reactions of the troop to the usual mild ocean swell . . . .

W.A.R.

## OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

IN the examination for Certificate A, held in March, 1937, the following passed:—P. R. Bromage, J. G. Cramer, P. A. de la Pasture, P. Durack, J. I. Ferrier, P. S. Gardner, J. W. Greenish, J. V. Gregg, J. D. Hagreen, P. R. Haywood-Farmer, A. H. James, C. J. Jarrett, A. A. Jessup, A. J. Kevill, J. A. Mansel-Pleydell, J. McDonnell, R. Ogilvie, O. R. Pilsworth, A. L. Potez, T. E. Redfern, H. G. Weissenberg, G. M. Williams. These were appointed Lance-Corporal with effect from May 14th, 1937.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt Campbell.  
To be Sergeants:—Cpls Lovell, J. L. Macdonald, A. Green, Long, Tweedie.

To be Corporals:—Lance-Corporals Clark, Gain, Brunner, A. Rochford, Willbourn, Horner, Edmonds, A. Macdonald, Warren, Crawshay, Shaw, D. Mahony, R. Cardwell, Feilding, A. Fraser, Vidal, Miles, Spender, May, Paterson, Townsend.

At the Coronation of H.M. King George VI, the Contingent was represented by Major Forbes and Under-Officers Dormer, O'Donovan, Potts and Hare. They formed part of the O.T.C. representatives who were grouped on the Queen Victoria Memorial facing Buckingham Palace.

On June 21st, the annual inspection of the Contingent was carried out by General Sir Alexander Wardrop, G.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, assisted by Captain W. A. R. Ames. A Guard of Honour of two officers and fifty other ranks

was mounted to receive the Commander-in-Chief. The inspection report was as follows:—

*Drill.* Good: steady on parade. Arms handled, on the whole, well.

*Weapon Training.* Certainly good. The junior N.C.O.'s taught well, and by demonstration, not by yards of parrot-like talk.

*Tactics.* The Under Officers and a few senior N.C.O.'s were examined in a T.E.W.T. which comprised the use of a Bren gun. Their tactical knowledge and handling of the various situations, and their use of the ground were excellent. All those tested understood the handling of platoons and sections under the new organisation, and they obviously had very good grounding in elementary tactics.

*Post Certificate A Training.* This has taken the form of giving the N.C.O.'s practice in becoming good instructors. The results are very good.

*Discipline.* Excellent. There is an unmistakably strong spirit of pride in everything connected with the Corps.

*Turn-out.* Very Good.

*Sergeant-Instructors.* All of a good class and do their work well.

*Arms and equipment.* In very good order. Rifles were examined as a "surprise" on a previous day. They were well looked after and the Armoury is well kept.

*General Remarks.* This Contingent is one of the best that I have ever seen; it is an example to others. Its strength is very satisfactory. The officers wisely delegate all they can to the Under Officers and N.C.O.'s. There is well thought out organisation throughout.

The O.T.C. owes much to the personal interest and influence of the Headmaster.

The Bugle Band is very smart and efficient.

I see by results that much work is done off parade. My only difficulty in making this inspection and in writing this report is not to praise too highly.

(Signed) A. E. WARDROP, *General*,  
Commanding-in-Chief, Northern  
Command.

The usual Guard of Honour was mounted by the Contingent on the Feast of Corpus Christi.

The Bodley Cup for Physical Training was won by St. Oswald's House, St. Cuthbert's being close runners-up.

The O.T.C. Challenge Shield was won for the second year in succession by St Bede's House.

The Nulli Secundus Cup was won by Under Officer H. E. Dormer.

We welcome Dom Robert Coverdale, who was commissioned in the O.T.C. at the end of July.

The Contingent went to camp on July 26th, at Tweseldown. We were in "C" Battalion under the command of Major O. W. D. Smith, Grenadier Guards. Not a drop of rain fell throughout the period of camp, and neither was the heat excessive, so conditions for training were ideal, and there was practically no sickness in the Contingent. We held our own in most of the competitions, particularly in the Sports on Sunday afternoon. We tied for first place in the Guard Mounting competition on the night that we mounted guard, were fifth in the Physical Training and seventh in the Band competitions (fifth for bugle bands), the last result alone being rather disappointing, as the band

had worked really hard, but the standard was exceptionally high. All worked well at their various jobs, but one might make special mention of Campbell, who carried out his exacting duties as C.Q.M.S. with great credit. The three Sergeant Instructors were invaluable and never seemed to take a moment's rest.

We owe our best thanks to Major Smith, Mr Randolph and Mr Burke for all that they did to make it such a profitable and enjoyable camp for us.

### SHOOTING

The shooting season of 1937 has been one of the most successful of recent years. The usual Wednesday practices at Strensall produced some good scores. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of troops in Northern Command, it was not possible to arrange shoulder to shoulder matches. The annual match against Sedbergh at Bellerby resulted in a win for Sedbergh by 468 points to 447. At Bisley we were more successful than we have been for some years past. On the first day the VIII returned a score of 441 in the Gale and Polden and then made 440 in the Public Schools Snap and Rapid, a score which placed them fourth in that competition. On Ashburton day the wind was tricky and scores generally were on the low side. The VIII did well to produce a score of 440, which placed them forty-ninth in the competition, about 90 schools competing. The cadet pair found the conditions rather too much for them and scored 101. In the Spencer Cup our representative, Miles, scored seven inners running and could not get into the bull.

