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AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

## THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND

PART I.—1783 TO 1802.

FROM the eleventh century to 1887 the township of Ampleforth had three divisions: Ampleforth St Peter's; Ampleforth Oswaldkirk; and Ampleforth Birdforth. The Ordnance maps published before 1887 show the portions which belong to each division. The claims of each division are made clear by the large grants of the Ampleforth Common, to the Vicar of Ampleforth, the Rector of Oswaldkirk, and to the Rev Croft for Birdforth. The Abbey Title Deeds and the Enclosure *Award* are the chief sources referred to in this story. The *Award* is written on "23 skins" with the map of the Common attached. It was signed at Northallerton on the 27th day of January, 1810 by Edward Cleaver, Esq, of Nunnington, and William Dawson, Esq, of Tadcaster, the two gentlemen appointed by the Crown to carry out the enclosure. It was also signed by Thomas Hornsby of Wombleton, Land Surveyor, and by William Lockwood of Easingwold, Attorney. Large portions of the Common were allotted to the Rev Antony Germaine, Vicar of Ampleforth in part for tithes of old enclosure: to the Rev John Pigott, Rector of Oswaldkirk in part for tithes of old enclosure: to the Rev Robert Croft as Lessee for the tithes of old enclosure: to the Prebendal Lord's rights in St Peter's: to John Smith, Esq of Ampleforth and to George Sootheran of Ampleforth Outhouses, as Lords of the Manor of Ampleforth in the Oswaldkirk parish.

In the eleventh century Ulf's Manor in Ampleforth had been granted to the Archbishop of York, and this manor supported the Ampleforth Prebend in York Minster. It is now vested in



the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roos family of Helmsley and Oswaldkirk held a manor in Ampleforth; and in 1565 a manor in Ampleforth was in the hands of Sir Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling Castle. The fields of these manors lay in the valley south of the road from Ampleforth to Oswaldkirk, and the labour of the Ampleforth villeins is still evident by the presence of the "lands": relics of an old method of ploughing known as the ridge and furrow. Before the repeal of the Corn Laws the valley was one large wheatfield; and in August and September it must have been a "Golden Valley."

In the sixteenth century the feudal manorial system had begun to disappear. The farms large and small passed into the hands of many owners either on a freehold or copyhold tenure. The conveyance of the copyhold from one holder to another was a simple and cheap form of transferring ownership at the annual meeting of the Court Baron and Court Leet. These frequent transactions account for many of the fields being called by the name of the person from whom they were purchased. The old field names have in many cases been forgotten. It is only on those farms where the family has been in possession for a long period that each field retains its "proper" name. Even on our own farm the original names have in certain cases been allowed to pass out. Some scheme has been carried out in a field and a new name has been attached to it, such as "Ram" field and "Brick" field.

The appellation of the "Lord of the Manor" alone survived. Admittances amongst our Title Deeds show that up to 1865 the Fairfax family acted as Lords of the Manor and that from 1871 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners acted as Lords. The Steward of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners held the Court Baron and the Court Leet every year, collected the copyhold rents, admitted new holders of the land "over the straw,"<sup>1</sup> and then presided at a dinner which he gave to all the copyholders. At the Court held November 21st, 1911 he expressed his regret that he would have to appoint a bailiff to collect the rents in

<sup>1</sup> The previous holder handed a straw to the new tenant in the presence of the Steward of the Manor symbolising the transfer of the land.

future years: that the rents no longer covered expenses, and that admittances would have to be made at his office in York.

A short outline of Father Bolton's life must again appear in the pages of the JOURNAL to enable the reader to interpret correctly the passage in Abbot Allanson's Annals<sup>1</sup> which records the gift of thirty-two acres of land by the Honourable Miss Fairfax to Father Bolton.

In 1764 Father John Anselm Bolton, a monk of St Laurence's, Dieuleward was appointed chaplain to the 9th Lord Fairfax at Gilling Castle. Many chaplains had found Lord Fairfax a difficult patron, and many new appointments had to be made by the Benedictine Superiors. But Father Bolton from the very beginning of his appointment was acceptable to his patron. Lord Fairfax died in 1772 and his youngest child, the Honourable Ann Fairfax, succeeded to the estate. She had lost four brothers and three sisters, and she herself was delicate and of a nervous disposition. The confidence placed in Father Bolton by her father was in itself a sufficient reason why she should retain him as her chaplain and adviser in the management of her estates. He watched her interests in every direction. When trees were sold he saw that only those were felled which had been marked: he saw that rents were paid on audit day. But this influence exercised by the chaplain caused jealousy especially in the Pigott family. Nathaniel Pigott, her nearest relative, visited Gilling about 1775, and for a time undertook the management of her estate. He persuaded her to go to London for the winter. He induced her to sign a deed of agreement by which his youngest son Charles Gregory should inherit her estate and by which in fact she lost control of it. When she was in a better state of health to realise what she had done, she appealed to the Lord Chancellor to cancel the Deed. Father Bolton appeared as a witness and the Deed was cancelled. In 1778 the first Act for Catholic Relief was passed and Father Bolton took the Oath of Allegiance under this Act. This Relief Act allowed Catholics to purchase land.

<sup>1</sup> Peter Athanasius Allanson, O.S.B., was born in London June 11th, 1804, came to Ampleforth 1813, entered the novitiate May 31st, 1820, died January 13th, 1876.



Our Title Deeds show that on November 18th, 1783, Father Bolton purchased from John Sootheran a dwelling house and nine acres in front of it called Agar's Close<sup>1</sup>, and that on May 19th, 1784, he purchased from Richard Wray a field of three acres in Aumit Lane.<sup>2</sup> But the Relief Act did not prevent a priest from being prosecuted. Father Bolton's enemies attempted his downfall in 1785 by bringing a charge against him of persuading a certain Mary Bentley to become a Catholic. He was imprisoned in York Castle and was brought to trial at the Lenten Assize in York in 1786 but was acquitted. Abbot Allanson after minutely describing the trial adds: "Three years later Lady Ann Fairfax<sup>3</sup> determined to reward the long and faithful services of her chaplain by building a handsome house for him on the other side of the valley opposite the Castle: she then made it over to him with about thirty-two acres of land. . . . Father Anselm on the death of his benefactress left the Castle for his new House which was then nearly completed and ready to receive him." Allanson then adds in a note: "Mr Sootheran writes to Mr Bolton Febr. 7th, 1789. 'All works go on very well both at the new House and at Gilling' and he sent him the same information on the 24th of Febr. 1793."

The Honourable Ann Fairfax died May 2nd, 1793, and was succeeded by her relative Charles Gregory Pigott. He took the surname Fairfax. In 1794 he married a non-Catholic and "allowed all his children to be baptised and brought up Protestants."

This outline of Father Bolton's life as chaplain at Gilling Castle makes it clear that as far back as 1783 he began to provide for the future by finding a site on freehold ground outside Gilling Castle control where he and his successors could live and serve the Catholics of the district. It is safe to presume that he consulted and obtained the approval of Miss Fairfax

<sup>1</sup> The land between the Bounds and top cricket field sometimes called "Tank" field.

<sup>2</sup> The lane east of the Infirmary.

<sup>3</sup> From 1773 to 1793 admittances to copyhold lands are entitled: "Manor of Ampleforth. The Court Baron and Customary Court of the Honourable Ann Fairfax, Lady of the Manor aforesaid."

and that shortly after his trial at York she urged him to go forward with his scheme and that she gave him the money to cover his land purchases and the building of his new house. Her name does not appear in any of our Title Deeds. The transfer of the property was in every case made to John Bolton.

It is also safe to presume that Father Bolton was on good terms with the Sootherans<sup>1</sup> who lived on the Ampleforth side of the land he had purchased, and with the Sotherans who lived on the Oswaldkirk side. William Sotheran carried on a tanning industry in Gilling and at Ampleforth. John Sootheran "had a shop and a place for making candles." Both would do business with Father Bolton for Gilling Castle would buy many candles and the tanner would try to secure the oak bark. Both would help him in his land purchases.

The thirty-two acres were not bought at one deal. The first transaction took place in 1783, the last in 1793.

In 1783 Father Bolton purchased from John Sootheran a dwelling house and nine acres of land in front of it called Agar's Close (1 and 12 on the map).

In 1784 he purchased from Richard Wray a field of three acres in Aumit Lane (not on map).

In 1786 he purchased from Thomas Rymer a field of three acres south of Agar's Close (14). In 1788 he purchased from John Agar a dwelling house and three acres of land (2 and 13).

In 1790 he purchased from Catherine Prudams one acre and a half called the "Shoulder of Mutton" (11).

In 1791 he purchased from John Sootheran three acres of land known as Aumit Leas (15), and four acres called Micklingdale Close (17).

In 1791 he purchased from William and Elizabeth Sotheran

<sup>1</sup> In the genealogical table of the Sotheran family, compiled by Charles Sotheran of Manchester in 1871, John Sotheran (1720) of Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk had Timothy and Thomas as fifth and sixth sons. Timothy began to spell his name Sootheran and all his descendants have retained that spelling. Timothy's son John is the Sootheran from whom Father Bolton in 1783 purchased the house and nine acres of land. Thomas' son William lived at Gilling until he inherited the house and land now the site of the Science Block and Upper and Lower Building.



a close of land containing two acres abutting on Ampleforth Common and a messuage, house and cottage (3 and 4).

In 1792 he purchased from John Sandwith three acres called Simpson Close (16).

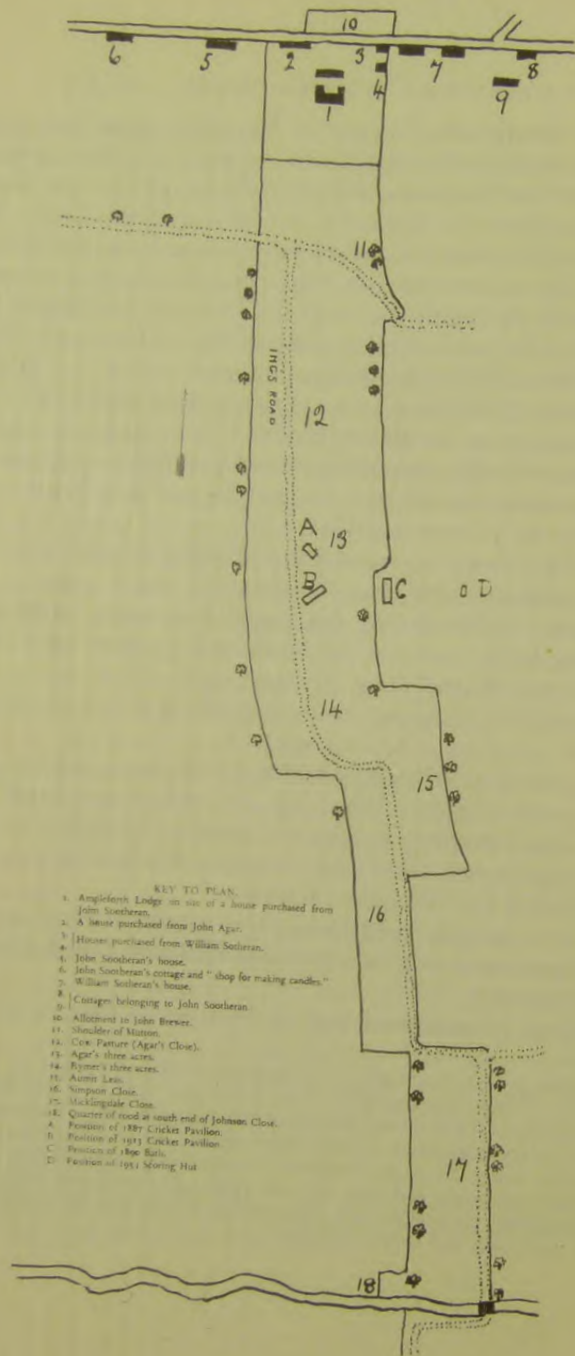
In 1793 he purchased from John Sandwith a quarter of a rood of land at the south end of Johnson Close (18). The north side of the wooden bridge over the Holbeck is built on this small plot.

All these small purchases, with the exception of the Wray Aumit, formed a narrow strip stretching from the Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk road to Holbeck. The land to the south of the brook belonged to the Gilling Estate. Before Father Bolton made these purchases there already existed the "Ings road" from East Lane (Back Lane)<sup>1</sup> to the north-east corner of Micklingdale. Lodgefield Farm on the Lion Wood hill had the right of way by Ings road to Ampleforth. The owner of Lodgefield is the lay Rector of St. Hilda's church and is responsible for the maintenance of the chancel. In all probability before 1791 Father Bolton had paid the deposit money for Micklingdale and had Mr Sootheran's consent to extend Ings Road<sup>2</sup> and build the stone bridge.

In support of this inference there is the very definite declaration of the late Mrs Mary Drinkell of Ampleforth, the daughter of Myra Thompson (*née* Fox) that her great grandfather and her great great uncle, Cornelius Fox quarried the stone in Gilling Castle quarry for the building of Father Bolton's house. This tradition in the Fox family tallies with the letter of Mr Sootheran to Father Bolton saying "that *all* works go on very well both at the New House and at *Gilling*." It was a short and easy way for the haulage of the dressed stone from Gilling to the new house if a bridge was built at the south-east end of Micklingdale Close. The building of the brook bridge would

<sup>1</sup> Now generally known, through a corruption based on a misunderstanding of the local pronunciation, as "Bog" lane. Its winter condition does nothing to encourage a re-emphasis of the original name.

<sup>2</sup> This followed the same route as the tramway which many will remember, save at the south end where the rails were diverted to cross the newer wooden bridge.



## KEY TO PLAN.

1. Ampleforth Lodge on site of a house purchased from John Sootheran.
2. A house purchased from John Agar.
3. Houses purchased from William Sootheran.
4. John Sootheran's house.
5. John Sootheran's cottage and "shop for making candles."
6. William Sootheran's house.
7. Cottages belonging to John Sootheran.
8. Allotment to John Brewer.
9. Shoulder of Mutton.
10. Coal Pasture (Agar's Close).
11. Agar's three acres.
12. Ryan's three acres.
13. Aumit Lane.
14. Simpson Close.
15. Micklingdale Close.
16. Quarter of rood at south end of Johnson Close.
- A. Position of 1885 Cricket Pavilion.
- B. Position of 1913 Cricket Pavilion.
- C. Position of 1890 Bath.
- D. Position of 1951 Storing Hut.



be the first task the Gilling and Ampleforth masons were instructed to undertake.

If this inference is correct, and if Father Bolton preferred the Gilling stone to local stone a difficulty arises about the name of Bolton Bank. On page 273 of the *History of Ampleforth Abbey* the Bank is described as "the *new* short cut to Helmsley still called Bolton's Bank." The author of the History cannot have had access to the Ampleforth *Award* and to the Ordnance map attached to it. These make it clear that "Bolton Bank" was one of the public roads in or about the Common which was being enclosed. The *Award* gives a description of the public and private roads, and "Bolton Bank" is mentioned under its original name of Grange Road among the public roads. The *Award* speaks of the public roads called the Wass Road, the Malton and Thirsk Road, the Ampleforth to Helmsley Road, and the Ampleforth to Oswaldkirk Road. It then describes what is now called Bolton Bank in the following words: "Also one other public carriage road or highway thirty feet wide and herein called the Grange Road as the same is now staked out and laned off or bounded and branching from the said road called the Oswaldkirk Road at or near a place called Ampleforth Lodge, and extending in a north-east direction over the said Common to the said gate called Low Grange Moor' gate."

The *Award* is sufficient evidence that Grange Road had long been a public road connecting the Oswaldkirk Road with Grange Moor. Why is it now called Bolton Bank? In the summer vacation of 1910 one of the priests was just turning off the Thirsk and Malton road to walk down Bolton Bank when a carriage and pair drew up and the aged Earl of Feversham spoke to him and in the course of conversation asked him if he knew that his grandfather had allowed the College the use of that road. The priest should have replied by quoting a tradition:

<sup>1</sup> The wood now called by us "The Triangular" is described on all Ordnance maps as "Grange Moor" from Newton Grange with its chapel at the east side of the Moor. At one time Grange Moor extended to the angle near the Beacon Farm: and then it formed a strict triangle and not a quadrangle.

"Your grandfather tried to stop this right of way on Grange Road while Father Bolton lived at Ampleforth Lodge. Your grandfather obstructed the road by posts and rails. They were taken down by the farmers who used this road. Then your grandfather took the case into the law courts. Father Bolton defended the rights of the Ampleforth people. Your grandfather lost the case and that is the reason why people ever since that time have called the road Bolton Bank."

On May 2nd, 1793, Miss Fairfax died, and Father Bolton then left the Castle to live at Ampleforth Lodge. At the very time he was taking possession of and furnishing his new home, the monastery of his profession in France was being suppressed. On May 19th, 1793, the municipality of Dieuleward had instructions to guard the monastery of St Laurence. On October 12th, 1793, the house was sacked by the Revolutionaries. Many of the monks had already left. Of those who had remained some made their escape, others were taken prisoner. Those who reached England found a temporary home on November 21st, 1793 at Acton Burnell. From Acton Burnell the community of St Laurence's tried to establish themselves at Birkenhead: then at Scholes near Prescot; then at Vernon Hall in Liverpool; then at Parbold Hall. At none of these places could land be bought. In 1798 Father Bede Brewer had to act as President of the English Benedictine Congregation and one of the first problems he had to deal with was the duty of finding a house and land for St Laurence's. He himself was a Laurentian and he threw himself with vigour into the task of making a firm foundation for the monastery of St Laurence on English soil. After consulting Provincial Lacon he visited Father Bolton at Ampleforth. On June 19th, 1801, Father Bolton conveyed to John Brewer Ampleforth Lodge and all the land he had purchased and granted vacant possession for July, 1802.

In November, 1802, the last Council was held at Parbold from which the following "minute" is cited: "On the 29th of November, 1802 all the community were called to meet in the chapel at Parbold. Father Anselm Appleton asked the Secretary to read the decree of his election to the Priorship of



the monastery of St Laurence which had taken place at the General Chapter held in London on the 14th of July, and to read also the letter of the President confirming the election. After being installed according to the rule of the Constitutions he earnestly exhorted the community to be of one mind and begged them to strive wholeheartedly to restore the monastery of St Laurence in the place lately handed over to this community by Father Anselm Bolton. The place was situated in the County of York and was called Ampleforth." On December 11th, 1802, the small community arrived at Ampleforth Lodge and began conventual life that same day. Father Bolton's share of the Ampleforth Common<sup>1</sup> was a very small strip of ground (10)

This allotment made to Father Bolton's land was the beginning of the "Monkwood," and up to 1887 was in the township of Ampleforth but part of the parish of Oswaldkirk. Seven other allotments granted by the *Award* now form the Monkwood. The allotment to William Hopkins was part of the parish of Oswaldkirk. The allotment to Jeremiah Fox was in the parish of Birdforth. The two allotments to Thomas Atkinson are in St Peter's, Ampleforth. The allotment to John Smith was part of the Oswaldkirk parish and the allotment to T. Pulleyn was in the Birdforth parish. The Monkwood is a good illustration of the Parish fretwork of Ampleforth St Peter's, Ampleforth Oswaldkirk and Ampleforth Birdforth.

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup> The *Award* describes it thus: "Also we do allot and assign unto John Brewer of Woolton in the County of Lancaster, one rood twenty-five perches of land in the said Common and to be situate within and part of the township of Ampleforth in the parish of Oswaldkirk aforesaid bounded by lands herein awarded to Jeremiah Fox on or towards the north and west, by lands herein awarded to William Hopkins on or towards the east and by the said road called the Oswaldkirk Road on or towards the south, and we do order and direct that the said John Brewer and owners and proprietors for the time being of this allotment shall make and for ever hereafter support and maintain the ditches and fences on the east and south sides thereof."

## PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

AN ANALYSIS OF QUADRAGESIMO ANNO

THE article on the Young Christian Workers in the September number of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL must have inspired or deepened an enthusiasm for this movement in the hearts of many readers. The speed of the growth of the movement is doubtless due (humanly speaking) to its ability to arouse such enthusiastic response and to the fact that it is practical rather than academic—it presents a plan of action shown by result to be workable. Nevertheless the movement has its roots in the social teaching of the Church which has been applied to modern conditions in the encyclicals of recent Popes; and in order that growth may be healthy, it must continue to develop in conformity with that teaching.

It is on the priest assistant of the group that the responsibility will fall of seeing that the group has true social principles as its background and is aiming at ideals which infringe the rights neither of God nor man. Therefore any one who takes, or intends to take an active part in the Y.C.W. or similar movements should be anxious to inform himself about the Catholic teaching on modern social questions and for this an acquaintance with recent Papal encyclicals is essential. The following analysis is an attempt to present in the shortest form certain parts of the encyclical of Pius XI *Quadragesimo Anno*. A summary very often causes some distortion of the writer's meaning, and the analysis should be regarded as a tentative introduction only, made with the object of directing the reader to the text of the encyclical. If it provokes the exclamation: "Surely the Pope didn't say *that*!" and an inspection of the text to see whether there is a misreading or a false emphasis, one purpose of this article will be attained. The translation used is that given in the C.T.S. tract No. S.105. Italics are used frequently in an attempt to draw out the meaning of the sentence, but these are not found in the text.



## I. A. THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY.

There is a twofold aspect of ownership (*a*) individual and (*b*) social. The ownership of private property is a *natural right*. Property is held :—

(*a*) that individuals may provide for themselves and their families.

(*b*) that the goods destined for the *human race* may truly serve their purpose.

Two dangers to be avoided :—

(*a*) If the *social* aspect of property be denied the consequence is “individualism.”

(*b*) If the *individual* aspect be denied the result is some form of “collectivism.”

B. The *right* of property must be distinguished from its *use*. It is *not true* that a *misuse* of ownership destroys the *right* to hold property, but :

C. The *power of the state* can be used to *define the duties* of ownership when the need occurs. They can say what is licit and illicit for property owners provided that the natural and divine law be observed. The right of ownership has assumed various forms (tribal, patriarchal, feudal, etc.). On the other hand man's *natural right* of possessing and transmitting property *cannot be taken away* by the state.

D. *Superfluous income* (*viz.*, that portion of a man's income “which he does not need in order to live as becomes his station”).

This is not left entirely to a man's own discretion. There are “grave obligations” of charity, beneficence and liberality resting upon the wealthy.

However, *investments* securing favourable opportunities for employment, “provided the labour employed produces results which are really useful,” are acts of real liberality.

E. *Titles in acquiring ownership.*

(*a*) *First Occupation*. (He who first acquires goods which are unclaimed and belong to no one acquires a right to those goods).

(*b*) *Industry*. “The only form of labour which gives the working man a title to its fruits, is that which a man exercises as his own master and by which some new form or new value is produced.”

## II. CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Two quotations from Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum Novarum* : “It is only by the labour of working men that States grow rich.” “Capital cannot do without Labour, nor Labour without Capital.”

The truth of the first quotation is self-evident ; the reason underlying the second quotation is this : Right order demands that everything has its proper owner, so unless a man applies labour to his *own* property “an alliance must be formed between his toil and his neighbour's property.” Hence “it is unjust that either capital or labour should deny the efficacy of the other and seize all the profits.”

*Unjust claims of Capital.*

“All accumulation of riches must fall to the share of the wealthy, while the workingman must remain in indigence or reduced to the minimum needed for existence.” This was held to be an economic law and in opposition to this fictitious law another equally false principle was set up, *viz.* :—

*Unjust claims of Labour.*

That *all* products and profits except those required to replace invested capital belong to the workingman.

*Principle of JUST distribution.*

“The division of goods which is effected by private ownership is ordained by nature itself and has for its purpose that created things may minister to man's needs in an orderly and stable fashion.” But not every distribution of wealth attains this end.



The common good *of all* must be promoted. One class is forbidden to exclude the other from a share of the profits.

This "sacred law" is violated:—

(a) By an irresponsible wealthy class who say that it is just that they should receive everything and the labourer nothing, and

(b) By a propertyless wage-earning class who demand for themselves *all* the fruits of production. Each class, then, must receive its due share.

### III. THE UPLIFTING OF THE PROLETARIAT.

The *condition* of the workingman has improved in our age but the *number* of the dispossessed labouring masses has increased beyond all measure. It is obvious that earthly goods *so abundantly produced* in this age are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared. So we must make every effort that a *just share only* should accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an *ample sufficiency* should go to the workingman. The end aimed at is:—

(a) that they may be enabled to bear the family burden with greater *ease and security being freed from hand to mouth uncertainty*.

(b) that some little provision will remain for those whom they leave behind them.

### IV. A JUST WAGE.

The propertyless wage-earner should be placed in such a position that he can acquire a certain moderate ownership.

(a) The wage-contract is not essentially unjust, *but* "We deem it advisable that the wage-contract should, when possible, be *modified* somewhat by a contract of partnership. . . . In this way wage-earners are made sharers in some sort in the ownership, or the management, or the profits."

(b) There is a social aspect in labour as well as a personal or individual one; unless brains, capital and labour combine together for common effort, man's toil cannot produce due fruit. From this double aspect there follow three important conclusions for the regulation and fixing of wages.

A There must be a sufficient wage paid to the workingman for himself *and his family*. The mothers of families should not have to work outside the home to the neglect of family duties in order to supplement an insufficient wage.

B The condition of the particular business must be taken into account.

Y Wages must be regulated with a view to the economic good of the whole people. Scales of wages too high or too low cause unemployment. There should be a relationship between wages of different groups, agrarian, industrial, etc. "Where this harmonious proportion is kept, man's various economic activities combine and unite into one single organism and become members of a common body, lending each other mutual help and service."

(N.B.—Aim of *economic* organization. "The economic and social organism will be soundly established and attain its end, when it secures for all and each those goods which the wealth and resources of nature, technical achievement, and the social organization of economic affairs can give. These goods should be sufficient (1) to supply all needs and an honest livelihood, and (2) to uplift men to that higher level of prosperity and culture which, provided it be used with prudence, is not only no hindrance but is of singular help to virtue.")

### V. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL ORDER.

Two things particularly necessary:—

- I. the reform of the social order (principally the State).
  - II. the correction of morals.
- I. (a) It is wrong for the State to burden itself with duties which could be done by smaller groups. It is the primary duty of the State to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests. Therefore the aim of social legislation should be the re-establishment of "vocational groups."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The question of "vocational groups" is a difficult one and cannot be discussed here. The direction of the reform of society on these lines is towards a process of organization according to trade and professions rather than organization of employees set ever against employers—a vertical rather than horizontal grouping. c.f. "The Guild Social Order" published by the Catholic Social Guild.



(b) Free competition cannot be the *ruling* principle of the economic world. It is necessary that economic affairs be subjected to and governed by a true and effective guiding principle, i.e. *social justice* and *social charity*. Then we shall be able to say of this social body what the Apostle said of the Mystical Body of Christ (Eph. iv, 16).

Before proceeding to deal with the second point, the correction of morals, the Pope reviews A the modern economic situation and B modern Socialism.

A. (a) The capitalistic system is not itself to be condemned, but it violates right order wherever capital employs workers without regard to their human dignity, the social character of economic life, social justice and the common good.

(b) Recently economic domination has been concentrated in the hands of a few—frequently not the owners, but the trustees and directors of invested funds, and often these are able to govern credit, so holding in their hands “the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.”

(c) Consequences of this state of affairs are that :—

- (1) free competition is dead.
- (2) ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain.
- (3) the whole economic life has become hard and cruel.
- (4) the State has become a slave to economic interests.
- (5) among the nations on the one hand, economic Nationalism or Imperialism ; on the other “a not less noxious and detestable Internationalism in financial affairs, which holds that where a man’s future is, there is his country.”

(d) The remedies for these evils summarised from the preceding part of the encyclical.

- (1) Due consideration must be had for the double character, individual and social, of Capital and Labour.
- (2) Mutual relations between Capital and Labour must be determined according to the laws of the strictest justice, supported by Christian charity.

(3) Free competition and economic domination must be *controlled by public authority* in matters appertaining to the latter’s competence.

(4) The public institutions of the nations must be such as to make the whole of human society conform to the common good, i.e. to the standard of social justice.

B. Modern Socialism is divided into two camps.

(a) Communism.

Preaches a twofold aim :—

(1) Merciless class warfare.

(2) Complete abolition of private ownership.

(b) Moderate Socialism (now called merely “Socialism”) condemns recourse to physical force in attaining its ends. Moderates and sometimes even rejects class warfare and the abolition of private property. “Its programmes often strikingly approach the just demands of Christian reformers.” . . . “It is *rightly* contended that certain forms of property must be reserved to the State, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large.” But it is not the case that all Socialist sects not Communist have returned to the Christian position, because Socialism conceives human society in a way utterly alien to Christian truth.

*Christian idea of Society.*

(1) Man is endowed with a *social nature*, and is placed on earth to

(2) Spend his life *in society* and under an authority ordained by God.

(3) *In order that* he may develop and evolve to the full all his faculties to the praise and glory of his Creator,

(4) and that by fulfilling faithfully the duties of his station, he may *attain* to temporal and eternal *happiness*.

*Socialistic theory of Society.*

Socialism maintains that living in community was instituted merely for the sake of the material advantages it brings to man-



kind. From this theory the following conclusions are deduced:—

- (1) Economic production must be carried on collectively because it is more efficient.
- (2) Men should submit themselves to society *with a view to the production of wealth*, and that all goods, even liberty, must be sacrificed to this end.

*Conclusion*: “If, like all errors, Socialism contains a certain element of truth (and this the Sovereign Pontiffs have never denied), it is nevertheless founded upon a doctrine of human society . . . which is opposed to true Christianity. . . . No one can be at the same time a sincere Catholic and a true Socialist.”

#### II. *The Correction of Morals.*

(a) Man must observe anew the precepts of Christ. The unity and order of the Divine plan must be observed, *viz.*: God, as the first and supreme end of created activity, created goods as mere instruments to be used only in so far as they help towards the attainment of our supreme end.

(b) Charity must play a leading part. Charity cannot take the place of justice unfairly withheld, but even in a state in which every man receives all his due a wide field would remain open for charity.

“Then only will it be possible to unite all in harmonious striving for the common good, when all sections of society have the intimate conviction that they are members of a single family and children of the same Heavenly Father, and further, that they are ‘one body in Christ, and every one members one of another’ so that ‘if one member suffer anything, all members suffer with it.’”

L.A.F.

## “SWORD OF THE SPIRIT”

I HAVE before me the report of a world Youth Congress which was held two years ago in the United States. Delegates from fifty-three nations were present; they represented, so it was calculated, about forty million young people all over the world. At the Congress they discussed education, employment, social conditions, the political and international situations, and from the “Peace Pact” which they drew up it was clear that the largest organised body of youth in the world was in agreement to act as a united force for world peace. They believed, they declared, that it was their duty “to promote the welfare of mankind.” They undertook to try “to set right injustices against peoples, regardless of race, creed or opinion, to establish political and social justice within our own countries and advocate that international machinery be immediately instituted to solve differences between nations. . . .” They condemned aggression and resolved to try to prevent it, and to give relief to those who were its victims—the Czechs, Austrians, Chinese and others.

That was in 1938. Among the fifty-three nations represented were France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, the Scandinavian countries. . . . We know what has happened to those countries since then. Did those millions of young people simply forget their resolutions? By no means. Did they try, but fail? Yes. Why?

Why were people with good principles, with a high sense of duty, with a will to make the world a happier place, helpless in face of people with the principles of misers or highwaymen, who forget or completely ignore the rights of others?

The answer is that too few people care about right principles, and that of those who do, too few try really to live up to them. All the representatives of youth who came to the Congress reported bad material and social conditions in their countries—too long hours of work, or too little pay, or cramped houses and so on. But the very same laziness and indifference which prevents people from putting a stop to social injustice prevents



them from putting a stop to political injustice : and this attitude makes them so weak that eventually they are quite unable to resist aggression. That is what has happened all over Europe—and we must not let it happen here. It is simple enough : one cannot be bothered to put oil in the engine and soon the parts go wrong and the car cannot run at all. A nation's strength is in its spirit, and the value of its spirit depends on the degree to which we bother about our neighbours, try to help one another : it depends, in fact, on the sense of justice and charity of every individual.

Justice and charity are spiritual principles which should lead us to useful action. And if you look at the "Sword of the Spirit" statement of aims you will see that the movement has been formed in order to "combat those forces in the totalitarian systems which undermine human society and Christian civilisation, and spread the knowledge of the principles which are the foundation of social order and our Christian inheritance."

What forces ? What principles ? How do we combat forces ? How do we uphold principles ?

On pain of losing our own and our country's very life, we must answer these questions and act upon the answer. That is the "Sword of the Spirits" business.

We tend to think of forces and principles as mere words and ideas without much relation to daily life. But "force" means something strong—in the liturgy, we say, for instance, "*Sanctus fortis*"—"Oh holy Strong One." And "principle" means something which sets things moving, which begins things—Our Lord says of Himself in the Gospels that He is "*principium, qui et loquor vobis*"—"I am the beginning, who also speak unto you."

In our impatience we may say "Yes, I know all that"—but because life makes the practice of Christian principles very difficult we tend to leave justice, for instance, on a pedestal alone, while we go off to our daily jobs and forget all about it. But principles are no good if we do not apply them in ordinary things. And if we took the risk of putting them into practice,

if we insisted on justice, for instance, in spite of our own laziness and the world's obstruction, we should be allowing our principles to do what God means them to do, to *begin* something, to begin a new world.

People all over the world are longing for good ideas—good principles—that really "work." We Catholics have the immense and quite undeserved privilege of belonging to the Mystical Body of Christ : consequently our lives are completely bound up with His. That is what gives Christian principles their power. That is what gave *charity* in Christians the power to put an end to Roman slavery. That is what gives *truth* in Christians the power to enlighten pagans. That is what gives *justice* in Christians the power to bring peace. That is what gives *freedom* in Christians the power to create true order.

It is obvious enough from the present state of the world that we Christians do little to put our principles into practice. Instead of active *beginnings*, our principles seem to be just words. And they are faced with forces—strong things—not of good but of evil. Nazism and Communism, for instance, are the Christian principles upside down : instead of charity hatred, instead of justice jungle law, instead of truth lying, instead of freedom enslavement. That is what we mean by the "forces in totalitarianism" which the "Sword of the Spirit" is out to combat by spreading Christian principles.

How ? By what Cardinal Hinsley calls a "crusade of prayer, study and action." That means living a complete Christian life—neither neglecting to pray, nor to study and to think, nor to work—but above all, not treating each of these as something entirely separated from all the others. When we drive a car we can think of other things than just the road, but that need not make us let go the wheel nor forget where we are going. But we Christians often behave as though we neither knew where we were going (we ignore political conditions) nor with whom we are travelling (we ignore social conditions).

This must change. We owe it to our country, and particularly to those who are fighting and working to defend it, that when peace comes, high-principled and well-informed, competent people should be found at the helm.



That is the responsibility of youth to-day, and especially of Catholic youth.

There, once again, we see the need for "prayer, study and action." And because it is a crusade, a battle, it requires patient preparation, energy and determination.

Can the Catholic youth of England seize this providential opportunity, and continue the work of youth all over the world? I think they can because, being Catholic—which means universal—they cannot be indifferent to the fate of all those millions of boys and girls who to-day are suffering the horrors of totalitarian tyranny.

The movement suggests to all its members that they should form groups for study and discussion. Study schemes and full notes are provided, and very interesting discussions arise out of them. For all information write to the Hon. Secretary, "Sword of the Spirit," 108, Gloucester Place, W.1.

MIRA BENENSON.

## CASTLE HOWARD

NOVEMBER, 1940.

I heard footsteps in the empty hall;  
 Saw shadows living in the dusty rooms,  
 And ghostly peacocks fanning out their plumes  
 In courtyards where the bitter autumn quall  
 Now tears at ragged weeds grown in the wall.  
 I could see long-dead gardeners with their brooms  
 Sweep up the rusty leaves; and smell the fumes  
 Of bitter-burning bonfires in the Fall.  
 But now burned beams and rubble floor the rooms;  
 And walls, charred framework of the days gone by,  
 Form ruined patterns on an angry sky,  
 And through the skeleton a sad wind tunes  
 Its dirge, while Vanbrugh bows his ghostly head  
 To see how far his Castle Howard is dead.

L.L.T.

## A LIFE OF ST WILFRID

IN the year of Our Lord 634, in a well-to-do Saxon home in the Kingdom of Northumbria a child was about to be born. As the moment drew near, a strange happening took place. Some men standing in the vicinity of the house saw it suddenly take fire, flames shooting skywards. They were greatly excited. Folks came running from all sides with water to quench the blaze. But the women came out from the house and said: "Stand back and wait, for an infant has just been born into the world." The child was Wilfrid. Eddius his biographer and friend says no more about the fire except that it was a portent of a supernatural kind, a light on the world, just as Wilfrid was to be. There is no doubt that his world needed light.

King Oswald had just won the throne from a pagan tyrant at the battle of Denises-burn. For close on two years the land had been ravaged; they had burned villages, destroyed churches, and the Britons among them had murdered every Saxon they could lay their hands on, for these two were deadliest enemies. Before this decisive battle St Oswald had with his own hands erected a great cross, and then calling upon his men to pray with him to God for victory had advanced against the enemy. God heard his prayer. It was in this year of blood that Wilfrid was born.

There is no saint of early Anglo-Saxon times more representative than St Wilfrid. He took a leading part in the major events of his time; he is England's strongest link with Europe over a period of fifty years. At the Synod of Whitby it was decided who was to be the leader of Europe, the Celts or Rome. The decision went in favour of Rome, and the speaker for Rome was St Wilfrid.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *A Study of History*. Arnold J. Toynbee. Vol. II, p. 334. "The battle between the Irish and the Roman competitors for the privilege of becoming the creators of our Western Civilization was fought, between the years 625 and 664, in the northernmost English successor-state of the Roman Empire, Northumbria, and was decided in the latter year at the Synod of Whitby." Cf. the whole section "The Abortive Far Western Christian Civilization," ditto, p. 322 ff.



Our chief sources for the life are *The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation* by St Bede, and *The Life of St Wilfrid* by Eddius Stephanus,<sup>1</sup> both of them his contemporaries and friends. Occasionally references will be given, for the former *E.H.*, and for the latter Edd. We will attempt to sketch his early upbringing, his journeys to Rome, the Synod of Whitby, the after-struggle and his peaceful end.

The childhood of Wilfrid was not to be peaceful. King Oswald, though he had defeated Cadwalla, still had Penda of Mercia to conquer; in this he was unsuccessful and was himself killed in the battle they fought at Maserfield in 642, he full of promise and aged only thirty-eight. Owing to his death, disturbance, pillage and fire were renewed. The capital of the kingdom, Bamborough on the East coast, was not safe. Penda on one occasion in A.D. 651 almost succeeded in burning it to the ground—no difficult feat in those days of wooden houses. Having destroyed all the villages in the neighbourhood, collecting planks, beams, wattle and thatch, he piled these on the land side of the town and set fire to them. There was a huge blaze; and had it not been for the prompt intervention of St Aidan, who changed the wind by his prayers, even the capital would have been destroyed utterly.

This incident is not entirely irrelevant to St Wilfrid as in all probability he witnessed the whole scene from the island of Lindisfarne near Bamborough, where at that time he had already been living for three years. His mother had died when he was young, for already when he left home to go to his monastic school at fourteen he had a stepmother. Eddius tells us she was harsh and cruel, and that in that hard school he had learnt to be patient and keep his peace. We also know that as a boy he was a good runner, extremely quick witted, and had a prodigious memory. His manner was gentle but firm, he was not interested in the wild ways of youth. It is repeatedly said that he was handsome. His pleasing appearance and manners, his modest ways, both attracted the attention of

<sup>1</sup> *The Life of Bishop Wilfrid* by Eddius Stephanus. Text, Translation, and Notes by Bertram Colgrave, Cambridge 1920, has been invaluable.

the great, of the queen, later of the bishop of Lyons, and of the Church of Rome. But already he was seeking favours from a higher court, that of heaven. When fourteen years of age, "In corde suo cogitabat paterna rura deserere, iura celestia quaerere." That was in A.D. 648. (Edd. c. 2). But in order to get admission into a monastery he had to present himself at court. He therefore decked himself out in splendid clothes for the occasion. The Saxons were very particular about dress, and loved gorgeous colours. This was so embedded in their customs that it was with the greatest difficulty that even the monks could be persuaded to cast off their "glad rags." This in its turn may account for the prominence of the "clothing ceremony" when a novice enters a monastery. Anyhow St Wilfrid was no exception to the Saxon rule of sartorial interests.<sup>1</sup>

The court to which Wilfrid went was perhaps typical of those times. The king, though a Christian, had a few public crimes to his name, was treacherous and blood-thirsty. His wife on the other hand was a gentle and meek person, full of good works. She even persuaded her husband to found a monastery on the scene of one of his crimes. As a child she had been carried away to the king by her mother and St Paulinus in order to escape the massacres. There she had been brought up under the care of St Paulinus, one of the first missionaries to England from Rome.

This pious queen received Wilfrid kindly and put him in the charge of an old warrior, Cudda, who, tired of this world, and ailing in body, wished to become a monk. The two of them went over the water, or waited for the tide to go out and walked over the sand, to the island of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, the heart of the Catholic revival in the North, the see of St Aidan.

As it became the home of Wilfrid for four years some account of it will now be given. When St Oswald and his faithful army crossed over the Roman wall and came upon Cadwalla and defeated him, Northumbria was without priests; they had either been killed or fled. Further, the churches needed

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Lingard's *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church*. 2nd ed., Vol. I, p. 210 ff.



rebuilding, the people catechizing, baptizing, confirming. There was no one to do it. So King Oswald, remembering his days of exile with the monks of Iona, asked for a Scottish bishop. A man was sent who was not a success. He was a monk of Iona, founded a century before by St Columba. He returned there, and before the chapter of the monks, reported his ill-success, and put it down to the character of the English, who were "uncivilised, stubborn and barbarous." There was a great debate as to what should be done. Some were for throwing the whole project up. Then Aidan, a young monk, rose from his place and addressed the assembled gathering in these words :

"I am of the opinion, brother, that you were more severe on your simple hearers than you ought to have been, and did not first, as the apostolic advice was, give them the milk of more easy doctrine until, after having by degrees been nourished with the word of God, they should be capable of greater perfection, and be able to practise the more sublime precepts of God." The upshot of this speech was that he was suggested as a suitable person to fill the post. He was made a bishop and sent, as St Bede says, "To instruct the English nation in Christ" (*E.H.* III, 5). St Aidan, being true to his traditions, chose as his home an island. Cudda the old soldier and Wilfrid arrived there in the year 648.

The spirit which Wilfrid imbibed there with the very air he breathed remained with him all his life. It was the austere spirit of Iona. St Bede describes Lindisfarne and the life led there in the time of St Aidan and St Wilfrid in these words : "There were very few houses besides the church . . . indeed no more than was barely sufficient for the daily residence; they had also no money, but cattle; for if they were given any money by rich people they immediately gave it to the poor. There was no need to gather money, or provide houses for the entertainment of the great men of the world; for such never resorted to its church, except to pray and hear the word of God" (*E.H.* IV, 26). It was the custom of Columban monks to stand in icy water and recite the psalms. This, too, St Wilfrid used to do; he would scarcely, even in his old age,

mitigate his austerities, though it was the Pope who implored him to do so. But, as we shall see, he modified his ideas on poverty, taking the Benedictine view of personal poverty and yet using the things of this world for furthering the cause of God's Church. It was thus that he, and others after him, turned England from a backwater of Christendom into the second centre of Catholic life and vigour.

The missionary spirit of Lindisfarne and of Iona and of the whole Celtic world he likewise assimilated. Just as St Columba journeyed on the mainland and round the islands of Scotland, just as St Columban laboured in Germany and Italy, so in due time St Wilfrid was to set out to convert the stranger: the Mercians, the South Saxons, and even the Frisians of Holland.<sup>1</sup>

In 651 St Aidan died and Finan from Iona was sent to take his place as bishop. With the arrival of a new man, the question of the celebration of Easter was inevitably brought forward, for it was vexing all minds. The point of this controversy has so often been expounded that I shall only give the barest outline here.<sup>2</sup> The Irish had been cut off from regular intercourse with the rest of Christendom for over a hundred years. This was due to the movements of barbaric tribes through France and England and elsewhere, not through any desire to found a Church independent of the Catholic Church. They thought they still were part of the Universal Church—and were. They were consequently unaware that Rome and the East had changed their method of finding what day Easter fell on each year. The Irish had an ancient but inaccurate system. St Bede, however, says (*E.H.* III, 3) that the Irish of the South, "Had long since, by the admonition of the Bishop of the Apostolic See, learned to observe Easter according to the canonical custom." Both Pope Honorius and Pope John had sent letters to the Irish explaining their error and exhorting them in the following words, which were used afterwards by St Wilfrid at the Synod of Whitby: "Not to think their

<sup>1</sup> For a full account of the Celtic spirit cf. *Christianity in Celtic Lands* by Dom Louis Gougaud, O.S.B. (Sheed & Ward). 1932.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. St Bede's account of the Synod of Whitby, *E.H.* III, 25.



small number placed in the utmost corner of the earth, wiser than all the ancient and modern Churches of Christ throughout the world." (*E.H.* II, 19).

In 652 Ronan, a Scot, but brought up in France or Italy, began to dispute upon the point with Finan. The latter was a pig-headed and hot-tempered man (*E.H.* III, 25). The result was not satisfactory. He dug his toes in. The matter was aggravated by the fact that Eanfreda, the queen, had been brought up in the Roman fashion in Kent, and the king in the Celtic fashion. So Easter was twice observed in the same household. When the king had ended fasting, and the Saxons knew how to carouse, the queen and her followers had still a week to go. An impasse had been reached. It was but one sign among many of the lack of order without which progress is impossible.

It was at this point that St Wilfrid decided to go to Rome. "Being clear-sighted," as St Bede says, "He observed that the way to virtue taught by the Scots was not perfect, and he resolved to go to Rome to see what ecclesiastical or monastic disciplines were in use there" (*E.H.* V, 19). At Lindisfarne he had not been a monk in the full sense of the word, but a boy dedicated to God, serving the monks, and learning the necessary preliminaries for the ecclesiastical state. For example, he had learned all the psalms by heart. He was distinguished for his humility and obedience. His education was complete as far as the Celtic monks could provide it: a school of divine service. Now he was to see the world, the remains of the Roman Empire, an ordered ecclesiastical and civil life, or so he thought.

Just as he had got admittance into the monastery through his friend the queen, so now he went to her to help him fulfil his longing to attempt the road hitherto untrodden by our race (*Edd.* 3). Cudda, his old master, readily gave his consent. There seems to have been no opposition from Lindisfarne. His father was willing, though it was a perilous journey. The queen was overjoyed. Her dream for full agreement with Rome was to come true. The great adventure was about to begin; and Wilfrid was eighteen years old. It was a truly

Celtic instinct, due to his upbringing, though he was a Saxon, that led him to undertake so immense a journey. But whereas the Celtic monks and travellers set out, few returned; they went to remain in the land of their exile, St Wilfrid went with a purpose: to bring back the best that he could find, and weld it on to the national life. It was also a Celtic habit, from a spirit of penance, to trudge the roads of Europe on foot. It cannot be proved that St Wilfrid's first journey was walked; but we do know that his second and his third, the latter at the age of seventy, were!

Queen Eanfreda sent him to her first cousin, the king in Kent. Wilfrid waited there a year, made friends with the king, who admired his continual prayer; he made friends too with Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury; the latter gave him a foretaste of Roman customs, being himself a Roman. As an example of St Wilfrid's zeal for the See of Peter this anecdote is worth recording. Although he had learned the Latin Psalter—in order to be able to recite it nightly in the darkness of the Lindisfarne church—he re-learned it in the more correct form as then in use in the Roman churches.

At last a companion was found for him, a young man equally famous with himself in the history of the Anglo-Saxon Church: St Benet Biscop. He too was a Northumbrian nobleman's son; he too had given up all to serve Christ; he too wished to go to the fountain head of Christendom, to Rome, and as St Bede says in the first page of his biography, to cast himself on his knees at the tomb of St Peter, and there to imbibe the purest doctrine and discipline. On his return he founded monasteries at Wearmouth and Jarrow, and like St Wilfrid repeatedly returned to Rome to bring back yet richer gifts with which to adorn the native English Church.

The route of the two pilgrims cannot be exactly determined, but probably went through Paris, then down the Saône and certainly to Lyons. There the two separated, Wilfrid remaining with a new found friend and counsellor, the bishop, Benet Biscop pressing on to his goal, "Nec haerens in via." The bishop showed Wilfrid and his companions generous hospitality, he even tried to arrange a match between his niece and Wilfrid,



but the latter's answer is on record: "My vows have been rendered to the Lord, and I will fulfil them, leaving my kin and my father's house as Abraham did, to visit the Apostolic See, and to learn the rules of ecclesiastical discipline, so that our nation may grow in the service of God." That little speech sums up the life work of St Wilfrid. The bishop gave way and Wilfrid promised to revisit Lyons on his way home. He set off on the final stage of the path to Rome.

We know very little about what he did in Rome, except that he visited the tombs of the saints, among them no doubt the Confession of St Peter. But his special delight was to pray before the altar of St Andrew, for whom he had a great devotion. This oratory was the one on the Coelian Hill, the oratory of the monastery founded by St Gregory the Great, and from which St Augustine had ventured forth to go and convert the wild English fifty years before. Honorius, the Archbishop of Canterbury, when Wilfrid was waiting for Benet Biscop, must have told him all about it, and asked for news of his friends. There in the chapel he thanked God for the grace of conversion, and made a special request which is on record: that God through the intercession of St Andrew would grant him the intelligence to read and the eloquence to expound to the nations, the word of God. We know besides that he was put into touch with Boniface, the archdeacon, the Pope's right hand man. They became great friends, and from him he learned the four Gospels perfectly, and by him was introduced to the Pope. It is not certain which Pope this was. Wilfrid had arrived in Rome at a time of great commotion. St Martin, though an ill man, had been dragged from his bed by the Exarch of the Emperor Constans—who was a heretic. There had been terrible scenes in the Lateran Basilica. There, the Pope surrounded by his ministers, his bed having been put before the altar, was attacked by the Exarch's soldiers. They burst in, and, so as to frighten the Pope, and cow the populace into acquiescence, began a riot, overturning the candelabra, putting out the candles, creating confusion in the dark. Then secretly at night Martin was smuggled out of Rome, and there began for him a journey lasting over a year on board ship, which he was only once allowed to leave, to Constantinople. Finally,

on December 20th, A.D. 654 after a mockery of a trial, his clothes were half torn off him before a crowd in the space opposite the judgement hall, he was chained, then dragged through the streets. Finally he was exiled to the Crimea; there he died on September 16th, A.D. 655.

Rome must have been full of the ghastly story when Wilfrid arrived, for it was in June of 653 that St Martin had been carried away. There can be no doubt that this made a deep impression on Wilfrid's mind. Here was the supreme example of the lay power, the Emperor, interfering in matters of the Church, with the Pope himself. The imperative need of the spiritual independence of the Church was borne in upon him. It was for the very same cause that he himself was for many a weary year to be exiled, for which he was to be in prison.

Eugenius was made Pope, probably in August, A.D. 654, apparently with the consent of St Martin (cf. his 17th Epistle). It is almost certain, therefore, that it was he who laid his hands on the head of Wilfrid, prayed over him and gave him his blessing. He sent him off on his homeward journey loaded with relics, manuscripts, good advice and his approval. In his own defence some years later he refers to what he brought back to England. "Did I not instruct them (his own nation) in accordance with the rite of the primitive Church, to make use of a double choir, 'assono vocis modulamine,' with reciprocal responsions and antiphons? And did I not arrange the life of the monks in accordance with the rule of the holy father Saint Benedict, which none had previously introduced there?" (Edd. c. 47). This is interesting, as St Benet Biscop, although he used St Benedict's Rule, also used many others, out of which he seems to have made an amalgam of his own.

The most important matter that St Wilfrid settled in his mind whilst in Rome was the matter of the date of Easter. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history of the affair, and on his return home made full use of his knowledge and authority, as coming from Rome, at the Synod of Whitby. This Synod is one of the turning points of the history of Western Europe. It was St Wilfrid who led the way.

(To be continued).

<sup>1</sup> *The Lives of the Popes in the Early Middle Ages* by Rev Horace K. Mann, Vol. I, pt. I, pp. 386-400 and p. 406 ff.



## NOTES

IN the last January number it was recorded that the presence of troops and children from the towns had given us the opportunity of further apostolic work in the district. The number of Mass centres has been increased to twenty and we may hope that a number of these places will remain after the war as permanent centres of the faith and so give us an opportunity of fulfilling one of the chief aims of the fathers who re-founded in exile the ancient English Congregation of Black Monks—the re-conversion of England to the faith of our ancestors.

CONSIDERABLE changes were made on the parishes during September. Fr Bernard Gibbons has retired to the Abbey from St Austin's, Grassendale, and his place has been taken by Fr Felix Hardy with Fr Richard Wright as assistant. Fr Thomas Noblett has retired to Brownedge from Barton-on-Humber on account of failing sight: from which, after an operation, he is happily making some recovery. Fr David Parker is now at Barton with Fr Edward Parker as assistant. Fr Francis Primavesi has gone to Aberford and Fr Joseph Smith is now parish priest of Maryport. Fr Augustine Callaghan is assistant at Harrington, Fr Aidan Cunningham at Cardiff and Fr Cyprian Broomfield at Workington. Fr Andrew Romanes left the Abbey after a number of years on the school staff and was appointed assistant priest at Leyland.

THE departure of Father Joseph Smith leaves a particularly notable gap in us. In the Procurator's office for twenty years, first subordinately and later in charge, he bore an increasingly large burden on his shoulders. That came to be taken for granted, all the more easily because he bore it without apparent effort. What could not fail to impress the most thoughtless of us was the readiness and skill with which he met appeals for help in all difficulties; so that in any private crisis, failure of arrangements or mechanical breakdown we all, school as well as community, habitually behaved as did the Egyptians during the seven lean years. Many good wishes born of gratitude follow him to Maryport.

AMPLEFORDIANS of all generations will wish to congratulate Br Peter Woolley on completing his 60th year at Ampleforth. No one member of the community has lived continuously at Ampleforth for so long a time. No one has kept so fresh in his memory the hundreds of monks and Old Boys of present and long past generations. Only a year ago he had to relinquish his duties in the school bathroom, an office which was especially dear to him, and which he fulfilled with patience and good humour. He will talk of people, long since dead, as if they were about only the other day and his anecdotes give a clearer and more intimate picture of past days at Ampleforth than any written history could do. May he long continue to enjoy the rest and retirement he has so much deserved.

THE Abbot of Westminster has been working hard among the ancient deeds and rent-books of former times. These dry bones are coming to life in the form of a series of articles on the growth of the Abbey estate. We publish the first of this series in the present number and trust that it will be of interest not only to Amplefordians but also to all those who like to have revealed to them the former outlines of the palimpsest of the English countryside.

Is it too much to hope that at least some of the old field names etc., may be revived and become living memorials of past days? Who could want a finer name for a field than Agar's Close? And why not Aumit Lane rather than "the lane that goes past the Bungalow"?

One modern name however it is safe to prophesy will hold its own. "East" or "Back" lane will be for all times "Bog" lane even though its future condition should give the lie to its name; for it is neither east nor back as far as we are concerned. "Bog" it is and "Bog" it shall remain even though (*quod Deus avertat*) it were covered with ferro-concrete.

WE offer our sympathy to Mr Sydney Vanheems who has suffered the complete destruction of his well known business premises in recent air attacks. Readers of our advertisements will see that he has been able to carry on undaunted in another place.

MAJOR M. V. Hay has sent us the first number of *Prisoners of War News* (price 6d.) published by the Prisoners of War Appeal of which he is the Editor. This will be of particular interest to residents north of the Tweed.



## OBITUARY

### CHARLES WALKER

We ask the prayers of our readers for Mr Charles Walker, one of our oldest and most devoted Old Boys, who died in his eighty-first year on the 8th November, 1940, at Mitford, Northumberland, fortified with the Rites of the Church.

He was at Ampleforth in the early seventies; and, in the later years of last century and the early years of this, he was a frequent visitor to his old school. His parents died when he was a child, and the famous Amplefordian, Father Anselm Walker of Brownedge, was his guardian.

He started his professional life with Dunn and Hansome, Church Architects; and in the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle he was the architect of many fine buildings, notably the Sacred Heart Convent at Carlisle, and the Catholic churches at Blaydon, Felling, Hebburn and Stanley.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy with his daughters, Miss Walker and Mrs. Swanston.

### FLYING OFFICER GEORGE MOBERLY

George Moberly came to Ampleforth in September 1928 from Ladycross and left in April 1932. His contemporaries will remember him as an upstanding vivacious boy gifted with natural leadership. He soon became the centre of a lively set, intensely interested in Rugger, in yachting, and in sport of every kind. He was an outstanding member of the Rugger XV. When he left school he showed ability for steady application in a large business firm where his services were greatly valued. When the war broke out he immediately joined his unit as a member of the Auxiliary Air Force and came to the North of England. He visited us shortly after the outbreak of war and again in the Summer term. There was the same spirit in him, but he had matured into a serious minded young man, with a set purpose in life. He was well aware of the hazards of his new life and seemed determined to meet them with the same courage shown by all our wonderful airmen. It was obvious from his words and actions that his religion was a living reality to him. He was killed in August in one of the fights over Dover. The nose of his aeroplane was shot away and he was lost in the sea which he so dearly loved. May God rest his soul.

### SECOND LIEUT J. A. MANSEL-PLEYDELL

John Mansel-Pleydell (Leicestershire Regiment) was killed on November 17th in an accident on convoy work in which his motor cycle collided with a motor lorry. He was serving with his regiment at the time and the esteem in which he was held by officers and men is evident from the many letters received by his relatives. This will not come as a surprise to those who knew him well as a boy here. He always showed a native kindness, a public spirit and a high principle behind everything he did which we will all remember. He was a School Monitor and had his Colours for Rugger. He came to school in September 1932 from Gilling Castle and passed into Sandhurst in December 1938. Since he left the school he has visited us several times. His last visit was only three weeks before his death; and in a letter written after this visit he expressed a great personal love for his school which should now stand as a special plea for a particular remembrance in our prayers. To his mother and his two brothers—one in the Navy and one still with us—we express our heartfelt sympathy. R.I.P.

### RONALD BUTCHER

It was a great shock to his many friends at Ampleforth when the news arrived of the death, in his twenty-fourth year, of Ronald Butcher in the Taunton railway accident. After three years on the staff he had temporarily left for service in the Royal Navy last July. While he was here he earned the respect of his colleagues and of the boys whom he taught by the firmness of his principles, his exemplary life and his willing service. Besides his work in the classroom he took a keen interest in the musical activities of the school and was a member of the orchestra. Only a short time before the disaster he paid a short visit to Ampleforth. To his parents we offer our profound sympathy and the assurance of our prayers. *Requiescat.*

### WILLIAM LUDLEY

Readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr William Ludley of the College Post Office.

Mr Ludley is the last male descendant living locally of a family which was in this district when Doomsday Book was made. For generations members of his family have been in the service of monastery and school. His father, who died a few years ago, was gardener for nearly sixty years. William Ludley had been laboratory assistant until ill-health made him relinquish this task. To Mrs Ludley we offer our sympathy. We feel sure that she will continue in the Post Office the splendid tradition of helpful and willing service of her husband's family. May he rest in peace.



## ELIZABETH MURRAY

Old Amplefordians, as well as others, will hear with deep regret of the death, on January 7th, of Elizabeth Murray, of the Guest House. Few visitors to Ampleforth during the past twenty years can have failed to make the acquaintance of Miss Murray, and each of her guests must surely cherish the liveliest recollections of her kindness. At Exhibition time the household has been known to provide as many as a hundred meals a day. Boys' teas were also, in the happiest sense, a memorable experience. A call for six eggs to appease the hunger of a single youth (and in Lent) ! did not unduly tax the resources of Miss Murray and her helpers. To the priests who served the Village Church she showed unfailing consideration and kindness. The most appetising of breakfasts she provided—so welcome after an early rising and the walk from the Abbey—were a very tangible expression of her generosity. All who knew her intimately will bear witness to the presence of a deeply religious faith and a spirit of selflessness. She has passed now to the reward of a life spent in the service of others. May she rest in peace !

## IAN SCOTT MACKENZIE

We beg the prayers of our readers for the soul of I. S. Mackenzie of whose sudden death on the railway at Enfield we have just heard as we go to press. Ampleforth has lost a great friend and benefactor.

When in 1921 we decided to adopt electric lighting for the new church Mr Mackenzie volunteered to assist. From that year till now he has been consulting engineer for our combined system of lighting and heating. Every summer and Christmas holiday he has inspected the plant, given minute reports and most valuable advice. War work prevented him from coming this Christmas but he wrote a warning about our coal dump and how to test against spontaneous combustion. The Abbey Council book for the last twenty years bears record of our grateful appreciation of his interest in Ampleforth. To Mrs Mackenzie and Father Wilfrid we offer our sympathy.

## DOM CELESTINE SHEPPARD

News has just reached us of the death of Fr Celestine Sheppard, Rector of St Anne's, Liverpool, after an operation, on January 20th. We ask the prayers of our readers for this zealous priest who has spent most of his priestly life in the care of souls in that parish. We hope to print a fuller obituary in our next number.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. *By Dom David Knowles* (Sheed & Ward). 8s. 6d.

Father David Knowles, who has so recently put us all deeply in his debt by his brilliant and monumental study of English Monasticism, has appreciably increased this debt by his present publication. The book is in two parts, of which the first is entitled an Essay on the Origins and Development of the Religious Life in England, and the second consists of a comprehensive catalogue of all the Houses of the Religious Orders, except the Military Orders, existing in Pre-Reformation England, giving the date or approximate date of foundation and other information pertinent to the Order concerned.

As regards the Essay, although Fr. Knowles seems to reckon it the less important part of the book, it will, we think, be of great value to the general reader, and it is, in fact, another proof that it takes a master of his subject to write a good Popular History. If there is any criticism that we would make of the handling of the theme, it is that Fr Knowles seems rather to regard the development of the Religious Life in this country as a series of peaks very distantly connected with each other, and, indeed, at times divided by unbridgeable chasms. We feel that he does not give quite enough weight to the influence of National Character on the Religious Life as a force unceasingly exerted and continuously working to modify other formative influences from abroad, thus producing, in spite of constant change of outward observance and of the rise and fall of inward fervour, something which always remained essentially English.

A propos this question of continuity, we note with regret that in two places in the Essay Fr David goes out of his way to deny that there is any Religious Community still in existence, except the very late Bridgettine House of Syon that can trace an unbroken descent from the Middle Ages. He must know very well that there is one living Community of Black Monks where this judgment would be most stubbornly contested. We are, indeed, surprised and disturbed that a monk of the English Benedictine Congregation should so easily relinquish our claims to continuity with Pre-Reformation Monasticism—claims which, however much they may have been overlaid with sentimentality in the past, remain an asset of not inconsiderable value in a country like England where mere historical continuity counts for so much and seems usually to tell so overwhelmingly against the Ancient Church.

If the first part of Fr Knowles's book will appeal to the general reader, the second part should prove of much use to the Medieval specialist, although its value is somewhat lessened by the non-inclusion of the Military Orders and by the rather arbitrary use made by the author of his authorities, an example of which we give below. Since Fr Knowles in his Introduction asks for 'criticisms and suggestions from those acquainted with the history of particular houses,' we offer two amendments in regard to Yorkshire houses.



The Priory of Moxby (or Molveby)—one of those many small Yorkshire nunneries which were so characteristic a feature of the religious life of the county—was almost certainly a Benedictine not an Augustinian convent. (Thus Tanner, Stevens and Gervase of Canterbury as against Dugdale, Burton and the Victoria County History.) Moxby, as Fr Knowles notes, was founded from the neighbouring Priory of Marton, lying  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north west, (both places are very much out of position on the maps at the end of the book), for although Marton was subsequently a house of Austin Canons, it was originally a double monastery of canons and nuns, as appears on Fr Knowles' lists. Since in all such double foundations of the twelfth century the canons followed the Augustinian Rule and the nuns that of St Benedict, there seems no reason to suppose that the religious of Marton and Moxby were in different case, and thus, when Marton at an early date became a house of canons only and Moxby one of nuns only, they would retain their respective Rules. An entry in Archbishop Greenfield's Register in 1310 (i, fol. 157) and printed in Surtees Society Publication (No. 151, 1149) seems conclusive that Moxby was regarded as a Benedictine house.

