

THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

JANUARY NUMBER 1943  
VOLUME XLVIII PART I



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL NUMBER 1941  
VOLUME XXIV PART I



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, LEAM

## CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
WALES AND THE REFORMATION Dom William Price	1
THE NOBILITY OF JAMES II H. E. G. Rope	6
COVETOUSNESS—ST. AMBROSE AUTPERT (Translated by W. H. Shewring)	10
IF I MUST DIE . . . (Poem) G. March-Phillipps	15
BOOK REVIEWS	16
OBITUARY	19
SCHOOL NOTES	30
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	38
AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR	41
OLD BOYS' NEWS	46
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	48
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	60
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	61





## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLVIII

January 1943

Part I

### WALES AND THE REFORMATION

IT is an historical fact which is at once tragic and consoling to any Catholic who has at heart the conversion of Wales, and still more to any Catholic of Welsh blood, that, although Wales has seemingly lost the Faith more completely than any other part of these islands—certainly far more radically in comparison with other Celtic lands, except Cornwall—yet the Welsh people never apostatised.

It is a matter of history that the Reformation was thrust upon Wales by an alien government and that for more than a hundred years it utterly failed to touch the mass of the Welsh people, any more than it touched their Irish and Scottish kinsfolk. It was only when the fires of the Ancient Faith had almost completely burnt out and Wales had lapsed into something like paganism for three or four generations that Protestantism began to take hold of the people. Welsh Protestantism was in fact the work, not of the sixteenth century Reformation, which did indeed bring into being a new class of landlord, Anglican and Anglicised, nor of the Puritan movement of the seventeenth century, although that too had its limited success in Wales, but of the Methodist Revival of the eighteenth century.

Writing of the state of religion in Wales at the opening of the seventeenth century, Fr Leander Pritchard, O.S.B., in his contemporary *Life* of the celebrated Fr Augustine Baker, O.S.B., quotes the complaint of the Protestant Bishop of Llandaff that: "Beyond Chepstow, and so farther for all Wales, there is no Christian Church." But he adds significantly: "as the people know not Catholic truth, so neither know they the contrary thereof, but rather remain in a kind of heathenism." In the main this was the state of religion in Wales until the Methodist preachers penetrated into the country and reconverted the people to Christianity, but alas, to a Christianity which was not that of the old Church.

But if Wales never apostatised, how was it that the Faith perished from the land? How was it that Catholic beliefs and practices which were so deeply embedded in the old Welsh way of life, which formed the very warp and woof of the ancient Welsh culture, so that some humble vestiges of them remain even today in local custom and popular superstition, yet, as a national religion, failed to keep their hold on the Welsh people? It was, of course, continual pressure of persecution upon the adherents of the old Faith which was primarily and chiefly responsible for its disappearance





in Wales. Of the persecution the lightest part was the heavy recusancy fines which, in Wales as in England, could and did ruin many a family which refused to palter with conscience and attend the Anglican services. Then, always hanging over the heads of Catholics like a sword of Damocles, there were the savage penalties for public or private participation in any Catholic act of worship—in short the whole anti-Catholic penal code, which was nothing less than a carefully devised engine for extinguishing the old Faith, which, although not always working at full pressure, always stood ready to be set in motion wherever the Church, gathering together her scattered children, seemed to be resuming her ancient sway.

It is however worth noting that the savage outbreaks of blood-lust, which too often characterised persecution elsewhere, were absent from Wales. It is not without significance that time and again when the Welsh Catholic martyrs were put to death, no Welshman could be found to undertake the horrid task of execution. The anti-Catholic persecution, however, does not give the whole explanation of the disappearance of Catholicism from Wales, and the lapse of the people, not into heresy, but into heathenism.

In order to grasp the full significance of the Reformation in Wales, one must understand that the change, or the attempted change in religion was one aspect of a complete revolution in the national life, which was thrust upon Wales by the Tudor Government—for, paradoxically enough, it was the dynasty which Wales gave to England (did not Henry VII lead his Welshmen to victory at Bosworth Field under the banners of the Dun Cow of the Tudors and the Red Dragon of Cadwaladr?) which aimed at the destruction not only of the Catholic religion in Wales but of the Welsh culture and civilisation which it had nourished. It was not merely that religious changes, such as the suppression of the Religious Houses had, as in England, very important social and economic results, but side by side with such religious changes there went a whole series of other changes covering the whole field of Welsh life, aiming at the complete assimilation of Wales by England. Thus the Act of Union of 1536 destroyed the separate political institutions of the country and substituted English forms of local government, English law-courts from which the Welsh tongue was excluded and representation of the new Welsh shires in the English Parliament; the foundation of English Grammar Schools and Colleges for Welshmen at the English Universities, which had once indeed been international in outlook but were now become purely national, taught the Welsh to despise their own language and literature and prefer that of England; and, finally, the destruction of the social framework of the nation was brought about by the abolition of the old clan allegiances and organisation and the introduction of English forms of surnames and, most important of all, the

English system of primogeniture with all that it implied in the creation of a Welsh squirarchy owning its large landed estates in the new Renaissance sense of absolute ownership.

When, therefore, the Reformation came to Wales it came in English dress and speaking English, as part of a system for de-nationalising Wales. This explains the effect of its impact upon the Welsh; by all who cherished the Welsh way of life—and they included the priest, the peasant, the bard and the scholar—it was doubly resented, at once as something heretical and alien; but by the new squirarchical families—the Bulkleys, the Salesburys, the Wynns, the Prices and the rest—it was accepted as part and parcel of the new scheme of things, into which they alone now fitted.

The defection of the wealthier class of the Welsh gentry deprived the Church of powerful support and ensured powerful enemies; it was only where Anglicising influences were weakest and something of the old clan spirit revived, that the native aristocracy, the natural leaders of the people, remained true to the Faith and, in remaining true, kept it alive in some parts of Wales throughout the seventeenth century. But, as might have been expected, these oases of Catholicism were not to be found in the wealthier and more populous parts of the country. Catholicism soon died out in North Wales, which was then the most important part of the Principality, being the high road between England and Ireland, and also in the corresponding peninsula of the South-West with its great harbours and long-standing English settlements. It was in the thinly populated central *massif* of the country and the remoter Marches of the South-East that the Faith lingered—especially in the lands betwixt Usk and Wye, and the ancient kingdom of Gwent. There, in the country of the Great Vaughan and in the lands of the Herberts, recusants abounded, as the complaints of a succession of Protestant Bishops of Hereford bear witness. In fact, there existed places where Catholics formed the majority of the inhabitants well into the seventeenth century, as at Abergavenny, where as late as 1678 it was reported that, "Very often at Church time . . . a hundred hath gone out of the said (Catholic) chapell when not forty hath gone out of the Great (Parish) Church." There were even remote valleys, as at Llanfair-Cilcoed in the parish of Llantilio-Grosenny, where the Mass continued to be offered on the ancient altars in the ancient places of worship and the church-tithe continued to be paid to the support of a Catholic priesthood.

It was perhaps in the valley of the Monnow above Monmouth that Welsh Catholicism lingered longest. The now ruinous mansion of Perthir, former home of the Catholic Powells of Perthir, and after them the Lorymers, which stands on the banks of the Monnow in the parish of Rockfield, was for some part of the eighteenth century the residence of the Vicars Apostolic of the Western District. There, in 1758, died the stalwart



Welsh Franciscan Bishop, Dr Matthew Pritchard, and was buried, as befitted a bishop, in the chancel of the old parish church of Rockfield. This rural community of hereditary Welsh Catholics remained comparatively numerous until the nineteenth century when, as in so many other cases, it broke up and dispersed into the towns just when the Emancipation brought promise of happier times.

We have spoken of the Anglicising of the native aristocracy as a factor in the decay of the Faith in Wales, but there is another and perhaps more important cause for the gradual falling away, namely the failure and virtual extinction of the native priesthood. The Catholic clergy had been foremost amongst those who resisted both English and heretical influences and upheld at once the Faith and all things Welsh. Thus, Dr Griffith Roberts, an Elizabethan exile and later Canon of Milan, was the author of two of the most notable Welsh books of the late sixteenth century: one, *Y Drych Cristnogawl* (The Christian Mirror) was a Catholic catechism, and the other was a Welsh grammar which was the first scientific work of Welsh philology. Another patriotic Welshman, an exile for his religion, was Dr Owen Lewis, who became Vicar-General to St Charles Borromeo. Yet another was Goldwell, Bishop of St Asaph, who was the only Diocesan from England and Wales to attend the Council of Trent. But as the ranks of this patriotic Catholic clergy, both in Wales and abroad, became thinned by death, their numbers could not be made up. This was the real tragedy, for there can be little doubt that had Wales received from the seminaries abroad a continual stream of Welsh priests comparable to that which found its way to England in the reigns of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts, a far larger proportion of the Welsh people would have been retained for the Faith.

At first it seemed that Welsh seminary priests would not be lacking, for among the exiles who were instrumental in establishing seminaries abroad Welshmen were predominant. Dr Morgan Phillips and Dr Owen Lewis were among the chief founders of Douai College, and Dr Morris Clynnog was the first President of the English College at Rome. But, tragically enough, racial antipathies between Welsh and English were stronger than their common attachment to, and desire to suffer for, the Faith. The English and Welsh, students and professors, could not live together under the same roof. Doubtless there were faults on both sides, but it was the smaller nation which suffered, and it is not too strong to say that the Welshmen were driven from the Colleges they had been so largely responsible for founding.

The failure to maintain a Welsh-speaking secular clergy might have been made good by the Regular Orders, for not a few young Welshmen went abroad to join the Society of Jesus, great instrument of the Counter-Reformation, and also the Monastic and Mendicant Orders, and many of these recruits returned to labour among their fellow-countrymen.

Yet excellent as their work was, their numbers were never great enough to supply the demand for Welsh priests. There is, however, one Religious Order which merits separate mention, since for a time it seemed to promise much for Welsh Catholicism—this was the Order of St Benedict.

The notable—the predominant—part played by Welshmen in the reconstruction of the English Benedictine Congregation is well known. Father Sigebert Buckley, the sole link between the Benedictine Order of Pre-Reformation times and the revived Benedictine Congregation, Father Augustine Baker, lawyer, historian, and, above all, mystical writer—brightest star of the revived Congregation, and Father Leander Jones, its first President—all these and many others of the first members of the revived Congregation were Welshmen, and during the first half-century of its existence many Welsh monks were professed and later went out to work on the Welsh missions. The extent and the fruit of their labours may be judged by the career of Blessed John Roberts, O.S.B., "Proto-Martyr of the Benedictine Revival," as he has been called. However, for reasons difficult to grasp, but perhaps not unconnected with differences of race and speech, the connection between Wales and the English Benedictine Congregation was suffered to lapse, and from the second half of the seventeenth century no more Welsh names appear among the annals of the Congregation which Welshmen had done so much to establish.

Deprived of their priests, their Catholic Faith prescribed, their native aristocracy alienated, their ancient national culture despised and neglected, it is small wonder that the Welsh sank into a state hardly short of heathenism. The Faith had made Wales, and with the Faith there vanished most of what that older Wales had been. Well might one of the last of the old generation of bards cry out: "The Garden of Faith is destroyed. Learning has ceased from our midst. Our language is in bondage. Oppression is rampant" (*Hen Gwndidau*). That was what the Reformation meant to Wales.

DOM WILLIAM PRICE, O.S.B.



## THE NOBILITY OF JAMES II

A LITTLE book entitled *The Pious Sentiments of the Late King James II of Blessed Memory upon Divers Subjects of Piety. Written with His own Hand, and found in His Cabinet after His Death. London: Printed in the Year 1704*, came lately into my hands. The Editor is not indicated, but his preface to the Christian reader is worth reading as the glowing tribute of a devoted loyalist, who tells us that "Doubtless the Relation, or Memoirs of His Suffering Life, and most Peaceable Pious Death, imprinted a great Idea of His Virtues in the Minds of all Men who had any feeling of Religion," yet he "must confess, when I read this little Treatise . . . I could not but Cry out with the Queen of Saba, '*Media pars non est mihi nuntiata*.'" Among his chief virtues are singled out "a longing Desire of a Dissolution and to be with Christ; not so much in view of his own Happiness, but more principally for that he regarded Death as a certain State of Impeccability, and which would set him free from the Dangers of Sins which he fear'd and abhor'd more than Death, or Hell itself. A most supple and entire Submission to the severest of God's Orders, and a Spirit of Thankfulness even for the very worst Afflictions, acknowledging that on the part of God they were great Favours and Mercies; and on his own part, they were the just Chastisements of his many Offences," a tribute all fair minds will surely allow for merited. But few, it would seem, pause to consider how rare is that serene acceptance of affliction as a favour of God. When St Thomas More bade his wife and children give thanks to God in Chelsea Church for the burning down of his barns filled with corn, heroic virtue is readily recognized, but so strong is the prejudice against our last Catholic King, and so ingrained the deplorable habit of throwing him over to the enemies of our Faith, that in his case it is slurred over or passes unnoticed. Even so scholarly an historian as Alice Curtayne, a writer of such eminently sound judgment on so many subjects, seems to doubt the sincerity of his conversion to God after his dethronement. Here, for once, I am quite unable to follow her.

In the first reflection His Majesty dwells on the great help he had derived from his visit to (La) Trappe. "I confess I feel a Secret Joy in my Heart when as I hear the good News of any one, who quitting the World, has joyn'd himself in the happy Company of those good Men." On the other hand all Christians have an urgent need to sanctify themselves in their state of life, for which "Nothing farther is requir'd from them, but to make the best Use of God's Grace, which is never wanting to those who heartily desire it, and who endeavour to improve the Talent which God has bestowed upon them to the best Advantage." Indeed, he goes on, "to live in the World, and in that State of Life to which God

has call'd us, cannot be an Obstacle to our Christian Duties: Means will not be wanting in all States and Conditions to fill up the Obligations of a Cross-Bearing Life, and to follow our Divine Master, as well as the Religious of Trappe." Those who take this to heart "experience the Truth of that Word of our Saviour, That his Yoke is Sweet and his Burthen Easy." In simple truth "A good Christian is a good Subject, a good Parent, a good Child, a good Husband; in fine, he is good to all Men and therefore he is Lov'd and Respected by all." The cynic or the "broad-minded" may be inclined to object that James was little respected. To this we may answer that in the first place he had the respect of very many at the worst times, including men like Pepys and Penn, who knew him much better than his enemies, and secondly, that James was the first to acknowledge that he had not been a good Christian, and that his moral lapses had rendered fruitless his undoubted zeal for the Faith. We may go further and ask whether the folk who, with well-greased palms, betrayed him, and those who falsified history to hide their treason, deserve any respect whatever. The utter hypocrisy and baseness of his original denouncers should suffice to discredit their legend, even if there wanted positive evidence to restore the credit of their sovereign; and such evidence is by no means lacking. Mr Belloc and Major Hay have done much to make it known. *Veritas temporis filia*.

No informed and candid person could deny to James, at the very least in the last decade of his life, an eminent degree of charity. His faith and hope, amid afflictions and crushing adversities, are equally undeniable. Driven from his country by heavily bribed treason and interested anti-Catholic bigotry that resented and dreaded his policy of freedom of conscience (which, so far from being reactionary, was remarkably prescient and in harmony with that provisionally desired by Saint Thomas More, should the Catholic state of things fail), he did not give himself to grumbling despondency. Far from it; he did not forbear to cheer the English seamen whose valour defeated him at the Hogue. He was not the hanger-on of Louis XIV; on the contrary, he was quite indiscreetly British, one might even say John-Bullish. At the same time, unlike most of the Protestant zealots, he was the man to whom the unseen was terribly real and near and all-important.

After a review at Compiègne, he muses "yet notwithstanding, at the same time, I cannot but make this sad Reflection in my own Thoughts, that there are very few amongst the many Brave Men of this formidable Army, who seriously think upon those great Duties which they owe to the King of Kings, and who has been pleased to Honour their Profession with his own Name, stiling himself The God of Armies" (p. 17).

Disappointment and betrayal dogged his whole reign. Pretended converts played upon his trustful generosity to fleece and sell him. The Sovereign Pontiff himself, Innocent XI, gave him but a chilly wel-



come. This did not a whit lessen James's reverence for the Pope, much less elicit critical murmurs. Far from it. Always generous, he was zealous in his praise of Innocent XI, and "told Adda on September 13th, 1686: 'His Holiness has delivered the city of Vienna; he has laid siege to Ofen; for centuries past no such Pope has sat in the chair of Peter'" (quoted in the *Month*, November 1904, p. 553). Surely this is a noble tribute.

The King heartily agreed with the principle, so happily voiced by Cardinal Vaughan in later days, of "a good *Deo gratias* for each twinge," and welcomed the chastisement of his past offences. "I am bound to praise God for all the Days of my Life," he writes, "and to bless Him for the many and great Mercies shewed to Me, particularly; Firstly, For that he was graciously pleased to deliver Me out of the Hands of those same Rebels, who a few Months after most Inhumanly Murdered the King my Father. Secondly, For that he has mercifully Preserved My Person in the Dangers of all those Sieges, Combats, and Battles as well by Sea as by Land, in which I have been Engag'd: And farther, that he has Preserved Me from many other Hazards of My Life, to which I have been Exposed upon both those Elements. Thirdly, For that he has bestowed upon me a sufficiency of Patience to Enable Me to Suffer very many and very great Injuries. Fourthly, For that he has been pleased to open My Eyes, and to give me Understanding to see and know the True Religion, to which he has Mercifully call'd Me, and receiv'd Me into his holy Church. Fifthly, For that he has graciously touched My Heart, and given Me a lively Sense and a deep Regret for my past Sins, I humbly beg of my good God, that he will continue this Grace and Favour upon Me, daily increasing in Me a Horror and Detestation against Sin, that I may never more be so unhappy as to offend again. Sixthly, I am obliged to give Glory to God, and to acknowledge and confess, that my Sins have most justly deserved all those Afflictions, which God has been pleased to lay upon me; and I most humbly beseech Him, that in the same Proportion he will increase my Patience, as it shall please him to augment my Sufferings" (pp. 30-32).

Other points of special interest in the tiny book are the King's wish that gaming-houses and the like might be closed by public authority, his deep distrust of the theatre, which is the occasion of seduction to so many young souls, and his pained regret that so many Catholics prize the Faith so lightly, and hold it so slenderly that even holy-days are entirely devoted, after a brief half-hour at Mass, to hunting, gaming assemblies, and other quests of pleasure. Frequent communion is strongly urged, and the authority of St Francis of Sales invoked.

The reading of romances is roundly condemned, especially for girls. At the best it means a grievous loss of time, and commonly it fills their untrained hearts "with vain, sorry and foolish Imaginations, and often with Thoughts very Criminal, and which are the beginning of great

Evils. Let them rather be employ'd in the Reading of History, which is equally profitable and pleasant" (p. 53).

There is more in this last sentence than meets the eye. The admissions of Heylyn regarding the Reformation in England had done much to open the prince's eyes to the falsehood of the official story. Ignorance of true history, including the life-work of this much maligned founder of England's Navy, and the substitution of convenient fables, are still the palladium of the Church's enemies. The Whig legend, as it has been happily termed, bears about the same relation to English historical fact as the Nazi or Hitler legend does to German. The analogy is close. In Germany today we can see the work of Cecil and his accomplices proceeding stage by stage, only, as in other movements of this nigh-ending world, at a far quicker pace.

In the end, however, *magna est veritas et praevalabit*. Sooner or later Nemesis overtakes the lie and the vested interests that maintain it. The days of the Reformation Legend are numbered.

H. E. G. ROPE.



# COVETOUSNESS<sup>1</sup>

By ST AMBROSE AUTPERT, d. 778)

[St Ambrose Autpert, an official of some importance under Pepin the Short, was at one time tutor to Charlemagne. He left a courtly career to enter the Benedictine abbey of St Vincent on the Volturno, where he later became abbot.]

THE plague of covetousness, all-mastering, all-eclipsing, source of all manner of evils, is denounced in Holy Scripture with words of loathing: *Nothing is more infamous than the covetous man*, and again, *Nothing is wickeder than to love money* (Eccli. x, 9, 10). Small wonder that the Apostle calls it *idol-worship* (Eph. v, 5). This same many-sided plague works more havoc in rich men's hearts than poor men's, for though there are many things in this world whose possession the poor covet, there are not many they can attain, and their covetousness, having less result, has also less virulence. The rich have more things within their reach and wish to get more again; hence they look about them for more and more ways of sinning. Visible fire gives out more flames as it finds more fuel; so with covetousness—it is a fire that burns more in some, less in others, but once it begins to burn at all, will never cry *Hold!* Hence it is that the Scripture says: *A covetous man is not satisfied with money* (Eccl. v, 9).

Envy is the first shoot to spring from this root of all evils; witness the words of James: *Is it for nothing, think you, that Scripture says: The spirit that dwells in you is covetous unto envy?* (James iv, 5). So also Solomon says: *I considered all men's works and labours, and I saw them open to a neighbour's envy* (Eccl. iv, 4). It is a proven truth that we envy in others whatever we wish to match them in, temporal things or worldly honours. If then a man would rid himself of this deadly poison, envy, he must strive in this world never to set his heart upon any transitory thing. Let me tell him also whose member is one who fails to keep watch against this vice. It is written: *By the devil's envy sin came into the world* (Wisdom ii, 24), and those who are on the devil's side imitate him. In this matter we should observe that some men wish to outstrip their fellows in wealth or honours, yet in no way molest those they cannot excel; others are so inflamed with envy that they can never regard the rival with a calm mind or unjaundiced eyes. Hence issues the thought of murder; and unless God frustrates the act, a man's life is taken—whether covertly by poisoning or the like device, or openly by the visible sword. Here again there is a difference; the victim once slain, the aim of some is to seize his goods or office by such means as they may; others have no designs on money or on position, and only desire the envied man to lose them. If such men fail to kill, they are

<sup>1</sup> Text in Migne, P.L. 89, cols. 1280-1291.

guilty of murder none the less through dwelling on thoughts of hate. So that John in his epistle says: *Whosoever hates his brother is a murderer; and you know that no murderer has a portion in the kingdom of Christ and God* (1 John iii, 15). . . .

As for the manner in which the rich oppress the poor . . . there are some, especially secular princes, who pervert justice out of human respect, fearing that a just verdict might offend their court, and that they might lose their temporal honour through rebellion unless they act as their officials would have them act. They use every artifice to wrench their own or other men's laws to something far from their plain sense. . . . Justly does the Lord say to them through Isaias: *Woe to you that call evil good and good evil, putting darkness for light and light for darkness, putting bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter!* And again: *Woe to them that make wicked laws, and when they write, write injustice; to oppress the poor in judgment, and do violence to the cause of the humble of my people, that widows might be their prey and that they might rob the fatherless* (Is. v, 20 and x, 1-2). . . .

There are others who now pervert and now keep just judgment, robbing one man of justice and selling it to another: they are swayed in either case only by covetousness for temporal things. Of those who pervert right judgment for a bribe, the prophet Isaias says to Judaea: *Thy princes are faithless, companions of thieves; they all love bribes, they run after rewards. They judge not for the fatherless, and the widow's cause comes not in to them* (Is. i, 23). . . . Their deeds of oppression provoke the Lord to the judgment of requital, as he testifies through the Psalmist: *Because of the misery of the needy, because of the groaning of the poor, now will I arise, saith the Lord* (Ps. xi, 6). Listen, you who are rich, whom greed has blinded, who judge perversely—if you scorn the poor man prostrate beneath your feet, have you no fear of his lord and yours, rising in wrath against you? . . . You who are as rich in earthly prosperity as poor in heavenly treasure, hear the words that God has for you, God who is judge of all men: *Do no violence to the poor because he is poor, and oppress not the needy in the gate; for the Lord will judge his cause, and will afflict those that have afflicted his soul* (Prov. xxii, 22).

Different from these again are those who do not change a just verdict for money, but nevertheless sell it, thinking no harm in this and inventing ridiculous pleas for it: "To award a man a case and not take a gift is a thing for angels, to award and take is a thing for men, not to award and yet to take is a thing for devils." I would ask them whether there is sin or not in the thing they call fit for men. Tell me, is it sin or no sin to break God's commandments? Certainly in God's words, in the divine law, there is a commandment binding all men: *Thou shalt not take gifts, for gifts blind the eyes of the wise and change the words of the just* (Deut. xvi, 19). . . . "Yes, say these judges often, but we do not



take from the poor and needy, only from the rich and affluent." We reply that it makes no matter whether it is to the rich or to the poor that a man sells God's justice. If he does not yield freely what is God's, if he turns it instead to his own profit, his own gain, his own interests, then in either case he will pay an equal penalty. . . .

Yet when we convict such men by the multiplied evidence of Scripture . . . they give up every pretence of shame and querulously burst forth: "If all this is as you say, how will palaces stand, and how will judges content their lords?" We reply with truth that what to their mind keeps palaces standing is rather what makes them fall. This is why nation assaults nation, why kingdom rises against kingdom, why one body of men watches another slain; this it is that brings ruin and starvation, cities razed, men in peril; the very thing that appeases an earthly lord is that which angers the Lord of heaven. Hence the blessed Apostle says: *They who desire to become rich fall into temptation and into the snare of the devil and into many unprofitable and hurtful desires, which drown men into destruction and perdition* (I Tim. vi, 9). And Solomon says: *He that makes haste to be rich shall not be innocent* (Prov. xxviii, 20), and again: *If thou be rich, thou shalt not be free from sin* (Eccli. xi, 10). And therefore our Lord proclaims to such the hardness of entering the kingdom of heaven (Lk. xviii). . . .