The following represented the School at Bisley:—P. N. Clark,

A. A. Miles, V. I. D. Stewart, P. R. Bromage, J. M. Howe, P. Shaw, P. Durack, M. Bentley, M. Cubitt and C. Jarrett.

School colours were awarded to Stewart, Bromage and Howe.

Clark was an excellent captain, and is to be congratulated on the success of his team, as also is Sergeant Major Idisson whose coaching and care of the rifles contributed very largely to the good results obtained.

We were glad to see so many old friends on the firing point at Bisley, particularly Sergeant Major Eason.

The Veterans surpassed themselves

this year by entering three teams for the Veterans' Trophy. It was most encouraging to see such a good turn out of Old Boys, and all the teams did well. Their placings in the competition are not to hand at the moment.

The Inter-House Shooting Cup was won by St Edward's, St Bede's being runners-up.

The Anderson Cup was won by A. A. Miles, with a score of 68 out of 70, the Donegall Badge by V. I. D. Stewart, and the Officers' Cup (Recruits) by I. J. Fraser.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE statues of Our Lady and Saint Benedict which were made by J. Adlhart of Hallein, and for which we are deeply grateful to many kind benefactors, arrived during the Easter holidays. They are magnificent examples of the woodcarver's art, and are much admired by all the connoisseurs. Father Abbot came over to bless them, and also the ivory crucifix which Mr Adlhart executed for us previously, on St Benedict's day, July 11th.

Returning two days after the Coronation, of which one member of the House had a better view than most, being fortunate enough to be page to the Duke of Norfolk, we had only a matter of ten weeks in which to get through the multifarious activities of a summer term. We were more than usually fortunate in the matter of health, as only two boys visited the sick room for the briefest of sojourns. Apart from the cricket, which is described later, we have found outlets for our energies in rifle shooting and swimming. The Rifle Club was a new institution, and it showed that there are several quite good shots in the House. Practically the whole House joined at the beginning of the term, but it was found that the claims of first eleven cricket prevented many from shooting, and in any case the scarcity of time makes it desirable that the Club should be limited in numbers another year. The usual swimming sports were held at the end of the term. The Hall Prize was won by C. A. McKersie. Most of the events were run on a team basis, whereas cricket league matches were confined to the lower sets only. The winning

team in the league this time was the Tykes, so three out of the four teams shared the honours for the year.

There were several novel features in the Exhibition this year. In the first place the Junior House prize-giving was held in the Theatre on the Sunday afternoon, an excellent arrangement which gave us the use of the stage, and our guests plenty of elbow room, though even so the main part of the theatre was comfortably filled. Father Abbot presided and presented the prizes. We must thank Mr Callendar, Mr Dinwiddy and Mr Willmot for all the trouble they took in producing the plays, Mr Blackden for his help in making up the actors, and Father Felix for the choral items and for arranging the programme. Before the Fathers' cricket match on the Monday, in which by the way very few parents could be prevailed upon to play, a P.T. display was given on the cricket ground. This was something in the nature of an afterthought, and the display team acquitted themselves well, considering the shortness of the time available for practice. Luncheon was this year served in the Pavilion and an adjoining marquee to save our guests the trouble of climbing the hill to the Junior House. Here the elbow room enjoyed in the Theatre was not noticeable, even though our guests must be used to eating in confined spaces. The weather nearly wrecked the P.T. display, but was otherwise kind to us, if not over-effusive.

The usual Punch which marks the close of the year held on the Last Saturday of the term was

graced by Father Abbot, who presided, and among others by the Head Monitor of the Upper School, who delivered an eloquent speech. On the following day half the House departed, either by night train to a Scout Camp in Scotland or by car to their homes, the remainder waiting till the Monday morning to see the close of an eventful term and year.

Having lost Father Illtyd and Father Philip during the year, the Junior House has suffered one more blow in the departure of Father

Felix for the salubrious climate of South Wales. Father Felix took over the choir and singing when the House first moved into its present quarters and ceased to attend the services in the Abbey Church. He had to form and train a new choir of his own, and he has continued to do so each year ever since. He has always shown a great capacity for getting the very best out of his material and the Junior House owes a great deal to his interest and hard work.