In the case of the interesting Priory of North Ferriby, on the Humber, Fr Knowles has followed Dugdale and Tanner in ascribing its origin to the Templars. It has, however, surely been conclusively shown that the house never had any connection with the Order of Knights Templars, but was a cell of the community of Austin Canons at Jerusalem known as the 'Brethren of the Temple of the Lord.' There were in Jerusalem two temples—one, Solomon's Temple which was originally the headquarters of the Knights Templars; the other, the abbatial church called the Temple of the Lord which was the mother-house of these Ferriby canons. (See Victoria County History, Yorks, Vol. III, p. 241. Fr Knowles accepts this for the date of foundation, so why not for the origin of the house?)

DOM WILLIAM PRICE.

THE CALL OF CALDEY. By *Dom Bede Camm* 2s. 6d. THE BENEDICTINES OF CALDEY. By *Peter F. Anson* 7s. 6d. (Burns Oates & Washbourne).

The chronicles of the average monastery do not normally yield much material of general interest; but the Anglican monks of Caldey Island did at one moment in their history enact an historical event and attract general attention. It was when they decided in the year 1913 that their true place was in the Catholic Church. It is substantially in virtue of that Conversion of Caldey that the two books before us make their appeal to the public.

In Dom Bede Camm's little volume Caldey's conversion is practically the sole topic. Dom Bede played a chief part in the reconciliation of the Caldey monks and is able to give an account of this event which is based upon his notes and personal recollections. It is short and to the point, the author allowing himself very few digressions. For one of these—the epitaph on Llanthony's pet dove—we are duly grateful. In the concluding pages there is a brief notice of the translation of the community to Prinknash and of its fortunes in its new home. This notice stops short in 1936, so that it does not record that Prinknash became an abbey in 1937 and acquired its first Abbot in 1938.

Mr Peter Anson's larger volume is planned otherwise. The conversion of Caldey is not reached until the tenth and penultimate chapter, nine-tenths of

the book being devoted to the history of Anglican Caldey. The attractive illustrations also are concerned with the same history and culminate on page 187 with a representation of "Pontifical High Mass in the Abbey Church," in its Anglican days. We conceive that the book will make its appeal chiefly to Anglican readers, and will provide the future historian of Anglo-Catholicism with the materials for a chapter on the monastic movement in the Church of England.

The story is interesting in itself, and apart from occasional lapses into rather slipshod English is well told. The Introduction surveys the history of religious communities (chiefly of women) in the Church of England. This is followed by an account of the early life and first monastic efforts of Benjamin Fearnley Carlyle, who as "Dom Aelred" was the founder of Caldey and thereafter its first Abbot. Indeed, the foundation was to such an extent the achievement of one man, that Dom Aelred's life is inextricably interwoven with Mr Anson's narrative, which becomes in effect his biography. We follow Dom Aelred through a veritable monastic odyssey, which beginning in 1896 in the Isle of Dogs terminates in its tenth year at Caldey, a very different sort of island. Apart from this full record of the founder's fortunes, we learn much about the reactions of the English Church of the period to this venture in monasticism, and the leaders of Anglo-Catholicism pass in and out of the pages. The author himself was in those days an Anglican and was for a time a member of the Caldey community, so that he is able to write with sympathy and knowledge. Besides this personal equipment, he has had access to the records of the community and has enjoyed the co-operation of its founder. We may be sure, therefore, that his account is a just and accurate one.

After his substantial record of Caldey's Anglican history Mr Anson gives, in Chapter X, an adequately documented account of the conversion. There follow a chapter which describes the aftermath of the conversion, and an epilogue summarising the subsequent history of the community.

We congratulate Mr Anson on a useful and readable record. If, as has been suggested already, the book may make its chief appeal to Anglican readers, yet we think that it may well be serviceable to Catholics. The author's very sympathetic account of this largely Anglican history and very successful reproduction of Anglican atmosphere may help them to understand and appreciate that genuine effort to realise the religious ideal, which—as this book proves—may be found among the Protestant churches. And that, we imagine, is a part of the author's purpose in writing this history of the monks of Caldey.

J.M.

THE RITE OF LOW MASS, being the second volume of the Celebration of Mass, by the Rev J. O'Connell (Burns Oates & Washbourne), 10s. 6d.

This work of 240 pages has been clearly a labour of love. Each of the rubrics of the Roman Missal concerning Low Mass is printed in Latin and then explained in the author's own words. His research into, and co-ordination of other works, which throw light on the subject, is prodigious, and there is room only for much admiration and very little criticism. The chief question is to whom the book will be useful. The amount of detail may well appear formidable to a deacon preparing for his first Mass, and perhaps even more so to a



hard working priest wishing to revise his rubrics. It appears to the reviewer (nearly twenty-two years after his ordination) that it will be chiefly useful as a work of reference to be consulted in those friendly disputes which arise from time to time among priests, and especially at the *missa sicca* of a theological conference. A more useful and less expensive work might perhaps have been produced, if the rubrics themselves had been translated with the addition only of the briefest notes. The rubrics are detailed enough in all conscience, and it is with these that a priest ought primarily to be familiar; he cannot reasonably be expected to bear the burden of the rubricians as well! The Latin text in our missals is generally in small print, and cramped into unattractive paragraphs, which does not lighten the burden of study.

A few small points may be worthy of mention. On page 32 it might have been made clearer that the altar itself is the consecrated image of Christ the Rock engraved with the five glorious wounds, anointed and vested; and that all reverence is paid primarily to the altar and secondarily only to the Cross, which marks the centre. The ceremonies would be the same, if the Cross were not there at all, as it almost certainly was not in early times, when the celebrant faced the people. That this fundamental principle is not generally recognised is more painfully obvious at High Mass, when a celebrant is sometimes seen incensing gradines, candlesticks and flower vases instead of the mensa.

On page 42 the author says the obligation of saying Matins and Lauds before Mass is a light one, binding under pain of venial sin. We disagree. The rubric is directive only, and indicates what is fitting; to recite Matins and Lauds after Mass is only a liturgical imperfection, and no worse than the well meant efforts of those who will finish Vespers and Compline before breakfast!

On page 4 there is a discussion of the medium voice to be used at *Orate, fratres*, the *Sanctus*, *Nobis quoque* and *Domine, non sum dignus*. We know that the compilers of the rubrics had the High Mass at the back of their mind while arranging the details for Low Mass or *Missa privata*, i.e., shorn of its more solemn ceremonial. The general rubric XVI, 1 includes the above portions under the words: *In missa privata clara voce dicuntur*—and it appears to the reviewer that the later mention of the *vox mediocris* at these portions was intended for High Mass, because the choir would be singing the Offertory, Sanctus, Benedictus or Agnus while these parts were said. At a *Missa dialogata* the congregation must hear *Orate, fratres*, if it is to respond. The *Sanctus* is part of the Preface, and it is a clear principle that all things sung at High Mass are to be said *clara voce* at Low Mass; there is no sufficient reason for making the *Sanctus* an exception. It is moreover a great convenience to the faithful who follow the Canon with their missals, to hear the *Nobis quoque*; and as the bell is not prescribed at the *Domine, non sum dignus*, though customary among us, it is most likely that it was intended to be heard as a sign for the time of Communion.

Lastly the book is admirably printed, and we thank both the author and the publishers for this valuable contribution to liturgical lore.

G.S.

THE MEANING OF THE MASS. *By the Rev John Kearney, C.S.Sp.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

Father Kearney's book on the Mass was first reviewed in the JOURNAL four years ago. Since then its success has been so notable that it has twice been republished. In this third edition the author has included an explanation of the words of the Ordinary, a very practical method of assisting the reader to apply the teaching of the book to his own mental prayer.

It is to its merits as a guide for those preaching on the Mass that this book owes much of its popularity. Father Kearney has now extended this usefulness by adding a simplified summary of his teaching to be used in instructing children. This is intended to impress upon their minds the importance of their own part in the oblation of the Mass, for the author rightly insists that the unfortunate ignorance that regards the Mass merely as a Sunday duty is one of the chief causes of the leakage.

H.C.M.

THE YEAR'S LITURGY, VOL II, *By the late Abbot Cabrol* (pp. 408). (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 12s. 6d.

This is the last of the late Abbot Cabrol's works. It was in the course of preparation when he died and revisers have completed it. The first volume appeared just after the author's death three years ago, but the second was not nearly so far advanced, and hence the long delay in its publication. The two together cover the whole liturgical year with its two parallel currents—the Church's seasons and the festivals of the saints. The volume now before us is concerned with the second only. A short history of each saint is given, often with some new and interesting sidelights; and then the Mass of the feast is commented on, but the text is not printed. To have done so would have carried the work beyond the limits of two volumes prescribed by the author for himself. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the missal and vesperal. The arrangement of the feasts is sometimes rather baffling, but it was Abbot Cabrol's own choice and the reason for it is explained and defended in the Preface. However this raises no practical difficulty as an excellent index is provided. In these days of the liturgical revival this work should prove of great value to the layman who wishes to use his missal intelligently and in general to pray with the Church. It gives him just that amount of information he requires without overburdening him with details that are interesting only to the scholar and the expert. It is not a prayer book, but rather a guide to the best of all prayer books—the missal.

P.L.B.

SAINT IGNATIUS LOYOLA AND PRAYER. *By the Most Reverend Alban Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Hierapolis* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

This book is valuable from at least two points of view: as a tribute to Archbishop Goodier himself (in the form of a lengthy and gracefully written memoir by the Rev H. Keane, S.J.), and as a study of the 'method'—a description of which the author disapproves—of prayer which has clearly been the chief formative influence of his own deep spirituality. The account of the Archbishop's career shows him to have been endowed with many natural and spiritual gifts, though lacking perhaps in the eye for the situation and the stamina required for the successful filling of a difficult administrative post.



Fr Keane more than once suggests a comparison of his subject with Cardinal Newman; and certainly, in the matter of sensitiveness to criticism and awareness of failure (real or imagined), there was much in common between the two men.

The main portion of the book is devoted to a study of the Exercises of St Ignatius. For this task Archbishop Goodier was admirably qualified: possessing as he did long familiarity with the text, a spiritual outlook formed by the Exercises themselves, an enthusiasm for their author and a sympathy with his aims which are evident on almost every page. What will make his chapters of added interest for many is the fact that he is not only concerned to expound and elucidate; he wishes also to convince and persuade. The Archbishop feels that St Ignatius and his Exercises have been much misunderstood. Ignatius Loyola is not simply the man of action, engaged in practical good works; he is shown to be the true contemplative, whose activity is but an outflowing of his contemplation. But whether the Exercises themselves, which the normal student is apt to confuse with a 'method' of prayer or a series of meditations, are so all embracing in their scope as is here claimed for them seems to be a more debatable question. To some it may appear that to see no distinction between the outlook of an earlier age in the history of the Church and that of St Ignatius is possible only for one who has already found in his own mind the synthesis he wishes to discover. It is not easy to acquiesce in the suggestion that St Ignatius, while admittedly attaining the same goal as St Thomas and St John of the Cross, was entirely at one with them in his manner of approach.

But it testifies to the Archbishop's charity and comprehensiveness of mind that he should wish to find unity where others have insisted on discord, to depict the Exercises as an expression of traditional spirituality rather than an innovation. He is helped in this by his own very personal outlook on the religious life. Having little inclination to analyse objectively the processes of 'meditation' and 'contemplation,' he has no difficulty—any more, apparently, than had St Ignatius—in using them as synonymous terms. Nor need we complain at this, since the Exercises are directed to practice, towards achieving results, rather than to the statement of a consistent doctrine of the spiritual life. It is better, as the *Imitation* reminds us, to feel compunction than to be able to define the meaning of that word (though there is no harm in being able to define it). To insist on being shown the relation between the introspective and psychological approach of St Ignatius and the traditional theology of grace, the theological virtues and the gifts, is to ask for something different from what was intended. This book will be prized by all lovers of the Exercises; for it has captured much of their own intensity and quickening power.

A.G.

SAINT MARY MAGDALEN. *By Fr Vincent McNabb, O.P.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

It is so easy to miss the full richness of the Gospel story in the simple sentences of the narrative that we need someone to open our eyes and ears. This Fr McNabb has done in his little book on Saint Mary Magdalen. It is a study in repentance. The book is divided into the four gospel scenes of the Crucifixion, the Anointing of Our Lord's feet, the Household of Martha, Mary and Lazarus, and finally the Resurrection. Each of these parts is divided into

narrative and notes. It is in these notes that the pith of the book lies, for here Fr McNabb comments on the gospel story with the imagination of a poet and the vision of a mystic. His remarks, always illuminating, are sometimes a little disjointed but the greatness of St. Mary's character is well brought out and many other things also. Fr McNabb assumes the identity of Mary Magdalen with Mary of Bethany. This is a question to be solved by the exegete, but we feel that Mary has more to learn here from Martha than the footnote on page 1 would suggest.

C.B.D.

COLLECTED POEMS. *By Alice Meynell* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 4s.

On the dust-cover there is a quotation from Chesterton, "The whole modern world must immeasurably enlarge itself before it comes to the level of her mind." This, at least in a most important aspect, is very true. The inspiration of her poetry is religious, Christian, and Catholic. Nearly every piece is wholly or in part a personal record of the thoughts and feelings of a deeply Christian soul in face of life's manifold complexities. In a world where there is little interest in Christianity this book will perhaps not meet with intelligent sympathy. Here is a spirit predominantly reflective, contemplative, a poet who does not choose to depict emotion in its more passionate forms. There is to be found here a great love of the Sacred Humanity, often expressed in memorable poetic speech. Of human relationships it is rather a mother's feelings that are given tender expression. In all these things there is shown a spirit of restraint which generally steers the verse clear of the sentimental—a danger which is very real in a poet so inclined to introspection and, it would seem, rather lacking in a sense of humour.

Her genius is entirely lyrical. There is no attempt at extended flights and no narrative. She uses a considerable variety of metrical forms and rhyme schemes, and seems to be happiest with the shorter line-lengths. Blank verse and the sonnet do not seem to suit her so well as the song-forms. It is natural in so feminine a poet that there should be a predominance of soft and gentle sounds, and some readers will, no doubt, feel the lack of hard and rugged words. A first casual reading may fail to stir the interest of some but on a closer re-reading it is likely that the deep sincerity of thought and feeling, expressed often in words and phrases of real aptness and beauty, will make its effect and leave the reader richer for having made the acquaintance of this poet's work.

A.R.

THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY 1941. 6s. THE CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO 1941. 7s. 6d. (Burns, Oates).

Although an increase in price has been necessary we are pleased to see that these two useful publications have maintained their accustomed high standard and have not been in any way reduced in size. Statistics show an increase in the Catholic population of the Empire and a slight increase in the number of the clergy in the British Isles.



## SHORT NOTICES

HOW I CAME TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE POPE. By *Thomas J. Hardy, with an Introduction by the Archbishop of Edinburgh* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 1s. The Archbishop of Edinburgh points out how the Catholic Church alone is the one sure guide for a world so fiercely shaken as ours. This little book plays a true part, by showing in a simple manner the reasonableness and the appeal of the dogma of Papal Supremacy. It is essential for all men in search of God to know and then to partake of the spiritual plenitude present in Christ's Vicar—now in these days—in the person of Pius XII.

OUR GUIDING STAR. A short life of St Teresa of Lisieux. By *Father Vernon Johnson* (Burns Oates & Washbourne) pp. 100. 3s. 6d. JEANNE JUGAN. By *Chanoine A. Helleu* (Sands & Co.) pp. 176. Wrapper, 1s. 6d. net. Two short biographies—that of a saint already canonized, and of one whose Cause is under examination. So many lives of St Teresa of Lisieux have been written—not to mention her own autobiography—that it would seem there is hardly room for another; yet Father Johnson has succeeded in throwing some new and interesting side-lights on the saint, and we are glad to see that he insists that her "little way" is the way of the Cross, because to sanctity there is no other way. Jeanne Jugan, the subject of the second book, is a new name to us in England; indeed even in France her native country she is only just emerging from a mysterious obscurity that had shrouded her for eighty years—thirty years of her own lifetime and fifty since—albeit she is the foundress of the well-known "Little Sisters of the Poor." Through systematic suppression and persecution, aided by her own humility, others have had the credit of her work. Those who are to blame for this are only hinted at in this brief life. For the full history we must wait for the detailed life that is in the course of preparation. This short sketch, which gives an attractive picture of a very saintly soul, is a translation from the French of the vice-postulator of the Cause, and was written for the first centenary of the "Little Sisters" in 1939.

THE GOD WHO GIVETH JOY. *Compiled by a Religious of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus*. (Sands & Co.) pp. 62, wrapper 1s. 6d. The sub-title is Thoughts on the Lovableness of God from the Old and New Testaments. Thus it consists entirely of extracts from Holy Scripture. All the passages are short and are attractively arranged under such headings as: The God Who gives joy, peace, light, life, mercy and strength. It should be a help towards prayer and should lead those who use it to search the Scriptures.

THE SPARK IN THE REEDS (Sands & Co.) 6s., by the author of *Br. Petroc's Return* is a story of a zealous young priest striving for the conversion of England in the grim factory villages of the early nineteenth century. It is an unusual story and a number of well-known pre-Emancipation figures and incidents make an appearance in the story.

## THE NEW SMALL MISSAL

Hitherto almost the whole of the English-speaking world has relied upon Belgium for supplies of the extremely popular "Small Missal." When the Germans invaded Belgium, the source of supply was of course cut off, and a situation created of a serious character for all English-speaking Catholics. In spite of the difficulties, Burns Oates felt that only one course was open. Accordingly, they made plans to produce a new small missal at an attractive

price. A special fount of singularly beautiful type which had been designed for the printers by Stanley Morison, the eminent typographer, has been used for this edition. What is certainly the largest edition of the Missal ever produced in England has now been printed and is in the hands of the binders. The new Missal contains all the familiar and necessary features presented in a style and quality far superior to anything ever before produced. A cheap binding in limp cloth has been produced for schools, and other bindings in cloth and leather at prices ranging from 1s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Burns Oates have taken similar action in regard to the ever-popular Key of Heaven, the new copies of which will be ready in a few days time.

TOPICS. By *Walter Shewring* (Hague & Gill). 5s., and CAPTIVE FLAMES by *Mgr Ronald Knox* (Burns Oates) 5s. will be reviewed in our next number.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications: *Downside Review, Douai Magazine, The Countryman, Faraday House Journal, Ushaw Magazine, Oscotian, St Peter's Net, Oratory Parish Magazine, C.T.S. Book Notes, St Augustine's Magazine, Cottonian, Georgian, Edmundian, Denstonian, Peterite, Lorettonian, Ratcliffian, Oratory School Magazine, Coathamian, Ampleforth News, Giggleswick Chronicle, Savilian, Dunelmian, The Mitre, Sedberghian, The Raven, Beaumont Review, The Limit, Georgian*



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Placid Dolan	Dom Bernard Boyan
Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom Hubert Stephenson
Dom Hugh de Normanville	Dom Austin Rennick
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Aelred Graham
( <i>House Master, St Cuthbert's</i> )	Dom Alban Rimmer
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Bruno Donovan
( <i>House Master, St Oswald's</i> )	Dom Robert Coverdale
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie
( <i>House Master, St Edward's</i> )	Dom Cuthbert Rabnett
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom James Forbes
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom Jerome Lambert
( <i>House Master, St Dunstan's</i> )	Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Sylvester Fryer	Dom Hilary Barton
Dom David Ogilvie Forbes	Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	Dom Denis Waddilove
( <i>House Master, St Wilfrid's</i> )	Dom Charles Murtagh
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
( <i>House Master, St Bede's</i> )	Dom William Price
Dom Terence Wright	Dom Benet Perceval
( <i>House Master, St Aidan's</i> )	Dom Michael Sandeman
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Kenneth Brennan
Dom Peter Utley	
( <i>House Master, Junior House</i> )	

## Lay Masters :

<i>Classics, etc.</i>	<i>History.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>
L. E. Eyres	T. Charles Edwards	M. F. Harrold
W. H. Shewring		T. W. White
L. H. Bond	<i>Modern Languages.</i>	
T. Watkinson	E. A. L. Cossart	
R. A. Atthill	P. C. Blackden	
C. J. Acheson	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Music.</i>
F. S. Danks	R. A. Goodman	H. G. Perry
	S. T. Reyner	W. H. Cass
		Miss E. Groves

THE School Officials were :—

Head Monitor .. .. .	A. C. N. Radcliff
Senior Monitors :	C. H. Hatton, T. H. Ashworth, O. O. Lamb, P. G. F. Conrath, D. P. M. Cape, B. P. R. Maguire
School Monitors	T. H. Faber, J. F. C. Vidal, A. B. Nihill, G. H. Hume, C. D. Smith, J. F. Johnston, R. E. A. Hansen, R. L. Petit, P. F. C. Hobden
Captain of Rugby .. .. .	G. H. Hume
Master of Hounds .. .. .	T. F. R. Ryan
Captain of Shooting .. .. .	T. H. Ashworth
Captain of Boxing .. .. .	L. Ciechanowski

THE following left the School in July 1940 :—

J. C. Ainsworth-Davis, J. L. St J. Bamford, P. H. Barry, M. F. Barclay, G. O. Barton, M. D. Beech, T. C. Beevor, C. Bellingham-Smith, J. P. J. Bevan, A. J. Blake, D. Bond, J. Bond, P. R. Boyd, M. Brady, K. A. Bradshaw, J. W. Brinsley, A. J. A. Bryan, M. Cambier, G. D. Carroll, R. A. Coghlan, J. F. Cogan, M. de L. Dalglish, F. P. Daly, C. M. Davey, A. de Wend Fenton, P. B. de Normanville, M. F. Dixon, A. F. Dore, W. R. Dugmore, D. J. Durkin, P. A. du Vivier, P. C. Edwards, A. C. Eyre, T. J. L. Farrell, T. D. F. Fenwick, Y. Fleming, G. V. Garbett, W. F. Garnett, D. M. Gaynor, M. A. Graves, T. M. Gregg, J. F. Green, A. N. Haigh, N. R. H. Hamilton, E. C. Haywood-Farmer, D. E. Hilliard, A. A. Hodsman, D. J. Hodsman, M. H. Holdup, F. P. M. Hughes, P. R. B. Keogh, R. F. Longueville, W. P. Macauley, L. R. Marsh, R. N. Mathews, J. J. E. Mestier, J. D. Misick, C. McKersie, J. E. J. McSheehy, P. F. C. O'Driscoll, F. J. O'Reilley, P. D. Parker, P. D. G. Powell, D. C. Rippon, G. M. Roberts, T. R. Ryan, P. V. G. Sandeman, A. J. M. Secker, F. C. Seilern, J. B. Skinner, J. L. Smyth, J. Smyth, L. R. Starkie, M. A. Sutton, H. St J. Weissenberg, C. A. P. Williams, B. C. D. Wolseley, C. V. Wolkenstein-Rodenegg, O. Wolkenstein-Rodenegg, J. C. C. Young, R. O. Young.

AND the following in December :—

T. H. Ashworth, J. C. A. Barry, L. Ciechanowski, S. M. M. Ciechanowski, P. G. F. Conrath, L. Domeneghetti, T. H. Faber, P. C. Hastings, C. H. Hatton, A. H. Kilpatrick, M. G. Slattery, A. C. Wallace.

THE following entered the School in September 1940 :—

M. C. Baker, The Hon. A. E. Barnewall, R. J. C. Baty, J. M. E. Bellord, A. G. Birtwistle, H. Bond, T. N. Bromage, F. H. Bullock, J. J. Buxton, H. R. Conan, Sir Anthony Cope, F. W. J. de van der Schueren, P. J. J. de van der Schueren, J. M. B. Edwards,



G. J. G. Elwes, I. Emmet, B. F. N. Fitzherbert, G. Foster, J. N. Ghika, J. B. Gillow, R. C. Gilman, G. V. Gosling, J. Graham, D. S. Grehan, I. M. Guiver, M. V. P. Harari, M. E. P. Hardy, D. P. Hawkins, J. M. P. Heath, C. J. Hopkins, J. E. Hume, M. J. F. Kilner, J. R. Kirby, R. D. Langford-Rae, H. J. M. Lynch, W. C. Maxwell, J. A. McGraith, J. H. M. Miller, B. J. M. Murphy, H. R. Nelson, M. P. Nolan, J. P. Odone, E. M. S. O'Kelly, A. J. Pike, J. P. Pitel, F. A. B. Pollen, A. M. Porter, J. K. Powell, K. A. Rafferty, M. F. S. Randall, B. Richardson, J. H. Rigby, P. N. Sillars, G. Soltan, P. Stackhouse, R. E. Swainson, A. Turnbull, H. M. Williams.

AND the following in January, 1941:—

J. G. Danaher, J. G. de Pret Roose, J. E. N. Duggan, F. J. Heyes, L. M. P. M. Pierlot, J. M. R. H. Pierlot, G. M. L. H. Pierlot.



WE are pleased to be able to record the following successes:—

- |                 |    |   |
|-----------------|----|---|
| O. O. Lamb      | .. | Scholarship in Modern Languages, Peterhouse, Cambridge.                   |
| P. O. R. Smiley | .. | Marchbanks Scholarship, 1st Classical Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford. |
| D. P. M. Cape   | .. | Classical Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.                             |
| T. C. N. Carrol | .. | Science Scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford                            |
| A. B. Nihill    | .. | £30 Award, Worcester College, Oxford.                                     |
| P. C. Hastings  | .. | £30 Award, Worcester College, Oxford.                                     |



MISS CHARLOTTE TILL has been forced by ill health to relinquish her position on the domestic staff. We would like to make this an occasion of saying how much we appreciate her long and faithful service. Her work was exacting and responsible and was always done with unobtrusive thoroughness seasoned with much wisdom and quiet humour. We hope that she may renew her health and enjoy a long and happy retirement. Her friends will not forget her.



THE Pilgrim Players presented *Murder in the Cathedral* by T. S. Eliot. It was a very fine production and E. Martin Browne as Becket and the women of Canterbury won the greatest applause. They showed what beauty there can be in a well produced voice, a real revelation to many.



THE gardening movement to which we have referred more than once already is still growing apace. New gardens have been started by St Aidan's and St Bede's who between them have dug up the quadrangle:

St Cuthbert's who have a plot below their house: St Dunstan's who have gone further afield to a plot near the bungalow: and St Wilfrid's who have abandoned mountain cultivation for the large triangular plot east of the science rooms. Those who have had a year's start will have more experience but the suburban habit of borrowing tools makes their progress difficult, if not precarious. It is an encouraging sight for those who like to stroll around to see such vigour displayed at almost every turn. They feel no doubt that even they may share the virtuous glow that comes from digging for victory even if they do not share its backache. It still remains to be seen what results from all this good work. The new gardens are still only *in potentia*. If they succeed as well as last year's efforts then the results will be a valuable contribution to our food supplies.



#### THE SINGING COMPETITION.

The singing contest in the annual inter-House Music Competition was more than usually closely fought. Each House had something interesting to present, and it is evident that musical talent is distributed remarkably evenly throughout the school.

Each House is bound by the rules to submit a solo item, and perhaps the most distinguished of these solo performances was J. T. Angier's singing of Handel's aria, "O had I Jubal's lyre." The singer's firm and easy style matched well with the breadth and formal perfection of Handel's music. A. I. Fletcher's baritone solo, "Of all the Tribes of Tegumai," was almost equally memorable because of an interesting and pleasing quality of voice. R. E. A. Hansen sang another Handel aria, "Where'er you walk," very creditably although a little stiffly; and also worthy of mention are A. J. Eills, whose voice is of a peculiarly telling quality, and E. Nicoll, whose singing of "Caller Herrin'" displayed a charming rhythmic feeling.

The most pleasing example of part-singing was provided by St Bede's in a two-part setting of the "Skye boat song"; both conductor and pianist deserve some of the credit for the excellent rhythmic sense which belongs to the music of this House. St Cuthbert's drew very close, however, in their performance of a glee by de Pearsall. St Dunstan's gave a carefully prepared presentation of an arrangement of the "Agin-court Song," in which the relative importance of the several voices was well observed. An impressive performance of "Here's a health unto his majesty" by St Wilfrid's, and St Oswald's interpretation of a madrigal by Dowland cannot pass unmentioned; and the smooth ensemble of St Edward's in Somervell's "Flow gently, sweet Afton" leaves a pleasant memory behind it.



Perhaps a unison chorus gives the best indication of the general interest in music among the members of a House. Undoubtedly St Bede's bore the palm for this by reason of their assured technique and style in Boyce's "Song of Momus to Mars." St. Dunstan's, evidently stimulated by the title of their song, brought a vast legion into the field to sing "Wi' a hundred pipers an' all." The greatest dramatic feeling was shown by St Cuthbert's in Dibdin's "Jack at Greenwich" and the greatest breadth by St Aidan's in "Jerusalem."

The results were as follows:—

	per cent.
St Cuthbert's .. .. .	87
St Bede's .. .. .	84
St Dunstan's .. .. .	82
St Wilfrid's .. .. .	80
St Oswald's .. .. .	76
St Aidan's .. .. .	73
St Edward's .. .. .	69

## "CINDERELLA"

### *The Cast:*

Cinderella .. .. .	J. E. FORSTER
The Baron Hardup .. .. .	P. G. CONRATH
Miss Susan Hardup .. .. .	J. R. DOWLING
Miss Prunella Hardup .. .. .	J. GROTRIAN
The Demon King .. .. .	R. N. HERLEY
The Fairy Godmother .. .. .	C. V. FOLL
One Fairy .. .. .	P. J. REYNOLDS
Another Fairy .. .. .	D. B. REYNOLDS
Fred, the Broker's Man .. .. .	A. I. FLETCHER
Bill, the Broker's Man .. .. .	A. T. A. MACDONALD
Monsieur Dandini .. .. .	D. G. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL
The King .. .. .	H. C. N. B. RADCLIFF
Prince Charming .. .. .	R. E. A. HANSEN
Horse .. .. .	J. F. C. VIDAL and P. F. C. HOBDEN

*Chorus:* J. F. JOHNSTON, W. D. MANGHAM, N. BRAYBROOKE, R. L. ROWE, S. C. ROLLESTON, P. A. MORRISSEY, A. J. LOVEDAY, L. CIECHANOWSKI, D. D. BOULTON, P. A. COMYNS, R. G. M. BROWN, J. A. SCULLY, T. M. MARKE, M. J. McCLURE, D. T. PEERS, R. L. PETIT.

*Electricians:* J. P. BARTON, D. P. WINSTANLEY, W. D. MANGHAM.

The producers made a new departure this Christmas by staging a pantomime. It could not have been an easily made venture; apart from the labour involved in getting it written, there was the problem of finding actors who could not only act but also sing. It must be said at once that it met with great success; and, from the audience, the whole show seemed to go with that effortless swing and quickness which makes this kind of entertainment so enjoyable. The plot was the usual Cinderella theme, but the authors succeeded in working in all the traditional pantomime figures—Demon, stage horse and the rest—without overloading or losing the thread of continuity in the story. The only thing that some of the audience might have missed was the usual business in the Ugly Sisters' part of cutting off a toe to make the slipper fit. But one cannot have everything, even in a pantomime.

J. E. Forster, as Cinderella, gave a finished performance in which grace and wit were so skilfully combined that the part never left the humorous level to descend to the sentimental and equally avoided the danger of mere burlesque. It looked easy; but in reality it was a very clever performance. The two Ugly Sisters, J. R. Dowling and J. Grotrian, gave lively and sound performances and had many of the best lines of which they made full use. C. V. Foll as the Fairy Godmother gave full play to the boisterous spirit in which his part was written, and he was well assisted by P. J. and D. B. Reynolds. There was never any doubt of the audience's enjoyment here. It was a surprisingly successful idea to give to this part of the plot much of the traditional flavour of "pantomime dame."

R. E. A. Hansen as Prince Charming looked the part but his acting was a little stiff. P. G. Conrath was very successfully cast as the Baron Hardup and held a clear place in the audience's memory. His solo was one of the best of the evening, and his slow motion charge across the stage in pursuit of the horse was a real joy. The Broker's Men, A. I. Fletcher and A. T. A. Macdonald, both sang and acted well and the combination was irresistible. The Demon King, R. M. Herley, was good throughout and his appearance and make-up would have done credit to any Satanic court; and he left no one in doubt about his evil intentions. D. Mansel-Pleydell combined a pleasant and lively performance of his solo with the right air of anxious distinction and over-elegance throughout. And the King, H. C. N. B. Radcliff, looked as magnificent and as condescending as is expected of royal personages in pantomimes.

The chorus, ably led by J. F. Johnston, were responsible in very great measure for the success of the evening. They bore the burden of the singing which was always accurate and spirited and even achieved some quite creditable dancing. It is a measure of their hard work that their words were mostly heard.

The production was simple and, if the original designers of the theatre could have been present, it would have gladdened their hearts to see how appropriate for the opening and close of the play was the Tudor street scene with which they had provided the stage by contract.

Altogether the production struck just the right happy note which one usually associates with Pantomimes and Christmas.



## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

ALTHOUGH handicapped by the fact that few of last year's prominent members were left, the Autumn session was on the whole a successful one. From the very first a high standard was set by the leading speakers, who were ably supported by some talented members of the House; and this was maintained throughout the term. The motions were well chosen, and judging from the size of the meetings appeared to be popular with the members. Speeches for the most part were kept to the point, and none of the discussions petered out, but were always worked up to a high pitch of excitement at the time of voting, and on many occasions the result was very close.

G. H. Hume was elected Leader of the Government, and proved to be a confident and able speaker, who by his clear delivery and persuasive arguments repeatedly succeeded in winning the support of the House. D. P. Cape, the Secretary, could always be relied on to give him strong support from the Government bench. O. O. Lamb led the Opposition, and if his speeches did not win so much favour as those of his opponent, they were none the less capable and well prepared. At many of the later meetings he was represented by H. C. Radcliff, who spoke forcibly and with the greatest confidence. Of the members of his bench, B. P. Maguire and J. F. D. Johnston were the most prominent. Mention must also be made of C. V. Foll, whose picturesque speeches and entertaining examples were greeted with popular enthusiasm.

During the term time was found for a literary paper, given by D. P. Cape on T. S. Eliot. It was well received, for it showed a wealth of knowledge, and the poems read in illustration of the argument were judiciously chosen.

The following motions were debated:—

That the sending of an expeditionary force to the continent is necessary for the successful conclusion of the war. (*Won* by a large majority).

That the woman's place is in the home. (*Won*, 34—22).

That advertising could not be anything but beneficial to society. (*Lost*, 19—16).

That the art of the stage is greater than that of the film. (*Won*, 19—17).

That this House would prefer Russia as an enemy than an ally. (*Won*, 24—6).

J.F.D.J.

### THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT the beginning of the term, G. H. Hume was appointed President and J. F. D. Johnston, Secretary. The membership was fixed at twelve and the places left vacant from last year were quickly filled.

At the first two meetings discussions took place on the topic of post-war reconstruction. To begin with, Fr Columba expounded his views, and later Mr Charles Edwards talked to the Society. A heated discussion followed which was adjourned till the following week. G. H. Hume then put forward his solution which consisted in the forming of a militant Catholic laity whose duty it would be to spread the Faith and uphold the social structure of the country and so prevent a general state of chaos spreading over the world at the end of the war. A. B. Nihill thought that the majority of Catholics would be unable to undertake this task and preferred to leave it to certain individuals.

On the evening previous to the acting of *Murder in the Cathedral* by the Pilgrim Players, Fr Columba, Mr Dinwiddy, and Mr Atthill each spoke to the Society together with Les Voyageurs on the subject and meaning of the play.

Altogether three papers were given. Father Alban offered a solution of that baffling historical problem: *Who Killed Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey?* The circumstances of the Popish Plot, the motives of possible murderers and the contemporary evidence were presented to show that suicide is a possible, if not a probable explanation. Fr William gave a much appreciated paper on *The Papacy Question*, describing the position of the Papacy to-day, and the problems with which the modern Popes are faced. Finally the term's activities closed when J. F. D. Johnston read a paper entitled *The Crisis of the Hundred Days*, in which he gave a detailed description of the events leading up to the battle of Waterloo, showing how it was the earlier engagements of Ligny and Quatre Bras that were really the deciding factor of the campaign and consequently of Napoleon's final defeat.

J.F.D.J.

### THE HISTORICAL BENCH

THE Society met this term under the presidency of Dom Alban Rimmer who kindly took this task in the absence of Mr McDonough who is now in the Army. The Hon. C. E. Stourton was elected Secretary. Eight new members were elected but it is to be regretted that the pantomime occupied the time of a number of regular members. The Society met ten times. There were six papers read and four discussion meetings. The members would like to thank Fr Alban for his work which has been much appreciated by the members. The papers were:—



Dom Alban	..	..	Some remarks on the history of the School.
J. C. Barry	..	..	Sea Power in the Four Years War.
C. B. Conlin	..	..	Northern Ireland.
Major C. R. Simpson	..	..	Economic Reform.
J. M. Reid	..	..	Vanbrugh.
Dom Alban	..	..	English Diplomacy since the Treaty of Versailles.

C.E.S.

## THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE following elections were made : Hon. Secretary, J. A. C. Miles ; Committee, P. A. Slattery, A. J. Loveday, P. B. Crotrian, B. G. Sandeman.

The Society has attained a moderate standard of speaking this term. The most convincing speaker is P. A. Slattery who has plenty of assurance and good sense : in contrast there is J. Grotrian who speaks in a lighter vein, and not always to the point ; R. J. Pigou provides the House with a wealth of information ; T. W. Bromage has a ready flow of oratory which he must learn to vary and R. A. Fraser speaks with clarity and conviction. The subjects of the debates have been varied and perhaps that on the aeroplane and the ship was the most interesting—so also was its result.

The motions discussed during the term were :—

That Ampleforth should not give up educational pursuits in favour of "war work." (*Lost*, 9—12).

That the policy "attack is the best form of defence" should be adopted by this country. (*Won*, 16—12).

That the sailing ship still holds her own. (*Won*, 14—12).

That the Axis powers hold the trump card. (*Won*, 13—11).

That the action of St. Thomas Becket in opposing the king was inexpedient. (*Won*, 11—10).

That life abroad is preferable to life at home. (*Lost*, 11—12).

That the aeroplane, not the ship, will be the deciding factor in this war. (*Lost*, 2—18).

That this country has benefited by the Norman Conquest. (*Drawn*, 7—7).

## THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE Junior Historical Society met regularly during the term, but owing to the School play two papers had to be deferred until next term. The following were the papers during the term :—

The President	..	..	Edmund Campion.
Mr Comyns	..	..	Titus Oates.
Mr Platt Fenton	..	..	Religion in the Middle Ages.
The Secretary	..	..	Peary and the North Pole.
Mr Devlin	..	..	William Pitt's Rise to and Fall from Office.
Mr Brown	..	..	The Jesuits.
Mr Slattery	..	..	The History of Ampleforth Abbey.

F.J.R.

## THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

THE Society, which was launched at the beginning of last year, began this, the second year of its career, with a lecture by Mr Dinwiddy, the President, on the subject of Cartoons. The lecture was very popular, being illustrated by a large number of cartoons with the aid of the epidiascope. On November 1st, the feast of All Saints, there was an outing to Richmond where we looked over the Castle and Church, and then Easby Abbey, a short distance outside the town. The outing was a great success. In subsequent meetings, T. S. Eliot's play, *Murder in the Cathedral*, and Nonsense Poetry were discussed.

At this stage of the term, the Society was deprived of its President by his departure to join the Navy, and he was succeeded by Mr Atthill who had previously been Vice-President. Under his leadership the Society continued to thrive, and two more meetings were held, one on Letter-writing, the second on Rome.

At the last meeting a new Secretary (P. A. Slattery) and committee were elected for the Easter term, and the President offered a prize for the best short story to be written during the holidays.

P.J.G.

## THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

AT the first meeting of the term D. Cape was elected Hon. Secretary and D. Cumming Hon. Treasurer. Most of last year's members have returned, and several new members have joined, so that the Society can now dance a sixteensome. Meetings were held regularly throughout the term, many new country dances being learnt ; and on St Andrew's eve the Society held a highly successful dinner, the principal dish being a haggis, and afterwards danced for over an hour before a select audience. It is only regretted that St Andrew's day could not be danced in. The general festivities were greatly helped by I. J. Fraser, who drew loud, and often harmonious sounds from his bagpipes.

D.P.M.S.C.



# AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

## ROLL OF HONOUR

### KILLED

Flying Officer EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.  
Captain JAMES MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.  
Flying Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.  
Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.  
Second Lieutenant JOHN AYMARD MORTON MANSEL-PLYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.

### PRISONERS OF WAR

BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.  
GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.  
HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
MCIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

### MISSING

FALKINER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry.  
GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force.  
READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, Royal Navy.

### WOUNDED

These names have been received since the last list was published :

BARTHROPP, P. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
CARDWELL, M. St J., Sub Lieut (A), Royal Navy.  
LANCASTER, C. B. J., Capt, East Surrey Regt.  
ROONEY, G. S. P., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
STAPLES, M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.

### OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES.

Old Boys, parents and friends are asked to help in improving the accuracy of this list by sending details to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems of Initials, Rank and Regiment; for the Register, kept at Ampleforth, full details of the Unit and Address will be welcomed.

ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.  
AHERN, D. M., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.  
AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Major, R.A.M.C.  
AINSCOUGH, O., Capt, King's Regt (Liverpool).  
ALCAZAR, B. H., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs Regt.  
ALLEYN, J. H., Capt, General List.  
ALLISON, J. M. M., Royal Navy.  
ANDERSON, H. Y., Capt, R.A.  
ANNE, F. J., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.  
ANNE, R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
ARMOUR, W. S., Lieut, West Yorks. Regt.  
ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Mid. (A.), Royal Navy.  
  
BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BAGSHAW, E. J. T., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Major, Royal Tank Regt.  
BAGSHAW, K. G. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BAILEY, J. C., Dorset Regt.  
BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
BARRETT, J. A., O.C.T.U.  
BARRY, J. H., Sub Lieut (E.), Royal Navy.  
BARTHROPP, P. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
BARTON, L. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BEAN, J. R., Capt, R.A.  
BECKWITH, J. W., O.C.T.U.  
BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BELL, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.  
BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Mid., Royal Navy.  
BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
BEVAN, ANTHONY, 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminsters).  
BEVAN, J. P., Sherwood Foresters.  
BINYON, R., I.T.C., Hampshire Regt.  
BIRTWISTLE, M. A., Capt, East Lancs. Regt.  
  
BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BLACKLEDGE, J. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BLACKLEDGE, R., Major, R.A.  
BODLEY, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.  
BOND, D. A., Royal Signals.  
BOND, G., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
BONINGTON, C. J., Cpl, A.I.F.  
BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
BOYD, A. J., Pay. Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.  
BRAYBROOKE, C. R., O.C.T.U.  
BRAYTON (SLATER), A., O.C.T.U.  
BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
BROMLOW, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
BROWN, C. E., Capt, R.A.M.C.  
BROWNE, J. R. C., Major, Royal Marines.  
BRUNNER, R. H., Mid., Royal Navy.  
BUNBURY, W. J., Sub Lieut (E.), R.N.V.R.  
BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BUSH, B. E., R.A.S.C.  
BUXTON, A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BUXTON, J. W., Capt.  
  
CAIN, A. C., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
CAMPBELL, W. M., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
CARDWELL, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.  
CARDWELL, M. St J., Sub Lieut, (A.), Royal Navy.  
CARDWELL, R. N., O.C.T.U.  
CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
CARROLL, P. M., R.A.  
CARY-ELWES, E. T. E., Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Major, Lincolnshire Regt.  
CAVE, R. P., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.



CHAMBERLAIN, G. H., Capt, King's Regt (Liverpool), Home Defence.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A., Major, Army Educational Corps.  
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.  
 CHISHOLM, A., Seaforth Highlanders.  
 CHISHOLM, C. C., Royal Navy.  
 CHISHOLM, R. Æ., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 CHRISTOPHER, H., D.S.M., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt, R.A.  
 CLARKE, D., 2nd Lieut, D.L.I.  
 CLAYTON, P. F., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 COCHRANE, H. A. 2nd Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
 COGHLAN, H. St J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 COGHLAN, P. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 COGHLAN, R. St J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 COLLINS, B. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 COMYN, V. L. J., R.E.  
 CONAN, J. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 CONROY, J. T., Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.  
 CONROY, M. P. L., R.A.F.  
 CONSIDINE, B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 COOPE, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 COWPER, J., Capt, East Lancs Regt.  
 COX, J. J., Royal Navy (A)  
 COX, M., R.A.F.  
 CRAIGEN, W. J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 CRAVOS, V. J., Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 CRITCHLEY, F. M., Royal Australian Air Force.  
 CROCKER, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 CROFT, J. D., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut, R.A.  
 CUBITT, M. F. V., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 CUMMING, A. P., O.C.T.U.

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 DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, Royal Navy.  
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 DEASE, E. J., M.B.E., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.V.R.  
 DE GUINGAND, E. P., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., Major, West Yorks. Regt.  
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Major, R.A.O.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, G. P., R.A.P.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.  
 DE LAS CASAS, O.M., Mid, R.N.  
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Cadet, Royal Navy.  
 DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., O.C.T.U.  
 DE NORMANVILLE, P., R.A.F.  
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.  
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.  
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt, Royal Marines.  
 DOLAN, F. W. T., L.Cpl., R.A.  
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Dragoons.  
 DOWLING, G. S., Gnr, R.A.  
 DOWLING, P. B., Indian Army.  
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Major, Royal Tank Regt.  
 DUNMAN, C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 DURACK, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 EDMONDS, R. H., O.C.T.U.  
 ELDON, EARL OF, Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 ELLIOTT, R. T., O.C.T.U.  
 ELLIOTT-SMITH, E.

ELLISON, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 ELWES, J. G., I.T.C., Lincolnshire Regt.  
 ERSKINE, HON. D. ST C., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.  
 EYRE, A., O.C.T.U.

FAIRHURST, D., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.  
 FAIRHURST, F. N. ST J., Lieut, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.  
 FALKINER, G., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 FALKINER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.  
 FARRELL, C. O'M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 FARRELL, F. V. J., O.C.T.U.  
 FARRELL, W. D., Royal Canadian Air Force.  
 FATTORINI, J. A., Pte, R.A.S.C.  
 FATTORINI, J. J., Spr, R.E.  
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt, 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.).  
 FEENY, W. B., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 FEILDING, HON. B., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.  
 FEILDING, HON. H. R., R.A.F.  
 FENWICK, M. F., O.C.T.U.  
 FERRIER, J. I., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.  
 FFRENCH DAVIS, F. H., Royal Warwickshire Regt.  
 FFRENCH DAVIS, P., Welsh Guards.  
 FINLOW, H. R., R.A.P.C.  
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. F., Capt, Grenadier Guards.  
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 FLOOD, C. J. P., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 FOLEY, M., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 FORBES, REV. I. G., O.S.B., M.B.E., Chaplain to the Forces.  
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.

FOX TAYLOR, J. W., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
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 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 FREEMAN, G., Gnr, R.A.  
 FULLER, F. H., Capt, 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.).  
 FULLER, L., Pte, Royal Signals.

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 GARBETT, H. N., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
 GARNETT, W. F., L.-Cpl, Welch Regt.  
 GASTRELL, M., Gnr, R.A.  
 GAYNOR, D. M., R.A.F.  
 GEORGE, D., Lieut, R.A.  
 GEORGE, E. H., Lieut, R.A.  
 GEORGE, L., Lieut, The Rhodesian Regt.  
 GERRARD, B. J. D., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.  
 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GILBEY, J. N., O.C.T.U.  
 GILLOW, H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.  
 GILLOW, W., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs Regt.  
 GILLOTT, J. D., O.C.T.U.  
 GOLDING, M., O.C.T.U.  
 GORDON, A. J. E., Capt, Grenadier Guards.  
 GOVER, G. M., R.A.  
 GRATAN-DOYLE, H. N., Lieut, R.E.  
 GRATAN-DOYLE, R. H., R.A.F.  
 GRAVES, M., R.A.F.  
 GREEN, G. C. D., R.A.F.  
 GREEN, H. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.



GREENISH, J.  
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., Capt, Cameronians.  
 GREENLEES, I. G., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 GREENWOOD, H. D. F., R.A.F.  
 GREGG, J. V., R.A.  
 GRIEVE, C. F., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GRIEVE, E. H., Pte.  
 GRIEVE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., 2nd Lieut.  
 GRISEWOOD, P., R.A.F.  
 GUBBINS, P. S., Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.

HAGREEN, J. D. V., 2nd Lieut, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.  
 HAIGH, P., 2nd Lieut, H.L.I.  
 HALL, F. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HAMILTON, N., Black Watch.  
 HANKEY, I., O.C.T.U.  
 HARDMAN, E. P., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 HARE, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.  
 HAY, J. M., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 HAY, MALCOLM, Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.  
 HAYES, F. N., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 HAYES, J. N., R.A.F.  
 HAYWOOD-FARMER, E., K.R.R.C.  
 HENRY, G. F. MCW., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.  
 HICKIE, J. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 HILL, H. M., I.T.C., The Buffs.  
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.  
 HODGKINSON, RICHARD, R.A.S.C.  
 HODSMAN, J. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 HODSMAN, R. H., R.A.F.  
 HODSMAN, S. F., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.

HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 HOLLOWAY, P., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.  
 HORNOLD-STRICKLAND, T. H., Sub-Lieut. Royal Navy.  
 HOWARD, H. E., Mid., Royal Navy.  
 HOWDEN, R. B., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.  
 HOWELL, G. R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Lieut, Royal Signals.

JAGO, G. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.  
 JAMES, A. I., Sergt, R.A.F.  
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 JARRETT, C. J. B., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 JEFFERSON, J. H., Bimbashi, Sudan Defence Force.  
 JENNINGS, M., O.C.T.U.  
 JENNINGS-BRAMLY, D. W. A., O.C.T.U.  
 JESSUP, A., R.A.F.

KEELING, C. F., 2nd Lieut, Devonshire Regt.  
 KELIHER, D., Lincolnshire Regt.  
 KELLY, A. P., M.C., R.A.  
 KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.  
 KELLY, W., Pte, Royal Signals.  
 KENDALL, D. N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 KENNARD, J., Cpl, O.C.T.U.  
 KEOGH, E. R., L-Cpl, R.E.  
 KEOGH, J. J., R.A.  
 KEOGH, P., R.A.F.  
 KERR, F. R. N., M.C., Capt, Royal Scots.  
 KEVILL, A. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 KEVILL, B. J., O.C.T.U.  
 KEVILL, R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 KING, E. H., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 KING, G. ST L., Major Royal Signals.  
 KNOWLES, C., Lieut-Col, Royal Signals.  
 KNOWLES, J., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.

LAMBERT, J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 LAMBERT, R., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 LANCASTER, C. B. J., Capt, East Surrey Regt.  
 LANCASTER, S. M., Mobile Ambulance Corps.  
 LANKTREE, P. A. D., Royal Berkshire Regt.  
 LEACH, L. R. H. G., Capt., R.A.  
 LEASK, F. P. O., Lieut, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.  
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.  
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 LEES, M., Capt, Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.  
 LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.  
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.  
 LENTAIGNE, J., Rifle Brigade.  
 LIND, J. M., Capt, Cameronians.  
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 LOCKWOOD, J. C., R.A.S.C.  
 LOVAT, LORD, Major, Lovat Scouts.  
 LOVELL, A. D. J., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 LOVELL, S. J., Pilot Officer R.A.F.  
 LOWNDES, J., 2nd Lieut.  
 LYONS, C. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

McCANN, G. J., Capt, Royal Marines.  
 McCLURE, D. A. J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 MACDONALD, A., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
 MACDONALD, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 MACDONALD, C. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 McDONALD, D. P., Controller of Aerodromes, R.A.F.  
 MACDONALD, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 MacDONNELL, F. E. A., Major, Green Howards.  
 MACLAREN, D., Indian Army.

MACLAREN, I., Lieut, R.A.  
 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 McELLIOTT, N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 MCLIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MCKELVEY, T. P., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 MCMANEMY, A. F., R.A.F.  
 MCSWINEY, B. A., O.C.T.U.  
 MAGRATH, J., Cpl, R.A.  
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.  
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., Lieut, R.A.  
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 MARTIN, D. H., Lincolnshire Regt.  
 MAUCHLINE, LORD, 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MAUDE, C. A. F. J., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 MAUDE, S. N. L., D.F.C., Acting Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 MAWSON, B. C., 2nd Lieut.  
 MAXWELL, A. C., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 MAXWELL, D. C., Lieut, R.A.  
 MAXWELL, M. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 MAY, H. S., Mid., Royal Navy.  
 MITCHELL, 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 MONTEITH, I. J., Capt, Gordon Highlanders.  
 MONTEITH, M., Capt, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.  
 MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 MORGAN, D. R., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 MORRIS, A. J., M.C., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.  
 MOSTYN, E. J., R.A.F.V.R.  
 MOUNSEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MOUNSEY, R., R.A.F.  
 MUNRO, A., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 MUNRO, J., Gordon Highlanders.  
 MURPHY, B. J., Capt, R.A.



- MURPHY, E. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MURRAY, M. W., L.Bdr, R.H.A. (H.A.C.)  
 MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.  
 NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.  
 NEVILL, I. S., 2nd Lieut.  
 NICOLL, D. L., 2nd Lieut, Black Watch R.H.R.  
 NIHILL, J. H. O'C., Naval Airman, 2nd Class.  
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 NORMAN, M. J. N., Cadet, R.N.  
 NORTHEY, G., 2nd Lieut, The Rangers, K.R.R.C.  
 O'BEIRNE RYAN, L.-Cpl, Green Howards.  
 O'CONNOR, W. H., Captain, R.A.S.C.  
 O'DONOVAN, P., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.  
 O'DRISCOLL, P., L.-Cpl, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 O'HARE, E. W. A., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 OGIIVIE, I. H., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 OGIIVIE, J. J., Lieut, Somerset Light Infantry.  
 OGIIVIE, N. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 OGIIVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 OGIIVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.  
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 PARKER JERVIS, A. V., R.A.F.  
 PARKER JERVIS, N. J., Gnr, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
 PARKER, P. D., Royal Signals.  
 PARR, G., Royal Australian Air Force.  
 PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 PERCEVAL, R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 PETIT, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 PETRE, M. S. E., Capt, D.C.L.I.  
 PILSWORTH, O., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 PINE-COFFIN, R., Sergt.  
 PINE-COFFIN, T. A., O.C.T.U.  
 PLATT, J., O.C.T.U.  
 PLOWDEN, E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 POTEZ, A. L., O.C.T.U.  
 POTTS, G. B., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 POWELL, P. G., R.A.F.  
 PRESCOTT, A., 2nd Lieut, Oxford and Bucks L.I.  
 PRICE, J. T. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 RABBIT, A. P., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.  
 RAPP, R. A., 2nd Lieut, 11th Hussars.  
 RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt.  
 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.  
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 READ-DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut.  
 REDFERN, A. J., M.C., Lieut, East Surrey Regt.  
 REDFERN, T., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 REYNOLDS, A. J., R.N.V.R.  
 RICHMOND, R. S., Lieut, R.A.  
 RIDDELL, F.  
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 RIDDELL, R. E., Capt, R.A.  
 RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berkshire Regt.  
 RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.  
 RITCHIE, J. W., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 RITTNER, S., Capt, Somerset L.I.  
 RITTNER, T. H., Capt, Intelligence Corps.  
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 ROBINSON, T. O'C., Lieut, R.E.

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 ROOKE-LEY, P., 2nd Lieut, South Lancashire Regt.  
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 ROSENVINGE, K., O.C.T.U.  
 ROWAN, R. R., Cpl, R.A.S.C.  
 RUDDIN, P., 2nd Lieut, Cheshire Regt.  
 RUSSELL, R. R., Royal Australian Air Force.  
 RYAN, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 RYAN, E. F., Sergt, R.A.M.C.  
 RYAN, G. L., Capt, R.A.  
 RYAN, J. G. C., O.R.T.U., Lincolnshire Regt.  
 RYAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, East African A.S.C.  
 RYAN, M., R.A.  
 SANDEMAN, P. V., R.A.F.V.R.  
 SCOTT, E. J., Capt, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.  
 SCOTT, O. M., East Yorks. Regt.  
 SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.  
 SCOTT, S. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.  
 SCROPE, A. C., Capt, Green Howards.  
 SEDGWICK, M. F., Capt, R.A.  
 SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 SHAW, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.  
 SHERIDAN, C. M., R.A.F.  
 SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Lieut, 14-20th (King's) Hussars.  
 SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Major, R.E.  
 SIMPSON, J. G. M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 SIPPÉ, J. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
 SMITH, E. A. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
 SMITH, G. B. U., O.C.T.U.  
 SMITH, M. W. L., Major, R.E.  
 SMITH, W. T., Lieut, South Lancs. Regt.  
 SMYTHE, J. L., O.C.T.U.  
 SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt (Liverpool).  
 SPENDER, J. A., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 STANTON, F. D., Capt, D.L.I.  
 STANTON, J. R., D.S.O., Major, R.A.  
 STAPLES, M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 STAPLES, P., O.T.C.U.  
 STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt, 1st Quanaon Rifles (I.A.).  
 STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch Regt.  
 STEWART, D. V., Capt, Cameronians.  
 STEWART, K. W. H., R.A.  
 STIRLING, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 STIRLING, W. J., Major, Scots Guards.  
 STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., 2nd Lieut, Cameronians.  
 SUTTON, M. A., O.T.C.U.  
 SUTTON, S. P. M., Capt, Royal Tank Regt.  
 SYKES, D., R.A.F.  
 TAYLOR, C. L., Acting Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 TAYLOR, J. M., Capt, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 TEMPEST, S., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 THORNTON, P. M., R.N.V.R.  
 THUNDER, M. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 THUNDER, P. S., Lieut, Northamptonshire Regt.



TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.  
 TOWNSEND, R. P., R.A.S.C.  
 TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 TUCKER, E. B. E., R.A.S.C.  
 TUCKER, J. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 TUDOR OWEN, J., R.A.F.  
 TWEDDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEDDIE, J. W., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEDDIE, P. C. C., Capt, Cameron Highlanders.  
 TWOMEY, L. P., Capt, R.A.  
 TYRRELL, J. H., Capt, 3rd The King's Own Hussars.  
 TYRRELL, T. G., R.A.  
 VANHEEMS, M. S., Sub. Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 VERNEY CAVE, HON. A., R.A.F.  
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt., K.G.O., 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).  
 WALMSLEY, E., Somerset Light Infantry.  
 WALTER, C. I., L-Bdr, R.A.  
 WALTER, L. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.

## POLISH ARMY

CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. S., 14th Lancers

## ADDITIONAL NAMES

AINSWORTH-DAVIS, J. C., R.A.F.V.R.  
 BLACKMORE, M. W., Yorkshire Hussars.  
 CASSIDY, D., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 CLIFTON, M., Seaman, R.N.V.R.  
 COLQUHOUN, A., O.C.T.U.  
 DE BLABY, R., O.C.T.U.  
 JOHNS, M., O.C.T.U.  
 KEVILL, D., R.A.F.  
 LIDDELL, P. J., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
 WATSON, H. G., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 WATSON, J., O.C.T.U.  
 WATSON, L. J. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.  
 WAUGH, H. G., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 WEBB, A. M. F., 2nd Lieut, The Queen's Bays.  
 WEISSENBERG, H. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 WELLS, D. K., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 WELLS, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).  
 WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C.  
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt, The Poona Horse (I.A.).  
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Lieut, Royal Marines.  
 WILBERFORCE, P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.  
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt, R.F.A.  
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 WILSON, H., Lieut, R.E.  
 WITHAM, R. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 WOLSELEY, B. C. D., R.A.F.  
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Lieut, R.A.  
 YATES, H. St J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 YOUNG, A. J., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 YOUNG, D., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.

ALL our Old Boys who are Prisoners are in the same camp, and will welcome letters. The address, to be written in ink on envelope and on the letter itself, is :

Prisoners of War Post,  
 KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST,  
 Rank and Name,  
 British Prisoner of War,  
 OFLAG VII C GERMANY.

No stamp is required ; address of sender must be written on back of envelope. If sender is in H.M. Forces he must not give his service address, but that of a friend willing to send on letters received from the prisoner. Parcels for Christmas were sent on behalf of the School to all.

AN Old Boy in the Services has written complaining that the JOURNAL does not record the names of those in the A.F.S. and other Home Services. These men have earned the admiration of all for their courage and devotion to duty, and it is only for lack of information that we have not yet been able to publish a list. We ask all Old Boys whom this may concern to send their names, initials and details of service to the Rev E. O. Vanheems.

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL awards have been made to the following Old Boys :

D.S.M. A.B. H. Christopher, R.N.V.R. (since promoted Sub-Lieut.)  
 D.F.C. Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. Maude and Acting Flight Lieut A. D. J. Lovell, No. 41 Squadron.

The official announcement of Lovell's award stated :

This officer has flown continuously on active operations since war began. He has shown a fine fighting spirit and has led his flight, and on occasions his squadron, with great courage, coolness, and determination. He has destroyed seven enemy aircraft.

M.C. Lieut A. J. Redfern, East Surrey Regt.

LIEUT THE HON. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards, Capt G. St L. King, Royal Signals, and 2nd Lieut M. A. Birtwistle, East Lancs Regt, were mentioned in despatches "in recognition of distinguished services in connexion with operations in the field March-June 1940."



SQUADRON LEADER C. J. P. Flood, R.A.F., and Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. Maude, R.A.F., D.F.C., were mentioned in despatches in the New Year's Honours List.

We offer all our sincere congratulations.



R. PINE-COFFIN, who was very badly wounded in France, spent some months in hospital encased in plaster. He is now on the way to recovery and hopes to be able to take up light duty.



Michael Staples had a busy time before he was wounded in the middle of October :

"He has been in many battles over Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Lately he has been in fights every day, and sometimes two a day, and he has accounted for three German machines officially. Last Monday he was wounded in the leg and his machine caught fire (he flies a Spitfire). However he managed to bale out at 21,000 feet and landed in a field of turnips."



To the list of laymasters who have joined the Services we have to add the names of Mr W. H. Osborne, who left for this purpose some months ago, and Mr H. P. Dinwiddy.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the repose of the souls of Charles Boulton, Charles Walker and John McDonald, brother of His Grace the Archbishop of Edinburgh. Mr McDonald was not an Old Boy, but he sent all his sons to school here, and was a most devoted friend of Ampleforth.



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

Captain Edward William Whitfield (Sam), the Poona Horse, to Miss Julia Noble Bine Renshaw, in Poona on September 29th, 1940.

Major Robert Horsley Riddell, Royal Berkshire Regiment, to Miss Mary King, at St Mary's, Bath, on October 5th.

Philip J. de Guingand to Miss Winifred Mary Blaikie, at St Edmund's, Godalming, on October 11th.

Robert Ray Witham, R.A., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Meagher, at Kew Gardens, on October 12th.

Francis H. French Davis to Miss Ingrid Macdermot, at St Andrew's, Westland Row, on October 15th.

Major William Stirling of Keir, Scots Guards, to Miss Susan Bligh at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on November 22nd.

Edward Alexander Donovan to Miss Joyce Langford.

Michael Waldron Blackmore, Yorkshire Hussars, to Miss Michaela Danckwerts at Slough on January 20th, 1941.

And to the following on their engagement :—

H. G. Waugh to Miss Dorothy Margaret Cullen.

H. St. J. Coghlan, A.A.F., to Miss Jean Thomas.



OXFORD.—J. H. Jefferson went up to *B.N.C.* in May ; the following matriculated in October :

M. Cambier, W. P. Macauley, *New College* ; H. de Wend Fenton, A. M. Herbert, *Balliol* ; D. E. Hillyard, C. Bellingham Smith, *Oriel* ; J. W. Brinsley, *The Queen's* ; C. C. Hare, *Lincoln* ; P. R. B. Keogh, *Magdalen* ; The Marquess of Lothian, *Christ Church* ; J. St L. Bamford, *Corpus Christi* ; M. F. Dixon, *Trinity*. D. Bond and P. D. Parker are also at *Trinity* on the new course for the Royal Signals.



H. R. Finlow was President of the Musical Society and Secretary of the Wadham College Dramatic Society.

M. J. Long played for the University in the Rugger match against Cambridge.

FRESHMEN at Cambridge included C. M. Davey, *Queens'*; L. Marsh, *St John's*; K. A. Bradshaw, *St. Catherine's*; J. F. Green, G. D. Carroll, *Pembroke*; M. F. Maxwell Scott, *Trinity*.



T. M. GREGG won a Minor Scholarship in Mathematics at the National University of Ireland, but has transferred to the Medical School. A. J. Blake, F. O'Reilly, D. Carvill and L. Starkie have entered Trinity College.