Unhappy men, why do you not consider what you have, what you are, what you will be ere long? What you have of temporal goods is not your own, since the voice of Truth declares: *If you have not been faithful in that which is another's, who will give you that which is your own?* (Lk. xvi, 12). As for what you are, if you consider heedfully, you will find that you are a vapour, a wind, a shadow. For as James has it: *What is your life? It is a vapour appearing a little while* (James iv, 15); and as Job continues: *Remember that my life is wind* (Job vii, 7); and lastly Baldad declares with truth: *We know nothing, because our days on earth are as a shadow* (Job. viii, 9). . . .

As for what you will be ere long, the bones and ashes of the dead in their tombs proclaim it. Go, you man of riches, go to the sepulchres of kings and of rich men, and there behold yourself; there survey the temporal glory beloved by them, feverishly sought by you. Does not the dead from his grave mutely admonish you? "What you are, I was; and what I am, you also will be ere long. I was once rich and well-liking, but after much wanton delight in this life I came to death of the flesh, and after death of the flesh to worms, and after the worms I was turned to dust. Where now is the pride of life, the allurements and the pleasures of fleshly sins? Where is my fond loving wife, my thriving family, my retinue of obsequious servants? Where are my heart-rejoicing revenues from field and vineyard and wood, where are the ponderous treasures, the variegated array of garments sparkling with gold and gems and pearls

—where is all this? If you have eyes, you must see that it is not with me now."

And happy is he . . . happy are you . . . should this be the only doom, and not rather eternal punishment hereafter. Let me warn you what manner of habitation the wicked have, and to what the reprobate are condemned when they depart this life. It is written of their eternal dwelling: *The streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the ground thereof into burning pitch. Night and day it shall not be quenched for ever; the smoke thereof shall go up from generation to generation* (Is. xxxiv, 9-10). . . . Of this same dwelling our Lord in the Gospel says: *Cast him into the outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth* (Matt. xxii, 13). And this dwelling will be the inheritance, not of the souls of the wicked only, but of the undying worms that rend them. Witness the sacred text: *The Lord almighty will take revenge upon them; in the day of vengeance he will visit them. For he will send fire and worms into their flesh, that they may burn and may feel for ever* (Judith xvi, 20). . . . And there are the words of James to you: *Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl in your miseries which are upon you. Your riches are rotten, your garments are moth-eaten, your gold and silver is rusted, and the rust thereof shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire* (James v, 1-3).

For your own sakes therefore I bid you to keep such things in mind, and with the remembrance let there be terror of that fate. You who cannot endure to hold one finger in the fire a few moments—more, who shrink from hunger and thirst, cold and nakedness, well may you know the extreme of fear to bear everlastingly all this that I have spoken of. And let not the fearful expectation of doomsday be far from your minds—if perhaps by our Lord's grace your thoughts may turn from love of this world. For of that day we read in the prophet: *The day of the Lord is near, it is near and exceeding swift. The voice of the day of the Lord is bitter; the mighty man there shall meet with tribulation. That day is a day of wrath, a day of distress and tribulation, a day of gloom and darkness, a day of cloud and whirlwind, a day of the trumpet and alarm* (Soph. i, 14-16). . . .

It may be that some of you will say—some of you for whose sake I draw these words from the sacred Scriptures: "Now you have terrified us, and we have all but sunk under despair. If all this is so, who of us will be saved? What must we do?" I answer, not in my own words but in our Lord's: *Enter in at the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in thereat. For narrow is the gate and strait is the way that leadeth to life, and few there are who find it* (Matt. vii, 13-14). But you say, "The strait way and the narrow gate are prescribed for men who forsake the world, who set at nought houses and land, wives and children, manservants and maidservants, everything which entangles men in the



world with earthly ties—all to please him whose favour they have attained." True enough; but the strait way, the narrow gate, are put before you too according to your station and your ability. Consider; in our Lord's precept there are only two gates and two ways—the wide gate and broad way by which many walk towards destruction, the narrow gate and strait way by which a few enter in towards life; those are his words, and there is no hint of a third gate or a third way. Search for a third yourselves; try to find it; walk in it, enter by it. But no; why delude yourselves? There is no other that leads to life; enter through this. And for men in the world this is the strait way and the narrow gate: Not to covet other men's goods; to shun theft and fraud, lying and perjury and false witness, gifts and 'benevolences'<sup>1</sup> as a means to seizing such; to be satisfied with the fruits of their own labours and with returns honestly got; not to hoard more than one soul needs; to abstain always from others' wives and sometimes from their own; to keep Lent strictly; to forego worldly shows and to frequent church, to eat as the body demands without voluptuousness; and especially, in requital for lesser faults or even for grave sins, to devote themselves to generous almsgiving, which for possessors of worldly wealth is assuredly a great virtue and a special means to wipe out evil-doings, provided always that a man's almsgiving to the needy goes with his abstinence from sin. . . .

But there is matter for grief not praise when men plunder the more from others to get means towards offering a little to the all-giver. How loathsome such offering is may be seen from the sacred Scripture: *He who offers sacrifice of the goods of the poor is as one that sacrifices the son in the presence of the father* (Eccl. xxxiv, 24). . . . Lastly, there are some whose offerings to almighty God are taken from honest earnings and just profits, but whose own purposes are supplied by money ill-gotten. To them we must say that righteous though such offerings may seem, they cannot be pleasing to sovereign Goodness since they proceed from men who have not endeavoured to keep their lives unspotted. For what, to our Creator, can be more precious than our soul? Not our gifts; for if our soul is polluted inwardly, how shall any outward offerings please? It remains then that you should offer your benefactor nothing that proceeds from injustice, that you should use for yourselves nothing whose source is evil, but that your gifts to him and your own livelihood should alike come from honest earnings and profits justly got. It remains also that while you use temporal goods, you should desire only him who created you and them; that when the things he has given you pass, you may come to him who gave them, ever to joy, ever to reign, with him. . . .

*Translated by* WALTER SHEWRING.

<sup>1</sup> *Salutatio* was a current euphemism for a bribe.

## IF I MUST DIE . . .

If I must die in this great war  
when so much seems in vain,  
And man in huge unthinking hordes  
is slain as sheep are slain,  
But with less thought: then do I seek  
One last good grace to gain.

Let me die, Oh Lord, as I learned to live  
when the world seemed young and gay,  
And "Honour bright" was a phrase they used  
that they do not use to-day,  
And faith was something alive and warm  
When we gathered round to pray.

Let me be simple and sure once more,  
Oh Lord, if I must die,  
Let the mad unreason of reasoned doubt,  
Unreasoning, pass me by,  
And the mass mind, and the mercenary,  
And the everlasting "why."

Let me be brave and gay again,  
Oh Lord, when my time is near  
Let the good in me rise up and break  
The stranglehold of fear;  
Say that I die for Thee and the King,  
And what I hold most dear.

Dec. 1941.

G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS.



## BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH, VOL. 1. By Jules Lebreton, S.J. and Jacques Zeiller (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 16s.

This book is a translation from the French which reads easily enough for the fact not to be continually apparent to the reader. The French original is, we read in the Preface, the first of a series of no less than twenty-four double volumes which will cover the entire history of the Church "from its most remote beginnings to the present day." Each volume is to be entrusted to one or more specialists "possessing a deep personal knowledge of the matters in question," and the object of the series is to put the results of the latest historical research at the disposal of the student, the general reader and "workers of all kinds who, before specialising in the study of one subject, desire to envisage this in the framework of general history."

The present volume does not belie the rather high expectations raised by the Preface: Père Lebreton and his collaborator have every claim to be regarded as experts in their subject-matter, and their erudition is constantly apparent in the very full references to authorities, ancient and modern, which are given throughout the text itself and in the copious footnotes as well as in the bibliography.

The authors of this first volume have undertaken perhaps the most formidable task of the whole series, for it has fallen to them to consider and express within a comparatively small compass the history of the Primitive Church as it is presented to us in the documents of the New Testament. Now such a task presupposes a consideration of the documents in the light of biblical scholarship and a vindication of their historical value against certain schools of biblical criticism. This first labour, however, is the province of the biblical scholar rather than the historian, and it is, therefore, not altogether surprising that Père Lebreton, from whose pen come the main chapters dealing with the birth and earliest life of the Church as depicted in the Gospels, the Acts and the Epistles, should have refrained for the most part from entering into matters of biblical criticism, although he does in his footnotes give fairly wide references to works of biblical scholarship, both Catholic and non-Catholic. The result, however, is that the reader will not find in his chapters any evaluation or reasoned defence of the historicity of the New Testament documents, but rather a *diatessaron* or harmony of the gospel story, which, though interesting and indeed edifying, is necessarily written from a personal angle and presents a personal view. But if this presentation somewhat lessens the value of Père Lebreton's main chapters from the student's point of view, the same cannot be said of the two introductory chapters dealing with the Roman World and the World of Jewry at the beginning of Christianity: in these chapters the student will find succinctly and authoritatively set forth a description of world-conditions in the first century A.D. which will be invaluable to his appreciation of the history of the Early Church. Professor Zeiller's chapter on St Peter and the Roman Church, also, gives an excellent summary of the present state of the case regarding the Mission of St Peter to Rome and the foundation of the Papacy at Rome.

Altogether this is an admirable venture, and we welcome the hope expressed in the Translator's Preface that it will be found possible to present the whole work to English readers as the several volumes appear; but if this hope is realised, we trust that the publishers will not omit to provide future volumes with an index. Such an omission is inexcusable, whether in wartime or at any other time. It is an offence which this firm of publishers is continually committing, and having regard to the very considerable increase now made in the price of their books it is high time they recognised that they owe a duty in this matter both to their authors and their reading public.

W.P.

## BOOK REVIEWS

17

LETTERS OF HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN TO LADY HERBERT OF LEA, 1867-1903. Edited by Shane Leslie, with an Introduction by J. Brodrick, S.J. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 18s.

Mr Shane Leslie claims in his Introduction that these letters "form more than a supplement to Snead-Cox's Biography," and indeed they do fill in his outline with innumerable references to events and personalities: the story of Mill Hill, the controversies in the *Tabler* and the *Dublin*, Vaughan's dislike for the *Apologia*, the Irish question, the Vatican Council; Cardinal Antonelli, Mgr Talbot, Purcell and his life of Manning ("D. Lewis has... passed it: but I am not easy about it"), Mgr Barnes, Sir Tatton Sykes—all these and many other men and things of greater or less importance appear in his pages. But the *Letters* cannot be said to give new light on the history of those times, for the allusions are brief and trivial; there are no startling revelations. Nor have they literary charm, for the Cardinal lived too late to be a great letter-writer and never rises above the clipped allusive style familiar today, with its underlinings, parentheses and rows of exclamation marks.

However we are given a clear picture of the great friendship of the Cardinal's life, with all its intimacy, piety and generosity: "They were," as the Editor remarks, "all Victorians with high missions. They were terribly in earnest..."; hence their romanticism: "Mia venerabile Paula..." "My dear Mother Abbess of Wilton..." "My dearest and most wonderful coadjutor..." and so on. But it is clear from the *Letters* that neither of them had any aim but the attainment of Christian perfection. There is much discussion of spiritual matters and especially of suffering; exterior mortification is a recurring topic.

Many of the incidental allusions give pleasing "period pieces": "The ceremony was most impressive... The Jesuits from St Beuno's sang the Office really admirable: Gregorian harmonised." "You ought to take on board a couple of American armchairs (that fold up). All 'knowing people' crossing the Atlantic take them."

Vénard and Barnabò, Guéranger and Lallemand have varying fortunes in the matter of accents, and there are many other surprising misprints. The absence of an index is a great defect in a book of this kind where there is no order in the treatment of different subjects; it is perhaps especially annoying to a reviewer, but all readers of the *Letters* will regret the lack.

J.B.S.

UNTRUISMS, BROADCAST TALKS. By Rev. John Heenan, D.D. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 1s. 6d.

Into the mind of the average modern there flows a steady spate of ready-made ideas, slick slogans, and half-truths, served up by books, newspapers, wireless and a cinema-fed imagination. This ill-digested mass of matter lying in minds "that have become the receptacles for the spun fancies of other men" gives rise to a crop of "untruisms," common phrases and sayings which have a deceptive appearance of truth: "nothing matters anyhow," "we'll all be dead soon," etc. Against these Fr Heenan makes a vigorous attack and it is to be hoped that many "men of goodwill" who did not hear him broadcast may come across this energetic little book in which Fr Heenan's talks are collected.

C.B.D.

THE BIBLE IN PICTURES. By William Hole, R.S.A., R.E. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 2s. 6d.

This series of illustrations will be a considerable help in the religious education of the very young. The paintings have a mystic, not to say vague, quality which will encourage questions on detail (so dear to the young) while leaving the main lesson



clear. It is a pity that the titles to the illustrations of Christ sending out his disciples to "teach all nations" and that of his betrayal by Judas have been accidentally transposed.

PLANNING AND THE COMMUNITY. By *Michael Fogarty* (Catholic Social Guild). Pp. 64. 1s.

This is a concise and well-planned booklet. The author deals with the General Tendencies in Reconstruction, the Organisation of the Building Trade, the Location of Industry, the Problem of Stability. He is concerned that his readers should ask the right questions, and he is rightly more concerned with this than with giving cut and dried answers. Whether the contemporary talk about planning comes in the end to practical and effective decision will depend largely on whether these are the sort of questions which people at large ask themselves. Mr Fogarty's booklet will provide an admirable basis for the work of a discussion group. Though it is relatively a small point, I cannot agree with the author in his contention that the proposed Severn Bridge would have been of any real advantage to South Wales. In fact many competent observers on the spot thought that its effect would, on the whole, be actually bad. In conclusion it may be permissible to congratulate the Catholic Social Guild on their initiative in this booklet. It maintains the remarkably high standard of so much of their publications.

T. CHARLES EDWARDS.

Books received: THE MANUAL OF PRAYER (Official new edition), (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 16s.

THE 'BETSY JANE' and OTHER STORIES. By *Enid Dinnis* (Sands) 5s.  
OUR LIVING FAITH. By *S. M. Shaw*. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

JOYWAYS IN DOCTRINE. By *Frances Lloyd* (Sands) 5s.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF ST. CUTHBERT'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE. By *Fr C. Hart* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—*Downside Review*, *The Wind and the Rain*, *Howard Journal*, *Pax*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *Womersley Magazine*, *Claves Regni*, *Douai Magazine*.

*Bootham*, *Oratory School Magazine*, *Ratcliffian*, *Georgian*, *Denstonian*, *Cantuarian*, *Edmundian*, *Lorettonian*, *Cottonian*, *Ampleforth News*, *Sedburghian*, *The Mountaineer*.

## OBITUARY

JOHN STANTON.

We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of "Jack" Stanton, an Old Boy of the last decade of last century, who had remained a faithful and enthusiastic supporter of his old school and its activities all his life. His visits to Ampleforth were frequent, especially when his two sons were at school. All his life he has been an outstandingly honourable and successful business man and a pillar of the Church. It is sad to think that we shall not see him here again. To Mrs Stanton and her family so well known to Ampleforth, we offer our sincerest sympathy in their great loss.

PETER HAYWOOD-FARMER.

After a long illness lasting nearly three years, Peter Haywood-Farmer died on May 9th, the week after his father's death. He came to St Cuthbert's House in September 1934 from Avisford and left in July 1939. He was a School Monitor and a member of Cricket XI and the Rugby XV. No one who knew him could ever forget the perfection of his manners, the finished ease with which he came to the rescue of a visitor who had lost his way or expressed his gratitude to someone for a trivial service. This unselfish trait was much in evidence in the long illness which it was his lot to endure with exemplary patience and fortitude. By nature he was a pleasure loving gay young man. For years he had looked forward to being a soldier. He actually passed into Sandhurst in June 1939, but never went there. It was a bitter disappointment to be debarred from serving his country, but he contrived in the intervals of his sickness to work keenly with the Home Guard. In the last three years of his life he showed a strength of character never suspected formerly, and a faith, always his, which proved his one great comfort. In a letter to the writer of this note he spoke of Holy Communion as the one great joy left to him in life. May God grant him rest and his family some comfort in their double loss.

LIEUT-COLONEL H. C. F. V. DUNBAR.

Howard Dunbar came to Ampleforth in May 1916 and left in July 1922. He was one of those honourable, straight and intelligent boys that it is difficult to spoil. His work, especially in mathematics, was well above the average and he was a good gamester, shining particularly in the Cricket field. His unselfishness and good humour made him a popular figure in the school, but he never lost that quiet, natural dignity which belongs to a boy of principle and high intelligence. As an Old



Boy he was one of the chief supports of the Ampleforth Cricket team, which for some years before the war toured in the South of England.

Of his military life J.T.C. wrote in *The Times* :—

"With the death of Howard Dunbar, who died of wounds received in action in the Western Desert in July, the Royal Tank Regiment has lost one of its best officers, and a host of comrades-in-arms have lost a splendid and lovable friend. Dunbar joined the Royal Tank Corps in 1924. He was one of that promising batch of young officers who joined about that time who were looked upon by many as the advanced guard of a new military generation who would one day prove themselves the leaders of the modern army. After a long and thorough grounding in regimental work, he went to the Staff College, and when the war came he was in his prime, ideally equipped to fulfil the tasks that lay ahead. He went out to France as a brigade major of a tank brigade. I had the privilege of serving with him then. His cheerful efficiency stood the test of that trying period. After the fall of France he returned to England, where he served in various staff appointments until he was promoted to the command of a tank regiment in an armoured division in April this year. A fortnight later his regiment left for the Middle East, arriving at the height of the crisis of this summer, and it was almost at once in action against the enemy. Under his leadership it acquitted itself splendidly in the critical task it was given. Dunbar had his own tank destroyed under him, but continued to command from another tank until he was severely wounded. He died of wounds before reaching the hospital. His life was a joy and an inspiration. We must see that his sacrifice was not made in vain."

Father W. C. Hayes, C.F., after describing the action in which he was killed, says: "He was an exemplary Catholic. I can say if ever there was a man well prepared to meet his God, Howard was that man." And a final quotation from his second in command: "He was a real leader and did in actual fact lead us into action with such courage that few will forget."

May he rest in peace. To his wife, Mrs Dunbar and all his family we offer our sincere sympathy.

#### SURGEON-LIEUTENANT ANTHONY GORDON GREGORY.

Anthony Gregory was in the Preparatory School before it moved to Gilling and made his way through the Junior House to St Aidan's. He left Ampleforth in July 1935 and went to St Thomas's Hospital. He continued his medical studies after the war had started and joined the Royal Navy as a Surgeon-Lieutenant as soon as he had qualified. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Jaguar* and went down with her when she was sunk by enemy action.

Those who were contemporaries with Tony Gregory in the school will remember him as one of a group in his House who looked perpetually on the bright side of life. He was always cheerful, always ready for innocent fun and could always see a humorous side to any situation.

His was an infectious laugh keeping other people happy, and yet with his religion, his work and his responsibilities there was a strong vein of serious intent. His responsibilities in the school were many. Besides being a School Monitor he was also Drum Major, School Captain of Boxing and House Captain of Rugger. He was also in the School Athletic team, the second string in the One Mile, and it was typical of him that he, a mediocre runner, should enter at the Public Schools Meeting at the White City and get great fun from the race although he came in almost last in his heat. He came in smiling and it was the way he treated losing any competition or contest. Memories of his summer terms conjure up thoughts of his being an enthusiastic and inspiring member of the Optimists. He seemed to have that extraordinarily rare gift of being able to knock the maximum amount of fun out of life. It was also typical of his cheerful unselfishness that for a number of years he gave up part of his holidays to help the running of a camp for poor boys. He went about it with such gusto that his organisation was excellent and everybody present enjoyed themselves. Had he been able to continue his medical profession his cheerfulness alone would have cured many a stricken patient, and yet he would never have neglected the serious study that must be necessary for a doctor to keep up-to-date. He was keen and interested in the profession he had chosen.

To his mother we offer our most sincere sympathy. She has lost a devoted son, we a loyal Old Boy, and the world an exceedingly cheerful person whose absence it cannot afford.

#### MAJOR MYLES S. E. PETRE.

During the spring fighting in the Middle East Mr and Mrs Petre received the news that their only son, Myles, was missing: after months of suspense they heard the fatal news that he had, in fact, been killed in action. To them, who have always been such staunch friends of Ampleforth, we offer a sympathy beyond words, and also to his young wife, whom he left behind in India with his two little boys, the younger of whom was born after he had departed on active service.

Another gallant soldier has given his life. Myles Petre joined the Army after his Oxford career, and in the years before the war we often heard the highest praise of him from his Colonel, as a young officer of singular promise.

And we have lost another true Amplefordian.

It is now over ten years since he left the school, but time and distance made no difference to his loyalties. When he was still in England we saw him often; and since he went to India, and again in the Middle East, he has been in constant correspondence with one or other of his friends at Ampleforth.



He was one of those shy, rather awkwardly sensitive children, who develop late in life, but whose roots are all the deeper and stronger for this slower growth. As a young boy at school he had only a restricted circle of friends; he was too small, too retiring, too inarticulate—perhaps too self-centred—to make friends easily. And then, as his mind and his physique developed, we saw the gradual unfolding of his character, and the blossoming of his many fine qualities which won for him so many friends. And he ended his career at Ampleforth as one of the acknowledged leaders of the school—Head Monitor of St Oswald's House, the winner of the Ampleforth Scholarship, and one of the best batsmen of the Cricket XI. His cricket was of the calibre that lives in the memory; and not infrequently one hears to-day the remark: "What the XI needs is another Myles Petre." He was a real stylist; one watched him, when he was a small boy, playing perfect strokes—and making no runs! but with strength and experience he became the hard hitter of the XI; we looked to his innings to enliven the game and were not disappointed; and he effectively silenced the doubts of the amateur Thomases who were beginning to wonder whether graceful batsmanship and high scoring were compatible.

It is by some outstanding prowess of this kind that a man lives in the memory of the generality of his fellows: but to his friends, vivid though the memory be, it is of the least account; and what one treasures in one's associations with Myles Petre are those intimate qualities that made him what he was—his sincerity, his friendliness, his loyalty.

It is hard to realise that he has gone; but once again we make our act of faith, and we know that—devoted Catholic as he always was—he has won his eternal reward; and to us, and still more to his wife and children, and to his parents, that thought will bring increasingly the consolation that truth and certainty alone can give.

#### CAPTAIN PETER JOHN WELLS.

At the age of fourteen, Peter John Wells came to Ampleforth from St Augustine's Preparatory School, Ramsgate, where his abilities already marked him as something above the ordinary. Those responsible for his early training there quickly detected an agile and versatile mind, and anyone glancing through his albums of many photographs, inserted and inscribed with methodical orderliness, could not help concluding that here was a boy with a persuasive and attractive personality. He was the focus of almost every group.

During the initial months at Ampleforth, modesty kept him in the background, but gradually the full life that he led brought him into intimate contact with almost every school activity. Conscientiousness, emanating from deeply rooted religious principles, was the foundation

of success, and it was not surprising therefore that in studies or games he achieved all he had set out to do. At the end of four years he had won the highest distinction possible in the three major forms of athletics, he had captained the Cricket Eleven, and, as a result of his scholastic development was readily accepted into Magdalen College, Oxford, after narrowly missing a scholarship. In many, merits such as these might well have been the source of pride, but this was not so in Peter Wells. He was one of those "Universal" school figures who seemed to transcend the narrow limits of House or Scholarship or Athletics and was the friend of everyone. Laughter was never very far from his eyes, and that characteristic half-smothered smile was always breaking out round the corners of his lips. This was Peter Wells as we knew him when he went up to the University in 1937. Here he quickly recognised the value of a University training and threw himself wholeheartedly into the study of Modern Greats though never allowing intellectual pursuits to crowd out social contacts. Friends gathered around him in numbers, and in 1939 he was awarded a "Blue," and won the 100 yards in 10.1 secs. against Cambridge.

In the meantime war broke out, and with complete and characteristic disregard for himself, he cut short a brilliant University career to turn to his country's needs.

After two year's training in the Royal Artillery he was picked out to join a squadron of the Royal Air Force attachment to the Artillery. Volunteers for overseas were wanted and for him there could be no hesitation. An early November convoy landed him safely in Algiers and within a very short time came the grave news that he had been killed in action.

But this was not the last news. On the way out he had compiled a fascinating and daily diary from which it was obvious that the straight and narrow course was always for him the right and natural one. And in a letter received still later, two quotations reveal to us his true self. "There's no R.C. padre on board, tho' there are three C. of E. ones. Last Sunday, another fellow and self organised a short service for our flock which turned out to be vast. I announced the said prayer meeting over the loud speakers half an hour before the event, and to our surprise crowds turned up—good show!" And, "I don't worry really; after all, if the Ampleforth-Magdalen College combination doesn't see a fellow through when the time comes, well, he's not worth much." Here Peter had momentarily forgotten how much of his noble upbringing really belonged to his parents, his brother and sister. To them we offer our sympathy in their loss. How lovable he was, his family and all his friends know.



## SECOND LIEUTENANT IAN BERNARD HANKEY.

Ian Hankey was in the school for nearly six years, and only left us in April 1940. One thinks of him as a very honest, reliable fellow with grit and determination, very keen, and alive to all school interests. He never reached the top of the school, but after gaining House colours for boxing and swimming, he found a place in the School Athletics team and in his last season got his First Fifteen Rugger colours as a more than useful wing three-quarter. On leaving he joined the K.R.R.C., and after his training was completed was sent to North Africa. He was in the thick of things for six months and in the words of his Colonel "did everything with terrific zest and was loved by his troops for the real personal leadership he showed. They would and did follow him everywhere with the greatest confidence." How the end came is told in a letter from his Company Commander who writes: "... he could not have been a better officer. He did exceptionally well all through the summer battles. On the first day of Rommel's last attack Ian was commanding the Anti-Tank platoon and had just fought an excellent battle in which he had knocked out two German tanks when they were dive bombed. His own truck had almost a direct hit and he was killed instantly. ... He never had any idea of his own safety and just occasionally I had to withstrain him from some of his more daring schemes." To his parents we offer our sincere sympathy.