### THE LOWER SCHOOL EXHIBITION

AMPLEFORTH, JUNE 13TH, 1937

- 1 'Cello Solo  
By the Sea R. V. Tabb  
(from 'Four Rhythmic Pieces')  
R. M. HERLEY
- 2 French Speech 'Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard' Marivaux  
(en abrégé)  
Monsieur Orgon, père de Dorante D. MANSSEL-PLEYDELL  
Mario, son fils .. .. R. E. A. HANSEN  
Silvia, sa fille .. .. M. J. ALLMAND  
Lisette, suivante de Silvia .. .. L. M. CIECHANOWSKI  
Dorante, amant de Silvia .. .. R. Ghyka  
Pasquin, valet de Dorante .. .. M. S. CHRISTOPHER
- 3 Three forms of an English folk-song—'Billy Boy'  
(a) Tyneside (b) America (c) Warwickshire
- 4 English Speech 'When West meets East' H.P.D.  
(Lower Fourth)  
Colonel Bygadsby .. .. J. G. THORNTON  
Mrs. Bygadsby .. .. H. C. RADCLIFF  
Captain Roundhill .. .. D. E. HILLYARD
- 5 Piano Solo Knecht Rupprecht Schumann  
(from 'Album für die Jugend')  
M. J. ALLMAND
- 6 Song 'My true-love hath my heart' Marzials  
A. T. MACDONALD, A. I. FLETCHER AND THE CHOIR
- 7 English Speech Macbeth (Act V, Scene 1) Shakespeare  
(Upper Third)  
Macbeth J. SMYTH First Apparition T. R. RYAN  
J. F. COGAN Second Apparition The Hon. C. E. STOURTON  
The Witches F. J. O'REILLY Third Apparition F. P. DALY  
P. H. BOND Banquo's Ghost T. E. HALLINAN  
Lennox J. T. ECKES

GOD SAVE THE KING

## LOWER SCHOOL PRIZES, 1937

## DIVISION IV (LOWER FOURTH)

Latin . . . . .	J. P. Barton
Greek . . . . .	J. M. Coghlan
French . . . . .	J. P. Stanton
English . . . . .	L. L. Toynbee
History . . . . .	D. Hillyard
Mathematics . . . . .	L. L. Toynbee
Physics . . . . .	J. P. David
Chemistry . . . . .	W. M. Bulleid
Religious Knowledge . . . . .	P. H. Barry and D. E. Hillyard ( <i>Ex aequo</i> )

## DIVISION V (UPPER III)

Latin . . . . .	T. E. Hallinan
Greek . . . . .	A. St. J. J. Hannigan
French . . . . .	R. Ghyka
English . . . . .	H. F. McLachlan
Geography . . . . .	J. Smyth
History . . . . .	J. Smyth
Mathematics . . . . .	R. Ghyka
Religious Knowledge . . . . .	
Upper IIIa . . . . .	J. Smyth
Upper IIIb . . . . .	H. F. McLachlan

## DIVISION VI (LOWER III)

Latin . . . . .	A. B. Yates
French . . . . .	A. B. Yates
English . . . . .	B. G. B. Christie
Mathematics . . . . .	A. B. Yates
History . . . . .	R. V. Burrows
Geography . . . . .	B. G. B. Christie
Religious Knowledge . . . . .	A. B. Yates

*Extra Prizes:—*

Art . . . . .	A. I. Fletcher
Piano . . . . .	M. J. Allmand
'Cello . . . . .	R. M. Herley

*Headmaster's Essay Prize:—*

Lower IV . . . . .	L. L. Toynbee
Upper III . . . . .	T. F. Ryan
Lower III . . . . .	B. G. B. Christie

## CRICKET

The team began their matches in early June, and played moderate but happy cricket, beginning with an unfortunate afternoon's play on the Bramcote ground. Toynbee pushed an indefinite bat forward and was bowled for a duck. Christopher, after making a valiant twenty, stepped on his wicket and Cogan hit hard, looked promising but was well caught at mid-off, off a hard drive, and the side were all out for 57.

Mestier and Christopher bowled well but they could not be expected to outbalance our feeble batting.

Our next match was at New College School, Harrogate, and thanks to a clever piece of Higher Mathematics on the part of the Scorer, we lost it by one run. In the bus on the way home we added up the score to find that the match was a tie, but, alas, must count as a defeat, because we did not notice the discrepancy soon enough. We fielded first and Mestier again bowled well taking seven for 17, but Christopher flung the ball consistently wide of the leg stump to the joy of the New College batsmen and sorrow of the wicket-keeper. When we batted the opening pair gave us a good start and it looked as though we should score the 99 runs needed for victory with ease. Toynbee was out with the score at about 20, and no one else resisted save Fletcher, who batted beautifully for 32 not out. No one could stay with him. In high excitement Edwards, the last man, walked out with the score at 97, and walked back again with the score still at 97. The Umpire's heart went "hip hop hap" and we lost.

We arrived at Coatham on a cold day to play their Junior Colts, with Christopher declaring, after a rollicking bus ride, that he had no stomach for this fight.

Owing entirely to a splendid innings by Toynbee and a sparkling 14 by Mestier, who used his bat like an Indian Club, frightened the close-in fielders, then hit three fours over the slips' heads, we scored over a hundred for the first time, and set to work after tea on a sporting wicket to bowl Coatham out. Mestier was again in fine form. This was Yates's first match and he took the crucial wicket in his second over. We scored our first victory.