P. DU VIVIER is at Birmingham University. T. R. Ryan, King's College Medical School (Newcastle), and P. R. Boyd, Middlesex Hospital, have started their medical studies. The latter is at Leeds where he has met Mark Bentley, who has recently passed in Physiology in his 2nd M.B. D. J. Durkin is at Edinburgh and J. D. Misick at Dalhousie, N.S. J. Mestier has entered Jubane University, Mississippi.



R. A. COGLAN has started studying for the priesthood at the English College, now at St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, and J. McSheehy is at Mark Cross.



V. L. J. COMYN obtained a pass degree B.Sc. (Eng.) at London last July, having done a shortened war-time course.



P. W. F. KERR has succeeded his cousin as Marquess of Lothian.



A. G. Gregory has taken his M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. degrees, and is Casualty Officer at the Essex County Hospital at Colchester.

T. Brady has passed his 2nd M.B.



The School will not be here for Easter this year, but Retreat discourses will be given for Old Boys. Those who intend to come for the Retreat or for Easter are asked to write in good time to the Guestmaster.



THE FIRST  
FIFTEEN

*Standing (Left to Right):*

R. L. Petit  
H. J. Codrington  
T. H. Ashworth  
H. B. Neely  
H. C. Radcliff  
B. P. Maguire  
P. F. Hobden  
M. W. Bruce

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

D. Bertelsen  
L. T. Domeneghetti  
J. F. Vidal  
G. H. Hume (*Capt.*)  
C. D. Smith  
P. G. Conrath  
C. V. Foll



## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH 'A' XV v. AN R.A.F. XV

THE season opened with two trial matches—one against an R.A.F. team and one, in the following week, against Pocklington School. Against the club, Hume, the new captain, stood down, and Smith and Domeneghetti, colours from last year, were unable to play.

As the game proceeded the forwards showed themselves to be a heavy yet lively eight and gave no quarter to their much heavier opponents. It was sound packing with co-ordinated pushing that enabled Bulleid to hook the ball almost at will and this allowed the backs many

opportunities. Bertelsen, behind the scrum, got the ball well away and started many movements in which the scorers were Bulleid (2), Codrington, Petit and Maguire. Codrington converted two tries and Foll one.

The game and result 21—16 were most encouraging.

*Ampleforth:* A. T. Macdonald; P. G. Conrath, J. Hunter-Gray, H. J. Codrington, R. L. Petit; P. F. Hobden, D. Bertelsen; C. V. Foll, W. M. Bulleid, O. F. Hare, H. C. Radcliffe, H. B. Neely, J. F. Vidal, D. M. Cape, B. P. Maguire.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' XV v. POCKLINGTON 1ST XV

SUCCESS in the previous match against an R.A.F. XV had led one to believe that the same side would be too good for this game, played at Ampleforth, and Hume wisely asked Conrath and Vidal to stand down. Even so, the game was one-sided and the final score, one goal, one penalty goal and nine tries (35 points) to nil, might well have been greater only for a very strong cross wind which always prevents accurate handling and kicking. Once again the forwards ruled the play with Maguire playing

a great game. Scoring was even throughout and tries were scored by Petit (3), Maguire (2), Bertelsen (2), Radcliff, Ryan and Codrington. Hare converted one try and Kilpatrick kicked a penalty goal.

*Ampleforth:* P. F. Hobden; R. A. Ryan, J. Hunter-Gray, H. J. Codrington, R. L. Petit; A. H. Kilpatrick, D. Bertelsen; C. V. Foll, W. M. Bulleid, O. F. Hare, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, E. P. Mathews, D. M. Cape, B. P. Maguire.

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

IT is often debated whether an early reverse to a school team is a good thing. Before the game started it was obvious that if the strong and very clever backs of the All Comers were allowed the ball, there could be little hope of a school victory. And if the

youthful and as yet inexperienced side fully appreciated this there should have followed no depressing effects, the more so when it is recalled the final score read 27—14.

The School scored four tries, two in each half, and the opposition seven.



THE FIRST  
FIFTEEN

*Standing (Left to Right):*

R. L. Petit  
H. J. Codrington  
T. H. Ashworth  
H. B. Neely  
H. C. Radcliff  
B. P. Maguire  
P. F. Hobden  
M. W. Bruce

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

D. Bertelsen  
L. T. Domeneghetti  
J. F. Vidal  
G. H. Hume (*Capt.*)  
C. D. Smith  
P. G. Conrath  
C. V. Foll





Such scoring and the fine display by the All Comers must have been beneficial and done much to bring along the Fifteen.

*Ampleforth*: P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-

AMPLEFORTH v. O.C.T.U. R.A. XV

THE School side, still without Smith and further weakened by the absence of Vidal, played a great game against an R.A. XV from Catterick and won by 24 points to 3 points.

The game opened sensationally when Hume took the ball from the kick-off, beat the defence, and sent in Maguire who was up to take the inside pass. The Captain had given his team the initiative and this they held until a few minutes from time when they appeared outweighed and unduly tired, the result of playing seven forwards after Conrath's injury early in the first half.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

DESPITE heavy showers of rain, Ampleforth played so fast and handled so well that the Giggleswick team was rushed off its feet from the start. Bertelsen scored within six minutes and soon afterwards Petit crossed after some very good passing. For a little while Giggleswick relieved the pressure by good forward rushes, but soon Bruce cut through and gave to Hume. Hobden, the full-back, was the next scorer and then, after determined work by Maguire, two tries were scored by Ryan. At half-time the score was 30—nil, and although

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AMPLEFORTH beat Denstone at Leeds by 14 points to 6. The game was spoilt by the number of penalties, seven in all. Five of these free kicks were given against Ampleforth, and

Gray, P. G. Conrath; A. H. Kilpatrick D. Bertelsen; O. F. Hare, W. M. Bulleid, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, J. F. Vidal, G. H. Hume, B. P. Maguire.

At half time Ampleforth had scored three goals and two tries against one try by their opponents. Maguire (2), Foll, Petit and Codrington were the scorers. Foll converted two and Hume one. In the second half Bertelsen alone scored a try, converted by Foll, and Hume kicked a penalty goal.

*Ampleforth*: P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, W. M. Bulleid, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, D. M. Cape, G. H. Hume, B. P. Maguire.

play was a little slower after the resumption, Ampleforth continued to score pretty freely, tries being scored by Petit (2), Codrington and Foll.

The final result was Ampleforth 46 (5 goals, 6 tries, 1 penalty goal), Giggleswick 0. Foll and Ashworth kicked the goals.

*Ampleforth*: P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, R. A. Ryan; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, O. F. Hare, H. C. Radcliff, C. V. Foll, D. M. Cape, G. H. Hume, B. P. Maguire.

Denstone scored off two of them. Ampleforth's place-kicking was bad, only one goal—from a try between the posts—being achieved.

Ampleforth kicked off against the

wind, and soon rushed the game into the Denstone twenty-five. Within five minutes Conrath was through, and scored. Foll failed with the kick. Denstone fought back strongly, Neely was penalised, and Denstone scored a penalty goal. A few minutes later Ampleforth was penalised again, and the score became six—three against. A little later it was Denstone's turn to have a free-kick against them, but the goal was missed. Both sides were obviously a little rattled by the frequent whistle, but from a scrum on the Denstone line, the ball came out to Bruce who attempted a drop-kick. This failed, but immediately afterwards Bruce was through on his own and scored a good try, which Foll converted.

Denstone were up very quickly on the Ampleforth three-quarters, and Bruce took advantage of this to go through several times. His movements ended, however, in a rather feeble

punt ahead. Petit was having an off-day, and failed to gather the few rather wild passes given him. The best try came late in the second half when Bertelsen broke away, kicked high, and followed up. A lucky bounce brought the ball back into his hands, Maguire was with him, and an accurate pass sent Maguire across. Denstone tried hard to shake off the persistent Ampleforth attack, but were penalised for off-side in front of their goal. The kick was badly missed. The final try was scored by the forwards, who pushed over in the corner.

Ampleforth 14 (3 tries 1 goal). Denstone 6 (2 penalty goals).

*Ampleforth*: P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, B. P. Maguire, G. H. Hume, J. F. Vidal.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

DURHAM, at Durham, are never an easy side to beat, but this time tradition was broken. Ampleforth made the tedious journey by road and arrived to find the day had turned into a real "soaker" with a wind strong enough to be a gale. For Ampleforth the game is best described as a triumph over the worst conditions. Five tries and one goal—20 points—was a large score.

Hume won the toss and made use of the wind. In a few moments Codrington was seen swerving his way through the defence to score. It was a fine try and came as a result of a quick heel, a characteristic feature of the match. Almost immediately the same player gave Petit a glorious scoring pass but the wet ball was too much. From the scrum Bertelsen sent

out a long pass to Bruce, one of many clever passes, and Conrath had only the full-back to beat. He found it impossible and again Durham had saved another try. Rain came harder, but Bertelsen was able to break away in mid-field, kicked well ahead and dived on the ball under the posts. Ashworth converted. All the time the forwards were hard at work with dribbling not at all easy. In the line-out they won the ball and in the fixed scrums the lighter Durham pack had to give way. Hume, Vidal and Maguire were at hand, covering numerous dropped passes, and Domeneghetti somehow broke off from the front row and appeared to be everywhere. Up to now not one of this alert eight had scored, and again it was Codrington who leaned through



the defence, partly beaten by Bruce, and scored in the centre. The kick failed.

The second half opened sensationally with Bertelsen being awarded a penalty try. The backs were now deadly cold, and Conrath, as if to get warm, ran with much determination up to the corner flag. A scrum formed near by and with one long push the pack fell on the ball over the line. Foll was the next to score after a

#### AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

AMPLEFORTH made the journey to Worksop on November 8th and played the match in the early afternoon on the following day. The finish was as exciting as one could wish, and Ampleforth won by two tries (6 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

Rain and a strong cross wind made conditions difficult enough and these two deterrents coupled with a bouncing wet ball on the ever hard Worksop ground did much to prevent controlled footwork and accurate passing. As might be imagined, neither side played skilful football and the game might perhaps be best described as a battle. In the first half, Ampleforth were the more aggressive. Batcheler, the Worksop hooker, obtained his full share of the ball, but in spite of this, the ball came out more often on the Ampleforth side, allowing the backs to set up successive attacking movements. Twice Petit was almost over by the left corner flag and from one of these movements the opening try was scored. The ball came away from a scrum, went along the line to Conrath on the other side and was knocked-on. The pack was then held up when trying to cross the line and on the ball going loose it bounced favourably into Radcliff's hands who scored. For five minutes Worksop pressed hard, but their centres, who were holding on too long

break-away by Ashworth. This was the last try, though Conrath again went near, was tackled, and had to be carried off with cramp in both legs!

*Ampleforth:* P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsien; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, B. P. Maguire, G. H. Hume, J. F. Vidal.

failed to score when a try seemed certain. Smith relieved with a long punt up the field and again Ampleforth were hammering away well inside the Worksop twenty-five. Another knock-on gave the Ampleforth pack a chance of pushing over the line and with the ball well under control they swarmed over to give a lead of six—nil at half-time.

The second half was a different story. Neither side scored for twenty minutes. Once Ampleforth appeared to score yet another forward try under the posts, but the referee on the spot saw the touch-down. Worksop at last found a weakness in the Ampleforth line, and Buchanan who had been kicking well, but perhaps too often, saw openings and almost scored. This brought the game right into Ampleforth territory and here he kicked a penalty goal. The game was anyone's and Ampleforth did their best to lose it. Infringements gave Worksop three opportunities to draw level and even win. But luck was with Ampleforth and we were glad to retire, feeling worthy winners.

*Ampleforth:* P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, C. D. Smith, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsien; L. T. Domeneghetti, W. M. Bulleid, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, D. M. Cape, G. H. Hume, B. P. Maguire.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL

THIS is an excellent fixture and this year it was an excellent game, one of the best seen on the ground at Ampleforth. Rain during the preceding night had left the ground soft but otherwise conditions were good when Sedbergh kicked off towards the School at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, November 16th.

Both sides took some minutes to settle down and there were frequent knocks-on which gave one a chance to compare the scrumming of the forwards. The sixteen players formed an ideal looking scrummage and there was little advantage of weight or push to either side, but the Ampleforth front row (one cannot give credit to one man in these days of combined trickery to get the ball) got possession more often. Most of the play was taking place on or in the Ampleforth twenty-five and relief came with an attacking kick-ahead by C. D. Smith. Play settled down in mid-field, but Sedbergh took up another attacking position with some excellent inter-forward passing. The Ampleforth tackling neutralised the full effect of this method of progress which can be so devastating, but it left Sedbergh in a position from which a quick heel from a loose scrum found the Ampleforth defence just sufficiently out of position to allow M. S. Best to draw P. Conrath, and A. E. Murray galloped over for a try. The charge and subsequently the kick were disallowed. The Ampleforth forwards rose to great heights during the next ten minutes. They were quicker on the ball and more certain of their heel from the loose scrums. D. Bertelsien was doing great things behind them. Conrath made a lot of ground for Ampleforth and play remained in the Sedbergh twenty-

five long enough for both M. W. Bruce and H. J. Codrington to attempt to score with drop kicks. The attempts failed, the Sedbergh forwards rushed the ball away from danger and A. V. H. Wardle brought the game deeper into Ampleforth territory with a blind-side movement. The Sedbergh forwards rushed the ball to the Ampleforth line, some snappy play followed and then one of the howlers of the game happened. An Ampleforth player tried to relieve the situation with a fly-kick. The full penalty was paid for the ball was caught by a Sedbergh centre three-quarter and passed out to R. Harper who had an easy run in. The kick at goal failed. Ampleforth returned to the attack and Bertelsien nearly reached the line from a good heel by his forwards. P. R. Goodwin brought relief to Sedbergh with a good kick to touch. Again Ampleforth placed themselves in a scoring position but neither the kick-ahead by Smith, grossly overdone throughout, nor the backing-up of the forwards could get through the sound Sedbergh defence. Sedbergh brought play back and Wardle made ground on the blind side, but combination between him and Murray was cleverly frustrated by P. R. Hobden.

Half-time brought a well-earned rest to both sides. From the re-start Ampleforth pressed and J. Vidal was tackled in possession near the line. The forwards too nearly took the ball over the line. A relieving kick by Sedbergh was caught by L. Domeneghetti near the touch-line. He turned round and tried to start an attacking movement with an overarm fling to the three-quarters, but the excellent unorthodoxy of the movement seemed to infect everybody and



for a few minutes both sides played Soccer. Attacks by both sides followed each other at a great pace and there came a moment when both sides appeared to be at the end of their tether simultaneously. Sedbergh got their second wind first and Wardle made another dangerous run and then Ampleforth got back into their stride and Sedbergh were forced to touch down. Back came Sedbergh with controlled dribbling rushes led by M. A. Clough, J. H. Campbell and D. Simpson, and their quick heel when checked left them with the Ampleforth line at the mercy of their

#### AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S SCHOOL

THE game with Mount St Mary's, played away, resulted in a win for Ampleforth by 17 points to 9.

Ampleforth were the better side in all departments yet there were periods in the game when the Mount went close to bringing the result to an unfavourable conclusion. Moorhouse, in the centre, more than once beat our defence and a try of his in the first half when he jinked right through made one wonder what was in store. Fortunately the Ampleforth forwards kept the ball away from the Mount backs and at the same time plied Bertelsen and Bruce with many opportunities that were too seldom taken.

Petit scored an early try after hugging the touch line for several

#### AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

AMPLEFORTH rounded off their school matches by an easy victory over St Peter's School by seven goals, four tries, and a penalty goal (50 points) to one goal and one try (eight points).

Hume was unable to captain the side, Vidal won the toss and decided to play down. Within five minutes

backs. A badly given pass checked the movement sufficiently to allow the defence to re-organise itself and the attack petered out. The ball was kicked to touch and a great game came to an end.

*Final score:* Ampleforth nil; Sedbergh, two tries (six points).

*Ampleforth:* P. R. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, C. D. Smith, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. K. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, H. O. Kennard, G. H. Hume (*Captain*), J. F. Vidal.

yards and Foll converted. Millom replied for the Mount and in return we were soon awarded a penalty which Foll used to the full. After this the Mount scored again so that at half-time the score read 8—6.

Play in the last half improved, but Ampleforth never showed signs of brilliance. The Mount scored once more and then the forwards, followed by Petit, scored. Before time Foll kicked another penalty goal.

*Ampleforth:* P. F. Hobden; R. L. Petit, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, W. M. Bulleid, E. F. Birtwistle, G. H. Hume.

Hunter-Gray made full use of a mistake and scored. Almost at once the next try, perhaps the best of many, was scored. The ball went along the line to Ryan—substituting for Petit—who cross-kicked and found Radcliff well up the centre of the field with Vidal in support. The defence was right out of position and Vidal scored.

From then onwards the Ampleforth team maintained their superiority, except for two occasions when a weakness in the centre gave away two tries. Ashworth hooked the ball almost as he pleased whilst Domeneghetti, Vidal, Radcliff and Foll were always on the ball. Individuality tended to creep in but at the crucial moments the ball was sent on to the right person. Of the backs Hunter-Gray was the best and combined well with Conrath who once side-stepped in to score after his centre had made the running for fifty yards. Codrington was obviously a footballer, but

lacked the thrust and energy of Hunter-Gray and was too often out of position in defence.

Tries were scored by Conrath, Codrington and Hunter-Gray, two each, and by Vidal, Hobden, Ryan, Cape, with the last pushed over in a set scrum. Foll kicked seven goals and Ashworth one penalty goal.

*Ampleforth:* P. F. Hobden; R. A. Ryan, H. J. Codrington, J. Hunter-Gray, P. G. Conrath; M. W. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; L. T. Domeneghetti, T. H. Ashworth, C. V. Foll, H. C. Radcliff, H. B. Neely, J. F. Vidal, D. M. Cape, H. O. Kennard.

#### COLOURS

During the season Hume awarded Colours to the following:—D. Bertelsen, C. V. Foll, B. P. Maguire,

R. L. Petit, H. C. Radcliff and T. H. Ashworth.

#### SECOND FIFTEEN

##### AMPLEFORTH v. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Played at Wakefield.

WAKEFIELD were the superior side; they played together, they had more finish in their movements and they gradually acquired confidence. Ampleforth, who were playing seven substitutes, lacked this cohesion and drive; their forwards did not play as a pack, allowed their opponents to throw the ball back from the line-out and heeled the ball surprisingly seldom. The scrum-half was inclined to lob his passes with the result that the wing-men were forced prematurely into touch while none seemed able to kick easy goals. Yet in spite of this

it was a fast, open game and Ampleforth never gave up. Tries were scored by Mansel-Pleydell and Johnston.

*Final score:* Wakefield, two goals and one dropped goal (14 points); Ampleforth, two tries (6 points).

*Ampleforth:* P. Hastings; E. Mathews, D. Peers, J. David, A. Macdonald; J. Johnston, L. Ciechanowski; P. Rochford, M. Allmand, R. Hansen, D. Cumming, D. Mansel-Pleydell, C. Conlin, E. Birtwistle, T. Hall.



## AMPLEFORTH v. RIPON 1ST XV

Wednesday, October 30th.

TERRITORIALY Ampleforth held the advantage, but poor finishing, together with their failure to deal with Ripon's spoiling tactics, explain why Ampleforth did not score more often. In spite of wet and cold Ampleforth made a commendable effort to play an open game—the handling of Kilpatrick being particularly good. Many good movements were brought to nothing through the wing-three-quarters over-running their insides. Purcell, in the centre, showed thrust in going through an opening, but seemed lost once he had pierced it. Fraser, at scrum-half, showed up well

## AMPLEFORTH v. COATHAM SCHOOL

THIS match was played at Ampleforth under very difficult conditions and the standard of play was a credit to both teams. The reason why the score was so heavily in our favour was that the home backs were superior in pace and a little better at handling a wet ball.

The Coatham pack were more robust in the tight and were often seen to advantage in the line-out play but in spite of this they were unable to give their backs very many opportunities as the home pack heeled very quickly from the loose. As a result

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH 2ND XV

Played at Catterick on November 9th.

THE whistle for "no-side" was blown immediately after Ryan, by a split-second, had beaten an opponent in a race for the Ampleforth goal-line. Although such exciting moments were not numerous, the whole game was an exceedingly hard fought tussle, in which no quarter was given or expected.

in a difficult task. He did not receive the help he might have expected from the forwards, who did not bind together in the loose scrummages. Otherwise the forwards were good—the one try, scored by Conlin, coming as the fitting conclusion to a really fine rush.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; R. Ryan, P. Purcell, J. David, J. Puttick; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; E. Birtwistle, M. Allmand, O. Hare, P. Rochford, D. Mansel-Pleydell, C. Conlin, D. Cape (*Captain*), E. Mathews.

the Ampleforth backs ably served from the scrum by Fraser were able to score many tries as the defence was out of position. Among the forwards Cape was untiring in backing up and inspiring the team. The final score was Ampleforth 26 points; Coatham 0.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; E. Mathews, J. Flisher, A. Macdonald, R. Ryan; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; O. Hare, D. Mansel-Pleydell, E. Birtwistle, D. Cumming, P. Rochford, C. Conlin, D. Cape (*Captain*), T. Hall.

Perhaps the chief interest of the game lay in the contrast between the tactics used by the two packs of forwards. While the Sedbergh pack excelled in the orthodox art of quick and clean heeling from tight and loose, the Ampleforth forwards showed greater speed and enterprise in covering and in quickness to take advantage

of enemies' mistakes—not rare on a day when the ball was slippery as soap.

Of the backs, Fraser was good at scrum-half, though his opponent was better. The Sedbergh three-quarters, copiously supplied by their forwards, looked slow and seldom passed the "advantage-line." With fewer opportunities, the Ampleforth centres, particularly Hunter-Gray, showed dash and initiative. Their work was often left uncompleted because the wings were out of position.

After failing to score with the wind behind them, one feared the worst in the second half. But Ashworth must have spoken useful words to the forwards at half-time, for they no longer

allowed Sedbergh to monopolise the ball in the scrummages. A forward rush led by Hall, and a run by Fraser, twice brought Ampleforth within an ace of scoring. "No-side" found Sedbergh on the Ampleforth goal-line. Territorially Ampleforth probably held the advantage, though the result was certainly a fair one.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, nil; Sedbergh, nil.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; R. Ryan, J. Flisher, J. Hunter-Gray, E. Mathew; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; N. Smyth, T. Ashworth (*Captain*), E. Birtwistle, D. Mansel-Pleydell, P. Rochford, T. Hall, H. Kennard, C. Conlin.

## AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ROYAL SIGNALS TRAINING BATTN.

Played at Ampleforth, November 27th.

RYAN played a large part in Ampleforth's victory, scoring four out of the five tries. It was a fast open game in which the ball often reached the wings, both of whom ran well. As a whole the Ampleforth backs were superior in constructive play to their opponents, who, though they tackled well, were often caught out of position. Of the forwards, the Ampleforth pack was the better trained, though they were often worried by the tireless, bustling

methods of the Signals. The game was always alive, and the strong kicking and opportunist tactics of the Signals brought them very near to scoring on several occasions.

*Final score*: Ampleforth, 21; Royal Signals, nil.

*Ampleforth*: F. Rigby; R. Ryan, A. Macdonald, H. Codrington, E. Mathews; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; O. Hare, W. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, N. Smyth, P. Rochford, T. Hall, D. Cape, H. Kennard.

## AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. REGIMENTAL PAY CORPS

THE match was played on the ground of the York Rugby League Club on the Feast of All Monks. Play was rather scrappy except for the combination of the Ampleforth backs in the first half. Hunter-Gray and Ryan formed a powerful left wing and between them they scored three tries before half-time. In the second half the Ampleforth pack could not get the ball out to the backs at all, and the Pay Corps were able to get within a

point of the Ampleforth score. The issue was determined by a brilliant try on the left wing for the Pay Corps.

*Final score*: Ampleforth 2nd XV, 11; Regimental Pay Corps, 15.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; R. Ryan, J. Hunter-Gray, F. Flisher, E. Mathews; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; J. Mansel-Pleydell, M. Allmand, E. Birtwistle, N. Smyth, P. Rochford, T. Hall, H. Kennard, C. Conlin.



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

THE Ampleforth side as usual was fast asleep at first and St Peter's were not slow to take advantage of it, a centre crashing through for an unconverted try in the first minute.

This shock had the effect of stinging our side to action and within the next five minutes Mathews scored two good tries. The Ampleforth backs were in great form now, Macdonald being the most prominent in the centre, carving opening after opening with the result that Mathews was given the chance to show his pace again and again and half-time came with the score at 19 points to 3 for Ampleforth.

The second half saw a change in

the game, for St Peter's rallied and not only succeeded in keeping out the Ampleforth attacks but also attacked continually themselves with the result that a really fine game of open football resulted, which was quite above the ordinary standard of Second Fifteen matches. The defence of both sides held and a really delightful game ended with the score unaltered.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; A. Macdonald, W. Barry, J. Flisher, E. Mathews; A. Kilpatrick, I. Fraser; O. Hare, W. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, N. Smyth, P. Rochford, T. Hall, D. Mansel-Pleydell, J. Reid.

## THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWBURGH PRIORY SCHOOL 1ST XV. *Won* 29—5.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; J. Puttick, A. Fletcher, W. Barry, J. Sheridan; J. Johnston (*Captain*), P. Barry; S. Rolleston, M. Allmand, N. Smyth, D. Cumming, P. Laughton, C. Conlin, P. Reynolds, T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL 1ST XV. *Won* 12—3.

*Ampleforth*: P. Hastings; W. Barry, J. David, P. Purcell, J. Rigby; J. Johnston (*Captain*), P. Barry; R. Hansen, M. Allmand, N. Smyth, D. Cumming, P. Laughton, C. Conlin, J. Reid, T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. ARCHBISHOP HOGGATE'S SCHOOL 1ST XV. *Drawn* 10—10.

*Ampleforth*: J. Rigby; W. Barry, J. Flisher, A. Macdonald, J. Sheridan; J. Johnston (*Captain*), L. Ciechanowski; N. Smyth, S. Rolleston, T. Turnbull, D. Cumming, P. Laughton, T. Hall, P. de Pentheny O'Kelly, J. Reid.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWBURGH PRIORY SCHOOL 1ST XV. *Won* 48—0.

*Ampleforth*: J. Rigby; J. Flisher, J. Johnston (*Captain*), A. Macdonald, J. Sheridan; W. Barry, P. Barry; D. Cumming, M. Allmand, S. Rolleston, D. Mansel-Pleydell, P. Laughton, T. Hall, P. de Pentheny O'Kelly, J. Reid.

## COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. ARCHBISHOP HOGGATE'S SCHOOL. *Won* 29—16.

*Ampleforth*: J. Coghlan; K. Gray, P. Davey, M. Marston, R. Brown; M. Bruce, J. White (*Captain*); J. Grotrian, J. Levett-Scrivener, J. Patron, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, A. Hodson, C. Emmet, H. Strode, D. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK.

*Won* 14—8.

*Ampleforth*: J. Coghlan; D. Hall, K. Gray, M. Marston, R. Brown; M. Bruce, J. White (*Captain*); J. Patron, W. Vaughan, J. Levett-Scrivener, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, A. Hodson, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON.

*Won* 14—6.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall; P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*), J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener, A. Hodson, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, E. Boylan, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS. *Won* 11—6.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall; P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*); A. Hodson, W. Vaughan, J. Patron, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, E. Boylan, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWBURGH PRIORY SCHOOL. *Won* 64—0.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall;

P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*), J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener, A. Hodson, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, O. Mawson, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH.

*Lost* 3—0.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall; P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*); J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener, A. Hodson, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, O. Mawson, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS. *Won* 33—5.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall; P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*); J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener, A. Hodson, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, O. Mawson, C. Emmet, H. Strode, J. Grotrian.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL. *Won* 9—5.

*Ampleforth*: K. Gray; R. Brown, M. Marston, J. Coghlan, D. Hall; P. Davey, J. White (*Captain*); J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener, O. Mawson, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, E. Boylan, C. Emmet, H. Strode, A. Hodson.

During the course of the season Colts' "Stockings" were awarded to M. Bruce, J. Grotrian, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, A. Hodson, M. Marston, H. Strode, K. Gray, J. Patron, J. Levett-Scrivener. We take this opportunity of offering our congratulations.



## LEAGUE MATCHES.

The Senior League was won by the combined Fifteen from St Aidan's and St Dunstan's. St Cuthbert's, an unbeaten side, won the Junior League.



## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

By order of the Army Council the Officers' Training Corps of both the Junior and Senior Division will in future be known as "The Training Corps." The full title of this contingent is therefore "Ampleforth College Contingent, Junior Training Corps."

The object of the new corps is to train to a standard required for entry into an O.C.T.U. In infantry subjects courses were conducted in Tactics, Map Reading and Making, Drill, Weapon Training (Bren and rifle), Signals. Each company also conducted its own courses in these subjects and prepared its own members for the Certificate "A" examination Part I and II.

The Air Training Section has completed the first term of a one year course in Navigation. It is thought that those who intend to enter the Royal Air Force will benefit more from a thorough grounding in this subject than from a more general treatment of a wider syllabus. The co-operation of the Royal Air Force makes it possible to hope that we shall cover during the year the greater part of a pilot's training in the theory of navigation.

We are extremely grateful to Group Captain Ivelaw-Chapman and to

## KICKING COMPETITION.

The three cups, awarded for:

- (a) The best kicker in the School.
- (b) The best kicker not in the 1st XV.
- (c) The best kicker under 16 years old.

were won by P. F. Hobden, R. A. Ryan, and E. W. Nicoll respectively.

Flight-Lieutenant Cribb who have given us every possible assistance.

Proficiency badges were awarded to: C.S.M. Ashworth and Sgt Carroll.

A field day was arranged at Tom Smith's Cross on October 16th. Other than training in administrative details, the exercise included protection on the march, concealment from aircraft and a tactical scheme under Company Commanders. The Contingent marched off at 10.00 hours and returned at 17.00 hours. A board of officers from the West Yorkshire Regiment under the presidency of Major Craig examined sixty cadets in the "practical" part of Certificate "A". Of the sixty examined fifty-four were passed. The following who also passed the C.O.'s examination in the "written" part of the examination were appointed L.-Cpls w.e.f. 15-12-40.

To be L.-Cpls:—Cadets G. E. Anderson, Bertelsen, Boulton, Bray, Burrows, Christie, J. Coghlan, Comyns, Conlin, Cubitt, David, Davidson, Fletcher, N. Foll, W. S. Forster, D. P. Foster, T. R. Hall, H.-Farmer, J. Leatham, Marke, M.-Filgate, Macdonald, Mangham, May, McClure, McLachlan, Morrissey, O'Reilly, Pensabene, Price, Rattrie,

D. Rochford, T. F. Ryan, Scully, Shaw, J. A. Slattery, N. Smyth, J. E. White, W. Wilson, Neely.

## PROMOTIONS.

## BATT. H.Q.

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. T. Faber, w.e.f. 24-9-40.

## No. 1 Coy.

To be Under Officer:—Sgt Lamb, w.e.f. 25-9-40.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt Toynbee, L.-Sgt Carroll, w.e.f. 12-12-40.

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpl Barry, J. C. Kilpatrick, w.e.f. 12-12-40.

## No. 2 Coy.

To be Under Officer:—Drum Major Conrath.

To be C.S.M.:—Sgt Cape.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt Vidal.  
To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt Nihill, w.e.f. 25-9-40.

To be Sgts:—Cpl Cumming, w.e.f. 24-9-40.

Cpls Maguire, Rigby, Fraser, Hare, w.e.f. 24-10-40.

To be L.-Sgts:—Cpls Slattery, Rochford, Feilding.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Barras, Fitzalan-Howard, Braybrooke, Fairlie, w.e.f. 24-10-40.

## No. 3 Coy.

To be Under Officer:—Sgt H. Radcliff, w.e.f. 25-9-40.

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Smith, de Pentheny-O'Kelly, Kennard, w.e.f. 5-12-40.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Loughton, Hickey, Norman, w.e.f. 5-12-40.

## SCOUTING

## THE SIXTH FORM TROOP

Owing to a delay in the post, the account of the Summer term's activities arrived too late. Scouting in the Summer term had always proved a problem and this year was no exception. Since it is impossible to go out on a Wednesday afternoon, as in the Winter terms, Thursdays proved to be the only solution; but this did not provide time for any considerable amount of work to be done. However parties used to set out before lunch for Park House farm, where we were working for most of the term. We were given some interesting jobs, of which helping with the hay harvest was the most popular.

Despite the war we were able to get permission to camp on two nights,

the eve of Corpus Christi and the eve of Gormire day. For the first we chose the Lakes for our site, and on the other night we went further afield near Leysthorpe by the river Rye. Both were thoroughly enjoyed, and although we encountered some bad weather, we gained some valuable experience in camping under adverse weather conditions.

On returning for the Winter term we were very sorry to hear of the departure of Fr Andrew, our Scoutmaster. He ran the Troop for over a year after taking over from Fr Dominic. In expressing our sincerest thanks to Fr Andrew, we wish him the best of luck at Leyland, where he has gone, and hope he will be able to carry on Scouting activities there. Fr David, the Group Scoutmaster, is now nomin-



ally in charge but in the main the Troop now runs itself. This term the reform of the Troop has continued and in view of the large numbers of previous years, the Troop is now limited to twenty. It was decided that greater efficiency would be achieved if the numbers were reduced and members carefully chosen. About half a dozen new members have joined us and they have proved their worth by working hard.

During the term we concentrated on one chief job of work, namely to provide logs for fires in the school and so economise the use of coal. On Wednesday afternoons expeditions were made to Gilling Avenue where trees were cut into lengths suitable for carrying; these were brought over in a lorry and were sawn and split into logs. We have also worked in the Oswaldkirk Hag and have begun to thin out the small plantation behind Bolton House. Further improvements have been carried out in the Troop room. The workshop and its lathe and tools have been kept in use in spite of the absence of Fr Andrew and various people have tried their skill on the lathe. On the last Wednesday we began to clear ditches by the Black Plantation of trees so that they might be dug out.

Finally an important part of the term's work has been the running of the Ampleforth Village and Brandsby Troops. Fairlie and Scully have helped with the latter and Johnston has handed over the Village Troop to Fitzalan-Howard who, with the help of Scully, has developed both the numbers and the keenness.

The Patrol Leaders this term were Cumming, Allmand and Fitzalan-Howard. Johnston was Troop Leader.

J.F.D.J.

### THE SEA SCOUTS

OUR main job this term was to maintain a supply of cut wood for the fires inside the house. Everyone worked well at the first step, namely, the cutting down of the timber, but enthusiasm waned rather when it came to heaving on one end of a cross-cut for one and a half hours. This work will continue next term and I hope that the whole Troop will enter into the work with the idea in their heads that they are not doing it for their own enjoyment but as a real "war work."

On Wednesdays we have continued to go over to Fairfax where we have almost completed the filling up of various major cracks which appeared in the North West Dam.

I must here record my thanks to the Headmaster of Newburgh Priory School for lending us his "flattie" for the year. It has been most useful; the old Mayfly has been under repair for most of the term and had it not been for the Blue Dun we would have got no sailing, whereas we got three or four first class days.

A small second floor has been added inside the Troop room where people may construct models and do handicrafts which we have started this term. I only hope that more people will do one of the alternatives in basket-making, weaving or mode-making next term. If they do so let their motto be "A job begun must be finished."

We were able to send "The Sword of the Spirit" £4 which we collected from showing to the School a collection of German aeroplane parts. His Eminence Cardinal Hinsley was kind enough to write himself to us to thank us for the donation.

On All Saints the Troop hitch-hiked to Malton and incidentally all got there in under one hour.

At Malton we were lucky in getting permission to look over "Russell's." It was most interesting, especially to lean over a tank containing 500 gallons of beer; I don't think out of the party of thirteen anyone failed to have the thought "Oh! for a swim."

We next went to the Welham Park Fish Hatcheries where we were just in time to see a large net drawn in from the tank full of trout which thereupon had their sex determined either by one of the experts or by one of the boys who became quite expert at this exacting job.

Next term D. P. Foster will be Troop Leader and I wish him every success.

O.J.L.

### THE THIRD TROOP

The Troop this term was limited to two patrols of nine Junior House boys each and two patrols of the same strength from Avisford School. The arrangement has worked very well indeed and the term has been a great success, in spite of the fact that there were only four old Scouts left to give the lead to the Junior House patrols.

The Troop Leader this term was R. May of the Junior House, who combined with his duties those of Patrol Leader of the Otters Patrol. G. Phipps was the Patrol Leader of the Owls, while J. Harvie and J. Hamilton-Dalrymple led the Squirrels and Hawks Patrols for Avisford School.

The test work this term has chiefly centred round getting most of the Troop through their Second Class tests; but, in spite of the lack of old hands, some succeeded to get through one or two of the easier badges as well, and Second J. Lynch is to be

congratulated on obtaining his First Class Badge and the first All-Round Cord.

In addition to tracking, Wide Games and other ordinary Scouting activities the Troop devoted much of its time to war work including wood-cutting, clearing, draining, picking potatoes and pulling apples; and to judge by the somewhat flattering thanks we received from those for whom we worked the Troop has shown not only considerable adaptability and a capability of working hard but also extremely good discipline, which has made them prefer to have parties from our Troop, rather than other stronger but less disciplined parties of workers.

There were two outings this term, but they were both of them run as cheaply as possible so as to save expense for the boys' parents. The first was to Shallow Dale with a Wide Game on the Moors and the second was a test in Map Reading and reliability. Each Patrol was set down on the Moors near Hambleton with a map and told to meet a Scoutmaster in four hours time at a definite position on the map near Kilburn, having cooked their lunch on the way. It is sufficient to say that each Patrol was at its rendezvous fit and well fed, dead on time. The day ended with a visit to Mr Thompson's shop at Kilburn where we saw much interesting work being done.

The term ended with a Camp Fire at the Mole-Catcher's Cottage. The Headmaster and Major and Mrs. Jennings from Avisford School were amongst the guests who honoured us with their presence, in spite of the many duties which fill Headmasters' time at the end of a term.



## THE BEAGLES

NO notice of the Beagles appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL because there was nothing to relate: no Puppy Show and no Peterborough. One could not but regret the last particularly, as we have in Gaylad, a younger full brother of Ringwood, a hound who should have had a very good chance of winning the Champion Cup for us for the third year in succession. In the early summer it looked very uncertain whether hunting would be possible at all this season, but fortunately we have been able to hunt one day a week all this term, laying up the van and dispensing with the Saturday hunt.

The opening meet was on October 2nd, and it was a fine, still day. A hare found near the Mole Catcher's Cottage ran over the Ram fields, then crossed the brook, did a small half-circle, and came back to the Lion Wood hill. She dodged about here, but eventually hounds had a line along the hill-side past Lodge Field Farm and into the rough field North of Spring Wood. Here, as always, there were several hares about but they kept to their hunted hare and brought her back to the top of the hill, when a fresh one got up in view and took them to the covert on the hill opposite Oswaldkirk Hall. It was decided to go right back and we found a leveret on Lowlands Farm. She dodged about in a hedge-row and had some narrow escapes, and then hounds must have changed, for they went away across the cricket fields and checked at the little spinney east of the Brick Field. Ringwood hit off the line in the direction of Oswaldkirk Hagg and kept in front of the pack to within a field of the Hall. Here hounds checked and the

field coming down the road met Ringwood coursing the hare back in view. By the time hounds had been brought back both Ringwood and the hare had disappeared. After a prolonged search the hare was found dead and Ringwood turned up shortly after.

On November 1st, through the kindness of Group-Captain Ivelaw-Chapman hounds met at the Officers' Mess of an Air Force Station, which under present circumstances had perhaps better be nameless. It was feared that hares might be too plentiful, but a longish draw North of the Station failed to find one. Coming round to the other side of the aerodrome we soon had a hare on foot, but she proved unenterprising and was killed in about ten minutes after dodging about a couple of fields. Another hare found nearby ran straight for half a mile or so to a small covert. There were several hares here and while efforts were being made to get them onto one which came back, hounds slipped away on the far side and ran a large left-handed circle very fast. Unfortunately only a few of the field saw them go, but the remainder caught them after a stern chase, where they had checked at a road. Although Welch tried for some time, he was unable to recover the line and the day ended so far as hunting was concerned. The School, however, was provided with a lavish meal in the airmen's dining-room before returning home—a kindness which was much appreciated, as was the whole outing.

In spite of our curtailed activities sport has been very good so far this season and it is hoped to be able to continue next term with Ryan hunting hounds.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School is N. H. Bruce; other Captains are J. M. M. Griffiths, H. F. Ellis-Rees, P. Liston, and S. B. J. de Ferranti.

THE new boys in September were:—R. J. Wallace, P. P. Kilner, M. Magee, T. H. F. Farrell, G. D. Neely, P. J. J. O'Neill, F. A. A. Van den Berg, J. C. L. Inman, D. J. de Lavisson, J. M. Hartigan, I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, C. R. Scrope, J. W. Jones, M. G. Elwes, S. H. Harrison, M. R. Lomax, A. C. C. Vincent, M. Hague, D. R. Macdonald, C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson, P. James, J. M. Stephenson, H. D. Purcell, O. McSwiney, M. H. L. Simons, J. T. Widdicombe, T. D. George, M. R. Jones, P. Eisinger.

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion this term, on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: M. H. L. Simons, A. C. C. Vincent, J. T. Widdicombe, J. R. H. Capes, P. James. On Gaudete Sunday, J. Forbes.

WE thank Dom Stephen Marwood for the Retreat he gave us in October.

MR SKILBECK has done much beautiful work at Gilling Castle. He has now made a set of oak candlesticks for the High Altar, also a Thabor, carved in holly wood, to be used for Benediction

Two obvious cases of "wishful thinking," both of them from Ib and overheard at table, "You can't be a good captain and a nice captain."

"Every British bomber has a pilot, a wireless officer and two alligators."

We may add a remark made by one of the boys. The parrot had to be removed from his usual position to a corridor. "I can understand the parrot getting here but how did he bring his cage?"

WE thank Ashworth and Conrath for coming over from the College to judge a P.T. Competition. The results were as follows:—

### SENIORS

Form IIA	..	..	75
Lower III	..	..	74
Form IIB	..	..	73

### JUNIORS

Form IA	..	..	76
Form IB	..	..	73
Preparatory	..	..	70

WE ended the term with the traditional feast. Dom Antony and Dom Henry sang their usual school ballads, and P. Liston conducted his expert band. We were delighted to welcome our old friends the funny policeman and the pantomime parents who were chased by him, all three had suspiciously monastic faces.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

FR GEORGE FORBES, former Housemaster of the Junior House, is a chaplain in the Army and Mr H. P. Dinwiddy who took such interest in all our activities is with the Navy. To both we offer our thanks and wish them good luck and success in their new work.

FR PETER UTLEY, who for some years has been assistant Housemaster, is now in charge.

WE welcome Fr Gabriel Gilbey as assistant Housemaster and are grateful to Fr Columba Cary-Elwes for finding time to teach us to sing in tune.

THE monitors are: R. K. May (head monitor), J. C. Brodie, S. M. Ciechanowski, G. W. Phipps, J. C. Lynch.

We started the Christmas term with training for Athletic Sports. The weather was kind and inviting and after three weeks of gentle (some said strenuous) exercise we were surprised to find that we could run, at speed, a distance which would have been considered quite out of the question when we returned fresh and fat from the summer holidays.

The House was divided into two teams captained by May and Brodie, the latter's team eating the feast provided for the team which won the greater number of points. By this method individual effort was encouraged and those who would have preferred to have been left in peace to enjoy a "Roman Holiday," had a

purpose for their efforts by being able to score at least one point for their side. The most exciting race was a relay in which everyone was called upon to run 220 yards.

The following will receive prizes at the end of the Summer term:

100 Yards.—1st, M. F. P. Hardy; 2nd, J. R. Kirby.

220 Yards.—1st, J. R. Kirby; 2nd, P. J. Schueren.

440 Yards.—1st, M. F. P. Hardy; 2nd, P. J. Schueren.

Half-Mile.—1st, A. J. Pike; 2nd, G. Foster.

High Jump.—1st, C. J. Hopkins; 2nd, A. J. Pike.

Long Jump.—1st, A. J. Pike; 2nd, J. R. Kirby.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

R. K. May was elected Captain and J. C. Brodie Vice-Captain. As most other people of our age and size play the other game during the Christmas term we shall have to wait until the next number of this JOURNAL to record our wins or to make our excuses for not winning. This term we were sufficiently confident to beg matches with teams composed of the smaller members of the Houses. We were quite regularly pushed over the line by huge people but we usually came off the field wanting to have another "go" at them.

We did meet St Edward's Junior League team a second time and were beaten, only by six points to three.

Stockings, which are just as hard to get in war time, were awarded to R. K. May, J. C. Brodie, C. J. Hopkins, G. Foster.

ON the two whole holidays this term we have been out on expeditions, once to the moors, and once to Castle Howard.

We have to thank the Headmaster for his usual good programme of cinema films on the Wednesday half holiday.

We have had one mock trial. The judge H. Ellis-Rees and the prisoner P. E. Robins provided some good laughs.

FR STEPHEN MARWOOD gave us a treat out of the ordinary when he came over one Sunday to read and act *Journey's End*. We sat enthralled for some two hours.

THE following is a list of the various epidiascope lectures this term:

York Minster	Dom Henry
Rome .. ..	Dom Dunstan
Windsor Castle	Dom Antony
Mecca .. ..	Mr Richardson
The Balkans ..	Dom Bede
Pheasants ..	Mr Paul Lambert

We induced Dom Dunstan to lecture again later in the term. Mr Lambert's tall stories prefaced with "Believe it or not" will, it is feared, develop into Gilling legends.

AT the first game this term we looked round with something like dismay at what seemed to be an entirely new first set with only one of last year's team in it. But within a few weeks our Rugger began to improve, and ended in an exciting game against a team from the Junior House which, through Fr Peter's sporting efforts, was very equally matched with our team.

We played strongly from the start and the forwards kept well up on the ball and used their tackling. Triggs

hooked well in the tight scrums. Rewcastle scored for Gilling in the first half and A. Barnewall for the Junior House.

The forwards heeled the ball well, and with Bannen's passes from the scrum the three-quarters had their chance. Rewcastle scored again after a magnificent run to the corner flag. There were dangerous moments during the last seven minutes of the game when the Junior House were pushing us in the north-east corner of the field. After three five-yard scrums the Gilling forwards cleared the ball from their twenty-five. Magee kicked well up the field; there was a scrum in the middle and this exciting game ended with the score at 6-3 for Gilling.

Bruce and Gosling deserve mention for their tackling and strong running and passing and Fraser for his fearless full-back play.

League games in the second set between Hurricanes, Spitfires, Defiants, and Fulmars, and in the third set between Wasps and Blue-bottles at Soccer, have been a good success, and will be carried on next term!

THE following played for the First XV this term:—N. Bruce, S. J. Fraser, H. G. A. Gosling, M. Magee, M. R. Bowman, A. G. Rewcastle, J. Bannen, J. C. Edwards, G. F. Lorrinan, J. M. M. Griffiths, J. A. Triggs, R. T. Fawcett, P. Liston.

Although, because it is war-time, N. H. Bruce, A. J. C. Rewcastle and J. C. Edwards were unable to go down the stairs with their newly acquired stockings in their hands as is the ancient tradition of Gilling, yet they received a thoroughly good cheer when told that they had "got their Colours" for Rugger.



# 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., FR IGNATIUS MILLER, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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May 1941

Part II

## THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND

PART II.

WHEN Ampleforth Lodge became St Laurence's Monastery and School in 1802 land was wanted for a home farm and for games. The Sotheran family had sold to Father Bolton some of their land because they wished to do him a personal favour. In his day the Sotherans would look upon Ampleforth Lodge as a Rectory or Parsonage such as Jane Austen was at that very time describing. They would sympathise with their old friend when he broke the news to them that he had to leave the Lodge. But they probably resented the arrival of refugee masters and boys and regarded them as an invasion into the Sotheran Sanctuary.

It was not from that generation of Sotherans that more land could be purchased. The College buildings were hemmed in on both sides by land belonging to the Sotherans. Seventy years would pass before the fields to the west could be purchased and one hundred and sixteen years would pass before the Sotheran land to the east could be purchased. From whom then could land be obtained? Fortunately many fields in the Ampleforth township belonged to no less than forty different holders of freehold and copyhold property. The enclosure of the Ampleforth Common put land at the disposal of many individuals. Further investigation may prove that the fields east and west of Aumit Lane were an ancient Common and had been granted in small allotments of three acres each to certain members of the townships of Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk.

A Gilling Estate Rental Book for the years 1749 to 1770 inclusive gives the names of tenants who paid rents to the Fairfax family for property in Ampleforth belonging to them.





There is a list of tenants in Ampleforth from whom tithe rents were collected and there is the list of copyholders who paid their rents every year at the Court Baron. A copy of the rents for 1760 is given in the Appendix to this article.

These rent rolls give the names of some forty holders of property; and it is from these that one small field after another has been purchased when a sale has been held to fulfil conditions set down in wills. The names in the rent roll also explain a number of our field names.

The first addition to the thirty-two acres was made in 1811 when Prior Robinson purchased nine acres of land (33 on map), from Thomas Flintoft of New Malton, the son and executor of Thomas Flintoft of Ampleforth. These nine acres are situated at the north end of Aumit Lane: three acres called Aumit Close on the east side of the lane and six acres also called Aumit Close on the west side of the lane. The bungalow of 1919, the Infirmary of 1927 and the two cottages of 1932 are built on these six acres.

From 1811 to 1821 no land was purchased but during these years the east and west wings and a third floor (now the Museum) were added to Father Bolton's house. In 1818 Father Laurence Burgess was elected Prior and Father Placid Metcalfe became Procurator in 1822. Both these were keenly interested in the Home Farm. The School had gained a great reputation under Father Augustine Baines<sup>1</sup> and more land was urgently needed to meet the increase in school and community.

The first purchase made by Prior Burgess took place in April 1821 from Jeremiah Fox (15). Our Title Deeds show that the Fox family was in Ampleforth in 1561.<sup>2</sup> Jeremiah Fox in the Deeds is described as a carpenter of Ampleforth and if he was the carpenter responsible for the construction of the roof of the east and west wings he was a skilled craftsman. His praises were sounded in 1904 by an expert builder called in to examine the roof of the "Old Monastery."

In 1817 Jeremiah had mortgaged his allotment to Barbara

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *History of Ampleforth Abbey*, Chap. xxviii.

<sup>2</sup> In that year an indenture was made from the Earl of Rutland to James and Thomas Fox for part of his manor in Ampleforth.

Clark of Helmsley for a term of one thousand years, but Barbara died shortly afterwards and Jeremiah found himself having to pay his mortgage interest to nine heirs-at-law of Barbara deceased, viz., John Clark of Helmsley, blacksmith; George Clark, carpenter; Richard Clark, blacksmith; Mathew Clark, shoemaker; William Clark, blacksmith; James Clark of Edstone, blacksmith; Job Clark of Thirsk, joiner; Benjamin Cole of Helmsley, labourer and Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Barbara). Jeremiah redeemed the mortgage and the transfer to Prior Burgess is signed by Jeremiah and by all the Clarks and the two Coles. The Coles spell their name Coal in their signatures. This allotment, called "The Firs," is situated north and west of the small allotment given by the *Award* to Father Bolton's land. The monks' cemetery was placed in this allotment in Prior Cockshoot's time.<sup>1</sup> Father Bernard Ryding was the first priest to be buried in it in September 1841. Before that date Fathers Coupe, Clarkson and Rishton had been buried in the garden enclosure north west of the original chapel.<sup>2</sup> Their bodies were transferred to the new cemetery and placed at the entrance on the north side of the walk with Father Ryding on the south.

In the same year 1821 the Foster allotment (9) known as Hamperfield, and situated west of the hedge that runs from the road to the Ampleforth end of the Terrace, was purchased from William Foster of York. This William Foster was heir-at-law of William Foster, late of Ampleforth and afterwards a private soldier in the 15th Regiment of Foot. This soldier was the eldest son of Thomas Foster of Ampleforth. In his will Thomas Foster describes himself as a weaver. He bequeaths his looms, husbandry and gear to his son William and his will is proved at York by the Reverend Robert Peirson, a lawful surrogate and administrator, before the peculiar and Prebendal Court at York. The Title Deeds declare that the Foster allotment was granted to the heirs of Thomas Foster. A copy of the will is given but the address of his house is not mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> In his *Recollections* Abbot Prest gives to Prior Cooper the credit of placing the cemetery in this allotment.

<sup>2</sup> The Boiler House and chimney are on the site of the first cemetery.



The weaving industry was carried on in Shallowdale. The ruined houses in the dale are still spoken of as "the weaving houses." Linen sheets woven there are still kept as heirlooms in several Ampleforth families. The numerous terraced gardens on which the flax was grown can all be traced. The field east of the farm with the stream running through it is the "bleaching field."

The hamlet in Shallowdale was on the private road called the Highwood road which branched off the Wass road and passed the north east corner of an enclosure belonging to Edward Metcalfe. In the will of George Metcalfe proved at York 1787 he bequeaths to his beloved cousin Edward Metcalfe "all that close or parcell of ground lying and situate in the township of Ampleforth commonly called and known by the name of Quaker Meeting House Close." The weavers of Shallowdale are said to have been Friends and some of the walls of their Meeting House can be seen adjoining Snake Villa.

In the same year 1821 a field of three acres situated about 200 yards east of the Brickfield, and to-day called the Light Aumit, was purchased from Robert Light of Sproxton—a cooper. The field at the time was in the occupation of the Prior of Ampleforth and was being used as an additional pasture for the cows.

In 1824 the Atkinson allotment (14) adjoining the Fox allotment was purchased by Prior Burgess. The Title Deeds show that Mary Atkinson, widow, bequeathed in 1791 to her nephew, Thomas Atkinson, her personal and real estate. The *Award* granted to the Atkinson family two common shares west of that allotted to Jeremiah Fox with the Smith allotment between the two shares. Thomas Atkinson is described as a weaver when in 1810 he sold to John Smith of Ampleforth his allotment west of the Smith allotment.

On May 25th, 1818, his son Richard Atkinson, was admitted at the Court Baron to the allotment adjoining that of Jeremiah Fox. On the 14th of May, 1821, this Richard Atkinson is described as a yeoman of Sproxton when securing a mortgage of £50 on his allotment; but in the Deed of June 28th, 1825,

he is described as a labourer<sup>1</sup> of Sproxton when he and his mortgagees sell to Prior Burgess his common share allotment. The Atkinson family whose name heads the list of copyholders from 1749 onwards has to-day no male representative in Ampleforth to pass on the line.

In 1825 the two allotments in the Monkswood owned by the heirs of John Smith (12 and 13) of Ampleforth were purchased by Prior Burgess. In this allotment in 1890 a water supply was found by the divining rod. Relics of this scheme are to be seen on the north side of the low walk where the well hole is covered by a large flag. For several years the water was raised by a gas engine to a tank above the well constructed at the same level as the reservoir in Aumit Lane. Later the gas engine was abandoned: the water was piped to the Boiler House and then driven up by steam pump to the reservoir. In 1904 the District Council supplied water from Smith Hill Howl<sup>2</sup> and the water from the Monkswood has not been used since.

#### THE SMITH FAMILY OF AMPLEFORTH.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the Smiths and the Sotherans were the two leading families in the "town" of Ampleforth. Lawyer Smith did not imitate his contemporary, Charles Sotheran by handing down to posterity the genealogy of the John Smith who paid two pence copyhold rent from 1749 to 1770. Possibly Lawyer Smith felt that some of his ancestors had not honoured the name, especially the one who gave a name to "Tom Smith's Cross."

The John Smith mentioned frequently in the *Award* was born in 1754. About 1780 he married a widow, Susannah Nawton. By this marriage he had two sons, John and George: and five daughters, Dinah, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah. The eldest son John married and went to live as a yeoman at Newburgh Park. George, the second son, studied for the law and practised as a solicitor in Ampleforth using the

<sup>1</sup> This change of status is an example of what was happening all over the country during this period. The age of the Yeomen was nearing its end.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> See map. In this Howl (hole, hollow) the Holbeck rises.



old home as his office. The house is now well known to many boys and guests of the school as "Miss Welburn's." Three of the daughters Dinah, Hannah and Sarah married. Elizabeth and Mary did not marry but kept house for their bachelor brother George. Their father died in 1810 and in 1824 their brother John, of Newburgh Park, also died. His daughter Jane Smith came to live with her Uncle George and Aunts Mary and Elizabeth. Lawyer Smith died in 1868 aged 72, Elizabeth died 1874 aged 81, Mary died 1877 aged 88. Jane, still fresh in the memory of the old members of the community, died in 1899 aged 83.

In the Ampleforth Diary for midsummer 1894 is an account of "Awd Kits Berryin." It is the funeral of Christopher Ludley at the College church and in the people's cemetery on the Hill in the year 1860. George Smith's coachman is the John who knocked at his master's door to ask if he might attend the funeral. The old lady who opened the door and gave the permission was George's sister. On John's return the three ladies listened to his tale how the priest "diggled and reekt Awd Kit." Lawyer Smith passed the tale on to Mr Hall of the Birch Farm, Oswaldkirk, who in his turn passed it on to Father Theodore Turner.

With the death of Miss Jane Smith the family ceased to be represented in Ampleforth. Mr Robert Pearson of the Hermitage purchased the house and the land from George Smith Flintoft of Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. Lawyer Smith's sister, Dinah, had married George Flintoft and a son or grandson was given the name of George Smith Flintoft.

#### AMPLEFORTH CORN MILLS.

The death of John Smith of Newburgh Park in 1824 brought about the sale of the Smith allotment, mentioned above, and also the sale of the Moor (22) and Susannah Thwaite (23) to the Reverend John Partis Halsall of Easingwold for the sum of £468. In 1825 Mr Halsall had to move to Sheffield and found in Prior Burgess a purchaser for his two fields and "the windmill lately erected (21) thereon and all the machinery and tackle



#### KEY TO PLAN

1 T. White's allotment.	15 Jeremiah Fox allotment.	29 High Close.
2 Easterby "	16 Dr Brewer "	30 Ampleforth Lodge.
3 Nicholson "	17 Wm. Hopkins "	31 Tangarth.
4 Harding "	18 W. Rodgers "	32 High Close (Pigsty).
5 W. Foster "	19 Flintoft "	33 Flintoft (6 acre) Aumit.
6 R. Garbutt "	20 W. Pybus "	34 Aumit allotted to Rector of Oswaldkirk.
7 Thomas Benson "	21 Windmill erected 1815	35 Aumit or Horse Aumit purchased by Father Bolton.
8 G. Flintoft "	22 Moor Thwaite "	A Part of Common allotted to Vicar of Ampleforth.
9 F. Foster "	23 Susannah Thwaite.	O Part of Common allotted to Rector of Oswaldkirk.
10 William Hill "	24 Bank Close.	Q Part of Common allotted to Township of Ampleforth
11 T. Pulleyn "	25 Gentleman's Close.	for Quarry.
12 T. Atkinson "	26 High Sharrow (Michael).	D Part of Common allotted to Charles Duncombe, Esq.
13 John Smith "	27 High End.	At corner of this allotment D is High Grange Moor
14 T. Atkinson "	28 Wandale.	Gate.



to the same belonging." The map of the Ampleforth *Award* puts no sign for any building on the present Mill Farm site: nor any sign for the house and farm buildings which now stand near the lime kilns at the point where the Malton to Thirsk road crosses the Ampleforth to Helmsley road.<sup>1</sup> History does not record what induced Mr Halsall to speculate in the erection of a windmill in such an exposed position: nor does it record its success or failure in its early years.

In all probability the drifts of snow which frequently block the road leading to the mill in winter months discouraged many farmers from patronising it. There is only one ledger of the period which throws any light on to the working of the mill. From this ledger it appears that the mill cottage and four acres of land were let to John Masterman.<sup>2</sup>

Folio 251 has the following account:

		John Masterman, Miller.		£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i>						
1839.	Feb. 5.	To rent Michaelmas 1838 to Xmas 1838	.. ..	4	8	9
		do. Xmas 1838 to Lady Day 1839	.. ..	2	12	6
		do. Lady Day 1839 to Lady Day 1840, 4 acres and cottage	.. ..	8	0	0
		To cash	.. ..	6	8	0
		To two small pigs	.. ..		14	0
	Febr. 12	To cash	.. ..	1	18	0
				<hr/>		
				£24	1	3

<sup>1</sup> This farm was probably built by the Rev John Pigott for the tenant of the land allotted to the Rectory of Oswaldkirk. It has been misleading for it to be called "Beacon House." It gives the impression that it was erected on the site of the Ampleforth Beacon. The site of the Ampleforth Beacon is exactly north of John Smith's house and in the fourth field west of the Mill Farm. (See Mill map). From that position in the Thwaites Road, York Minster can be seen: and that site was chosen as the best for the Ampleforth beacon fire to signal the alarm to York.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Wright, who is now in his seventy-fifth year and has worked in the tailor's shop since 1883, cannot give any information about the mill except that his great grandfather John lived there as tenant. John Wright married Jane the daughter of John Masterman.

Folio 252 has:

				£	s.	d.
1838	<i>Cr.</i>	By two grindings of wheat	6s.	12	0	
	Nov. 29	„ four „ „ oats	2s.	8	0	
		„ two „ „ wheat	6s.	12	0	
		„ one „ „ barley	..	2	0	
	Dec. 11	„ one „ „ wheat	..	6	0	
	„ 26	„ one „ „ „	..	6	0	
1839	Jan. 2	„ one „ „ „	..	6	0	
	Febr. 5	„ Fly, Millstones	£20			
		Sundries	£1	21	0	0
		„ Ploughing	..	9	3	
				<hr/>		
				£24	1	3

On folios 255 and 257 of the same ledger accounts are opened with Chapman of Helmsley and H. Foxton of Nunnington for the grinding of the College wheat. This indicates that the final grinding at Mr Halsall's windmill took place on January 2nd, 1839. Evidently something put the mill out of action and as 1839 was the year of the "Great Wind" it seems safe to suggest that the machinery collapsed in the storm. Mr Thomas Radcliffe often talked to the Brandsby chaplain (of 1902 to 1911) about his school days at the College in 1838 and 1839. He said that his father rushed up to Yearsley to see if the College had withstood the gale: and that the wind was so violent that it brought spray from the Irish Sea into the vale of York. From 1840 to 1880 the mill was used as a covered yard for oxen in the winter. In 1880 the walls were pulled down and the stones were used to build an extension to the College home farm. Many regretted the demolition of the distinctive landmark.

At some earlier period in the history of Ampleforth there had been a windmill in the field south of the new farm buildings as this field is still known as Windmill Hill. This windmill and the two water mills would be the corn mills over which the Lords of the Manor in the Middle Ages exercised manorial



rights. It was to the interests of these Lords to see that the machinery was kept in good working order and that the banks of the reservoirs were maintained in a sound condition.<sup>1</sup>

On the north side of the village ford there is evidence in the glen leading to Smith Hill Howl of ancient reservoirs and part of the glen is called "The Dams." The *Award* mentions a mill at this place in the following passage: "Also one other private road or way 15 feet wide if the same shall be fenced or laned off leading from the said road called Thirsk Road through and over an allotment of three acres two roods and five perches of land herein awarded to Thomas Flintoft the elder to an ancient gate leading to the Bridle Road through and over an enclosure belonging to the said Charles Gregory Fairfax called Smith Hill to a mill called the High Mill within the said township of Ampleforth and belonging to James Flintoft." No relic at all marks the spot where the High Mill stood. Its very existence is not known to the present inhabitants of the village.

The Low Mill south of the village and near to Watergates can still be seen though it has not been worked since 1894. The last tenant of the Low Mill was Mr Rymer, father of Mrs W. Ludley of the College Post Office. He worked the mill from 1885 to 1894. He found that the small reservoir above the mill had no more than three hours supply. This made him break the Sabbath to make use of Saturday night's flow of water. Every Sunday morning after the grinding he had to rush a change of clothes and get to his post as sidesman in the Parish Church. Since 1894 no flour has been milled in Ampleforth. One of Mr Rymer's customers was Robert Garbutt of the Watergates Farm. When this farmer wanted a fresh supply

<sup>1</sup> In the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII the Prioress and community of Moxby leased to Henry Tennyson of East Nesse a capital messuage, dove house and four oxgangs of land in Ampleford for a term of thirty-one years at the rent of forty shillings. The Augmentation Office accounts show the income from their property in Ampleforth as:—

From Cornmill ..	£1 0 0	a cottage ..	..	5 0
Cap. messuage, dove-house		a "	..	3 0
and 4 oxgangs ..	2 0 0	a "	..	3 0
Tenement and 2 oxgangs	1 0 6	3 other cottages	..	9 0
a cottage ..	5 0	5 "	..	10 0

of flour he would bring 18 stones of wheat to the mill and say: "You must get me 12 stones of white flour out of this, the other six in sharps and bran." Only once did Mr Rymer succeed in getting 12 stones of white flour out of 18 stones of wheat. When grinding for himself Mr Rymer preferred the brown flour, separating the bran only.