## LIEUTENANT HUGH J. STIRLING.

Hugh Stirling, the youngest of the four Stirling brothers came to Ampleforth in 1930 and passed from the Junior School into St Cuthbert's House, of which he was always a most popular member. A boy of more than average intellectual attainments, he reached the Sixth Form at the earliest possible age. He combined charm of manner and a nimbleness of wit and tongue with a humorous outlook on life that made him an agreeable and amusing companion so that Hugh Stirling was everyone's friend. These outward graces however were the superficial adornment of a much deeper and more solid character than a casual acquaintance with him would have revealed. He was a boy who thought for himself and was not afraid of questioning accepted conclusions until he had satisfied himself of their validity; a frame of mind induced not by the ordinary critical tendency of growing youth but by a genuine intellectual curiosity and a real desire to get to the root of things.

Physically Hugh Stirling developed late so that he was not prominent in games or athletics but love of outdoor life was a real part of himself, and he was never happier than when fishing or ferretting or simply rambling over the countryside.

Though he never attained "high office" his seriousness of purpose, his natural charm and above all his solid goodness and piety were a real contribution to the general good. After leaving Cambridge he joined the Scots Guards and he was killed while on patrol in the Libyan desert. We offer our deepest sympathy to his mother and family.

## LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN WALTER STEPHEN CROFT.

Stephen Croft left the school in 1928, having been a member of St Cuthbert's House for two years. His career at Ampleforth, though in some ways undistinguished was an exceptionally happy one and this was due to his own natural happy way of living, never put out by anyone or anything, taking the rough with the smooth with an easy imperturbability that must have been the envy of less philosophical companions. His constant cheerfulness and generous good-nature endeared him to everyone and it is doubtful whether he ever made an enemy. From a Housemaster's point of view he was a near approach to the perfect schoolboy, extraordinarily frank and self-revealing without any tincture of self-conscious reserve, still less of malice or resentment.

He was not highly gifted intellectually or athletically, his great hobby and interest being the mechanics of motoring and flight. When he left school he entered the motoring trade and later when the call came, he naturally turned to the Air Force. He was killed on active service in the closing days of 1942. We extend to his parents and family the deepest sympathy of all at Ampleforth with which his family has so many connections.

## LIEUTENANT ARTHUR GERALD BAGSHAW.

Gerald Bagshawe was one of a group of very close friends in St Wilfrid's House from the time he arrived, in September 1933, till when he left for Woolwich in December 1938. He will be grievously missed by them and by all who knew him. It was in his last year or so at Ampleforth that he found his feet. It was such activities as being a House Monitor, being a member of the Bisley VIII and having the companionship of loyal friends that gave him confidence and intense enjoyment. It was a recurrent surprise to know that that smooth effortless running by so big a boy was producing such high speeds. He won the School 100 Yards in his last year.

No amount of ill luck could perturb his serenity. One of his friends writes of "his persistent cheerfulness and good nature." This must have contributed largely to his success as a young Lieutenant in Egypt and Libya with its heat and sand storms and torrential rains. "He was," says his commanding officer, "excellent at his job, very proud of his Troop ... apart from being a very good boy indeed." As is the case



of so many other Old Boys killed, it is their Goodness, moral goodness, their Religion, which struck their fellow officers. We thank God for it, and have consolation in knowing that God rewards his friends.

After school he went to the "Shop" at Woolwich. In his spare time he yachted enthusiastically. In 1940 he was in the retreat through Belgium, and was in the last boat—a punt—to leave the beach at la Paune. He was killed on the 29th October, 1942, during the glorious battle of Egypt. When he died the Troop Sergeant said: "The Troop will never be the same without Mr Bagshawe."

#### SERGEANT PILOT PATRICK DAVID GORDON POWELL.

One's first memory of Patrick Powell is of a small boy in a row of small boys listening to a talk on courage. His face was alive with enthusiasm and eagerness. That was the central force of his life. He was brave. Any noble cause stirred him to action. House spirit easily turned, when he became a man, to patriotism. He loved England. But though he loved her, and died for her, he could hate no one, nor could he contemplate with equanimity the horrors the war brought to any people.

He began life in St. Wilfrid's House at Ampleforth on the 22nd January, 1930, as a shy little boy and a very pious one. He was one of those who scarcely ever missed Holy Communion, day in, day out in his school years, and served Mass with great reverence. He could not understand vile conduct or talk; but he could understand madcap enterprises and did them. The Faith was as alive to him as tangible realities are to us. How true his case proves the saying: that war steals from this world the best.

He was not a born athlete, though sturdy enough; but by keenness and courage he reached the House team and colours in Cricket, Rugby, Boxing, Athletics and Cross-country, being also captain of the first and last. He was slow at studies but persevered.

On leaving school in the summer of 1940 he joined the R.A.F. and became a skilled sergeant pilot, flying his own heavy bomber. During training he hiked 100 miles to witness Cecil Foll, his friend, lead his XV to victory for the inter-House Rugby cup; but latterly he did not come, as he wished to give his home all his leave. It was during one of the Rhineland raids in June 1942, that he was shot down and killed. His fear that he might not receive Catholic burial was unfulfilled, as it is known that he had it.

#### SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES COLVILLE HARE.

"C.C." was the second of three brothers to come to Ampleforth where, after some years at Gilling and the Junior House, he entered St Dunstan's in 1935. His name was the first on the list of boys entering

the House, which was started that September, and now it occupies the same proud place in the House's Roll of Honour. He was a boy of unusually strong character with very high ideals which inspired all his actions. Few, if any, ever saw him angry; he exercised great self-control in all circumstances, and a disciplined life seemed to come naturally to him. This had its roots in his humility and led him to conceal his abilities, even from himself, under a cheerful self-deprecating manner. Later he acquired confidence in himself, and in his last year he was Head Monitor of the House, working happily with his fellow monitors and carrying out his duties conscientiously and with understanding.

He was a keen member of the Hunt—one cannot remember his ever missing a meet—and was Field Master in his last year. He was not gifted athletically, though before he left he had gained House colours for Cross-Country, Athletics and Swimming, and was Secretary of the Tennis Club. What was noticeable was the way he took part in every activity of his companions, infusing his own spirit of cheerfulness into ordinary House games and competitions, always ready to sacrifice himself to promote the happiness of others. Intellectually he was rather above the average, though this was not always reflected in examination results. His religion always meant much to him. From the beginning he practised it regularly and faithfully, and was a daily communicant. In his last years at school, and later at the University and in the Army, he strove hard by reading and discussion to learn more about it, and his faith and zeal were apparent to all who had the privilege of his friendship.

At school his friends were mostly among those of his own House. Here is what some of them have written. "Particularly I remember the quiet way he used to take an interest in and help those whom some of us dismissed without a thought." "I especially feel in his death the loss of a great friend in this world. . . . Any success I had in St Dunstan's was to a very considerable extent due to him; he was always helping." "In my last years I came to know him well and I admired the determination and purpose with which he held to an opinion or idea found by others extraordinary because of its rigid orthodoxy." "He might be surprised to hear me speak of him as one of my closest friends but I don't hesitate to do so. We knew and respected one another pretty well, and I had and should still have a great confidence in him."

These tributes will find an echo in many hearts. He lived unselfishly, and when after a happy year at Oxford, where he was at Lincoln College, and a few months training, he was commissioned in the Royal Sussex Regiment, all his thoughts were for the welfare of his men and for the better preparation of himself to serve them. None of his letters—he was a graceful and entertaining writer—omitted to ask for prayers for his men and for himself. It was not surprising that his Commanding Officer wrote to his parents: "Your son was developing into an excellent



platoon commander and was most popular with his men." He was mortally wounded at the very beginning of the Battle of Egypt, and died soon after reaching the Regimental Aid Post.

The end of such a life is bound to be a grievous sorrow to the many who knew and loved him, but we can feel confident that he has now received his reward. May God and St Benedict, under whose Rule he intended to serve Him, accept his sacrifice and console his parents and family for the loss of a dear son and true soldier of Christ.

#### ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ALDRED ANTHONY USSHER SMITH.

Aelred Smith—this was the form of his name that he liked to use—entered St. Dunstan's in 1935 as one of its first members, having been at Gilling and in the Junior House. He left in 1939, and early last December we heard of his death in action with the Royal Air Force. These few years cover a full life in which he was at the heart of many school activities, making many friends, and finding great happiness in the Service of his choice.

He was naturally good at all games, with a quickness of decision and a neatness of execution that made his play on the Rugger and Cricket fields a continual pleasure to watch. Playing at stand-off half he was given his colours by Tommy Redfern immediately after the great Sedbergh match of 1937. He was later elected Captain for the 1939-1940 season, but unexpectedly left for Sandhurst that autumn. He played for the XI for two seasons, being awarded his colours and the "Downey" cup, for the best cricketer in his last term. He had some talent for acting and twice appeared in important parts in Exhibition plays.

Normally, he was a cheerful boy, always ready for fun and able to lose himself in the enjoyment of the moment. There was a strong vein of seriousness in his nature that at first led him to introspection, and accounted for passing fits of depression. Later, few boys can have been happier in their school life and in the companionship of their friends. Some of his friends he had known from Gilling days; he never failed to enquire about them in his letters after he and they had left, and to do what he could to arrange meetings with them.

From Sandhurst he was commissioned in the King's Own Royal Regiment, and though not then 19 years old went overseas in time to experience the evacuation from Dunkirk. Army life did not greatly appeal to him, and he subsequently transferred to the Royal Air Force. Here he was supremely happy, and in every letter he wrote of the pleasure he found in flying, in which he felt fully "the keen joy of living" and found scope for all his enthusiasm.

Only a week before he died he spoke to a friend of his determination

to become a Benedictine after the war, an idea that he had cherished in a vague way for many years. Another friend has written "... the most obvious thing about him was his religious disposition, which was so real and sincere that we can feel nothing but confidence for him in death." He had the grace of receiving Our Lord in Holy Communion on the morning of his last flight, and of dying on a feast of Our Lady. May they receive his soul into their everlasting friendship and bless his parents and family with unfading memories of a most devoted son and brother.

#### PILOT OFFICER LADISLAS CIECHANOWSKI.

Lado Ciechanowski, to his very great regret, had to leave Ampleforth for America in December 1940, and less than two years later lost his life on active service with the Royal Air Force, a few months after his 19th birthday. From Gilling and the Junior House he passed into St Dunstan's in 1938, and in the short time he was in the Upper School he had endeared himself to many by his unfailing cheerfulness and the energy with which he threw himself into every activity of school life. He was a useful member of various House teams, being given his colours for cricket and swimming, and in his last term he was Captain of the School Boxing team. He tackled his studies with determination and passed the Higher Certificate without difficulty in his last year. He will be remembered as a rather small, neatly built boy, with large eyes that were always twinkling with humour. His observance of his religious duties was the source of strength of a very sound character, and though he had to leave before he was fully developed he was a considerable influence for good among his companions.

On arriving in America he spent a few months studying History and Political Philosophy at Georgetown University, which he represented for Boxing and as cox. of the VIII. After this he was trained by the R.A.F., and passed out brilliantly at the head of his term, being awarded a special medal for his achievement. He returned to this country in June, and increased his reputation as a fearless and daring pilot. His end came suddenly before he was able to exploit these qualities to the full, and we can be sure that he met his death with the same smiling zest that characterised the whole of his happy vigorous life. His brother has written: "Luckily I saw him a month before, on leave in London. . . . He was enormously enthusiastic, eager for the fray, and had no illusions, realising perfectly well that he might be called to account by the Almighty at any moment. I was impressed by his faith." We offer his parents and brothers, already sadly afflicted by the events of war, our deepest sympathy and the assurance of our prayers.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.



## SCHOOL NOTES

The School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom Hubert Stephenson
Dom Hugh de Normandie	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 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 Paschal Harrison	Dom Vincent Wace
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Peter Utley	Dom Leonard Jackson
( <i>House Master, Junior House</i> )	Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Bernard Boyan	Dom Kenneth Brennan

### Lay Masters :

<i>Classics, etc.</i>	<i>History.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>
L. E. Eyres	T. Charles Edwards	M. F. Harrold
L. H. Bond		T. W. White
T. Watkinson	<i>Modern Languages.</i>	J. H. Macmillan
F. S. Danks	E. A. L. Cossart	
K. Neumann	P. C. Blackden	
P. L. Carver	G. de Serionne	
R. Bodycombe	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Music.</i>
	R. A. Goodman	H. G. Perry
	S. T. Reyner	W. H. Cass

## SCHOOL NOTES

31

The School Officials were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. J. Codrington
Senior Monitors :	D. P. Winstanley, E. A. Boylan, P. J. Gaynor, P. F. Davey, J. Levett-Scrivener, A. R. Hodson.	
Junior Monitors :	B. C. Moore, M. W. Bruce, A. C. Millar, M. A. Marston, A. E. J. Weld, B. G. Christie, H. F. Strode, I. F. Sutherland, J. A. Dobson, J. A. Castelli, P. J. Daly, E. W. Nicoll.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	A. E. Boylan
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	M. W. Bruce
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	D. M. Hall

The following boys left the School in December :—

N. Blundell, M. W. Bruce, J. A. Castelli, D. T. Dobson, P. F. Davey, A. A. Edwards, J. C. Edwards, C. A. R. Emmet, R. N. Gilbey, J. Levett-Scrivener, B. C. Moore, J. A. Rattrie, G. J. Stackhouse, A. E. J. Weld, J. H. Wettern, G. M. R. Wilson, D. P. Winstanley.

The following entered the School in January :—

J. Abraham, A. W. N. Bertie, J. S. Dale, B. G. M. David, R. E. Gore-Lloyd, J. D. Harris, M. Hooke, M. J. Keegan, M. Misick, P. J. Mulligan. J. B. S. Dale, M. Harari and C. P. Hoyle have rejoined the School after a period of absence.

We offer our congratulations to the following for their recent academic successes :—

D. P. Winstanley.—Millard Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford.  
B. C. Moore.—Natural Science Scholarship, New College, Oxford.  
P. J. Gaynor.—Classical Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.  
M. J. McNamara.—Natural Science Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford.  
J. H. Wettern.—Exhibition in Modern Languages, Peterhouse, Cambridge.  
And to J. C. Edwards on passing into Dartmouth.

On the first Sunday of term Professor E. Allison Peers gave a lecture on "Spain and the War." He dwelt on the spirit of tenacity and independence in the Spanish nation; described the political developments from the time of the formation of the Second Republic, and for the future said there were three possibilities: a third republic, the restoration of the monarchy under Don Juan and a benign dictatorship under Franco.



He did not think there was a likelihood of voluntary participation in the present war. The lecture, which was quite objective, and the answers to questions showed in an impressive way the Professor's very intimate and extensive knowledge of his subject.

COMPLINE, sung by the monks and boys, was recorded on the first Sunday of Advent and was broadcast to North America and Africa on the following Sunday. We hear that reception was good in those countries although listeners in this country had considerable difficulty in tuning in.

ON the last Sunday of term the boys of Gilling Castle came over to act Monsignor Benson's Nativity Play for the benefit of the School. The experiment was such a success that we hope it will prove to be the first of many visits. When we realise that there had been not one rehearsal on that large stage, the skill of the actors appears all the more remarkable. While on the subject of the setting, let it be said that the fire was the perfect stage fire, the colourful dresses a delight and the illumination very helpful.

The play has little action—an advantage, since young actors are poor movers, a disadvantage in that the dialogue might have become tedious. But the diction was so very good, the words said so expressively, that the sign of tedium—shuffling feet—was rarely heard. The singing of the well-chosen carols also helped to speed the play, besides wrapping it in an atmosphere of praise. To sing almost unaccompanied was difficult and commendably done; there was obvious pleasure in the doing of it, and the rhythm was good. The tableaux that occur in the play were a feature of the production, especially that of Zachary, Martha and Abel. In fact, the grouping throughout showed a master hand. So much for the ensemble.

The main character was Zachary. He performed very well, was audible and lived his part. Perhaps he overdid the "aye, ayes." But what a good old man for so young a boy. The acting of Martha and Abel was also charmingly done. Abel seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the whole outing. Of all these well-trained actors perhaps the Merchant Eliphaz spoke his lines the best. Indeed, the three Merchants were a commendable trio, and did their brutal part with spirit. They were not even put out by the spilling of the water, nor by the ensuing slight titters in the audience. The legs of one of the Merchants were on the short side; but time alone can remedy that. The inn-keeper, who learnt his part in four days, was remarkably good, achieving a gradual change from unbelief to conviction very well—the incredulity of the Merchants helping by the contrast.

The final tableau was most reverent, with Our Blessed Lady and St Joseph in the cave, and the two children bringing their lamb and their prayers.

The prologue, spoken clearly and persuasively, need not on this occasion have voiced any fear that the hyper-critical would condemn the play; for the audience showed its strong approval by long applause, and this despite the prohibition so to do. It was an approval well deserved.

DOMESTIC affairs rarely find a mention in these pages, but it is only right to put on record that the difficulties at the present time are not inconsiderable and we would like to thank the much reduced staff for the vigour and enterprise with which they seem to overcome them. The boys are helping in a small way now and are finding that simple-seeming operations such as the making of beds and washing of dishes are not quite so simple as they seem.

THE work on the farms has progressed and the valley has considerably changed its character with all the area newly ploughed. The past season has been one for which we must be very grateful. Many improvements have been made in the mechanical equipment of the farms such as the introduction of milking machines. Silos are now part of the landscape and what grass is left is carrying a heavy stock. Ditches and hedges have been dealt with on a considerable scale, some help having been given by the Scouts, and field drainage has been improved and, in some cases, has quite altered the character of the fields. Our thanks and congratulations are specially due to Mr Peter Maclaren who has shown great energy and competence. We congratulate him and Mrs Maclaren on the birth of a son recently.

THE cinema operators this term were L. G. Middleton, B. C. Moore, K. Wace and P. Caldwell. *Next of Kin* was shown early in the term for the J.T.C. Among the films shown on Wednesday evenings were *Forty-Ninth Parallel*, *Major Barbara*, *Pimpernel Smith*, *Foreign Correspondent*, *The Ghost Goes West* and, once again, *The Four Feathers*. Alistair Sim, Arthur Askey, Will Hay and Will Fyfe were seen in various other films. We are fortunate in still being able to show Disney cartoons, all programmes including one of these and a more or less topical newsreel.

Mr Ernest Sewell gave his admirable conjuring entertainment on St Edward's; and Captain Knight's film-lecture "Adventures with Eagles," with Mr Ramshaw as the guest of honour, attracted as large and enthusiastic an audience as ever.



THE weather of any given year is liable to be judged by its extremes. From this standpoint 1942 would not call for much comment. The winter was not so cold nor the summer so warm as their immediate predecessors. But certain phenomena deserve notice: "Ground covered with snow" was observed from January 11th to the last day of February. This period of seven weeks is we believe without parallel at Ampleforth—at least during this century, for which alone we have reliable and continuous records. It is perhaps worth noting that on February 4th the temperature did not rise above 22 degrees. January had given us our lowest hours (19.2) of sunshine for any month, but April produced many cloudless days (the last six of the month each had over twelve hours' sunshine), and the month's total (204 hours) exceeded that of any in the year. This fact seems a fair commentary on the summer, which never fulfilled fleeting promises, and was remarkable for the number of windy days experienced. Summer came in suddenly with June and a maximum of 82 degrees was registered on the 6th, but it was not till near the end of August that the year's highest (84 degrees) was reached. The autumn was rather wet and some anxious moments were experienced during the harvest. In this century the second half of the year is on average one third again as wet as the first, but at the end of this year the rainfall was just under 27 inches, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  less than our average, and the total sunshine a mere four hours (achieved on the last day of the year) above the average.

#### CONCERTS

FOUR members of the Dartington Hall Music Group began their autumn tour in the North by giving a concert in the School theatre on October 31st. The following day they had to return from Helmsley in order to give us a second helping: for it was evident from the start that their manner and musicianship held the attention and won the admiration of all. The Psalm by Buxtehude was performed both convincingly and brilliantly, and the tenor arias of Eric Starling were greatly welcomed. The soprano was Thelma Weeks, the violin Joyce de Groot and the continuo Hans Oppenheim. We look forward to another concert by them.

MR CASS and Mr Perry were heard once more on November 3rd in their series of recitals for violin and piano. A large audience listened to the Sonata in A of Handel, to the Sonata in D minor of Rust, to a Mozart Sonata, and the Sarabande and Tambourin of Leclair.

AT the end of term a concert was organised by the A.M.S., the chief interest of which was the choral singing, which brought together large groups

of singers from every part of the School. After this successful trial there is reason to hope that choral singing of this kind may presently be established permanently and lead to greater and even more enjoyable things.

#### THE SINGING COMPETITION

THE Annual Inter-House Singing Competition which took place on November 25th 1942, revealed the continuance of a notable improvement in musicianship and in choral technique. That this improvement can be maintained in a school (where generation must succeed generation very rapidly) is a proof of the force of tradition. Evidently a healthy musical tradition has been established.

St Cuthbert's reached a very high standard of technique and artistry in the ancient Rota, *Sumer is icumen in*, and St Oswald's displayed a just taste in phrasing in Boyce's aria, *O fill with cooling juice*, sung as a unison chorus. St Oswald's also produced a pleasing variety of tone-colour in Fr Laurence's charming arrangement of *The First Nowell*. The singing of the Negro Spiritual *Didn't it rain* by St Bede's showed a due appreciation of a cleverly coloured arrangement, and St Edward's proved in choruses from *Iolanthe* and *The Beggars' Opera* that their feeling for rhythm is something out of the common.

The best solo performance was undoubtedly given by J. A. Armour in Schubert's *Who is Sylvia?* Without any straining after effect this singer presented very fully the beauty of Schubert's song. J. H. Wettern gave a very accurate rendering of *Thou shalt bring them in*, although his voice is not yet equal to the demands of Handel's sweeping *cantabile* phrases. A better command of vocal quality was displayed by W. D. Lamborn in *The Cobbler's Song* from *Chu Chin Chow*, but a more deliberate style might have attained that philosophical calm which is the mark of all stage cobblers since the time of Hans Sachs. M. H. Kevill has the potentiality of a good voice and will do very well when he has shed certain affectations of pronunciation. Mention must also be made of the clear diction of H. Strobe in *The Mikado's Song* and of the lively flexible rhythm of H. G. Millais in *Carry me into Green Pastures*.

The results and programme of this enjoyable competition are appended below.

St Cuthbert's	89 per cent.
St Oswald's	86 per cent.
St Dunstan's	81 per cent.
St Bede's	80 per cent.
St Aidan's	75 per cent.
St Edward's	72 per cent.
St Wilfrid's	66 per cent.



# WITHOUT THE PRINCE

BY PHILIP KING.

## The Cast:

Mary Weatherhead	..	..	..	..	P. SILLARS
Robert Weatherhead	..	..	..	..	R. P. KEOGH
Rev. Simon Peters	..	..	..	..	A. J. LOVEDAY
Ezra Weatherhead	..	..	..	..	J. S. GROTRIAN
P.C. James Hawkins	..	..	..	..	K. DOWLING
Emma Weatherhead	..	..	..	..	H. F. ELLIS-REES
The Stranger	..	..	..	..	R. SMYTH
Wyndham Johns	..	..	..	..	D. YOUNGHUSBAND
Madeleine Lees	..	..	..	..	R. FREEMAN-WALLACE

Electricians: A. M. BRINSLEY, R. C. GILMAN, S. B. DE FERRANTI.

Is this piece, dramatically, of any consequence? No: it is not. Was the evening, as an entertainment, enjoyable? Yes: it was.

You will forgive your critic if he feels that at this point he might sign his name with a flourish and say: there's an end of the matter.

But since something in justification of an opinion is required, it shall be elaborated.

It is a poor thing, this improbable romp in an improbable countryside. Peopled with characters from the stock-pot and provided with situations and gags (here the justest of words) threadbare from constant use, it may plead in its defence only that it is a manageable piece for a small stage and is, after all, a pleasing folly whose familiarity contrives to disarm contempt.

Choosing a play is a desperate adventure under the best of conditions of resources in players and staging. But the point must be made that if the Play Photographic is your choice, its reproduction must be precise. And the poorer the play, the harsher its audience's scrutiny of its outlines. Especially of its feminine shapes if the players be boys.

Question: can the so-called realistic play ever be satisfactorily done if girls must take to beards or boys become skirted? And if it can, is it worth the labour? Only, I submit, where the play has outstanding literary or dramatic merit.

If the foregoing appear over austere, it shall be repeated that as entertainment the evening was a success.

How so? Because an admirable production whipped the play along and tackled its problems with vigour and decision. Because the players tackled theirs with communicable pleasure and—for the most part—with a bland assumption that no problems existed. And because play and players were blessed with an appreciative audience.

(Not a whisper, he it noted, when a startled bat darted in and out of the fourth wall to the complete disregard of our twentieth-century theatre fictions. Surely a unique occasion? Or is this a familiar Ampleforth phenomenon?)

It will be agreed that players and audience were under debt to the producers. All that discretion and persuasion and discretion could do had been done to the play. Nothing was overdone where opportunities for pushing situations beyond their limits abounded. The play had what it most needed—pace and a sense of timing. And if, once, in the closing scene an overcrowded stage suddenly became a tangled rabble for a moment, this was no fault of the producers.

Whether to thank the players or the producers for the discretion of the playing is difficult to decide on the evidence.

At any rate, the play was fortunate in the modesty and easiness of its acting. In J. S. Grotrian the School actors have an excellent clown who fits himself secure into the skin of a part and does not merely decorate it with his own humours and mannerisms. Of the hen-pecked caricature with which the author had presented him, he created an authentic, gusty character who, whenever the door closed behind him, gave us the sharp, immediate sense that behind it was indeed the rattle of hens and cows and the whatnots of the Weatherhead farm.