Within a week we were playing Coatham again, this time on our own ground, and we managed to beat them by six wickets. They batted first to make 79. Mestier, six for 38, again bowled well and the rest supported him by fielding excellently. Yates again took the crucial wicket. The wicket-keeping improved. The side played together for the first time. Our win, however, was not so impressive as it sounds. Fletcher played well for 26, Hillyard hit a six, Toynbee stayed in and the Coatham score was passed with only four men out, but after being 73 for four, the score board read 93 for five, 95 for six, 95 for seven, 98 for eight, 98 for nine, 100 for ten. "Mine is a long and sad tale!" said the Mouse. The Umpire drooped, watched it uncoil, and grunted.

Greatly daring, we played against the Ashville College Junior Colts. They were older and stronger than us, played with a large ball and a large wicket, but kindly inconvenienced themselves by using a small ball for our benefit. The wicket upset Mestier, who was the only bowler who knew it was 22 yards long, and could not forget about it, consequently for the first time he bowled badly. Christopher came into his old form, taking five for 28. After making 91 by play-

ing good strokes, in which Toynbee, as usual, Fletcher and David helped extensively, we had eight of the Ashville side out for 64 and one was hoping for an unexpected victory, when the Ashville fast bowler rolled up his sleeves, grinned, and made 32. Nothing could stay his might. A pekingese watching the game from a deck chair on the boundary would have suffered demolition had it not been for the agility of its master, who grabbed its leash and dangled the dog out of the line of one particularly powerful sweep to leg, which ricocheted off the chair, over a hedge, and into the Ashville Headmaster's firm shafted lupins.

Our return match against New College was a disappointing game. We allowed them to make too many runs by uneven bowling and a return to heaviness in the field. Christopher took five for 37, and Cogan in taking three for 16 bowled better than he had done up-to-date. Byes scored heavily for New College. When we batted Christopher was bowled whilst performing a "swift coranto" on the wicket. Toynbee played bravely for 44. David showed again that he is improving. Macdonald used his bat to let the ball hit it and "played scotch" for four, an innings which delayed our opponents' victory by a quarter of an hour. Hare was run out and this sad eventful history ended.

After a week of intense coaching we prepared to receive Grosvenor House. They batted well to make 113, thanks largely to a long stand for the second and fourth wickets. Flisher crowned his initiation into the side by taking a wicket with his first ball, and then by performing the hat trick at a most opportune moment, all of his victims being bowled.

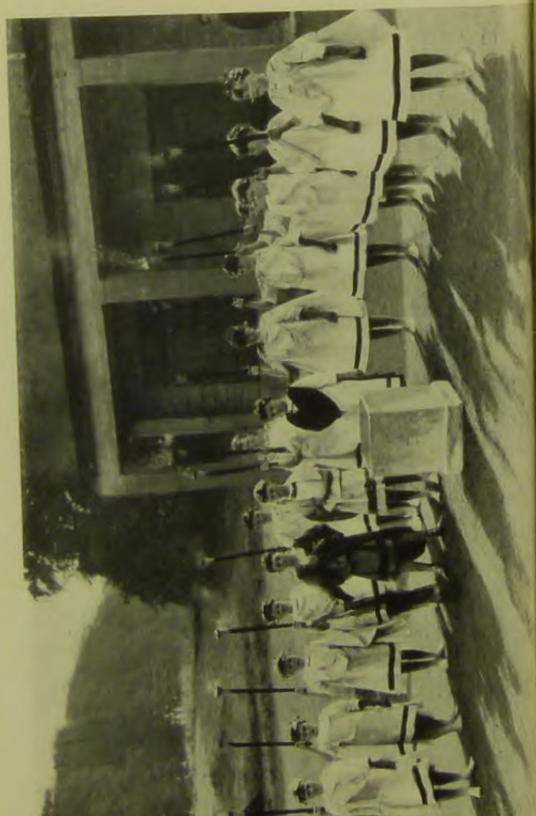
We made a poor start to our batting. Christopher was bowled trying to hook a good length ball. David was bowled, because, with his eyes focused on the clouds he played a stroke where the ball was not. The score board read 6, 2, 0. Then Cogan joined Toynbee and together they raised the score to 65, when Toynbee was bowled after making an invaluable 24. Fletcher and Cogan then by splendid cricket went on to win the match by seven wickets. Cogan, for the first time this term, showed that he can hit a half volley most roundly through the covers for four. After playing an innings that was a real joy to watch he was bowled for 72. Fletcher began by hitting a five, punched and drove the ball hard, and showed again that he is a very promising player. Hillyard hit seven fours in an innings of 31. Hare was run out. The side had recovered after an early collapse.

Keen for the blood of Bramcote we began our last match with some indefinite batting, and against steady bowling only made 73. Toynbee played well. Hillyard played well, but that is all that need be mentioned, except that Hare was run out. After tea Bramcote were 17 for one, and all out for 46. Christopher bowled excellently, five for 10. Yates bowled excellently, five for 11. The side fielded with a rare spirit. Sheridan caught two essential catches behind the wicket. The season ended on a note of triumph, the team showing strokes and bowling in a way that was remarkable considering their early failures. As a result colours were awarded to Toynbee, Christopher, Fletcher and Cogan.

In conclusion, the writer, on behalf of the Junior House, wishes to express his gratitude to all who have helped him with the coaching during the term.