To-day one of the services rendered to the farmer by the tractor is to grind the oats and the barley for the cows, sheep and pigs. There is now full scope for the advocate of whole meal bread to erect a cornmill in Ampleforth and run it by motor power from the "Grid." But he must take care to obtain the "French millstones" and know how to dress them for milling flour.

## APPENDIX

giving three rent rolls from a Gilling rental book for the years 1749-1770

## AMPLEFORTH RENTAL FOR MICHAELMAS, 1760

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Robert Boyes ..	2 5 0	Thos. Sootheran ..	16 0
Thos. Benson ..	2 6 0	Chris: Stead ..	1 1 0
Geo. Fisher ..	2 10 0	Geo. Sharrow ..	3 3 0
Thos. Flintoff ..	9 10 0	Richd. and Thos. Simpson	35 0 0
Jas. Hodgson ..	12 6	John Sootheran ..	34 0 0
Widow Mason ..	1 10 0	Thos. Thompson ..	2 15 0
Robt. Mason ..	3 10 0	John Tiplady ..	17 0
Fran: Mason ..	5 0	Wm. Tindale ..	1 8
John Masterman ..	1 1 0	Geo. White ..	25 0 0
Mary Mason ..	6	do. for Peckets ..	10 15 0
Hannah Fisher ..	6		
Christopher Sharrow ..	6		
Thos. Rodgers ..	7 15 0		
			£144 14 8

## AMPLEFORTH TITHE RENTAL FOR MICHAELMAS, 1760

ON 353½ ACRES.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Thos. Flintoff ..	6 0	Geo. White ..	10 6
Robt. Mason ..	—	Richard Simpson ..	8 0
Widow Proud ..	8	Thos. Flintoff ..	13 1½
Wm. Warriner ..	—	Widow Clark ..	—
Geo. White ..	7 6	Edwd. Groves ..	5 0
Widow Driffield ..	4 0	Thomas Smith ..	13 11
John Wellbank ..	1 2 6	Geo. Newstead ..	5 6½



## AMPLEFORTH TITHE RENTAL FOR MICHAELMAS, 1760 (Cont.).

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Thomas Rodgers ..	2 9	John Wilson ..	1 0
Wm. Cussons ..	6 1½	John Sootheran ..	6 6
Geo. Fisher ..	8 0	Gray's ..	6
Thomas Rodgers ..	6 0	Thos. Huggan ..	—
Thomas Huggan ..	1 6 7½	John Wilson ..	1 6
Christopher Strangeways ..	6 6	Thos. Flintoff ..	5 0
William Wilson ..	2 0	Geo. Sharrow ..	7 6
Fran. Richardson ..	6	Geo. White ..	7 6
Fran. Mason ..	—	Thos. Roger ..	10 6
John Agar ..	—	John Wellbank ..	13 6
Thomas Flintoff ..	—	May Clark ..	—
Edward Coverdale for Mr		John Sootheran ..	2 4½
Dibble ..	14 9	Geo. Newstead ..	9 0
Thomas Rymer ..	3 0	Geo. Fisher ..	—
Mr. Sandwith ..	1 4 6	Wm. Cussons ..	—
John Pape ..	3 0		
Thos. Pape ..	3 6		
Widow Flintoff ..	2 0		
		£13 4 10½	

## AMPLEFORTH COPYHOLD RENTAL FOR MICHAELMAS, 1760.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Wm. Atkinson ..	1 8	Pecket's heirs ..	5
do. ..	2	John Pape ..	1 10
do. ..	2 1	Wm. Preston ..	2 6
Thos. Agar ..	8	Thos. Rogers ..	7
John Agar ..	10	Fran: Richardson ..	2 8
Richard Atkinson ..	1 2	Thos. Rymer ..	1 2
Wid: Baker ..	6	Thos. Smith ..	8 6
Mr Belew's heirs ..	12 8	Chrisr. Strangeways ..	4
Widow Clark ..	5 6	Wm. Simpson ..	2
Will: Cussons ..	8	Mr. Sandwith's heirs ..	1 2
Hen: Coverdale ..	2	Thos: Sootheran ..	3 0
Mr. Dibble ..	8 1	John Sootheran ..	4 3
Wid: Flintoff ..	1 10	John Wilson ..	2 4
Thos. Flintoff ..	5 10	Mr. Wiggins ..	2 4
John Nicholson ..	8	John Smith ..	2
Edwd. Groves ..	2 4	Chris. Sharrow ..	1
John Gray ..	3 9	Wm. Tindale ..	2 1
Thos. Huggan ..	16 8	Richd. Warriner ..	4 0
Mrs. Hassell ..	2	Chas. Walker ..	2
John Fox ..	2	John Wilson ..	2 5
John Foster ..	6	Wm. Wilson ..	1 11
John Lounbrough ..	4	Thos. Wilson ..	1 2
Mal. Pierson ..	1 1	John Wilson ..	2 0
Fran. Mason ..	4		
Wm. Ness ..	8		
Geo. Newstead ..	2 0		
Thos. Pape ..	1 10		
		£6 11 10	

## A LIFE OF ST WILFRID

(continued).

ON his way home Wilfrid was nearly martyred with his friend the Bishop of Lyons. For two years he shared in the life of that ancient Roman city, imbibed its spirit. At the juncture of two great rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, it was the meeting place of travellers from all over the Northern provinces of the old Roman Empire. But it was more. Here it was that St Irenaeus had been bishop; and through him Gaul became the meeting place of the spirit of East and West in the Church. Lyons had not yet been touched. The monuments of Rome's greatness were here still intact; here too were great libraries of books, learned teachers. This glimpse of a culture beyond all Wilfrid had dreamed stirred him to emulation.<sup>1</sup> The political situation was fraught with danger. In 523 A.D. the four sons of Clovis I had invaded Burgundy and deprived that kingdom of its independence, but without providing it with any permanent alternative political government. It was a typical example of the break up of civil government in the inter-regum between the Roman Empire and the revival of order under Charlemagne. In fact St Wilfrid's visit to Gaul coincided with the darkest period of the Dark Age. This was the Gap during which the Bishops "carried on."

Ebion, a Mayor of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, apparently became jealous of the Church's power and put nine bishops to death. Among them was St Aunemundus—or Delfin. St Wilfrid refused to be separated from him and went to the place of his martyrdom, Chalon-sur-Saône. When the bishop tried to turn him from his resolve, he replied: "Nothing could be better for us than that father and son should die together and be with Christ." Wilfrid was waiting his turn.

<sup>1</sup> It was not until 727 that Lyons was to suffer the fate of Rome. It was pillaged by the disciples of Mohamet. They arrived at the gates of Lyons via Spain. Cf. *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie chrétienne et de Liturgie* publié par Cabrol et Leclercq. Tom. X, 1<sup>re</sup> partie, article "Lyon," col. 1-402, see specially col. 219-226.



Someone cried out, "Who is that fine young man waiting for death?" "A foreigner, an Englishman from Britain," was the answer. This saved him, possibly because the queen, Baldhild, wished to save her countryman.<sup>1</sup> This earned for St Wilfrid the title of Confessor.

Of the two pilgrims that had set out for Rome three years before, St Wilfrid was the first to regain Northumbria. St Benet Biscop<sup>2</sup> only reappeared in England in 668, in company with the new archbishop of Canterbury, St Theodore. Alhfrith, the king's son, was now ruler, under his father, of the southern part of the kingdom of Northumbria, namely of Yorkshire; and on hearing that his friend's friend had returned, received him with enthusiasm. He returned laden with the spoils, not of war, but of peace.

The one thing needed before all others at the beginning, indeed at all stages, of a Way of Life, a civilization, is Order. That is a subordination of function and authorities. This is certainly the more true when a vagrant population is taking over the settled life and a new religion. This was the case of the English. One might have thought that the Celts would be their natural teachers; they had baptised them. The Celtic missionaries, though holy men—and St Bede is never more eloquent than when he is describing the piety and austerity of the Celtic monks—showed two traits which disqualified them for leadership in this great enterprise: the Making of

<sup>1</sup> For the confusion in Eddius' Life, cf. the indispensable editorial notes in Mr Bertram Colgrave's edition, cf. *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Both Mabillon, cf. *Acta Sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti*, Tom. I, p. xxxiii, and Clement Reyner in the "Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia," state categorically that St Benet Biscop was a Benedictine. I concur, but would refer the reader to Dom Justin McCann's straight-forward admission in his *St Benedict*, pp. 232-233, that "St Benet Biscop . . . would appear to have given the Rule a preponderant though not an exclusive position." It would be easy to exaggerate the importance of the "Decreta . . . optima" that he chose from the seventeen monasteries he visited on the continent, cf. *Historia Abbatum autore Baedae*, section 11, ed. Plummer, but it would be in accordance with the attitude of his time (cf. p. 26 of *L'Ordre Bénédictin* by Dom Henri Leclercq), especially on the continent, where St Benedict's Rule began life side by side with others, for St Benet to have added "Constitutions" of his own choosing. For the extreme view of David Knowles' *The Monastic Order in England*, p. 22 ff.

Europe into a Catholic Civilization. Firstly, they were other-worldly to such an extent as to be incapable of using this world even for the Glory of God.<sup>1</sup> For instance, St Aidan, at Lindisfarne, seems never to have had a proper church. It was only when Bishop Finan followed that a church was erected, and that was a wooden affair with reed roof. Secondly, perhaps owing to over-emphasis of the monastic system, there was a lack of national organisation. They had monasteries of fabulous size, sometimes containing two thousand monks. The bishops were functionaries of the monasteries. But the Roman system was different. The Popes had always welcomed the idea of cultural progress, of a hierarchy in functions and in values; not God and nothing else, but God first and all these things added. Secondly, though the Papacy encouraged monasticism, it made no fetish of it. The two orders, monks and bishops, were kept separate. The bishops had authority to teach and to judge.

St Wilfrid came back from the continent to England armed with these ideas: that culture was not of the devil, but of God; and that order was essential for good government in the Church. He had been to the centre of Christendom, and had seen that there was the source of authority, supra-political, supra-national and founded on God's word. In Lyons he had seen some of the splendours of the Empire intact: the baths, the amphitheatre, the halls. But the Roman government was gone; the burden of the dying thing was in the merciful arms of the Church and its bishops. When St Aunemundus had offered Wilfrid a good part of Gaul to govern, he meant it. The Church had inherited the Empire. It was trying to tide over the difficult period before settled customs had crystallised. We cannot over-estimate the importance of such men as St Gregory in Rome, St Gregory in Tours, St Aunemundus in Lyons, St Arnulf of Metz,<sup>2</sup> and many others. Thus, when the

<sup>1</sup> There is one important exception to this rule. The Celts had a great love for, and power of instructing others in, learning. Innumerable English youths in the time of Coleman went over to Ireland to the schools there. The Frankish Bishop Dagobert, friend of St Wilfrid, had gone there to study the Scriptures. Examples are multitudinous.

<sup>2</sup> For St Arnulf, see the very sympathetic account in T. Hodgkin's *Italy and her Invaders*, vol. VII, p. 27 ff.



queen Iurminburg was later to complain of "All the temporal glories of St Wilfrid, his riches, the number of his monasteries, the greatness of his buildings, his countless army of followers arrayed in royal vestments and arms" (Edd. 24), she was being jealous as a barbarian of the civilized man.

Nothing, however, was done in a hurry. King Alhfrith took Wilfrid under his protection.

In about A.D. 660 King Alhfrith gave him the monastery of Ripon; and until the Council of Whitby (A.D. 664) he lived there the life of a monk and of abbot of the new community. From there his fame spread, fame for piety, prayer and fasting, for learning and prudence, and for his kindness to the poor. Everything pointed him out for spiritual leadership, and bishop Agilberht, mentioned above, on his way back to France, ordained him priest probably in A.D. 663 in the abbey church of Ripon. The time had come to settle the vexed questions of the Celtic customs. The return of Wilfrid had given the Roman party a rallying point. It was therefore decided that both parties should meet and settle the questions once and for all, for tranquillity there was none.

At Whitby, on the high cliff overlooking the sea and facing that Europe as yet wedded to no suitor, stood the then famous abbey of St Hilda.<sup>1</sup> Here the important people of the realm assembled in the decisive year, A.D. 664. First there was St Hilda with her nuns and monks, naturally favouring the ways of St Aidan and the Celtic traditions; then there was St Cedd, a monk of Lindisfarne but an Englishman, one of the twelve chosen by St Aidan to teach Christ to the English and now Bishop of the East Saxons. He was the interpreter for the Celtic party (*E.H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 22). Then there was Bishop Coleman with his Scottish supporters. Coleman was Bishop of Lindisfarne. On the other side stood one bishop, Agilberht, a

<sup>1</sup> St Hilda was of royal blood. Her monastery was for men and women; she presided over them with discretion and understanding. St Aidan had been her director; and from her monastery five bishops were to come within the next fifty years.

Frank and incapable of speaking English,<sup>1</sup> and his priest Agatho. There was the monk and cantor James, one of the last disciples of St Paulinus, who had remained in the North all during the "Troubles," apparently at Catterick. There was Romanus, the queen's chaplain. Finally there was Wilfrid, who acted as spokesman for Bishop Agilberht. King Oswiu was inclined towards the Celtic side, having been brought up by the Scots, his son Alhfrith strongly sided with St Wilfrid having been now long associated with him.

The king opened the discussion with the wise remark that it was fitting that those who worshipped one God should observe the same rule of life. They should therefore find out the true tradition. He then called upon Coleman to speak. He claimed the authority of St John, Anatolius and the sanctity of St Columba. St Wilfrid replied that St John might have celebrated Easter according to Jewish custom, this so long as the Gentiles were in the minority. Anatolius' method of computation was quite different from the Celtic method. St Columba erred through ignorance; whilst later generations, having re-established contact with Rome, had no excuse. He did not hesitate to give their resistance its true name. "But as for you and your companions, you certainly sin, if, having heard the decrees of the Apostolic See . . . you refuse to follow them." We give St Wilfrid's own description of that intuition of Order he experienced during his pilgrimage to Rome. "The Easter which we observe, we saw celebrated by all at Rome, where the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, taught, suffered and were buried; we saw the same done in Italy and in France, when we travelled through these countries for pilgrimage and prayer. We found the same practised in Africa, Asia, Egypt, Greece, and all the world, wherever the Church of Christ is spread abroad, throughout all nations and tongues, at one and the same time; except only these and their like in obstinacy, I

<sup>1</sup> When Agilberht was returning from Ireland to his native land, he already was a bishop, but without a diocese. The king of Wessex asked him to become his country's bishop in succession to Birinus, then dead. But the king got so impatient of his inability to speak the language that he appointed another bishop in his stead. This behaviour was very high handed and resembles the later behaviour of Oswiu towards St Wilfrid.



mean the Picts and the Britons, who foolishly from the two farthest islands of the ocean sea, and yet not all those either, oppose the rest of the universe." He had called them obstinate. Were they? When St Augustine had entreated the Britons to collaborate with him in the conversion of the English and in regulating the date of Easter according to the method of the universal Church, on both counts they refused (*E.H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 2). This, despite a miracle performed before them by St Augustine. In A.D. 605 Bishops Laurentius, Mellitus and Justus sent a joint letter to the British clergy with the same request. It too was unavailing. Another letter to the Irish was ignored. It contained an astounding piece of information, namely that the Irish " Bishop Dagan, not only refused to eat with us, but even to take his meal in the same house where we were entertained " (*E.H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 4). Meanwhile the Southern Irish had, before the Synod of Whitby, accepted the Roman cycle (*E.H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 3). Yet another letter, this time from Rome itself, in A.D. 640, to the Northern Irish was fruitless (*E.H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 19). So, perhaps, the word " obstinate " was not unjust, nor perhaps inopportune, after so many years of waiting. Moreover the sequel to this story will prove their obstinacy.

At last<sup>1</sup> St Wilfrid said : " If your Columba (and I may say ours also, if he was Christ's servant) was a holy man and powerful in miracles, even so, could he be preferred before the most blessed Prince of the Apostles, to whom Our Lord said : ' Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and to thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven ' ? " When St Wilfrid had ceased speaking, king Oswiu spoke. " Is this true, Coleman, that these words were spoken to Peter by our Lord ? "

He replied : " It is true, O king ! "

The king : " Can you show any power given to your Columba ? "

Coleman : " None. "

<sup>1</sup> The versions of this scene as given by St Bede and Eddius vary slightly. I follow St Bede.

The king : " Do you both agree that these words were principally directed to Peter, and that the keys of Heaven were given to him by our Lord ? "

Wilfrid and Coleman : " We do. "

The king : " And I reply : He is the door-keeper, and him I will not contradict ; rather I will, to the best of my power, obey all his decrees, in case, when I get to the gates of the kingdom of Heaven, no one should be there to open them, he being my enemy who proved to have the keys. " When the king had said this, all, both great and small, gave their assent.

There is something pathetic in the last chapter of the story. Coleman could not make himself submit ; but returned to his island of Lindisfarne, and digging up the body of St Aidan, left part to be buried in the sacristy, and the rest he took away with him. Carrying their precious burden, he and his monks took the rough road back to Iona. From there they went on to Ireland where he founded another monastery.<sup>1</sup> So ended the dream that the Irish monks would be the founders of the new world. But it was the Celtic missionary zeal which fired the English to emulate them ; it was the Irish that had preserved some semblance of learning in the Darkest Age ; it was they that taught North English minds and hearts to know and love Christ ; and, of all the Western world, they in the end have remained the most loyal to the Roman See. Indeed it would be easy to misunderstand the controversy of the seventh and eighth centuries. At no time was the Celtic

<sup>1</sup> It is worth recording the reaction of another monk of Lindisfarne, but a saint, to this defeat. St Cuthbert, a monk of Melrose, had been sent to Ripon as guest master, before the arrival of Wilfrid. He and the other monks following Celtic ways retired to Lindisfarne. After Whitby St Cuthbert meekly submitted and ever preached submission. St Bede records of him on his death-bed as saying, " But enter not into communion with those who depart from the unity of the Catholic peace, either in not celebrating Easter at the proper time or in evil living. And you are to know and remember that if necessity compels you to choose one of two evils, I would rather you should take my bones from the tomb, carry them with you, and departing from this place dwell wherever God may ordain, than that in any way you should consent to iniquity and put your neck under the yoke of schismatics " (Quoted from St Bede's *Life of St Cuthbert*, ed. Bertram Colgrave, *Two Lives of Saint Cuthbert*, Cambridge, 1940, p. 285).



Church heretical. British bishops had attended the Council of Arles (A.D. 314) and that of Rimini (A.D. 359).

In 628 or 629 the Irish decided to send a deputation to the Holy See, *velut natos ad Matrem*, to get light on the Easter problem. St Columbanus, in his less heated moments, called the Pope "The Head of the Churches in Europe," the "Pastor of Pastors." Professor Lloyd in his little *History of Wales*, p. 18 (Benn's sixpenny series) says: "The British Church was orthodox and differed from Rome only on minor details." The difference, then, between St Wilfrid's attitude and that of Bishop Coleman and the Celtic party was not whether they both held different views on the position of the Papacy, but whether they thought they should put those views to the test of real life.<sup>1</sup>

With the going of Coleman, the bishopric was vacant. First Tuda was selected, but he died, and Wilfrid was asked to accept the dignity by the king and his whole council. Finally he was persuaded. He decided to go abroad to France for his consecration, as there were only Celtic bishops at the time in England. The king sent him over with a great retinue, partly for safety, partly to impress the Franks. At Compiègne, where St Joan of Arc was to be captured, and where more than one armistice was to be signed, St Wilfrid was solemnly consecrated by twelve bishops, among whom was his friend Agilberht, now bishop of Paris. Having consecrated him bishop they with their own hands carried him in a golden chair into the oratory, singing hymns and songs.

Meanwhile it appears that Alhfrith had rebelled against his father, and disappears from history, certainly from Yorkshire. It would also seem that Oswiu changed his mind about Alhfrith's friend St Wilfrid, for, taking advantage of the excuse that he was slow in returning from France, the king had St Chad consecrated and installed in the see of York. St Wilfrid had intended to revive the bishopric of York.

Meanwhile St Wilfrid was on his way home. His party

<sup>1</sup> For a simple treatment of the orthodoxy of the Celtic Churches, especially on the Papacy, cf. Gougaud, *op. cit.*, p. 213 ff., also Lingard, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 339 ff.

was attacked by some South Saxon pagans on the south coast of England. St Wilfrid's 120 well-armed followers defended themselves stoutly, whilst he prayed. Then a wizard stood on an eminence and tried to cast spells on the party. But in a breathing space they, the Christians, all together blessed a stone, and one of them hurled it with a sling at the wizard, and caught him on the temple. That was the end of the wizard.

St Wilfrid, finding someone else occupying his see, as he had never wanted to be bishop, quietly retired to his monastery at Ripon. There he lived peacefully for the next three years the life of a Benedictine monk, singing the new Plain Song he loved so much, reciting the Divine Office, reading and working.

Theodore, the newly consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived in A.D. 669; he soon came north, saw how irregular the situation in the diocese of York was, and re-instated St Wilfrid to his see. There was no ill-feeling, for Wilfrid and Chad had been together at Lindisfarne as youths. Chad meekly withdrew and Wilfrid magnanimously arranged with Theodore that he should become bishop of Lichfield.

The next period in Wilfrid's life is one of intense activity. His powers, his vision, had full scope. He returned from one of his periodic visits south with cantors, masons and artisans of all kinds. He began by restoring the stone church of York. He repaired the roof with lead, put glass in the windows which, up to then, had been unglazed, "and the birds flew in and out building their nests." Ripon came next, and this was his masterpiece. "He build and completed from the foundations in the earth up to the roof a church of dressed stone, supported by various columns and side aisles." "There was a crypt whose walls were painted with blue and gold." The remains of this are still visible. He had a marvellous copy of the four Gospels made on parchment tinted purple, letters in gold and illuminated. The day for the dedication arrived. Ecgfrith and Aelfwini the two kings, "Abbots, reeves, sub-kings, dignities of every kind assembled." The altar also "With its bases they dedicated to the Lord and vested it in purple woven with gold."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the earliest written reference to antependia! All these descriptions of building and those to follow come from Eddius' *Life of St Wilfrid*, chapters 16, 17 and 22.



Finally he built the church at Hexham. It appears that he was the architect of these buildings with their crypts, many side aisles (or chapels), high walls, winding stair-cases. Eddius ends his description with the boast, "Nor have we heard of any other house on this side the Alps built on such a scale."<sup>1</sup>

In A.D. 678, the clouds, that had been gathering for the storm, burst. King Ecgfrith had married a girl who had vowed to be a nun. She would not break her vow. St Wilfrid upheld her in her resolution.<sup>2</sup> This angered the king. Finally she got her freedom and the king married again. Neither he nor the new wife from this moment were sympathetic to St Wilfrid. There was another trouble. Whilst Wilfrid was building up the City of God, the king was immersed in conquering wars. He recaptured Lindsey, he defeated the Picts and extended his kingdom northwards, he even sent an army into Ireland and laid it waste. Neither St Cuthbert nor presumably St Wilfrid approved of this warlike spirit. The new queen Iurminburg was jealous of Wilfrid. While the king was away at war he seems to have been the chief man in the state. Theodore was invited up, he was persuaded that Wilfrid's diocese was too big—which indeed it may have been. But, inexplicably, without consulting Wilfrid, he consecrated three bishops to take his place. Wilfrid asked why he had not been consulted, and why they had done this thing, which was against all canon law. The king and the archbishop admitted that Wilfrid had done no crime, but refused to change their decree. Then, after consulting with the other bishops, Wilfrid made the momentous decision to appeal to the Holy See. As he left the king's presence the courtiers laughed openly at him. He turned his steps once more to Rome. The struggle for freedom from state interference in Church matters, which was to go on throughout the Middle Ages with St Anselm and St Thomas of Canterbury as the champions of the Church, had begun.

(To be concluded).

<sup>1</sup> The crypt of St Wilfrid's church at Hexham is still visible and the ground plan of the whole is now known, 165 feet long, 70 feet across the nave, 120 feet across the transepts. The stones cut during the Roman occupation for the city of Corstopitum were used in its construction. Cf. Mr Colgrave's *Notes*, p. 167 on ch. 22, op. cit.

<sup>2</sup> St Audrey

## DANTE—EXUL IMMERITUS

THE greatest religious poet the world has seen is still, seven centuries after his death, an *exul immeritus* from his true country. This is perhaps Dante's greatest tragedy. For the greater part of his life he was exiled from his sweet Florence; and now, after death, he is still an exile, to a large extent, from the hearts and minds of his fellow Catholics. The Florentines in this world rejected and attacked him; we, his fellow-citizens in the next world, have done worse: we have neglected and ignored him. Those who have heard of him are, in this country, a minority. And even among the comparatively small ranks of the educated Catholics, there are few who know him. The number of those who have learnt Italian for the sake of reading Dante is small indeed. This is all to our shame and loss; for Dante should be a part of the heritage of every Catholic, and how important a part may be seen from the Sex-centenary celebrations at Ravenna in 1921. The reigning Pope, Benedict XV, was represented by a Legate, and the proceedings were opened with the reading of an Encyclical *In praeclara summorum*, written especially for the occasion. In this encyclical the Pope summed up the value and the nature of the teachings that could be found in the *Commedia*, and, as has been pointed out, the whole tenor of the encyclical is extremely like that of a brief of canonisation. Yet in spite of such vindications of the worth of the *Commedia*, we continue to ignore him.

The neglect of Dante by Catholics in England may be due to the fact that he has often been hailed as a brother by Protestant reformers. A tradition has arisen which misrepresents Dante as being, in company with Wicliff and others, morning stars of the Reformation. This tradition, started by Bishop Jewel, and continued by Foxe and Humphrey, has died hard. It is probably not yet altogether dead, for it received new life at the hands of the elder Rossetti, who tried to show that Dante was an advanced Liberal as well as a Lutheran. But it is a tradition



that should not deceive us for an instant. Even when Dante places in the mouth of St Peter in Heaven so strong a condemnation of the corrupt Papacy :

He who usurps the place on earth  
Bestowed on me, on me, on me, so  
That it stands empty in the sight of Christ,  
Has made my cemetery, like a sewer,  
Flow with filth and blood. . . .

must we damn him as a heretic? It is no more and no less than what countless saints have cried. Every true Catholic should desire the Church to be as pure and unworldly as possible. Must Dante, like Chaucer, be accounted a Lutheran merely because he desires an uncorrupt Church?

There is also another reason for Dante's neglect. Rumours have been put about that the *Commedia* is dry, mystical and allegorical. Mystical it may well be; allegorical it is in parts; but dry it certainly is not. I know of no work more readable, even in the English translations. The allegory is far more vital and living than that of Spenser. Taken literally, one can enjoy its beauties without bothering to try and see what it means. The pageant of the Church militant, the Evangelists and the Elders of the Church, that occupies the last four cantos of the *Purgatorio*, is beautiful and interesting taken just as it stands. But if the reader will take the trouble to follow Dante's advice and "consider the doctrine that is hidden beneath the veil of strange verses," he will find still greater beauties. The Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Twenty Elders that personify the Biblical books, the Two-fold nature of Christ, he will find them all there, described in a manner that brings them far closer to our understanding and comprehension than the dry words of the penny Catechism.

For Dante is the master-theologian of the common people; the Aquinas in verse. It is possible to learn more about one's Faith in a single reading of the *Commedia* than in many classes of religious instruction. Dante, avoiding Latin of set purpose, wrote to bring the truths of Faith home to the hearts and minds of the people. The *Commediā* contains all the teaching

of the Church, from the doctrine of the degrees of sin to that of the degrees of bliss in Paradise. The expanded "Our Father" that is sung on the first terrace of Purgatory, is a wonderful commentary and explanation of the various petitions of that prayer. Through the whole of the *Purgatorio* we are taught the duty of prayer for the souls of the dead. From the instance of his friend Forese Donati, whom Dante meets expiating his sins of gluttony in a torment akin to that of Tantalus, one is taught how devout prayers can speed the purification of the soul, and hasten its journey to God. For Forese, as one who had repented on his death-bed, should have been still in the anti-Purgatory; but the prayers of his devout wife had enabled him to rise quickly up the mountain and begin his purification. Nino Visconti on the other hand, another friend whom Dante had met previously in the anti-Purgatory, was unable to commence his purification, and entreated Dante to remind his wife to pray for him. Prayer for the dead is the chord that runs through the whole mountain of Purgatory. The intense interest of the souls in the living man who comes among them hinges entirely upon his power to command prayer for them on his return to earth. For this reason they are far more anxious to tell him their names than to learn his: "Remember thou me, who am called Pia." Guinicelli, hearing that he is rising to Paradise, entreats Dante when he reaches that Abbey of which the Abbot is Christ, to say a Paternoster for him.

Furthermore, we have in the *Purgatorio* a wonderful example of the Communion of Saints; that phrase that seems so vague, and that embraces Heaven, Purgatory and Earth. On the first terrace, where Pride is purged, the souls recite the complete Our Father, and then add: "This last petition, dear Lord, we make not now for ourselves, for there is no need, but for them that remain behind us." And joining in that spirit of brotherhood, no one who has read the *Purgatorio* can fail in his prayers for the Holy Souls.

It is the fault of too many Catholics to-day that they are apt to exclaim: "We have the Truth" and then bother no more about it. Everyone says "I believe," but not so many try to understand—as far as we are capable—what those beliefs



really are, and what they entail. Too many Catholics seem to take as their working basis "Blessed are they that have not seen, and have believed." But if we do not really understand and grasp the truths of Faith, how shall we put them into practice? To those who are content with passive belief, the *Paradiso* will seem unnecessary, if not tedious. But we know that God is Truth, and therefore the greater one's knowledge of Truth, the greater one's knowledge and love of God. Dante, representing here the human soul, is a-thirst for the truth; parched with the thirst that can only be satisfied by the spiritual water Christ promised to the Samaritan woman. This explains, then, his apparent digressions to discuss the nature of spots in the moon, and the length of Adam's life before and after he was driven from Eden. Such digressions, though they may seem unnecessary, all help to the better understanding of God.

Dante's chief aim in the *Commedia* was to lift the minds of those living in this life from the state of misery, and lead them to a consideration of a state of felicity. For he knew that the soul, as it first issues from the hand of God, is like "a little simple child," attracted by the first good it meets. And often it is beguiled by false or trifling goods, and forgets its greatest, primal good. To make us live and will aright, Dante set out to show us what to shun and what to seek. There was but one way to save mankind, in the person of Dante, from consequences of sin, and teach them to choose rightly. In the journey through Hell, we are shown how repulsive and hateful sin is. Dante is here deliberately piling horror on horror, that we may see the true nature of sin and turn away from it in disgust. The strongest feeling that we carry away from Hell is that it is unworthy of us; as indeed it is, for we were created for a greater end. The impression we get from Purgatory is one of Love coupled with Humility. There is contrition, but that is included in their love. *Adhaesit pavimento . . .* sing the souls undergoing purgation: "my soul hath cleaved unto the ground." Lastly, as is to be expected, the theme of Paradise is Charity pure and simple. The souls glow with love; as Dante rises from one sphere to another, brighter and brighter grows

the splendour of the love that consumes them, till at last St John, the beloved disciple, shines so dazzlingly that Dante is blinded by the sight. Charity, perfect love. The blessed are not jealous that another comes to share their glory; on the contrary, they welcome him. "Lo! here is one that will increase our love." Not one exalts himself above another; when St Thomas, as a Dominican, has sung the praises of St Francis of Assisi, St Bonaventure, not to be outdone, replies with a eulogy of St Dominic's great work.

Dante's greatest care is to make Paradise a familiar and homely place. It is to the Reformers that we owe the conception of Heaven as a static life of psalmody and waving palm-branches. The Catholic Heaven, on the other hand, is a continual progress, an everlasting finding out new truths in the unceasing contemplation of the Godhead. That is why Dante is at such pains throughout the last *Cantica* to use homely and familiar metaphors. For this reason he compares his first sight of God—an intensely luminous point surrounded by nine spinning circles—to the blacksmith's forge: "not otherwise does molten iron throw out sparks." St Bernard, on the threshold of the Beatific Vision, and with his prayer to Our Lady on his lips, uses the most homely of metaphors: "But since time flies that holds you asleep, let us make a stop here, like a good tailor, who cuts his garment according to his cloth."

The most remarkable thing about the *Paradiso* is the amount of dancing in it. From Adam to St Thomas, and the nine hierarchies spinning around the Godhead, everyone wheels and dances. The reason for this, as Chesterton has pointed out, is that this universe is stable only when it is centred on God. The whole play of the universe and the cosmic dance is the expression of the sane medieval conception of the entire world as moving towards, and being moved by, God. There is motion, but at the same time equilibrium. It is precisely what is lacking in the world to-day. It is modern thought, at fault throughout, that has substituted the idea of an endless, unbalanced rushing forward to an invisible goal: the idea of Progress. If we are to rebuild a sane, Christian, balanced world, we could hardly do better than consider and take to heart this great cosmic



vision of the scholastics. For Progress is a god that will get us nowhere; there is nothing that can be brought into relation with a straight line, save lines or points dividing it. On the other hand, if this life and this world are moved towards God, in a balanced manner, then we may make something worth while out of this universe. But not until then. Modern civilisation seems indeed to have forgotten that "His glory, Who all things doth move," pervades the universe, and that the only sure basis of any civilisation is "that love that moves the sun and all the stars."

Dante is *par excellence* the poet of Our Lady. Bulk for bulk, he may not have written so much about her as others have, but what he has written is the highest praise a human being can utter. From the first Canto to the last, Our Lady pervades the *Commedia*. In her praise Dante uses his finest images, his greatest poetry; all the great gifts at his command. At the very beginning, when he has lost his way and is in danger from the three beasts, it is Mary who, without even being called upon, bends from her throne to succour him. Truly, Chaucer's "almighty and almerciable Queene"; or, as Dante himself has it: "Thy lovingness not only succours him who asks, but often freely foreruns the asking."

Purgatory, above all, is Mary's realm. On every terrace, where the souls are purged from their sins, the praises of Mary resound. Her virtues, her actions, and her charity, are opposed on every terrace to the sins of which the souls have been guilty. Her power, too, is limitless. Even Bunoconte da Montefeltro, who had lived a life by no means blameless, fleeing mortally wounded from the field of Campaldino, was saved by her intercession. Sinner though he had been, he died with the name of Mary on his lips, and that "little tear," as Dante calls it, was sufficient for Our Lady to save him. Finally, Dante rises to the Beatific Vision through the mediation of Our Lady, of those "eyes loved and revered by God."

When Dante questioned his ancestor Cacciaguیدا, whom he met in the Heaven of Mars, as to how or whether he should recount his vision, he was told to speak out fearlessly, for "this thy cry shall be like the wind." And like a wind it is; like that

wind of the Holy Ghost that filled the house at Pentecost. It is our loss if we will not let it blow through our hearts and souls, cleansing and invigorating them. If we really want to reconstitute this world on a Christian basis, if we want to know and love our Faith, we should know our Dante. For, as Cardinal Manning once said: *Post Dantis Paradisum nihil restat nisi visio Dei.*

O.O.L.

## FOR R.B.

When I hear the rippling cascades of delight  
The clarinet pours, and the sense thrills  
At the muted mystery of the violin's hunger  
For the final secret to which no words attain;

Now I must think of the November night,  
Of wind and rain roaring among the hills  
Soddening the fields with their Atlantic anger,  
And the sudden cruel lurch in the stifling train.

So you will never watch the seagulls tossed  
On the rising waves, nor the breaking foam  
Beyond Orkney, nor the hard Cornish coast;

No sea change will light your eyes to laughter,  
But a longer, darker and unlooked-for  
Journey has taken you more surely home.

R.A.A.



## TOWARDS A NEW ORDER

“CAN Christianity, the source of the spiritual and moral values of Western civilisation, inspire and re-order that civilisation once again or will it be finally abandoned except as a personal faith for the private lives of those who believe in its religious dogmas?”

This is the problem which Count Michael de la Bédoyère has set in his recent book *Christian Crisis*<sup>1</sup>: a book which Catholics would do well to read and think upon.

It would seem fairly certain that if our enemies win the war there will be no return to a Christian ordering of society in Europe—at least in our life-time. If we win is it equally certain that the opposite will follow? “Twenty-five years ago the Powers which claimed to be fighting for the Christian ideals of justice, civilisation, democracy, won their chance to re-mould the world according to their faith. They failed utterly. We do not know yet whether a second chance will be given; but we do know that if it is, the task will prove far harder.”

There is much talk at the present time of a New Order. The professional improvers of the world are again at their task. Again, as in the last war, we hear the apocalyptic belief that a world war will of itself purge the world of its dross and leave it a saner and purer thing than it was before. The gospel of Inevitable Progress, the most thoroughly discredited faith in the history of mankind, is again being preached. As in the past, it has many varieties; but all of them, whatever good they may contain, are based on the fallacy that man is a perfectible being of himself: that the sole purpose of his life worth considering is to achieve material and scientific perfection. This blindness to well proved facts will inevitably vitiate all the panaceas and new orders that man can devise. As Anatole France said: “When one starts with the supposition that all men are naturally good and virtuous, one inevitably ends by wishing to kill them all.”

<sup>1</sup> Burns Oates, 75. 6d.

One fact seems to emerge from the confusion of tongues. It is that Christianity as a force controlling, sanctioning and directing man's daily life is regarded as a back number, as a failure. Only the other day a resolution was submitted to a group of our intellectuals styling themselves the “1941 Committee,” that they “welcomed the belated realisation of the Christian churches of the profound revolutionary quality of the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, but in view of the fact that it has taken the various ecclesiastical organisations nineteen centuries to make that discovery, the 1941 Committee protests strongly against the proposal to hand back education to their sluggish or insincere control.” Although the implications of the resolution are grossly unfair and tendentious, yet in all such accusations there is nearly always some element of truth. If it be objected that these opinions are quite unrepresentative and are held by a very small minority, it must be remembered that they have the means of propaganda at their disposal and it is an historical fact that minorities have often been responsible for far-reaching changes where the general public is apathetic.

How much truth is there in this accusation? We believe that the Church is the divinely guided guardian of the truth. The Church has not failed in maintaining the truth. The Encyclicals of the modern Popes show that the Church is capable of giving sound instruction on the pressing political, economic, and social problems of the day. Is it Christians, not Christianity, that have failed? The late G. K. Chesterton once said: “Christianity has not failed; it has never been tried.” M. de la Bédoyère deals fearlessly with this criticism. He is at no pains to deny that there is much to criticise in the Christianity of Christians. This is the burden of the book. It is a piece of constructive self-criticism which should arouse all who read it to a consideration of the remedies. We believe that the title is well chosen. The Church is up against something unparalleled in its history. It is a crisis in which all might be lost or gained. Western civilisation must again seek its spiritual foundations or be lost in either anarchy or state slavery.

The first part of the book traces the development in recent times of the three pseudo-religions that are at present struggling



for supremacy over the minds of men, Socialism (with Communism as its logical development), Nationalism and Liberalism. The attitude of Christians to each of these is discussed. Towards the first there has been a strong reaction amounting at times almost to hysteria. It is so evident that Communism rejects the Christian concept of life that the fact that it is in its origins only a strong reaction to the Liberal-Capitalist philosophy and its evil results is often forgotten. Dorothy Day once wrote: "I have said . . . that the mass of bourgeois Christians who denied Christ in His poor made me turn to Communism, and it was the Communists and working with them that made me turn to God."

Throughout the book the word "Dawnism" is used to describe what is normally termed Liberalism, and the reader may find its continual recurrence somewhat irritating. It is used in order to emphasise the full Liberal creed with "Democracy as its political and social expression, *Laissez-Faire* as its economic aspect and Scientific Progress as its working philosophy." The fact that this system often uses Christian terminology and has normally tolerated religion has made it more acceptable to the Church than any other of the modern "isms." The author claims that "all that was good in 'Dawnism' was in fact of Christian inspiration. . . . 'Dawnism' only ceased to be Christian after kicking away the ladder upon which the whole ideology rested and by which it had in fact climbed." It would seem truer to say that "Dawnism" was equally non-Christian as Communism since its whole aim was material progress and the emancipation of the people from positive religious dogma. Victorian England tried to keep Christian morality while rejecting Christian doctrine. "The new movement swept on with such force that there was no time for Christianity to disentangle the good from the bad either in the movement itself or in its relation to the movement. Christianity was therefore forced on to the defensive, defending not only the good but also not a little of what was bad in its practical behaviour."

As to Nationalism (not to be confused with the virtue of

<sup>1</sup> *From Union Square to Rome* (Coldwell, 1939).

patriotism), the doctrine which has gained so much ground in recent years, the idea of the State as being the sum total of man's endeavours and itself as having rights above those of the individual, the Church has seen its errors but in practice it has to a considerable extent allied itself with the nationalist movements in various countries as a reaction to the growing forces of revolution. The attitude of Italian bishops during the Abyssinian adventure is one instance of how far this support of Nationalism could go. This and the attitude of many English Catholics to that affair seems to show a certain amount of blindness to the grave potential evil of Nationalism as "a powerful and intoxicating spiritual force leading to disastrous consequences." Not the least evil result for the Catholic Church was the accusation of Fascism which has led during the present crisis to a wholehearted and uncritical Nationalism on our own side, as if to prove that we are as loyal to our own country as anyone else. This tendency was in part due to the steadily growing feeling that "Dawnism" was bankrupt and that its doctrines were being used as the "convenient tools of openly anti-Christian forces or the self-seeking of politicians and financiers." The League, which had at first been welcomed by Christians, now became looked upon as a mere tool in the hands of Soviet Russia. Its failure to preserve peace made for disillusionment and a movement towards Nationalism as the only alternative. Nationalism in its German and Italian forms has now in its turn been discredited by the present world conflict. What are the alternatives that lie before us now? Are we to take over the idea of the totalitarian state and use it for our own benefit as our enemies have tried to use it for theirs? Or are we to favour a new international organisation? There is certainly one ready to hand, Communism, but it is not the one we want. Both these alternatives are fraught with danger to the integrity of human personality. Both are radically anti-Christian. What is there that we can hope for save a whole-hearted return to Christian values? It is a case of all or nothing. It is a crisis in which all might be lost or gained. The vast majority are in favour of some new doctrine, a New Order that will take the place of the old. We Christians must make an attempt



to show the world that there *is* a New Order also ready to hand, one which is as old as Christianity, the order based upon the Sermon on the Mount: the principles of which have been translated for modern use in the social Encyclicals—especially *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*. The world in general has ignored these important statements and even Catholics often ignore them and have been known to oppose them actively because they are so “revolutionary.” To make the papal teaching bear fruit in the world we must tell the world what it is. To do this we must first of all know what it is and then (and this is much more difficult) put it into practice in our own lives at no matter what cost to ourselves.

There are many difficulties that will have to be faced if we begin to make the attempt. There is the dead weight of prejudice against anything Catholic. There are the forces of unthinking conservatism. There are the vested interests which are bound to suffer. But there is much to encourage us. The world is ready to hear any ideas that promise peace, stability and social justice. There is that innate longing of the human heart for right order, for religion. We have been blessed with a remarkable line of Popes in recent years who have won for the Papacy a prestige greater perhaps than at any period since the break-up of Christendom.

The second part of *Christian Crisis* offers plenty of grounds for hope and plenty of hard-hitting criticism of our shortcomings. While there is still a large number of Catholics ignorant of recent papal teaching on social matters or unaware of its implications, there is at the same time a growing awareness of the need. Such movements as the Young Christian Workers, for example, would have been almost unthinkable thirty years ago. Nevertheless it is true that there is much, especially in the attitude of English Catholics (and the writer is especially concerned with our own country) that leaves much to be desired. The tendency has been to compromise as much as possible with the current ideas of the time as long as these were not *directly* opposed to Catholic teaching. Religion has been regarded as a purely personal thing and not in any way concerned with the everyday round of business. There

has been a considerable disintegration of the personality of the Christian. Anything that insists upon the essentially *revolutionary* character of Christianity is looked at askance. “Never make a fool of yourself, never risk anything, . . . play for safety, . . . never risk giving Catholics a bad name, such are the maxims that unconsciously guide any public or open Catholic action, especially in a difficult time.” This is certainly not the faith that will move mountains. It is to some extent natural “for it would be fatal to the highest and most spiritual interests of the Church in this country . . . for Catholicity to stand in a public matter, where it is not absolutely essential, for anything that could add to the general sense of the Church being alien from the country.” And yet it should be possible for a Catholic to be truly such in everyday life and at the same time to be in sympathy with the special traditions of his country. Instead of having a differentiation between a religious and secular aspect of life “we should gradually develop a generation of Catholics, clergy as well as laity, who would feel secure in being a hundred per cent. Catholic—and yet not odd or sectarian or pious or un-English—in their daily lives as well as their Sunday ones, Catholics who, according to their capacity and opportunity, would carry with them the full force of Christianity affecting, as it was meant to affect, every aspect of human life, and yet not in any sense smothering or destroying the nature of every action, as God meant it to be, nor limiting the human choice before each man of the infinite variety of ways of action, all—so long as they are ‘in order’—fully Catholic and Christian.”

There is no call to flee from the world. We ought to take a full part in all the public life of our country, informing it, according to our individual capacity, with Christian ideals. To form a Catholic political party would be fatal—and yet no Catholic can be content with mere conservatism nor with the watered-down Marxism of the Labour party. M. de la Bédoyère pleads for a specifically Catholic Conservatism. “along the lines of national defence, realist foreign policy (in harmony with the attitude of the Vatican) and social and economic reform.” Individuals have stood up for this but they



are exceptions. What is lacking is the interest of the natural leaders, the educated classes, and the lack of direction in these matters in education in the Elementary schools. Catholics have concentrated on the devotional side of religion in education and as for the rest have tried to fit men into the general scheme of things, whether these things be good and desirable in themselves or not. There is, he maintains, a lack of the idea of *vocation* in educating men to take their place in the world; and it is true that a "good" job is often, even among Catholics, a synonym for a "well-paid" job.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in this second part of the book is that dealing with the possibility of co-operation with the Anglicans in these aims. There is of course to be no compromise in doctrinal matters. Compromise has led to a failure to teach the full Christian doctrine. It has sold the pass to the enemy. Nevertheless such a document as the Report<sup>1</sup> of the Malvern Conference recently convened by the Archbishop of York will show that we have much common ground in our endeavours to restore Christian values in everyday life. It would be interesting to know how far this Report is representative of general Anglican opinion. It is certainly quite revolutionary in character and one cannot help feeling that it would, were it given greater publicity, arouse considerable opposition. But co-operation is a line which we must not fail to consider. We Catholics are in a small minority and the greater part of us are poor and therefore inaudible. Where there is a common enemy, differences in other things must wait until the enemy has been defeated. There is a common enemy for all Christians in the drift towards the all powerful secular state and only by combined action can anything be accomplished. "I cannot see," writes M. de la Bédoyère, "why Catholics, Anglicans and Non-conformists (but particularly the first two) should not make contacts in every town and village in Britain. In many cases such contacts would not prove fruitful because of divergences or prejudices on one side or the other or because of a sheer inability to distinguish where co-operation is possible and where it is not possible; but we should be surprised, I

<sup>1</sup> Published by *The Industrial Fellowship*, 1, Broadway, Westminster. 2d.

suggest, at the number of instances where it could prove successful, leading to concrete results in the defence of the dogma and moral teaching of Christianity in the face of a semi-pagan world." Recent meetings of the Sword of the Spirit movement show that something has already been attempted in this direction. "The subject of reunion should not of course be mentioned or even unconsciously aimed at in the course of this form of co-operation. Reunion will come of its own accord, if and when God wills, but only so long as Catholics and Anglicans grow spiritual, wise and human enough to co-operate sincerely and with generous Christian minds in the matters upon which they are, or should be, already united in the face of secularism and paganism."

Schism is indeed at the root of all our troubles. It was unity in faith and action that restored oneness to Europe after the break-up of the Roman Empire. It was schism that destroyed that oneness. Only by a gradual restoration of the unity of faith can right order be achieved. It is to this end that we must dedicate our lives.



## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE PROPHETS

IT is admitted by all that the prophets of Israel were upholders of social justice and protectors of the poor against the rich and powerful. But were they more? Were they forerunners of Socialism, levellers who sought in revolution a new order of things? How did they act? What did they teach?

Even the most casual glance at the prophets of Israel, especially those from the ninth to the seventh century before Christ, shows them at odds with the world they lived in.

Elias lived an outlaw, in continued opposition to the king of Israel. When King Achab desired the little vineyard of Naboth as a garden for his new palace, Elias charged him to his face with his injustice to the smallholder.

Eliseus, disciple of Elias, with Achab still on the throne, anointed a commoner as king of Israel in the name of God, thus bringing about a bloody revolution in which the entire royal house of Achab and its chief supporters were wiped out.

Amos was a shepherd from the hills of Thecua in Judaea. Unused to city wealth, he condemned in the fiercest terms the luxury and corruption of the citizens of Israel:

Woe to the careless citizens  
so confident in high Samaria . . .  
lolling on their ivory divans,  
sprawling on their couches,  
dining off fresh lamb and fatted veal,  
singing to the music of the lute,  
composing airs like David himself,  
lapping wine by the bowlful,  
and using for ointment the best of the oil,  
with never a thought  
for the bleeding wounds of the nation. (vi, 1-6).

And this at the expense of the poor, "crushing the weak,"

browbeating honest men, accepting bribes,  
defrauding the poor of justice. (v, r2).

As a result of these denunciations Amos was accused to the king of conspiracy and bidden by the priest of the royal shrine at Bethel to return to Juda and play the prophet there.

Jeremias, a priest from the country, was twice imprisoned in Jerusalem for criticizing the city clergy and local politicians. He bitterly indicted King Joakim for the methods of sweated labour he used in building his palace.

Woe to him who builds his palace on injustice,  
his chambers upon fraud,  
who forces other men to work for nothing,  
holding back their wages. . . .  
You have neither eyes nor heart  
for aught but selfish gain,  
for shedding innocent blood,  
for outrage and oppression. (xxii, 13-17).

Elias and Eliseus in the ninth century, Amos in the eighth and Jeremias in the seventh, all reveal the same picture of the prophet, a man in conflict with the established order of things, railing at corrupt authority, civil and religious. As defenders of the rights of the poor, they attacked the great and wealthy, not excepting the person of the king: upholding the "religion of the heart," they mercilessly exposed priests and professional prophets trafficking in religion and trading on the people; mere external sacrifice and ceremonial they condemned.

In our own day Karl Marx and others after him have hailed the prophets as forerunners of Socialism, "true anarchists of their period," "full of the spirit of revolt" in their denunciation of riches, while they take the prophets' vision of the Messianic future, a time of justice, peace and prosperity as the Socialist millenium where there is neither ruler nor ruled, but justice and anarchy (in their sense) for all.

Such a view is based upon a very superficial and one-sided reading of their writings. If we look more closely at these writings we shall see better the social evils they condemned and the remedy they proposed. Amos in the eighth century is the first to give us a clear picture of the social and economic state of Palestine, and though he speaks only of Israel, what he says is true in a lesser degree of Juda. The occupations of



the people were three, the raising of sheep and cattle, agriculture, trade and commerce. The first, natural to the nomad, the Hebrews practised before they entered Palestine; agriculture and trade they only adopted after they had settled in the country; all three were flourishing in the time of Amos, about 750 B.C., and especially the last, for the trade-route from Asia to Africa lay through Palestine and directly through Samaria, which had besides commercial relations with surrounding states, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus and Egypt.

Woe to men . . .  
 coveting fields and seizing them,  
 coveting houses and snatching them,  
 crushing yeomen and their homes,  
 smallholders and their livings. (ii, 1-2).

These are the words with which the prophet Micheas opens his denunciation of land-grabbing. As the country was largely made up of hereditary smallholdings passing from father to son it was not easy for the greedy "country gentry" lawfully to extend their estates. But there was little to prevent them seizing the holding and evicting the owner, especially when a widow or an orphan. Naboth resisted, Naboth was murdered. If the dispossessed should go to law, well, the judge was easily bribed, even a pair of sandals would suffice. As Amos said:

they sell honest folk for money,  
 the needy for a pair of shoes. (ii, 6).

A more subtle way was to gain by one's neighbour's misfortunes, calling in money lent to the small farmer: the latter, perhaps because of a bad year, unable to redeem the mortgage on his land, now became tenant, paying a heavy rent in produce to the new owner. Amos complains bitterly of those who "crush the weak, forcing them to give grain." It would seem that this foreclosure was often illegally applied, hence the need to bribe the judge. Land-grabbing became so widespread that Isaias regarded it as almost a monopoly,

Woe to men who add house to house,  
 who lay field to field,  
 till there is room for none but them  
 in all the land. (v, 8).

while Micheas with his peasant farmer sympathies sees the ruin of the country in those whose greed is "skinning the land."

Trade and commerce brought luxury and high living such as Amos describes in the first passage quoted above, shown especially in the selfish greed of the women "lolling in careless confidence," both those of the South whom Isaias vividly describes as:

holding their heads high as they walk,  
 and ogling with their eyes,  
 walking with mincing steps,  
 their anklets jingling. (iii, 16).

and those of the North, "the women of high Samaria" whom the shepherd Amos bluntly addresses as:

You cows of Bashan,  
 you who defraud the poor and are hard on the needy,  
 who tell your husbands: Let us have wine to drink. (iv, 1).

The ease and luxury of the rich is in striking contrast to the state of the people at whose expense they live.

What mean you by crushing my people  
 and grinding the faces of the poor?  
 asks the Lord of hosts. (Isaias iii, 15).

Moreover they "leave the hungry to starve and stint the thirsty of their drink." Display of wealth required more magnificent buildings, "houses of ivory," "summer-houses," "winter-houses." This brought the forced labour and insufficient wages for which, as we saw, Jeremias so fiercely condemned King Joakim. In trade itself profits were increased by all the tricks of the huckster.

Small you make your measures, large your weights,  
 you cheat by tampering with the scales. (Amos viii, 5).

Can I condone wrong balances  
 and short weights in the trader's bag? (Micheas vii, 10).



And so, as Jeremias says :

Rogues are to be found among my people  
who set their snares to trap their fellows ;  
like cages filled with birds,  
their houses are full of swindling gains.  
Thus they become great men and prosperous,  
grow stout and sleek,  
they go to any lengths in crime,  
but make no move for justice ;  
they never champion an orphan's cause  
or rally to a poor man's rights. (v, 26-28).

The desire for gain drove even priests and professional prophets<sup>1</sup> to traffic in religion and turn it into a money-making affair. Micheas denounces the

priests pattering oracles for pay,  
prophets divining for money. (iii, 11).

Not only do the priests condone the sins of the people :

Our priests ! . . . batten on my people's sins. (*Osee* iv, 5 ff).

but they even take part in them :

And on the road to Sichem  
a party of priests murder,  
practise crime ! (*Osee* vi, 9).

Professional prophets smoothly foretell the future which will please their clients, and Jeremias warns the people that

they fill you up with idle hopes,  
they tell you fancies of their own. (xxiii, 16).

Further :

Priest and prophet are reeling drunk,  
fuddled with liquor,  
they reel amidst their revelations. (*Isaias* xxviii, 7).

<sup>1</sup> Quite different from the prophets specially called by God, such as *Isaias* or *Jeremias*, were those religious associations of Hebrews called "the bands of the prophets" or "the sons of the prophets" who lived in common, held religious services or preached. For convenience they have been called professional prophets. For the sake of gain these would often claim to be specially inspired by God and to be able to see the future. There were also the prophets of the false gods.

The religion purveyed by such unworthy instruments as these must indeed have seemed at times to be "the opium of the people."

The prophets have drawn a dark picture of greed and injustice and laid the guilt on the governing classes, civil and religious, the royal house, the chief men, the judges, the rich, the priests and the professional prophets. For over three centuries they kept up this attack, unparalleled in history, yet we look in vain in their writings for anything to justify Marx's view of them as revolutionaries. Deeply indignant at seeing the poor oppressed and exploited, they never set class against class, nor urged the workers to unite and claim their rights by violence. Neither did they seek the cure of these evils in a new order of things, as does Socialism. *Isaias* saw the levelling of classes as an evil ; and though some have tried to find the abolition of private property in the prophets' vision of the Messianic future, when there is justice, peace and prosperity for all, yet it is just here that *Isaias* and *Micheas* reveal their ideal to be that of the smallholder living in safety :

when every man shall sit under his vine  
and under his fig-tree,  
and there shall be none to make them afraid. (*Micheas* iv, 4).

They shall build houses and dwell in them,  
they shall plant vineyards and enjoy their fruit,  
the houses they build, others shall not inhabit,  
what they plant, others shall not enjoy. (*Isaias* lxx, 21-23).

No, the remedy of the prophets was not that of the Socialists, and for a very good reason. Their first purpose was not to cure social evils, but as *Osee* says "the prophet is God's watchman" (ix, 8). The prophet's task is to watch the interests of God. He speaks as God's mouthpiece, not of himself, nor even of his own righteous indignation. *Amos* the shepherd denied that he was a professional prophet. "I am no prophet . . . but the Lord took me from the flock and the Lord said to me : Go and prophesy to my people Israel." Infidelity to *Yahweh*, God of Israel, idolatry, and not social justice is the first theme of the prophets as their writings show. *Osee* can speak of nothing but God's love for Israel and her failure



to respond. The chief reason for Elias' dislike of King Achab is not his injustice but the gods of his foreign wife, Jezebel.

It is as guardians of God's interests that the prophets defend God's laws and God's poor. They do not seek to abolish the distinction of rich and poor but to preserve their mutual rights and duties. They do not seek to make the poor richer but to make both holier. They see the evils of Israel and Juda as due to the failure to keep God's Law given to Moses which they quote and requote.

Cease to do evil, learn to do right,  
make justice all your aim, and put a check on violence,  
let orphans have their rights and uphold the widow's cause.

(*Isaias* i, 16-17).

Govern justly and fairly, rescue the victims of oppression,  
never wrong or ill-treat a stranger, an orphan or a widow,  
and never shed innocent blood in this place. (*Jeremias* xxii, 3).

To restore justice, peace and prosperity, the prophets had one word for all, rulers and people, professional prophets and priests—Return to God and His Law. It is not the order of things which must be changed, but the hearts of men; not the system, but the individuals in it. It is interesting to know that there was one section of the Hebrew people which did condemn the system, the Rechabites. In spite of the general corruption there were always numbers of people faithful to Yahweh, God of Israel, among them the clan of the Rechabites. They described to the prophet Jeremias the rule of life they had received from their ancestor—the fierce Jonadab Ben-Rechab, two hundred and fifty years before.

Never drink wine, neither you nor your sons,  
never build a house, never sow seed,  
never plant or own vineyards;  
live in tents all your days  
that you may be long-lived upon the earth  
upon which you are strangers.  
And we have lived in tents and obeyed our ancestor  
Jonadab in all things. (*Jeremias* xxxv, 6-12).

The Rechabites saw material progress as the evil; the development of agriculture and trade had brought in-justice and corruption—let the true follower of Yahweh

return to his former ways, the nomad life of the desert—cut out the complications of city life and serve God in simplicity. These men were full of religious fervour and formed a kind of Israelite Franciscanism. Their solution of the problem was attractive but oversimplified. Valuable as a call to the individual to follow God in all purity of life, it was not possible for all. The outlook of the Rechabites was too narrow; city life and agriculture are not evil in themselves, however much they are misused. Thus Jeremias can even urge the Jewish exiles in Babylon to

build houses and dwell in them,  
plant gardens and eat the fruit of them. (xxix, 5).

The prophets did not denounce trade and agriculture as evil but urged the application of the old principles to the new ways. They were not concerned with social systems as such but with God's interests. In desert, field, or city, justice and peace are secured for all only by the practice of God's law:

Thou shalt not kill,  
Thou shalt not steal,  
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour,  
nor covet anything that is his.

The prophets are dead but their voice still lives in the Pope, their successor as God's watchman. To-day he sees the same social evils as they did, arising from the same cause, the failure to keep God's Law. It is more than two thousand five hundred years since Amos and Jeremias spoke, yet the remedy the Pope proposes is their remedy—return to God and His Law. But since the Pope in his teaching addresses the whole world, his words have to be framed as wide principles and in general terms. From the Vatican he cannot bring home their application to individuals and their surroundings. That must be done by the shepherds of Christ's flock, the bishops and priests; and the message they bring will only be effective to-day if they bear the same credentials as the prophets—a consuming zeal for the God they serve and a life which mirrors their teaching. Their message must reach the individual as applying to that individual, for many who approve the general principles of social justice as did King David, would be as astonished as he to hear the prophet Nathan's *Thou art the man*.



## NOTES

FR LEO CAESAR has been appointed Rector of St Anne's, Liverpool, in place of the late Fr Celestine Sheppard. It is a difficult time to undertake heavy responsibility and in a place where there has been so much destruction. The fine new schools were totally destroyed some months ago and the House and Church sustained some damage. Fr Edmund Fitzsimons escaped death on one occasion by little short of a miracle. Some others of our churches have been damaged. Our prayers and sympathy go with those of the brethren who have to live and work in such uncomfortable circumstances. They are sustained by the loyalty and cheerfulness of their parishioners.

THE Orchard near the new infirmary has recently been transformed by Fr Sylvester. A number of diseased trees have been removed, others have been well cut back and a large number of cordons and bush trees have filled up the empty spaces. The centre of the orchard looks more like a vineyard now. It is to be hoped that they will produce beyond their planter's highest hopes. Fr Sylvester is now engaged upon a new orchard for culinary apples in the acre meadow between Mrs Romanes' house and Aumit Lane.

THE Librarian wishes to thank Mr Oswin J. Charlton for a fine copy of *The History of the Monastery founded at Tynemouth . . . under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Oswin King & Martyr*, London, 1847. The work contains an elaborate and copiously documented account of Tynemouth, its patron St Oswin and its Priors, nobly printed by Pickering, illustrated with hand-coloured plates and illuminated initials.

He wishes, too, to record the special gratitude of the Abbot and Community to Miss Calmady-Hamlyn, who has sent another rare addition to the collection of Sarum books for which she has already done so much; it is the *Pars Hyemalis* of the *Portiforium* printed by John Kyngston and Henry Sutton in 1555. Some parts of the book, including the *Proprium de Sanctis* and its colophon of 1556, appear also in the edition of that year, but much of the rest is of a different and unfamiliar impression.

It is a great pleasure to record these gifts in time of war, when in the words of Richard de Bury (as rendered by Mr Thomas), "the wise

Apollo becomes the Python's prey, and Phronesis, the pious mother, becomes subject to the power of Phrenzy . . . winged Pegasus is shut up in the stall of Corydon, and eloquent Mercury is strangled."

THE Curator of the Museum wishes to acknowledge and to express his thanks for the following very welcome gifts:

Mrs Lentaigne has sent some Indian spears, Indian chain helmets, four heads of Indian Black Buck and one of a Chinkara.

Captain H. D. Gallwey has made important additions to our collection of coins.

The College Stamp Collection has benefited much through the kindness of Dom Maurus Green. Dom Francis Vidal has also helped to improve the Collection.

THE maps illustrating Abbot Bede's article on the Abbey Lands were drawn by Dom Leonard Jackson.



## OBITUARY

## DOM CLEMENT STANDISH

Fr Clement Standish was born at Preston on December 21st, 1860 and received in Baptism the names of John Vincent. On his father's side he was related to the Standish family of Duxbury Hall, Chorley, and on his mother's side to the Worsleys of Salmesbury and Brindle. He was in the School from 1872 to 1880 and his name appears in the Prize Lists for Drawing and Music. On leaving the School he entered the novitiate at Belmont and took the name Clement at his clothing out of respect for his relative Fr Clement Worsley, an old Amplefordian and the builder of St John's Priory, Bath. In 1884 he returned to Ampleforth and in the following year Fr Anselm Burge became Prior and almost at once began a new policy with regard to the school which gave it a new charter by which it could free itself from various out of date customs and assert its right to fall into line with the Public Schools. After his Ordination in 1887 Fr Clement was appointed Prefect of Studies and held that position throughout Prior Burge's administration. The task was no easy one for many changes had to be made but with his superior's support and full confidence and with all his own manly vigour and determination he set to work to carry out Prior Burge's wishes and for eleven years he held the position more like a modern headmaster than the old time Prefect. In later years he was wont to admit that milder treatment would have been more advisable in many cases.