As good, in its different conception, was A. L. Loveday's smooth, conventional guying of a village parson. It must be supposed that some clergymen mewl and mope in this fashion or the convention would not have become established. But how tiresome, how very tiresome, these stage Reverends are! The player made easy game of the fatuous vicar. Having no choice but to guy, he made all of his opportunities.

The Stranger is the cornerstone of the play. R. Smyth fitted most snugly, making the improbable continuously probable. He is a most convincing and interesting actor to watch. Diction, presence, freedom of movement, timing, gesture and that personal magnetism without which all the other qualities are of academic interest only—he has them all. Rashly, but generously, the author has quoted from a rather more skilful playwright. In the Hamlet scenes this player gave proof of his unusual abilities, and of his versatility. A notable performance.

An amusing piece of acting came from R. P. Keogh as the kind of irritant youth whom Harry Tate always included in his sketches. The part might perhaps have been given more scope and licence to clown; but most of its points were well taken. D. Youngusband made a lively irruption into the play's last act; and the constable (stupid, of course, in this sort of play) was soundly handled by K. Dowling. This player, by the way, appeared to express his opinion of the play's dilemmas at one point by spreading out his Polonius robes at the audience with a shrug of the shoulders. As one might say: it's not *my* fault—it's in the script.

The three players of the feminine parts were under the handicaps imposed by the nature of the play. None of them was successful in solving problems which are, I think, beyond solution.

Both P. Sillars and H. F. Ellis-Rees made most gallant attempts to appear romantic daughter and sharp-tongued mother respectively. But it was apparent that the natural vivacity and tripping diction of Sillars was lost in this piece. Both players worked very hard and did as much as could be expected of them.

R. Freeman-Wallace made, perhaps, the most convincing of the three ladies, managing to appear much at ease in his furs and mascara. But even he suffered from the crippling effect of wearing shoes with enormous heels. The sanctions of current fashion permit low-heeled shoes for the smartest chits, I believe. Certainly they would have helped the players greatly. Their understandable difficulties in hobbling about on stilts reinforced this critic's opinion that the practice of wearing these ridiculous heels is as barbarous and unnatural as the Chinese custom of foot-binding!

R.A.C.



## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the beginning of the session P. J. Gaynor was elected President and P. J. Daly Secretary.

Father Bede Bailey, O.P., invited by Mr Charles Edwards, began the term's work by leading a discussion on the topical subject of post-war reconstruction. Dom Bruno Donovan followed with a most enlightening paper on *The Historical Documents of the Hebrews. Mabillon*, the Benedictine historian, formed the subject matter of the next paper and Dom William Price presented this interesting and little known figure with his characteristic thoroughness. Dom Alban Rimmer then gave a paper on *Martial Law in England*. At this meeting we were appropriately honoured by the presence of Lieutenant Morrison, R.A. N. P. Reyntiens opened, in a masterly way, a discussion on William the Conqueror and the Church, differing on many points from the views held by Dom Alban. Mr Neumann closed the term by reading an interesting and amusing paper on *Some Oddities of the British Constitution*.

### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The first meeting was held to elect a committee, J. E. Forster having previously been appointed Secretary. The President's request for members to aim at a particularly good session has certainly been responded to so far. Activities of the Club included lectures on *Coal mining* by the Secretary, the *Diesel Engine* by G. M. Wilson, *Liquid Oxygen* by L. G. Middleton. During an evening devoted to Biology two films were shown followed by a tour of the Laboratory. A large attendance marked a lecture by A. G. Oddie on *Explosives* with L. G. Middleton as assistant demonstrator.

A.G.O.

### JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The following were elected officials of the Society :—*Hon. Secretary*—R. M. Sutherland ; *Committee*—J. J. Bunting, C. T. Codrington, J. N. Ghyka and J. J. Lewis.

This has been a successful first session and credit must be given to the Secretary. J. N. Ghyka probably displays the most fluent oratory ; J. R. Ryan weighs more carefully what he has to say. M. J. O'Connor has the makings of a good speaker. L. A. Henderson usually manages to introduce a number of quips during the evening. Sir A. Cope takes rather a long time to speak his mind. We should like to have heard more of P. E. Robins.

The following motions were discussed :—

India should be given Home Rule after the war (Lost 4—11).

A Second Front should be opened (Won 23—13).

We are living in a decadent age (Lost 6—34).

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

39

Public Schools are not contributing sufficiently to the war effort (Lost 10—25).

The Jews have not been given too many concessions (Lost 11—27).

The growing lack of interest in the Ampleforth College Beagles calls for the immediate abolition of the Scouts (Lost 13—23).

A discussion opened by J. J. Lewis : If General Montgomery, Lord Woolton, Hilaire Belloc, Comrade Joseph Stalin, Fougasse, Leslie Howard, Arthur Cardinal Hinsley and Charles Chaplin were together in a drifting balloon, to whom should be given the only parachute? General Montgomery was given first claim to the parachute and Lord Woolton came second.

### LES VOYAGEURS

The School year began well with the joining of many new members, and four meetings were held during the term. The Society was fortunate in obtaining two very interesting talks from outside, the first by Mr Somers-Cocks on his recent experiences in Finland, and the other by Fr Dunstan on "The Spanish stage of the seventeenth century." The other two meetings were for talks by the President on "Akbar," and by P. Reyntiens on "French domestic architecture since the Renaissance."

J.H.E.

### JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

At the beginning of term business meeting F. G. Miles was elected Secretary and H. F. Ellis-Rees and J. W. Lewis to the Committee. During the term Mr Dinwiddy on visit to Ampleforth addressed the Society of which he is the founder, outlining its aims and giving some advice. In the only other meeting in which a lecture was given by someone outside the Society Fr Laurence spoke on Sculpture, a lecture we hope he will finish next term. Other meetings held were Poetry Reading, Humorous Writing, Ghost Stories, and the Paintings of El Greco which was given by the President with the help of the epidiascope.

F.G.M.

### EL CÍRCULO ESPAÑOL

This Society succeeds to Los Hispanistas of former years. Early in the term a meeting was held, and rules were drawn up, a Secretary and a Committee of two being elected. There were two further meetings held during the term, in the first of which the President gave a very interesting talk in Spanish on the Escorial, aided by many pictures shown through the epidiascope. The other meeting was devoted to a debate in Spanish, the subjects under discussion being the justification of the Civil War, and whether life in Spain is preferable to life in this country. The time limit of the meeting did not permit many members to expand all their ideas, although there was a continuous succession of speeches.

J.H.E.



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which has now lain dormant for over ten years, was revived in the course of the term under the Presidency of Dom Leonard. It now has forty members with W. D. Lamborn as its Secretary. Fr Ignatius, a former President of the Society, opened the new session with a vigorous and entertaining lecture on world occupations. At the only other meeting held this term the President lectured on "Geography in Fiction: the Works of John Buchan."

## THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society has met regularly throughout the term, and much good work has been done. The lectures were all excellent, and were given as follows:—

Major Buxton	..	..	Migration
Dom Jerome	..	..	The Adaption of Birds to Environment
B. Christie	..	..	Among Birds in Norfolk
R. Campbell	..	..	Duck
J. Graham	..	..	Capercaillie
J. Nolan	..	..	Birds and Aeroplanes
P. McBarnet and J. Harvest	..	..	Taxidermy
P. Grehan	..	..	Woodcock

Among other interesting birds which were seen this term were a hobby, goldfinches, nuthatches, and thirty-four geese which flew over the College on December 5th.

The merline, which had been lost, was recovered from Helmsley, and has in no way been affected by the cold. Mrs Campbell kindly sent a buzzard for the Society. It escaped, and was caught again, but unfortunately died a few days later.

P.A.G.

## HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society has had a successful term, meetings being held nearly every Friday evening. At the beginning of the term Dom James became President of the Society in succession to Dom David and Dom Drostan became Vice-President.

The annual St Andrew's Eve celebrations were held as usual this year. The Headmaster and Mrs Tweedie were the guests of honour. The Society dined in the Upper Guest Room and danced in St Bede's Refectory.

The whole Society can now dance the Eightsome Reel, Petronella, Scottish Reform, Dashing White Sargeant, Hamilton House and Strip the Willow. Certain members can do the Foursome Reel and Duke of Perth.

H.F.H.-D.

## AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who are known to have lost their lives recently; the first three were previously reported as missing:

Lieutenant Hugh Joseph Stirling, Scots Guards.

Sergeant Pilot Patrick David Gordon Powell, R.A.F.V.R.

Major Myles Seymour Edward Petre, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles Colville Hare, Royal Sussex Regiment.  
Lieutenant Arthur Gerald Bagshawe, R.A.

Pilot Officer Ladislav Mary Morris Ciechanowski, R.A.F.V.R.

Flying Officer Eldred Anthony Ussher Smith, Royal Air Force.

Captain Peter John Wells, R.A.

Leading Aircraftman Walter Stephen Croft, R.A.F.V.R.

Second Lieutenant Peter Hilary Joseph Croft, 1/15 Punjab Regiment.

Lieutenant Mark Courtney Bodley, Royal Scots Greys.

Second Lieutenant Michael Forster Fenwick, Royal Scots.

★

CAPTAIN A. P. MITCHELL, Duke of Wellington's Regt, who was previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war. With him are Captain E. E. Tomkins, Intelligence Corps, and Captain F. N. St J. Fairhurst, Queen's Own Hussars.

Captain P. R. Coope, R.A., Captain W. M. Shakespear, Royal Signals, and Major W. G. Chamberlain, R.I.A.S.C., are also known to be prisoners.

★

IN the obituary notice of 2nd Lieut P. M. Carroll in the last JOURNAL his University and College were given incorrectly. He was actually at St John's, Cambridge.

★

JUST after term we had a visit from Flying Officer S. F. Hodsman, recently returned to this country after a year's internment in Algeria. Part of his time there was occupied with the digging of a tunnel sixty yards long with a couple of breadknives. About thirty escaped, but lack of water led to their recapture two days later.

★

2ND LIEUT J. P. RYAN, East African A.S.C., Pilot Officer P. B. A. de Normanville and P. Grisewood, R.A.F.V.R., have been invalided out of the Services.



WE offer our congratulations on the award of honours to the following Old Boys:

D.S.O. Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Lord Lovat, M.C.,  
The Lovat Scouts.

In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the combined attack on Dieppe.

Squadron Leader A. D. J. Lovell, D.F.C., R.A.F.

This officer is an outstanding squadron commander who has played a considerable part in the defence of Malta. One day in October he led his squadron in an attack against six Junkers 88's escorted by a number of fighters. In the combat Squadron Leader Lovell shot down a Junkers 88, bringing his total victories to nine. On many occasions his skilful leadership has enabled his squadron to intercept enemy air formations bent on attacking Malta. This officer's gallantry and determination have set an example worthy of the highest praise.

Brigadier F. W. de Guingand, O.B.E., The West Yorkshire Regiment (P.O.W.O.).

In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.

M.C. Lieut J. W. Ritchie, Gordon Highlanders.

"In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East."

D.F.C. A-Flight Lieut W. A. O'M. S. Brayton, R.A.F.V.R., 502 Sq.

D.S.C. Lieutenant H. A. J. Hollings, R.N.

For bravery and dauntless resolution while serving in H.M. ships . . . when an important convoy was fought through to Malta in the face of relentless attacks by day and night from enemy submarines, aircraft and surface forces.

THE KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.

Captain Gregory Stapleton, Qumaon Rifles, attached Burma Frontier Force.

Full details of this award are not yet available, but it seems to have been made for services connected with the exodus of refugees through the mountains of Northern Assam.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Lieutenant (now Captain) A. J. Redfern, M.C., East Surrey Regiment. This mention was made in December 1940, but we have only recently heard of it.

Captain A. P. Mitchell, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Captain F. J. Anne, K.O.Y.L.I.

WE are now able to print the official citation of the award of the M.C. to Lieutenant T. E. Redfern, whose death was recorded in the last JOURNAL.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations from May 27th to June 9th, 1942. This officer was in command of a Scout Platoon engaged

on close reconnaissance during the armoured action on May 29th. Under the heaviest fire he carried out his task with complete disregard of personal danger, though his Carrier was repeatedly hit, furnishing valuable information throughout. Subsequently he undertook many difficult and dangerous patrols within close range of the enemy tanks, and during the whole period he led his Scout Platoon with courage and resource and showed fine leadership, skill and determination.

WE are able to give extracts from a letter written by a fellow officer about John Nihill to his mother:

"That he died in action is, I know, no consolation but I think you should be very proud of him, for he fought with magnificent courage and has lighted his own small flame of tradition, a shining example to those who follow after him.

" . . . He had flown fearlessly all day under circumstances which at their best were most unpleasant, and in the late afternoon attacked a large enemy bomber. Two machines had already fired when John went into attack, but the rear gunner was still unsilenced and the aircraft apparently none the worse for it. With utter disregard for the enemy's fire, and complete contempt for his own safety he closed into point blank range and stayed there till the bomber burst into flames. As the blazing aircraft turned on its side and dived for the water John pulled up sharply, stalled, and then followed his quarry down. Both aircraft hit the water about the same time and sank without a trace.

No one will ever know quite what happened but the enemy was firing with heavy calibre cannon and I think your son was mortally wounded and most probably died before he hit the sea."

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

CORRECTIONS and additions should be sent to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems, who wishes to thank many Parents and Old Boys for their help in preparing these lists.

#### THE ROYAL NAVY

##### *Promotions and Corrections*

Brady, M., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
Bunbury, W. J., Lieut (E.), R.N.  
Cardwell, M. St J., Lieut (A.), R.N.  
Hollings, H. A. J., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.  
Smyth, J., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
Taylor, C. L., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

##### *Additions*

Leatham, J. L., R.N.V.R.  
Macartney-Filgate, T. (A.), R.N.V.R.  
McLachlan, H. F., R.N.V.R.  
Meldon, A. P., R.N.V.R.  
Misick, J. D., Sub-Lieut, R.C.N.V.R.  
Ryan, T. R. (A.), R.N.V.R.

#### THE ARMY

##### *Promotions and Corrections*

Bamford, J. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
Barker, R. P., Capt., R.A.C.  
Barton, G. O., 2nd Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Cardwell, A. H., Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.  
Clarke, A., O.C.T.U.  
Clarke, D. H., Capt., D.L.I.  
Coghlan, R. St J., Lieut, R.A.



Crawford, J. R. T., Lieut, R.A.  
 Croft, P. H. J., 2nd Lieut, 7-15 Punjab Regt. (*Since killed in action*).  
 Cubitt, M. F. V., Capt., Rifle Brigade.  
 Cubitt, V. B., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.  
 Cumming, A. P., Lieut, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.  
 Dalglish, D. R., M.C., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.  
 de Guingand, F. W., D.S.O., O.B.E., Brigadier, West Yorks Regt.  
 Dixon, M. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 Dore, A., O.C.T.U.  
 Dormer, H. E. J., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 Flisher, J. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 Foster, P. C., Notts Sherwood Rangers.  
 Gallwey, G. P., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 Gastrell, M. H., Capt., R.A.  
 George, E. H., Major, R.A.  
 Gillow, H. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 Gillow, J. M., 2nd Lieut, Paratroops (I.A.).  
 Golding, M. E., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
 Green, J. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 Greenish, J., Lieut, Life Guards.  
 Gregg, J. V., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 Haywood-Farmer, E., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.  
 Hill, H. M. R., Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.  
 Hobden, P. F., O.C.T.U.  
 Howden, R. B., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.  
 Johns, M., Lieut, Hyderabad Regt.  
 Johnston, J. F. D., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.  
 Kennard, H., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 Kennard, J., 2nd Lieut, Bombay Grenadiers.  
 Laughton, P. I., O.C.T.U.  
 Leatham, M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 Lees, M., Capt., Paratroops (I.A.).  
 Lovat, Lord, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut-Col, Lovat Scouts.  
 Mortimer, D., 2nd Lieut, Devonshire Regt.  
 Nicoll, D. L., Lieut, Black Watch R.H.R.  
 Nihill, A. B., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 O'Donovan, P., Capt., Irish Guards.  
 O'Driscoll, D. M. D., Lieut, Green Howards.  
 O'Hare, E. W. A., Lieut, 11th Sikh Regt.  
 Petit, M. J., Capt., Gurkha Regt.  
 Pine-Coffin, R., O.C.T.U.  
 Potez, A. L., Lieut, R.A., attached R.I.A.S.C.  
 Purcell, R. M., O.C.T.U.  
 Rattrie, A. W., Notts Sherwood Rangers.  
 Read-Davis, P., Capt., Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 Redfern, A. J., M.C., Capt., Gurkha Rifles.  
 Reid, P. S., 2nd Lieut, R.E.  
 Riddell, F., Lieut, R.A.  
 Riddell, P. O., Capt., R.A.  
 Riddell, R. E., Major, R.H.A.  
 Ritchie, J. W., M.C., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.  
 Rochford, A. W. T., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
 Rosenvinge, K. L., Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 Ryan, M., Lieut, R.E.  
 Scrope, A. C., Lieut-Col, Green Howards.  
 Seton, R. N., Capt., R.A.  
 Stevenson, M., Capt., Welch Regt.  
 Stirling, D. A., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.  
 Thornton, J. G. A., R.A.C.  
 Tucker, E. B. E., Lieut, R.A.O.C.  
 Waddilove, E. G., 2nd Lieut, K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry.  
 Watson, L. J. S., Capt., R.A.C.  
 Webb, A. M. F., Major, The Queen's Bays.

#### Additions

Anderson, G. E., K.R.R.C.  
 Baker, R., O.C.T.U.  
 Barrass, A. M., R.A.  
 Birtwistle, E. F. A., K.R.R.C.  
 Braybrooke, N.  
 Brinsley, J. W., O.C.T.U.  
 Conlin, C. B., K.R.R.C.  
 Cubitt, C. D., K.R.R.C.

Dugmore, F. R. R., 2nd Lieut, Warwickshire Regt.  
 Dugmore, R.  
 Eyre (Ezechiell), P. E., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 Fellowes, P. E. L., Lieut.  
 Fletcher, A. I., Scots Guards.  
 Gray, T. C., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 Hannigan, A. St J., Rifle Brigade.  
 John of Luxemburg, PRINCE, Irish Guards.  
 Lamb, O. O., O.C.T.U.  
 McKersie, C. A., Cpl, Rhodesian Signals.  
 McKersie, J. W., Sergt, Rhodesian African Rifles.  
 Malcolm, R.  
 Mangham, W. D., R.E.  
 Morrissey, P. A., Irish Guards.  
 Peers, D. T., K.R.R.C.  
 Piggot, M. A., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).  
 Reid, J. M., R.A.  
 Reyniens, R. A. M., O.C.T.U.  
 Rowe, R. L., R.E.  
 Tracy Forster, R. V., Lieut, R.A.M.C.  
 Watkins, I. G., Lieut, Inns of Court Regt., attached 1st Derbyshire Yeomanry.

#### ROYAL AIR FORCE

(R.A.F.V.R. unless otherwise stated)

#### Promotions and Corrections

Broade, J. H., Pilot Officer.  
 Gaynor, D. M., Flying Officer.  
 Graves, M. A., D.F.C., Flying Officer.  
 Hodsman, S. F., Flying Officer.  
 Kevill, D., Pilot Officer.  
 Kevill, R. T. H., Pilot Officer.  
 Lovell, A. D. J., D.S.O., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.  
 Lovell, S. J., Flying Officer.  
 Macauley, W. P., L.A.C.  
 Maclaren, I., Flying Officer, R.A.F.  
 Ogilvie, N. C., Flight Lieut.  
 Rabnett, B., Flight Lieut, R.C.A.F.  
 Roach, W., Sq. Ldr.  
 Rosenvinge, G. O., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.M.S.

#### Additions

Belfield, E. M. G.  
 Burrows, R. V.  
 Castelli, J. A.  
 Croft, W. S., L.A.C. (*since killed on Active Service*).  
 Donnelly, W.  
 Holdup, C. L.  
 Horne, A. E.  
 Knowles, T. C.  
 Noble Mathews, P.  
 Rosenvinge, C., Pilot Officer.

Total numbers known to be serving:

The Royal Navy, 72      The Army, 537      The Royal Air Force, 127



## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieutenant Philip E. Eyre (Ezechie), R.A.M.C., to Teresa Coakley at St Joseph's, Highgate, on September 9th.

C. F. Lyons, R.A., to Mary Elizabeth Godfrey at St Peter's, Winchester, on September 9th.

Lieutenant Michael Foley, R.N.V.R., to Monica Zamora at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on September 30th.

William Paulyn Gillow to Helen Patricia Wilson at St Mary's, Cardiff.

Captain Derek H. Clarke, The Durham Light Infantry, to Ann Swan at the Church of the Assumption, on November 3rd.

Captain Michael Hardwyn Gastrell, R.A., to Vivienne Patricia Smith at St Edward's, Golders Green, on November 14th.

A. I. James to Margaret Harriss at St Austin's, Stafford, on December 30th, 1941.

Edward Oswald Gabriel Turville-Petre to Joan Elizabeth Blomfield at the Church of SS. Edmund and Frideswide, Oxford, on January 7th, 1943.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

Brigadier F. W. de Guinand, D.S.O., O.B.E., The West Yorkshire Regiment, to Mrs Arlie Stewart, widow of Major H. D. Stewart, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

J. E. Smith to Catharine Clare Morgan.

The Marquess of Lothian, Scots Guards, to Antonella Newland.

THE following entered the Universities in October:—

OXFORD. J. M. Coghlan, *Christ Church*; J. J. Rigby, J. E. C. T. White, *Trinity*; D. Drostan Forbes, D. Richard Frewen, D. Philip Holdsworth, D. John Macauley, *St Benet's Hall*. CAMBRIDGE. Hon. H. Feilding, *King's*; R. L. Rowe (R.E. Course), *Peterhouse*; J. G. Bamford, R. G. Brown, D. P. Foster (R.E. Course), W. S. Forster, P. M. C. Price, *Trinity*. EDINBURGH. A. M. Barrass (R.A. Course), W. D. Mangham (R.E. Course). LONDON. P. S. Barry, W. G. Barry, J. A. Slattery.

R. V. TRACY FORSTER recently obtained the M.B. Ch.B. degrees of Liverpool University, and before joining the R.A.M.C. was for a time at the Royal Infirmary. M. J. Ryan and J. Dean have also passed their medical finals at the same University.

At the invitation of the Minister of Aircraft Production, A. S. Beech, M.I.Mech.E., Chairman and Managing Director of Foundry Equipment Ltd and High Grade Castings Ltd, has agreed to act, in an honorary capacity, as one of the technical advisers to the Light Metals Control (Castings).

M. F. M. WRIGHT has been elected President of the Midland Counties Institute of Mining Engineers.

M. D. BEECH, after two years with Pan American-Grace Airways at Lima, has been given a scholarship to the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute, California.

H. B. NEELY and Dom Francis Vidal played for Oxford in the Rucker match against Cambridge.

At Cambridge, P. M. C. Price has been playing golf for the University, and J. G. Bamford won the High Hurdles and the High Jump in the Freshmen's Sports.

THE Earl of Oxford and Asquith has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner at Gaza in Palestine.

CAPTAIN C. H. GILBERT, R.W.K., paid us a visit this term and spoke one evening in the theatre on his experiences in Occupied France, where he had been working since his escape before the Dunkirk evacuation until last summer. Among other visitors whom we had not seen for some time were Harman Grisewood, who is now working on the European broadcasts of the B.B.C., and John Somers Cocks, now at the Foreign Office after his return from Helsinki over a year ago.



# SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL

Played at Leeds on Saturday, October 24th.

Score : Ampleforth 24 ; Giggleswick 6.

A TEDIOUS journey to Leeds may have been partly responsible for an obvious need of "punch" and virility amongst the Ampleforth forwards throughout the game. True, against them was a taller and much heavier eight but they too were no better. Bad packing, slow wheeling and dribbling, no attempt to go down on the ball, were faults often seen and these on a day when the ground was rain soaked by continuous rain throughout the game. But in marked contrast was the forceful play of the entire Ampleforth back division. Be-

tween them they scored three tries and three goals. The return of Bruce was most marked. He, Codrington and Marston were complete masters of the greasy ground and ball and not for a long time have we seen such hard and straight running, completed by timed passes. If they failed at all it was in reluctance to stem a rush or fall on the loose ball. Codrington scored three of the tries ; Babington, Bruce and Charlton scored the others. Two were converted by Mawson and one by Gray.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

Played at Durham on Saturday, October 31st.

Score : Ampleforth 8 ; Durham 6.

THE SCORE is representative of two prominent features of the game. The first, so different from the previous match, was the keen defensive work of two teams, with each side determined to give their fast backs a full share of the ball. The tackling of each team, especially in the centre, was a high light of the match.

The score too remained small on account of the extraordinarily lively ball which was, at the same time, very hard to handle on account of the rain and slippery ground.

Of the forwards, the Ampleforth pack were quicker than their opponents in all they did and this was necessary if they were to overcome a much heavier and taller eight. In the backs, Bellis of Durham played well at scrum half and for Ample-

forth Marston was a tower of strength in everything he did. A treacherous ball meant nothing to him and he handled just as accurately as he kicked. Nicoll at full back was almost as good.

At half time Ampleforth alone had scored through Gray on the right wing but a near in kick at goal failed. Durham then equalised with a snap try and Ampleforth again replied, this time through Heape who quickly followed up a penalty kick. Mawson converted. Before the end Durham added three more points to their score from a penalty kick. In the final minutes Ampleforth were still pressing and Marston was almost over when he lost possession after dummying his way past two defenders.