“ THE FROGS OF ARISTOPHANES ”



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School was M. W. Bruce; other Captains were C. J. Ainscough, C. R. Graves, The Hon. H. A. Feilding and J. B. Barry.

THE Captain of Cricket was M. W. Bruce; the Vice-Captain, M. A. Marston.

THE following boys joined the School in May:—

R. A. Fraser, J. A. C. Kerr, M. R. Trent, B. J. Knowles, A. M. Finch, A. M. Porter, D. R. F. Crackanthorpe, J. A. Triggs.

THE following boys received the Sacrament of Confirmation this term:—

C. J. Ainscough, J. M. H. Reid, M. A. Piggot, D. J. Rennie, H. Wace, C. T. Newton, P. W. C. Hickie, T. Piggot, J. R. R. Millais, P. B. Grotrian, G. V. Gosling, R. K. May, A. P. G. Knowles, J. A. C. Kerr, I. Maxwell-Scott, A. J. C. Pike, F. H. Bullock, J. N. Ghika, C. Lynch, R. St G. Huggett, J. K. Powell, the Hon. A. E. Barnewall N. W. Rimington, J. R. Kirby, P. L. Stackhouse, R. F. Kirby, B. J. Knowles, A. M. Finch.

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion on the feast of Saint Alban:—

J. M. Calder, M. R. Trent, A. M. Porter, D. R. F. Crackanthorpe, J. A. Triggs.

CONGRATULATIONS to P. J. Gaynor and M. J. McNamara who both won scholarships.

ON the last Saturday of the term, the Lower Third and Second Form, acted an open-air play in front of the Pavilion. Father Abbot kindly presided. As an onlooker has written an account of it elsewhere in the Journal we will content ourselves with saying that both the cast and the producers thoroughly enjoyed the rehearsals.

We thank the College stage-managers for the loan of some of the costumes.

AT the prize-giving on the following morning, Sunday, the Headmaster reviewed the year, and reported favourably on health, work and games. The Headmaster of the College gave a detailed report and critique of the work done in the examinations, with which he seemed pleased. It certainly must have been a great moment for the top form who achieved a treble remove, to hear that it was “an honour to be last in that form.” We hope that they will continue their good work and that their successors of the coming year were listening!

THE exhibition of handicraft produced during the year was much appreciated at the Garden Party in June.

GILLING is famous for its gardens, but how many know that nearly every boy in the School now has his own garden? These gardens had rather a late start, due to the state of the weather, but progress had been made and there should be a far greater show of flowers and vegetables next year.

“ THE FROGS OF ARISTOPHANES ”



Horticulturists concerned would be surprised to find what has come up in their absence during August.

THE traditional outing to Rievaulx in honour of our patron, St Aelred, was a great success this year; other holidays have been spent happily either in the woods or on the moors.

IN the First Pack twenty boys passed their First Star Test and four their Second Star. White Wolves under the command of J. B. Barry proved themselves the best six on marks and general efficiency. This six won the Wolf Cub Cup.

In the Second Pack there were sixteen passes in the First Star and four in the Second Star. Black Owls under P. W. Downes won the Junior Cub Cup.

CAPTAIN SMITH R.N., of Whitby, gave two lectures on the Navy. At his first appearance we regarded him as a mere lecturer, but at his second visit he was already a friend. The lectures, illustrated by slides, were concerned with the history, organisation and importance of the British Navy. Many useful hints were given for those who might feel inclined to choose the Navy as a career. Captain Smith's aim is to let people know what the Navy is, and what it is doing for our country. His love of England and of the Senior Service was evident and he imparted it to his audience.

WE are very grateful to Dr T. J. Ryan for the useful gift of books to the boys' library. The librarians of this year, Bulleid, McNamara and Forster, should have our thanks for their care and repair of library books; they have set a high standard for this important office.

Have you read your "Dr Doolittle" books? they are all the rage at present.

THERE were several more entries for the swimming sports and races were keenly contested. By the end of the term fifty-nine boys had passed the swimming test and twenty-seven the diving.

Mr F. A. Vernon kindly gave a lecture and a demonstration of the crawl stroke. Though they find the breathing difficult to do correctly in this stroke, four or five boys conquered it well.

The results of the swimming sports were as follows:—

#### SET I

Three Lengths (any stroke) M. W. Bruce.

Two Lengths (breast stroke) M. W. Bruce.

One Length (back stroke) J. d'A. Edwards.

Plain Dive, M. W. Bruce.

Runner-up, D. T. Peers.

Fancy Dive, J. A. Rattrie.

#### SET II

Two Lengths (any stroke), B. J. S. Dale.

One Length (back stroke), B. J. S. Dale.

Plain Dive, B. J. S. Dale, M. J. O'Neill, O. G. Mawson.

The Swimming Cup was won by M. W. Bruce.

The High Jump Finals of the First Set took place at the beginning of term. The results now stands as follows:—R. J. Murphy and M. W. Bruce—first (4 feet 1 inch—record).

FORTY-TWO boys worked hard to keep their place in the P. T. Display at the Exhibition. Their performance which was a credit to Sergeant-

Major Kelly the instructor, was carried out between heavy showers of rain. Several extras were attempted this year, such as hand-springs, camel-jumps and two-man tanks attacking a fort. The musical accompaniment was a great help.