As Choir Master and Organist he was very successful in pleasing everybody and gained a reputation both in and outside his monastery. Some of his compositions are still very popular and his arrangement of the Prayer of Jeremias for *Tenebrae* is by now an old and popular tradition.

When Prior Smith succeeded Prior Burge all the officials were changed. Everyone admired the humility of Fr Clement in relinquishing his place of honour and the zealous way in which he entered into pastoral work at St Peter's, Liverpool. He showed at once the line he would take to promote the religious life of the Parish. In his district visiting, at the Altar, in the Sacristy, in the Choir he attracted the youth by seeing that everything was well prepared and well executed. There was no resisting his energy and commanding personality.

In 1900 he was transferred to Workington where he succeeded Fr Elphege Duggan as head priest in 1905. The ceremonial and music and

all to do with the reverent and dignified carrying out of the Liturgy were his first care. Equally important for him was the education of the children. His labours in this respect saw their reward in the erection of St Joseph's Schools. Another way in which he gained the affection of his people was by bringing to their parish many well known Catholic leaders. Cardinal Bourne preached at the Jubilee of the Church and was given a civic reception by the Municipality.

Fr Clement's kindness and care for his assistants and his hospitality to all the priests of West Cumberland, his appreciation and gratitude to anyone in the town and parish who did anything for him, won for him a devotion and affection that was fully demonstrated at the celebration of his Golden Jubilee in 1937. His superiors had already shown their appreciation of his worth and work by granting him the titular dignity of Cathedral Prior of Worcester.

In 1938 failing health forced him to resign the responsible position of head priest. From that date onwards he bore his sufferings patiently and cheerfully until his death on Sunday, March 23rd, 1941, in the eighty-first year of his age and the fifty-fourth of his Priesthood. Nearly all the town of Workington attended his funeral and the parish jealously saw to it that his body should remain with them. May he rest in the peace of God after his many labours for God.

## DOM CELESTINE SHEPPARD

William Thomas Celestine Sheppard was born at Worcester on July 17th, 1880, his father being an architect. The family were Protestants and did not take it well when this son, then beginning life as a journalist, was received into the Church and presently declared his wish to become a priest. Having made some contact with the English Benedictines through attending Sunday Vespers at Stanbrook, he offered himself as a postulant at Ampleforth. He took the habit at Belmont as Br Celestine on September 3rd, 1901, made his Simple Profession there in the following year and was solemnly professed at Ampleforth on January 6th, 1906. He was ordained priest on May 1st 1910. During his juniorate he spent five years of study at Oxford at Hunter Blair's Hall (now St Benet's), and proved himself an industrious and successful student. Matriculating in 1905, he obtained Second Class Honours in Classical Moderations in 1907 and First Class Honours in the Final School of Theology in 1909. There was a tentative project that he should devote himself to study and to writing, so that he returned to Oxford after taking his degree and spent a further year in residence. During this time, and later, he contributed some articles to the *American Ecclesiastical Review*. Returning to Ampleforth in the summer of 1910 he taught scripture in the community and from 1911 to 1913 was the energetic and successful



parish priest of the village congregation. In 1913 he left Ampleforth for what proved to be the scene of his labours for the rest of his life, becoming an assistant priest at St Anne's, Liverpool. He became Incumbent of that church in 1928 and held that office until his death. The strain of war and frequent air-raids told severely upon his strength, so that when a serious operation became necessary at the beginning of this year, he was not in the best condition to stand it. However he went bravely to the ordeal, was operated on in the Purey Cust Nursing Home at York, and died five days after the operation, on January 20th. He was buried at Ampleforth on January 22nd.

Fr Celestine's life was marked throughout by energy and conscientious industry. As an undergraduate at Oxford, as a young priest at Ampleforth, but above all in his missionary career he was an indefatigable worker. In his parish at St Anne's he was exemplary in his devotion to every side of the parochial work, but especially to the duty of preaching and to the labours of the confessional. He exercised an influence also beyond the bounds of his parish, was an incisive writer to the press in defence of Catholic interests, and served on several important diocesan organizations. He did not seek prominence or notoriety, but gave his service unstintingly to the cause of God and His Church. His unselfish devotion to his work made him loved and honoured by his people. He stood high also in the confidence and respect of his brethren of Ampleforth, was regularly elected to the Abbot's Council and was the Delegate of the community at the last four General Chapters.

Throughout his unremitting labours, amid the sombre surroundings of his Liverpool parish, Fr Celestine maintained a quiet and steady courage that revealed his fundamental strength of character. At the same time he rather liked to represent himself as a pessimist and to express pessimistic views on human life and human affairs. He was, indeed, of a serious turn of mind, impatient of a facile optimism or easy content. The grim experiences of his last year at St. Anne's did not confirm him in this mental attitude, so that at the end he was not unready to escape to peace and rest even through the gate of death. He would perhaps have described himself as *felix opportunitate mortis*. We need not quarrel with the implications of those words or grudge the weary labourer the rest which he has attained. May he rest in peace!

## NOTICES OF BOOKS

TOPICS. By Walter Shewring (Hague & Gill, Ltd.) 5s.

There are two essays in this collection which are eminently topical, though they were written some time ago. In one of them—"Education in an Abnormal Society"—the author analyses with admirable clarity some root evils of the present industrial age. He shows how agriculture has declined, how merchants are no longer hampered by antiquated medieval ideas of good workmanship and just price, but are concerned "simply with buying anything cheap, and selling anything dear," and how the great masses of the people are condemned to mechanical, monotonous, and inhuman labour. They are machine-minders. Systems are organised by which men are enabled to mind still more machines and to become almost as mechanical as the machines they serve. It was once said that a man who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before deserved well of his country. The modern public benefactor is he who can make a man mind twenty machines where he previously minded one. For this means bigger profits; it means larger dividends. Modern society is ruled by people for whom the making of money is all-important. They do not ask whether any activity is good, useful, or worth doing. They only wish to know if it will pay. That for them is the only conceivable question; that is the test by which all work must be judged; and, says the author, "the test by money has infected society."

This is not a Christian test. It does not square with the Christian idea of work as a vocation, for "God does not call men to earn money no matter how." Mr Shewring therefore suggests that Christian teachers should urge their pupils, where choice is possible, to choose work which is useful, human, and rational; work which can be in a real sense a vocation. "If a boy can earn a living wage in a responsible way, then let him be urged to do so rather than mind machines or serve a stockbroker."

In "Art and Work and Distributism" the author discusses the place of art in this abnormal society. His view is that in the modern mechanistic world there is a great gulf fixed between works of art, and ordinary things made for common use. In the Middle Ages, or in any other normal society, there was no such gulf. "Art was thought of essentially as the making of things—human making, directed by human reason to the use of human body or mind. The well-made table, the well-made picture, were thus held to be equally works of art . . . ordinary things were beautiful because they were well made." They were made well and rationally by responsible people, not turned out in millions by machines served by irresponsible people. The pre-industrial world was normal; our world is abnormal. It is our abnormal world which has placed art on a pedestal apart from ordinary life, and filled museums—"Museums of Fine Arts"—with the useful things of our ancestors.

The author then suggests Distributism as the "simplest and best" road by which we may return to normality. Unfortunately he answers the immediate question of practicability with a joke. Distributism in theory may be completely satisfactory; whether it would be equally satisfactory in practice, whether it could be put into practice at all, is most uncertain. There are massive difficulties, some might say insuperable difficulties, in the way. Obviously Mr Shewring could not deal with such questions within the limits of his original paper, but it is a pity that in giving the essay to a wider audience, he did not at least acknowledge the existence of certain difficulties in the way of the universal adoption of Distributism. To say this is not to disparage the value of the author's indictment of our age. It is a challenge, and a profoundly Christian challenge, to much contemporary thinking, and still more to that



complacency which exists in places where one would least think to find it. These two essays are in a real sense tracts for the times; tracts especially for Catholics. For whatever be preserved by the present war, it is not likely that capitalism in its contemporary form will be. Nor does the existing social order seem any more assured of continuance. There is already much talk of change. An influential group prescribes the technological organisation of the human race—a bright, sterile, antiseptic, brave new world. This might, and probably would, take us further from Christian principles than the liberal-industrial state has done. Catholics especially must decide on their attitude. It is useless to remain passive, and then to complain that an anti-Christian system has been created. Here then, for one reader at least, is the great value of two essays in *Topics*. They challenge Christian men to examine the foundations of modern society, and to determine their attitude to that society. They are of the first importance at the present time.

There are eight other essays in the book. Among these one may mention a delightful essay on detective fiction in the manner of Bacon, and some comments on the life and work of Gerard Manley Hopkins. The two essays on aspects of education contain many valuable ideas. There is, for example, the especially interesting suggestion that classical Latin should be taught only to the few; Christian Latin to the many. Again—the four pages in which the “Greek view of life,” so dear to popular, and to not a few academic, writers, is devastatingly attacked, are more valuable and illuminating than many volumes. Each essay, in fact, is well worth the reading, even when, here and there, one may feel that a judgment or conclusion is over-hasty. Something must be said of the high quality of the writing. Mr Shewring writes beautiful prose; sharp-cut, terse, and of admirable clarity. B.R.

THE CELEBRATION OF MASS. Vol. I. The General Rubrics of the Missal. *By the Rev. J. O'Connell* (Burns & Oates) 10s. 6d.

This is undoubtedly the most complete commentary on the General Rubrics in English. Principles are set forth with admirable clearness, and many amazing and undreamt of complications are solved, the authorities for the decision always being carefully quoted. The work is so perfect that it is almost a joy to a reviewer to discover one omission, and one small mistake.

On page 166, when speaking of the *Gloria* in private votive Masses, there should have been added: “the Mass of a mystery, saint or beatus of which mention is made that day in the martyrology or its appendix” which is to be celebrated *ritu festivo* (Additiones IV, 5). On page 167, note 7, it is stated that *Flectamus genua* is sometimes used before the collect on Wednesday and Friday in an Ember week. Saturday should be read instead of Friday.

The binding force of the rubrics is discussed very fairly on pages 16 to 35, but we feel the too rigorous view is advocated. It is inconceivable to the reviewer that the Church intends to bind the clergy to every paltry detail under pain of venial sin! The compilation of the rubrics was left to eminent masters of ceremonies, but even in the best of them there must be a subjective and irrational element in at least some of their decisions. Someone has invented the word ‘pinkety-pong.’ In its worst form it is the knack of selecting for the convent chaplain vestments and altar furniture most ill-adapted to their purpose. In its more pardonable form it is a ‘nice’ ceremony, which obstructs or distracts from the chief purpose of a rite. Some examples from the rubrics of the Missal will illustrate the point. A celebrant is told to put his alb over his surplice, ‘si commode haberi possit.’ Happily it has always been ‘incom-

modum.’ The server is directed to kiss the cruets when handing them to the celebrant at the offertory (Rit. serv. VII, 4), which gives the impression that he is smelling them. After the celebrant has given Holy Communion, the server is to follow with a vessel of wine and water and a towel to wipe the communicant’s mouth! (Rit. serv. 6) A candle is to be placed on the epistle side and lighted at the elevation (Rubr. gen. XX, and Rit. serv. VIII, 6). It is surely vastly more important for the server and the people to follow the Canon of the Mass. The lid of a ciborium is ordered to be removed just before the Consecration and replaced immediately after (Rit. serv. VIII, 5 and 6). There is no reason at all why it should not remain uncovered from the Offertory till the Communion; the large host is, and any number of small hosts on the corporal may be, thus exposed. Why then is the celebrant to be distracted with the lid of a ciborium at the most important part of the sacrifice? These things are pinkety-pong. And the author is piling up against us a number of venial sins, if the directions so bind us, or against the first generation of priests after 1570, qui fortiter peccaverunt et culpa sua felici nos liberaverunt. It is far more reasonable to hold, as many theologians do, that the Church exacts obedience to the large principles of liturgical worship, that “all things may be done decently and in order,” as St Paul says, but leaves the details to our loyalty and intelligence.

The only other point, on which there will be wide disagreement, is the author’s rigid interpretation of a rescript of the S.R.C. in 1925 concerning the shape of a chasuble. The author maintains, reluctantly as footnote 3 on page 265 shows, that nothing but ‘the back-and-belly-board’ variety is now allowed without a special indulgent. Though less tragic than Henry VIII’s Act of Supremacy, which made all his Catholic ancestors guilty of high treason, the decree quoted on pages 262 and 263 is quite as funny as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed at Westminster after the restoration of the hierarchy in 1858! The Apostolic See had a good deal more to think about in the sixteenth century than the vagaries of vestment makers, and to justify their bad taste because it proceeded “without any objection on the part of the Apostolic See” is really amusing. But in England at least, a quite intolerable situation would arise, if Anglo-Catholics claiming continuity with the ancient Church of England wore the ampler forms of chasuble used in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, while we, who have the real spiritual continuity, should be forbidden thus to express it! Doubtless these representations have been made. The decree is very reasonably interpreted by Dom E. Roulin in his book *Vestments and Vesture*, chapter 8. G.S.

CAPTIVE FLAMES. *By Mgr Ronald Knox* (Burns & Oates) 5s.

This is a small volume of 150 pages of panegyrics on Saints to which two or three others are added—King Henry VIII, Roger Bacon and Gilbert Chesterton. They were preached during the course of some years and to very differing congregations. The subjects range from St Cecilia and St Anselm to Bernadette and the English Martyrs, and the original hearers were as far removed as professional theologians and public school boys. It is a volume of sermons yet it will not frighten anyone; it can even be read with pleasure at a sitting, partly because Mgr Knox is a great preacher and partly because of the very different treatment each is given to suit his hearers. In the “school boy” sermons we are given for example a delightful insight into the character of St Philip Neri and a very witty addition to the story of St Gregory the Great which makes the old story so much more alive and lets the holy Pope off more lightly from the accusation of forced humour.



There is as we should expect a frequent harking back to the Old Testament in all the panegyrics—comparisons for instance between Bernadette and Moses, Joan of Arc and the Patriarchs of old which sometimes seem so surprising and yet when you read them so sure in their touch; just as sure as that little phrase about St Francis: "Do not . . . ever let anybody try to make you believe that St Francis was fond of animals; he was fond of creatures" because of course they reminded him of God. The economy of words and delicate lifting of the veil to show new little shafts of light on the saints make it all very pleasant and useful reading.

Only one of the sermons is deliberately dull, an instruction on the Oxford Martyrs preached for the enlightenment of the undergraduates.

The rest is magnificent.

E.B.M.

CATHOLIC BELIEF. *By the Very Reverend Joseph Faà di Bruno, D.D.*, revised and extended to modern problems by the Reverend Joseph Cartmell, D.D., Ph.D., M.A. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

It was well worth while to bring out a revised and modernised edition of Faà di Bruno's *Catholic Belief*. Cardinal Manning's judgement on its first publication, that it was one of the most complete and useful manuals of instruction on the Faith, still retains its truth. With the additions so ably made by Dr Cartmell—including the treatment of such subjects as Reunion, Evolution, Spiritualism, Communistic Atheism—it should be welcomed by all who wish to have near them a simple and compendious exposition of the main points of Catholic Doctrine.

A.G.

THE WIND AND THE RAIN. (*Published by a group of Ampleforth boys for the Red Cross*) 1s.

We warmly welcome the first number of our contemporary *The Wind and the Rain*, a magazine edited by members of the School, and pleasantly printed by the Nuns of Stanbrook Abbey, in aid of the Red Cross. A great variety of contributors write on all manner of subjects: the war and its effects at home, the artist and his present difficulties, the modern poet and the reader to whom he must appeal, the modern pagan and his ignorance of the Cross—all are discussed in prose or verse. "Gainst knaves and thieves men shut their gate"; but not here, for M. A. Sutton tells of Borstal and Dorothy Allmand emphasizes in grim head-lines our misfortunes in the early months of the war. There are here no foolish things or toys (unless a Double Acrostic is a toy), nothing of swaggering, of toss-pots or of drunken heads, even in the air-raid shelters described by Rosalind Murray, but many problems are discussed, and the solution of all is set forth in the excellent verses of Walter Shewring. Let us hope with the Acrostic Poet, who like us prefers Feste's song to the verses printed on the cover of our contemporary:

Hey ho, may this and that go well  
And help the Red Cross Funds to swell.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—*Downside Review*, *Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *C.T.S. Book Notes*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Unitas*, *Ushaw Magazine* (Jubilee Number), *St Peter's Net*, *Pax*.

*The Corbie*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Denstonian*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *Peterite*, *Priorian*, *Coathamian*, *Savilian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Sedberghian*, *The Red Book*, *Edmundian*, *Ampleforth News* (2), *Oscotian*.

## IN MEMORIAM

IAN EMMET  
WINTHROP FULLMAN  
RICHARD KENNELLY  
PETER MAY  
JEAN PIERLOT  
LOUIS PIERLOT

I AM SURE THAT NEITHER DEATH,  
NOR LIFE, NOR ANGELS, NOR PRIN-  
CIPALITIES, NOR POWERS, NEITHER  
THINGS PRESENT, NOR THINGS TO  
COME, NEITHER HEIGHT, NOR DEPTH,  
NOR OTHER CREATURE, SHALL BE  
ABLE TO SEPARATE US FROM THE  
CHARITY OF GOD WHICH IS IN  
CHRIST JESUS OUR LORD



WE have the sad duty of recording the deaths of six Ampleforth boys who lost their lives when returning to school after the Easter holiday. Our readers will not expect us to give further details at present. We ask prayers for the repose of their souls and for their parents and friends to whom we offer our profound sympathy. Ian Emmet was buried in London, the rest in Monks' Wood at Ampleforth.

Seven boys were injured at the same time and it is our hope that we may see them about again very soon restored to health.

We wish to express our great gratitude for all the sympathy that has been extended to us from all quarters, and the many promises of prayers and Masses. We are especially grateful for the kindness of Dr Ernest Ringrose and Dr Mary Collis and the staff of the Newark Hospital and to a unit of the R.A.M.C. who gave such prompt and valuable assistance.

DICK KENNELLY entered St Dunstan's in September 1936 in his fourteenth year, after two years at Gilling and in the Junior House. By nature a shy boy, at first he led a very self-contained life, not enjoying though enduring quite cheerfully outdoor activities, and finding refuge in reading and drawing. His character was unassuming and self-restrained, and he was completely honest and direct when spoken to of his faults. He passed the School Certificate in 1938, and in the greater freedom of the Sixth Form gradually acquired confidence in himself, developing his interests and enlarging the circle of his friends. He was always a good talker. Many will recall with pleasure the way he would suddenly break into conversation with some witty or brilliant remark and then continue with a flow of precise argument and paradox full of vitality, revealing his original mind. A keen sense of humour and a satirical but kindly spirit were characteristic of his conversation, and also of his drawing in which he showed considerable skill. He was continually producing carefully done pen and ink sketches which were vivid commentaries on his companions and masters. He took a delight in heraldry and genealogy, and acquired a deep interest in music, spending much time in the Music Room, listening whenever he could to special broadcast concerts. He passed the Higher Certificate in 1940 and was awarded an Exhibition in History at St Edmund Hall last March; his masters know what a determined effort this involved with so many other interests claiming his attention. His Faith he held with a deep and reasoned conviction, and in the practice of his religion he acted as seemed best to one of his sensitive and thoughtful temperament. He died well prepared, leaving behind him the memory that many will cherish of a most attractive personality. We assure his parents of our prayers for his happiness and their consolation.

LOUIS and JEAN PIERLOT came to Ampleforth in January 1941 and were also placed in St Dunstan's. After their enforced departure from Belgium they spent some time in France and Portugal, and eventually arrived in this country knowing the language slightly but its people and customs not at all. From the first they determined to make the most of their new life, and entered with keenness into the activities and interests of their companions. They soon overcame to a large extent the difficulty of language, but the seeming inconsistencies of the English character remained something of a problem. Both were boys with charm of character, willing and obedient and anxious to do well here. Louis, the elder was the more thoughtful, with a quiet self-confidence; Jean, more impulsive and full of vigour, showed a zest for life in all that he did. Both had an intelligent appreciation of their religion apparent to all who knew them. We lament the death of two manly boys whose lives in the short time we knew them showed much promise. To their parents and the rest of their family we offer our deepest sympathy in this latest sorrow God has called them to bear.

PETER MAY came to St Wilfrid's, after passing through Gilling and the Junior House, in September 1938 at the age of fourteen. He was brim full of the best that Ampleforth could give combined with a nature, of course not perfect, but most attractive. His struggles to overcome his weaknesses, his impulsiveness, his "righteous indignations" that passed like a summer cloud, only made him the more attractive to us. In spite of breaking his leg at rugger he always remained one of the hardy sort, believing that we had something to learn in this from his father's old school, Sedbergh. The fact that his own house won the Rugger Cup and he in the team gave him great satisfaction. Though slow at his studies and though his high spirits distracted him in them, it was a pleasure to watch his pluck and perseverance. He has unnumbered friends to pray for him and for his parents in their grief.

WINTHROP FULLMAN came to Ampleforth and St Wilfrid's House in January 1939 on his fourteenth birthday. He began shyly, but courageously and with mild humour, to make a place for himself in the life around him. It was in the free surroundings of the Scouts that he "found himself." Then, last Christmas, he got his School Certificate and discovered, to his delight on his return in January, that he had a room. There was something remarkably upright and loyal about Winthrop. When offered a home with relations in the United States he refused to go, for, he said: "It would be like running away."



If one were to couple these two together in a sentence it would be this : It was their natural, easy and steady love of their religion which made them good. It is in this knowledge that we may find comfort, knowing that they are safe with God.

IAN EMMET joined the Junior House from Gilling last September. In the few months that he spent with us he has left us a memory which we shall always cherish for he was a good and natural boy, manly, retiring at first, but always cheerful and friendly.

In his quiet way it seemed certain that he had made up his mind to enjoy and share his happy life with a few trusted friends. He was most regular with his prayers and through his genuine simplicity and goodness he made friends who are the poorer by his early death. At least five minutes of each day he spent reading the life of a saint, for this he enjoyed as he enjoyed his games and everything about him.

Ian loved nature and animals and would weather a bitter winter's day if there was a rabbit to be caught. He had recently decided to make the Navy his career.

He was too young to have left any special mark upon the general life of the School, but he will be remembered with affection by those who knew him for his kind and gentle nature. "In a short space he fulfilled a long time." He was just thirteen years of age.

*Puer meus, noli timere, quia Ego tecum sum, dicit Dominus.  
Si transieris per ignem, flamma non nocebit tibi,  
Et odor ignis non est in te.*

(From the Office of St Laurence).

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials were :—

Head Monitor .. .. .	H. C. N. Radcliff
Senior Monitors : D. P. M. Cape, B. P. R. Maguire, O. O. Lamb, J. F. C. Vidal, A. B. Nihill, D. M. Mansell-Pleydell,	
School Monitors : G. H. Hume, J. F. Johnston, R. E. Hansen, C. D. Smith, R. L. Petit, P. F. Hobden, O. F. Hare, E. P. Mathews, J. G. Bamford, L. L. Toyndee	
Captain of Rugby .. .. .	G. H. Hume
Captain of Athletics .. .. .	D. P. M. Cape
Master of Hounds .. .. .	T. F. R. Ryan
Captain of Shooting .. .. .	T. C. N. Carroll
Captain of Boxing .. .. .	P. F. C. Hobden



As the list of Scholarships and other University awards printed in our last number was in several points incorrect we print a complete list for the academic year, that is from September 1940, including additions for the Lent term :—

### Classics :

P. O'R. Smiley .. .. .	The Majoribanks 1st Classical Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.
D. P. M. Cape .. .. .	Scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford.
I. J. Fraser .. .. .	Minor Exhibition, Magdalen College, Oxford.

### Modern Languages :

O. O. Lamb .. .. .	Major Scholarship, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
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### Mathematics :

D. A. Cumming .. .. .	Domus Scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford.
T. M. Gregg .. .. .	Entrance Scholarship, National University of Ireland.

### Science :

T. C. N. Carroll .. .. .	Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.
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### History :

L. R. A. Kennelly .. .. .	Exhibition, St Edmund Hall, Oxford.
A. B. Nihill .. .. .	£30 Award, Worcester College, Oxford.
P. C. Hastings .. .. .	£30 Award, Worcester College, Oxford.



THE general health of the School was good until March. We had escaped the expected influenza but with March we had an onslaught of three concurrent diseases which made necessary a somewhat premature end of term. With some (not to mention names) this was quite a popular result!

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS have been improved during the term with the formation of regular fire-fighting parties and first-aid groups. Commander L. A. M. Eden, R.N., came over a number of times to talk to us about fire bombs and their ways and gave two demonstrations of how to deal with them. As if to show faith in the efficiency of the stirrup pump, a site was chosen in the old farm immediately under a hay loft. Mr Perry was observed to be in a somewhat thoughtful mood but his apprehensions were (to the disappointment of those whose primitive instincts are not yet fully controlled) unfulfilled. J. E. Sutherland also gave us the benefit of his experience as a Warden in London during the holidays. Dr Learmont gave a lecture on First Aid. We are grateful for their help. If the experience of other fire-fighters is anything like that of the present writer, they will undoubtedly have learnt a great deal about the arrangement of beams in the dark upper parts of buildings. *Experientia docet.*

MISS KATHLEEN LONG won our gratitude by giving a short recital one Sunday evening. It was most unfortunate that the time was so arranged that the audience had to leave the theatre half way through the programme.

MR ROBERT SPEAIGHT gave a lecture on the present state of public opinion in the United States with regard to the war. His chief aim was to explain, or to explain away, the attitude of many American Catholics which some of us find so difficult to understand. He did succeed in showing us that the American is not a sort of colonial Britisher which so many journalists would seem to have us believe.

DURING the term we were given an opportunity to test our respirators. A curious sort of Caravan appeared on the Square and we entered it in small batches, somewhat reassured by the presence of our local arm of the law, Constable Foster. It was comforting to know that these appliances really do work as some of us discovered in no uncertain fashion by removing them for a short time. People who were sceptical or foolhardy as to the effects of the gas provided went about during the rest of the day looking as if they had received distressing news.

FOR the second year running the snow lay for six continuous weeks. There was plenty of tobogganning but not as good as last year since there was not as much frost.

GARDENING was impossible during the greater part of the term. Towards the end some of the more zealous were able to sow some early seeds but the greater part will need much labour early in the summer term. This is unfortunate since quick maturing crops are rare and people will be disappointed if others reap where they have sown. It is to be hoped that there will be sufficient produce by July to hold an inter-house vegetable show. Our Gardening Expert asks me to urge upon all amateurs the First Great Truth that the hoe is the most important tool in the garden and the watering-can the least. We hear rumours that even the plough, important as it is in the national food campaign, is of practically no value in the cultivation of fruit trees!

WE are very pleased to see that Dr Vidal is able to get about again after his long illness. We hope to see him resume his duties in the summer.

AN unusually large number of Secretaries of Societies have neglected to send an account of their proceedings for publication in the JOURNAL. The Editor would like to take this opportunity to remark on the fact that there is remarkably little co-operation on the part of the School in the production of the JOURNAL. A number of well intentioned people make promises but few of these are fulfilled. Contributions are always welcomed: articles, poems, photographs and drawings ought to come from the school in embarrassing numbers but they are indeed rare. We welcome the article by O. O. Lamb of St Wilfrid's in the present number and hope that it will spur others to follow his lead. The Editor cannot convince himself that there is any lack of talent.

THE cinema operators for the past season have been T. C. N. Carroll, D. A. Cumming, J. M. Reid and T. P. Turnbull; R. L. Rowe assisted for two months in the Christmas term. On a number of afternoons an early show has been given for troops stationed in the neighbourhood. Owing to transport difficulties, on several occasions the film has only been secured after much 'phoning, and its dramatic arrival by car just in the nick of time has been in the tradition of the best Westerns. Disney cartoons were not obtainable until after Christmas; newsreels have



been above the average in quality, and two outstanding shorts shown were *Men of the Lightship* and *March of Time's Britain's R.A.F.*

It was found necessary to book a number of old films, and once more *Jack's the Boy*, *Jack Ahoj* and *Oh! Mr Porter* were shown. *Fra Diavolo*, though poorly recorded, was worth showing as being the first full-length Laurel and Hardy film the School has seen. Other films were *First Love* and *Three Smart Girls Grow Up*; *Band Waggon* and *Charley's Aunt*; *Boys' Town*, *Stanley and Livingstone*, *Goodbye Mr Chips*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *French Without Tears*, *Jamaica Inn*, *Raffles*, *Dark Rapture*, and *The Wizard of Oz*. Projection and sound were good during the Easter term, and Carroll's change-overs were remarkably rapid. On March 18th he succeeded in beating Blake's record of 75 seconds by 13 seconds.

Three variety shows were given during the season, the first two in the Christmas term being sponsored by the staff of the *Ampleforth News*. A feature of these shows was the excellence of the community singing. The highlights of the third show were Fraser's piping, and the foursome and sixteensome danced by the Highland Reel Society.



#### INTER-HOUSE MUSIC COMPETITION INSTRUMENTAL CONTEST ADJUDICATOR'S REPORT

The House instrumental competitions were again very interesting and if the aims were higher than the actual achievements, there was great promise in the efforts as a whole. For St Oswald's, Byrne and Dowling gave highly creditable performances, and Nihill, Fraser and Dowling played with admirable phrasing a folk song, country dance and an arrangement from Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony on the Recorders. Edwards, who was at the piano, was just a little too reticent, and a rather more substantial backing would have been welcome. St Edward's was handicapped by the absence of Birtwistle. Comyns, in Brahms' Waltzes, was hesitant, and there were frequent breaks in the rhythmic continuity of the works. He was also unsafe in his partnership with Herley, who gave a pleasant reading on the Recorder of a Scottish air arranged by Parry. For St Aidan's Pitel presented a Minuet in G by Bach. He never quite established the "shape" of the piece, and there were uncomfortable halts after a promising start. Ryan also was uncertain in his Recorder Country Dance, though his tone was liquid and even. He showed promise of better work. Later he joined Hansen and Pitel in a Palestrina arrangement for Recorders and Harmonium. There was a little raggedness in this effort, and the players were hampered by the absence of a third

Recorder. St Dunstan's: Caldwell played Beethoven's Sonatina in F very conscientiously, and as a rule was accurate. He must brace up his rhythm, and strive for greater tonal contrasts. A Kreisler arrangement was played on the saxophone by Broade, who made out a "case" for a despised instrument, and had a good reception. A decided novelty was provided by Broade, Caldwell and Row, who presented an arrangement for saxophone, piano and trumpet, of Mendelssohn's saccharine air, "O for the wings of a dove." For St Cuthbert's Harari played two movements from a Handel Violin Sonata. His tone was good and free from scratchiness and his intonation was rarely at fault. He was admirably supported at the piano by Fr Bévenot—an expressive combination. N. Smyth was rather stodgy in Schumann's "Schlummerlied," and there were many wrong notes. He must learn to use the sustaining pedal judiciously, and to acquire a sense of rhythm. His selected piece calls for light and shade. These were not in evidence.

I did not get the names of the players who gave us selections from Mozart and Strauss, but they pleased the audience enormously, and the combination of piano-accordions, banjo, mandolin, etc., was a pleasant novelty. Pollen was the sole representative of St Wilfrid's, but he showed musical gifts in Beethoven, Chopin and Bach. His tone was excellent, and although there were some "halts," his rhythmic sense as a rule was quite remarkably good. He has a clean technique, and makes his playing interesting. A very enjoyable competition.

CHARLES H. MOODY,  
C.B.E., D.Mus., F.S.A., F.R.C.O.

Ripon.



#### RESULTS OF THE MUSIC COMPETITION, 1940—41.

	<i>Singing.</i>	<i>Instrumental.</i>	TOTAL.
	per cent.	per cent.	
St Cuthbert's	.. 87	73	160
St Bede's ..	.. 84	75	159
St Dunstan's	.. 82	74	156
St Oswald's	.. 76	80	156
St Aidan's	.. 73	72	145
St Wilfrid's	.. 80	62	142
St Edward's	.. 69	58	127



## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

ALTHOUGH the term started well, the Society has on the whole been less successful than usual; but the earlier debates showed no signs of decline, and that on the partition of Ireland was particularly hard-fought. The two leaders, G. H. Hume and O. O. Lamb, kept up throughout the term a flow of eloquence worthy of any of their predecessors, and considerably surpassed the rest of the House. H. N. Radcliff made the best of a difficult job when called upon to represent his leader at short notice, and the other regular speakers, D. P. M. Cape (the Secretary), A. B. Nihill and E. P. S. Mathews from the benches and from the floor of the House R. G. M. Brown, J. E. C. T. White, N. Braybrooke and J. E. Sutherland added much to the discussions.

The Society was favoured with a paper by P. O'R. Smiley on Francis Thompson; his obvious knowledge and enthusiasm, and the apt quotations he read in illustration of his remarks, captured the attention of his audience.

The following motions were debated:

That any further innovations in dress are unnecessary. (*Lost*).

That this House approves of Partition. (*Lost*).

That the Influence of the Press is pernicious. (*Lost*).

That the Church of England is on the rocks. (*Lost*).

That the position of the modern industrial worker is no better than that of a Roman slave. (*Won*).

### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

ALTHOUGH a large number of meetings had been arranged it was only found possible to hold ten during the past two terms. As in past years a wide field was covered as may be seen and nearly all lectures were illustrated by slide, film or demonstration. C. H. Hatton was Secretary until Christmas and was succeeded by T. C. N. Carroll whom the Club congratulates on winning a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford. The lectures given included:—"Rubber," by P. S. Reid; "Coloured light," by J. P. Barton; "Wireless communication," by J. H. Davidson; "Marine design," by D. A. Cumming; "The Cathode Ray Tube," by T. C. N. Carroll; "Television," by A. B. Yates; "Animal development," by Dom Anthony; "Transmutation of the elements," by the President, Dom Bernard; "Aviation," by P. S. Reid; "Construction of a railway carriage," by R. L. Rowe.

### THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

THE Society held a number of meetings during the term, for which Mr White kindly lent his room. At the first meeting short stories by Richard Hughes, Saki and John Pudney were read to illustrate the essential qualities of a short story. At the second meeting the Society discussed diaries, and extracts from the diaries of Pepys, Evelyn, Fanny Burney, Dorothy Wordsworth and Captain Scott were read by different members. At the next meeting Mr Danks gave a very interesting lecture on Rome, and showed a number of pictures of Rome on the epidiascope. Later there was a discussion on detectives; two members spoke about Sherlock Holmes and Fr Brown, and it was hoped to continue the discussion at a later date, but owing to illness this could not be done. At the last meeting some paintings by Botticelli, Cézanne and Christopher Wood were shown on the epidiascope and generally discussed.

It is hoped to arrange an outing next term to somewhere in Yorkshire.

P.A.S.



# AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

## ROLL OF HONOUR

### KILLED

Flying Officer EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.  
Captain JAMES MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.  
Flying Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.  
Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.  
Second Lieutenant JOHN AYMARD MORTON MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.

### PRISONERS OF WAR

BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.  
GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.  
HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
MCIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

### MISSING

FALKINER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry.  
GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force.  
READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, Royal Navy.  
STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.

### OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES.

Old Boys, parents and friends are asked to help in improving the accuracy of this list by sending details to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems of Initials, Rank and Regiment; for the Register, kept at Ampleforth, full details of the Unit and Address will be welcomed.

## AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

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ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.  
AHERN, D. M., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.  
AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Major, R.A.M.C.  
AINSCOUGH, O., Capt, King's Regt (Liverpool).  
AINSWORTH-DAVIS, J. C., R.A.F.V.R.  
ALCAZAR, B. H., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs Regt.  
ALLEYN, J. H., Capt, General List.  
ALLISON, J. M. M., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
ANDERSON, H. Y., Capt, R.A.  
ANNE, F. J., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.  
ANNE, R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
ARMOUR, W. S., Lieut, West Yorks. Regt.  
ASHWORTH, T. H.  
ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Sub Lieut (A.), R.N.V.R.  
BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BAGSHAW, E. J. T., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Major, Royal Tank Regt.  
BAGSHAW, K. G. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BAILEY, J. C., Dorset Regt.  
BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
BARRETT, J. A., O.C.T.U.  
BARRY, J. C. A., London Irish Rifles.  
BARRY, J. H., Sub Lieut (E.), Royal Navy.  
BARTHROPP, P. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.  
BARTON, R. W., R.A.F.  
BEAN, J. R., Major, R.A.  
BECKWITH, J. G., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BELL, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.  
BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Mid., Royal Navy.  
BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
BEVAN, ANTHONY, 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminsters).  
BEVAN, J. P., Sherwood Foresters.  
BINYON, R., 2nd Lieut, Worcestershire Regt.  
BIRTWISTLE, M. A., Capt, East Lancs. Regt.  
BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BLACKLEDGE, J. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BLACKLEDGE, R., Major, R.A.  
BLACKMORE, M. W., Yorkshire Hussars.  
BODLEY, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.  
BOND, D. A., O.C.T.U.  
BOND, G., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
BONINGTON, C. J., Cpl, A.I.F.  
BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
BOYD, A. J., Pay. Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.  
BRAYBROOKE, C. R., O.C.T.U.  
BRAYTON (SLATER), A., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.V.R.  
BRETHERTON, P., Capt.  
BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
BROMILOW, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
BROWN, C. E., Capt, R.A.M.C.  
BROWNE, J. R. C., Major, Royal Marines.  
BRUNNER, R. H., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
BUDDLE, P. A., N.Z. R.A.  
BUDDLE, T. J., N.Z. Air Force.  
BUNBURY, W. J., Sub Lieut (E.), R.N.V.R.  
BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BUSH, B. E., R.A.S.C.  
BUXTON, A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
BUXTON, J. W., Capt, Essex Yeomanry.  
CAIN, A. C., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
CAMPBELL, W. M., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
CARDWELL, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.



CARDWELL, M. St J., Sub Lieut (A.), Royal Navy.  
 CARDWELL, R. N., O.C.T.U.  
 CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 CARROLL, P. M., O.C.T.U.  
 CARVILL, M., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 CARY-ELWES, E. T. E., Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Major, Lincolnshire Regt.  
 CASSIDY, D., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 CAVE, R. P., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, G. H., Capt, King's Regt (Liverpool), Home Defence.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A., Major, Army Educational Corps.  
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.  
 CHEVALIER, F., Royal Canadian Air Force.  
 CHISHOLM, A., Seaforth Highlanders.  
 CHISHOLM, C. C., Royal Navy.  
 CHISHOLM, R. A., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 CHRISTOPHER, H., D.S.M., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt, R.A.  
 CLARKE, D., 2nd Lieut, D.L.I.  
 CLAYTON, P. F., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 CLIFTON, M., Seaman, R.N.V.R.  
 COCHRANE, H. A. 2nd Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
 COGHLAN, H. St J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 COGHLAN, P. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 COGHLAN, R. St J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 COLLINS, B. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 COLQUHOUN, A., O.C.T.U.  
 COMYN, V. L. J., R.E.  
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 CONROY, M. P. L., R.A.F.  
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 COWPER, J., Capt, East Lancs Regt.  
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 COX, M., R.A.F.  
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 CRAVOS, V. J., Lieut, Royal Signals.

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 CROCKER, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 CROFT, J. D., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut, R.A.  
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 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Major, R.A.O.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, G. P., R.A.P.C.  
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 DE LAS CASAS, O.M., Mid, R.N.  
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 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.  
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt, Royal Marines.  
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 FANSHAW, C. J., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.  
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 FARRELL, W. D., Royal Canadian Air Force.  
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 FEILDING, HON. B., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.  
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 FENWICK, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.  
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 FLEMING, Y., K.O.Y.L.L.  
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 GEORGE, E. H., Capt, R.A.  
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 GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
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 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.



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 GRIEVE, E. H., Pte.  
 GRIEVE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
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 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.  
 HAYES, F. N., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 HAYES, J. N., R.A.F.  
 HAYWOOD-FARMER, E., K.R.R.C.  
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 KELIHER, D., Lincolnshire Regt.  
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 KEVILL, B. J., O.C.T.U.  
 KEVILL, D., R.A.F.  
 KEVILL, R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
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 KING, G. St L., Major, Royal Signals.  
 KNOWLES, C., Lieut-Col, Royal Signals.  
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 LEACH, L. R. H. G., Capt, R.A.  
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 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.  
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 LEEMING, G. DE P., R.A.P.C.  
 LEES, M., Capt, Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.  
 LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.  
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.  
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 LIDDELL, P. J., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
 LIND, J. M., Capt, Cameronians.  
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 LOCKWOOD, J. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
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 LOVELL, A. D. J., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 LOVELL, S. J., Pilot Officer R.A.F.  
 LOWNDES, J., 2nd Lieut.  
 LYONS, C. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MCCANN, G. J., Capt, Royal Marines.  
 MCCLURE, D. A. J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
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 MACDONALD, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
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 MACDONALD, C. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MCDONALD, D. P., Controller of Aerodromes, R.A.F.  
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 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Major, Green Howards.  
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 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 MCDONNELL, J.  
 MCELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 MCIrvine, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MCKELVEY, T. P., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 MCMANEMY, A. F., R.A.F.  
 MCSWINEY, B. A., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 MAGRATH, J., Cpl, R.A.  
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 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.  
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., m.b.e., Capt, R.A.  
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 MATHEWS, R. N., R.A.F.  
 MAUCLINE, LORD, Capt, R.A.  
 MAUDE, C. A. F. J., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
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 MAWSON, B. C., 2nd Lieut.  
 MAXWELL, A. C., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 MAXWELL, D. C., Lieut, R.A.  
 MAXWELL, M. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 MAY, H. S., Mid., Royal Navy.  
 MILES, A., R.A.F.  
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 MONTEITH, I. J., Capt, Gordon Highlanders.



- MONTEITH, M., Capt, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.  
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 MORRIS, A. J., m.c., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., m.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.  
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 MOSTYN, E. J., R.A.F.V.R.  
 MOUNSEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MOUNSEY, R., R.A.F.  
 MUNRO, A., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
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 MURPHY, B. J., Capt, R.A.  
 MURPHY, E. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
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 MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.  
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 NEVILL, I. S., 2nd Lieut.  
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 NICOLL, J. E., O.C.T.U.  
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 PETIT, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 PETRE, M. S. E., Capt, D.C.L.I.  
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 PLATT, J., O.C.T.U.  
 PLOWDEN, E., Capt, R.A.  
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 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.  
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.

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 RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berkshire Regt.  
 RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.  
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 SIMPSON, J. G. M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
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 SMITH, G. B. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
 SMITH, M. W. L., Major, R.E.  
 SMITH, W. T., Lieut, South Lancs. Regt.  
 SMYTH, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Queen's Royal Regt.  
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 STEWART, V. I. D., O.C.T.U.  
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 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 STIRLING, W. J., Major, Scots Guards.  
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 TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.  
 TOWNSEND, R. P., R.A.S.C.  
 TREVOR-WILLIAMS, G. M., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 TUCKER, E. B. E., R.A.S.C.  
 TUCKER, J. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 TUDOR OWEN, J., R.A.F.  
 TWEEDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEEDIE, J. W., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Capt, Cameron Highlanders.  
 TWOMEY, L. P., Major, R.A.  
 TYRRELL, J. H., Capt, 3rd The King's Own Hussars.  
 TYRRELL, T. G., R.A.

VANHEEMS, M. S., Sub. Lieut, R.N.V.R.

VERNEY CAVE, HON. A., R.A.F.

WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt., K.G.O., 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).  
 WALMSLEY, E., O.C.T.U.  
 WALTER, C. I., L-Bdr, R.A.  
 WALTER, L. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 WATSON, H. G., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 WATSON, J., O.C.T.U.  
 WATSON, L. J. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.  
 WAUGH, E. R., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 WAUGH, H. G., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 WEBB, A. M. F., 2nd Lieut, The Queen's Bays.  
 WEIGHILL, M. H., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.  
 WEISSENBERG, H. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 WELLS, D. K., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 WELLS, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).  
 WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C.  
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt, The Poona Horse (I.A.).  
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Lieut, Royal Marines.  
 WILBERFORCE, P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.  
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt, R.F.A.  
 WILD, E., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.  
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 WILSON, H., Capt, R.E.  
 WITHAM, R. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 WOLSELEY, B. C. D., R.A.F.  
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Capt, R.A.

YATES, H. St J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 YOUNG, A. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 YOUNG, D., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.

## POLISH ARMY

CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. S., 14th Lancers

WE are pleased to be able to record the award of further honours to Old Boys. Flying Officer R. Æ. Chisholm has been awarded the D.F.C. for two successful engagements as a night fighter. He has since destroyed three more night bombers.

Capt E. Plowden, R.A., and Capt G. March-Phillipps, R.A., have been mentioned in despatches; the latter has been awarded the M.B.E.

MANY will remember B. A. McIrvine for his performances on the Ampleforth stage, and in particular for his Elizabeth in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* in 1933. In a letter received from him early this year from Oflag VII C-H, he wrote: "Last week we had four successful performances of *Escape* by Galsworthy. We are producing a topical pantomime for Christmas and *Richard II* later."

CAPT F. D. STANTON, Durham Light Infantry, and Derek Martin have been invalided out of the Army. We offer them our sympathy, and hope for a rapid recovery.

MICHAEL FOGARTY has now been out of hospital for about six months, though his arms are in poor condition. He has been working at the Institute of Statistics, and on the Social Reconstruction Survey.

K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITIT has been awarded the M.B.E. The official announcement of the award runs as follows:

## M.B.E.

Kenneth William Cripps Sinclair-Loutit, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., medical officer, A.R.P. casualty service, Finsbury.

Bombs demolished a building, causing casualties in a basement shelter. Dr Loutit assisted in determining the exact position of the victims and, for over 27 hours, he was in constant attendance as contact was made with them by tunnelling. He administered medical aid and tube feeding, and assisted in their final rescue. All live casualties were removed except two women who were in the débris at the rear of the basement. Harris and Fox worked alternately in the tunnel, excavating débris by hand. As it was essential that the rescue should be effected with the utmost speed, such safety measures as temporary propping or strutting were ignored. Dr Loutit advised and assisted in the extrication of these women.

OLD BOYS serving in the A.F.S., Home Guard and other Home Services are asked to send their names to the Rev E. O. Vanheems for inclusion in the war record.



## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the repose of the souls of James Bede Polding, Oscar Stonor and Dom Clement Standish.

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

Michael F. Young to Evelyn Audley in September 1940.

Arthur James Donovan to Jean O'Connell in Dublin on September 30th.

Henry G. Waugh, the King's Regiment, to Dorothy Margaret Cullen at St Vincent's, Altrincham, on February 3rd, 1941.

Capt H. Wilson, R.E., to Ruth Allen Coombe at the Church of Our Lady of Ransom, Eastbourne, on February 5th.

Squadron Leader M. D. Thunder, R.A.F., to Elizabeth Lancaster, at St Joseph's, Maidenhead, on March 29th.

Edward Alexander Donovan to Joyce Langford at St Anne's, Liverpool, on April 19th.

Major James Hay, the Gordon Highlanders, to Mary Eleanora Basset at St Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, on April 19th.

And to the following on their engagement:—

Squadron Leader Arthur J. Young, R.A.F., to Yolande Huggins.

A. B. Tucker, R.A.F., to Bridget Mounsey.

Captain S. G. Wolseley, R.A., to Pamela Barry-Power.

G. O. Rosenvinge to Margaret Ogden.

Ian Kilpatrick, R.A., to Diana Margaret Jacqueline Ellis.

Captain O. B. Rooney, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Rachel Blair-White.

RANALD MACDONALD has won the gold medal and cash prize, presented annually by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, for a paper on "Narrow Vein Stopping." This competition is open to undergraduates of all Canadian Universities.

WE have only recently heard that A. O'Connor obtained his L.D.S. (Dunelm) in 1938 and his B.D.S. (Dunelm) in March 1940. He now holds a commission in the Army Dental Corps.

T. FABER matriculated at Christ Church in January.

## SPORT

### HOUSE RUGBY MATCHES

THE draw of the Senior House matches brought together St Aidan's and St Dunstan's, St Bede's and St Wilfrid's, and St Edward's and St Oswald's. St Cuthbert's obtained a bye and through the inability of St Dunstan's to field a team St Aidan's passed into the second round.

St Bede's without their captain, D. Mansel-Pleydell, were overwhelmed and lost by 81 points to nil.

St Edward's beat St Oswald's, 17 points to nil, made up of four tries and a goal. In the first half each wing, Brown and Reyntiens, scored. Reyntiens, in the second half, went on to score twice and Hall who played a lively game throughout finished off the best movement of the game when he positioned himself to take a scoring pass. St Oswald's never looked quite quick enough though many times they had the defence beaten.

Bolton Houses clashed in the second round and St Aidan's again in luck's way were given a bye over St Cuthbert's. Both teams took the field weakened by absentees with St Edward's more hard hit both by illness and the absence of their captain Maguire. In spite of this, St Edward's obtained a greater share of the ball in the line-out and scrum where Neely was a tower of force, but not more so than C. V. Foll who captained St Wilfrid's with judgement and skill. It was behind the scrum where St Edward's were beaten. Puttick scored early on and wide out. This encouraged St Wilfrid's to greater things and it was not long before Foll gathered the ball in midfield, ran hard, gathered momentum and pushed

all aside before scoring under the posts. St Wilfrid's won 16 nil.

The final produced one of those great games that come so seldom. St Aidan's entered the field not having played a previous match, lucky yet unlucky, and were faced with a match winning side, St Wilfrid's. At half time St Aidan's led five nil. On time St Wilfrid's had equalised. Ten minutes extra and St Wilfrid's had scored a winning try.

C. D. Smith, as long as he was fit, had to be closely watched by the entire St Wilfrid's team. This made him play a too individualistic game but it was he who scored St Aidan's tries and it was he who got across the field to upset almost certain scoring chances. No wonder St Aidan's were a spent force before the end of the game.

The first try came from a kick ahead, over St Wilfrid's full back, and a rush on by Smith who scored under the posts. St Wilfrid's were kept out up till half time and Petit, by far the fastest man on the field, hardly saw the ball. The second half began not unlike the first, and Smith broke right through, ran so it seemed in every direction, and scored.

St Wilfrid's remained undisturbed and Foll exhorted his forwards to give his backs a chance. In the first half they had been outplayed by a well trained set of forwards, led by the vociferous Radcliff, but now, in the second half, though still mastered by St Aidan's forwards, they were able to give their backs several chances. Rennie eventually scored under the posts. And then Petit outpaced many and brought the scores



level. The excitement was intense and neither side could win before no-side.

After some discussion it was decided to play on for another five minutes each way. Both sides went hard at it and from a scrum near the line, Rennie slipped through on the open side to bring the score up to 11—8 and at this it remained. It was a very fine game in which St Aidan's forwards could not overcome the faster St Wilfrid's three-quarters.

The Junior House match was won by St Aidan's who beat St Dunstan's by five goals and three tries (34 points) to one try and one dropped penalty goal (6 points).

#### INTER-HOUSE CROSS COUNTRY

Under heavy conditions, probably the worst for some years, the Senior Cross Country race was won by St Dunstan's with a personal triumph for D. M. Cape, St Dunstan's captain. In 1930 M. Blackmore ran the race in the record time of 20 min. 46.6 secs. Cape's time was 6.7 secs. better but unfortunately the rule allows a new record only when the old has been beaten by 10 secs. or more.

H. C. Radcliff set the pace over the first few fields but soon gave way to Cape, running with watch in hand and the first to cross the Holbeck. On reaching the ancient road, possibly Roman, that runs the north side of Gilling woods, Cape was quite fifty yards ahead of Smith, P. Barry, Bertelsen and the two Radcliff brothers. The remainder, fifty in all, were strung out. At Park House farm two routes were taken and it would seem here that St Aidan's team lost ground by turning north to hit the cinder railway track and so along the level to the crossing south of Fairfax lower lake. At this point Cape was a quarter of a mile ahead, Eills coming next, followed by de Pentheny

O'Kelly, Rendell-Dunn and Bertelsen. Along the Holbeck these positions remained unchanged until level with Plantation House farm when Smith took fourth place with Hare and Rochford behind. At this stage Cape forged further ahead and ran right away from the field to break the tape in 20 mins. 39.9 secs.

The first twelve places were won by: Cape (D.); Eills (D.); de Pentheny O'Kelly (O.); Rendell-Dunn (E.); Smith (A.); P. Rochford (B.); Hare (A.); P. Barry (E.); Bertelsen (E.); J. Reid (D.); J. Vidal (C.); B. Maguire (E).

*Team Result.*—St Dunstan's 66 pts.; St Aidan's 70 pts.; St Edward's 72 pts.; St Bede's 129 pts.; St Wilfrid's 153 pts.; St Cuthbert's 185 pts.; St Oswald's 186 pts.

The Junior Cross Country was also won by St Dunstan's House, the individual winner being P. J. Gaynor in 10 mins. 52.4 secs.

#### ATHLETICS

On results, the athletic season of 1941 would seem to fall below our normal standard. Fortunately, though in many cases excellent, these results should be explained away by the uncontrollable and unfortunate circumstances that dogged our footsteps and cropped up one after another. The weather was unduly bad, even for March. Snow was lying about and poor times on a cinder track, holding standing water, were inevitable. Also it must be remembered that the school meeting was cramped into five days so putting extra strain on many competitors. And finally a number of the "star" competitors were unable to compete. But in spite of such severe handicaps and in spite of no inter-school matches, D. M. Cape, a great captain, persevered and was instrumental in making the school meeting a success.

In the 1st Set, D. M. Cape and R. L. Petit were outstanding and would have taken much beating in their respective races in any school meeting. Conditions alone prevented Cape from setting up a new Mile record but in the Steeplechase he broke it with ease. Petit was an example to all in the 100 Yards. Getting away from the gun he would keep low until in full stride and run the remaining distance with no sign of strain or discomfort. In the Long Jump he was quite capable of 21 feet and with further training would have become consistent. Another record was broken in the Hurdles by E. P. Mathews, success coming more by his speed between the hurdles than by his skill in hurdling. If other events in the 1st Set suffered, it was because such fine athletes as Bamford in the High Jump, C. D. Smith, R. A. Ryan and possibly N. Smyth, all excellent runners, were indisposed or unable to compete.

The 2nd and 3rd Sets suffered no less than the 1st and Codrington who won the 100 Yards might well have broken the 440 Yards record in other conditions. D. M. Hall showed himself an athlete of the future, the same remark applying equally as much to Danaher, Marston, Hothersall and Babington.

In the 3rd Set, K. W. Gray was outstanding and won all the five events in which he was entered with a record in the 100 Yards. H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple showed much promise as a hurdler, and he too should do well in future years.

St Wilfrid's won the Senior Inter-House Cup and the Junior was taken by St Bede's.

Colours were awarded to R. L. Petit, G. H. Hume, E. P. Mathews and L. L. Toynebee. We offer them our sincere congratulations.

#### SET I.

100 Yards.—(10.2 secs., P. J. Wells, 1937). L. R. Petit 1, E. P. Mathews 2, G. H. Hume 3, 10.4 secs.

440 Yards.—(54.7 secs., G. B. Potts, 1937). R. G. Brown 1, J. M. Reid 2, W. A. Wilson 3, 58.6 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 6.4 secs R. E. Riddell, 1935). P. R. Rochford 1, J. F. Vidal 2, R. A. Ryan 3, 2 m. 15.9 secs.

One Mile.—(4 m. 45.6 secs., A. G. Green, 1937). D. P. Cape 1, L. L. Toynebee 2, P. de Pentheny O'Kelly 3, 4 m. 46.1 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 m. 53.5 secs., D. P. Cape, 1940). D. P. Cape 1, L. L. Toynebee 2, P. de Pentheny O'Kelly 3, 3 m. 52.2 secs. (NEW RECORD).

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 in.)—(16.5 secs., R. S. Richmond, 1935). E. P. Mathews 1, B. P. Maguire 2, M. P. O'Reilly 3, 16.4 secs. (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(5 ft. 5½ ins., C. J. Ryan, 1936). B. P. Maguire 1, M. P. O'Reilly 2, J. L. Leatham 3, 5ft. 1½ ins.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. ½ in., B. H. Alcazar, 1932).—R. L. Petit 1, J. N. Sheridan 2, 19 ft. 4 ins.

Putting the Weight.—(12 lbs.)—(40 ft. 6 ins., J. O. Leask, 1938). O. O. Lamb 1, G. H. Hume 2, C. V. Foll 3, 32 ft. 9½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft. 6 ins., D. R. Dalglish, 1936). J. Hunter Gray 1, A. J. Eills 2, A. M. Barrass 3, 125 ft. 3 ins.

Consolation Steeplechase, 660 Yards.—(1 m. 49.5 secs., C. M. Davey, 1940). P. M. Price 1, P. Noble Mathews 2, J. H. Broade 3, 1 m. 55.7 secs.

#### SET II.

100 Yards.—(11.0 secs., G. H. Hume, 1939). H. J. Codrington 1, G. F. Babington 2, J. Hothersall 3, 11.8 secs.



440 Yards.—(59.1 secs., G. D. Green, 1937). H. J. Codrington 1, D. M. Hall 2, J. Hotherhall 3. 60.6 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 17.5 secs., D. J. Carvill 1937). J. G. Danaher 1, J. Hotherhall 2, H. J. Codrington 3. 2 m. 30.2 secs.

One Mile.—(5 m. 10.5 secs., E. P. Murphy, 1937). O. G. Mawson 1, P. W. Downes 2, J. Hotherhall 3. 5 m. 28 secs.

106 Yards Hurdles (3 ft.).—(16.2 secs., C. J. Ryan, 1935). J. G. Danaher 1, M. A. Marston 2, W. D. Lambourn 3. 17.6 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 3 ins., J. G. Bamford, 1939). G. F. Babington 1, D. M. Hall 2, K. W. Gray 3. 4 ft. 9½ ins.

Long Jump.—(17 ft. 1½ ins., T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, 1938). G. F. Babington 1, D. M. Hall 2, A. I. Stewart 3. 16 ft. 10½ ins.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—(35 ft. 1 in., W. V. Haden, 1935). E. H. Maunsell 1, D. M. Hall 2, M. F. Randall 3. 27 ft. 11½ ins.

### SET III

100 Yards.—(11.6 secs., J. G. Ryan, 1936, and A. H. Kilpatrick, 1938). K. W. Gray 1, J. Pierlot 2, M. Castelli 3. 11.4 secs. (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs., D. M. Gaynor, 1936). K. W. Gray 1, N. G. Soltan 2, P. A. Slattery 3. 62.9 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 ins.).—(15.5 secs., J. G. Ryan, 1936). K. W. Gray 1, D. B. Reynolds 2, B. J. Murphy 3. 16.8 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 ins., C. J. Ryan, 1934). K. W. Gray 1, J. Pierlot 2, N. G. Soltan and J. A. Campbell 3. 4 ft. 6½ ins.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 10 ins., D. M. Gaynor 1937). K. W. Gray 1, R. Gilman 2, N. G. Soltan 3. 14 ft. 11½ ins.

### INTER-HOUSE EVENTS.

#### SENIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs., St Aidan's, 1937). St Wilfrid's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 46.5 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 45.5 secs., St Bede's, 1938). St Edward's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1 m. 49.9 secs.

#### SENIOR AND JUNIOR.

Two and a Half Miles Relay (20 Furlongs). St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3.

#### JUNIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—(49.3 secs., St Dunstan's, 1937). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 50.9 secs.

One Mile Relay.—(4 m. 3.3. secs., St Aidan's, 1935). St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 4 m. 15.5 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 52.7 secs., St Dunstan's 1938). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 2 m. 0.5 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931). St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 10 points.

Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1940). St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 11 points.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 4½ ins., St Wilfrid's, 1939). St Cuthbert's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 12 ft. 10 ins.

Long Jump.—(46 ft. 4½ ins., St Dunstan's, 1938). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 46 ft. 5½ ins. (NEW RECORD).

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—St Bede's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3. 75 ft. 3½ ins.

### BOXING

For the first time a "Novices' Competition" was held in the Christmas term and seemed to be justified by results. It inspired greater enthusiasm and revealed some promising boxers. B. Moore was adjudged the best "all-round" boxer, and D. Reynolds was "runner-up."

It was disappointing to find that the promise shown by the beginners

was more than counter-balanced by a falling-off in the standard of the alleged experienced boxers.

A school match against the "Signal Training Battalion" was decisively lost by seven fights to two. The Inter-house Competition, narrowly won by St Oswald's, revealed lamentably little skill. Lack of instruction, sickness, but most of all, a failure to practise, accounted for this.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

A GREAT deal of the energy of N.C.O.'s was taken up with the study of Military Training Pamphlet No. 33 and its practical application to the squads under instruction. With this in view "refresher courses" were arranged with the help of regular troops who were billeted within our area. They must remain un-named but we are grateful for the valuable assistance.

Candidates for Certificate "A", in all companies, were well up to standard. Unfortunately the examination had to be postponed at the last minute on account of the decision to send the School home earlier than was expected. It is hoped that this examination will take place within the first few weeks of the summer term.

Three large areas were chosen for the Field Day. No. 1 Company exercised in the country bounded in the SOUTH by the railway, in the NORTH by the road OSWALDKIRK-AMPLEFORTH. No. 2 Company was SOUTH of the railway and No. 3 NORTH of the above-mentioned road. Interesting section schemes, based on M.T.P. No. 33, were the chief feature of the training and the action of No. 2 Company, on receiving a signal that enemy aircraft were about, was particularly well done. The marching of the Contingent to the R.V. (OSWALD-

KIRK) was up to the standard expected at this time of the Training Year. Before marching to Company R.V.'s all had the chance to see a regular platoon in battle order with the newest of weapons. In spite of a biting East wind, much was learned and a good picture given of the mobility, strength and capabilities of a modern platoon.

Thirty cadets with Certificate "A" have left the Contingent and have joined the Air Training Corps. For the past eight years the Contingent's policy has been to foster efficiently, and in the correct proportion, interest in the work of the other Service. The "Air Section," as it was, is now entirely emancipated from military control and we wish it and Squadron-Leader Sandeman a successful life. The Contingent has given a "Thompson" notice board to the Air Training Corps to mark its independence and the continuance of the spirit which may be expressed, not as *tria in uno*, but *duo in uno*.

### PROMOTIONS

The following promotions and appointments take effect from 22-1-41.

To be Under Officer, to command No. 2 Company:—C.S.M. Cape.

To be C.S.M.:—Sgts Hume, Hare, de Pentheny O'Kelly.



To be C.Q.M.S. :—Sgts Devlin, Smith.

To be Sgts :—L.-Sgts Feilding, Flischer ; Cpls Laughton, Hickey.

To be L.-Sgts :—Cpls Foll, Petit, Hobden, Norman ; L.-Cpl Bamford.

To be Cpls :—L.-Cpls Baker, Ghyka, Elwes, Herley, Reyntiens, P. Barry, W. Barry, Kennelly, Rendell-Dunn, Hannigan, Reid, Hunter-Gray, Barton, W. Wilson, David, J. Leatham, D. Rochford, Boulton.

To be L.-Cpls :—w.e.f. 17-3-41 : Cadets Coleman, G. Wilson.

### SHOOTING

The sudden decision to break up the School early interfered slightly with the completion of Part II of the yearly Classification, and though the great majority have classified, figures must wait until the next report.

For the same reason it was impossible to carry out Part II of the Inter-House Shooting Competition as was originally intended. The Competition will have to be decided on a different basis from last year.

The first weeks of term were given to House Shooting practice. Classification was then begun, and the VIII began practice for the *Country Life* Competition. The results of this Competition are not yet to hand, but will be given in the next report.

The County of Lancaster Rifle Association has not yet forwarded the final positions in the Winter League, but the following results have just come in. We won our matches against Forest School and Denstone by 128 to 119 and 126 to 125 respectively.

We drew with Saint Peter's School with 127 and lost to Oundle (119-132) Repton "B" (120-131), Repton "A" (121-123), and King's College (122-125).

It is hoped to do some open range shooting next term, if not at Strensall then on the 30x range.

### THE RIFLE CLUB

The activities of the Club were curtailed like everything else, and a number of members were unable to complete their shoots for the term. But it has been decided to award spoons as usual with the proviso that the winner shall have completed seven shoots.

The spoons therefore go to the following :—

#### CLASS "A"

T. C. N. Carroll	91.7%	in 10 shoots
I. J. Fraser	90.1%	in 8 shoots
O. O. Lamb	84.2%	in 8 shoots
P. F. Davey	83.3%	in 9 shoots

#### CLASS "B"

A. J. Eills	82.2%	in 8 shoots
A. T. Macdonald	76.1%	in 7 shoots
P. S. Barry	72.6%	in 11 shoots

Carroll is to be congratulated on his average which is remarkably good. It comes within reach of Ashworth's record breaking 93.66 of last year.