### THE FIRST FIFTEEN

#### Standing (Left to Right):

O. G. Mawson  
G. Babington  
R. O. Heape  
H. F. Strode  
K. Gray  
A. I. Stewart  
D. M. Hall  
E. W. Nicoll

#### Sitting (Left to Right):

J. Levett-  
Scrivenor  
R. F. Travers  
H. J. Codrington  
M. W. Bruce  
(Captain)  
M. A. Marston  
A. R. Hodson  
H. Hamilton-  
Dalrymple



THE FIRST  
FIFTEEN

*Standing*  
(Left to Right):

O. G. Mawson  
G. Babington  
R. O. Heape  
H. F. Strode  
K. Gray  
A. I. Stewart  
D. M. Hall  
E. W. Nicoll

*Sitting*  
(Left to Right):

J. Levett-  
Scrivener  
R. F. Travers  
H. J. Codring-  
ton  
M. W. Bruce  
(Captain)  
M. A. Marston  
A. R. Hodson  
H. Hamilton-  
Dalrymple





## AMPLEFORTH V. WORKSOP COLLEGE

Played at Worksop on Saturday, November 8th.

Score: Worksop 18; Ampleforth 5.

CONDITIONS were ideal on this Saturday morning for the fast and thrilling game that began when Worksop kicked off. Straight away Ampleforth opened out the game and took the ball up the field, where it went into touch. From the line out a loose scrum was formed and the ball came out and more ground was gained. Worksop replied and a clean heel made it possible for Hall, their stand off, to go through for a try scored by Holliday. The extra points were not added. After the drop out, play remained in their half for some little time. The Worksop line was now under pressure and from an open side movement Bruce went through a gap only to be tackled near the line. The forwards were up and a quick heel gave Marston a chance of working the blind side. He passed to Gray who went over near the corner. Mawson kicked a fine goal. For the rest

of the half we were better forward as well as behind the scrum. The heeling was quick in both tight and loose and in defence the covering of all was accurate. Time and again Codrington and Bruce were through only to find the tackling of the Worksop full back superb. Before half time Codrington was badly crocked and Marston limping.

For ten minutes in the second half, the pack dominated the loose and we were superior everywhere. Quite suddenly and against the run of play Hall scored for Worksop by dropping a brilliant goal. This seemed to give them the necessary stimulant. Their backs for the first time ran with determination and the weakened defence got more tired. This let the Worksop side in for three quick tries and at the end of the game Worksop were the better side.

## AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, November 14th.

Score: Ampleforth 0; Sedbergh 0.

FROM beginning to end the game was full of incidents, thrills and, most important of all, excellent play from the forwards to the full backs. Amongst the forwards there was little to choose and if Sedbergh held a slight advantage in the fixed scrums, Ampleforth, in the loose and open, were livelier and quicker. In the backs, the Sedbergh scrum half stood out as a player of class, yet through the fine spoiling tactics of Hall and Hodson was given little scope to show brilliance. On the right wing, too, Sedbergh had an elusive and dangerous player, but this time it was the strong tackling of Marston and the two Ampleforth centres that kept him well in check. In the Ampleforth team, the two halves, Travers and Marston, showed to great advantage. Time and again Travers, with his deceitful dummy, beat the defence and then found no one to support

him. Marston at fly half could do no wrong. In defence he found many long touches and in attack he quickly set his line moving and carved out small openings which his centres proceeded to enlarge.

During the early moments of the game, Sedbergh pressed hard at the Ampleforth line but found the defence sound and openings few and hard to make. In reply Codrington burst through the Sedbergh backs, moved out towards the left touchline and was pulled down just short of the goal line. It was now Ampleforth's turn to hold the upper hand but again the defence, especially the covering defence, of Sedbergh was strong. It was obvious that only an unexpected move by either team could bring about a score, for no matter how often Dorward of Sedbergh, or Bruce or Codrington of Ampleforth, broke



through, the defence was there in time.

The second half was a recapitulation of the first and Ampleforth suffered many anxious moments for several minutes. At length Marston and Bruce took the game into the Sedbergh twenty-five and a score seemed inevitable. Gradually Sedbergh worked the ball back to mid-field and excitement dwindled. Again Sedbergh came to the attack and quite

suddenly Bruce cut through and seemed bound to score. Someone had come across to check him but the game was now back in Sedbergh territory and there it remained until the end of the game. Each Ampleforth back tried on his own to break down the defence but as before it held and it was only the whistle for time that quelled the feelings of the feverish spectators.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE COLLEGE

Played at Leeds on Wednesday, November 18th.

Score: Denstone 9; Ampleforth 5.

CONDITIONS were ideal when these two good teams took the field for a hard fought game. Denstone were an unbeaten side with many points to their credit; Ampleforth, too, with a side above the average, were right on form though today they were seriously handicapped by the absence of Bruce, whose position was filled by Davey.

From the kick off Denstone took complete charge of the game and for several minutes pounded away at the Ampleforth line. Somehow the defence held good and Marston appeared everywhere to save what often seemed a hopeless situation. At length the Ampleforth team settled down and now the game became two sided. Both sides took it in turn to press and Ampleforth came near to scoring when Codrington burst through only to be held up near the line. Eventually Denstone scored a penalty goal and on the run of the play the score was justified. Almost at once they scored again when a gap appeared in centre

and the left centre threequarter ran hard for the line. The second half produced a much better game, at least from Ampleforth's point of view, and it looked as if we must win. The forwards took charge of the game and Codrington was soon given his chance to score the finest try of the game when he beat his own man and cleverly cut in between the covering defence to score beneath the posts. The score was now six-five and with Denstone visibly tiring the game looked ours. Unfortunately we lost another three points through a penalty kick for off-side but it made no difference to the result. Denstone had won a great game, their strength lying in their powerful and resolute backs. The fine work of the Ampleforth forwards almost won them the game and one feels certain that with the presence of Bruce to strengthen the backs the result would have been quite different. But there lies the luck of the game, and it was a great one.

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

Played at Sheffield on Saturday, November 21st.

Score: Ampleforth 30; Mount St Mary's 3.

FROM the very beginning of the game Ampleforth took the upper hand and by their quick heeling in the loose gave the backs numerous chances to score. These at first were accepted but as so often happens the game deteriorated with time when a strong tendency to individualism crept in.

Almost from the kick-off Ampleforth scored when Codrington slipped his man and sent Babington over for a try well out, which Mawson converted with a fine kick. Following this Bruce cut out many openings for Gray on the right wing and the latter scored three tries, none of which was converted. Marston

too scored a neat try and by half time Ampleforth had scored seventeen points. In reply the Mount kicked a penalty goal.

The second half was a much more even affair and the three tries scored were a result mainly of Bruce's brilliance. Each time he drew in Gray's opposite number and at the right moment passed out to Gray who had an easy passage. Mawson and Codrington converted a

try each. The game was noteworthy for the improved defence of Mount St Mary's in the second half and several times Codrington seemed to be through when he was pulled down either by his own man or by one of the forwards who had come across. The Mount did much good work in the line-outs and so did Hamilton-Dalrymple who showed up prominently throughout.

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

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, November 28th.

Score: Ampleforth 43; St Peter's 6.

THE SEASON was brought to a close by this heavy scoring game when the St Peter's line was crossed twelve times. Four tries were scored in the first half and twice as many in the second. To this must be added three goals, one of which was a penalty kicked in the first half and the only two conversions in the second. St Peter's scored two tries in the second half.

The game opened with a brilliant movement by Bruce, beating the defence and sending in Gray for an easy try. Mawson then kicked a penalty goal. Soon afterwards Bruce was badly damaged, and Hall took his place in the centre. Naturally for some time the Ampleforth line was upset, but gradually the new formation got together and began to look dangerous as Hall became accustomed to a strange position. The forwards all this time were playing well, heeling quickly in the loose and getting

more than their share from the line-out. Marston too was right on form and many of the tries that were to follow came as a result of his ability to see and make quick openings. It was a clever cut through of his that led to the best movement in the first half when he found Stewart up with him who passed on to Codrington, who had come up on the inside. The second half became almost a riot. Codrington kept on cutting out openings and Babington who played his best game of the season scored five tries on the left wing.

But there was one big failure on the Ampleforth side and this was the pathetic attempts to convert the many tries. The score should obviously have been much larger and perhaps it is worth noting that one of the two tries converted was kicked by Marston, his first and last attempt in the season!

#### RETROSPECT

THE strength of the 1942 XV—it was a very good team but not the best—lay partly in a set of forwards that was evenly balanced and proficient in all they set out to do, and partly in an unbalanced back division where brilliance was many times shown by the half backs and centre threequarters. It was hardly surprising then that the wings contrasted badly and that the full-back was given too few chances to prove his merits and

ability that were certainly there but left dormant.

Luck did not always favour us, for it is hard for a team to play up to form when its captain, Bruce, one of the best centres produced at Ampleforth, was off injured for five of the eleven games played.

Four matches had been played before a reshuffled pack settled down to play a game suitable for the backs. It was



trained with a view to getting the ball in the tight, from the line-out, and especially in the loose. This it learnt to do with skill and speed, but unfortunately the art of dribbling and taking the ball on was seldom seen. Such a policy might have paid, for it is from such rushes followed by a quick heel that the fast moving backs would have been given golden opportunities to score. In defence, the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked many potential movements, especially in the game with Sedbergh, who brought over a strong pair of halves.

Among the backs, Codrington and even more so Bruce were outstanding, yet their thrust and penetration was made possible by the brilliance of Marston, who possessed all the necessary requisites of a fly half. His hands made every pass of Travers look good and with his feet he seemed capable of finding

touch, no matter what angle or corner he found himself in. Naturally then, we saw much brilliant play whenever the ball was passing through the hands of Travers, Marston, Bruce or Codrington, and it was not a bit surprising that in the last two School matches, the team scored 73 points. Nor was it surprising that Bruce should award colours to all his team with the exception of the two wings and the full back. We congratulate all on their team and individual successes.

*Team:* Full back, E. W. Nicoll; *Threequarters*, K. Gray, M. W. Bruce (*Captain*), H. J. Codrington, G. Babington; *Half-backs*, M. A. Marston, R. F. Travers; *Forwards*, O. G. Mawson, R. O. Heape, J. Levett-Scrivener, H. E. Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. F. Ströde, A. R. Hodson, A. I. Stewart, D. M. Hall.

There also played W. D. Lamborn, E. A. Boylan, C. A. Emmet and M. F. Randall.

#### MATCH RESULTS OF AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE FIRST FIFTEEN

Opponents	Where played	Result	Points	
			For	Against
All Comers	Ampleforth	Lost	3	16
Major Tweedie's XV	Ampleforth	Lost	6	17
Captain M. Walford's XV	Ampleforth	Lost	6	11
Rev. Waddilove's XV	Ampleforth	Won	18	13
Giggleswick School	Headingley	Won	24	6
Durham School	Durham	Won	8	6
Workshop College	Workshop	Lost	5	18
Sedbergh School	Ampleforth	Drawn	0	0
Denstone College	Headingley	Lost	5	9
Mount St Mary's College	Sheffield	Won	30	3
St Peter's School	Ampleforth	Won	43	6

#### INTER-SCHOOL MATCHES

Played 7    Won 4    Lost 2    Drawn 1    Points for 115, against 48

#### ALL MATCHES

Played 11    Won 5    Lost 5    Drawn 1    Points for 148, against 105

### OTHER MATCHES

#### SECOND FIFTEEN

- ✓ Coatham School 1st XV. Away. Won 7—6.
  - ✓ Ripon School 1st XV. Home. Lost 8—6.
  - ✓ an Army XV. Home. Lost 29—0.
  - ✓ Ripon School 1st XV. Away. Lost 20—4.
  - ✓ Coatham School 1st XV. Home. Won 9—3.
  - ✓ St Peter's School. Away. Won 15—3.
- Team:* P. H. Bond; M. T. Charlton, B. C. Moore, W. D. Lamborn, J. A. Rattrie; P. F. Davey (*Captain*), C. R. Graves; P. J. Bamford, P. A. Longueville, J. d'A. Edwards, E. A. Boylan, C. A. Emmet, M. F. Randall, J. S. Grotrian, P. J. Daly.

#### THIRD FIFTEEN

- ✓ Newburgh Priory 1st XV. Home. Won 40—3.
  - ✓ Archbishop Holgate's School 1st XV. Home. Lost 0—18.
- Team:* M. J. McNamara; D. B. Reynolds, R. H. Gibbey, R. F. M.

Wright, J. Hothersall; P. H. Trafford, R. M. Dawson; P. Grehan, T. A. Bates, A. E. Weld, P. J. Gaynor, P. A. Slattery, R. M. Whedbee, A. A. Edwards, R. P. Keogh.

#### COLTS FIFTEEN

- ✓ Coatham School 2nd XV. Away. Lost 6—0.
  - ✓ St Peter's School. Away. Won 21—3.
  - ✓ Newburgh Priory School. Away. Won 39—0.
  - ✓ Archbishop Holgate's School. Away. Won 14—11.
  - ✓ Coatham School 2nd XV. Home. Won 14—8.
  - ✓ Newburgh Priory School. Home. Won 53—5.
- Team:* D. F. Kelly; R. Langford-Rae, D. S. Grehan, E. M. Hardy, J. C. Greig; C. J. Hopkins, R. A. Fraser; J. J. Bunting, J. A. Miles, M. J. O'Neill, C. G. Meredith, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, G. Foster, W. Vaughan, N. E. Maguire.

### RETROSPECT

THE Colts team of 1942 can be described as a good one but not a great one. They lost one match, to Coatham School 2nd XV away, but it was early in the term and the personnel of the side changed a good deal after it. The same fixture was won at home later on. The absence of the Sedbergh game took the "shine" off the season and prevented there being the climax necessary for any team.

The strength of the back division was on the wings—both strong running players and hard workers. The centres played some good games but would have been better if they had run as strongly as they were capable of running.

The halves were on the slow side and were more safe than showy. The forwards were hard working and they all learnt the fundamentals of the game but were so slow at doing so that there was little time for any "polish."

We congratulate the following on being awarded their "Stockings":—J. J. Bunting, J. C. Greig, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, N. E. Maguire, C. G. Meredith, M. J. O'Neill.

#### LEAGUE MATCHES

The Senior League was won by the combined team from St Cuthbert's and St Wilfrid's. St Bede's, an unbeaten side, won the Junior League.



## HOUSE RUGBY MATCHES

THESE games, designed primarily, one hopes, for the betterment of the School's rugger, have again come back to the Christmas term after a period of six years. For several reasons, the most forceful being the hindrances caused by frost and snow, their return became inevitable.

Injuries and sickness forced St Wilfrid's to scratch from the first round so that two games, between St Bede's and St Edward's, and St Dunstan's and St Oswald's, were played. In the former, St Bede's found little difficulty in winning by 27 points to 6, though at half-time they led by a bare margin of 5 points. The other game was a much closer affair and mainly through the accurate kicking of Trafford St Oswald's were able to win by 11 points to 8. Gilbey scored twice for St Oswald's but the best try, scored by Reynolds, was a direct result of an accurate cross kick by Trafford, who had broken away on the blind side. On the whole St Dunstan's, well led by Gaynor, had the better forwards and with more training would have been a good set.

St Oswald's now faced the much smaller team from St Aidan's who were sorely handicapped by the absence of Bruce. St Oswald's, too, were without their captain, Hamilton-Dalrymple, a forward of the best type, and their absence balanced out. In the first half the struggle was intense and became more so when Gilbey scored by snatching up the ball after Davey had hit the cross bar with a neat left foot drop at goal. Almost at once St Aidan's replied when Marston threaded his way between would-be tacklers and the score thus stood three all at half-time. On the resumption, St Aidan's got more of the ball, Piggot gave a better service to Marston, and the game was centred for the greater part in St Oswald's territory. Hardy made the best use of a penalty kick to give St Aidan's the lead and this disaster was followed by a greater one when a penalty try was awarded with a kick beneath the post. A miserable attempt

to convert failed and the final score came directly from a clever cut through by Marston, who sent Hardy in for a try. This also remained unconverted and St Aidan's won 12—3.

In the other semi-final match St Cuthbert's were far too strong for St Bede's and at half-time had scored 15 points with no reply. A strong rally by St Bede's made the game more even and at no-side the score had reached 21 points to 3, Nicoll enjoying the distinction of scoring for St Bede's.

The final was a hard struggle. St Aidan's, a small and younger team, had been trained to give of their best. The same was true of St Cuthbert's but whereas the former was equally good in the backs and forwards with Marston outstanding, the backs of St Cuthbert's were weak and unimpressive. But St Cuthbert's won 9—5 and credit must go to their forwards, who at times completely outplayed their opponents.

St Aidan's scored when a loose pass by Graves to Charlton was opportunely made use of by Marston who sent Hardy in for a try. St Aidan's were having the better of the game and this was in part due to St Cuthbert's failure to complete several obvious scoring chances. Their passing was wild. At length St Cuthbert's took the upper hand and a fine movement ended by Boylan scoring and Gray hitting an upright with a long kick. Three all represented the run of the play up to half-time. With the strong wind now in their favour it seemed that St Cuthbert's would win comfortably. It was not to be. St Aidan's tackled hard and checked those movements which St Cuthbert's themselves had not spoiled by atrocious handling. Babington gave his House a lead by a good try after hugging the touch line and then Meredith added a third from a typical forward rush. St Aidan's, undaunted, continued for all they were worth, and after several attempts to regain the lead had to rest content with the distinction of holding such strong opponents who had a first rate pack.

## BOXING

THE chief features of this term have been the keen and regular attendance in the evenings, the match against Coatham School and the Novices Competition. St Aidan's won the Competition, in which we saw some very good fights; St Edward's were the runners-up. Second Lieut A. E. Allison R.A.O.C., who kindly refereed the Competition, pre-

sented the tankard for the "best all round boxer" to J. H. Scotson. J. O'Brien was runner-up. D. M. Hall gave colours to J. d'A. Edwards and R. M. Dawson, whom we congratulate. The R.A.S.C. come to instruct some evenings; we hope we will see more of them next term, as we have arranged more School matches.

## AMPLEFORTH v. COATHAM SCHOOL

ON December 1st a match was fought against Coatham School. There were seven fights, of which we won four. In the lightweights J. C. Edwards and Bullock both won their fights. Bullock has had some experience of School matches and is a very attractive boxer. His footwork is good and he is quick, but he needs perhaps more discrimination in following up an opening. He is apt to go on raining blows on an opponent who is adequately covered without scoring points. This was the first appearance of Edwards in a School match and he showed very great promise. Brodie was substituting and he put up a good fight, but he should guard against his tendency to hold. In the fourth fight Dawson was too strong for his opponent. Weighing only 8st. 6lbs he has a very powerful punch, but he also knows how to box, and has an adequate defence, which was not tested on this occasion. T. N. Bromage is a greatly improved boxer, and he made a good fight, but lost to a strong opponent who boxed well. He

does not, perhaps, make enough use of his reach, with the result that his punches often fail to get home or are not as effective as they might be. J. d'A. Edwards is a very sound boxer who can both give and take a good deal of punishment. He won a good fight deservedly. D. M. Hall, the Captain, took on an opponent a stone heavier than himself, a piece of temerity for which he nearly paid dear in the first round. He was knocked down and hurt his knee in falling. To so quick and aggressive a boxer this was a big handicap, and he showed his quality by successfully defending himself for the rest of the round, though in an almost static condition. The second round was very even with Hall improving in mobility, and in the third round he was able to produce almost his usual quick two-handed attack and gave his opponent considerable punishment. He could not, however, make up the points and lost a very plucky and good fight. We have to thank Lieut Richardson of the Essex Yeomanry for very kindly refereeing.

## THE BEAGLES

HUNTING on Wednesdays continues as usual. Once again we must express our deep gratitude to all who have made this possible: the farmers, and especially Doctor Vidal, who allows his partridges and other game to be disturbed almost every week. We all look forward to the time when, by being able to meet further afield, it will no longer be necessary to overwork the valley. Our thanks must

also be offered to the Games Master and other active supporters of the Hunt for what they have done.

Much new land in the valley has now been ploughed up, so we were lucky to be able to start hunting as early as the middle of September. Hounds were out on three days before the Opening Meet. Of these the third—the first with the School out—provided by far the best



hunt. A hare found on Plantation Farm made straight over the brook and railway by the Fairfax crossing. Scent was good, and hounds took the line at a good pace up towards Redcar Farm. Bearing right-handed here, they went along the side of the hill, past Ampleforth Station, and back over the railway where they checked for the first time. The hare had been seen going up the road towards the Water Gate. Welch cast along the road as far as the fifty acre field before hounds hit off the line to the left. From here they ran over the Holbeck and up to the road at Jerry Carr, where the hare had evidently been headed, for they then swung right-handed and back to Long Bank. This was full of hares as usual, so we called off as it was late.

Sport has been good this term, and it is hard to know which days to mention. The Opening Meet provided a good run ending with a beaten hare being killed near Plantation House. A fine autumn day at Scawton Moor saw two hares killed, and on the holiday for All Saints our second meet up there was also followed by a good hunt, which was enjoyed by quite a large Field. The day

ended with tea at Mr Balderson's farm at Wass Bank Top. The other holiday meet was at Gilling Grange on the feast of All Monks. This is a notoriously bad-scenting bit of country and sport was only moderate. A fairly early call off was followed by tea at Gilling Castle, kindly arranged by Fr Maurus. Other notable days included a meet at Avisford on the J.T.C. Field Day, when the Junior House were generously entertained by Mrs Jennings; a good hunt and a kill from Water Gate—and an unusual and very fast run to Scar Wood from the meet at the College on December 9th.

One other day must be mentioned, November 11th, when a military pack, stationed nearby, met by invitation at the College. Lieut Ward and his hounds gave us an enjoyable day's sport. They ended with a beaten hare in front of them and were unlucky not to kill.

The officials were the same as for last season, Boylan, Dobson and Graham. Dobson unfortunately will not be here next term. He will be greatly missed.

The photograph (frontispiece) was taken while moving off from the Opening Meet, by Fr Hubert.

## SCOUTING

THE GROUP was greatly honoured this term by a visit from Sir Percy Everett, Deputy Chief Scout of the British Empire. He spent two nights as the guest of the Headmaster. On Wednesday, December 2nd, a Rally of the whole Group was held in the "Bounds" at which, after the flag had been solemnly broken, he inspected the boys and addressed the Group. Those present included Captain W. J. Coates, D.L., J.P., County Commissioner for the North Riding, Major W. F. H. Clayton-Smith, District Commissioner, and the Headmasters of the College, the Junior House and Avisford.

After the Rally the Deputy Chief Scout had lunch at Avisford with the Commissioners as the guests of Major C. Jennings, and then went round to see

the different Troops at work, ending up with a smoke with the Rovers in the Sixth Form Troop Room after supper.

Sir Percy seemed pleased with what he saw and this also seems to be true from a letter received from him by the Group Scoutmaster, in which, amongst other nice things, he said:

"I do congratulate you on all the arrangements you made. The Rally moved like clockwork and I was particularly interested to have the opportunity of seeing the Scouts in the Junior School doing useful outdoor activities, and to realise what great work is being carried out by the Sea Scout Troop. It is a tribute to their training that so many boys in the College are now anxious to go into the Navy. But above all I was impressed with the Rover Crew and the value of

their training and their leadership, not only in the life of the School but also, I feel sure, in supplying our much needed Scouters of the future."

## ROVERS

THE chief event this term was the inspection of the Troop by Sir Percy Everett; it was a great honour to us that Sir Percy, after a day's walking inspecting the various other units of the College Scouts at work, spent nearly two hours with us in the evening; he gave us many invaluable hints and we were very grateful to him for paying us so great an honour.

Otherwise the work of the Troop has progressed as usual during the term in the form of cutting down and burning the hedges below the farm, helping Fr Paschal with the Third Troop, and running the Village Troop. For this last mentioned, our sincere thanks go to I. F. Sutherland and J. A. Castelli who have carried on this very important task both successfully and cheerfully.

There is a scheme afoot to re-decorate the inside of the Troop Room; we hope that this will happen next term.

A.E.W.

## SEA SCOUTS

A VERY successful camp was run on Aislav, and among other things we had cricket and it is well worth mention here. To the casual reader the results and scores may appear, to say the least, peculiar, but let him proceed to Aislav and play on a peat pitch.

The first match was won by one run amid great excitement. Having been given directions from a native and understanding we just had to go to a place called Lagavulen. We did in the end find the field which had one boundary in the sea and the other half way up a precipitous rocky "Laga" or hill. Hardy declared that it was hardly fair having the sea so close as he might lose all the balls, suffice to say that the only boundary hit was off a rebound from mid off's head from a fierce cut by

Fr Jerome. The man was removed to hospital. The Army side batted first and made 27 runs, of which a Kent County batsman made 4. This appeared easy but Ampleforth only made 29 for 8 before declaring. The Army did not do so well the second time, making only 17, of which the same Kent player made 14 not out. Ampleforth managed to scrape 10 before being all out. Hardy, our real hope, disappointed with two Ducks. One of our bowlers took 15 wickets for 3 runs.

Over our second match we had better draw a veil, suffice to say that we were all out to a very tricky bowler who managed to make use of a very definite slope, for six runs. Great praise is due to the astuteness of H. Williams, who by skilful hopping about managed to score 4 of these runs by byes. The Army side had made the huge total of 8 runs for 8 wickets when, after at least a quarter of an hour's play in a rain which islanders call mist and which we thought a downpour, we had to call off. Our bowlers found great difficulty in holding the ball let alone delivering it and great praise is due to the bowler who had the brainwave of using his shirt-tail as a towel. He got 7 wickets for 2 runs. We spent our time there in alternated days of work and play, the work being hay making and peat-cutting.

The latter job was done so well by the boys that there was a terrific demand for their labour. The great snag in the interesting job of peats were the enormous voracious "cleggs" or horseflies. We were assured that after a few days we would become inoculated.

This term we have undertaken the First Aid for the School in the case of a raid and in the practice we can justifiably say that we would not have made a mess of it. The Troop have attended the lectures very well indeed and deserve commendation.