IN the Boxing Tournament Bruce won the Trophy and Reynolds the Junior Boxing Prize. As there were so many who wished to box it was difficult to find suitable opponents: however, the bouts were keenly fought and individuals showed promise. Marston, J. d'A. Edwards, Downes and O'Neill all received special mention from the judges who said that the general standard of boxing was very satisfactory. Father Peter who came to judge some years ago when the boxing was weak, remarked that he was glad to see the "Gilling left" in use again.

Shooting Cup	P. J. Gaynor
Athletics Cup	R. J. Murphy
General Athletics	M. W. Bruce

#### CRICKET

THE following played for the First Eleven at cricket:—

M. W. Bruce, M. A. Marston, J. d'A. Edwards, P. H. Trafford, C. R. Graves, D. T. Peers, C. J. Ainscough, R. F. M. Wright, P. J. Gaynor, W. D. Maugham, C. H. Bidie, O. G. Mawson.

In our matches the team did not quite come up to expectations. We managed to beat Lisvane School by a large score, but that was our only victory. Bramcote proved too good for us, winning by 19 runs in the away fixture and fairly trouncing us on our own ground. We play

their "under 13" side now, which this year contained a number of their First Eleven. But we prefer it like that. A new and very popular fixture was a Junior House Eleven, made up entirely of boys who have brothers at Gilling. We made the moderate score of 72 against them and all was going well; then the elder Barry and Edwards came in, but refused to go out.

However we have enjoyed our cricket, and we have taken our coaching seriously. We have realised that the Cricket Cap is not given until the authorities are of the opinion that we have the right style. M. A. Marston and P. H. Trafford were the best and most reliable batsmen. M. W. Bruce has improved, but could not restrain his desire to make the hands of the fielders sting. C. J. Ainscough and J. d'A. Edwards are careful players and difficult to get out, but they have not enough strokes yet. C. R. Graves, D. T. Peers, R. F. M. Wright and C. H. Bidie have the making of good cricketers.

Our first bowlers were usually M. W. Bruce and J. d'A. Edwards, while M. A. Marston and P. H. Trafford were always ready to give good support. The fielding on the whole was excellent; C. R. Graves, M. A. Marston, D. T. Peers, J. d'A. Edwards and P. H. Trafford were perhaps the experts.

Cricket Caps were awarded to M. W. Bruce, M. A. Marston, J. d'A. Edwards and P. H. Trafford.

We were glad to hear and see signs of considerable talent lower down in the School. Rumours of the doings of R. K. May, D. B. Reynolds, T. A. Bates, B. J. S. Dale and others frequently reached the First Set and also some of their more lusty drives! If only the Third

Set will learn the golden rule of getting the left leg to the pitch of the ball when playing forward, they will provide us with lots of good cricketers.

#### “THE FROGS OF ARISTOPHANES”

It is more than twenty years since Ampleforth has seen a Greek play, so that the production of the “Frogs of Aristophanes” at Gilling Castle was in the nature of a revival, harking back to an old tradition and an old order of things when nothing seemed too difficult, nothing too ambitious to produce. Still, one might have thought that the choice was at least misplaced, and that classical revivals were better left to the College, while the real *genre* of Gilling lay in such fields as the delightful production of the fairy scenes from “Midsummer Night’s Dream,” given a year or two ago. It was even heard whispered just before the performance that the plays of Aristophanes were not properly comprehensible save to one versed in all the intricacies and allusions of Greek drama, and that disappointment and a sense of inadequacy would be the inevitable result. It may indeed be doubted, in these degenerate days, whether students of Greek drama amongst the large audience at Gilling would have run into double figures. The present writer can lay no claim to such honourable distinction, but there is no doubt in his mind that the audience was as appreciative as it was large, and that the production was in every way deserving of the high appreciation that it received.

With regard to the actual performance as a whole, it is well to remember that the ambitious choice was prudently tempered by the omission of the last half of the play, which would indeed have been unsuitable and boring for the actors, if not for the audience. But even so the whole performance seemed to be rounded off into a unity and took a full hour without intervals, and the actors seemed to be very much at home with the vigour of Professor Murray’s translation. The enunciation was excellent; every word could be heard clearly—and the audience was large and the play given out of doors. The two main characters gave a very good performance and there was no weakness in the under parts which is frequently a defect in school plays; indeed the under parts were in some cases quite brilliant and the vigorous flow of alternating sympathy and vituperation from the landladies of Hades was really memorable. The costumes showed what can be made of very limited resources with a little care and imagination. The chorus—surely the most difficult of all to “bring off”—was orderly and confident. In short, though the writer went over to Gilling expecting to find faults, he was given little or no opportunity to do so, and the production left him with nothing but admiration for the choice of play and praise for its execution. Let us hope that this boldness in asking the audience to enjoy such a thing as a Greek play may bear its fruit in other fields as well, and that this is only the first taste of what Dom Maurus and Dom Antony will do in future years.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence’s in furthering the interests of the College.
  2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
  3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year’s subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £7 10s. provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., MR STEPHEN HARDWICK-RITTNER, Juniper Cottage, Claverton Down, Bath.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

THREE issues of the JOURNAL are published each year—in April, July and December. The Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d., including postage, should be paid in advance at the beginning of each year. Single copies of past or current issues may be obtained for 2s. 6d. from the Secretary, THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, Ampleforth College, York.

out of hostels into lodgings. There are good recreation rooms and we have got a billiard table and a table-tennis set. A fine big room has been fitted up as a chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament will be reserved and Mass will be said daily. There is everything to make the hostel a real home for the boy and to help him to settle down in London. In addition we have a room where old Ampleforth boys can meet one another and one hopes that they will be frequent visitors.