The thanks of the Club are offered to Carroll for his untiring energy as Secretary, a post he has held in addition to the Captaincy of the VIII.

## AIR TRAINING CORPS

NO. 512 (Ampleforth College) Flight, Air Training Corps, was formed on February 1st, 1941, at a strength of 31 cadets, under the command of Squadron-Leader A. W. Sandeman, R.A.F.O.

Parades during the term were devoted mainly to instruction in Navigation, and in this subject the greater part of the Air Training Corps syllabus was covered.

The Flight was attached to a Royal Air Force Station from March 28th to April 8th inclusive. Unfortunately sickness during the term prevented a number of cadets from attending the attachment, and the strength of the Flight was only 18.

During the attachment instruction was given in Drill, Morse and Armament, and in these subjects the majority of the Flight attained the standard required by the Air Training Corps Proficiency examination. Lectures were also given on anti-gas defence and aircraft recognition. Cadets were flown for about one hour each in trainer aircraft.

The instructors in every case gave good reports on the keenness and progress of cadets. The improvement in drill was particularly noticeable: the Flight paraded on the Station Commander's weekly parade, and the

cadets were complimented on their drill by the Commanding Officer.

We are extremely grateful to Group Captain Ivelaw-Chapman for a most instructive and enjoyable attachment: and to the many Officers and N.C.O.'s who gave us their help—in particular to Flight Lieutenant Cribb, who has taken quite exceptional interest in us since he became our liaison officer last September: the success of the attachment was primarily due to his very able assistance.

By the kindness of Mrs Gunter, the Flight was accommodated at Aldwark Manor, Alne, for the period of attachment. We owe her much for her generosity to Ampleforth, and hope that on some future occasion we may be able, if not to repay the debt, at least to make clear our gratitude.

The following promotions were made :—

To be Flight Sergeant: Cdt J. F. C. Vidal, w.e.f. 1-2-41.

To be Sergeants: Cdt B. P. R. Waguire, w.e.f. 1-2-41; Cdt G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, w.e.f. 2-2-41; Cdt H. B. Neely, w.e.f. 23-3-41; Cdt E. P. S. Mathews, w.e.f. 28-3-41.

To be Corporals: Cdt A. R. Brodrick, w.e.f. 23-3-41; Cdt A. T. A. Macdonald, w.e.f. 23-3-41; Cdt T. C. N. Carroll, w.e.f. 28-3-41.



## THE BEAGLES

THE second half of the season has been unfortunate. After a winter of a long unprecedented hardness last year the law of averages seemed to preclude a repetition of such conditions. If anything, however, the weather last term was worse from a hunting point of view, and from many others, than what we had last year. It is true that we were not completely stopped for so long, but it was not till the first week of March that the country was really open. In the early part of the term snow fell regularly in mid-week and partially cleared at week-ends. As Wednesday is our only regular hunting day now this was unfortunate. Ryan tried to fit in a few hours on several Saturday afternoons, but conditions were barely possible and certainly not conducive to sport. In spite of everything we had some long interesting hunts. On Wednesday the 26th, February, the ground was still very hard, but we met at Gilling Station and found a hare in the rough grasses between the brook and the railway. She crossed the brook and turned sharply left-handed. Hounds were at fault and a good deal of time was lost before she was put up again on the Ram fields. Getting away close behind her hounds ran hard to the top of the Lion Wood hill. They were checked here and Ryan tried round right-handed. Eventually word was brought that a couple had gone on and taken their hare over the hill and back left-handed to the cricket fields. We picked them up there and hunted on to the edge of Lowlands Farm. She was back and forwards between here and the Lion Wood for the rest of the day, and hounds stuck to her well, although they could never go fast and were often reduced to walking pace. Eventually they picked up a fresh hare on Low-

lands and were stopped near the rifle range.

On Shrove Monday we were again most kindly entertained at a Royal Air Force Station, but with hard frost and snow still on the ground scent was non-existent, and we could do little but walk from view to view. Perhaps the best hunt of the term was on Wednesday, March 19th, from a meet at the College. A hare was found on the Ram fields and ran round the shoulder of the Lion Wood hill, then turned back right-handed and coming over the top of the hill returned to the Ram fields. She did a circle from here in the opposite direction and then crossing the brook turned left-handed through Black Plantation and back over the brook by the skating pond. From here she circled back to the Ram fields, where she again crossed the brook and turned right-handed through Rum and Water. Hounds ran faster here and re-crossed the brook into Jones's grasses. They then came round in a big circle over Lowlands Farm and back to the Charity field. Here the hare turned left-handed and ran up round the back of the Junior School and down to the New Farm. Crossing the lane she turned right-handed and hounds lost her on Lowlands Farm after a persevering hunt in which they were unlucky not to catch their hare.

The Point-to-Point was run over the usual course on February 6th in a comparatively open interval which occurred at that time, although the going was heavy after recently thawed snow. O. F. Hare was the winner in 27 mins. 51½ secs., J. Vidal was second and P. Barry, third. The Junior School race was won by G. Foster, with N. Rimington second and Sir A. Cope third. The length of the Foss course has often been in dispute. It is actually four miles 370 yards.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE new boys this term were: G. M. Pierlot, F. J. Heyes and G. Lambor. S. M. Ciechanowski left us at the end of the Christmas term to go to the Benedictine School at Washington, U.S.A. His place among the monitors was taken by A. M. Porter.

WE congratulate R. A. Campbell and J. J. Buxton on being awarded their "Hunt Colours" and also G. Foster on winning the Junior Point-to-Point in which race a number of others managed to earn a tea, as yet uneaten.

THE arrival of a billiard table has added that game to our list of activities this term. A competition was arranged during the latter part of the term, and was won by J. M. E. Bellord, H. M. Williams carrying off the Consolation prize. Stamps too have been very much more popular and we thank Fr Dunstan for devoting so much time to our collectors.

THE ferrets have not been earning their keep this term, the total "bag" which reached the cook being one rather skinny rabbit.

WE record our gratitude to Mr Danks who has been giving us local colour for our Latin studies, by two very interesting lectures with the epidiascope on Rome and Pompeii.

THE following boys have gone into the Upper School: G. W. Phipps (St Bede's), J. C. Lynch (St Dunstan's), P. J. de van der Schueren (St Dunstan's), J. E. R. Emmet (St Cuthbert's) and G. Lambor (St Wilfrid's). We wish them good luck.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

Owing to sickness in the Upper School we have only been able to play two matches this term. The first against a combined team from St Oswald's and St Dunstan's, which we won 17 points to six. The second against Coatham School at Redcar. In this we were rather overwhelmed in the first half by a strong sea breeze and gigantic opponents, whose score mounted a point a minute! During the second half however we rallied somewhat and saved our faces by good three-quarter movements and were rewarded in the last few moments with a try by Phipps.

Looking back on the season we cannot complain too much. We have had many good games, including "seven a side," and the House has shown considerable keenness and a desire to improve. There has been some improvement, too, except perhaps in tackling. Our "Blitz" tactics when we got the ball were good but there must be a sound defence. R. K. May has proved a capable captain and has been ably assisted by J. C. Brodie. Towards the end of the term M. F. P. Hardy was awarded his colours for consistent good play throughout the season.



## THIRD TROOP

SCOUTING activities this term, like everything else, were curtailed by bad weather and illness, but in spite of all the Troop managed to carry out most of the programme which had been decided on for the term.

The main feature of the work was the forming of courses to work up for some of the more difficult badges. Those chosen were the Signaller, Pioneer and Fireman. All worked well. The Signallers succeeded in sending messages from the Lion Wood to Gilling Woods, a distance of over three-quarters of a mile, with flags both in Morse and Semaphore. The Pioneers on both holidays made transporter bridges over the Rye, a width of about sixty feet, and carried

all the Troop to the other side and back together with their gear.

The Firemen learnt not only how to deal with ordinary fires as given in the syllabus for the badge but also how to put out incendiary bombs and to use a fire hose from a hydrant. The best team laid out two lengths of hose and had the water on in less than three minutes.

Besides these special activities the Troop did all the ordinary routine Scout training in preparation for the Summer Camp, which this year will be held again in Gilling Woods as last year's was such a success and it is difficult to transport gear to a distance in war time. On one afternoon, by the kindness of the Sea Scouts, we were allowed to use their boats and so get a taste of the joys of sailing which they will be able to have regularly when they join the Sea Scouts in the Upper School.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the school this term is N. H. Bruce; other captains are H. F. Ellis-Rees, J. M. M. Griffiths, P. Liston and S. B. J. de Ferranti.

THE new boys this term were:— H. Pierlot, R. C. F. Gleeson, K. N. Henderson, P. J. Maccabe, F. P. A. M. Schulte, A. J. M. Nugent, J. S. Hattrell, E. O. M. F. Schulte, H. M. P. Grant-Ferris.

IN the Entrance Scholarship Examination F. G. Miles was first out of the fourteen candidates from various preparatory schools.

THE films this term have been exceptionally good, especially *The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel*. We are grateful to Fr Maurus for much good entertainment.

Two epidiascope lectures have been given this term. They were:—

Libya .. .. Dom Bede  
Greece and the Balkans Mr Jones

In the latter Mr. Jones related many of his experiences in the Salonika campaign in the last war.

MR SKILBECK has again done some beautiful work for the chapel. He has made a very fine domed octagonal tabernacle in old oak, to match the candlesticks.

WE thoroughly enjoyed the puppet show given by Madame Heu at the beginning of term.

ON Sunday evenings we have had plays given by different Forms throughout the school. Scenes from

Shakespeare and Lewis Carroll have been acted and considerable dramatic talent has been discovered in the most unlikely places. There was one debate in which T. H. F. Farrell moved "that in the opinion of this House music hath charms." Subsequent speakers, and they were many, were vigorous and vehement. The motion was not unnaturally carried by 30 votes to 6!

BUSES were not available for the two whole holidays, so we had to enjoy ourselves nearer home. On the feast of our patron St Aelred, league matches and a film were the highlights of the day.

AT the end of term we had an inter-form Boxing Competition which Mr Lambert kindly judged. The winners of bouts were as follows:— P. P. Kilner, J. C. Edwards, G. F. Lorriman, B. J. Knowles, A. J. C. Rewcastle, N. H. Bruce, L. M. Fay, F. J. Ryan, G. G. Beale, S. H. Harrison, J. Bannen.

THE competition was decided on the number of bouts won by a Form. The results were:—In the 2A-2B competition 2A won 5-1. In the 1A-1B competition, 1A won 4-3. There were many good losers who showed more courage than skill. The foot work was good but more use could have been made of the right both to guard and hit.

WE are very grateful to Mr and Mrs Paul Lambert who provided jam-tarts for the runners-up in the League games. We must also thank Mr



Lambert for devising a treasure hunt for the Cubs and awarding generous prizes.



THIS term, unfortunately for us, other schools with whom we had arranged matches were unable to play. Five boys, however, have been given their colours for good and enthusiastic play. They are S. J. Fraser, H. G. A. Gosling, P. Liston, J. A. Triggs and G. F. Lorriman.



LEAGUE games were continued this season. Four leagues with imperial titles—Australia, Canada, India and New Zealand—were formed; their captains were N. H. Bruce, S. J.

Fraser, A. J. C. Rewcastle and P. Liston. Inter-empire rivalry was enormous! There were some very keenly-contested games and it was interesting to see the practice put in by sides which found themselves slipping behind in points. A P.T. competition also formed part of the battle and a smart display judged by Mr Richardson and Mr Burns was given in the gymnasium. Among the smaller boys a keen competition took place between the Lions and Tigers and the Wasps and Blue-bottles at Rugger. Eventually, after six matches the winning sides, Australia, Lions and Wasps, enjoyed a massive tea very kindly provided by Matron. The feverish desire to score points for one's team rather impaired the standard of tackling and passing.

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FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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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.
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## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part III

## FATHER BAKER ON LIBRARIES

FATHER AUGUSTINE BAKER died on August 9th, 1641, just three centuries ago. Although he did not, in the circumstances of his life and times, have much contact with his community of St Laurence's as a community—for there is no record that he ever stayed at Dieulward—yet it was his community and it is therefore proper that THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL should take some notice of the tercentenary of his death. A great deal has been written, at one time or another, about his life and spiritual teaching, and it would seem superfluous at this date to re-traverse that familiar ground. What we propose to do in this article is to leave the beaten track for a byway, and to present the Master of Affective Prayer in the relatively unfamiliar rôle of a practical bibliophile, solicitous for the acquisition of good books and for their safe-keeping. We shall display him first of all intent upon the collection of the books which he wanted, and then engaged upon the task of designing the library in which they should be preserved. In this second matter he takes account of the more or less normal dangers incident to libraries and says nothing expressly about the dangers of war; but his advice is not inapplicable to the perils of war, nor even to that very special peril which has come with the aerial bomber.

It was in the year 1624 that Father Baker left England for the Low Countries and became the spiritual guide of the newly-founded Convent of English Benedictine nuns at Cambrai. In the years immediately preceding his departure from England he had been busy in public and private libraries collecting materials for the *Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia* and for a general history of English monachism. In the course of this work he made the acquaintance of the English anti-



quarians of the time and especially of Sir Robert Cotton, who allowed him the free run of his library. So, when he found himself at Cambray and saw that the newly-founded Convent was in need of books, he addressed the following appeal to Sir Robert:

Sir, I was gladdē to understande of your life and health, which this bearer being latlie in thes partes, made knowen unto me. I shall praie to God that the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for a better departure, when it shall please God to call you out of this uncertain and short life. Ever since my being with you I have lived in a cittie in thes forein partes, called Cambraie, assisting a convent of certain religious English women of the order of St Benet newlie erected. They are in number as yet but 29. They are inclosed and never seen by us nor by anie other unlesse it be rarelie uppon an extraordinarie occasion, but uppon no occasion maie they go furth, nor maie anie man or woman gette in unto them. Yet I have my diet from them and uppon occasions conferre with them, but see not one another; and live in a house adjoining to theirs. Their lives being contemplative the comon bookes of the worlde are not for their purpose, and litle or nothing is in thes daies printed in English that is proper for them. There were manie good English bookes in olde time whereof though they have some, yet they want manie. And thereuppon I am in their behallfe become an humble suitor unto you, to bestowe on them such bookes as you please, either manuscript or printed being in English, containing contemplation Saints lives or other devotions. Hampooles workes are proper for them. I wishe I had Hilltons scala perfectionis in latein; it woulde helpe the understanding of the English (and some of them understande latein). The favour you shall do them herein, will be had in memorie both towarde you and your posteritie, whereof it maie please God to send some hether, to be of the number, as there is allreadie one of the name if not of your kindred. This bearer will convey hether such bookes as it shall please you to single out and

deliver to him. I desire my humble service to be remembered to my Ladie also for whose soule with your owne and your posterities mysellfe and this convent will be gladdē to have such particular occasion as this will be to have you in perpetuall commendation, wherein we will not be wanting.

Cambraye the 3<sup>d</sup> of  
June 1629.

Your beadsman and  
servant in Christ  
Aug<sup>n</sup>: Baker.<sup>1</sup>

This letter is interesting for more than one reason. It is one of the few pieces of Father Baker's handwriting that have come down to us, and it reveals his taste in spiritual books. His own teaching owed much to such old writers as Richard Rolle and Walter Hilton. It shows also that, if he had acquired in the course of his researches a love of old books and manuscripts, he was no mere bibliophile but loved them for their contents. We do not know how Sir Robert Cotton received this appeal, although we know that Cambray certainly acquired both Hampole and Hilton and may perhaps assume that they came from him. In any case it is clear from the instruction presently to be given that Father Baker, by hook or by crook, contrived to collect at Cambray a precious little library of the sort that he desired. To the old books he added a body of translations—from Tauler, Harphius, Blosius, etc.—and very many treatises of his own composition, so that the Convent presently found itself equipped with an armoury of choice weapons for the spiritual combat. He was able to say in July, 1632, in his treatise of *Sickness*:

“I do verilie think that no Convent of your sexe and nation is or can be better furnished for usefull bookes, partlie printed partlie of written hande, then you are.” (Downside MS. 23, p. 305).

At about the same period, before he had ceased to reside at Cambray, considering what he had achieved and reflecting

<sup>1</sup> The original, autograph letter is Cotton MS. Julius C. III, f. 12. It is printed in facsimile in C.R.S. XXXIII, p. 280.



upon the perils to which all libraries are subject, Father Baker composed the little instruction which follows. The original is lost—along with the whole mass of his autographs—but the piece survives to us in a copy made about the year 1655 for Cambray's daughter-house, the Convent of Our Lady of Good Hope, in Paris.<sup>1</sup> The Paris community made a point of securing copies of all Father Baker's treatises, and this came to them with the rest. But it did not come to them in its complete form, for the final portion of the instruction, containing advice for the custody of his own treatises, was not transcribed. We may regret this omission, for the advice would have been of special interest; but it was a natural one, since the autographs were religiously preserved at Cambray and the advice would have been of no service in Paris.

#### CONCERNING THE LIBRARIE OF THIS HOWSE

Forasmuch as there is at this present (by the providence of God) a good and choice librarie in this howse, consisting of bookes partlie manuscript and partlie of olde English print, which if they were lost or did perish, there is no hope nor meanes of coming again by the like, therefore is it verie convenient and necessarie that some good course be taken for the preservation of those bookes, they being such as are proper for your estate that is contemplative, whome vulgar bookes or those that usuallie are sette furth now a daies can litle steed, being proper onlie for them that live in the worlde and leade active lives. And good bookes are a necessarie food for your soules; for by them you are (as by the voice of God) incited to devotion, and nourished in it, and greatlie holpen and directed in your spirituall course. And therefore they are of farre more worth and more to be regarded then is transitory pelff of money or other temporal goodds, that neither have spirit, nor do cause spirit, but most commonlie are a cause (by the sollicituds about

<sup>1</sup> Now Colwich Abbey, which possesses an excellent collection of copies of Father Baker's treatises. This is not the first time that the instruction has been printed. There is a modernized version (with some small errors) in Abbot Sweeney's *Life and Spirit of Father Augustine Baker* (1861), pp. 95—96.

them) to hinder and oppresse the spirit. I saie that good bookes, being a more immediate and more effecacious meane for the good of our soules, are more to be tendred and cared for, then are other dumbe and spiritlesse transitorie goods.

You have good olde English bookes that are like never to be printed againe. You have Blosius his workes, St Gertruds Insinuations and other things, and are never liklie to be translated againe. You have some other things of my translating and doeng such as they are; thes I saie once lost, there is no hope of anie such anew, nor will money procure them againe. The consideration heerof causeth me to take in hande to expresse some points that may putte you in mind of some things to be donne or cared for by you for the maintenance and continuance of your librarie.

Whensoever God shall enable you to make a new building, I wish there were a litle competent roome buillt withall, and destined for a librarie, wherein the bookes that are not then in use, to be kept. That roome to be vaulted all of stone with litle or no woodde or timber in it (unlesse it were a presse or other some thing wherein to keepe the bookes) so that if God should permitte fire to take holde of the howse, yet the librarie mought be secure. The roome maie also serve for the keeping in of some other things that are the most precious in the howse, which will perhaps require that the roome be the lardger; some or most of the best things belonging to the Allter maie perhaps be conveniently and more securlie kept there. But heed is to be taken both in the building as in the things putte in there, and about the presses or chests, wherein all things are putte, that they be not subject to the perills of fire. Also I thinke it were convenient that there were a chimney in it, for the making of fire when there shall be need, for the taking away of dampishnes, that woulde corrupt the bookes and other things. And to avoid such dampishnes and over much moisture, I thinke it were best that the roome be not buillt over low, and too neere the earth and grounde, but be above the grounde for some competent height, whereby the bookes and other things will be kept the drier and with the lesse need of fire.



I write thus much in this point, because that we read verie frequentlie in stories (and we have seen some late experience in the howse of Graveling which fire hath consumed) how that goodlie magnificent monasteries in all ages have ben cleane wasted by fires; yea I beleeve there is scarce anie auncient monasterie or nunnery but hath some time or other ben consumed by fire; yea (which is more) some of them (if not verie manie of them) being after such fire rebuilt, have ben burnt againe, and that perhaps more then once or twice; such and so great is the perill of fire; and accordinglie ought the inhabitants to be [solicitous] in prevention thereof as concerning the whole howse, though my present discourse be onlie about the librarie which maie be so buillt that there will be no perill at all unto it by fire, howsoever it stande or go about the rest of the howse. Thus much I have said about the roome of the librarie.

And now as concerning the bookes that shall be in use and in the private cells or in the quire or in anie other place out of the librarie, if that anie perill of fire or other perill should come upon the howse (which God defend) I advise that each of you be more carefull for the safegarde and preserving of the good bookes, that will not be had againe for money, then of other goodds that money or friends can (and in case of necessitie will) procure againe; the bookes in their own natures being more noble and more of worth then other goodds of fortun, as I have before signified unto you. The time will come (said Thaulerus, as it were propheticallie) that soules will desire and seeke to have spirituall guidis and directors, and will be able to find none, and it maie proove to be the case of this howse as well as of other howses, and how usefull will good bookes be then? And how will they then do without them? I know that God can if he will supplie them with his internall directions and inspirations, but we must not so relie on that (least thereby we deceave ourselles as we are liklie to do) that we neglect the having and preserving of good bookes by which allso God useth to speake unto us and to teach us.

Of such bookes as are the best in the howse and that are of

most use and importance, and whereof there is but one copie in the howse, I coulde wish that (when it maie and as it maie convenientlie be donne) there were another copie written of each such booke, whereof the originall shoulde ever remaine in the librarie (unlesse that it were rarelie and for some need for a short space delivered for the use of some of the religious) and the other, that is the copie so written out, shoulde be it that usuallie shoulde be handled and used by others.

Thus much I have said in generall about all the choice bookes that are or shall be in the howse; I will now deliver my further minde about those bookes that I myselffe have written and made and delivered into the howse; and touching them I desire that this course maie be helde which I shall now sette downe, viz. etc. . . .

[And so ends this item in Colwich MS. 9, pp. 137—145].

Whatever was the nature of Father Baker's advice for the custody of his autographs, it proved ultimately of no avail. He had not taken account of such a "risk" as the French Revolution. The precious autographs remained in the Convent up to that time and then vanished utterly. In the town library at Cambrai is an inventory of the books and manuscripts, which was probably made about the time of the dissolution of the Convent, and this inventory records seventeen folio volumes of Father Baker's writings. But there is no trace of these volumes in the library.

The same town library does possess some other volumes which belonged to the nuns. The most valuable of these is a manuscript which may very well have been one of those contributed by Sir Robert Cotton. It is an English translation, made at Mount Grace and dated 1419, of Blessed Henry Suso's *Horologium Sapientiae*. Another interesting volume, of very different character, is Abbot Feckenham's *Book of Remedies*. It is thus described on its first page:

"This booke of soveraigne medicines against the most comon and knowen disseases both of men and women was by good prooffe and long experience collected by Mr Doctour



flecknam late Abbote of Westminster and that chieffie for the poore which have not at all times the learned phisitions at hande."

The book contains very various recipes for medicines and deals in such strange ingredients as oil of swallows and oil of foxes. Here is a sample of its wisdom :

A cibo biscocto,  
A medico indocto,  
A lecto pediculoso,  
Libera nos, Domine !

It will be noticed that Father Baker, in the course of his instruction, refers to the burning of a religious house at Grave-lines. The reference, most probably, is to the convent of Poor Clares in that town, which was burnt to the ground in 1626. In conclusion, it may be remarked that his advice might be illustrated from the history of our own community. In the Great Fire of 1717 the Dieulward library—including a valuable collection which Archbishop Gifford had brought to the house of his profession—was completely destroyed.

## THE WELCOME

As after day of cloud and chilly mist  
The sun breaks through ;  
As after coldness and all Nature's hardest moods  
A warm fire welcomes ;  
As after Winter's deadness  
When the Spring brings out its glad array ;  
So was your smile, your greeting  
And your love expressed.

R.

## IN DEFENCE OF BEARDS

THE edition and publication in 1935<sup>1</sup> of a previously unknown manuscript in the British Museum brought to light a work of singular interest and value. It was a treatise by a Cistercian abbot of the twelfth century *In Defence of Beards*.

Of the author, a certain Burchardus, little is known. He entered the monastery of Clairvaux under St Bernard, whose friend he became ; a letter to him from the saint still survives. In 1156 he became abbot of the community at Bellevaux, and died in 1163.

The monastic custom of the time by which the monks shaved while the lay brothers (*conversi*) did not, seems to have brought the subject of beards into some prominence. A crisis in the situation appears to have arisen at Bellevaux when Burchardus, in an "anathema combustionis," threatened to destroy by fire the beard of any lay brother whose conduct was unsatisfactory. Whether the abbot ever found it prudent to retract this threat is not clear ; however, he seems to have written his *Apologia* to tide over as genially as possible a most embarrassing situation.

The half-humorous tone of the treatise is made clear in the first sentence of the prologue : *Barbilogus forsitan dicar, quia de barbibus facio sermonem barbisonantem. . . . Absit a me ut venerit in mentem meam tam barbara cogitatio, barbas vestras optare comburi.*

After assuring the lay brothers of his great respect for their beards, Burchardus proceeds to his main subject. The work is divided into three sections, on the cleanliness, composition, and nature of beards, and each section is subdivided into chapters.

The first section starts with the warning that, just as the exterior or material beard must be kept clean from vermin, so the interior or spiritual beard must be cleared of vice. This can

<sup>1</sup> Burchardus de Bellevaux *Apologia de Barbibus*, edited by E. Goldschmidt, Cambridge, 1935.



only be done by "the precious ointment on the head, that ran down upon the beard, the beard of Aaron" (Psalm 132), signifying the "spiritualis unctio" running down from Christ, the head of the mystical body. The analogy of the three different types of lice with sensuality, dishonesty and hypocrisy is developed at some length.

Again, just as in the Mosaic law a man with signs of the plague in his beard had to show himself to the priest for examination and purification (Levit. xiii), so, in the new dispensation, if the plagues of pride, heresy, blasphemy, and so forth, contaminate the beard of "wisdom, fortitude, virtue and moral beauty," the only course is to visit a confessor. If, however, "it is a spreading plague," the affected parts must be "burnt with fire" (verse 57). This brings the writer back to the origin of the whole disturbance, the threatened burning of the beards.

The first section ends with a further allegory. King David—*David figurans*—in order to escape the envy of King Achis, pretended to be mad and "stumbled against the doors of the gate, and his spittle ran down upon his beard" (I Kings, xxi). Similarly Christ—*David figuratus*—patiently suffered the spittle and blows of the soldiery. With these examples, says Burchardus, we must learn to cultivate not only the more congenial virtues; if we are to escape the king of this world we must let our spiritual beards be liberally soaked in the spittle of humility, penance, suffering, and "the foolishness of God."

The second section starts with an enumeration of the various types of beards. "Some delight in having corded (?)<sup>1</sup> beards and pointed moustaches (grennonnes); some are in the habit of caressing and smoothing their beards with their hands, and twisting their moustaches in their fingers. Some boast of the length of their beards; they have them hanging down as far as the navel and gaze long and fixedly at them like works of art. . . . There are even a few who wear their beards forked and parted in two; they stroke now one, now the other, and seem to make two beards out of one. We see others who shave their moustaches completely, and resemble boys or women

<sup>1</sup> The Latin is "funiculatas."

in the bareness and whiteness of their lips, although, as their beards prove, they are certainly men. It is outrageous and improper for beards to be thus entirely deprived of moustaches, since nature has provided moustaches to be the natural ornament of beards. It is also reprehensible, however, to wish to have excessively luxuriant moustaches; these by their immoderate growth detract from the honour of the beard, as well as getting into the drinks. . . . The beard should not project more than two inches below the chin. . . . Moustaches should not be shaved, but clipped, and that sufficiently to prevent them appearing damp from the breath coming out of the nostrils, or exceeding the side of the mouth in length, or getting dipped in the cup while the owner is drinking. As I said above, moustaches should not be shaved completely, since the result is unnatural, as also is the foul habit of certain secular clergy in shaving off the beard and keeping only the moustache. The effect is unearthly and prodigious when a person appears to be male in his lips and female in the chin. A man who does not shrink from representing both sexes in one and the same head stands convicted of depicting an hermaphrodite."

After a digression on the shaving of David's envoys (II Kings, x), Burchardus discusses the significance of the fact that monks shave while lay brothers do not. "How can both of these circumstances be good, since to have a beard appears to be the opposite of to lack a beard? The possession and lack of beards, that is, to possess or to lack a beard, signifies the passage from the law to grace. The law was under a veil and was, as it were, concealed behind a beard; but grace took away the veil of the letter and shaved off the beard. . . . You are the people with a beard but without a crown<sup>1</sup>; we are the clergy with a crown but without a beard. And just as with us the possession of a crown demands the privation of a beard, so with you the possession of a beard means the privation of a crown." The analogy is enlarged at considerable length, but always to the subtle disadvantage of the lay brothers. I find it

<sup>1</sup> "Corona": this is probably meant to signify both the tonsure and the "crown" of the monastic vows.



hard to believe that this passage does not contain a good-natured dig at the schoolmen and the more fanciful of the scriptural exegetes.

This section ends with an extensive interpretation of the triple division of Ezechiel's beard commanded by God as a sign to the Jews (Ezech. v).

The last and longest section deals with a considerable variety of somewhat disconnected topics under the title of "de natura barbarum." The various types of beard are enumerated and defined with true scholastic subtlety. The statement that the prime function of the beard is to distinguish sex leads easily enough to the topic of "the bearded woman." The one described here, however, is very different from the phenomenon of the modern fair-ground. She was a holy woman called Galla, mentioned by St Gregory, who, given the choice by her doctors of marrying or starting a beard, preferred to suffer all the jeers and insults of the world rather than break her vow of chastity.

Next beards are distinguished "tripliciter" according to their localities; on the chin, under the chin, and on the cheek. In the first two divisions much is made of the supposed connection between "mentum" (chin) and "mens."

The beard of the goat, the only beast to be honoured with such a growth, provides a complex allegory embracing original sin, the Incarnation, the Redemption, human wisdom, penance, Barrabas, the hypostatic union, and "the perfidious Jews."

Side-whiskers by themselves are described as "foul and unnatural," and a type of hypocrisy and intemperance, but in connection with a suitable beard they signify patience, consolation, compassion and fortitude. A quick beard is useful for hiding double or receding chins and other deformities, while a slow one obviates the tedium and pain of shaving. An unshorn beard is a sign of intellectual pride.

Next the beard is considered at length, and with many biblical examples, as a type of fortitude, wisdom, maturity and religion. In the middle of this discourse comes a passage which the editor of the work conjectures to be an attack on Abelard,

who, it will be remembered, was a great opponent of St Bernard and the Cistercian order in general. The allusions, however, are guarded and obscure: "Such men are overflowing with advice, prodigal of judgment, full of reasons, gaping with scandal, riddled with intrigues, crafty sharpsters, quibbling sophists, and in spite of all this they want to be thought honourable and respectable because of their beards. While they are trying to defend their opinions and the meaning of their definitions, they expect to excite awe by swearing by their beards. . . . Such a man says: 'Yes, by this beard!' or 'No, by this beard!'" There is even the person who so supposes wisdom to shine forth in his beard, that he brandishes it obstinately in the middle of his definitions, and seizes it in his hand, and calls down fiery curses upon it, and says: 'May hell fire consume this beard if what I say is, or ever will be, otherwise!'"

Everyone is exhorted to draw a moral lesson from his particular beard; for example long beards should teach wisdom and magnanimity, small ones, humility, short ones, the transience of the world; shaggy-bearded people should learn to avoid the faults of Esau, while the black-bearded should at least be able to say: "I am black but comely."

Burchardus' passion for allegory reaches its height when he deals of the difference between the shapes and significances of scissors and razors. With almost Pythagorean ingenuity he rambles on about the Trinity, the chariot of Aminadab, the four cardinal virtues, the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, the twelve apostles, the old and the new law, perfection, and the hill of Calvary.

Finally he deals with the fate of beards in the next life. Basing his argument on the text: "a hair of your head shall not perish," Burchardus decides that all the male sex, including eunuchs and infants, will have beards. Furthermore, the immutability of the future life demands that beards be incapable of further growth, as well as of shaving, cutting, plucking, burning, washing and combing. Those who have cultivated all the virtues which their beards signify will possess them "in happiness and

<sup>1</sup> Abelard wrote a work entitled *Yes and No*.



joy and exultation"; on the principle, however, of "by what things a man has sinned, in the same also shall he be punished" (Wisdom ii, 17), those beards which have been a source of pride and vanity in this life will burn in hell fire in the next. "In the Apocalypse, hairs appear 'white as white wool'; will not beards also be 'white as white wool?' . . . If in that brightness and glory the just shall shine as the sun, or will even be brighter than snow and whiter than milk, how bright, how shining do you think beards will be? When the just man shall spring as the lily and flourish for ever before the Lord, how will beards be compared with white lilies? Beards will not perish nor be ended in annihilation, since they will end in the goal of perfection and consummation."

The manuscript ends abruptly at this point, but from the context it is clear that very little can be missing.

The style of the work is graceful and fluent, and rarely obscure. While the harshness of scholastic Latin is almost entirely absent, there is a tendency for the thought to be blurred rather than clarified by the expression, perhaps a relic of the mystical writings of the time. The latinity is surprisingly pure and orthodox, and yet has a conspicuous vitality; to compare it with Erasmus or Scaliger is to compare a living with a dying language. Burchardus shows a constant preference for rare words and forms, and occasionally introduces low Latin and vernacular terminology. When his purpose requires it, he coins his vocabulary without scruple; the different styles of beard make an imposing list: *citiberbium*, *vardiberbium*, *eberbium*, *imberbium*, *nulliberbium*, *multiberbium*, *pleniberbium*, *primiberbium*, *rariberbium*. In all such cases, however, the abbot's irrepressible garrulity and repetitiveness make the meaning quite clear.

Beside a multitude of quotations and reminiscences of scriptural and patristic works, there occur one each from Virgil and Horace. These, however, are of little importance, and if the author had much acquaintance with pagan literature he is not at pains to show it. It appears that his interest lay in more profitable pursuits.

The chief difficulty in estimating a work like this is to discover how far it is serious and how far designedly humorous. That it is at least partly a *jeu d'esprit* is beyond doubt; at the same time the manifest strain of naïvety in the writer's temperament makes it probable that the allegories and interpretations, fantastic though they are, were written in all seriousness. Considering, therefore, the obvious moral earnestness which Burchardus displays, one may perhaps best describe his *Apologia*, in Sir Philip Sidney's words, as a piece of "delightful teaching," symbolized by the *ludus sapientiae* described in Proverbs viii. The author himself reminds scoffers of the melancholy fate of the boys who said: "Go up, thou bald-head" to Eliseus; therefore, like Wisdom in the book of Proverbs, one may rejoice and laugh at this little work, but *cum admiratione et iocunditate, non cum iocosa derisione*.

PHILIP SMILEY.



## A LIFE OF ST WILFRID

(concluded<sup>1</sup>)

TRAVELLING in those days was no pastime, especially for St Wilfrid. Ebion, Mayor of the palace to the king of Neustria—i.e. that part of France, generally speaking, south of the Seine and west of the Saône—was one of the worst of tyrants. He had put to death the bishop of Lyons, had imprisoned Theodore on his way to England, had killed St Leger of Autun for defending the rights of Burgundy. St Wilfrid resolved to give him a wide berth, and so travelled through Frisia, namely Holland, and then up the Rhine, and over the Alps into Lombardy.

The Frisians were still pagans and as their language was akin to that of St Wilfrid, he delayed there to preach the Gospel to them. Their king was baptised with most of his leading men and many of the common people; they do not, however, seem to have persevered. But Wilfrid did not forget them and some years later he sent Willibrord, a monk of Ripon, and twelve companions to complete his work. St Willibrord's body may still be venerated in the Abbey of Echternach in Luxemburg. He later consecrated Suidberht as Bishop of the Frisians and he himself, on his last journey to Rome, paid them a visit.

Ebion had, however, heard of St Wilfrid's arrival in Frisia and, possibly at the instigation of his Northumbrian enemies, sent a message to the king asking for St Wilfrid alive or dead; and promising to pay him a handsome sum for his pains. The king was at meat with his guests when the messengers and their letter arrived. He had the letter read aloud, and then in disgust tore it up and threw it in the fire.

After winter was over Wilfrid continued his journey. Dagobert, king of Austrasia, roughly north-east of the Seine, with his capital at Strassburg, was a friend of his, for Wilfrid had been instrumental in restoring him

<sup>1</sup> There was an error in the note on antependia in my last article. The point was that the reference to antependia in Eddius was probably the first written evidence in the West.

to his throne. The king asked him to accept the bishopric of Strassburg, which had fallen vacant. But Wilfrid refused, and pressed on for Rome. He was not to get there without another adventure. Perctarit, king of the Lombards, received him, and told him how his enemies were still dogging his footsteps, and trying to persuade him, Perctarit, to prevent Wilfrid from reaching Rome. Perctarit said he had refused to do so ignoble a deed, for he remembered the time when he himself had been an exile, and how a king of the Huns had taken him in and sworn on his idol never to betray his guest, and had not. What a Hun could do for an idol, he could easily do for the true God. Was not Wilfrid his guest? And should not a Christian see Christ in every guest? Wilfrid was safe with Perctarit.

St Wilfrid reached Rome in A.D. 679. Several envoys had already arrived from England, one representing St Theodore. Pope Agatho and more than fifty bishops had met in the St John Lateran Basilica—the one built by Constantine—to discuss the problems set by the English Church. Andrew, bishop of Ostia, and as such perpetual deacon of the Sacred College of Cardinals, made the following speech on the problem of St Wilfrid's deposition: "The regulation of all the churches rests on the decisions of your Apostolic authority who fill the place of the blessed Peter, chief of the Apostles, to whom the Lord Christ, the Creator and Redeemer of all men, gave the keys of binding and loosing. But in accordance with what was enjoined upon us lately by your apostolic judgment... we have re-read the several letters which envoys have brought from the island of Britain to your Apostolic See... In these letters, though they introduce many doubtful points, we find that he (Wilfrid) has not been convicted of any crimes whatsoever, the scandal of which would justify his degradation. But on the contrary we consider that it was moderation which kept him from mixing himself up in certain seditious strife. But, after he was driven from his See, the aforesaid Bishop Wilfrid, beloved of God, informed his fellow bishops of the merits of his case and forthwith hastened to this Apostolic See in which He Who redeemed the Holy Church by His Blood, Christ the almighty Lord,



founded the primacy of the chief priesthood and established the authority of the chief of the Apostles."<sup>1</sup>

St Wilfrid's attitude was submissive and correct. Among other things he said, when admitted to the synod, "If indeed your Apostolic Eminence, together with the most holy bishops who sit with you, consider me deprived, though guilty of no fault, I accept your decision with humble devotion. If however I am to get back my former bishopric, then I accept and venerate the decision promulgated by the Apostolic See with all my heart." The Pope was impressed by his humility. At the final meeting of the synod it was decided that he should receive back his bishopric, and that he should choose fellow-bishops to aid him, and that those wrongfully installed should be ejected. St Wilfrid was satisfied, and immediately set out for home, but not before he had obtained many relics for the altars of his churches, which in those days were put not in the altar slab but underneath the church in a crypt, thus imitating the Roman method where churches were built above the catacombs, over the bodies of the martyrs.<sup>2</sup>

It was one thing to get a decision from the Holy See, but quite another to have it obeyed. Again it was a question, not of whether all accepted the Papal authority, but whether they were prepared to act upon that central point of doctrine when the decision went against them. Ecgrith refused to listen. He and his chief men refused to believe the evidence of their own eyes, and called the bull a forgery. It was proved not so. They said St Wilfrid had bought it! Then without more ado, and with the connivance of the intruding bishops, for nine months St Wilfrid was kept in prison, robbed of all he had, and kept in solitary confinement. The queen stole his reliquary and used it as an ornament. St Wilfrid consoled himself with the memory

<sup>1</sup> The translation is from Mr Colgrave's edition of Eddius, p. 59. Again I wish to acknowledge my great indebtedness to Mr Colgrave's learned editings, both of the life of St Wilfrid and of St Bede and the Anonymous life of St Cuthbert.

<sup>2</sup> For instance the remains of the so-called crypt built by St Wilfrid in Ripon prove that a crypt was not a spacious building, as often today, but a vault about ten feet by six feet, large enough to hold relics.

of the fortitude of the patriarchs "not despairing," of Moses and Aaron "trusting in the Lord," of Jesus Christ crucified and His disciples scattered. He said to his comrades: "Let us run with patience the race which is set before us," using the words of St Paul. So he was hidden away, taken to a dungeon, unknown to his friends. But his courage and confidence in God remained. The guards heard him perpetually singing to himself the psalms, those psalms he had learnt for the dark choir of Lindisfarne, and re-learnt at Canterbury, to those new and entralling modes of St Gregory.

The king hoped this treatment would break his spirit; and after a time he offered him part of his old bishopric, provided only he would acquiesce in the royal commands and decisions, and deny the genuineness of the canonical statutes he had brought back from the Pope. St Wilfrid's reply was that he would rather have his head cut off than ever make such an acknowledgment.

It was now that St Wilfrid's best authenticated miracle occurred. I will give it in the words of Eddius, who himself heard it from the *miraculée*, the abbess Aebbe, who used to tell the tale with tears. "At that time . . . the wife of the reeve<sup>1</sup> of the town was suddenly taken with a palsy; all her limbs became nerveless, she was rigid, her body grew cold, her eyes closed, her mouth foamed, and she was just breathing from her breast the last breath of life in an unconscious condition. Her husband, seeing his wife at the point of death, ran quickly to the holy bishop, as the centurion ran to the Lord. He knelt before him, and bewailing his sins, and acknowledging the king's misdeeds against him, he implored him, in the name of the Lord, to help him, unworthy as he was, and his dying wife. Then our holy bishop, being forgetful of his wrongs . . . came to the wretched woman, and, standing over her, sprinkled her face with holy water, imploring the help of God in prayer: thus drop by drop, he bedewed her face till it was wet with the holy water. Then she opened her mouth, drew in long breaths, unclosed her eyes, recovered consciousness and understanding, and shortly after

<sup>1</sup> The reeve, indeed, who had Wilfrid under lock and key.



her limbs became warm; she raised her head and moved her tongue to speak, and thanked God."<sup>1</sup>

That miracle changed the heart of the reeve, and for a time St Wilfrid was honourably treated. But the reeve became afraid that this might get him into trouble with the king, so he wrote to the king, told him he thought the bishop innocent, and asked to be relieved of so uncongenial a task, "Quia magis eligo mori quam eum innoxium flagellare." The king was duly enraged and merely sent St Wilfrid to a more ferocious gaoler, Tydlin by name, at Dunbar. Here he was put in chains and fetters, but these always fell off in some mysterious way, leaving Wilfrid free. Meanwhile he always remained cheerful, singing psalms and praising God in his dungeon.

At this juncture the queen herself grew ill. She and the king were on a visit to the famous double monastery of Coldingham. The abbess took the opportunity to point out that this seizure was probably due to her treatment of St Wilfrid. "When he returned with the writings of the Apostolic See which has, in company with St Peter the Apostle, the power of binding and loosing, you foolishly despised them and despoiled him." (Edd. c. 39.) These words she addressed to the king. At least, she suggested, St Wilfrid should be released. This was done, and the queen was cured.

Though released, St Wilfrid was not yet allowed to return to his bishopric, in fact he was hounded out of Northumbria; and now began his wanderings through England. First he went to Mercia, but he was turned out by Ecgrif's sister, the wife of the king of Mercia, both she and her husband being very anxious to remain on good terms with the ferocious king of Northumbria. From Mercia he went to Wessex, but this time the queen was Iurminburg's sister, and through her he was expelled. Wilfrid moved on to Sussex, one of the few remaining pagan parts of England. He re-converted the king, a lapsed Christian, and baptised thousands as a result of his preaching; but also, sad to relate, as a result of pressure brought to bear on them by the king. St Bede has a pleasing story about

<sup>1</sup> c.f. Eddius' *Life*, ed. Colgrave, pp. 74-77.

this period of Wilfrid's life. (E.H. 4, 13.) An Irish monk had for years been trying to convert these people, but without success. He lived in a cell at Bosham surrounded by sea and by woods, together with five or six others, in poverty and humility.<sup>1</sup> But for all their piety they had no effect on the inhabitants. St Wilfrid proceeded differently. It so happened that there had been a terrible drought in those parts. Men were throwing themselves over the cliffs to escape the pangs of starvation. St Wilfrid taught them how to fish with nets. Up to then the people had only caught eels. St Bede goes on: "By this benefit the bishop gained the affections of them all, and they began more readily at his preaching to hope for heavenly goods, seeing that by his help they had received those that were temporal." (E.H. 4, 13.)

For five years Wilfrid laboured among these heathens. The king gave him land at Selsey where he erected a monastery and church, which became for the time his episcopal see.<sup>2</sup> During this period he also made friends with Cadwalla,<sup>3</sup> later to be king of Wessex, and when that king conquered the Isle of Wight, he called upon St Wilfrid to convert those that remained after what to us appears an appalling slaughter. But the people of those parts were a blood-thirsty lot, as is demonstrated by their earlier treatment of Wilfrid, that time his boat was stranded on the Sussex shore (on his return from abroad). As Plummer

<sup>1</sup> One is reminded of the story told in the life of St Cuthbert by St Bede (ch. 3). Cuthbert, when a boy, was standing on the North bank of the river Tyne opposite the abbey of South Shields. The monks in some boats were in difficulties; and those on land starting to pray for their safety, and seeing the crowd on the other bank unconcerned, cried out to them to pray. But these pagans just jeered. Then Cuthbert took the part of the monks. But they replied "Let no man pray for them, and may God have no mercy on any one of them, for they have robbed men of their old ways of worship, and how the new worship is to be conducted, nobody knows." St Cuthbert then prayed, and all was well. But this and the story above show the difficulty of converting without, as it were, some "bait." c.f. Mr Colgrave's notes, loc. cit.

<sup>2</sup> For a charming description of this episode see Mr Belloc's essay "The Looe Stream" in *The Hills and the Sea*.

<sup>3</sup> It was this King Cadwalla who so loved St Peter that he wished to be baptised in his church in Rome. He went there, was baptised, but unfortunately died there before he could return.



says,<sup>1</sup> "For this he subsequently took the noblest revenge by converting them to Christianity."

In A.D. 686 Theodore,<sup>2</sup> archbishop of Canterbury, was a very old man near death. He had misgivings as to his behaviour to Wilfrid. He sent for him, and for the bishop of East Anglia as a witness. They met together in London. He said: "The thing that troubles me most is the harm I did you, most holy bishop, when I consented to the kings who robbed you of your property for no fault, and drove you into long and painful exile, grieving your subjects. Woe is me! Now I make a confession to God and to the holy Apostle Peter; and you my fellow bishops be witnesses: for the remission of my sins I will unite all my royal friends and their chief men in friendship with you, Wilfrid. . . I adjure you by God and St Peter, to agree to my appointing you while I am still alive to my archiepiscopal see as my successor and heir. For indeed I recognized you to be the most learned of your race in all manner of wisdom and in the statutes of the Romans." He wrote letters to the kings telling them to make their peace with Wilfrid. The latter was forgiving but refused the see of Canterbury. Indeed it is surprising Theodore suggested it, as such procedure was uncanonical.

Ecgrith was dead and Aldfrith now ruled in Northumbria. He received St Wilfrid back, giving him the bishopric of York, and the two abbeys of Ripon and Hexham. But Aldfrith, perhaps because of his Celtic upbringing, could not submit to Wilfrid, and proceeded to interfere in a most unseemly way in the affairs of the Church. First, he refused to give back the land belonging to Ripon; next he turned Ripon into a bishopric, on no authority other than his own; lastly, he produced the decrees of St Theodore, which had been made during the height of the old quarrel, and were therefore not likely to be agreeable to Wilfrid, or in order. For some time Wilfrid attempted to live in peace, but in the end a clash was bound to come and did. St Wilfrid quite

<sup>1</sup> *op. cit.* vol. II, p. 324.

<sup>2</sup> St Theodore died in A.D. 690, at the age of 88. He was one of the many who, on the intrusion of the Mohammedan conquerors into Syria, escaped to Rome. He was a citizen of Tarsis.

rightly refused to submit in ecclesiastical matters to royal commands. Again it was a matter of principle. It was this final stand of Wilfrid which gave solid ground and example to the conviction of later ages, till the Reformation, that the Church was not under the State. No matter how many mediaeval kings might ignore the command of Pope or bishop, they all knew, and all their subjects knew it also, that they were doing wrong.

St Wilfrid, as was his policy, retired before the storm, and went to his friend Aethilred, king of Mercia. There he acted as bishop of Leicester; and thus he passed ten more fruitful and peaceful years.

In A.D. 703, Wilfrid's opponents got together a Council, probably at Bawtry; they invited him to it and tried to persuade him to sign a document by which he would promise to accept whatever decrees the archbishop of Canterbury might make. This, quite rightly, Wilfrid refused to do, until he knew what those decisions might be, and provided also that they were in conformity with the canons of the Holy See of Rome. The king then used threats, and suggested depriving him of all he had in Northumbria and even Mercia. At this, even Wilfrid's enemies demurred. They tried to persuade him to give up his episcopal authority. This he would willingly have done, as is proved by his attempt to do so when in Rome for the last time, but to do so at this juncture would have been equivalent to admitting himself wrong on this matter of principle. Then Wilfrid spoke in his defence.

"And now shall I pass a hurried sentence against myself, being unconscious of any crime? But now concerning this freshly mooted scruple by which you are attempting to violate my sacred office, I appeal in all confidence to the Apostolic See."

The style of his opponents was shown by their treatment of his followers after Wilfrid's final appeal to an impartial judge. His monks were ejected from their monasteries, and were treated as though they were worse than heretics. Eddius related how if one of them dared bless the food the people were ordered to throw it away as though contaminated.



At the age of sixty-nine A.D. 703 St Wilfrid again took the land route for Rome, again on foot. He arrived during the pontificate of Pope John VI, a Greek. Indeed Eddius relates that during one of the ensuing sittings to judge Wilfrid's case, the Pope and his counsellors began to talk and joke in Greek. They certainly took their time. As many as seventy sittings were held, and the case dragged on for four months. It seems that in some matters the Pope was inclined to side with St Wilfrid's opponents, but on the main charges he was acquitted, and sent back with a letter ordering the kings to allow him to return to his see. His cause was much helped by a dramatic coincidence. It is told by St Bede thus: "His acquittal was much forwarded by the reading of the synod of Pope Agatho . . . which had been formerly held when Wilfrid was in Rome, and sat in council among the bishops . . . For whilst that synod, on account of the trial, was being read before the nobility and a great number of the people for some days, they came to the place where it was written, 'Wilfrid, the beloved of God, bishop of the city of York, having referred his cause to the Holy See . . . etc . . .' This being read, the hearers were amazed, and the reader stopping, they began to ask one another who that Bishop Wilfrid was? Then Boniface the Pope's counsellor, and many others, who had seen him there in the days of Pope Agatho, said he was the same bishop that had just come to Rome to be tried by the Apostolic See, being accused by his people . . . They told how Pope Agatho had shown that he had been wrongfully expelled from his bishopric, and had been so much honoured by the Pope, that he had commanded him to sit in the council of bishops, that he the Pope had assembled, as a man of untainted faith and upright mind. When this had been heard, the Pope and all the rest said that a man of so great authority, who had been a bishop for nearly forty years, ought not to be condemned, but being cleared of all the crimes laid to his charge, ought to return home with all honour." (E.H. 5, c. 19.) St Wilfrid wished to end his days in peace in the Rome he loved so much, but the Pope would not allow it, and sent him back to England.

St Wilfrid arrived at Meaux a dying man; he had to be carried on horseback and in a litter the last part of the way to that city. He, the practical man, not addicted to visions and ecstasies, was visited in this his old age by St Michael. Both Eddius and St Bede tell of this vision he there had, and of his conversation with St Michael. The latter told him he would recover his health and his see and these because of the prayers of his favourite saints and of Our Blessed Lady. He told Wilfrid that he had not had in the past sufficient devotion to the Mother of God. "You have built nothing in honour of St Mary, ever Virgin. You have to put this right and dedicate a church in her honour." (E. 56.)

St Wilfrid's last return was a triumphal procession. He was met at the coast of Kent by a crowd of abbots, and together they made their way to London. The archbishop Berhtwald bowed before the decision of Rome; king Aethilred, now a monk, received him with open arms, and told his son to treat him with all honour. King Aldfrith alone stood firm, and he died almost immediately; but before doing so, he said in the hearing of many trustworthy witnesses: "In the name of God I bid my heir . . . to make peace and a settlement with Bishop Wilfrid, for the good of my soul and his own." (E. 59.) These words were recorded by abbess Aelfled at a great Council that was held on the river Nidd. Her view was confirmed by the king's chief man, who reported that when he, the chief, was being besieged in Bamborough, he and his fellows swore that, if they got out of their strait, they would make peace with Wilfrid. Immediately, the enemy was dispersed. And so the storm that beset Wilfrid so many a long year became still, and a complete peace was made between them all. "Et illa die omnes episcopi se invicem osculantes et amplexantes panemque frangentes communicaverunt." (E. 60.)

St Wilfrid, having won in principle, made no demands, but willingly accepted Hexham and Ripon, leaving the rest as others saw fit. To Ripon he went. He settled his affairs there and all the monks kneeling, he gave them his blessing before setting off to see his old friend and fellow monk, king Aethilred, who



had asked for his advice. He reached Oundle, where he had founded a monastery, and there he fell ill. On Saturday, the 12th October he died as his monks were singing the verse of the 103rd Psalm, which runs, "Send forth Thy Spirit, and they shall be created, and Thou shalt renew the face of the earth." The abbots from all England came to perform the last rites. His body was put on a carriage and borne to Ripon, where it was received by the monks and there buried, in the South aisle. It may have been removed to Canterbury, but that is denied. In either case the Reformation settled the matter, as it is now in neither place. St Wilfrid's memorial is not his bones, but in the example he set us in devotion to the Holy See, in his apostolic zeal and doggedness.

## SEASCAPE

See! the master painter's brush portrays  
 The orange sun-fed, wind swept beaches  
 Where the everlasting wave-relays  
 Bring in the envious sea that reaches  
 For the craft dry-docked upon the sands . . .  
 Meanwhile the eyes begin to focus  
 Shade with shade, line with line and colours  
 Find their medium in the picture's *locus*  
 Whilst giving to it depth of contours  
 That for the map in well-used hands  
 Hold for the cartographer many  
 Latent, new discovered, unknown joys.  
 Thus enrapt, the brain pauses, weary  
 To puzzle with the mind's fresh poise  
 And fathom what it is that holds  
 The momentary passing pleasure.  
 Who knows? Is it that Van Gogh's painting  
 By colour yet attempts to capture  
 What he himself in life went missing? . . .  
 The answer in the canvas still unfolds.

NEVILLE BRAYBROOKE

## NOTES

We offer our congratulations to Fr Abbot on being elected by the General Chapter as Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation.

At an Ordination held in the Abbey Church by His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough the following were raised to the Priesthood: DD. Hilary Barton, Denis Waddilove, and Michael Sandeman.

DD. Charles Murtagh and Walter Maxwell-Stuart were ordained Deacons and D. Benet Perceval was ordained Sub-Deacon.

Fr Antony Spiller and Fr Adrian Lawson have left the Preparatory School for work on the Parishes. Fr Antony has gone as assistant priest to St Mary's, Cardiff, and Fr Adrian to St Mary's, Harrington. We wish them success in their new work. Further changes of personnel on the Parishes will be recorded in our next number.

We are pleased to be able to record that so far none of our churches has been completely disabled by enemy action although at one church Divine Service is carried on under some difficulty. We offer our sympathy to our sister houses of Downside and Douai who have had one church each totally destroyed and one other very seriously damaged.

We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of Fr Aidan Crow who died on August 26th at the age of 78. An obituary will appear in our next number. Also for Fr Robert Rooney of Fort Augustus who served for fifteen years on our parish of St Mary, Warrington, where he was universally beloved. He died at Warrington on June 30th at the age of 68.



## OBITUARY

### PILOT OFFICER ROBERT ANNE

The death of Robert Anne will have brought a sense of personal loss to a much wider circle than is common in so young a man. To his father, first of all, Major George Anne, to his brothers and sister, to his aunt, his step-mother, and to his fiancée, Miss Nancy Shaw, we wish to express our deepest sympathy and the assurance of our prayers. But he had many other contacts: his own friends in the countryside round Burghwallis, the farmers, the villagers and their families; his brother officers of the Air Force; and here at Ampleforth, among the masters and Old Boys, a host of friends, with whom he has kept in close contact since he left the school three years ago.

He was the third and youngest son of Major and Mrs Anne, and both his brothers, Michael and Frederick John, were here before him. It has always been said here that he combined in his character the qualities of his two elder brothers; the literary scholarliness of the one with the light hearted joviality of the other. From his earliest days he was a vivid and striking personality: a small roundfaced boy at Gilling, oozing good nature and friendliness, but with a sense of duty beyond his years which placed him among the Captains at Gilling and later won him the position of Head Boy in the Junior House. In the Upper School he followed his brothers into St Oswald's House, and as he grew up the many sided character we knew so well unfolded and ripened.

Pictures of him in his characteristic activities flash through the memory: writing an essay against time for his History master, and trying—usually unsuccessfully—to curb the pen that cantered so easily into mild satire; organizing a mock funeral, with chant and candles, for a dead mouse; revelling in unorthodox but vigorous cricket for the Optimists; throwing himself into the glamour and bustle of an Exhibition play; or—most characteristic of all—turning his room into an amateur Fleet Street office, as Editor of the "Ampleforth News". He did everything with zest, and turned everything into fun; and his zest and fun sprang from his abounding vitality and from the lightness of heart that accompanies a clear conscience and an upright life. "I found him," writes one of his old school friends who met him recently, "the same lovable character I had always known. He was as cheerful as ever, and he still had the great gift of unconsciously dispensing good humour among those around him. Perhaps he had lost a little of his happy-go-lucky attitude to life,

but this I attribute to the dangerous work he was doing. His good humour was still there, but beneath its veneer one found a man who looked at life in its true perspective, and whose sense of values, instead of being upset by the war, was crystallised by it."

He met his death as many another young Englishman has done in the past two years. He was on a Torpedo course and the Beaufort aircraft he was piloting on a practice run developed some mechanical defect at 1,000 feet altitude. He "put her down" well, but the slowest landing speed is 120 miles an hour, and there was no room. He ran into an obstacle and was killed instantly; so also were his Observer and Front Gunner.

He was buried in the family vault at Burghwallis, near Doncaster. His memory is being perpetuated by a statue of St George and a mural tablet in the church at Hendon Aerodrome. He was the first child of the station, born there in 1919. An exactly similar memorial is to be placed in the family chapel at Burghwallis by his friends, the villagers. God rest his happy soul in eternal happiness.

### PILOT OFFICER OWEN PILSWORTH

Owen Pilsworth was at Ampleforth in St Edward's House from 1934 till he left at the end of the Christmas term 1938. Simplicity and genuineness were notable characteristics in him, but the most notable thing about him was the amount of genuine affection he won from others, in his first years those of his own House, later on those of the School in general. He was usually a little untidy, and always ready for any fun. If he did not get into any escapades, it certainly was not fear that prevented him. Not many boys could manage to get more fun out of school life without doing one shady thing. He was not a great worker, but liked reading, and at one time or another had managed to read a good deal.

He became a House monitor and captain of the House football, and was leader of the Pack in the School XV. All who saw it will still remember a great try he scored against St Peter's. In that last term he was a figure in the School, but the boys of his own House would have felt a little jealous that he should be thought of as other than their own private possession. He did very much for the spirit and happiness of the House.

Except academically his school life was very successful, but he was so free from conceit that he blamed himself for its ill success, and could write when he left: "I threw away my chances of success by running wild my first two years." In the same spirit of humility he would write of how many salmon his rod had caught.

When he left school he took a short term service commission in the R.A.F. There again he was blissfully happy with nothing but wondering



praise for the men and the system. He wrote enthusiastically of the thrill and joy of being alone in a fighter plane, and how it made him feel physically and spiritually nearer to God. He was sent to Iraq early in the war and did not return to England at all. The only news we have about his death is that it occurred on June 25th, in the Middle East, and that his plane was seen to disappear in the sea.

#### CAPTAIN PETER WILBERFORCE

Peter Wilberforce entered St Aidan's in September, 1928 from the "Prep," which in those days was situated in the present Junior House. He left in July 1932 when he was hardly seventeen years old. He was a bright, clear-headed and intelligent boy with an attractive, vivacious manner—a little sensitive about his diminutive build. He talked well and had many friends. After leaving he spent some years with Vickers, eventually taking a commission in the Royal Tank Regiment. He met his death in Libya in June. We offer his parents, Colonel W. Wilberforce, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs Wilberforce and his brother Michael our sincerest condolence.

#### MAJOR ROBERT GERRARD

Robert Gerrard came to Ampleforth as a boy of thirteen in 1923, and left in 1928, having been one of the original members of St Cuthbert's House. He was reported missing after Dunkirk, and it is only recently that news has been received from the French Red Cross that he is buried in occupied France.

Those who knew Robert Gerrard well, remember him as a boy of singular gentleness and charm of manner. They knew also that beneath his quiet and unobtrusive personality lay a solidity of character and a degree of intellectual honesty and moral courage that stood him to good purpose in his school career. Though he can hardly be described as a leader, he was one of those boys who by their innate goodness of character, unconsciously radiate a real influence on those around them, not only in the sphere of religious practice and moral standards, but in that more intimate sphere of every-day contacts which play so important a part in schoolboy life and character building.

Though not endowed with the exceptional athletic qualities of his brothers who preceded him in the school, he was always ready and eager to play as prominent a part as possible in all House games and activities, never sparing himself in contributing all that was in him to the common stock.

Such a boy as Robert Gerrard was bound to be well-liked and respected and the news of his death at Dunkirk has been a shock to those who were

privileged to know him. While his untimely death may be deeply deplored one feels that it was in character with his life, the passing of a brave and generous soul in a moment of great and noble endeavour. The deepest sympathy of all at Ampleforth and of all who knew him at School goes out to his family in their grievous sorrow.

#### SIGNALMAN STEPHEN SCOTT

Stephen Scott came to the College from the Preparatory School in 1925, and remained with us for six years; he was in St Aidan's House. His interests and abilities were always more active and out-of-doors than literary. Though rather on the small side he became a very lively and useful forward on the rigger field, and was given his colours in his last year in the School. He also showed something of the courage and grit that was in him, in the boxing ring and on the diving board. In both he represented his School. He had a rather quiet disposition, but his even temper and sly humour made him popular with his companions, to whom he was always known as "Sam." His Faith was a very real thing to him, and he left the School with the idea of becoming a priest. He tried his vocation at Prinknash, but it was not to be, and for some years he was in the motor industry. Early in the war he, with his brother Philip, joined the Signals, and both were sent to the Middle East last winter. There Stephen was killed in action on June 2nd. He had been to both Mass and Communion the previous day. To his family we offer our sincerest sympathy.

#### SQUADRON LEADER GERALD ROONEY, D.F.C.

Gerald Rooney came to Ampleforth in 1930, and on passing out of the Junior House was placed in St Bede's House. He worked his way through the School, and before he left in 1936 passed the Higher Certificate in modern languages. He was no more than an ordinary performer at games, but became School Captain of both swimming and shooting. Even before leaving the Junior House his neatness in diving secured for him a place in the School team—a rare achievement. Gifted with a cheerful disposition and charm of manner (shall we ever forget that disarming chuckle?) he was always very popular, whilst the religious background to his life was never lost sight of. When he left the School he took a short service commission in the R.A.F., and had finished his training before the war broke out. He was awarded the D.F.C. for operations against the enemy fleet near Norwegian waters, and it was with a feeling of dismay that we read of his loss in action in August. To his mother and sister we offer our sincerest sympathy.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE VATICAN AND WAR IN EUROPE. By *Denis Gwynn* (Burns, Oates and Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

It is no small tribute to the value of this book that it should have retained almost all its interest, even though sent to the press before the date of some of the most dramatic events in the present war: France's collapse, the opening of hostilities by Italy, Germany's attack upon Russia, besides the developments which may well take place between the writing of these lines and their appearance in print. As Dr Gwynn points out, the Vatican's attitude towards war in Europe, and its constant endeavours to bring about a return of peace, cannot be affected by any development of the war situation. Accordingly these pages are chiefly concerned, not with the swiftly changing phases of the international conflict, but with the efforts of a supra-national power, the Papacy, to persuade the nations to settle their differences in a spirit of reason and charity, and to assert the abiding principles of right order without which there can be no hope of peace.