On one of the whole holidays we had a large scale game, the attacking party's smoke bomb was a great success but the defending party's smoke-cum-stink bomb



a sad failure. In spite of great activities in the line of espionage B. Sandeman and Castelli were badly beaten in the game.

Next term we hope to run a preliminary "Y" scheme course for those going into the Navy.

#### THE THIRD TROOP

THE Third Troop was even younger and less experienced than usual this term, but owing to the keen leaders who were left over from last year, training was so far advanced by the time Sir Percy Everett came that it was possible to show him each Patrol making a bridge or a tree look-out post.

#### JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

ANY programme of training anywhere is bound to be frequently interrupted. With a School Contingent, parading twice a week for one and a half hours the programme must be sufficiently elastic to admit of changes at short notice but at the same time must cater for and allow basic training in leadership and fieldcraft to continue without serious interruption in spite of attractive side shows which in themselves are interesting and important.

At the beginning of the term the Contingent heard an amusing and instructive lecture on the British Army, by the Command Liaison Officer, Major Collis. This did much to stimulate interest in the many branches of the Service.

A detachment of forty signallers and their vehicles demonstrated the work of the Royal Corps of Signals in maintaining communication within an Infantry Division. The distances were necessarily much reduced but a good picture was obtained by watching the demonstration which was carried out on the ground between the "Bounds Wall" and the "Brook."

Later in the term the C.S.O. Northern Command, Brigadier Drayson, inspected the Signals section of the Contingent and had the opportunity of talking to

On All Saints' we went to the Rye and there made a Monkey Bridge over the river. It was a substantial affair and during the course of the afternoon a squad of Tank Corps men who had been sent down to get a load of sand left the Junior House to fill their truck while they tried out our bridge. Their verdict was: "just like the Sappers make."

On All Monks' we visited the County Camp site at Kirkdale and explored the caves.

The Leaders this term have been Troop Leader J. Triggs, Patrol Leaders A. Lund, N. Murnane and M. Bowen of Avisford.

senior N.C.O.'s. He took a great interest in the work of the Section and in consequence it is now exceptionally well off with modern equipment. Thirty N.C.O.s and Cadets visited No. 2 Command Signals, York, and saw the complete layout working operationally. We thank Colonel Jennings and his staff for their hospitality and a most instructive day.

Normal training was inspected by Major-General Shears, commanding West Riding District. We must be the smallest unit in his large command and we thank him for wanting to see the Contingent. He stated that he was well satisfied that the Contingent had the organisation for the training of leaders.

The whole day Tactical Exercise consisted of platoon and section schemes under a company organisation. Many of the Tactical tests required before attempting Certificate "A" were passed by Cadets.

The Syllabus for Certificate "A" has been modified. Before a Cadet can present himself for the examination he must have passed certain physical training tests. These on the whole are well within the scope of the average boy without much extra training, provided that his daily physical training is done conscientiously.

Twenty N.C.O.'s during the Christmas vacation attended War Office and Command Courses in Signals, Physical Training and Tactics.

The examinations for Certificate "A" were conducted by a board of officers from No. 1 M.T.B. K.R.R.C., our parent unit. May it be said that the examinations were the longest on record and that the thoroughness and care of the Board were much appreciated.

The following promotions were made:  
W.e.f. 1-10-42 :-

To be L.-Sgt :- Cpls Hodson, Hamilton-Dalrymple, Winstanley, Emmet, Dawson, L.-Cpl Graves.

To be Cpl :- Hubbard, Sutherland, Lamborn, Porter New, Moore, A. White, Hall, Randall, Grotian, Castelli, Bamford, Reid, Younghusband, Ezechiel, Byrne, Longueville, Maunsell, Charlton, J. F. Patron, Griffiths, Loveday, Danaher.  
W.e.f. 16-11-42 :-

To be Sgt :- Cpls Sutherland, Moore, Lamborn.

To be Cpl :- L.-Cpls Heape, Austin, Campbell.

To be L.-Sgt :- Cpl White.

To be Sgt i.-c. Band :- Cpl Reid.

W.e.f. 4-12-42 :-

To be Sgt :- L.-Sgt Winstanley.

W.e.f. 9-12-42 :-

To be U.O. :- C.S.M. Weld.

To be Sgt :- L.-Sgts Emmet, Dawson.

W.e.f. 7-12-42 :-

The following passed Certificate "A" (Section Leaders) on December 7th, and have been appointed L.-Cpl :- Cadets Bates, Brinsley, Edwards, Heath, Imossi, Kelly, J. C. Lynch, Maguire, Maxwell, Mayne, McCraith, Miller, Piggot, Reynolds, Sandeman, Smyth, Trafford, Travers, Vaughan, Wace, Wheeler, Wright.

#### SHOOTING

SHOOTING instruction and practice in the Miniature Range has continued as usual this term. Practice by Houses and the Classification tests have been the main features, and in addition there

have been instruction and practice for the Recruits, Club shoots, and matches.

The chief object of the House practices is to enable House Captains to perform the double task of instruction and practice for classification and of training a House VIII. The actual tests showed that this instruction had been well done on the whole, although there is still much to be done in improving the general standard of grouping. The need for and importance of this cannot be over-rated.

Part I of the House Competition was won by St Cuthbert's, who are to be congratulated on their lead. The scores were as follows :-

1. St Cuthbert's	530
2. St Aidan's	473
3. St Oswald's	472
4. St Edward's	449
5. St Dunstan's	435
6. St Bede's	424
7. St Wilfrid's	312

The general standard of shooting among the recruits was extremely satisfactory, thanks very largely to instruction received in the Junior House. McBarnet, Lorrimer, Pollen and Gillow, who were chosen to fire in a S.M.R.C. "under 15" competition, all obtained creditable scores. The result has not yet been published.

#### THE RIFLE CLUB

Averages are being worked out this term on the basis of each member's best ten shoots. Spoons accordingly go to the following :-

##### Class A.

1. T. Hubbard	91.2 per cent.
2. A. Stewart	89.1 per cent.
3. C. Graves	88.2 per cent.
4. P. Davey and J. Nolan	85.2 per cent.

##### Class B.

1. R. Heape	82.3 per cent.
2. H. Wace	71.5 per cent.
3. G. Soltan	70.8 per cent.



The standard of shooting in the Club and especially the School VIII, as match results show, has on the whole been good. It would be considerably better but for a rather general tendency on the part of first class shots, on achieving membership of the Club, to cast technique to the winds. The lying position is especially bad. Correct position, grip, aiming and trigger pressure are as essen-

tial for a first class shot as for a recruit.

The Secretary, A. I. D. Stewart, is to be congratulated on winning five matches out of six, against Beaumont, Loretto, Wellington, Stonyhurst and St Peter's; the only match lost was against Charterhouse. Stewart, Hubbard, Davey, Dobson, Graves, McNulty, Heape and Nolan were in the VIII.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE House on its return to School found itself once more in its war-time quarters. There were thirty-two newcomers, mainly from Gilling, and four boys remained down from last year. At first some difficulty was experienced among the new boys in finding their way about, but after about three weeks all had settled down comfortably and were no longer to be found wandering about lost in the maze of the College buildings.

THE Monitors were: J. A. Triggs, who also captained the Rugger side, A. H. Lund, N. P. J. Murnane and J. C. Gosling.

THE Athletics have been put off until later on in the year, as most of the House had just been through them at Gilling.

T. FARRELL is to be congratulated on being awarded his Hunt-Sweater so early in the season.

THANKS are due to Major Jennings, Fr George Forbes, and Mrs Morrin for

their kind gifts to the Chapel, and to Captain H. J. D. Utley who presented a cup for the winner of the Cross-country, also to Mrs Jennings and her staff who have done so much to make the House run smoothly.

A PARTY of boys went over to Avisford for the entertainment there at the end of the term. The first but it is hoped not the last that Mrs Jennings will embark on during her stay at Ampleforth. A good time was had by all.

WE only managed to play two matches during the term, the first against Newburgh which we won, and the second against Avisford which resulted in a draw and culminated in an excellent tea. The other matches had to be cancelled owing to ill-health on one side or the other.

THE Retreat giver was Fr Charles to whom the gratitude of the House is extended for his lively and useful discourses.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were:—

*Captains:* H. A. W. J. Stacpoole, P. J. C. Vincent, A. T. Garnett, J. Dick, P. B. L. Green, H. D. Swarbrick.

*Librarians:* A. D. S. Goodall, O. McSwiney, P. S. Emmet.

*Sacristans:* J. A. Paul, M. S. Saunders, J. C. Young.

*Custodians of the Ante-Room:* J. M. Hartigan, C. A. Campbell.

THE new boys this term were:—

S. R. Ronan, P. M. E. Drury, P. A. Convery, A. R. de Larrinaga, J. J. Kevany, M. Morland, N. Robinson, P. Ainscough, D. M. Booth, P. O. R. Bridgeman, J. C. Clapham, T. J. Connolly, A. J. Fennell, P. M. George, P. M. Gunn, P. J. Hartigan, Hon. M. P. Fitzalan-Howard, M. H. A. Johnson-Ferguson, P. D. Kelly, J. J. Knowles, R. B. Macauley, S. A. Reynolds, B. J. Twomey, P. D. Utley, I. L. van den Berg, P. A. Warkin.

September 22nd.—The first new thing which we noticed on our return was that the Refectory had a more homely look about it. There were some handsome pictures on the walls. These are the gifts of Major G. C. Anne of Burghwallis Hall in memory of his son Robert, Pilot Officer R.A.F., who was killed on active service this year. Robert Anne was one of the Captains during the first year when the School moved to Gilling in 1930. The largest portrait is that of Mary Fairfax, the eldest daughter of Michael Tasburgh Anne and the wife of Charles Gregory Fairfax of Gilling Castle. She was the last Fairfax chateleine of Gilling and died in 1861. There are also two charming oval portraits of Master Edward Piggot and of his sister, relations of Charles Gregory Fairfax, who was himself a Piggot until he succeeded to the Fairfax title. The fourth portrait is that of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart, a brother-in-law of Charles Gregory

Fairfax; he was a well known astronomer at the beginning of the last century.

We wish to express our gratitude to Major Anne for these delightful pictures and our sincere sympathy at the loss of his son in whose regard they were given to us.

September 27th.—Lieut Commander Eden made a magnificent present to us of the apples in his large orchard at Cawton. Fr Maurus therefore took IIA for a whole day's apple picking. During the morning and afternoon a great load was gathered and put into tea-chests. Mrs Eden dispensed wonderful hospitality to us at lunch time and tea.

October 4th.—Fr Maurus showed us some splendid reproductions of famous pictures on the epidiascope; he dealt mainly with the Dutch school of painting.

October 11th.—The Debating Society held its first meeting. Johnson-Ferguson I was appointed Chairman and Goodall is Secretary.

We have had some amusing debates and during the term we have decided that:

"A doctor's life is better than a policeman's."

"It is better to be thin and tall than short and fat."

"Internal combustion engines have been a bad thing."

A great many of us rose to our feet in the debates but we are not good yet at putting our thoughts together in a "decent speech." We must put a little more preparation in before the meeting: Mr Churchill always does! At present Stacpoole and Vincent make the best thought out statements, Wilson and Capes the most amusing—the latter's arguments in defence of motor-cars as opposed to horses that cars do not rear up on their hind legs, that you can go your own speed in a car whereas a horse goes its own speed, and that any-



way you can change gears on a car, were well received. The internal combustion engine was eventually discarded as an abominable monster in which one sat until the thing blew up! O'Neill's thoughts are so funny that he cannot speak for laughter: this is a pity.

In the epidiascope shows this term the best pictures were those of J. Ferguson i, George i, Goodall, Saunders, Kendall, Vincent i, Campbell, Stacpoole, O'Neill, J. Ferguson ii, Connolly i.

*October 13th.*—The Feast of St Edward. In the afternoon the top part of the School went to gather the remaining fruit from the "Garden of Eden" and to collect some firewood as a thank offering.

*October 14th.*—Blacks won the Colours Shooting Competition. With his last shot Dick i required a bull for his team to win and he got it. Green and de Lavison were the other members of the Black team.

*November 13th.*—The Feast of All Monks. In the morning Fr Hilary took the Second Form to the meet of the College Beagles and we had an excellent view of the hare which provided the first run of the day.

The First Form went out into the woods where, after lighting their fires, they toasted pieces of bread and were supplied with butter to spread thereon.

In the evening we enjoyed the film *Sanders of the River*.

*November 18th.*—Three officers from the camp kindly accepted a challenge to a shooting match. We drew lots among our nine best shots who should oppose them and the honour fell to Dick, Green and Kendall. The result was a draw, each side scoring forty out of a possible forty-five. We must apologise to our opponents on the strange behaviour of our gun!

Every term is crazy and this term the craze has been games of the quieter sort. Some excellent home made "Snakes and Ladders" first appeared: Simons and Swarbrick soon contrived some finely

coloured boards. Ronan, Green, Kendall and Saunders showed much ingenuity in making their own versions of "L'Attaque." Draught boards were also popular. Fr Bede made us a new game, but this is a naval secret and even its name cannot be published. The only trouble was a serious shortage of dice.

The latter part of the term was much taken up, at least for the upper half of the School, by practices and preparations for the Nativity Play. We hope there will be a report on this elsewhere given by a "neutral observer." We must limit ourselves to a few incidental notes. Fr Maurus painted two back scenes for the play in his own original style, a charming view of Bethlehem and the interior of the cave. Mr Skilbeck and Mr Bowes constructed an excellent stage at the end of the Gallery. We gave three performances: two at Gilling for the School and for the village, and then we transported ourselves over to the College on the Sunday. We are very grateful for the magnificent help which Fr James and Fr Robert afforded us there. We left them a tiny token of thanks in the shape of the "flickering fire" which Fr Bede and Mr Skilbeck had constructed. We are sorry if we woke anybody up on our return journey for we sang carols lustily all the way back. And so we arrived at Gilling for a late supper at ten o'clock and said "Thank you" to Fr Maurus and Fr Hilary for the adventure. The getting up of the play had meant some hard work, but it had all been great fun. Lastly we would like to thank all those who helped in the "Green Room."

*December 15th.*—We finished our examinations on Tuesday morning and Fr Maurus gave us a half holiday as a reward for the good work done by the Orderlies. After tea we had the film *Scrooge* which we enjoyed very much, although some found parts of it a little creepy. Later IIA finally proved their superiority over IIB by beating them in a shooting match, 62 points against 57. The following represented the winners:

Dick i, Stacpoole, George, Inman and Green.

And so the Feast Day came. The order of the School was put up on the board after dinner and we discovered how we had fared in the examinations. We saw the first part of *Scrooge* again and at four o'clock were admitted to the Refectory. The Christmas Tree was there and a remarkable array of good things on the tables.

Soon Fr Maurus rang the bell and spoke a few words of Christmas cheer. He expressed our thanks to the Matron who, though happily recovered from her serious illness, could not be present, and to all the staff for all the work they had done. He then said that he had intended to sing "Good King Wenceslas" himself, but saw that Young and Firman were down on the programme for this privilege, and so bade them go to it.

Later the "Gilling Noise" was

allowed to boom its unmelodious renderings of popular songs: Fr Bede soulfully sang about his bow-wow; Fr Christopher tunelessly twiggled the noses of the First Form; Fr Henry rudely rhymed the characters of the Second Form. And so in due course the Feast came to an end with Fr Maurus presenting some strange objects plucked from the Christmas tree to members of the Prep. Form and bidding us make the welkin ring with Auld Lang Syne.

#### *Honourable Mentions:*

Blacks under Stacpoole and Campbell won the Bouquet Cakes for both months.

Kendall won the Aircraft Competition. The materials of all the 'planes were given by his father, Captain W. Kendall.

Stacpoole won the Headmaster's half-crown for the best average in the term's shooting.



## 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.

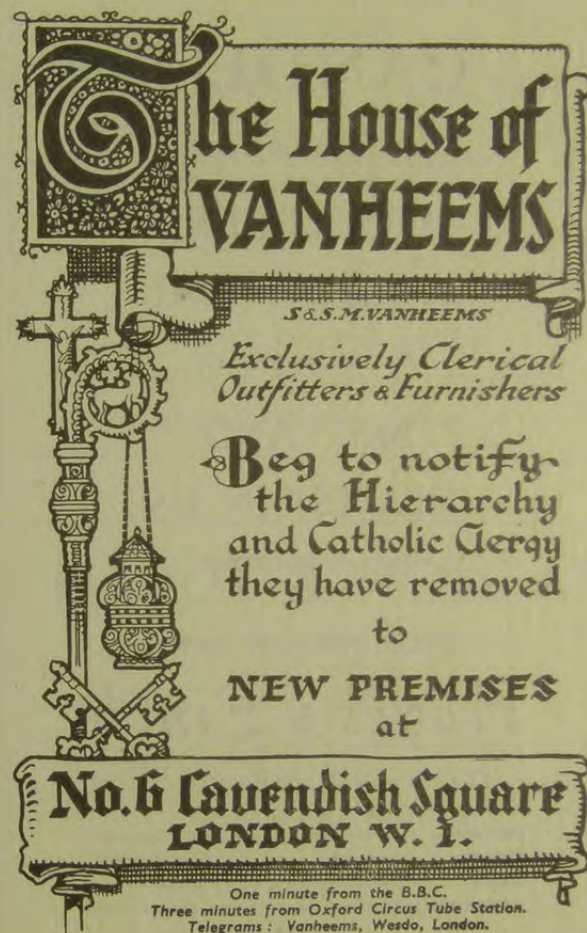
The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers 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. OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

THREE issues of the JOURNAL are published each year—in January, May and September. The Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d., including postage, should be paid in advance at the beginning of each year. Single copies of past or current issues may be obtained for 2s. 6d. from the Secretary, THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, Ampleforth College, York.



**The House of  
VANHEEMS**

S & S. M. VANHEEMS

*Exclusively Clerical  
Outfitters & Furnishers*

**Beg to notify  
the Hierarchy  
and Catholic Clergy  
they have removed  
to  
NEW PREMISES  
at  
No. 6 Cavendish Square  
LONDON W. 1.**

One minute from the B.B.C.  
Three minutes from Oxford Circus Tube Station.  
Telegrams: Vanheems, Wesdo, London.



THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

MAY NUMBER 1943  
VOLUME XLVIII PART II



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK



## CONTENTS

THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND (Part V) The Rt. Rev. Abbot Turner	page 65
POLAND'S WAR T. Charles Edwards	70
PEDAGOGUE'S NIGHTMARE Venator	74
OBITUARY	75
NOTES	86
BOOK REVIEWS	88
ORDINATION (Poem) Michael Fenwick	89
SCHOOL NOTES	90
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	93
AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR	97
OLD BOYS' NEWS	105
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	107
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	118
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	119



# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLVIII

May 1943

Part II

## THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND

PART V.

IN the survey of lands belonging to the Cathedral Church of Durham for the year 1580 the name of William Sotheran occurs as holding tenements of considerable value. The genealogical table of the Sotheran family shows that the first Sotheran to settle in Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk was a Robert Sotheran, son of William and Catherine Sotheran of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Changes were taking place in many a countryside at this time, and this was the case in the township of Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk. Labour services were gradually disappearing, and the tenure of land was being put on to a rental system: often to ownership in the restricted form of copyhold. At the end of the sixteenth century merchants travelling between Thirsk and Newcastle would report that Pickering House in Oswaldkirk was falling into ruins, and that land could be purchased in the outlying manor of Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk. This was an opportunity which probably induced Robert Sotheran to leave Newcastle and establish himself halfway between the two villages. The oakwoods of Gilling and Ryedale would tempt the prospective tanner to seize the opportunity. His descendants for the next two hundred and fifty years purchased field by field and cottage by cottage. By the profits of the tanning and chandling industry and from good and careful farming, the Sotheran family was able, up to 1830, to provide dowries for their daughters and to give financial help to those sons who left Ampleforth to seek their fortunes elsewhere. From 1840 a change had taken place. The tanning business had been given up; substitutes were found for the farthing dip; the repeal of the Corn Laws reduced farming profits.

When the Sotheran farmhouse and the eighty acres of land west of the College had to be sold in order that the proceeds might be divided among the six surviving children of Richard and Frances Sootheran no member of the family was in a position to purchase the whole and pay the other five the share to which they were entitled. The trustees had power to sell the estate by private treaty or by public auction. There was an additional reason why the trustees should decide upon a public auction, and



why the estate should be offered in several lots. Richard Sootheran had a posthumous son. On his death bed he was asked if he wished to provide for the child that might be born after his decease. He replied: "No. It is a poor hen that cannot scrat enough for one more chick." The posthumous child was called John and his maternal grandfather John Sotheran helped his mother to "scrat" for him by arranging that the proceeds of Princes Ings and Hagg Close should go to the "one more chick." The bill of sale advertised that Lot 1 included "Ampleforth Lodge"<sup>1</sup> and eight fields, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 on plan. This was an opportunity for Henry Sootheran the eldest son and occupier to purchase the original holding and frontstead of the family. The other five lots included seven fields without any buildings, numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 on the plan. As soon as the sale was advertised Prior Bede Prest instructed Mr Henry Anderson, solicitor of York, to bid for the College. Mr Anderson engaged two of his legal friends to bid as well as himself, but told them to stop bidding when he gave them an agreed upon secret sign. In addition he engaged another friend not known to the other two nor to Prior Prest to carry on to the final bid. Only when the hammer concluded the sale and the auctioneer asked in whose name the agreement was to be made did Mr Anderson reveal that the outsider had purchased the six lots for the Prior of Ampleforth. No one was more astonished than Prior Prest himself. He thought that the sale had gone against the College.

It is said that Henry Sootheran was "wild with rage" when he was told that his house and farm belonged to the College. The solicitor of the Sootherans had the greatest difficulty in getting him to put his signature to the documents and in getting him to accept the money as it was counted out in sovereigns on the large table in the farmhouse kitchen. He protested that the College had not bought it.

<sup>1</sup>The reader may be surprised to find that the house in Lot 1 is described as "Ampleforth Lodge." In Father Bolton's time John Sootheran's address was Ampleforth Outhouses. "Ampleforth Lodge" was the name given to Father Bolton's house in 1793 and that name was retained by the Community to a date between 1810 and 1815. This is evident from our Confirmation Register. In the Confirmation of 1810 it is written that the Bishop confirmed "in the Chapel of St Lawrence Ampleforth Lodge April 7 1810" but in the Confirmation of 1815 it is written that the Bishop confirmed "In the Chapel of St Lawrence Ampleforth College Sept. 10 1815."

In 1825 George Sootheran built himself a new house more in keeping with the position he then held in the township. Tired of the old address "Ampleforth Outhouses," he gave his new Georgian house the name of "Ampleforth Lodge," released by his neighbour since 1815. About the same time 1825 William Sootheran's son John built himself a new house and called it Prospect House. Neither Ampleforth Lodge nor Prospect House gained much popular recognition, and when Mr Perry came to live in George Sootheran's house in 1886 and asked the Procurator what the house was called he was told that the house had no name. It was then given the name of The Grange.

Our books give the purchase price for Lot 1 as £3,630 and for the other five lots as £2,727. On November 21st 1870, Abbot Allanson wrote to Prior Prest: "I congratulate you on the purchase of the Sootheran property which you could not have helped purchasing almost at any price. You have only to purchase Sotheran's property on the other side of the College and then you will be able to rest satisfied. The purchase of the land was absolutely necessary and I must cordially join with you in trusting it may prove of great service to Alma Mater."

But the Sotheran property on the other side of the College could not be purchased until 1918. The will of John Sotheran who died August 9th 1859, put this land in trust for his daughter Mary Ann, who had married Dr Joseph Spensley, and after her death for her surviving children. The will stipulated that she had no power to mortgage, sell, or otherwise anticipate the growing payments of the bequest. For sixty years Mrs Spensley scrupulously adhered to her father's will. During these sixty years the College paid Mrs Spensley a good rent for the land: and the family appreciated the prompt payment of the half-yearly rents. No member was able or wished to buy the others out when Mrs Spensley died at Oldstead in her 101st year in 1918.

The six surviving children were all agreed that the College should have the first option. The purchase was made by private treaty and the transfer completed May 30th, 1918. The Sotheran or Spensley fields on the plan are numbers 17 to 28. Also number 1 belonged to John Sotheran and his will included this field as part of Mrs Spensley's share, but by a codicil he bequeathed it to his daughter Frances free from any trust. Perhaps this was done to help her in "scratting" a little more for the "one more chick." As it was free from trust she sold this five-and-a-half acre field called the High Ings to Prior Anderson at £100 per acre.

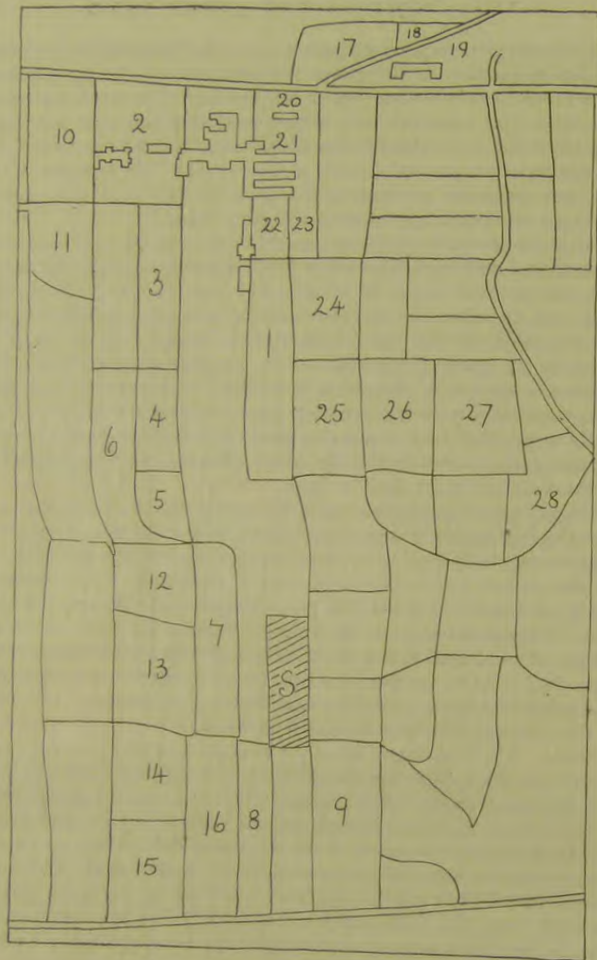
The Sotheran fields have been used as follows:

Field 1. The High Ings.<sup>1</sup> When it was decided in 1873 to make a new cricket ground the High Ings was given to the Games to form its east-side. The site was probably chosen because it was the nearest possible—was in line with the College buildings and was sheltered by the Bath Wood hill. Unfortunately the surveyor of the ground did not replace the old stone culverts by large drain pipes to cope with thunder storms and heavy rainfall. In 1888 a new swimming pool was made on the north part of the High Ings. This failed and was transferred to the south-west of the field. In 1892 the Gasworks were transferred from the Kitchen Yard to the site of the abandoned pool.