A word now as to the connexion between the Hostel and the Fisher Committee in the future. The actual running of the Ampleforth Hostel is the concern of Ampleforth alone, and the Fisher Committee has nothing to do with it. There is, however, the question of making the hostels known in the various special areas, so that when a Catholic boy desires to go to London the parish priest or the parents will know how to ensure that he will be placed in one of the Catholic hostels. All this work has been carried out by the Fisher Committee, who had of course to get the approval of the various bishops before they could send their notices to the parishes. Then there will come the time when a boy has to leave the hostel, either to make room for fresh boys coming in or because his work has taken him to a part of London which is far removed from a hostel. This means that the boy has to go into lodgings, and it is all to the good if Catholic lodgings can be found. To meet this need the Fisher Committee has advertised in all the London churches asking those that are willing to take in such boys as lodgers to send their names in. All such lodgings, if they are approved, will be filed, so that if lodging is required in any particular part of London all one has to do is to ring up the Committee. They will also be of great help in dealing with boys who have not come to London through the Ministry of Labour and so might never be heard of except through one or other of the Societies represented on the Fisher Committee. There is much work to be done, and it is by the co-operation of all concerned that it can be done efficiently in the minimum of time and with the least expense; and this is just what the Committee has been set up to achieve. One would like to add

that all this work has not been done for nothing, and the Fisher Committee is in great need of funds. Their address is: The Fisher Committee Rooms, York Mansions, Broadway, S.W.1.

The address of the Ampleforth Hostel is 15 St Stephen's Square, W.2. It is in Bayswater and it is not far from any of the following underground stations—Westbourne Park, Bayswater and Queen's Road. Also No. 7, 28, 31 and 46 buses pass the Square.

All who knew Sergeant-Major Eason will find the same old friend when they come to the Hostel. When you come he may be variously occupied, as for example in stoking the boiler, painting, carrying furniture, or working out complicated sums as to the quantity of material required for curtains; but whatever it is, he will greet you with the same old smile and give you a hearty welcome.

T. PHILIP EGERTON, O.S.B.

(i/c the Ampleforth Hostel).



East. After spending some time on a rubber plantation in Malaya he went to China. The last third of the book gives a first-hand account of the Japanese annexation of Manchukuo, and of their dealings with the author, who was then running a river steamer on the Sungari. The book is well—and gruesomely—illustrated, and is written in a vigorous style, well suited to the story of a life of such adventurous independence.

G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, who published "Storm in a Tea-cup," a yachting novel, last year, looks like producing a best-seller in "Sporting Print," a hunting novel which has just appeared and is already reprinting. We have not seen a review-copy, but from the enthusiastic notices it has evoked from really eminent reviewers and from personal information received we recommend it very warmly.

IN the last few years many Old Amplefordians have started medical studies. We hear of R. V. Tracy Forster, who has just passed his 1st M.B., and J. K. Dean at Liverpool; J. D. Donnellon and T. J. Roche at Trinity College, Dublin; G. O. Rosenvinge at Durham; A. O'Connor and C. P. Neeson at Newcastle and Glasgow respectively (dentistry); J. P. Rochford at Oxford; and the following at various London hospitals: G. C. Hickie, N. F. Murphy, M. B. Longinotto, R. R. Rowan, A. G. Gregory, P. A. Ezechiel, P. H. Blackiston, F. L. A. Vernon, T. J. Brady and P. D. Hill.

CHARLES GRIEVE played for Oxford against Cambridge in the University Golf Match.

COMPETING against the Metropolitan Police for the R.M.C., D. R. Dalglish threw the Javelin 153 feet 4 inches, beating E. H. Finnerton, the Southern Counties champion, by nearly five feet.

#### LONDON BOYS' CAMP AT AMPLEFORTH

Already we have more volunteers for the camp this August than we had last year, but we are not yet "full up inside." If you wish to make sure of a place, please book early, as this will greatly facilitate the work of the management. The camp goes on from Saturday, July 31st, to Saturday, August 14th, and accommodation may be booked either for the first or the second week, or for both; so sit down and send in your name now to Father David Ogilvie Forbes.

HERE are some letters giving another angle on the mining engineering course in Canada—Ranald Macdonald's. He was working at the Siscoe Gold Mine, Siscoe, P.Q., Canada.