No one can fail to be impressed by this noble record of steadfast bearing witness to truths, inconvenient to the point of being unacceptable, to a hostile and preoccupied world. The account of the heroic and wholly disinterested attempts of the recent Popes—Pius X and Benedict XV before and during the last world-war, Pius XI and Pius XII standing in much the same relation to this—to avert hostilities and, when entered upon, to mitigate their horrors show how conscious these pontiffs have been of their responsibilities. In so far as their efforts failed the cause must be ascribed to nationalistic greed and the conviction that more was to be gained by a fight to a finish than by a negotiated peace. The rejection by the powers of the now famous peace proposals of Benedict XV meant the turning down of a plan which would have shortened the war of 1914-1918 and removed many of the aggravating causes of the present conflict. The continuity of Vatican policy during the past thirty years is very clearly illustrated, particularly with reference to the Pope's interest in the foreign missions and the consolidation of the Church in the continents outside Europe. The improved relations between France and the Holy See, the modernity of Pius XI, the providential preparation of Cardinal Pacelli to be his successor are among the more important facts which give background to the narrative.

Dr Gwynn's valuable prefatory essay stresses the obligations of the Pope to all the belligerents to work for a negotiated peace. There is no question of denouncing individual participants, nor is the possibility excluded—surely evident to those who choose to reflect—that the combatants on both sides can conscientiously be fighting for a just cause. To look to the Papacy to give sanction to unqualified pacifism is to forget its history. The voice which calls peace to Christian nations and gives no countenance to fratricidal strife is the same that summoned the Crusades and sent an army across Europe to do battle

with the infidel. There is nothing in the peacemaking activities of the Popes which conflicts with the all but universal belief that there are greater evils even than war. A.G.

ST THOMAS MORE'S HISTORY OF THE PASSION. *Translated from the Latin by his granddaughter Mistress Mary Basset. Edited in modern spelling with an Introduction by Right Rev. P. E. Hallett* (Burns, Oates and Washbourne) 6s. net.

This devout commentary on the narrative of the Passion was written by St Thomas during his imprisonment. In the midst of reflections on the Arrest of Jesus it breaks off, and is followed by the note: "Sir Thomas More wrote no more of this work, for when he had written this far, he was in prison kept so strait, that all his books and pen and ink and paper was taken from him, and soon after was he put to death."

It is a fascinating book, tender, human, shrewd; and, in spite of the subject and of the dreadful circumstances of the writer, cheerfulness keeps breaking through. It is pure More. No further commendation or description is required.

Messrs Burns and Oates have published a new illustrated prayer-book for children, by Sister Mary L. Barbara, C.R.L. (Barbara Vernon), which goes far to satisfy the insistent need for a simple book that will appeal to the mind of the child and easily form the habit of devotion in early infancy.

The new prayer-book has been produced in a standard size at sixpence, and in larger type for tiny tots at ninepence.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:

*Pax, Downside Review, Douai Magazine, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Ushaw Magazine, E.S.A. Journal, St Peter's Net, Claves Regni, Oratory Parish Magazine, Oscotian, The Limit.*

*The Raven, Georgian, St Joseph's College Magazine* (Bradford), *Avisford Record, Ratcliffian, St Augustine's Magazine, Ampleforth News, Lorettonian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Cottonian, Corbie, Oratory School Magazine, Sedberghian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Coathamian, Dunelmian.*



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. C. N. Radcliff
Senior Monitors :	D. P. M. Cape, O. O. Lamb, I. J. Fraser, R. D. Devlin, N. Smyth, R. A. M. Reyntiens.	
School Monitors :	G. H. Hume, J. F. Johnston, C. D. Smith, O. F. Hare, R. E. A. Hansen, J. R. Flisher, J. G. Bamford, C. V. Foll, P. F. C. Hobden, R. L. Petit.	
Captain of Cricket	.. .. .	C. D. Smith
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	P. S. Reid
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	T. C. N. Carroll
Secretary of the Tennis Club	.. .. .	G. H. Hume

THE following boys left the School at the end of the Lent term :—

A. J. Eills, A. St J. Hannigan, P. C. Hastings, M. G. Leatham, P. B. R. Maguire, D. G. Mansell-Pleydell, E. P. S. Mathews, M. J. McClure, A. B. Nihill, M. G. Slattery, J. E. Sutherland, L. J. Toynbee, A. Turnbull, T. P. Turnbull, J. F. C. Vidal.

AND the following in July :—

M. J. Allmand, J. P. Barton, J. H. Broade, A. R. Brodrick, W. M. Bullied, D. P. M. Cape, T. C. N. Carroll, D. H. Carvill, D. A. Cumming, J. P. David, P. J. de Pentheny-O'Kelly, R. D. Devlin, J. R. Dowling, R. G. Elwes, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, J. R. Flisher, I. J. Fraser, C. V. Foll, R. E. A. Hansen, R. M. Herley, T. D. Heyes, P. F. C. Hobden, G. H. Hume, J. F. Johnston, O. O. Lamb, P. J. Loughton, P. G. McEvoy, J. R. Massey, P. S. Nelson, P. W. M. Newman, R. L. Petit, P. Platt-Fenton, F. A. B. Pollen, H. C. N. Radcliff, J. Rendell-Dunn, T. P. Rennie, P. J. Reynolds, F. J. Rigby, P. R. Rochford, G. V. Ryan, R. A. Ryan, T. F. R. Ryan, J. A. Scully, P. O'R. Smiley, C. D. Smith  
Hon. C. E. Stourton, W. A. Wilson.

THE following entered the School in May :—

J. St L. Brockman, G. R. Cox, S. B. J. de Ferranti, A. W. Fenwick, J. P. G. Harvest, P. Liston, P. D. McBarnet, C. G. Meredith, P. E. Robins, M. J. F. Weld, J. H. Whyte.

AND the following in September :—

M. R. Bowman, A. P. Brown, N. H. Bruce, J. J. Bunting, J. B. Caldwell C. D. Codrington, M. F. Crowley, R. A. R. De Larrinaga, T. F. A. de Wolff, A. A. A. Dunn, J. H. Edwards, H. F. Ellis Rees, D. A. Emmet, D. S. Faber, H. D. Fanshawe, R. T. Fawcett, C. D. Foot, D. C. Franklin, S. J. Fraser, F. R. C. Goodall, H. G. A. Gosling, J. C. Greig, J. M. M. Griffiths, R. Hall, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, L. R. Henderson, M. D. de P. Hughes, W. H. W. Inman, P. D. Kilner, J. O. P. Kirk, B. J. Knowles, J. L. Leatherland, J. W. J. Lewis, G. F. Lorrinan, A. H. Lund, H. J. Lynch, M. Magee, P. McNulty, A. E. Measures, F. G. Miles, J. Moran, J. D. O'Brien, F. B. Oldham, P. T. Pernyes, H. Pierlot, B. H. S. Piggot, P. L. Pollen, J. D. Remers, A. O. C. Rewcastle, B. A. Ryan, J. R. Ryan, J. H. Scotson, D. L. Sinnott, D. A. Slattery, J. F. Smulders, R. M. Sutherland, J. A. Triggs, R. J. Wallace, P. L. Watson, J. P. A. Weaver, A. D. Wilson.

WE have the pleasure of offering our congratulations to P. O'R. Smiley and O. O. Lamb who have been awarded State Scholarships and to T. C. N. Carroll, D. A. Cumming and G. V. Ryan who have been awarded Kitchener Scholarships.

WE offer our congratulations also to the successful candidates in the July examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Higher Certificates were obtained by :—

GROUP I	Lamb, O. O. ( <i>Distinction in French and Italian</i> ).
Coglan, J. M.	Neely, H. B.
McEvoy, P. J.	Norman, P. A.
Smiley, P. O'R. ( <i>Distinction in Latin, Greek, and History-and-Ancient-Literature</i> ).	Purcell, R. M.
	Radcliff, H. C. N. B.
	Rigby, I. J.
	Rolleston, S. C.
	Smythe, N. P.
	White, J. E. C. T.
GROUP II	
Babington, J. F.	
Boulton, D. D.	
Brown, R. G. M.	
Devlin, R. D.	
Flisher, J. R.	
Horne, A. E. A.	
Johnston, J. F. D.	
GROUP III	
	Bray, J. C.
	Codrington, H. J. L.



- Cumming, D. D. (*Distinction in Mathematics*).  
 Ghyska, R.  
 Hubbard, T. F.  
 Price, P. C. M.  
 Smith, C. D.  
 Stewart, A. J. D.

## GROUP IV

Carroll, T. C. N.

- Hansen, R. E. A.  
 Hare, O. F. F.  
 Heyes, T. D.  
 McNamara, M. J. (*Distinction in Chemistry*).  
 Moore, B. C.  
 Rochford, P. R. J.  
 Ryan, R. A.  
 Ryan, T. F. R.  
 Winstanley, D. P.

SCHOOL Certificates were obtained by:—

- Anderson, G. E.—(b), c (d), (e) (g), s.  
 Anderson, I. K.—2 b (c), e, g\*, s.  
 Baker, R.—2, g\*, i, (j), k, l.  
 Bamford, P. St J.—2 (b), (e), (g\*), i, (j), k, l.  
 Barrass, A. M.—1, b, c, d, g\*, (i), (s)  
 Barry, P. S.—(b), (c), (d), g\*, i, (s), (y).  
 Barry, W. G.—2, b, c, d, g, s, y.  
 Boon, G. R.—2, b, C, g, s, (y).  
 Boylan, E. A.—2, (b), (e), g\*, i, j, s.  
 Burrows, R. V.—2, (b), (e), k, l, y.  
 Byrne, A. W.—2, (b), (c), e, g\*, (s)  
 Carvill, D. A.—2, (b), c, (d), (g), s.  
 Christie, B. G.—2, b, e, (f), g\*, (i).  
 Cubitt, C. D.—2, (b), c, d, (i), s, y.  
 Daly, P. J.—2, B, C, D, (e), (g\*), i, s.  
 Danaher, J. G.—2, b, e, g, i, j, s.  
 Dawson, R. M.—2, B, e, (g), i, j, k.  
 de Las Casas, B.—3, (b), c, (d), g, s, y.  
 de van der Schueren, F. W.—2, (b), c, e, g\*, i, j.  
 Dowling, K. G.—2, (b), (c), (d), g, (i), s.  
 Edwards, J. d'A.—2, b, (d), e, g, i (j), k, l.  
 Edwards, J. M. B.—2, (b), e, g, i, j, (s).  
 Feeny, P. A.—b, (c), e, g\*, (i), (s).  
 Feilding, Hon. H.—2, (b), (e), i, j, k, l.  
 Foll, N. J.—2, (b), g, (i), (j), k, l.  
 Foster, D. P.—2, (b), d, e, (g\*), (i), (j), k, l.  
 Gilbey, R. H.—2, b, c, (d), (e), g\*.  
 Graves, C. R.—C, e, f, g\*, i.  
 Gray, K. W.—3, b, c, d, (g\*), i, (s).  
 Grehan, P. A.—2, b, c, (d), e, g\*, i, (s).  
 Griffiths, S. G.—1, b, c, d, e, g\*, i, s.  
 Hall, D. M.—3, (b), (c), (d), (i), s.  
 Hall, T. R.—2, (b), (c), d, i, (s), (y)  
 Hamilton-Dalrymple, H.—3, b, e, g, i, j, k.  
 Haywood-Farmer, R. E.—2, (b), g, i, (s), y.  
 Heape, R. O.—2, b, e, (g\*), i, k, l.  
 Hickey, P. W.—2, b, c, d, g, (i), s.  
 Hunter-Gray, J.—2, b, d, (e), (g\*), i, (j).  
 im Thurn, J. R.—2, B, C, d, e, g\*, s.

- Laughton, P. J.—b, c, d, g\*, (s).  
 Levett-Scrivener, J.—3, (b), C, d, (e), (g), (i), s.  
 Longueville, P.—3, (b), (e), g, h\*, i, j, s.  
 Macartney-Filgate, T.—2, B, c, d, (g\*), S, Y.  
 Marston, M. A.—2, B, c, d, e, g\*, i, s.  
 Middleton, L.—2, b, g, I, j, K, L, Y.  
 Miles, J. A. C.—2, b, c, E, F, G\*, i, j.  
 Miller, J. H. M.—2, g, i, (j), (s).  
 Morrissey, P. A.—3, b, c, (d), (g), (s).  
 Murphy, D. G. M.—2, (b), g, i, j.  
 Nelson, P. S.—2, (b), c, (d), (g), (s).  
 New, J. H.—1, (b), c, d, (e), G\*, S.  
 Nicoll, E. W.—2, b, (e), g\*, i, j, K, L.  
 Oddie, A. G.—1, b, g\*, h\*, (i), (k), l.  
 O'Reilly, M.—b, (c), (d), g, (s).  
 Patron, J. F.—2, (b), g, q\*, i, j, k, l.  
 Pensabene, P.—2, b, (e), g\*, i, k, l.  
 Peers, D. T.—3, b, (c), g\*, (i).  
 Piggot, M. A.—3, b, (c), (d), i, (s).  
 Porter, W. H.—2, b, (g\*), i, j, k.  
 Puttick, J. A.—2, b, (d), e, g.  
 Radcliff, J. T.—3, (b), c, (d), g, s, (y).  
 Rendell-Dunn, J.—2, b, (d), g\*, (i).  
 Reyntiens, N. P.—1, b, C, d, e, g\*, i, S.  
 Rigby, J. J.—3, B, C, d, e, g, (i), s.  
 Rothfield, L.—1, b, C, (d), e, G, i, s.  
 Sheridan, J. N.—2, (b), (c), d, (e), G\*, i.  
 Slattery, J. A.—2, b, c, (d), g, i, s, y.
- Slattery, P. A.—1, b, e, g\*, I, J, k.  
 Smyth, R.—1, b, C, d, e, g\*, s.  
 Strode, H. F.—1, b, c, d, e, g, i, (s).  
 Sullivan, L. E.—3, (b), c, d, (g\*), s.  
 Trafford, P. H.—2, b, (c), e, (f), g\*, (i).  
 Vickers, D. M.—2, b, c, (d), (g), s, (y).  
 Wace, H. M.—2, (b), c, e, f, g\*, i, j.  
 Weld, A. E. J.—2, e, g\*, i, (j).  
 Wilson, G. M. R.—2, (b), (e), g\*, i, (j), k, (l).  
 Wilson, W. A.—2, g\*, i, j, k, l.

Small letter in brackets = Pass  
 Small letter = Credit  
 Capital letter = Very Good

- 1 Very good—English language.  
 2 Credit                   "           "  
 3 Pass                   "           "

- b English literature  
 c History  
 d Geography  
 e Latin  
 f Greek  
 g French  
 g\* French with oral  
 h German  
 h\* German with oral  
 q Spanish  
 q\* Spanish with oral  
 i Elementary Mathematics  
 j Additional Mathematics  
 k Physics  
 l Chemistry  
 s General Science  
 y Biology.



WE were fortunate in having a very fine long spell of hot summer weather during the term and an absence of any sickness. The time lost by illness during the previous term was well made up during the summer as can be seen by the good examination results.



GARDENERS were apt to grumble at the fine weather as there were drought<sup>t</sup> conditions soon after most of the sowing was finished. Nevertheless most<sup>t</sup> of the House Gardens made a fine show considering that it was the first<sup>t</sup> season for most of them. A good deal of work was done on the home farm<sup>s</sup> by the Scouts and other members of the School, and during the last few weeks of the term a large number of boys had lessons in tractor driving and management in preparation for land work during the summer holiday.



GOREMIRE Day was held in traditional style and the Procurators are to be thanked for the total absence of war conditions in the commissariat. We were again fortunate in having a fine day.



ONE result of wartime economy is that people seem to be re-discovering the pleasure of walking. On any whole and many half holidays one cannot move within a radius of ten or more miles round Ampleforth without meeting groups of boys. Cyclists go much further afield and go to York, Scarborough, Fountains Abbey and Mount Grace as a matter of ordinary routine.



As last year, there was no Exhibition owing to war conditions. The Prize giving was an even smaller event than last year as there was no Play. In its place, however, there was a very pleasing informal concert given by members of the Staff and School.

Fr Abbot presented the Prizes in the Theatre in the presence of a small number of guests who were able to come for that occasion.

Prizes were awarded to the following:—

## PRIZE LIST

## SIXTH FORM. GROUP I

Scholarship set in Classics	. . .	P. O'R. Smiley D. P. M. Cape I. J. Fraser
Classics (2nd year)	. . .	J. M. Coghlan
Classics (1st year)	. . .	P. J. Gaynor
Ancient History	. . .	D. P. M. Cape

## SIXTH FORM. GROUP II

History (2nd year)	. . .	R. M. Purcell
History (1st year)	. . .	R. D. Devlin
Modern Languages Scholarship Set	. . .	O. O. Lamb
French (2nd year)	. . .	S. C. Rolleston
French (1st year)	. . .	J. E. C. T. White R. G. M. Brown ( <i>Proxime Accessit</i> )
German	. . .	(not awarded)
Geography	. . .	R. D. Devlin

## SIXTH FORM. GROUP III

Mathematics Scholarship Set	. . .	D. A. Cumming
Mathematics (2nd year)	. . .	P. M. C. Price
Mathematics (1st year)	. . .	T. F. Hubbard

## SIXTH FORM. GROUP IV

Science Scholarship Set	. . .	T. C. N. Carroll
Physics (2nd year)	. . .	(not awarded)
Physics (1st year)	. . .	B. C. Moore
Chemistry (2nd year)	. . .	O. F. F. Hare
Chemistry (1st year)	. . .	D. P. Winstanley
Mathematics (1st year)	. . .	P. H. Bond
Mathematics (2nd year)	. . .	D. P. Winstanley
Biology	. . .	T. F. R. Ryan

## HIGHER CERTIFICATE SUBSIDIARY SETS

English	. . .	J. E. C. T. White
Economics and Politics	. . .	J. R. Flisher
Navy Set	. . .	F. M. Shaw and J. P. David



## UPPER V

Latin . . . . .	(not awarded)
French . . . . .	P. Noble Mathews
English . . . . .	R. G. Griffiths
History . . . . .	R. G. Griffiths
Geography . . . . .	A. M. Barrass
Additional Mathematics . . . . .	Hon. H. A. Feilding
Elementary Mathematics . . . . .	R. G. Griffiths
Physics . . . . .	(not awarded)
Chemistry . . . . .	L. G. Middleton
Biology . . . . .	T. Macartney-Filgate

## MIDDLE AND LOWER FIFTH

Latin . . . . .	M. V. Harari
Greek . . . . .	J. H. Miles
French . . . . .	M. V. Harari
English . . . . .	R. N. Dawson
History . . . . .	J. R. im Thurn
Geography . . . . .	J. H. New
Additional Mathematics . . . . .	H. Hamilton-Dalrymple
Elementary Mathematics . . . . .	J. G. Danaher
Physics . . . . .	R. N. Dawson
Chemistry . . . . .	(not awarded)

## LOWER REMOVE

Form Prize . . . . .	J. A. Campbell
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## UPPER FOURTH

Latin . . . . .	Lord John Kerr
Greek . . . . .	W. Vaughan
French . . . . .	A. M. Brinsley
Spanish . . . . .	A. M. Brinsley
German . . . . .	J. H. Bennett
English . . . . .	R. Langford-Rae
History . . . . .	T. A. Bates
Geography . . . . .	P. Caldwell
Mathematics . . . . .	H. G. Wheeler
Physics . . . . .	P. Caldwell
Chemistry . . . . .	P. Caldwell

## MIDDLE FOURTH

Latin . . . . .	J. C. Lynch
French . . . . .	B. G. Sandeman
English . . . . .	M. Nolan
Mathematics . . . . .	(not awarded)

## LOWER FOURTH

Form Prize . . . . .	R. C. Gilman
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## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

UPPER SIXTH . . . . .	P. O'R. Smiley
MIDDLE SIXTH . . . . .	M. J. Allmand
	J. F. Johnston
LOWER SIXTH . . . . .	T. F. R. Ryan
	O. F. F. Hare
	R. D. Devlin
	J. Hunter-Gray
	M. J. McNamara
UPPER REMOVE . . . . .	P. J. Gaynor
FIFTH FORMS . . . . .	A. M. Barrass
	H. F. Strode
	P. A. Slattery
	P. S. Nelson
	M. A. Marston
	J. F. Sutherland
LOWER REMOVE . . . . .	J. A. Campbell
	A. A. Edwards
UPPER FOURTH . . . . .	R. A. Fraser
	G. Gosling
MIDDLE FOURTH . . . . .	M. Castelli
	B. G. Sandeman
LOWER FOURTH . . . . .	R. C. Gilman

## SPECIAL PRIZES

*Music Prizes:—*

<i>Piano</i> , 1st . . . . .	D. F. Rochford
"    2nd . . . . .	P. Caldwell
<i>Choir Prize</i> . . . . .	P. H. Trafford
<i>Harrison Violin and Orchestra</i> <i>Prize</i> . . . . .	M. V. Harari
"Turner" <i>Theory Prize</i> . . . . .	D. F. Rochford



*Art Prizes:—*

1st . . . . .	A. J. Fletcher
2nd . . . . .	P. B. Grotrian
<i>Harrison Improvement Prize</i> . . . . .	R. H. Gilbey

*The Milburn Mathematical Prize:—*

1st . . . . .	P. A. Slattery
2nd . . . . .	Lord John Kerr

*The Lancaster Chemistry Prize* . . . . .

M. J. McNamara

*The Quirke Debating Prize* . . . . .

O. O. Lamb

*The Greenlees Spanish Prize* . . . . .

A. M. Brinsley

*The Headmaster's V1th Form Classical**Prize for greatest improvement.* R. A. M. Reyntiens*The Headmaster's Literary Prize:—*

V1th Form . . . . .	1st, P. O'R. Smiley
	2nd, O. O. Lamb ( <i>Proxime</i> <i>Accessit</i> )
Vth Form . . . . .	(not awarded)
IVth Form . . . . .	J. A. de Fonblanque

## JUNIOR HOUSE

## UPPER III

Latin . . . . .	J. N. Ghika
Greek . . . . .	J. N. Ghika
French . . . . .	K. Rafferty
English . . . . .	1st, R. K. May
	2nd, D. P. Hawkins
History . . . . .	R. J. C. Baty
Geography . . . . .	R. K. May
Mathematics . . . . .	F. H. Bullock

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Upper III . . . . .	C. J. Hopkins
Lower III . . . . .	M. H. P. Hardy

Piano . . . . . J. N. Ghika

## LOWER III

Form Prize . . . . .	J. M. E. Bellord
<i>Headmaster's Literary Prize</i> . . . . .	M. Hardy

## AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

## ROLL OF HONOUR

## KILLED

Flying Officer EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.  
 Captain JAMES MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
 Major ROBERT ANTHONY HERBERT GERRARD, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
 Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.  
 Flying Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.  
 Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.  
 Second Lieutenant JOHN AYMARD MORTON MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.  
 Captain PETER WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Royal Tank Regiment.  
 Pilot Officer ROBERT ANNE, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Signalman STEPHEN JOSEPH MARY SCOTT, Royal Corps of Signals.  
 Pilot Officer OWEN PILSWORTH, Royal Air Force.  
 Squadron Leader GERALD SEBASTIAN PATRICK ROONEY, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.  
 Sergeant Pilot RUPERT GRATTAN-DOYLE, R.A.F.V.R.

## MISSING PRESUMED KILLED

MOUNSEY, A., Lieut, R.H.A.

## PRISONERS OF WAR

BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regiment.  
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.  
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MCILVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 SCOTT, P. J. M., Signalman, Royal Signals.

## MISSING

BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., County of London Yeomanry.  
 FALKINER, L. L., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. Light Infantry.  
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force.  
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.



## WOUNDED.

CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders (King's African Rifles).  
 FANE-GLADWIN, P. F., Capt., Scots Guards.  
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.

## HONOURS

M.B.E. Squadron Leader E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.  
 Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D.S.O. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. STANTON, R.A.

M.C. Captain F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.  
 Lieutenant A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regiment.  
 Lieutenant D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regiment.

D.F.C. Acting Flight-Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Flight-Lieutenant A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.  
 Squadron Leader G. S. P. ROONEY, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Wing Commander W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer R. Æ. CHISHOLM, R.A.F.  
 Acting Flight-Lieutenant P. C. C. BARTHROPP, R.A.F.

A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. YOUNG, R.A.F.

D.S.M. Sub-Lieutenant H. CHRISTOPHER, R.N.V.R.

## MENTIONED IN DESPACHES.

Captain the Hon. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.  
 Major G. ST L. KING, Royal Signals.  
 Captain M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regiment.  
 Wing Commander C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.  
 Acting Flight-Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.  
 Captain E. PLOWDEN, R.A.

## OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES

Old Boys, parents and friends are asked to help in improving the accuracy of this list by sending details to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems of Initials, Rank and Regiment; for the Register, kept at Ampleforth, full details of the Unit and Address will be welcomed.

## THE ROYAL NAVY

ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.  
 ALLISON, J. M. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.  
 BARRY, J. H., Sub-Lieut (E), R.N.  
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 BOYD, A. J., Pay. Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 BRADY, M., R.N.V.R.  
 BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Major, Royal Marines.  
 BRUNNER, R. H., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 BUNBURY, W. J., Sub-Lieut (E), R.N.V.R.  
 CARDWELL, M. ST J., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.  
 CHISHOLM, C. C., R.N.  
 CHRISTOPHER, H., D.S.M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 CLAYTON, P. F., Lieut (E), R.N.  
 CLIFTON, M., R.N.V.R.  
 COX, J. J. (A.), R.N.V.R.  
 CROCKER, C. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, R.N.  
 DE GUINGAND, E. P., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 DE LAS CASAS, O. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Cadet, R.N.  
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt., Royal Marines

FERRIER, J. I., Mid. (E), R.N.  
 FOLEY, M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 FOX-TAYLOR, J. W., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Sub-Lieut, R.N.

HAY, MALCOLM, Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.  
 HAYES, F. N., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 HILLYARD, D. E., R.N.V.R. (A).  
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 HORNYOLD-STRICKLAND, T. H., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 HOWARD, H. E., Mid. R.N.

LIDDELL, P. J., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
 MCCANN, G. J., Capt., Royal Marines.  
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Sub-Lieut (E), R.N.  
 MAY, H. S., Mid., R.N.  
 NIHILL, J. H. O'C., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.  
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, R.N.  
 NORMAN, M. J. N., Mid. (E), R.N.

PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Mid., R.N.

RABBIT, A. P., Acting Lieut (E), R.N.  
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 REYNOLDS, A. J., R.N.V.R.  
 ROCHFORD, J. P., Surgn Lieut, R.N.  
 RUDDIN, P. A., R.N.V.R.  
 RYAN, C. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

SPENDER, J. A., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
 SLATTERY, M. G., Pay. Cadet, R.N.

TAYLOR, C. L., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 THORNTON, P. M., R.N.V.R.

VANHEEMS, M. S., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WATSON, H. G., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Capt., Royal Marines.



## THE ARMY

AHERN, D. M., M.B., Major, R.A.M.C.  
 AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Lieut-Col, R.A.M.C.  
 AINSCOUGH, O., Capt., King's Regt (Liverpool).  
 ALCAZAR, B. H., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.  
 ALLEYN, J. H., Capt., General List.  
 ANDERSON, H. Y., Capt., R.A.  
 ANNE, F. J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.  
 ARMOUR, W. S., Capt., West Yorks. Regt.  
 ATKINSON, W. B., 2nd Lieut, Prince of Wales Own Gurkha Rifles.  
 BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 BAGSHAW, E. J. T., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Major, Royal Tank Regt.  
 BAGSHAW, K. G. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 BAILEY, J. C., Dorset Regt.  
 BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
 BARRETT, J. A., O.C.T.U.  
 BARRY, J. C. A., London Irish Rifles.  
 BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.  
 BEAN, J. R., Major, R.A.  
 BECKWITH, J. G., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 BEEVOR, T. C., Cpl, Household Cavalry.  
 BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 BELL, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.  
 BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., Capt., R.E.  
 BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 BEVAN, ANTHONY, 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminsters).  
 BEVAN, J. P., O.C.T.U.  
 BINYON, R., 2nd Lieut, Worcestershire Regt.  
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A., Capt., East Lancs. Regt.  
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., Lieut, R.A.  
 BLACKLEDGE, R., Lieut-Col, R.A.  
 BLACKMORE, M. W., Yorkshire Hussars.  
 BLYTH, P. X., L.-Bdr, R.A.  
 BODLEY, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.  
 BOND, D. A., O.C.T.U.  
 BOND, G., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
 BONINGTON, C. J., Cpl, A.I.F.  
 BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 BRAYBROOKE, C. R., O.C.T.U.  
 BRETHERTON, P., Capt.  
 BROMLOW, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
 BROWN, C. E., Capt., R.A.M.C.  
 BROWNE, W., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 BUDDLE, P. A., N.Z. R.A.  
 BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 BUSH, B. E., Sergt, R.A.S.C.  
 BUXTON, A., Capt., R.A.  
 BUXTON, J. W., Major, Essex Yeomanry.  
 CAIN, A. C., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 CAMBIER, M., O.C.T.U.  
 CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders (King's African Rifles)  
 CAMPBELL, W. M., Capt., Cameron Highlanders.  
 CARDWELL, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.  
 CARDWELL, R. N., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.  
 CARROLL, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Notts. Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers).  
 CARVILL, M., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 CARY-ELWES, E. T. E., Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Major, Lincolnshire Regt.  
 CASSIDY, D., Lieut, R.A.M.C.

CAVE, R. P., Capt., Rifle Brigade.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, G. H., Capt., King's Regt. (Liverpool), Home Defence.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A., Major, Army Educational Corps.  
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.  
 CHISHOLM, A., Seaforth Highlanders.  
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt., R.A.  
 CLARKE, D., 2nd Lieut, D.L.I.  
 COCHRANE, H. A., 2nd Lieut, K.O.S.B.  
 COGHLAN, P. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 COGHLAN, R. St J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 COLLINS, B. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 COLQUHOUN, A., O.C.T.U.  
 COMYN, V. L. J., R.E.  
 CONAN, J. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 CONRATH, P. F. G., R.E.  
 CONROY, J. T., Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.  
 COOPE, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 COWPER, J., Capt., East Lancs. Regt.  
 CRAVOS, V. J., Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 CRAWFORD, J.  
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 CROFT, P., Royal Signals.  
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut, R.A.  
 CUBITT, M. F. V., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 CUBITT, V., Grenadier Guards.  
 CUMMING, A. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 DALGLISH, D. R., M.C., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.  
 DANVERS, A. A. J., Capt., P.A.V.O. Cavalry (I.A.).  
 DAVIES, E. F., Toronto Scottish.  
 DAVIS, P. WELLINGER, Major, Baluch Regt.  
 DE BLABY, R., 2nd Lieut, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., Major, West Yorks. Regt.  
 DE GUINGAND, G. P., R.A.P.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Major, R.A.O.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., O.C.T.U.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.  
 DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., O.C.T.U.  
 DE NORMANVILLE, R. L. J., R.A.O.C.  
 DE WEND-FENTON, H., O.C.T.U.  
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.  
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.  
 DOLAN, F. W. T., L.-Cpl, R.A.  
 DOMENEGHETTI, L., Rifle Brigade.  
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Dragoons.  
 DOWLING, G. S., L.-Bdr, R.A.  
 DOWLING, P. B., Indian Army.  
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Major, Royal Tank Regt.  
 DUNMAN, C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 DURACK, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 DU VIVIER, P., O.C.T.U.  
 EDMONDS, R. H., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 EDWARDS, P. C., O.C.T.U.  
 ELLIOTT, R. T., 2nd Lieut, D.C.L.I.  
 ELLIOTT-SMITH, E.  
 ELLISON, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 ELWES, J. G., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 ELWES, R. V. G., K.R.R.C.  
 ERSKINE, HON. D. ST C., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.  
 EYRE, A., O.C.T.U.  
 FAIRHURST, D., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.  
 FAIRHURST, F. N. ST J., Lieut, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.  
 FALKNER, G., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Capt., Scots Guards.



- FANSHAWE, C. J., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.  
 FARRELL, C. O'M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 FARRELL, F. V. J., 2nd Lieut, Devonshire Regt.  
 FATTORINI, J. A., Pte, R.A.S.C.  
 FATTORINI, J. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt., 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.).  
 FEENY, W. B., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 FEILDING, HON. B., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.  
 FENWICK, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.  
 FFRENCH DAVIS, F. H., Royal Warwickshire Regt.  
 FFRENCH DAVIS, P., Welsh Guards.  
 FINLOW, H. R., L.-Cpl, R.A.P.C.  
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. F., Capt., Grenadier Guards.  
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M., Capt., Scots Guards.  
 FLEMING, Y., K.O.Y.L.I.  
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 FORBES, Rev. I. G., O.S.B., M.B.E., Chaplain to the Forces.  
 FOSTER, P. C., Tpr, R.A.C.  
 FRASER, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 FREEMAN, G., O.C.T.U.  
 FULLER, F. H., Capt., 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.).  
 FULLER, L., Signalman, Royal Signals.  
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.  
 GARBETT, G. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
 GARNETT, W. F., O.C.T.U.  
 GASTRELL, M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 GEBBIE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, 22nd Dragoons.  
 GEORGE, C. S. D., Lieut, Pioneer Corps.  
 GEORGE, E. H., Capt., R.A.  
 GEORGE, H. L., Capt., The Rhodesia Regt.  
 GERRARD, B. J. D., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt., Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.  
 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GILBEY, J. N., 2nd Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.  
 GILLOW, H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.  
 GILLOW, W., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.  
 GILLOTT, J. D., 2nd Lieut, Cheshire Regt.  
 GOLDING, M., O.C.T.U.  
 GORDON, A. J. E., Capt., Grenadier Guards.  
 GOVER, G. M., O.C.T.U.  
 GRATTAN-DOYLE, H. N., Lieut, R.E.  
 GREEN, H. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 GREENISH, J., 2nd Lieut, Life Guards.  
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., Capt., Cameronians.  
 GREENLEES, I. G., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 GREGG, J. V., R.A.  
 GRIEVE, C. F., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GRIEVE, E. H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GRIEVE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., Major, Cyprus Regt.  
 GUBBINS, P. S., Capt., Royal Armoured Corps.  
 HAGREEN, J. D. V., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.  
 HAIGH, P., 2nd Lieut, H.L.I.  
 HALL, F. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HAMILTON, N., Black Watch.  
 HANKEY, I., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 HARE, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HAY, J. M., Major, Gordon Highlanders.

- HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 HAYWOOD-FARMER, E., O.C.T.U.  
 HENRY, G. F. MCW., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.  
 HICKIE, J. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 HILL, H. M. R., 2nd Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.  
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.  
 HODSMAN, J. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 HOLLOWAY, P., Capt., Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.  
 HORNER, J. M. S., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HOWDEN, R. B., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.  
 HOWELL, G. R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 HUGHES, P., O.C.T.U.  
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Capt., Royal Signals.  
 JAGO, G. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.  
 JARRETT, C. J. B., Capt., R.A.  
 JEFFERSON, J. H., Bimbashi, Sudan Defence Force.  
 JENNINGS, M., 2nd Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.  
 JENNINGS-BRAMLY, D. W. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.  
 JOHNS, M., 2nd Lieut, South Staffordshire Regt.  
 KEELING, C. F., Capt., Devonshire Regt.  
 KELIHER, P. E., Lincolnshire Regt.  
 KELLY, A. P., M.C., Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.  
 KELLY, P. P., Capt., D.L.I.  
 KELLY, W., Pte, Royal Signals.  
 KENNARD, J., Cpl, East Surrey Regt.  
 KEOGH, E. R., L.-Cpl, R.E.  
 KEOGH, J. J., R.A.  
 KEER, F. R. N., M.C., Capt., Royal Scots.  
 KEVILL, A. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 KEVILL, B. J., 2nd Lieut.  
 KEVILL, R., Lieut, R.E.  
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 KING, G. ST L., Major, Royal Signals.  
 KNOWLES, C., Lieut-Col, Royal Signals.  
 KNOWLES, J., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.  
 LANCASTER, C. B. J., Capt., East Surrey Regt.  
 LANCASTER, S. M., Mobile Ambulance Corps.  
 LANKTREE, P. A. D., O.C.T.U.  
 LEACH, L. R. H. G., Capt., R.A.  
 LEASK, F. P. O., Lieut, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.  
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.  
 LEATHAM, M. G., L.-Cpl, Rifle Brigade.  
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 LEEMING, G. DE P., R.A.P.C.  
 LEES, M., Capt., Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.  
 LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.  
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.  
 LENTAIGNE, J., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 LIND, J. M., Capt., Cameronians.  
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 LOCKWOOD, J. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.  
 LOFTUS, N., Rifle Brigade.  
 LOVAT, LORD, Major, Lovat Scouts.  
 LOWNDES, J., 2nd Lieut.  
 LYLE SMITH, J. W., L.-Cpl, Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 LYONS, C. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MACDONALD, A., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
 MACDONALD, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.  
 MACDONALD, C. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MACDONALD, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.



MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Lieut-Col, Green Howards.  
 MACLAREN, D., Indian Army.  
 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.  
 McDONNELL, J.  
 McLRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 McKELVEY, T. P., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 McSWINEY, B. A., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 MAGRATH, J., O.C.T.U.  
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 MANNION, S. A., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., M.B.E., Capt., R.A.  
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 MAUCLINE, LORD, Capt., R.A.  
 MAUDE, C. A. F. J., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 MAUDE, L., O.C.T.U.  
 MAWSON, B. C., 2nd Lieut.  
 MAXWELL, A. C., Capt., Scots Guards.  
 MAXWELL, D. C., Major, R.A.  
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 MONTEITH, I. J., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.  
 MONTEITH, M., Capt., Lanarkshire Yeomanry.  
 MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 MORGAN, D. R., Capt., A. and S. Highlanders.  
 MORRIS, A. J., M.C., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.  
 MORTIMER, D., R.A.  
 MOUNSEY, A., Lieut, R.H.A.  
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MUNRO, A., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 MUNRO, J., Gordon Highlanders.  
 MURPHY, B. J., Major, R.A.  
 MURPHY, E. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 MURRAY, M. W., L.-Bdr, R.H.A. (H.A.C.).

NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.  
 NEVILLE, H. N., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 NEVILL, I. S., Capt., Intelligence Corps.  
 NICOLL, D. L., 2nd Lieut, Black Watch R.H.R.  
 NICOLL, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 NORTHEY, G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 O'BEIRNE RYAN, A. D., 2nd Lieut, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.  
 O'CONNOR, A., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.  
 O'CONNOR, W. H. M., Major, R.A.S.C.  
 O'DONOVAN, P., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.  
 O'DRISCOLL, P., L.-Cpl, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 O'HARE, E. W. A., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 OGIIVIE, I. H., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 OGIIVIE, J. J., Acting Capt., Somerset Light Infantry.  
 OGIIVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 OGIIVIE FORBES, T., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 PARKER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, 6th D.C.O. Lancers (I.A.).  
 PARKER JERVIS, A. V., Lieut, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
 PARKER JERVIS, N. J., Gnr, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
 PARKER, P. D., O.C.T.U.  
 PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 PERCEVAL, R. W., Capt., R.A.  
 PETIT, M. J., Capt., Royal Norfolk Regt.  
 PETRE, M. S. E., Capt., D.C.L.I.  
 PINE-COFFIN, R., Sergt, Intelligence Corps.

PINE-COFFIN, T. A., 2nd Lieut, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 PLATT, J., O.C.T.U.  
 PLOWDEN, E., Capt., R.A.  
 PLUNKETT, G., R.A.  
 POTEZ, A. L., 2nd Lieut, Middlesex Regt.  
 POTTS, G. B., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.  
 PRESCOTT, A., 2nd Lieut, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.  
 PRICE, J. T. N., Lieut, R.A.  
 RADCLIFFE, H. C. N., K.R.R.C.  
 RAPP, R. A., 2nd Lieut, 11th Hussars.  
 RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt.  
 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.  
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 READ-DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut.  
 REDFERN, A. J., M.C., Lieut, East Surrey Regt.  
 REDFERN, T., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 RICHMOND, R. S., Capt., R.A.  
 RIDDELL, F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 RIDDELL, J., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 RIDDELL, P. O., 2nd Lieut, West Somerset Yeomanry.  
 RIDDELL, R. E., Capt., R.A.  
 RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berkshire Regt.  
 RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.  
 RITCHIE, J. W., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
 RITTNER, S., Capt., Somerset L.I.  
 RITTNER, T. H., Capt., Intelligence Corps.  
 ROBERTS, G. M., Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 ROBINSON, T. O'C., Capt., R.A.O.C.  
 ROCHFORD, A. W. T., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 ROCHFORD, B. C. D., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 ROCHFORD, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 ROOKE-LEY, B., 2nd Lieut, South Lancashire Regt.  
 ROOKE-LEY, P., Capt., South Lancashire Regt.  
 ROONEY, O. B., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
 ROSENVINGE, K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 ROWAN, R. R., Cpl, R.A.S.C.  
 RUDDIN, E. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 RUDDIN, D., R.A.  
 RYAN, E. F., Sergt, R.A.M.C.  
 RYAN, G. L., Capt., R.A.  
 RYAN, J. G. C., 2nd Lieut, Lincolnshire Regt.  
 RYAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, East African A.S.C.  
 RYAN, M., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 SCOTT, E. J., Capt., 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.  
 SCOTT, O. M., 2nd Lieut, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.  
 SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.  
 SCROPE, A. C., Capt., Green Howards.  
 SEDGWICK, M. F., Capt., R.A.  
 SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 SHAW, P. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 SHEA, A. J. D'ALTON, 2nd Lieut, Reconnaissance Corps.  
 SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.  
 SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Lieut, 14-20th (King's) Hussars.  
 SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Major, R.E.  
 SIPPÉ, J. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
 SMART, J., R.A.S.C.  
 SMITH, G. B. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.  
 SMITH, M. W. L., Major, R.E.  
 SMITH, W. T., Capt., South Lancs. Regt.  
 SMYTH, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Queen's Royal Regt.  
 SPACEK, M. W., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt (Liverpool).



STANTON, J. R., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, R.A.  
 STAPLES, P., R.A.  
 STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt., 1st Qumaon Rifles (I.A.).  
 STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch Regt.  
 STEWART, D. V., Capt., Cameronians.  
 STEWART, K. W. H., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 STEWART, V. I. D., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 STIRLING, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 STIRLING, W. J., Major, Scots Guards.  
 STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., 2nd Lieut, Cameronians.  
 SUTTON, M. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.  
 SUTTON, S. P. M., Capt., Royal Tank Regt.  
 TAYLOR, J. M., Capt., Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 TEMPEST, S., Lieut, Scots Guards.  
 THORNTON, J. G. A., Royal Sussex Regt.  
 THUNDER, P. S., Lieut, Northamptonshire Regt.  
 TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.  
 TOWNSEND, R. P., R.A.S.C.  
 TREVOR-WILLIAMS, G. M., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
 TUCKER, E. B. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.  
 TWEEDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEEDIE, J. W., Capt., A. and S. Highlanders.  
 TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Capt., Cameron Highlanders.  
 TWOMEY, L. P., Major, R.A.

TYRRELL, J. H., Capt., 3rd (The King's Own) Hussars.  
 TYRRELL, T. G., R.A.  
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt., K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).  
 WALMSLEY, E., O.C.T.U.  
 WALTER, C. I., O.C.T.U.  
 WALTER, L. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.  
 WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.  
 WATSON, J., O.C.T.U.  
 WATSON, L. J. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.  
 WAUGH, E. R., Capt., King's Regt.  
 WAUGH, H. G., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.  
 WEBB, A. M. F., 2nd Lieut, The Queen's Bays.  
 WEIGHILL, M. H., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.  
 WEISSENBERG, H. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 WELLS, D. K., Capt., R.H.A.  
 WELLS, P. J., Lieut, R.A.  
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).  
 WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C.  
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt., The Poona Horse (I.A.).  
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt., R.F.A.  
 WILD, E., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.  
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.  
 WILSON, H., Capt., R.E.  
 WITHAM, R. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Capt., R.A.  
 YATES, H. St J., Major, R.A.S.C.  
 YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.

## POLISH ARMY

CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. S., 14th Lancers.

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Those who were commissioned before the war have the letters R.A.F. after their names. Others are in the R.A.F.V.R. as far as is known; corrections should be sent to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems.

AINSCOUGH, P.  
 AINSWORTH-DAVIS, J. C.  
 ASHWORTH, T. H.  
 BARTHROPP, P. C. C., D.F.C., Acting Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 BARTON, R. W.  
 BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot.  
 BRAYTON, A., Flight Lieut.  
 BROADE, J. H.  
 BUDDLE, T. J., R.N.Z.A.F.  
 CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 CARROLL, G. D.  
 CHEVALIER, F., R.C.A.F.  
 CHISHOLM, R. Æ., D.F.C., Flying Officer.  
 COGHLAN, H. St J., Pilot Officer.  
 CONRON, S.  
 CONROY, M. P. L.  
 CONSIDINE, B., Pilot Officer.  
 COX, M.  
 CRAIGEN, W. J., Flying Officer.  
 CRITCHLEY, F. M., Pilot Officer, R.A.A.F.  
 CROFT, J. D., Pilot Officer.  
 DEASE, E. J., M.B.E., Sq. Ldr.  
 DE NORMANVILLE, P. B. A., Pilot Officer.  
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 DRUMMOND, R.  
 DUDLEY TAYLOR, P. G. D., Sq. Ldr.  
 EILLS, A. J.  
 ELDON, EARL OF, Flight Lieut.  
 FARRELL, W. D., R.C.A.F.  
 FEILDING, HON. H. R., Pilot Officer.  
 FLOOD, C. J. P., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.  
 GARBETT, H. N., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 GAYNOR, D. M.  
 GRAVES, M., Pilot Officer.  
 GREEN, G. C. D., Pilot Officer.  
 GREENWOOD, H. D. F.  
 GRISEWOOD, P.  
 HAGUE, R. G.  
 HARDMAN, E. P., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.  
 HAYES, J. N.  
 HICKS, G.  
 HODSMAN, A. A.  
 HODSMAN, M.  
 HODSMAN, R. H.  
 HODSMAN, S. F., Pilot Officer.  
 HOLDUP, M.  
 JAMES, A. I., Sergt.  
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer.  
 JESSUP, A.  
 KENDALL, D. N., Sq. Ldr.  
 KEOGH, P.  
 KEVILL, D.  
 KEVILL, R. T. H.  
 KING, E. H., Flying Officer.  
 LAMBERT, R., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 LESLIE, D. P. A.  
 LISTON, C. P., Singapore Voluntary Air Force.  
 LOVELL, A. D. J., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 LOVELL, S. J., Pilot Officer.  
 MACAULEY, W. P.  
 MCCANN, J.  
 MCCLURE, D. A. J., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 McDONALD, D. P., Controller of Aerodromes.  
 McELLAGOTT, N., Flight Lieut.  
 MACLAREN, I., Pilot Officer.  
 McMANEMY, A. F., Pilot Officer.  
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, D. P.  
 MATHEWS, E. P. S.  
 MATHEWS, R. N.



MAUDE, S. N. L., D.F.C., Acting Flight Lieut, R.A.F.	SANDEMAN, P. V., Pilot Officer.
MAXWELL, M. C., Flight Lieut.	SHERIDAN, C. M.
MILES, A.	SIMPSON, J. G. M., Pilot Officer.
MOSTYN, E. J., Sergt Pilot.	SMITH, E. A. U., Pilot Officer.
MOUNSEY, R.	SMITH, P. R., Pilot Officer.
MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.	STAPLES, M., Pilot Officer.
	SUTHERLAND, J. E.
	SYKES, D.
Ogilvie, N. C., Pilot Officer.	THUNDER, M. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
Ogilvie Forbes, M. F., Flight Lieut.	TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
	TUCKER, J. C. Flying Officer.
PARR, G., R.A.A.F.	TUDOR OWEN, J.
PIGGOTT, J.	TURNBULL, T. P.
POWELL, P. G., Sergt Pilot.	
POWER, C., Pilot Officer.	VIDAL, J. F. C.
RABNETT, B., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.	WELSH, T. V., Pilot Officer.
ROACH, W., Pilot Officer.	WOLSELEY, B. C. D.
ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Flying Officer.	
ROSENVINGE, G. O., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.	YOUNG, A. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
RUSSELL, R. R., R.A.A.F.	YOUNG, D., A.F.C., Sq. Ldr.

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## ADDITIONAL NAMES

BRODRICK, A. R., R.A.F.V.R.	LIGHTBOUND, M. J., R.N.V.R.
CHAMBERS, N. J., R.A.P.C.	LIGHTBURN, K., R.A.F.V.R.
CHISHOLM, R. I. L., R.A.F.V.R.	LOFTUS, M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
DEES, B. H., R.A.	MASSY, H., Royal Scots.
FOLL, C. V., R.N.V.R.	McEVOY, P., R.A.
GERARD, Hon. R., R.A.F.V.R.	MAGUIRE, B. P. R., London Irish.
GIBBONS, A., R.A.F.V.R.	O'BRIEN, D. B., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.V.R.
GREGORY, A. G., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.	REID, P. S., R.E.
HEWITT, R. F., R.A.P.C.	RENNIE, T. P., R.A.F.V.R.
HOKHAM, F., R.A.F.V.R.	SMYTH, J., R.N.V.R.
JOHNSTON, J. F. D., Grenadier Guards.	YOUNG, J. C. C., R.A.

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The war has been taking toll of our Old Boys, and we ask prayers for the repose of the souls of Major Robert Gerrard, whose death at Dunkirk last year has now been confirmed; of Pilot Officer Robert Anne; and of Captain Peter Wilberforce, Signalman Stephen Scott and Pilot Officer Owen Pilsworth, all of whom have lost their lives in the Middle East campaigns. From the same theatres of war Lieut Arthur Mounsey, R.H.A., is reported missing presumed killed, and Signalman Philip Scott and Trooper P. E. de Guingand missing. Sergt Pilot P. Brady has been missing from bombing operations over Germany since August 19th.

H. N. GRATTAN-DOYLE has written of his brother Rupert:—

“He was a Sergt Pilot in the Air Force and had lately been engaged in training bomber pilots in navigation. He took off in a bomber on August 21st in exercise of these duties and was given a very long flight to do. He apparently lost his bearings owing to a sudden alteration in the weather, and in coming down through low cloud the aircraft apparently crashed into the sea. Some wreckage has been found but no trace of the occupants, and it is presumed that he has lost his life.”

CAPTAIN HUBERT GALLWEY, R.A., is believed to be wounded and a prisoner in Athens.

We give extracts from a letter written by 2nd Lieut Ralph Campbell, in the 2nd Camerons, just before the fall of Keren in Eritrea:—

16th British General Hospital,  
Middle East Forces,  
Sudan.  
24th March, 1941.

“... Just over a week ago we put in a big attack on mountain positions strongly held by the Italians. Large forces were involved and the order of operations was minute. The battalion's objective was a line of high ground, thousands of feet up in front of our own positions on a somewhat lower line of ridges.

... We advanced to the crash of our guns, early on the 15th, from the valley at our backs. They put down a terrific concentration on the opposite heights. My company's immediate objective was a prominent craggy peak, which rose above us straight to our front. On leaving our overnight positions we went down into a slight ravine which separated the two mountain ridges: our own from the enemy's. Then we began to climb and, before throwing all my energy into getting to the top and encouraging my platoon I caught a



glimpse of the peak, far far above me, as it seemed, and remote. Their guns had by now begun to answer and reap the first casualties.

... We soon escaped from the shelled area. We were protected from their artillery by the very heights we were attacking, since their shells flew over our heads and landed on the slopes we had left. But the mortar, which has an almost vertical trajectory, cannot be avoided in this manner. Very soon the first mortar-bombs were falling among us. You do not hear them coming. There is a sudden dull thud, a "Whump!" and a cloud of rock, sand and small stones is shot up in a pall of black smoke, smelling of cordite.

... Then we were climbing again, climbing. I was wondering what had happened to my platoon. It is very difficult to control even so small a unit as a platoon, going up a broken mountain under heavy fire. I had seen a mortar land plumb in the middle of my right section and I knew it had hit the section commander. I had sent my platoon sergeant over to take care of things there and pushed on myself.

I saw some trouble up ahead. There were a lot of small explosions with flashes and at first I did not realise what they were. Then I looked round a rock and saw the peak that had seemed so far away was now just in front and to the right. These were grenades, and we were in direct contact with the enemy.

They lay in their "sangars" (low breast works built of stones) and chucked their grenades over the top. At an opportune moment they would withdraw. As their sangars looked right over the steep slope up which we were coming, they could throw them quite a long way.

I climbed on a bit to see what steps to take next. It seemed a question of choosing a route. Grenades were now falling all round. The method seemed to be, chuck about twenty, wait a few minutes, then chuck another twenty a little way off.

... I looked round a boulder to see where I was. A bullet flew past and grazed my neck. I put my finger up to it and felt a small bump. I looked at the blood on my finger. Evidently that was not the way to go. The bullet had also made my ear bleed so I stopped and had one of my N.C.O.'s bandage it.

Then there came another hail of grenades, further from the left. The enemy must be being pushed out on the right and were running across to the left, throwing grenades as they went. I sat on my haunches, crouched against a face of rock and signalled my platoon up. Perhaps it was rash to present one's back to the unknown, for I had had to face about to call on my platoon. At that moment a grenade exploded at my back.

It may have hit me, but my equipment and my position saved me from the worst. I felt round for blood, but I seemed all right. I felt all right. At this moment a mortar landed beside me and enveloped me and the lance-corporal who was with me, in a cloud of smoke. He had a bad hit in the side. I, miraculously, was none the worse.

... I eventually collected a section and moved over to the left, climbing on ahead to see what was what. Hoisting myself over a face of rock I was confronted with the enemy's wire which I knew ran along the top of our objective. I moved about twenty yards along, seeing no one. I half thought of bringing my few men up, but had to renounce the idea as premature, since our first objective was the peak on the right. My batman told me I was only fifty feet from one of their sangars. I can't imagine what they must have been thinking.

I came down again. Meanwhile there had been a fresh hail of grenades and my poor batman had been badly hit in the right arm, one finger being blown off. My back was now beginning to stiffen and I had some difficulty in clambering over the rocks. After a word with the company commander I reluctantly decided to go back and be attended to whilst I could still walk without pain. Halfway down a bullet flew past and drew blood on the other side of my neck. The journey to the Base was slow and painful. But there was a bed waiting for me... In a fortnight I hope to be back..."

★  
WE offer our congratulations to Squadron Leader D. Young on being awarded the Air Force Cross, and to Major J. R. Stanton, D.S.O., on his promotion at the age of twenty-eight to Lieutenant-Colonel.

ALSO to Acting Flight-Lieut P. C. C. Barthropp on being awarded the D.F.C. The official announcement runs as follows:—

This officer has carried out 150 operational sorties, many over enemy-occupied territory. Throughout he has displayed a fine fighting spirit, frequently attacking enemy aircraft, troops and other targets on the ground. He has destroyed at least two, probably destroyed another, and damaged three enemy aircraft.

★  
AFTER Easter several boys entered the Universities for the special R.A.F. course. J. E. Sutherland and E. P. S. Mathews have been at Oxford, T. P. Turnbull and D. G. Mansel-Pleydell at Glasgow and A. J. Eills at Durham. The latter has been awarded his rowing Blue and College colours for athletics and swimming. P. G. Conrath has been at Cambridge on the R.E. course.

★  
THE Censor will not permit publication of the number and name of the Regiment of members of the R.A. We should however like to receive these details, which will be available for anyone interested.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the repose of the souls of John Peter Smith, Charles Stewart and William Tong. Mr Tong was not educated at Ampleforth, but he sent both his sons here and was a life member of the Ampleforth Society.

★  
WE hope to publish an account in our next number of Mr J. P. Smith to whom Ampleforth owes a very great deal. He was ever a most loyal friend and generous benefactor.

★  
WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage:—  
Captain O. B. Rooney, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Rachel Margery Blair White on June 2nd.



Major G. St L. King, Royal Signals, to Mrs Dennis Oliver, widow of Squadron Leader Dennis Oliver, A.F.C., at Torquay on July 19th.

Flying Officer Gerald Rosenvinge, R.A.F.M.S., to Margaret Ogden at St Robert's Church, Harrogate, on August 23rd.

And to the following on their engagement:—

John Nihill, R.N.V.R. (A), to Pam Cavenaugh.

Cedric L. Rosenvinge to Pauline Judith Busby.

John Walter Ward, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., to Valya Karabhuga.

The Hon. H. R. Feilding, R.A.F.V.R., to Sheila Bolton.

Captain Lord Mauchline, R.A., to Muriel Foster Kemp.

André J. Boyd, R.N., to Moya Margaret Barkey.

A. B. Tucker, R.A.F., to Bridget Mounsey Dixon.

P. Maclaren to Jean Farrell.

Richard Kevill to Elizabeth Garman.



A. G. GREGORY has passed the examinations for the final London M.B., B.S.

WE have only recently heard that Dr J. Kelly obtained his F.R.C.S. last year.

DR R. P. TONG is working for the Ministry of Health.

DR R. P. LISTON, the Secretary for the London Area of the Ampleforth Society, is a Deputy Commissioner, Medical Services. He writes:

"My permanent address remains 51 Cadogan Gardens, London S.W.1., and if I can be of any help to Old Boys that address will always find me."

P. BLACKISTON has qualified as a doctor and holds the post of resident anaesthetist at the London Hospital.



COLUMBA PATRICK RYAN, O.P., and David Bede Bailey, O.P., were ordained priests at Blackfriars, Oxford, on July 25th.



MR Peter Paul Perry has recently retired from the management of the Home Farm, a position in which he succeeded his father, Mr John Perry. Had he been a member of our own Community he could have served us no more unselfishly and devotedly. We ourselves are grateful to him for providing us with food of such good quality; parents for thus ensuring the smallness of doctors' bills; and doubtless many successes have been won not only by the energy spent in classroom and on playing-field, but also by the work done on the arable and pastures adjoining. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*. Outside Ampleforth his name is well known for his many awards at the show bench. Our good wishes go with him; and also to Mr Peter Maclaren, another Old Boy, who succeeds him.



J. ST L. BAMFORD (Corpus Christi) has been elected University Captain of Water Polo.



THE FIRST ELEVEN,

1941

*Standing (Left to Right):*

J. J. Rigby  
M. W. Bruce  
A. R. Hodson  
K. W. Gray  
P. F. Davey  
A. T. Macdonald

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

M. A. Marston  
J. H. Hunter-Gray  
C. D. Smith (*Capt.*)  
P. F. Hobden  
D. K. Bertelsen



## CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. AN R.A.F. ELEVEN

AN R.A.F. side from Dishforth was the first to meet the School's new eleven. New because Hobden and Hunter-Gray were the only two regular members left over from last year's eleven that had returned to play under Smith, the sole remaining Colour.

The chosen eleven was, not unexpectedly, young, inexperienced and played a somewhat restrained game, intimidated by the new ordeal. No wonder several catches were allowed to fall, and this enabled the Service's side to make a close game.

Rigby, by a sound innings, straight away played himself into the eleven, and Gray, the youngest entrant and one of four under sixteen, showed

extreme promise both as bat and bowler.

Smith must have been worrying how best to bring out and bring on the youth and in making full use of his two stock bowlers gave the others a chance of settling down. Hobden and Hunter-Gray bowled well and Gray in three overs accounted for two wickets.

For the R.A.F., Follet played a notable innings but should have been back in the pavilion early on. He had his luck and this may have been beneficial to the School team. It made them play all the harder and stimulated that essential fighting spirit, so necessary, yet nearly always lacking in a fresh team.

### AMPLEFORTH

A. R. Hodson, b Spargo	..	2
M. A. Marston, b Spargo	..	4
J. P. David, lbw, b Eve	..	13
C. D. Smith, b Derbyshire	..	6
J. J. Rigby, not out	..	48
P. F. Davey, b Derbyshire	..	2
A. I. Fletcher, c Allen, b Eve	..	0
K. Gray, c and b Derbyshire	..	19
J. Hunter-Gray, c Allen, b Simmons	..	29
P. F. Hobden, st Allen, b Simmons	..	11
A. T. Macdonald, c Allen, b Simmons	..	0
Extras	..	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>141</b>

### R.A.F.

Follet, b H-Gray	..	47
Broughton, lbw, b Hobden	..	14
Simmons, c Rigby, b Gray	..	13
Derbyshire, lbw, b Macdonald	..	12
Dawson, c Macdonald, b Gray	..	2
Eccles, c Macdonald, b Marston	..	2
Allen, b Hobden	..	17
Eve, c Hodson, b Hobden	..	2
Spargo, not out	..	5
Sayer, lbw, b H-Gray	..	1
Elliott, b H-Gray	..	4
Extras	..	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>126</b>



THE FIRST ELEVEN,

1941

*Standing (Left to Right):*

J. J. Rigby  
M. W. Bruce  
A. R. Hodson  
K. W. Gray  
P. F. Davey  
A. T. Macdonald

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

M. A. Marston  
J. H. Hunter-Gray  
C. D. Smith (*Capt.*)  
P. F. Hobden  
D. K. Bertelsen





## AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

IN the second match of the season we saw a young team showing promise, and this in all departments of the game, batting, fielding and bowling. The opposition on paper was a good side and to dismiss them for under 150 runs was no mean feat. Of these runs one third were made by Fletcher who after a shaky start played first eleven cricket and scored some beautiful fours on the off-side.

Marston and Hodson opened for the School and in spite of being very

## ALL COMERS

S. T. Reyner, b H-Gray	..	2
C.Q.M.S. Stones, c Hodson, b H-Gray	..	0
Pte Gaukroger, c Smith, b Hobden	..	22
A. I. Fletcher, c David, b Gray	50	
Rev. H. Barton, c David, b Gray	9	
Rev. D. Waddilove, c Hodson, b Macdonald	..	2
Rev. A. Rennick, c Macdonald b H-Gray	..	24
Rev. P. Udey, b H-Gray	..	16
Rev. C. Rabnett, c Gray, b Hobden	..	15
J. G. Bamford, b H-Gray	..	1
Rev. T. Wright, not out	..	1
Extras	..	6
Total	..	148

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

THIS game was played at Ampleforth on a soft wicket and both teams were obviously ill at ease in trying to change from hard to soft wicket tactics. St Peter's won the toss and batted first and in Broadhurst and Cole had two batsmen who mastered the new conditions. The former was particularly severe on any ball which was overpitched and

slow in the early stages of their long partnership, played sound cricket and never showed a sign of being dismissed. Fr. Terence tried seven bowlers before he himself broke up the stand and the match was virtually over. But as so often happens, wickets fell quickly and six men were out for 116. Bertelsen, playing his first match as a wicket keeper, then came in and put the match beyond doubt by hard hitting which will be a useful asset to the team later on in the season.

## AMPLEFORTH

A. R. Hodson, c Reyner, b Wright	..	41
M. A. Marston, lbw, b Gaukroger	44	
C. D. Smith, c Fletcher, b Wright	..	12
J. H-Gray, c Bamford, b Wright	7	
J. P. David, b Gaukroger	..	3
P. F. Davey, c Waddilove, b Fletcher	..	5
J. J. Rigby, c Bamford, b Stone	0	
D. K. Bertelsen, not out	..	26
K. Gray, not out	..	9
P. F. Hobden	..	9
A. T. Macdonald	} did not bat	
Extras	..	7
Total	..	154

play and seven wickets were down for just over the hundred. Then Denison came in and played some very good shots to leg off the shorter balls. The total reached 147.

When Marston and Hodson went in to face the bowling of Frost, it was clear that the wicket was two paced. Apart from Marston who was in command of the situation as long as he

remained, none of our batsmen managed to give him assistance for long. His innings of 51 must be classed as one of the better innings ever played on the ground.

It should be added that the final blow was given us by Anderson who bowled a remarkable length and prevented many forcing batsmen from scoring.