Field 2. High Close. The first use that was made of the High Close

<sup>1</sup>An Ing is "a common name in the North for a meadow, especially by the side of a river and more or less swampy and subject to inundation." The High Ings is a good description of the field because it is more elevated than any of the other Ings and is further away from the Holbeck.





KEY TO THE SOTHERAN FIELD PLAN.

- |                   |                       |                               |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. High Ings.     | 10. Wandale.          | 19. Pybus Allotment.          |
| 2. High Close.    | 11. Rough Piece.      | 20. Sotheran's House and Farm |
| 3. Shaw Close.    | 12. Barnfield.        | 21. Sotheran's Garden.        |
| 4. Boye Close.    | 13. Turnip Close.     | 22. Sotheran's Tangarth.      |
| 5. Calf Close.    | 14. Prince's Ing.     | 23. Long garth.               |
| 6. Low Pastures.  | 15. Prince's Ing.     | 24. The Busks.                |
| 7. Mickle Ing.    | 16. Hagg Close        | 25. Cow Pastures.             |
| 8. Johnson Close. | 17. Rodgers Allotment | 26. do.                       |
| 9. Harwood Ing.   | 18. Flintoft do.      | 27. Aumits.                   |
|                   | 28. Aumits.           |                               |

was to transfer the original College farmstead from near the present ball-place to the north-west corner of the High Close. The present drive from the road to the Entrance Hall gave an easier gradient. Before the purchase of this field the drive was at right angles to the highway with a gradient of one in five.

In 1893 the east side of this field was chosen for the site of a new monastery. In 1924 the west side was chosen for Saint Cuthbert's House.

Fields 4 and 5. The Boye Close and Calf Close were taken over by the Games for the rugby match ground in 1926.

Field 7. Mickle Ing. The Junior House football ground.

Field 8. Johnson Close. For set games since 1890.

Field 9. Harwood Ing. Taken over by the Games in 1886 when old Ampleforth football yielded place to Association. From 1890 to 1935 it was flooded each year on the approach of the skating season.

Field 10.<sup>1</sup> Wandale. In 1914 this field was chosen for the Preparatory School—now the Junior House.

Fields 14, 15 and 16. Prince's Ings and Hagg Close. These fields for a long time have been united into one and are now called the Ram field. In 1888 a Blake's ram was fixed in Hagg Close to raise drinking water found in the Swainder—a field north of the Molecatcher's cottage. This water gravitated to the ram in Hagg Close and was then driven up to the Reservoir.

The field is now used for set games.

Field 19. Pybus Allotment. This field was chosen for the site of St Wilfrid's and St Edward's Houses in 1931.

Field 20. On the site of Sotheran's house and farmstead the Upper Building was begun in 1935.

Field 21. In 1926 the apple trees were grubbed up to make way for the new quadrangle.

Field 22. Tangarth. The Lower Building and the Rifle Range are built on the north of this field.

Field 24. The Busks. Busk is an old form of bush and the field gets its name from the tendency this field has for growing thorns and bushy grass.

Every field on the plan belongs to the Abbey except the one with the cross lines and marked S. This field belongs to the heirs of George Haxby Sootheran. It goes with a small holding in Ampleforth village, and is part of the property which George Sootheran of Ampleforth Lodge bequeathed to his third son George Haxby Sootheran. No Sootheran nor Sotheran now lives in Ampleforth or Oswaldkirk. Two daughters of Mrs Spensley live at Oldstead, and two grandchildren left the air raided Bridlington for Ampleforth in 1940.

<sup>1</sup>Wand meaning a stake, and dale or dole meaning a small share of a common arable field implies that in ancient Ampleforth this field was let out in allotments divided by wands as common shares to the free and to the unfree men of the village.



## POLAND'S WAR

"POLAND," it has been said, "will provide the test of the reality of an allied victory." This is true not only in the political and military sense, it is true also even more profoundly in the moral sense. A post-war Europe which has no room for a really independent and secure Poland will be a Europe which has as its foundation a very cynical act of injustice. It will moreover be a very silly act of injustice.

It is for this reason that Miss Godden's book<sup>1</sup> is to be welcomed. It is a carefully documented study of the Polish policy of the Third Reich since 1939. Though of necessity an interim report, it must be stressed that this book is not a piece of mere war-time propaganda. On the contrary it is for the most part a dispassionate statement and illustration of German policy and its methods, a policy which aims at uprooting in its entirety the civilisation of the Polish people.

It is worth putting this policy against its historical background, for to many people in England with little or no knowledge of the long history of the German-Polish question the reports which have come in during the last three years have seemed almost incredible, an explosion of horror without, it would seem, either rhyme or reason sufficient to account for it.

In fact however Hitler is no innovator. His policy is but the logical development of Bismarck's policy of "Hakatism," by which the Poles were to be stamped out of existence by a ruthless scheme of German colonisation. In the same way Hitler's attack on the religion of Poland is a logical development of Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*. Nor was Bismarck an innovator. He applied and developed still earlier policies rooted in the tradition of the Teutonic Knights. The tradition is always the same: the only difference is that under the Nazi régime it has been violently and very horribly developed.

"The truth of the matter is, sir, that your Prussian can't be civilised. You can dress him in a scarlet coat and teach him to march behind a band; but that is no more civilisation than the barking of a drill sergeant is philosophy." Dr Johnson's uncanny aptitude for reality took him straight to the root of the matter: it is a question of civilisation; and the spiritual tradition of Prussia is essentially and by origin at issue with the civilisation of Western Europe.

The quarrel between Germany and Poland is not a "war about Danzig": it is a clash of traditions. For the tradition of Poland is essentially a civilised tradition, civilised, that is, in the original sense of the word. A citizen can live neither in a model barracks nor in a model prison. That was the choice (at its best) which was offered to Poland by her partition at the end of the eighteenth century between Prussia and Muscovy, and it was precisely because they refused to accept that dilemma that the Poles endured their long martyrdom. Their decision

<sup>1</sup> *Murder of a Nation*. By G. M. Godden. Published by Burns Oates & Washbourne. Price 2s. 6d.

was dubbed a piece of romanticism. To-day it should be clear that they merely preferred to see things as they were, and as they continue to be.

Miss Godden's book should be read for three reasons. First, Poland is, in Napoleon's phrase, "the key-stone of the European arch." Yet the majority of Englishmen are, even to-day, ignorant of the history of Poland. Miss Godden's book may encourage them to go on and read, say, Professor Halecki's admirable *History of Poland*, an English translation of which has recently appeared. For lacking an appreciation of the Polish question, no man's opinion on the reconstruction of Europe is worth a brass farthing. We may dislike the past, but we forget it at our peril.

Secondly, this book will drive home the fact that Poland, though comparatively remote from us, is an integral part of Western European culture. The university of Cracow was founded in the same period as Oxford and Paris. The architecture of Poland is the architecture of Europe. In Wilno or Lwów a man may see the familiar Gothic or Renaissance building for which he will look in vain beyond the Polesian marshes. In the libraries of Poland were the familiar books of Europe; the Bible, Plutarch, Dante, Virgil and the pagan and Christian classics. Polish history is concerned with the same business as our own: scholasticism, the Crusade, the Reformation and the counter-Reformation, the Renaissance, the age of enlightenment, democracy. As in English history, however, there is no period of enlightened absolutism. Stanislas Augustus may have been a sort of decayed gentleman among the monarchs of Europe, but his gentility, no less than his circumstances, preserved him from sinking to the mental and spiritual level of enlightened autocracy.

Finally this book should suggest a consideration of why the Poles are prepared to endure this martyrdom. As a class, learned men have rarely been remarkable for moral courage. Neither dons nor schoolmasters as a rule take willingly to martyrdom. Yet the intelligenzia of Poland have produced no Hacha, no Quisling. They have preferred to die under torture instead, and they have suffered thus, not primarily for the Atlantic Charter or the League of Nations, but for their country. Yet as late as April 1941, a prominent English writer on international affairs felt himself able to advise the Poles to reconcile themselves to handing Pomorze back to Germany after the war. And to-day you can without over-much difficulty find publicists who have made up their minds that Wilno with its shrine of Our Lady of Ostra Brama, the Polesian marshes from which Tragutt came, Slonin which gave Kosciuszko to Poland, the Nowogródek of Mickiewicz, the Krzemieniec of Slowacki and the birthplace of Sobieski in Red Ruthenia should all of them pass, as a result of the peace settlement, under the rule of strangers. Fundamentally the trouble is a certain lack of imagination; and for this trouble Miss Godden has provided a remedy.

T. CHARLES EDWARDS.



## PEDAGOGUE'S NIGHTMARE

As a warning to future candidates in the School Certificate and for the comfort of those who teach, we publish the following specimens from a possible English History paper.

*Write brief notes explaining the following:*

*Peerage Bill (1717)* was the nickname given to a gentleman who lived in 1717 (originally christened William) who was famous for his snobbery and knew the whole peerage by heart.

*Wood's Halfpence.* This refers to a joke that went round the clubs during the Regency (White's, Black's, Brown's etc.). It originated in a Mr Wood, a coalheaver, saying to his son: "look after the halfpence and the pounds will look after themselves." The son observed this rule and so became Lord Halifax.

*Jenkin's Ear.* This was another Regency joke and refers to the fact that Lord Liverpool (Jenkins) used to "lend his ear" to all sorts of projects for reform but never carried any of them out (cf. "Up" Jenkins).

*The Middlesex Election* was a dispute concerning the right of a left-hand bowler called Wendell Wilkie to play for Middlesex against a team led by W. G. Grace (Junius) on Broadhalfpenny Down.

*Cook's Voyages.* Another Regency joke concerning Mrs Fitzherbert who, being a Roman Catholic, refused to cook fish on any other day but Friday. Because of this she could never hold any place for long. At one time she was cook to the Prince Regent but he got tired of her and got one from Germany called Anne of Anspach (German for spinach) whom he referred to as a "Flanders mère."

*The Gordon Riots* were due to the invention of Gin. It was so cheap that people got so drunk that they used to burn down breweries since they preferred it to beer.

*Spinning Jenny* was the name given to a famous dancer of the Regency period. She didn't really spin. It was all due to a sort of turn-table invented by Arkwright (otherwise known as Robert Louis Stevenson). Her real name was Mrs Fitzherbert.

*The Corn Laws* were not in this period at all. It was a law made during the Tudor period that if any courtier treads on the Queen's foot while dancing he must remain five miles outside London. It is sometimes called the Five Mile Act for this reason.

*Municipal Corporations Act.* This is also not in this period. It was a law which laid down certain qualifications for becoming a town councillor in the reign of Charles II. It is an example of the irresponsible power of the Stuarts. It was only passed by counting one peer as two and remained a red letter after the Revolution.

## OBITUARY

DOM DOMINIC WILLSON.

On March 5th, 1943, at St Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff, under the devoted care of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and attended by his brethren from St Mary's Priory, Father Dominic Willson died. He was sixty-three years of age.

Michael Willson was born on August 7th 1879, the tenth child and the fifth son of the late W. E. Willson. He was the youngest of four brothers who became members of the Ampleforth community. A small boy of ten, slight in physique, rather frail, he came to Ampleforth in April 1890. He was a clever child, perhaps without striking originality, but clearly more able than the majority of his contemporaries. Throughout his school career he was in a Form with boys rather older than he, and physically much stronger, and he cannot have found much recreation nor any pleasure in compulsory games played in competition with boys physically so much better endowed than himself. His studies came easily to him, though he was not without intellectual limitations. Throughout his life he showed little appreciation for speculative thought, he was without poetic imagination, and he lacked the scholar's feeling for words. At school he excelled in mathematics and science, and he was musically gifted. In his success in coping with Euclid's reasoning, in the possession of an exceptionally good memory—a family trait—and in his music, he must have found many an easement in the school conditions of those days. He was a graceful and intelligent boy. But even in those early days his contemporaries were aware of something in him finer and deeper. There was a certain detachment about him; and a notable piety. In the school it was always taken for granted that he would be a monk.

In 1897 on September 7th, at Belmont Father Dominic received the Benedictine habit from Prior Raynal. His own brother, Dom Hilary Willson, was his novice master.

After four years at Belmont he returned to Ampleforth, and he was ordained priest by Bishop Lacy on April 2nd, 1905. Six months earlier he had matriculated at the Ampleforth house of Studies at Oxford, now St Benet's Hall, and in 1907 took his degree in the Honour School of Natural Science. His special subject was Chemistry. He returned to Ampleforth, and was appointed to teach on the school staff. The late Abbot Matthews was then Headmaster and under the leadership and inspiration of his magnetic personality, the standard of scholarship was being continuously raised, and the school growing rapidly in numbers. It was a strenuous time for a community who during many of these years had no assistance from a lay staff. The double burden of monastic



observance and school teaching became grievously severe. Father Dominic taught chemistry throughout the school. To him as a monk school-master, many a boy in perplexity and difficulty used to turn for sympathy and advice. He was also choir master and organist and for the last six years of this period, master of lay brothers. Conscientious in the discharge of all these duties and meticulously observant in keeping the monastic rule, he never allowed his multifarious occupations to dim his personal ideals nor to loosen his grip of the fact that he had become a Benedictine to lead an interior life of love of God. But the strain of the school work began gradually to tell on him, and there became apparent those stresses and tensions that are the inevitable brood of years of overwork. During all this time at Ampleforth he relied much on the counsel and guidance and correction—his own word—of Abbot Oswald Smith to whom later he expressed himself as having been greatly indebted. In 1918 it was evident he was approaching a nervous breakdown, and in the imperious interests of his health it was decided to change his work. He left the school staff, leaving his brethren the memory of much kindness and consideration, and was sent as assistant priest to Father Anselm Wilson at St Iltyd's Priory, Dowlais, then one of the Ampleforth parishes.

In 1923 he was transferred to St Anne's Priory, Liverpool, as one of the assistant priests. At the request of the Archbishop of Liverpool he was made Director of Plainsong for the archdiocese and, apart from a short period of inaction due to a serious accident, he worked unremittingly from 1931 until the outbreak of the present war. He took up this work, which was not un congenial to him, with enthusiasm for the prayer-song of the Church as the musical expression of liturgical worship. He made his directive Pope Pius XI's declaration that in the restoration of the liturgy to the people was to be found the indispensable means for the formation of a Christian society. To Monsignor Joseph Turner, Rector of St Joseph's College, Upholland, we are indebted for particulars of his work as Founder and Director of the Liverpool Archdiocesan School of Church Music. "The objects of the School were to provide for the training of choirmasters and organists; to aid in the training of choirs and instil into them the right sense of what was fitting in liturgical music; and to familiarise the laity with the singing of the chant. To this work Father Dominic devoted himself with a zeal that never flagged and with endless patience, for there was scope for patience." (One of his fellow workers writes of "his astonishing humility and charity" in this work.) "He carried the campaign into the schools; devised and edited *Plain Song for Schools*, a book that has had a big sale, and at Mount Pleasant Training College he instructed prospective school teachers in the chant."

From its foundations in 1929 Fr Dominic was a member of the Committee of the Society of St Gregory, which he supported with enthusiastic loyalty during the first tender years of its growth. He represented the

Northern Province on the committee appointed by the hierarchy to revise the *Westminster Hymnal*. Here his practical mind suggested that the pitch of the hymns should be reasonably low, a recommendation which a musical critic has regretted was not more widely adopted. For nearly ten years he strove in the Archdiocese of Liverpool and in the diocese of Salford to restore to the people of Lancashire their almost completely lost heritage of the Church's chant.

In 1940 Father Dominic was sent in succession to his brother Father Philip to be parish priest at St Mary's, Bamber Bridge. Early in 1942 his health broke down, owing it was thought to his serious accident ten years previously, and he had to be relieved of responsibility. It was a great wrench for him to give up work he loved among people he loved to care for, and especially as the occasion was the loss of his health. To one of his brethren who sympathised with him on the seeming close of the activity of his life he replied with that outspoken simplicity characteristic of him in things that mattered: "Oh well, I'm glad at last to have something big to give to God." And so without repining he left after occupying for less than two years the only position of administrative authority he ever held. At Bamber Bridge as everywhere else he left behind him the memory of a kindly and saintly priest. After some time he recovered sufficiently to be able to undertake light work as an assistant priest to Dom Aidan Cunningham at St Mary's, Cardiff. There he remained from May 1942 until his last illness.

These facts and dates make little more than the framework of Father Dominic's life. Somehow or other in the midst of those very full years at Ampleforth, he had contrived to find time to collaborate with Canon Taylor in the translation into English of the Autobiography of Saint Teresa of Lisieux. He undertook this task as an act of thanksgiving to St Teresa whose "Little Way" of the spiritual life had made a straight appeal to his childlike unsophisticated soul.

His frequent visits to Lourdes led to his being appointed a director of Canon Monk's annual pilgrimages from 1920 to the interruption caused by the outbreak of war. Canon Monk writes: "In connection with my pilgrimages to Lourdes I came to know Father Dominic in a specially intimate manner. I always looked on him as given to me by Our Lady for the work she had in view. He joined all but one of the twenty annual pilgrimages which war has stopped for the time being, and he will be greatly missed by all when, as is hoped, the pilgrimages are continued in days of peace. Deeply spiritual, his sermons and work in the confessional were particularly appreciated; and many he helped looked for and received further help on their return home. His child-like enthusiastic devotion to the Mother of God made him tireless in his efforts to impart it to others; and when the day's activities were over he would gather those who had been attracted by this for a special "Good-night"



at the grotto. Eminently sane in outlook, earnest and willing, his loss to the pilgrims is a big one. To me personally that loss seems irreparable. R.I.P."

In these kind words is shown a glimpse of the true secret of Father Dominic's life. Simply stated it was to grow in the knowledge and love of God, and so hope that his own sanctification might be the means of winning others to holiness. The positions he held, the various works he was given to do, all his external preoccupations were but the trappings and the suits of his life. There was always that within him that passeth show. His faithful perseverance in striving after perfection involved of course unremitting efforts at self-knowledge and, after that, self-combat. Among his papers were found retreat resolutions covering a series of years, which perhaps ought not, or ought not yet, to be published; but it may be permissible to reveal that among other things they indicate tireless efforts to free himself from what was probably little more than a set of mannerisms that not uncommonly appertain to people who have grown up among those more forceful and dominating than themselves. But unflinchingly and in severe terms he groups these spoiling flaws of temperament under the head of "self-assertiveness," year after year he resolves to acquire the habit of conscious explicit acts of purity of intention, and by mortification in conversation to keep "my interesting self" in the background. The golden mean of fraternal social behaviour would however appear to be difficult to find, for a friend has wistfully said that in later years he found Father Dominic's conversation so impersonal as to be boring.

Father Dominic was much in request as a retreat-giver to religious communities. His notes reveal the child-like simplicity of a prayerful soul and a spirituality much nourished on St Benedict's capacious concepts of humility and obedience. He himself seemed almost at his best when being corrected. Ever since the Eucharistic Congress of 1908 he had been a member of the League of Priest Adorers and had tried to promote it. He was a generous worker in the interests of the Converts' Aid Society; he was a supporter of Our Lady's Missionary League which works in conjunction with the A.P.F., and whose secretary mourns the loss of "a real and devoted friend"; he supported the Catholic Social Guild Movement and worked in the distribution of the leaflets issued by the League for God.

Thus Father Dominic touched the Catholic life of this country at many points. It was however in the example of his personal life, in his unflinching gracious acts of kindness to those in need of kindness, and in the spiritual direction of individual souls that many will find the large merit of his life. Not only was his confessional thronged but at any time Father Dominic was easy to go to for counsel and guidance. And many went to him or wrote to him. When his day's work was done he would

sit down with his portable type-writer, and write letter after letter, often working far into the night, to those who had sought his counsel. The news of his death has elicited from men and women in various parts of the country and in widely differing conditions of life a vast number of letters that testify to his kindness, sympathy and wise direction; and to his saintliness.

A monk from Downside wrote: "What a good and saintly man he was. One felt in talking to him on any subject that the love of God and the service of his brethren were the only things that counted in his life."

On March 9th Father Dominic's body was placed in the Benedictines' vault in Cardiff cemetery. The Requiem Mass was sung by the Abbot of Ampleforth in St Mary's Cardiff in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Cardiff, who gave the absolutions.

His brethren and his many friends will continue to pray for the happiness of Father Dominic's gentle soul. They, his relatives and all those who knew him best and who on that account owe him most, may hear the answer to their prayers for him in the music of the Canticle. "In the streets and in the broad ways I will seek him whom my soul loveth. . . . When I had a little passed by them I found him whom my soul loveth."

#### LIEUTENANT MARK COURTNEY BODLEY.

The sad news of the death in action of Mark Bodley reached us just after Christmas. He had been through the whole of the North African campaign and had been writing enthusiastically about his experiences, particularly of the great advance after El Alamein, and those who knew him well and remember his refreshing wholeheartedness at School will be able to appreciate the zest and energy he devoted to soldiering. That his military preoccupations had in no sense dulled his religious perceptions is brought out in a letter received on the very day of his death. After describing his recent adventures he concluded: "Pray for me all you can for I need it, especially pray to St Teresa. I always pray to her and she has been very kind to me."

Mark Bodley came to Ampleforth and joined St Cuthbert's House from Avisford in 1931 and his striking personality was at once apparent. His zest for living was insatiable and his vitality inexhaustible. His outlook was unusual for his age and he developed very early a capacity for intelligent criticism and a steady refusal to accept things at their face value which indicated a peculiarly serious and thoughtful habit of mind. He was discriminating in his friendships, and perhaps somewhat intolerant of people of weaker character and less exacting standards than his own. He was not outstanding at work or games though he passed the Higher Certificate and represented the School in athletics. Nature was his great hobby, and his love for the country and all country pursuits was deep



and abiding. After having whipped in for the Beagles for two seasons he became Master himself in 1936, and was an outstanding success. In that year also, as was almost inevitable for a boy of his sterling character, he was appointed Head Monitor of the School, a position which he fully realised carried with it great responsibility and opportunity, and which he filled with typical thoroughness and disregard for popularity.

On leaving school he went to Oxford for a year, but dissatisfied with much that he encountered there, he determined to take a line of his own and prepare for life in a different and more strenuous way. Setting off with a few pounds in his pocket, he determined to travel round the world paying his own way as he went. He worked on board ship, spent several months working in a Canadian lumbering camp, worked his way across the Pacific to New Zealand, then on to Australia where he worked in a gold mine until war broke out.

His letters to his friends at Ampleforth were full of his experiences, many of them exceedingly grim, and of his reactions to the sort of life he was leading and the rough company into which he was thrown. He frequently commented on the difficulties he encountered in practising his religion and how its value had been enhanced by what he had been through.

On the outbreak of war, he at once returned home and joined the Royal Scots Greys and went out to North Africa the following year.

One cannot but feel that the world is the poorer for the loss of one who could and did contribute to it something of great value, a fearless character and an undaunted Christian courage.

Our deep sympathy goes out to his mother and the rest of his family.

#### LIEUTENANT CHARLES EUGENE RUDDIN.

Those who were at Ampleforth in the late 'twenties will remember Charlie Ruddin as the School fast bowler and crack three-quarter and in all athletic contests a tower of strength in his House, St Cuthbert's, although there was never anything of the "athletic blood" about him.

As a small boy he was notably of a retiring disposition, unassuming and soft-spoken, and these qualities remained characteristic of him to the end of his school career. His quiet, composed and unruffled manner indicated his real nature, simple, straightforward and quite unself-conscious of his many admirable qualities. And it was the same with his religion; piety came to him naturally, there was nothing forced about it, the devout practice of his religion being simply the natural expression of his being.

The writer, who knew Charles Ruddin intimately, cannot imagine his ever doing anyone an injury or deliberately hurting anyone's feelings; he is remembered as a boy of remarkable delicacy of feeling and of speech, his innate goodness radiating from him and affecting all those around him.

His intellectual gifts were no less striking than the physical. He passed into the Sixth Form without any difficulty, became a School Monitor and gained a meritorious Higher Certificate.

On leaving Ampleforth in 1929, after having been there nearly ten years, he went to Owen's College to study Accountancy. There he won the Cobden Prize awarded by the University for the best paper on Industrial Organisation, and in his final examination for Chartered Accountancy he passed sixth on the list. After a year with a firm of Accountants in London, where he played rugby for the Wasps and cricket for Richmond, he decided to read for the Bar, passing his final examination with distinction and being called to Gray's Inn.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Artillery as a gunner and after a few months in the ranks gained his commission. He went to India in January 1942, and in the summer came the sad news of his death, the premature end of a most promising career and the loss of one most dear to his relations and friends to whom goes out in full measure the sympathy of all at Ampleforth who knew, loved and appreciated Charles Ruddin.