#### I.

... After exams, I went on a short canoe trip with Tim Smith—up the Rideau lakes. The ice had only been off a few days and we were nearly frozen. It was very rough and usually snowing in the morning. We were only out for four days, and got back to Kingston on the 27th in time for Captain Mac's party. . . . I left Montreal when the ice had gone, and rode the freight three hundred miles. Not much traffic on this Northern line. Had to wait two days in La Tuque, sleeping in box-cars in the yard. On Monday, I heard there was a freight pulling out of Fitzpatrick, up the line. So I walked and got in that night. No open box-cars on the train; chiefly explosives, oil and coal. Spent two days underneath a coal car; there were about 20 bums on the train. At a place a hundred miles from Amos the cops chased us, but myself and three other bums were able to get out of the yard when the cop who got us stuck his head in a box-car to get some other guys. We got the train as it came out of the yard, though all the other bums got pinched. The cop was in the caboose, and every stop came up to kick us off, but every stop we ran up the line and got there as she got up speed.

I arrived at Amos after five days of snow and sun, rain and wind. At Amos I got a boat to Siscoe. I had a bit of luck and got a cheap trip on a freight steamer for \$0.50, and three hours' work. It's 60-odd miles down various lakes and rivers—about six hours' steaming, or 30 minutes in a sea-plane. The country here is what is known as bush country. Cotton woods, short bushes and short pine, all the way thick. If you want to go anywhere off a beaten track, you have to cut your way—canoe is the general method of travel. There are about six other mines within a 20-mile radius; otherwise, nobody except bootleggers and prospectors, with the occasional Indian or half-bred. The country is flat, but rolling and totally forested with bush.

I'm living here in a tent with Geoff Bruce. Actually it is more of a cabin; really a wedge tent on wooden walls. A very good cooking stove. It costs a dollar twenty-five a day to live in the bunkhouse—exorbitant. Of course, I owe about \$20 in the store here for kit—rubber boots, helmet, lamp, etc.—but even so, I should clear about \$250.

I am underground for about nine hours a day, and work eight and a half, filling up trucks with ore—pick and shovel work, known as mucking. I can turn out as much work as anyone, but I am still pretty stiff. Pushing those trucks, half a ton, and holding three-quarters, is no joke. At present, I am working on the 975 level. It's rather a good level. The 300 where I worked before was terribly cold as soon as one stopped work for lunch, or waiting for the cage. Last two weeks I worked daily 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. This fortnight it is 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The work is pretty

# SCHOOL CONCERT

Ampleforth, 13th June, 1937

## PART I

Concerto No. 5. in E flat for Pianoforte and  
Orchestra (Op. 73) . . . . . *Beethoven*

Allegro  
Adagio un poco mosso  
RONDO—Allegro  
G. S. DOWLING

## PART II

1 Bass Aria from a Cantata . . . . . *Bach*

“Awake, my Powers”  
SCHOOL CHORUS

2 Concerto in A minor for Violin and Orchestra . . . . . *Vivaldi*

Allegro  
Largo  
Presto  
A. M. MACDONALD

3 Piano Solo “Jardins sous la Pluie” . . . . . *Debussy*

J. G. B. BECKWITH

4 Quintet from “The Magic Flute” . . . . . *Mozart*

MEMBERS OF THE CHOIR

5 Violin Soli

(a) Madrigale . . . . . *Dom Thomas Symon*

(b) Allegro in D . . . . . *Nardini*

BRATZA Accompanist, D. YOVANOVITCH

6 Slavonic Dance No. 6 . . . . . *Dvorak*

THE ORCHESTRA

GOD SAVE THE KING

Ampleforth does not produce a very large orchestra for a school of its size; and indeed less than half of the twenty-four or so players in it at this year's Exhibition Concert were boys in the School. There seems a slight deceptiveness in such a title when this is so. Real danger to the future of music as a recreation for the decently educated person

lurks in what has been called its present “appalling popularity”: a danger of a decrease in the numbers of those who want to play instruments for their own private pleasure, without aspiring to any high artistic achievement. One would like to see more, not fewer, people inspired to play themselves, confident that the practice of music-making could provide a most potent antidote to the drug of mechanised music, which so far from stimulating critical appreciation probably threatens seven out of ten with a sort of atrophy of the musical sensibility.

The orchestra provided the basis for a very successful concert. It had a lively and pretty accurate response both to Father Laurence's baton and the lead of Bratza, and its playing was only marred by two unfortunately prominent sources of cacophony—in the tuneless noises of some of the wind, and a distracting undercurrent of false notes in the bass strings.

It was a feat of distinction on the part of Dowling to have memorised the whole of the Emperor concerto, and to play it so well, and with such an appearance of ease. Probably a certain lack of the brilliance and the delicacy which one associates with this work can be put to the charge of an unsympathetic piano; or was it that Dowling's attack should have been more robust if he was to co-operate successfully with an amateur orchestra?

Later on the short Vivaldi concerto gave us the opportunity to appreciate a great improvement in Macdonald's violin playing; he is now pleasant to listen to, as though he has begun himself to listen more closely and to get more inside the music.

The singing was agreeable: especially the Magic Flute quintet, with clear part singing. But the trebles and altos could learn something from the School basses in the matter of clear diction, even if the basses did make a rather raw noise with their high notes.

P.E.N.