## ST PETER'S

Cole, c Macdonald, b Hobden	..	47
Lockwood, b Bruce	..	0
Broadhurst, lbw, b Hobden	..	33
Buckler, c Bertelsen, b H-Gray	7	
Pulleyn, c H-Gray, b Hobden	..	4
Frost, lbw, b Macdonald	..	2
Denison, c Smith, b H-Gray	..	35
Steele, lbw, b Macdonald	..	0
Caley, c Fletcher, b Bruce	..	5
Anderson, not out	..	3
Burton, c Hodson, b Hobden	..	0
Extras	..	11
Total	..	147

## AMPLEFORTH

A. R. Hodson, c Broadhurst, b Frost	..	0
M. A. Marston, c Frost, b Broadhurst	..	51
C. D. Smith, b Frost	..	2
J. J. Rigby, b Anderson	..	17
K. Gray, lbw, b Broadhurst	..	0
A. I. Fletcher, c Denison, b Broadhurst	..	1
M. A. Bruce, c Steele, b Anderson	..	9
J. Hunter-Gray, b Burton	..	4
D. K. Bertelsen, b Anderson	..	0
P. F. Hobden, not out	..	1
A. T. Macdonald, c Denison, b Burton	..	2
Extras	..	3
Total	..	90

## AMPLEFORTH v. 123RD O.C.T.U., R.A.

THE O.C.T.U. eleven was a very strong one and batted first. It did not appear to have a tail. The bowling of Hunter-Gray and more especially of Hobden was so good that this strong side could never score freely and in their attempts to do so gave chances which were accepted. The fielding was good and Bertelsen and Rigby were very sure in all they did.

Six wickets fell for 59 runs and most of these were made by Tee who although on the slow side was interesting to watch in his duel with

Hobden. After lunch Weymouth, Donne, and Tavener were successful in forcing the pace and we were left two hours and a half in which to make 163 runs.

The School innings opened with four maiden overs and although no wicket fell for some time only eight runs were scored before Hodson was bowled. This slow start coloured the rest of the innings until Hunter-Gray and Bertelsen were in together. These two played carefully but hit the occasional loose ball hard and in the end were on top of a good attack. Bertel-



sen cut with great power and Hunter-Gray was very effective with anything overpitched.

The eleven are to be congratulated

O.C.T.U.		AMPLEFORTH	
A. S. Tee, b Hunter-Gray ..	37	M. A. Marston, st Hobbs, b	
N. Scoran, c David, b H-Gray	0	Weymouth .. .. .	10
P. H. Hobbs, c and b Hobden	6	A. R. Hodson, b Stanham ..	4
J. L. Gordon, lbw, b Hobden	2	J. J. Rigby, c Crauford, b	
M. G. Crauford, lbw, b H-Gray	4	Saunders .. .. .	13
R. Q. Stanham, b Hobden ..	9	J. P. David, b Tavener ..	4
R. Gibson, b Macdonald	8	C. D. Smith, c Tee, b Saunders	10
E. W. Weymouth, b Hobden ..	25	K. Gray, lbw, b Saunders ..	0
J. C. Donne, b Hobden ..	35	M. A. Bruce, b Saunders ..	0
F. W. Tavener, not out ..	33	J. H. Hunter-Gray, not out ..	24
L. H. Saunders		D. K. Bertelsen, c Crauford,	
Extras .. .. .	4	b Weymouth .. .. .	20
		P. F. Hobden, not out ..	6
		A. T. Macdonald	
		Extras .. .. .	6
Total .. .. .	163	Total .. .. .	97

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

AN early morning shower had done little more than damp the surface of a hard pitch and Smith did well when he asked Durham, as soon as they arrived, to field.

In the short period before lunch Bertelsen alone played well enough to master the accurate bowling of Anderson and even after the interval wickets continued to fall disconcertingly until Hunter-Gray joined Rigby. The score board then registered 49 for 6 and Anderson had claimed five wickets. His bowling was excellent and in the field he received full support. Hunter-Gray, the 'old man' of the side, revelled in the situation and played his best innings. He hit the ball both hard and often and with support from Rigby and Hobden ran the score up to 161 for 9.

on their achievement in being able to prevent this O.C.T.U. side from getting them out.

Tea was taken and Durham were left with two hours, to get the runs or to be dismissed. It was an unenviable position. Bruce opened the bowling and claimed two early wickets. For Ampleforth, the position looked most hopeful and when a further wicket quickly fell to Macdonald and then two more to Bruce, one of which came from a brilliant piece of stumping on the leg-side, the game looked as good as won. But Durham's No. 1, Sell, was still at the wicket and defied every form of attack and guile that Smith could produce. He alone staved off defeat, with Silva-White playing a confident innings at the other end. Time hurried on and the game which early on, favoured Durham and then Ampleforth eventually closed by a tame draw.

AMPLEFORTH		DURHAM	
M. A. Marston, b Anderson ..	0	Sell, not out .. .. .	47
D. K. Bertelsen, lbw, b Silva-White .. .. .	20	Bellis, b Bruce .. .. .	0
A. R. Hodson, b Anderson ..	4	Sparrow, b Bruce .. .. .	4
J. J. Rigby, c Sell, b Anderson	25	Pickering, b Macdonald ..	8
C. D. Smith, lbw, b Anderson	6	Bucknall, st Bertelsen, b Bruce	7
J. P. David, b Anderson ..	0	Raper, b Bruce .. .. .	1
K. Gray, lbw, b Anderson ..	5	Parminster, run out .. ..	4
J. H. Hunter-Gray, not out ..	62	Silva-White, not out .. ..	17
M. A. Bruce, lbw, b Dales ..	10	Anderson	
P. F. Hobden, st Sell, b Silva-White .. .. .	19	Dales	} Did not bat
A. T. Macdonald, not out ..	4	A. N. Other	
Extras .. .. .	6	Extras .. .. .	15
Total .. .. .	161	Total .. .. .	103

#### AMPLEFORTH v. O.C.T.U. SIGNALS ELEVEN

AFTER the distinct improvement shown in the Durham match, hopes ran high for a well fought out game. The presence of G. V. Garbett and P. D. Parker added to the joy of the game and, more important, played a large part in the run of the game.

A glance at the score sheet shows what destruction Garbett wrought behind the wicket and together with Morris, a slow left-arm bowler, was too good for the School side.

Bertelsen and Marston opened the game, scoring easily and freely until Woods uprooted Bertelsen's off-stump. Marston soon followed, out bow to the left-arm bowler, after which

Smith alone faced the accurate bowling with determination. A fine Captain's innings.

A total of 73 was many runs too few against such a strong side. Parker and Lees opened well, and had scored 33 when Hobden and Marston with a good bit of fielding disposed of Parker. Garbett replaced Parker and soon the result was in sight, but it was not until 83 runs had been scored that Bruce, who had been bowling well, got rid of Garbett. Shaffer, in a good innings, was mainly responsible for raising the score to a total of 178, and the School team stuck to their task right to the end.

AMPLEFORTH		O.C.T.U.	
M. A. Marston, lbw, b Morris	9	Lees, st Bertelsen, b Macdonald	37
D. K. Bertelsen, b Woods ..	15	Parker, c Marston, b Hobden ..	23
A. R. Hodson, c Ackroyd, b Woods .. .. .	6	Garbett, c Macdonald, b Bruce	20
C. D. Smith, c Lees, b Morris ..	25	Morris, st Bertelsen, b Hobden	31
K. A. Gray, st Garbett, b Morris .. .. .	0	Shaffer, not out .. .. .	55
J. P. David, c Arthur, b Morris	0	Parker, run out .. .. .	0
J. H. Hunter-Gray, b Morris ..	0	Ackroyd, b Macdonald .. ..	0
J. J. Rigby, st Garbett, b Morris	6	Arthur, b Macdonald .. .. .	1
		Woods, b Marston .. .. .	1
		Kidger, c Smith, b Marston ..	3



M. W. Bruce, st Garbett, b Morris .. .. . 0	Macdonald, b H-Gray .. .. . 5
P. F. Hobden, st Garbett, b Macdonald .. .. . 7	Extras .. .. . 5
A. T. Macdonald, not out .. 0	
Extras .. .. . 5	
Total .. .. . 73	Total .. .. . 178

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

SEDBERGH batted first and, be it said at once, their innings was dominated by the play of their Captain and opening bat, A. V. Wardle. He played an almost faultless innings of 67 and carried his bat. It was not only a run-getting innings but it also displayed a mastery of most of the strokes. It was also a valiant effort for his side, but no one, except C. F. Garnett with some good orthodox play and P. W. Kininmonth with less orthodox strokes, could stay with him and the innings ended with a total of 172. The Ampleforth bowling was always good, with that of P. F. Hobden particularly steady and often very difficult to play. He deserved all his five wickets and that they cost less than ten runs each in 19 overs speaks for itself.

Ampleforth started very badly and when tea was taken four wickets had fallen and only 26 runs were on the board. At this moment C. D. Smith, the Captain, and A. R. Hodson were together and had been for twenty minutes. Smith was scoring freely and Hodson was doing an excellent

## SEDBERGH

A. V. Wardle, not out .. .. . 67
B. R. Pryde, lbw, b Bruce .. .. . 4
D. G. Reid, b Hobden .. .. . 7
J. H. Campbell, c Gray, b Marston .. .. . 5
C. F. Garnett, b Hobden .. .. . 24
M. S. Best, c and b Hobden .. .. . 6

## AMPLEFORTH

D. K. Bertelsen, c Wardle, b Frost .. .. . 0
M. A. Marston, c Reid, b Kininmonth .. .. . 10
M. W. Bruce, b Frost .. .. . 0
J. J. Rigby, run out .. .. . 1
C. D. Smith, b Rolland .. .. . 107

work by staying there. After tea they continued the same tactics until at 83 Hodson was bowled. He had only made 9 runs but he had stayed for seventy-five minutes—a most valuable innings. P. F. Davey joined Smith and soon settled down and the score mounted at a quicker pace. Smith was limping from a leg injury and the heat gave them no respite, but up the score went with pulls to the leg boundary by Smith, shots through the covers by Davey. They added 82 runs between them and took the score to 165 when Smith was bowled by A. D. Rolland. His innings of 107 included 17 fours. An Ampleforth win seemed certain with only eight more runs and four wickets in hand, but the wickets of J. Hunter-Gray and K. Gray fell with the score still at 165. Hobden then joined Davey and soon afterwards a four and a two by the latter took the score to 171 and another four to the pavilion settled the matter.

An excellent game and a good exhibition of cricket.

A. J. Third, lbw, b Bruce .. 16	A. R. Hodson, b Rolland .. 9
P. W. Kininmonth, c Rigby, b Macdonald .. .. . 18	P. F. Davey, not out .. .. 42
A. D. Rolland, c Bertelsen, b Hobden .. .. . 0	J. H. H-Gray, b Rolland .. 0
S. E. Frost, b Hobden .. .. 10	K. W. Gray, c Campbell, b Rolland .. .. . 0
P. J. Playfair, b H-Gray .. 0	P. F. Hobden, not out .. .. 0
Extras .. .. . 15	A. T. Macdonald .. .. . 6
Total .. .. . 172	Total .. .. . 175

## AMPLEFORTH v. COLONEL RYAN'S XI

THE eleven rounded off their season with a win against an army side brought over by Colonel Ryan.

The pitch, unlike Ampleforth wickets, played far from true and bowlers had their chance.

Issott, who had played for his county, at times made the ball lift disconcertingly and was too much for the younger members of the eleven. Bertelsen seemed to realise the difficulties and rightly hit vigorously in scoring 18. Others failed when trying to play the normal game and only after Hunter-Gray became associated with Gray did the score mount up to a reasonable total. By correct and forceful batting, Hunter-Gray picked out and hit Issott's in-swinger and off-spinner to the mid-on boundary, so forcing this bowler to be taken off.

Eventually the final total, a meagre 80, was reached. Hardly enough for any side taking the field to fight against.

Smith made his team accomplish great things. It was a great opportunity for them, for him, and for the bowlers, Hunter-Gray and Hobden. The fielding was sound and accurate, and at cover Rigby was brilliant when picking up and returning the ball all in one motion.

A glance at the batting figures of Colonel Ryan's eleven almost describes the run of the game.

Issott and Pinder began cautiously and had scored 20 before being separated. Then followed an accurate bowling spell and a complete change brought the game much into Ampleforth's favour. Five batsmen were unable to score and when Hobden took a low catch the game was over.

The last two had given reason for anxiety but Smith had the game well in hand and nothing short of bad luck could have reversed the result. The eleven played a fine game and brought their season to a happy conclusion.

## AMPLEFORTH

M. A. Marston, lbw, b Issott .. 3
D. K. Bertelsen, b Pinnington .. 18
M. W. Bruce, c Jones, b Issott .. 6
J. J. Rigby, b Issott .. .. . 0
C. D. Smith, b Issott .. .. . 6
A. R. Hodson, b Issott .. .. . 0
P. F. Davey, b Taylor .. .. . 2
J. H. H-Gray, c Issott, b Futter .. 23

## COLONEL RYAN'S XI

L. W. Issott, c Rigby, b Hobden .. 12
W. G. Pinder, b H-Gray .. .. . 11
D. S. Harrison, c and b H-Gray .. 7
S. Pinnington, lbw, b H-Gray .. 0
O. J. Morris, b H-Gray .. .. . 0
A. Boon, b Hobden .. .. . 0
J. A. Allen, run out .. .. . 0
D. Jones, c Bertelsen, b Hobden .. 0



K. W. Gray, c and b Harrison	14	E. H. Reynes, c Hobden, b Bruce	10
P. F. Hobden, b Harrison	0	A. E. Futter, st Bertelsen, b	
A. T. Macdonald, not out	3	Hobden	4
Extras	5	W. Taylor, not out	14
		Extras	2
Total	80	Total	60

## RESULTS—FIRST XI

Played 8 Won 4 Drawn 2 Lost 2

## AVERAGES—BATTING

	Inns.	Runs.	H. Inns.	N.O.	Aver.
J. H. Hunter-Gray	8	14E	62*	2	24.8
C. D. Smith (Capt.)	8	174	107	0	21.75
P. F. Davey	4	51	42*	1	17.0
D. K. Bertelsen	7	99	26*	1	16.5
J. J. Rigby	8	110	48*	1	15.7
M. A. Marston	8	131	51	0	13.9
P. F. Hobden	7	44	19	3	11.0
A. R. Hodson	8	66	41	0	8.25
K. W. Gray	8	47	19	1	6.7
M. W. Bruce	6	25	10	0	4.2
A. T. Macdonald	5	9	4*	3	4.5
J. P. David	5	20	13	0	4.0
A. I. Fletcher	2	1	1	0	0.5

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
P. F. Hobden	104.2	18	253	25	10.1
K. W. Gray	10	0	50	4	12.5
A. T. Macdonald	42	14	146	10	14.6
M. A. Marston	14	1	63	4	15.75
J. H. Hunter-Gray	94.2	16	317	19	16.8
M. W. Bruce	58.5	8	197	10	19.7

## RETROSPECT

IN spite of an early return, the cricket season seemed shorter than ever and it is no unfair criticism to say that the eleven barely had time to settle down and develop into a self-confident and experienced eleven.

But for the great work of the one

groundsman left to us, so familiarly known as 'Old Jim,' helped by his even older mate and the good work of several monks, the practice nets and match wickets might have proved a serious handicap. Happily this was not so and a gloriously long spell of

dry, often hot, weather made staff work easy and provided us with conditions so often sought after in other years.

The only, yet big, deterrent to be faced was the paucity of matches. For without continuous match play it is difficult to train and mould any eleven, and still more so an eleven made up from new material. This year the side had retained only one colour and two others from the previous season. Four of the new entry were still under sixteen.

The coaches, Frs Peter Utley and Denis Waddilove, took a long view and were prepared to experience reverses in the opening matches. These came, and in four matches two were won and two lost. From then onwards the eleven never looked back. They improved with every game, and won their matches or draws were forced upon them.

In the last days of June, the start of the House Matches brought the season to an abrupt end and Smith, with his eleven, could look back cheerily on a season that had not only seen the eleven winning half their matches, but had also done much towards building up a side of cricketers for future years.

Of the matches won, by far the most enjoyable was the game at Sedbergh. Of the two lost, the more bitter was that against St Peter's School, when the side was well beaten at Ampleforth early on in the season. Against Sedbergh, Smith came right into form and scored a glorious century. It was Smith's match, and his innings, worthy of much praise, overshadowed the excellent display given by Hodson and Davey.

But besides his outstanding innings it must not be forgotten that Smith was an able captain and admirably

handled three fine bowlers in Hobden, Hunter-Gray and Bruce. The first two bore the brunt of the bowling and the former with his carefree action and beautiful delivery was capable of dismissing the best of batsmen. Hunter-Gray enjoyed his cricket as much as anyone and the School has appreciated his value by asking him to lead what we feel sure will be a fine eleven in 1942.

Amongst those new to the team—there were eight—Rigby, never without sweater no matter how sweltering hot the day, played many a useful innings and was hard to dislodge. At cover-point he was an example to all and should continue to get many wickets from there.

Marston showed almost every sign of developing into a first class batsman but must first learn to drive more often and depend less upon the cut and waiting for the short ball which he learnt to play so well in the Colts team. As a bowler he will obtain wickets in School matches and when older will spin the ball easily and more quickly.

Of the others, Gray was the most unlucky member of the team: but anyone who has watched him with a critical eye must prophesy great things to come. Hodson has already fully learnt to play his shots from right over the ball, and Davey can produce shots which he himself would find hard to field at cover.

Youth played a very large part in this 1941 eleven, next year eight of the eleven return and experience must then make itself manifest.

Finally it only remains to congratulate Hunter-Gray on being chosen to play for the North versus South Public Schools at Lords, and Hunter-Gray, Hobden, Marston and Bertelsen on being awarded their colours.



Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:—

The "Downey" Cup for the Best Cricketer J. H. Hunter-Gray  
Batting M. A. Marston

Bowling P. F. Hobden  
Fielding D. K. Bertelsen  
Best All-rounder J. H. Hunter-Gray  
Highest Score C. D. Smith  
Second XI Bat A. I. Fletcher

## THE SECOND ELEVEN

## RESULTS

v. A League XI (Won). *Ampleforth* 173 for 6 (White 31; Codrington 29). *League XI* 80 (Hall 5 for 19; Neely 4 for 9).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (Won). *Coatham* 20 (Bamford 7 for 6; Flisher 2 for 3). *Ampleforth* 108 (Johnston 33; Codrington 25).

v. St Peter's School (Won). *St Peter's* 98 (Hall 6 for 22; Flisher 3 for 28). *Ampleforth* 102 (White 42; Codrington 24).

v. Pocklington School 1st XI (Won). *Pocklington* 84 (Hall 4 for 26; Flisher 3 for 10; Mangham 2 for 13). *Ampleforth* 87 (Davey 24).

v. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Won). *K.O.Y.L.I.* 33 (Hall 5 for 16; Bamford 3 for 10; Flisher 2 for 2). *Ampleforth* 163 (Neely 61; Mangham 21).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (Won). *Ampleforth* 174 (Johnston 40; Fletcher 29). *Coatham* 42 (Bamford 6 for 3; Hall 3 for 4).

v. King's Royal Rifle Corps (Won). *K.R.R.C.* 108 (Bamford 3 for 34; Hall 3 for 36; Flisher 2 for 16). *Ampleforth* 112 for 4 (Codrington 38 not out; Fletcher 30).

v. Ripon Grammar School 1st XI (Won). *Ripon* 123 (Bamford 3 for 20; Mangham 2 for 13). *Ampleforth* 126 (Fletcher 42; David 37).

## RESULTS—SECOND XI

Played 8 Won 8 Drawn 0 Lost 0

## AVERAGES—BATTING

	Inns.	Runs	H. inns.	N.O.	Aver.
A. I. Fletcher	.. 5	134	42	0	26.8
J. P. David	.. 2	46	37	0	23.0
H. J. Codrington	.. 8	132	38*	1	18.7
H. B. Neely	.. 8	145	61	0	18.1
J. F. Johnston	.. 8	123	40	1	17.6
J. E. White	.. 8	134	42	0	16.75
W. D. Mangham	.. 4	27	21*	2	13.5
H. F. Strode	.. 7	57	22*	1	9.5
P. F. Davey	.. 5	46	24	0	9.2
J. G. Bamford	.. 6	35	19	0	5.8
J. R. Flisher	.. 5	15	13	1	3.75
T. R. Hall	.. 5	13	7*	1	3.2

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. G. Bamford	.. 64	22	128	23	5.6
T. R. Hall	.. 70	20	177	*29	6.1
W. D. Mangham	.. 27	4	78	7	11.1
J. R. Flisher	.. 46.2	4	116	14	8.3
H. B. Neely	.. 4	0	21	4	5.15

## RETROSPECT

THIS year's Second Eleven must be considered as a strong one and their record of matches won—eight out of eight—is proof of their ability and excellence. Only twice were they threatened by defeat when Pocklington School 1st XI ran them as close as three runs, the situation being exactly the same against Ripon School 1st XI. Against St Peter's School the margin was larger.

Johnston held the responsibility of captaining the side and was fortunate in possessing two bowlers, Hall and Bamford, who would have found a place in a less strong 1st XI. Time and again these two were much too good for the opposition so that only twice was the hundred runs passed.

Against one side they had disposed of eight batsmen for a total of five runs! And if Johnston wanted a good change bowler, there were always Flisher and Mangham waiting to bowl.

Fletcher and Codrington were the most consistent batsmen and should find places in the 1st XI next year. Neely was full of life in the field and whilst Davey remained with the team his fielding at cover and returns to the good wicket-keeper, Codrington, more than once were too quick by yards for the batsmen.

The eleven was a great side and Johnston must be praised for uniting them into a happy body.

## THE COLTS

WITH as many as five under sixteen playing as regular members of the First or Second Elevens it might have been expected that the Colts Set of 1941 would turn out a weak team. It was not so; for, although it was deprived of its stiffest test—the Sedbergh match—the XI must be accounted a sound well-balanced team intelligently captained and difficult to beat. The record was good—three wins, two draws—and every game only proved more clearly that there was plenty of batting right through the side. The fielding was throughout excellent, if anything rather above the standard that is expected and achieved by Colts teams. In an exceptionally dry summer the lack of a fierce fast bowler was felt, and the unlucky medium and slow bowlers must have longed for a drop of rain to help them. Not getting it, they were wise enough to concentrate on length

and, except when they were faced with a batsman who really knew his job, they were successful in keeping a firm grip on the game.

The following twelve represented the Colts:—P. H. Trafford (*Capt.*), E. W. Nicoll, J. d'A. Edwards, R. W. O'Kelly (absent half the season), D. M. Hall, A. C. Miller; these have their caps. Graves, Mawson, McNulty, Murphy, Travers, Vaughan.

## RESULTS

v. "F" Coy (Drawn). "*F*" Coy 152 (O'Kelly 5 for 42). *Colts* 83 for 6 (Edwards 23).

v. St Peter's Colts (Won). *Colts* 91. *St Peter's* 40 (Hall 6 for 9).

v. Bootham Colts (Won). *Colts* 151 for 5 declared (Trafford 40; Edwards 41\*; Murphy 28; Graves 24). *Bootham* 31 (Millar 5 for 11; Hall 3 for 10).



v. Newbergh Priory 1st XI (Drawn) v. Durham Colts (Won). *Durham*  
*Colts* 181 (Millar 53; Travers 44\*; 97 (Hall 4 for 30). *Colts* 105 for 5  
 Edwards 28; Trafford 25). *Newbergh* (Vaughan 42; Edwards 24).  
 118 for 3.

## RESULTS—COLTS' XI

Played 5 Won 3 Drawn 2 Lost 0

## BATTING

	Inns.	Runs	H. Inns.	N.O.	Aver.
J. d'A. Edwards	.. 5	124	41*	1	31.0
A. C. Miller	.. 5	81	53	1	20.25
P. H. Trafford	.. 5	92	40	0	18.4
W. Vaughan	.. 5	74	42	0	14.8

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. M. Hall	.. 50	16	102	17	6.0
R. W. O'Kelly	.. 14	1	47	6	7.83
A. C. Miller	.. 46	11	118	10	11.8

## HOUSE MATCHES

CONDITIONS were perfect when the Houses met on Sunday, July 29th, to play the first round.

St Aidan's played St Wilfrid's on the top ground, won the toss and batted first. Against the bowling of Bamford and Hunter-Gray, St Aidan's scored slowly and at the expense of losing wickets at regular intervals so that their final total was only 109.

On the same day St Wilfrid's lost three men for 29 runs and in the first over of the next day another without an addition to the score. At this stage Bamford and Codrington played well and took the score to 83 when McNulty went on to bowl and produced a hat trick. This unnerved the remainder of the team and St Wilfrid's were finally dismissed for 94.

St Edward's had been drawn against St Bede's, took first innings, and were bowled out for a small total through the excellent bowling of D. M. Hall and Yates. Worse was to come, however, and it could hardly be

expected that such bowlers as Hobden and T. R. Hall should allow the weak batting side of St Bede's to obtain the runs. St Edward's were not allowed to have it all their own way and Rigby who had captained his side with distinction delayed the end by a useful innings. St Bede's were, in the end, overcome and praise must be given to Neely who took several catches, some almost right off the bat.

A rather dull game ended in a win for St Cuthbert's. St Dunstan's lost too many wickets early on. While Cape and Johnston were together, attacking the bowling with a proper spirit of aggression, the game shook off its lethargy, and there seemed some hope of an exciting finish, but with the departure of these two the end soon came.

St Oswald's, with a bye, had entered the second round and come up against St Cuthbert's.

The game was played on the top ground and St Cuthbert's ran up a

big total. Sheridan, against the bowling of Macdonald and Reynolds, scored freely and gave his side a good start. Price hit up runs in short time. He offered more than one chance but seldom is a century scored without good luck playing its part. Poor fielding by St Oswald's gave runs away but Price, never at all flurried, picked out the loose ball and hit it hard.

The score was overwhelming and against St Cuthbert's main bowlers, Gray and O'Kelly, St Oswald's had little chance. One hoped that Davey would produce one of his fine innings and cause excitement. Unfortunately he played right outside an in-swing from Gray, and from then onwards St Cuthbert's went on to victory.

The game between the joint holders of the Cup—St Aidan's and St Edward's—was full of good cricket and excitement. St Aidan's were lucky enough to win the toss and to have the first use of a "batsman's paradise." They did not make full use of it. Marston never settled down, but David and Smith scored freely. It looked like being a very big score, for it was now clear that apart from Hobden and Hall there was nothing very hostile in the St Edward's attack. All of a sudden both batsmen were out, and to two good catches, and the rest of St Aidan's batting did not fulfil the early promise. The total was not meagre but was no winning score. St Edward's opened disastrously and, regrettably, they seemed to be batting like men half-beaten. Neely made a determined gesture of confidence but was unlucky enough to be caught brilliantly near the score-box by Hickey. The fielding of St Aidan's was, taken by and large, of the same high standard as had been St Edward's. A collapse seemed imminent but Vaughan and Hobden

in the teeth of some good bowling pushed the score along slowly but very surely and so good a recovery was made that a victory for St Edward's was well in sight. It was not to be; Hobden played cautiously at a bad ball when a full swing was the right treatment and was caught. Vaughan was tempted by Edward's to a "yahoo" and was bowled. The rest made no recovery.

The final, between St Aidan's and St Cuthbert's, was played on the match ground with as many of the normal cricket facilities as could be provided during war time. Lunch and tea were two intervals in the game and perhaps next year the final will be made into a one day match, as all first eleven matches are.

St Aidan's batted first and the game was interesting from the start. The batting of Marston and David was of very high class and the atmosphere of the game was well in the forefront of everyone's mind. Here for the first time for many years we saw real cricket and St Cuthbert's by their fielding and the pressure that they kept up in their attack were as much responsible as the two batsmen. Things began to go badly for St Aidan's when Fitzherbert and O'Kelly were bowling. These two bowlers kept a good length and were making the ball move in the air. The rate of scoring dropped rapidly and the fielding side got on top when St Aidan's had made 96 for 5 wickets. Then once more St Aidan's took charge of the game with Edwards and McNulty batting well. The final total was 151.

St Cuthbert's started badly and lost two quick wickets to the fast bowling of Bruce. Marston at the other end was bowling his slow off spinners and the combination was an asset. Price and Gray did their best to



retrieve the situation and by careful play forced Smith to change his bowlers and the score rose. However the game never looked like being a close one as Gray was the only player capable of hitting the ball hard and often enough to give the batting side the advantage. When he was out, the Bruce-Marston combination was reverted to and the game

soon came to an end. St Aidan's are to be congratulated on winning the Cup for the second year in succession although last year they had to share it with St Edward's.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket Cup was won by St Bede's, and the "Wells" Summer Games Cup by St Oswald's.

## LAWN TENNIS

THE Singles' Championship was decided when R. A. Ryan beat

D. M. Cape. The Doubles was won by C. D. Smith and G. H. Hume.

## SWIMMING

THE coldest May in Yorkshire for thirty-nine years and the absence, through war conditions, of any artificial heating of the bath made bathing impossible before June. A short season on top of no practice in the winter terms did not promise well for anything distinguished in swimming results. Trials brought poor times, and for the first time for many years no records were registered. Only two matches were held. In the first, against the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the opposition was not strong, and despite being disqualified in the first relay race Ampleforth won fairly easily. The visitors took the diving and the first place in the hundred yards free style, but that was the end of their scoring. An impromptu game of water polo left Ampleforth winners by three goals to nil.

*Ampleforth team:* P. S. Reid, T. P. Rennie, N. Foll, C. Foll, P. R. Rochford, D. A. Cumming, P. Bamford, M. Piggot, P. Pensabene. This result was reversed at Bootham.

P. Reid and Rennie started well by coming first and second in the hundred yards free style—the winner's time being 71 seconds. J. M. Reid followed by getting second place in the breast stroke; but there our success ended and Bootham won the match very easily. Bad starting, worse turning and an inability to judge a race contributed to our defeat.

*Ampleforth team:* P. S. Reid, J. M. Reid, T. P. Rennie, N. Foll, C. Foll, P. Bamford, P. R. Rochford, T. Macartney-Filgate.

After these matches T. P. Rennie was given his colours.

The weather broke for the swimming sports held near the end of the term. The open events produced large entries. In the Senior hundred yards free style P. Reid and Rennie kept close over the first two lengths and both turned together for the last length; then Reid drew away and won in 70 seconds. He went on to show his versatility by coming second in both the breast and the back stroke

aces. In the former his brother, though short of practice, repeated his success of last year in much the same time. The Junior events showed rather slow times, but P. Bamford, P. Hickey and Danaher all showed promise, though the first mentioned often throws style to the winds when racing. The diving on an average showed further improvement. Bruce, with his neat and compact style, just beat J. M. Reid in the plain diving, but the latter was in very good form in the fancy competition and proved an easy winner. His timing from the spring-board for both forward and backward somersaults was remarkably accurate.

The House relay races were not encouraging as times were all slow, and the lag increased as more competitors took part. The back and breast stroke relay produced the best race, but there is a dearth of any good back stroke exponents in the School at present. It is a pity to see this very graceful and restful stroke so neglected. St Wilfrid's expected to do well, but they soon faded away, and St Dunstan's won for the third year in succession. St Aidan's overhauled St Wilfrid's to finish second.

### RESULTS

#### OPEN EVENTS—SENIOR

100 Yards Free Style (66.6 secs., P. S. Gardner, 1937)—1, P. S. Reid; 2, T. P. Rennie; 3, P. F. Hobden. 70.0 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke (83.0 sec., D. Macauley, 1939)—1, J. M. Reid; 2, P. S. Reid; 3, P. R. Rochford. 88.2 sec.

100 Yards Back Stroke (83.4 sec., A. D. Lovell, 1936)—1, D. P. Cape; 2, P. S. Reid; 3, C. Foll. 96.4 sec.

#### JUNIOR

100 Yards Free Style.—1, P. Bamford; 2, P. Hickey; 3, Mawson. 82.0 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, Danaher; 2, Miles; 3, Anderson. 97.2 sec.

66½ Yards Back Stroke.—1, P. Hickey; 2, Bamford; 3, Bates. 68.0 sec.

#### HOUSE EVENTS

3 x 100 Yards Relay (3 min. 41.6 sec., St Aidan's, 1940)—1, St Wilfrid's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Dunstan's. 3 min. 56 sec.

Medley Relay—1, 2, 3, 4, 1 lengths (3 min. 3.2 sec., St Wilfrid's, 1937)—1, St Wilfrid's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Dunstan's. 3 min. 18.4 sec.

Mixed Relay.—2 x 2 back, 2 x 2 breast (3 min. 42.0 sec., St Bede's, 1938)—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. 4 min. 11.3 sec.

6 x 2 Lengths Relay (4 min. 34.8 sec., St Bede's, 1937)—1, St Aidan's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. 5 min. 20.5 sec.

18 x 1 Length Relay (7 min. 3.5 sec., St Dunstan's, 1940)—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Bede's. 7 min. 56.0 sec.

Plain Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Oswald's; 3, St Bede's.

Fancy Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Bede's; 3, St Wilfrid's.



## SHOOTING

At the beginning of term it seemed very uncertain that we should be able to obtain any .303 ammunition to carry out our usual summer programme of shooting, but after about a month of term had passed we managed to obtain enough to make it possible to start House practice with a view to the House Competition and to start some practice on the thirty yard range for the VIII. We then began to arrange for some

shooting at Strensall, and though we did not get very much, we did have a very pleasant match, shoulder to shoulder with the I.T.C., the K.O.Y.L.I. in which the Colonel paid us the compliment of taking part. We were very kindly entertained to tea by the Officers.

For the remainder of the term interest centred for the most part in the Competitions. The results were as follows:—

### THE HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITION

	Part I	Part II	Classification	Total
St Edward's ..	486	307	474	1267
St Aidan's ..	427	284	531	1242
St Cuthbert's ..	464	304	473	1241
St Oswald's ..	428	309	470	1207
St Wilfrid's ..	386	318	459	1163
St Dunstan's ..	366	300	490	1156
St Bede's ..	338	300	426	1064

#### *The Anderson Cup :*

T. C. N. Carroll, A.T.C.

#### *The Donegal Badge :*

T. C. N. Carroll, A.T.C.

T. C. N. Carroll is especially to be congratulated on his excellent shoot of 64 under Bisley conditions in the final for the Anderson Cup. There was little doubt that the Donegal Badge awarded by the N.R.A. each year for the best shot in the Club was deservedly his. In the Officers' Cup Competition Pickthall and McCraith tied with 46 points out of 50, but Pickthall managed to win the "shoot off" with some ease.

We are losing a large number of our VIII this summer but there is plenty of good ground still almost unexplored so that we have every hope of a successful season next year. Our best wishes go to all those who

#### *The Headmaster's Cup :*

Cadet Dawson.

#### *The Officers' Cup :*

Cadet Pickthall.

are leaving and our sincere thanks to T. C. N. Carroll for his indefatigable work as Captain of the VIII and Secretary of the Club.

We would also like to thank all those who have helped to make the shooting possible this term.

The Inter Catholic Public Schools Match under "Country Life" conditions was completed before July 1st. It was won by Beaumont College with 618 points. The scores were as follows:—

Beaumont College	618
Ampleforth College	586
Stonyhurst College	504
Mount St Mary's College	445
The Oratory School did not compete.	

## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE syllabus of training has been so arranged to accommodate raw candidates for Certificate "A" War and for N.C.O.'s who were already in possession of Certificate "A" or Certificate "A" Provisional to convert their Certificates into Certificate "A" War which is now necessary for Certificate "B" War (Senior Training Corps). It has therefore been considered advisable to give all N.C.O.'s leaving at the end of the Summer Term the opportunity of converting their Certificates here and so save time at the universities and improve their record, since Certificate "A" War is the test of the basic training of modern infantry. Arranging this in no way interfered with the Section, Platoon and Company training which was examined by the Inspecting Officer during the "Field Day" on June 25th.

The tactical exercise was designed to exercise commanders in a series of changing situations, to demonstrate how quickly a situation favourable to the defence can change by the employment of motorised infantry attacking at the right time and in the area of the defence where the shape of the ground made the defence commander somewhat careless in disposing his forces. Accurate map-reading was required by most commanders.

The exercise was carried out within the framework of a scheme in which No. 1 Coy were Paratroops and Nos. 2 and 3 Coys the mopping up force. The work was the most ambitious yet attempted by the Contingent but it was considered of good training

value as well as being enjoyable, since so many junior commanders were exercised, bringing home to the senior commanders how important it is to have sensible N.C.O.'s who can act on their own and interpret their orders in a commonsense way.

Throughout the exercise the Director was informed of what was going on by means of the wireless sets and the signal section. He directed the exercise entirely on the information which got through to his Headquarters, which cannot be said to have been behind the front, for there was no front. The administrative arrangements were, as in previous times, handed over to Cadet N.C.O.'s who gained considerable experience and had the practice of having to know the whole "picture".

An examination for Certificate "A" War was held on three occasions and the majority of the candidates passed.

The Annual Inspection was carried out by Colonel L. A. Davies who is commanding the I.T.C. of the West Yorkshire Regiment. He was appointed by Northern Command. His report is as follows:—

#### INSPECTION REPORT

1. *Drill.* Very good. The ceremonial parade was carried out with precision, and the "Drums" were well trained.

2. *Weapon training.* The Weapon training in companies is carried out entirely by Cadet N.C.O.'s who have obtained Cert. "A." The system is satisfactory and the results have been good. It is suggested that the



"reasons for" should be explained more than is done at present—lessons are impressed on youthful minds more readily if this course is adopted.

3. *Tactical training.* The Inspecting Officer witnessed a whole day's exercise being carried out on June 25th, 1941. The cadet company commanders issued good verbal orders and showed a knowledge of battle procedure. The Platoon Commanders controlled their platoons well and Sections were well led. The keenness and enthusiasm displayed was impressive. The scheme entailed an attack by two Companies on a rear-guard position held by one Company. The fire control of the troops in defence could be improved.

4. *Technical training.* The Signal Section is well equipped with wireless sets and the training is popular with the result that the standard is high.

5. *Post-Certificate "A" Training (Junior Division only).* This training is divided into two parts:—

(a) T.E.W.T.S. and courses on "How to Instruct" by the Commanding Officer and officers.

(b) Employment as instructors after (a) has been completed.

This system has worked well with the result that there is a large pool of trained instructors available.

6. *Discipline.* Very good.

7. *Turn out (including state of clothing).* The turn out was all that could be desired, and the "Drums" were well equipped. Since the contingent has been without the services of sergeant instructors the cadets themselves have been responsible for the clothing and equipment, and great pride is taken in the turn out.

8. *Sergeant Instructors.* Both sergeant instructors have rejoined their units.

9. *Arms, equipment and vehicles.* The armoury and stores are housed in buildings specially constructed for the purpose and are excellent. The rifles are well cared for, and the uniform and equipment well stored.

10. *Recommendations as to buildings, stores, ranges, etc.* The thirty yard range is conveniently situated and is adequate. The Miniature range is the best the Inspecting Officer has seen at home or abroad.

11. *General Remarks.* The Inspecting Officer was much struck by the smartness of the contingent and the keenness shown by all ranks. He has been connected with this contingent for thirteen years and the improvement in the training, keenness and discipline during the last two years is very marked. Having lost both sergeant instructors more responsibilities were thrust on the officers and cadet instructors—this has resulted in a great improvement in all departments. The contingent is well commanded and trained, and cadets are well prepared for Cert. "A" Examinations which shows itself in the high percentage of certificates held, and low percentage of failures at the Examinations.

The notes would not be complete without once more recording our thanks to Major P. Craig who for the past years has tended us so well. Our good wishes go with him in his new appointment. As a memento of his visits here the Contingent has presented him with, may we say, a handsome folding alarm clock.

The following appointments and promotions have been made.

To be C.Q.M.S.—Sgt Rolleston, L.-Sgts Foll and Petit.

To be L.-Sgts:—Cpl Fitzalan-Howard, Barrass, w.e.f. 28-4-41.

To be L.-Cpls:—Cadets Beevor, Brown, Birtwistle, Bruce, Daly, de las Casas, Dobson, Edwards, A. A., Feeny, Horne, Levett-Scrivener, Nolan, J., Rennie, D., Rigby, J. J., Sheridan, Wettern, White, A. J., w.e.f. 16-5-41. Barry, J., Radcliff, J., Carvill, w.e.f. 26-5-41.

To be Under-Officer:—w.e.f. 16-6-4 Sgt Cumming.

To be C.S.M. for duties with Bn.: C.Q.M.S. Johnson, w.e.f. 8-6-41.

#### No. 1 Coy

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Ryan, Newman, Cpls Reyntiens, Ghyka, Elwes, Baker, McEvoy, Yates, Herley, Barry, Smyth, Cubitt.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Brown, Beevor, White, J., Mangham, Forster, W., Coleman, Marke, Wilson, G., Fletcher, Nolan, Christie, Davidson, Levett-Scrivener, Daly, Price, Morrissey, Rowe, Pensabene, w.e.f. 25-6-41.

#### No. 2 Coy

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Fitzalan-Howard, Barrass, Rochford, P., Cpl Barry, W. G.

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpl Stourton, w.e.f. 26-7-41.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Peers, Rigby, J., Bruce, Birtwistle, Bertelsen, de las Casas, Hall, T. R., Rattrie, McLachlan, Edwards, A. A.

#### No. 3 Coy

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Bamford, Norman, Cpls Barton, Boulton, David, Hunter-Gray, Leatham, Rochford, Wilson.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Anderson, Bray, Coghlan, Conlin, Radcliff, Ryan, T. F.

During the year the Companies have been commanded by:—

No. 1 Coy: Under-Officer Lamb (winner of "Nulli Secundus" Cup), C.S.M. Hume, C.Q.M.S. Rolleston.

No. 2 Coy: Under Officer Cape, C.S.M. Hare, C.Q.M.S. Devlin.

No. 3 Coy: Under-Officer Radcliff, C.S.M. de Pentheny O'Kelly, C.Q.M.S. Smith, C. D.

## SCOUTING

### SIXTH FORM TROOP

SCOUTING activities were somewhat scurtailed in the Easter Term owing to sickness and adverse weather conditions. Norman and Marke were admitted members in January. The first job was to clear ditches in the valley for future draining. Work of this kind continued into the Summer term. Other tasks filled up our time such as cutting box for "palms" for St Anne's, Liverpool, at the request of Fr Dominic. Two days were spent in cutting wood for the village on the

Hag. Wood brought from Gilling in winter was sawn up for the School fires.

In the summer it was found impossible to get more than short afternoons for scouting. Ditching and helping with the hay filled up our time but the outstanding events in the term's work were the one-night camps, on the eves of Ascension (at the Mole-catcher's), of Goremire Day (on the Rye at Levesthorpe), and of Corpus Christi and SS. Peter and Paul below the swimming bath. Our thanks are



due to Frs Paschal and Wilfrid for their help.

Fitzalan-Howard showed great energy and keenness in running the village troop and with the help of Rolleston and Boulton much progress was made. The Cubs are well established and work well with the Scouts. Keeness was aroused by a patrol competition and at the end of it a Tea was given by Mrs Romanes, to whom we are very grateful.

Three of our past Scoutmasters visited us during the term: Fr Dominic, Fr Andrew, who came out with us on our Goremire camp, and Fr Mark. They seemed well pleased with the progress of the troop, and since it is the first time that the troop has run itself, we can look back with pleasure on a successful year.

#### THE THIRD TROOP

The summer term as usual brought with it that fine weather which makes Scouting all the more enjoyable. As last year, there was a new influx of members from Gilling which added to the numbers and gave the old hands a chance to teach the newcomers all that is best in Scouting.

The chief work of the summer term is always to get the Troop ready for Camp, and this was particularly so this year as, with P.L. Phipps and Second Lynch passing up to the College at Easter, there was only left T.L. May who had been to one of our camps before.

However the Troop got down to it; learned to cook in the open, pitch and strike tents, and all the other routine of camp life, besides finishing off the Pioneer Course which had been carried on during the winter months.

The outings this term were as follows: To Kirkdale on the Ascen-

sion where we visited the County Camp site and explored the caves, and where Major Clayton-Smith visited us in his capacity of District Commissioner.

On Goremire Day we again sent over a working party of Patrol Leaders and Seconds the night before to camp out, and in the morning cut wood and generally help with the work entailed by this traditional outing. The party worked well and earned the heartfelt thanks of the Procurator and his staff.

On Corpus Christi we went to the Rye and there the Pioneers flung a rope bridge across the Rye which not only enabled boys to cross the river but also to pass each other on it without anyone falling in. The feast of SS. Peter and Paul this year fell on a Sunday, but the Troop took the advantage of an early start to go to Shallow Dale and there cooked two good meals, thus gaining experience in camp cookery for the end of the term.

The fact that there were only two of last year's Troop present made it more difficult to get First Class scouts, but Second A. Pike is to be congratulated on not only becoming First Class, but also on obtaining his King's Scout badge and Second All Round Cord.

The Owls Patrol, in spite of losing their P.L. and Second at Easter, succeeded in winning without difficulty the Broadly Harrison Shield for the best Patrol for which they worked well under the able leadership of their new Patrol Leader, M. Hardy.

The Otters Patrol, under T.L. R. May, was second. The Hawks, under P.L. J. Hamilton-Dalrymple, and the Squirrels, under P.L. J. Harvie, being third and fourth.

#### THE SUMMER CAMP

The Third Troop camped again this year on the "Scar" in Gilling Woods.

The camp was a great success again in spite of rather uncertain weather. In fact partly on account of these different weather conditions it was perhaps the most instructive camp we have ever had. We had heavy rain, heat and gales all one after the other, but none of the guests who came to tea on the Sunday after hours' rain on the previous day could say that they found the camp either disorganised or downhearted.

Since we had done so much bridge building during the year we gave this a rest at camp and the Pioneers this time constructed look-out posts in trees, and camp ovens in which joints were roasted and cakes baked.

The particular line that this camp took was to prepare for the Sea Scouts in the Upper School, to which most of the Troop will pass next term, by learning to row as a crew, and the Junior House Patrols produced two very fair gig's crews before the camp was finished; P.L. Hardy passing his Oarsman badge and four others, T.L. May and Scouts

Cope, Trent and Liston, all passing the practical half.

It was possible also to get some sailing and sculling in the two dinghies, which we repaired for the purpose.

Besides these occupations there were of course several most enjoyable Camp Fires under the great beech tree at Headquarters, and all except the three smallest Avisford Scouts completed their First Class journey, which was no mean achievement for boys of thirteen and fourteen in the weather conditions that prevailed.

Only one party failed to make the appointed rendezvous and these, after some anxiety on the part of the Scoutmasters, were found to have been safely camped not far away.

The Otters Patrol under the Troop Leader again carried off the camp prize for the best Patrol at camp after another hard fight with the Owls.

Thanks are again due to the Headmaster of Bootham School for lending us his marquee, which on this occasion was invaluable, as on the one really wet day it was possible to have a lecture on sailing, and so both occupy the afternoon and save valuable time when it was possible to get to the boats again.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE following new boys entered the House this term : J. Brockman, S. B. de Ferranti, J. P. J. Harvest, P. Liston, P. D. McBarnett, and P. F. Robins from Gilling, and A. W. Fenwick from Ladycross.

R. A. Campbell and C. J. Hopkins were appointed monitors this term, filling the vacancies caused by those who went into the Upper School.

We would like to thank Fr Hilary for coaching the first set at cricket. His energy and enthusiasm have been most inspiring to the team, and have been largely responsible for the season's successes. He also took over Fr Gabriel's duties for a period while the latter was away undergoing an operation. We congratulate him on his ordination to the priesthood.

J. M. E. Bellord and H. R. Nelson were confirmed this term.

We were unable to run any Aquatic Sports this year owing to the disuse of the indoor bath, where most of our coaching is usually done during the winter months. The winner of the Hall Prize was M. F. P. Hardy, who was followed as a close second by C. J. Hopkins.

The annual "Punch" was a great success. We would like to express our gratitude to Fr Paulinus and his House, who very kindly lent us their

refectory, as ours was too small to contain both ourselves and the guests we wanted to invite. Music was provided by Fr Columba, Fr Gabriel, five members of the House, R. E. Hansen and Fr Prior, who also presided at the "Punch". R. K. May as Head Monitor provided us with a *résumé* of the House's activities from his point of view. He was followed by H. C. Radcliffe, who recalled his own days in the Junior House. Fr Peter then thanked those members of the School staff who had helped us during the year, and made a report on our work and games to the Prior, who in his turn urged us to keep up our traditions and presented prizes.

These notes would not be complete if we omitted to thank Major and Mrs Jennings and their staff for their very kind attentions to us this year. Their unassuming kindness has done much towards solving many problems which otherwise might have made our position very difficult. As most of their good work has been done behind the scenes, we take this opportunity of assuring them publicly that it has not passed unappreciated.

### CRICKET

We thoroughly enjoyed our cricket this term. Perhaps this was the secret of our success. We had to face a long term. We had a very limited quantity of players to choose from. One might have feared that we would be tired and stale long before the end. But it was not so. We set out to build up a team



which would be at its best when the July Cricket Week arrived. We avoided an over-dose of practices. We maintained always a light-hearted, even carefree, spirit, combined however with a real keenness and a determination to learn and improve. In short we never forgot that cricket is a game, a form of recreation, and must not be allowed to become a burdensome business.

Short numbers made us restrict the First Set to fourteen on whom attention was concentrated. Thanks to the consideration of the House Captains, most of our games' days were occupied in playing teams from the various Houses. These games were invaluable. They gave us something to play for. (The number of cricket balls claimed from Fr Peter by Hardy, May and Trent must have left him nearly bankrupt). Some of these sides were really strong and were a real test of our strength. And most important of all they dissipated that nervous tension which is so often the bane of junior teams.

Towards the end of June we played three "away" matches. We defeated Coatham, thanks to the batting of Hardy and the steady bowling of May and Trent. Against Aysgarth we suffered our only defeat when our batting collapsed. The Bramcote match—played thanks to the kindness of Mr Thompson at Aysgarth—ended in an exciting draw, when the two last of our opponents' batsmen stoutly defied the efforts of our bowlers. These preliminary matches were very instructive—they showed up our weaknesses. We relied too much on one man—our clumsiness in the field gave away runs—we were not sure with our catches. We took these lessons to heart, as was proved by the cricket week at the end of July, which finished in such a blaze

of glory. Most reassuring was the realisation that everything was not to be left to Hardy. Against St Olave's Pike and Campbell opened the innings and had 53 runs on the board before being separated. And there were others also who supplied valuable support. All these last five matches were decisively won. Out of the eight matches played during the season, six were won, one lost and the other drawn—a very satisfactory record.

Hardy was the outstanding player of the team. 619 runs, including three centuries, in eight matches, is an achievement which speaks for itself. He hits the ball with tremendous power. We hope that in a year or two he will become that tower of strength to the 1st XI which he was to the Junior House this year.

Campbell is an aggressive player—care-free even to the point of carelessness at times. But he made a lot of runs, and showed by his innings of 77 not out that he is capable of that patient concentration which is the mark of the real batsman. Brodie was much troubled by hay-fever. He is a sound player with some powerful shots. Pike is full of holes as every young cricketer should be. He lifts his head in the air—he plays across the straight ball. But he makes runs, and has one really good shot, a powerful on-drive. Hopkins was the most consistent bat. He is a rather slow, even sleepy defensive player, but there is real style about his off-side play.

Of the bowlers Trent showed great promise. He is a spirited bowler and has surprising pace and accuracy for one so small. May was not so reliable, but claimed many victims. He can "float" the ball, but must learn not to allow his action to go to pieces when roughly treated by an aggressive opponent. Brodie has all the charac-









teristics of the reliable, hard-working change bowler.

Fielding was the weak point of the team. They could stop the hard ones, but were not neat in the field. To this there were two exceptions. Brodie was a good cover-point with a swift and accurate throw-in. Bellord through his alertness and agility at point took many catches.

Special mention should be made of Brodie's captaincy. His manner is gruff, at times outspokenly critical. But he set a fine example, showed an intelligent understanding of the game and well deserved the confidence which we gave him.

All fourteen of the First Set played in at least one or two of the matches. All showed promise, all had the true cricketing spirit and it was the unflagging enthusiasm of all which largely contributed to the successful season. We trust that they will prove

valuable acquisitions to Upper School cricket next year.

In the Second Set it was true again that keenness and the right spirit produced a successful season. At the beginning of term even Fr Paschal seemed inclined to despair of the material at his disposal. But by his patience and their active co-operation there gradually emerged a 2nd XI, which if not so good as some of the teams they unflinchingly challenged, was yet a real cricket team with several capable performers.

Bats were awarded to the following

Batting .. ..	M. Hardy
Bowling .. ..	M. Trent
Fielding .. ..	J. Bellord
All-rounder ..	J. Brodie
Highest score ..	M. Hardy

The "Junior House Bat" for the boy who has shewn most improvement during the season:

R. Campbell

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School during the summer term was N. H. Bruce. The other Captains were: H. F. Ellis-Rees, P. P. Kilner, D. C. Franklin and M. D. de P. Hughes.

The new boys were:—

N. Connolly, J. Dick, D. F. E. Eden, P. S. Emmet, R. A. Franklin, D. Goodman, P. B. L. Green, J. M. Kendall, H. H. Kerr, J. P. O'Loughlin, M. Perry, J. Scrope.

H. M. P. Grant-Ferris made his First Holy Communion on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.

On Ascension Day we had a very enjoyable day's cooking in the woods. Matron very kindly prepared fish cakes to be cooked in place of the proverbial sausage.

On Corpus Christi after the Mass and Procession of the Blessed Sacrament in the grounds, we spent the whole day playing cricket.

The traditional outing to Rievaulx and the White Horse was a great success as the weather was perfect. The day ended with tea at Byland Abbey. There were two other holidays—Goremire Day which was

spent in the woods and at the top lake, and the Jubilee holiday to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the Preparatory School. On this day, the Headmaster of the College, Fr Paul, said Mass for us and preached.

In the evening of the same day, Fr Paulinus and Fr Gerard came to assist at Benediction: these two priests are two of the five monks who were of the original group of boys at the opening of the Preparatory School, the other three being Fr Paschal, Fr Anthony Ainscough and Fr Ninian. In our prayers of thanksgiving we did not forget either Fr Basil or Fr Maurus.

The violins for the violin-class were delivered by the makers (after a truly war-time delay) in time for a start to be made before the end of the summer term. Pupils in a string class receive instruction all together: this is a plan which, while saving time and expense, makes for keenness and is the first step towards orchestral playing. At Gilling the members of this pioneer class number seven. Their professor is Mr Cass who brings to this work all his disarming serenity and enviable technique. We build our hopes on this long-desired development in the music of Ampleforth.

### SPEECH DAY

Fr Abbot kindly presided at the Speeches on the last day of term, and gave the prizes.



The programme was as follows:—

PERCUSSION BAND, The Tinkers by the Stream .. .. Yvonne Adair  
SONG, Cuckoo .. .. .. .. Martin Shaw

## THE FIRST FORM

FIRST FORM SPEECH, A scene from *A Christmas Carol*

H. A. STACPOOLE  
I. E. JOHNSON-FERGUSON  
C. A. CAMPBELL  
J. A. PAUL  
P. J. VINCENT  
C. H. FORBES

PIANOFORTE SOLO, To a Wild Rose .. .. .. E. Macdowell

R. A. ST G. HUGGETT

SONG, England .. .. .. .. C. H. H. Parry

## THE SECOND FORM

SECOND FORM SPEECH, Scuttleboom's Treasure .. .. Ronald Gow

Scene—A Desert Island

*Captain Scuttleboom* .. R. J. WALLACE  
*Mr Fish* .. .. F. G. MILES  
*Pirates* .. .. G. F. LORRIMAN  
J. C. EDWARDS  
T. H. F. FARRELL

## GOD SAVE THE KING

In his speech at the end of prize giving, Fr. Paul awarded a Scholarship to S. P. Kilner, and a joint Scholarship to N. H. Bruce and J. C. Edwards. He expressed his satisfaction at the general high standard of studies as shown by the recent results of the Entrance Examinations. The Prize List was as follows:—

## PREPARATORY FORM

First Prize . J. M. Stephenson  
Second Prize . J. R. Capes  
Religious  
Knowledge P. James

## FIRST FORM C.

First Prize . O. McSwiney  
Second Prize . P. S. Emmet  
Religious  
Knowledge C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson

## FIRST FORM B.

First Prize . P. J. C. Vincent  
Second Prize . I. E. Johnson-Ferguson

Religious  
Knowledge P. J. C. Vincent

## FIRST FORM A.

Latin . J. C. B. Gosling  
English . J. C. B. Gosling  
Mathematics . R. P. Ryan  
French . R. A. Twomey  
Geography . R. P. Ryan  
History . D. J. C. Wiseman  
Religious  
Knowledge R. P. Ryan

## SECOND FORM

Latin . J. C. Edwards  
English . N. H. Bruce  
Mathematics . P. P. Kilner  
French . R. J. Wallace

Geography . N. H. Bruce  
History . N. H. Bruce  
Religious  
Knowledge F. Goodall

Improvement  
Prizes . M. Magee  
J. Bannen  
J. Dick  
H. G. Freeman

## SECOND FORM B.

First Prize . M. Magee  
Second Prize . T. H. F. Farrell

## LOWER THIRD

Latin . F. G. Miles  
Greek . F. G. Miles  
English . H. F. Ellis-Rees  
Mathematics . F. G. Miles  
French . S. J. Fraser  
History . H. G. A. Gosling  
Religious  
Knowledge H. G. A. Gosling

## EXTRA SUBJECTS

Music . R. A. St G. Huggett  
Drawing  
Second Form A. P. Brown  
First Form H. G. Freeman  
Carpentry . W. H. W. Inman

## ATHLETIC PRIZES

General  
Athletics . N. H. Bruce  
Boxing  
Second Form J. C. Edwards  
First Form J. Bannes  
Shooting . G. F. Lorrigan  
Swimming  
Second Form N. H. Bruce  
First Form D. J. C. Wiseman

## Cricket

Best All-rounder N. H. Bruce  
Best Batsman J. C. Edwards  
Bowling Prize The Hon. R. C. Barnewall  
Fielding Prize  
(given by Mrs Fairbairns) T. W. Koch de Gooreynd

## Cubbing

2nd Form Pack Wolf Cub Cup—  
Tawny Wolves  
(Sixer: S. J. Fraser)  
1st Form Pack Wolf Cub Cup—  
White Wolves  
(Sixer: J. C. B. Gosling)

## CRICKET

We are not very good at cricket and being very young we do not observe the golden rules. Perhaps some of us are not big and strong enough. We try to hold the bat correctly and lift it correctly before the bowler hurls the ball in our direction, but when we make our stroke it very often turns out to be the same old crooked swing shot.

These words apply to the School as a whole. But we must say at once that about half a dozen of the 1st XI can be stated to have reached a goodly standard. Bruce, Edwards, Magee, Ellis-Rees, Wallace, Bannen can now perform as batsmen. There are others who are on the way; Millais, Koch de Gooreynd, Gosling 1, Lorrigan and Brown should be cricketers some day.

We played a great deal of cricket and we enjoyed it. The sun has shone and we hardly remember being driven in by rain. The keenness and enthusiasm of the Clubs has been splendid. In the end the Pavilion Pilgrims under Fawcett's leadership obtained the Pavilion Tea, snatching the noble repast from the jaws of the Holbeck Harriers while the Calters' Captain, Caldwell, was on the sick list.



The 1st XI were beaten by the Gilling Gryphons, by the Aysgarth "under 13," by the Avisford "under 13," and by a Newburgh Priory XI. They managed to defeat the Junior House 2nd XI and won a moral victory, frustrated by the clock, over Newburgh in the return match. They had the capacity to fare much better than this, and next year must learn to tackle matches with more confidence and far less "jitters."

Bruce, Barnewall, Magee, Rewcastle and Fraser should develop well as bowlers. Ellis-Rees has the makings of a wicket-keeper; and Scotson, who deputised for him on one occasion, should also prove useful. On the whole we are not good at catching and should throw the ball about much more.

Honourable mention should also be made of Mr P. J. Lambert. What a great source of help and enthusiasm he has been! He seemed to enjoy the games as much as we did, but he should be careful in future about stealing short runs. After matches we read "Uncle Paul's Memoirs" and heard ourselves commended or condemned by this cheerful critic. In conclusion we would all like to thank Mrs Lambert and Matron for the number of scrumptious teas they provided up at the Pavilion.

## P.H.K.

The Shooting Spoon was won by Lorriman, and the Headmaster's Half-crown by O'Brien 1.

The following are the results of the Athletic Sports:—

## SET I

100 Yards.—1, N. H. Bruce (13.5 sec.); 2, M. R. Bowman; 3, M. Magee.

Long Jump.—1, J. C. Edwards (12 ft 2 in.); 2, M. Magee; 3, G. F. Lorriman.

High Jump.—1, J. D. O'Brien (3 ft 11 in.); 2, M. D. de P. Hughes; 3, N. H. Bruce.

660 Yards.—1, N. H. Bruce (2 min. 9 sec.); 2, H. G. A. Gosling; 3, G. F. Lorriman.

Hurdles, 80 yds.—1, M. R. Bowman; 2, N. H. Bruce; 3, M. Magee.

## SET II

80 Yards.—1, J. A. Rafferty (11.2 sec.); 2, B. R. de Ferranti; 3, H. G. T. Freeman.

Long Jump.—1, J. A. Rafferty (12 ft 2 in.); 2, S. H. Harrison; 3, R. F. Kirby.

High Jump.—1, G. G. Beale (3 ft 9 in.); 2, J. A. Rafferty; 3, K. N. Henderson.

500 Yards.—1, R. P. Ryan; 2, L. M. Fay; 3, J. S. Schofield.

Hurdles, 80 yds.—1, J. A. Rafferty; 2, H. G. T. Freeman; 3, T. Koch de Gooreynd.

## SET III

60 Yards.—1, P. J. C. Vincent (9.2 sec.); 2, J. M. Hartigan; 3, J. M. Kendall.

Long Jump.—1, J. M. Kendall (10 ft); 2, J. S. H. Hattrell; 3, M. S. Saunders.

High Jump.—1, J. M. Kendall (3 ft 3 in.); 2, M. Hague; 3, R. S. C. Cobbold.

## SET IV

60 Yards.—1, E. O. Schulte (9.7 sec.); 2, J. P. O'Loughlin; 3, P. James.

Long Jump.—1, C. C. Johnson-Ferguson (9 ft 4 in.); 2, E. O. Schulte; 3, J. P. O'Loughlin.

## SWIMMING SPORTS

## FIRST FORM

Breast Stroke.—1, J. A. Rafferty; 2, C. A. Campbell.

Crawl.—1, D. J. C. Wiseman; 2, T. Koch de Gooreynd.

Back Stroke.—1, D. J. C. Wiseman; 2, H. G. Millais.

Any Stroke.—1, D. J. C. Wiseman (10 sec.); 2, J. A. Rafferty.

Learners.—1, G. P. O. O'Brien; 2, P. B. L. Green.

Dive.—1, C. A. Campbell; 2, B. de Ferranti; 3, P. J. Vincent; 4, M. S. Saunders.

## SECOND FORM

2-Length Breast Stroke.—1, J. C. Edwards (28.2 sec.); 2, R. J. Wallace.

1-Length Crawl.—1, N. H. Bruce (11.5 sec.); 2, J. D. O'Brien.

1-Length Back Stroke.—1, N. H. Bruce (12.5 sec.); 2, J. D. O'Brien.

2-Length Any Stroke.—1, D. C. Franklin (25.1 sec.); 2, S. J. Fraser.

Dive.—1, D. C. Franklin; 2, J. H. Scotson; 3, N. H. Bruce, J. C. Edwards, F. Goodall, H. F. Ellis-Rees.

Plunge.—1, S. J. Fraser; 2, B. A. Ryan; 3, J. C. Edwards.

1-Length Learners.—1, R. F. Kirby.

We thank Mr Paul Lambert for his interest in the boxing and for judging the Competition for the Cups. All the bouts were good to watch and great keenness and pluck was shown, especially in certain very close fights. Generally speaking there was straighter punching and better use of the guard than we saw in the Easter term competition. In certain cases, a little more of the "offensive" might almost have reversed the decision.

Edwards and Bannen well deserved the cups they won. Bruce, B. A. Ryan, Lorriman, Lund, Koch de Gooreynd and Wiseman deserve special mention. Thirty-eight boys entered for the tournament.

The swimming team in the match against Avisford was:—N. H. Bruce, J. C. Edwards, D. C. Franklin, S. J. Fraser and D. J. C. Wiseman. Gilling won four events and the final score was 22-8 to Gilling.

The following were in the team for the P.T. match at Avisford:

R. J. Wallace	M. Magee
P. P. Kilner	M. de P. Hughes
N. H. Bruce	J. S. Schofield
G. F. Lorriman	S. J. Fraser
J. C. Edwards	H. G. A. Gosling
A. J. C. Rewcastle	H. F. Ellis-Rees
D. C. Franklin	A. H. Lund

The result was in favour of Gilling.

Tawny Wolves won the Cup this term. The final marks were as follows.

Tawny Wolves	354
Grey Wolves	342
Yellow Wolves	311
Brown Wolves	285
Black Wolves	276
Red Wolves	275
White Wolves	244

The Cub Huts were especially successful this year in the 1st Pack.