#### LIEUTENANT MICHAEL FORSTER FENWICK

After receiving the solitary intimation that Michael Fenwick was "missing" as a result of the affair at Hong-Kong, his family and friends endured one year of suspense before learning, early this spring, of his having been killed in action in the defence of the island, December 19th, 1941. On that date the fighting was probably still on the mainland around Kowloon where, according to the reports in the press, the Royal Scots—Michael Fenwick's regiment—suffered heavily in the engagement. Very much the junior subaltern of his battalion he died at the age of twenty-one. R.I.P.

Into his twenty-one years Fenwick was able to compress a rich and varied experience of life. He was gifted with a wealth of natural endowments, both of body and mind, to say nothing of particular gifts of grace. Though he was shy to reveal the extent of his talents, he would put them generously to the service of others; and without fuss he strove, as a Christian, to exercise his talents and to live each part of his life in the love of God. His influence as an apostle is certain.

With his sense of values and outlook more fully developed than is perhaps normal at school in one of his age, Michael Fenwick had the good sense and humility to judge when not to press his own point of view. There was no yielding to the temptation of dissociating himself from the common life as it is led at school. If this were a problem he faced it squarely. Though at times he was at pains to conceal his self-consciousness, he took part loyally, if not always with equal success, in the round



of competitions, games and athletics arranged for his House, St Aidan's. There was a generosity in his character which won him the appreciation and friendship of many, both in the school as later amongst the troops he was to command. His intimate friends never cease to wonder at his goodness and charm, at his catholic capacity for enjoyment, at the spirit of *espérillerie* that was properly his own.

Fenwick's interests were mainly those of the mind. He gave promise of becoming a writer and poet of no small merit. Head Boy at Dulwich Preparatory School, he arrived at Ampleforth as a scholar in September 1933. By 1936 he had reached the Upper Sixth and was excelling in the writing of Latin and Greek verse. In the following year he won a classical scholarship at Oxford and began residence at Lincoln College in October 1938. The scope of his reading was wide and from boyhood he was familiar with English literature and drama, and all the while he developed a discerning and practical bent for music. This talent in music made him sought for as a treble in the church choir, as a madrigal singer on Exhibition occasions, as player or conductor in the inter-House competitions, and finally, at the University, as one specially versed in the ins and outs of eighteenth century music.

Examples of his own poetry are rare. One or two pieces of English verse give glimpses of his aspirations or tell of some sombre trial that was sent to beset his spirit. The grandest work is his translation of the *Veni Creator*, which may be classed with the best ever done.

He had it in his sensitive nature to look upon the world and upon mankind with the eyes and insight of a poet. Writing from abroad he could describe succinctly and brilliantly the changing colours of sea and sky: the rising of the tropic moon "popping up impudent and huge from out of the sea like a setting for Cavalcade": the dedication in his pocket edition of Virgil: the outcropping of Catholic life on board a transport: the temper and turn-out of the men on the parade-ground at the Murray Barracks, Hong-Kong: the stinking smell of the rice-fields: the nostalgic memories of scenes nearer home, a Cotswold farm, the Byland inn.

His Oxford career was abruptly closed. He was called up to join an O.C.T.U. in North Wales. This was in 1940. Not long after being commissioned into the Royal Scots Regiment he embarked, in the summer of 1941, for the Far East. He was garrisoned at Hong-Kong. In the December of the same year he was killed.

Michael Fenwick, little though he knew it, was an adornment to his home, to his school and wherever his influence came to bear. His friends who taught him here may console themselves with the reflection that he was choosing to return to Ampleforth to be a priest.

To his mother and brother we offer our deepest sympathy, and join ourselves with them in mourning and praying for him.

MAJOR GUSTAVUS HENRY MARCH-PHILLIPPS, D.S.O., M.B.E.,  
ROYAL ARTILLERY.

KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1942.

Gus March-Phillipps came to Ampleforth in 1917 and left in 1926, during which time he did not particularly distinguish himself either at his studies or his games, although he did gain a reputation for being rather hare-brained. He entered the R.M.A. at Woolwich and, on passing out, became a rather wild and irresponsible subaltern in the Royal Artillery. After two or three years at home he transferred to the British Army in India where he spent three years. He then came home, resigned his commission and started writing poetry and eventually became a novelist of promise. He wrote about those things he loved best, sailing, farming, horses and hunting. His best work was a novel, *Sporting Print*, about a Master of Hounds.

After the Munich crisis in 1938 he applied for admission to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and he was called up in June 1939. He served as an Intelligence officer with the B.E.F., first on 2 Corps H.Q. and then on G.H.Q., from September 1939 until Dunkirk. On his return to England he pestered his friends, his acquaintances and his superiors until he was allowed to try out his own ideas of how the enemy should be fought.

These bare bones of a chronology are but the skeleton of his life and might fit any not very remarkable young man. But Gus March-Phillipps was indeed a remarkable young man, not only for what he did but more especially for his peculiarly attractive and fine qualities. Had I the time and space and were I not hedged around by the war-time necessity of observing the rules of "security," I might recount his many adventures in order to show what kind of a man he was. But those of his friends who knew nothing of his exploits will remember him for his qualities, his courage, his nobility, his independence, his love of England and particularly the English countryside and English traditions, his impatience for action, his Catholic Faith, his love of the sea and of horses, and most of all for his ability to inspire his followers, his natural genius for leadership. What he loved most was to be in a situation where he knew that only by his own skill, determination and leadership could he avert disaster from himself and his companions. Few of his friends and none of his officers and men would have refused to follow him on whatever crazy adventure he might have proposed.

He was a curious mixture of conflicting impulses. He was a poet and a writer of some ability, but he was first a man of action. His impatience was always prompting him to express himself by action rather than by words. He was a courageous soldier, but he had little respect for authority and he found the normal daily routine and discipline of the Army, both



in peace and war, very irksome. He was an intrepid sailor who loved the sea, but he loved still more the country ways of life. He had more than a trace of the intolerant puritan and yet he was a strong and fervent Catholic.

His courage was not of the unimaginative sort which does not appreciate the dangers to be run. On the contrary, the very salt of adventure to him was to undertake something which he knew to be dangerous and of which he was physically afraid. This quality was one which showed itself very early and it was the basis of nearly all his escapades. He would ride the most vicious or unmanageable of horses because no one else would. He would sail out of a safe and snug harbour in a small boat in a howling gale, usually with some unwilling passenger, because no one else thought it safe to go. His courage, his nobility and his panache endeared him to everyone who was able to appreciate what he had done.

He only reached his full stature during this war. To him it was a crusade, a fight for God and for England. Only then had he been able adequately to express himself and his ideals in action, by giving himself wholly to the cause and, in the end, giving his life. He had always felt himself constrained and encircled and, to a certain extent, frustrated when trying to give vent to self-expression in poetry or prose. He needed the limitless freedom of action to say what he had to say. Those who served under him came to accept his ideals for their own and to love the England that he loved, not so much because he talked about his ideas but because he convinced by his actions. He had great hopes for the future of the youth of this country if only it were properly led, and he wanted, if God willed, to survive this war and, in some way, to help to undertake this leadership.

A year before his death he had asked, in a poem published in the last issue of the Journal, that should he have to die, God would grant him the grace to die as he had learned to live, to die simple and sure of his Faith and ideals, to die bravely and to be gay in the face of death. He was, I know, granted this.

J.H.A.

#### CAPTAIN PHILIP PAUL KELLY.

Philip Kelly was one of the generation of Amplefordians which immediately followed on the last war, and he is one of the three or four Old Boys of that pre-House Ampleforth who have added their names to our tragically glorious Roll of Honour; and so it is as a man and as a friend of long standing, rather than as a recent schoolboy, that most of us remember him.

"As sound as a bell," was the verdict of one of his old friends, "absolutely straight." And that was what one always felt about him; you knew exactly where you were with him—and where others were as well.

He was endowed with a strongly critical faculty; he had no use for sham in any shape or form, and he let you know it. He could be downright even to the point of intolerance; but whatever human weakness there may have been in this sprang from the strength of his convictions and his principles. It was this candour that was the most engaging of his many engaging qualities. He would not have been true to his name, if he had not loved an argument, and—again true to type—he was most happy in controversy, when he was defending Catholic faith and morals; and there must be many a priest up and down the country who will remember him as appealing for the decisive "answer" in some nice point of apologetics.

Though his school days are some distance back, we have still clear memories of them. He was the eldest of three brothers; his second brother, Pat, a great favourite, died some years ago, and Peter, the last, only left us recently; so that our associations with him and his family have been most close and constant for some quarter of a century. He came to Ampleforth in 1919, as a small boy of thirteen. One of the first impressions of him was the truly startling contrast between his frail, almost girlish appearance and the aggressive masculinity of everything else about him—mind, character, and bearing. He was a typical schoolboy, full of vitality and energy, with all the consequent minor clashes and major enthusiasms; and like many another before and after him, he never, in this melting-pot period, seemed quite sure of himself. Intellectually he belonged to the élite, temperamentally he was of the crowd; and he left us just before he had the chance of finding himself fully in his school life. The characteristic candour, to which we have referred, expressed itself in those days in the habit of blurting out the first thing that came into his head; and, if his addressee happened to be one of the masters, the latter, like Queen Victoria, was "not amused." And his downright and practical mind, which was fully at home in the domain of science and mathematics, could never to the end of his school days see more in the subtleties of history or the flights of literature than "airy nothings."

But, once again, he was "as sound as a bell"; and in the intervening years it has been a joy, often renewed, to his old friends and masters, to meet Philip Kelly, grown to maturity and more handsome than ever, to hear his candid views, and to enjoy his genial company.

God grant him his eternal rest, and comfort his sorrowing wife and two little sons, and our old friends and benefactors, his parents.

#### SERGEANT WILLIAM H. DONNELLY, R.A.F.V.R.

A notice appeared in *The Times* early in March stating that W. H. Donnelly, R.A.F.V.R., had been killed in action. That is the only infor-



mation we have: his name had not before appeared in our list of Old Boys in the services. Willie Donnelly came to Ampleforth in 1925 and entered St Bede's the following year, when the House system was started. He left in 1929. Willie, with his rather determined, serious looks, helped in every way he could to give his House a good start. Intellectually he was of average ability and took a School Certificate comfortably enough, but he did not stay long enough to reach the top of the School, though he became a House monitor. He took up boxing and for two successive years won his weight. He also got his House Colours in athletics, and had a trial with the School cricket eleven. But his summer pastime was swimming, and in those early days of the development of this sport at Ampleforth did much to raise the low standard up till then tolerated in the School. He was always ready and willing to respond to any call made upon him. Rather quiet and unassuming, it was a surprise to find him breaking out at times, but then one thought of that particular little set wherein he moved—and understood. High spirits would have taken him into the Air Force, and those who met him in the boxing ring would know what a tough fighter he could be. But we have no details of his end, and can only offer his family our deepest sympathy in their loss.

#### LIEUTENANT PETER H. J. CROFT.

Peter Croft joined the School in September 1926 and remained with us for six years, being placed in St Bede's after leaving the Junior House. At first he was rather quiet and retiring; but he soon began to make his way and play his part, for he never spared himself, and gave generously of the best that was in him in every department of school life. He was in his House boxing team for four years though there was not much natural appeal to him in that pastime. Here he got his first House Colours. There followed colours in athletics, rugger and cricket. In his last year he was tried as a three-quarter in the first fifteen, but did not keep his place. In the summer he played throughout the season for the first eleven—one of the best produced at Ampleforth. He did not make many scores but one remembers particularly the uncanny knack he had of throwing down the wicket from cover-point. In studies he was above the average, taking a School Certificate in his stride and a Higher in the classical group. He was also a prominent member of the School Debating Society. For his last two years he was a School monitor and finished up by being Head of his House. There he combined tact with firmness, sympathy with the weaknesses of others and an unfailing good humour. He made an almost ideal Head of a House. Another side to his character was shown by his appointment as under-officer in the O.T.C. But all this success in no way spoiled him. His was a full life, but he learnt restraint and self-discipline, whilst his religion always remained the background of that life. He left

school with a desire to enter the law, but his talents and qualifications found a natural outlet as a master in a Worcestershire preparatory school. The call of war took him first to the Royal Signals, but he transferred to the Indian Army and obtained a commission in the 1st-15th Punjab Regiment. He was killed in action in Burma early in the year, within a few weeks of the death on active service of his brother Stephen. To his family we offer our sincerest sympathy in this further bereavement.

#### LIEUT-COL COLIN KEPPEL DAVIDSON, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Colin Davidson was not an Old Boy, but was introduced to Ampleforth by Lady Encombe and made his first visit to us in 1921. After serving in the Great War, he was appointed Clerk to the House of Lords, and would frequently come to Ampleforth to write up his reports before the re-opening of Parliament, and to refresh his soul in the peaceful atmosphere of the Abbey after the season in London and elsewhere.

When the world war started he volunteered at the age of forty-six and joined his old Regiment of Artillery. He was killed in action on March 2nd, 1943. His Brigadier writes of him as follows: "His death was instantaneous: Colin was killed by a bullet from a sniper while he was looking for some guns which had been over-run the previous day. He was adored and admired by everyone: the magnificent work done by his regiment was almost entirely due to the wonderful example of courage, coolness under fire, and complete disregard of his own personal safety which he constantly showed. Wherever there was anything happening, there was Colin. I saw him personally on several occasions quietly walking from one gun to another, steadying his men and telling them where to shoot. He was an inspiration to us all and made heroes of his men. I must add that I have lost a very dear friend. He was buried at Beja."

Fr John Maddox, who had officiated at his wedding to Lady Rachel Howard shortly before the war, sang his Requiem Mass at the Oratory.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE



## NOTES

FR WILFRID MACKENZIE has left the School Staff and has been appointed assistant priest at St Mary's, Cardiff. In addition to teaching Geography he has done much good work for the School boxing, swimming, scouting and carpentering and succeeded Brother Peter's long reign in the bath-room. Our good wishes go with him in his new work.

★

ON April 5th we added to the land we are already farming Redcar Farm, the buildings of which are familiar, being next to the lake at Fairfax. With Park House taken into our own hands in the spring of 1940 our farming activities have very greatly increased since the beginning of the war and a short note on them may be of interest. Before the war we were farming about 470 acres of which about 60 were arable. We are now farming about 933 acres of which 454 are arable. Of the grass land that remains 147 acres are on the Bathing and Lion Wood hills and are hardly practicable for ploughing even in war time. The amount of grass ploughed out on the College and Park House farms is 190 acres. Some of this, that lying between the brook and the railway, is known not to have been ploughed out for sixty years. Brother Peter is the only person on the place who can remember it under corn. This was a tough proposition, but yielded a reasonable crop of oats and wheat. Some of the ploughed out grassland on the hill above the College, which had not been down nearly so long, gave the remarkable yield of 11½ quarters of oats to the acre.

Drainage of much of the low-lying land remains a problem, but almost exactly 3½ miles of ditches have been cleaned out as a preliminary and many old pipe lines put in action again. It is only when the effect of this has been able to be studied that it will become apparent how much more tile draining will be required. In addition about 3 miles of old overgrown hedges have been cut and laid or otherwise dealt with, and about three quarters of a mile removed altogether. In all these directions there is still more work to be done, and the thorns which have spread over much of the Bathing and Lion Wood hills remain a problem, though Father Abbot has in person and almost single-handed already made an appreciable difference on the Bathing Wood hill.

An interesting experiment was the ploughing up and re-seeding of 16 acres of old pasture adjoining the New Farm. This was done in August of last year, and rain at regular intervals during August and September, though it made the harvest difficult to get, ensured a good take of the seeds on all except a small portion of the steepest hillside. Some three

acres remain to be seeded this spring, but the steepest part above the garden will not be attempted.

There is at present on the place a flock of 110 breeding ewes, mostly Border-Leicester Cheviot cross, mated with Suffolk and Oxford Down rams, and the lambing season has been outstandingly good. The old Shorthorn dairy herd has been replaced by Ayrshires of which there are fifty-one now in the herd, twenty-three of which are pedigree. Twenty Ayrshire heifer calves are being reared, and in addition there are on the three farms ninety bullocks, forty young Irish heifers and twenty black heifers running with their calves.

The exceptionally dry weather during February and March has enabled unusual progress to be made with work on the land, and by the second week of April practically all the corn is sown and up, and potato planting is well on.

★

THE Curator of the Museum wishes to thank A. W. Fenwick for the gift of a collection of fossils and also other interesting objects. The School Stamp Collection has received considerable and valuable additions from the collection left by Dom Antony Barnett. Among these is a large selection of first-day and first-flight covers.

★

As we go to press the news of the tragic accident at Downside reaches us in which nine boys were killed by an aeroplane crash and a number injured. We offer our profound sympathy to the parents of the boys, to our brethren in the Community and to the School.



## BOOK REVIEWS

OUR GREATEST TREASURE THE TRUE FAITH. *By John Kearney C.S.Sp.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). Pp. xlv and 183. 8s. 6d. Cloth.

OUR LIVING FAITH. *By Rev. S. M. Shaw.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). Pp. 152. 7s. 6d. Cloth.

CATECHISM AT EARLY MASS. *By Rev. F. H. Drinkwater.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne). Pp. 124. 3s. 6d. Paper.

JOYWAYS IN DOCTRINE. *by Francis Lloyd.* (Sands). Pp. 77. 5s. Cloth.

Here are four books dealing with the Faith. Fr Kearney describes what it is and how to keep it, Fr Shaw what is in it and how to live it, while Fr Drinkwater and Francis Lloyd offer aids to instructing old and young in it.

Fr Kearney's book is prefaced by a most interesting and penetrating memoir of the author, alas, lately dead, by Dr Leen of the same Congregation. It is a study of the virtue of Faith, but a practical study, for the greater part of the book is taken up with the practical implications of the Faith, how to preserve it, live it and keep it from danger. The whole compact survey, well studded with illustrations, is set out with that clear directness, which, as Dr Leen remarks, was Fr Kearney's chief aim when writing. This book should swiftly dissipate the vague ideas and muddled notions of many Catholics about their Faith and be most useful to all.

*Our Living Faith* by Fr Shaw is a book of a different type from the almost schematic form of Fr Kearney; pleasantly written it is easy reading. Putting the emphasis on "living" the Faith it passes in review the doctrines of the Faith and their application to daily life, all the while urging one to a life that is "Christ-assertive and self-denying" in contrast to that which is "self-assertive and Christ-denying." Especially good are the chapters on Charity and the Son of God, the "purposeful loneliness" of Our Lord's life being well brought out. An excellent book for layfolk, it should do much to deepen their spiritual life.

Fr Drinkwater has collected together for the preacher at early Mass on Sunday a most useful and helpful set of notes full of pith and marrow for the three to five minute instruction which is all that is usually possible. As he says in his preface such instructions are to remind people of what they already know rather than provide anything new.

*Joyways in Doctrine* presents what seems to be an excellent way of bringing children to the invisible things of Faith by means of visible things, the drawing and cutting out of symbolical figures illustrating God, the Trinity, the soul in grace etc. It is a pity some of the figures are marred a little by sentimentality.

C.B.D.

MY LEADER IN LIFE. *By George Burns S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 2s. 6d.

A combined Prayer Book and book of self instruction and self questioning suitable for "over fourteens." It is meant to help young people to know more about their religion and to meditate on its truths and their application in the modern world. In these days of such continuous emphasis on leadership it is refreshing to the young Catholic to have Our Lord set before him as his Leader in life. The book has certainly been appreciated by at least one of those for whom the author has written it.

## BOOK REVIEWS

89

The following books have been received:—

THE POPES' NEW ORDER. *By Philip Hughes.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 9s.

THE FINAL VICTORY. *By Dom Aelfred Graham.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

THE CONVERT'S CATECHISM. *By the Rev. A. Gits S.J.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 1s. 3d.

HOME. *By H. J. Massingham.* (J. M. Dent & Sons). 6d.

THE LIFE OF FAITH. *By Rosalind Murray.* (Centenary Press). 5s.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—*Downside Review, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Ushaw Magazine, Oratory Parish Magazine, Oscotian, The Wind and the Rain, Womersley Magazine.*

*St Augustine's Magazine, Georgian, Lorettonian, Priorian, Sedberghian, Centurion, Denstonian, Savilian, Edmundian, Prior Park Magazine, Stonyhurst Magazine, Bootham.*

## OCCASIONE SACERDOTII

Transcend the joy thou yet hast known  
and be consumed: for fire indeed  
is that which warmed thee once alone  
when first the spirit sowed his seed.

Receive the breath that scatters sin,  
the gates that lust desires to close  
open that grace may enter in;  
for love with joy in concert goes.

Receive the stole and sweetly bear  
the love that love designs for thee;  
grace lends its firm unfailing care,  
for now thou art not bound but free.

MICHAEL FENWICK. R.I.P.  
(For J.B.B., July, 1938.)



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials were:—

Head Monitor :	.. ..	H. J. Codrington
Senior Monitors :	E. A. Boylan, P. J. Gaynor, A. R. Hodson, I. F. Sutherland, M. A. Marston, B. G. Christie.	
Junior Monitors :	H. F. Strode, A. C. Millar, P. J. Daly, E. W. Nicoll, H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple, D. M. Hall, J. d'A. Edwards, A. I. D. Stewart.	
Master of Hounds .. ..	E. A. Boylan	
Captain of Athletics .. ..	E. A. Boylan	
Captain of Boxing .. ..	D. M. Hall	
Captain of Shooting .. ..	A. I. D. Stewart	

THE following boys left at the end of the Lent Term:—

J. T. Angier, E. A. Boylan, T. F. Hubbard, R. P. Keogh, M. A. Marston, J. J. Nolan, I. K. Peddie, D. J. Rennie, A. I. D. Stewart, A. J. F. White, R. F. M. Wright.

AND the following entered the School in May:—

From Gilling: J. C. George, J. C. L. Inman, D. S. O. Lamb, F. J. Ryan, M. S. Saunders, H. D. Swarbrick.

From elsewhere: J. M. Bright, D. Craig, T. B. Cubitt, C. J. David, F. M. B. Fisher, M. W. Greenwood, E. A. Hardy, C. J. M. Kenny, B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne, P. Newton, E. R. J. Pavillard, B. G. Price, T. M. J. Smyth.

LENT Term never seems to give much matter for comment. The good record of recent Lent Terms was broken by an outbreak of influenza in spite of, or perhaps because of, the exceptionally mild weather. What little snow fell was just departing when the term opened and, although the pessimists gloomily recalled snow as late as April or even May, their fears have been, up to the time of writing, unfulfilled.<sup>1</sup> Drought conditions combined with much sunshine produced unusual weather conditions which a great wind at the end of term took advantage of in no uncertain manner. Many trees in the Avenue at Gilling were blown down and soil

<sup>1</sup> Snow did fall on Sunday, May 9th, and the ground was covered on Monday morning.

erosion occurred in some fields. For the second time the sight screens were lifted bodily from their winter quarters and blown over the hedge. The running track was quite denuded of its surface in parts and will necessitate much work before the next athletics season opens.

AMONG the films shown this term were *The Foreman Went To France*, *Dangerous Moonlight*, *One of Our Aircraft is Missing*, *Wavell's 30,000*, *Hoppity Goes To Town*, *Kipps*, and *Western Union*. Some good newsreels and Disney cartoons accompanied these feature films.

Mr Eric Hosking showed a large number of his beautiful and skilfully taken bird photographs in his lecture on *Nature in the Wild*. Two impromptu entertainments were given on the holidays. On Shrove Monday the staff of *The Ampleforth News*, with the help of Fr James and Fr Robert, made good use of the resources of the stage in a series of well-produced sketches and songs. On St Benedict's a variety entertainment of a type that has proved popular in the past was given. The School sang several choruses with great gusto, some of the Community also sang, a few short films were shown, and once more the old "Shack" films and slides provided amusement.

## MUSIC COMPETITION

ST CUTHBERT's having already, in November, out-sung the rival Houses in the singing contest, proceeded also to win the final (instrumental) contest in March.

Their team on this occasion presented a combination that has too rarely been heard in these competitions, namely a competent and well-drilled group of string-players. The presence in the School of such a group is a heartening sign. It represents the first-fruits of the violin class that was started under Mr Cass two years ago at Gilling. Who knows but in a year or so it may be possible to revive an orchestra?

The Adjudicator's report on the Instrumental Contest (March 17th) is as follows:—

At Ampleforth the musical standard is normally so high that I was a little disappointed on this occasion. There were a good many hesitations in some of the solo performances, which may have been due to nervousness. Shape and continuity are I think even more important than technical accuracy, though that in itself should be aimed at. These interruptions were the most conspicuous blemishes in efforts which otherwise were good. B. Richardson and J. G. Danaher gave an excellent account of themselves in an aria from Bach's F Minor Concerto, and P. C. Caldwell made a brave show in the first movement from Beethoven's "Pathetic"



Sonata. I admired the taste behind the selection of the lovely slow movement from the same composer's seventh symphony, though I am afraid I could not appreciate the arrangement presented. The performers were not happy, and the first entry of the timpani gave me a momentary shock! The players are I am sure capable of better work and I shall look forward to hearing them in a less-exacting test. J. N. Ghika in Schubert, and A. W. A. Byrne in Bach well deserved the applause they got, as did also the latter when playing with J. M. B. Edwards an arrangement of Walton's jolly Façade. V. P. Lowe showed promise in his violin solo, and M. V. Harari played the Rondo from Beethoven's Sonata in D with almost immaculate intonation. His tone, as yet, is not big, but he feels what he plays, and is expressive. Schubert's Impromptu in A Flat was played in spirited fashion by M. R. A. Pastor. With the reservations I made earlier on, the competitions were thoroughly enjoyable. It is grand to find music taking its rightful place in our great Public Schools, and to realise the healthy effect it must have on performers and their audiences in after-life.

CHARLES H. MOODY.

Ripon, March 25th, 1943.

#### RESULTS OF THE MUSIC COMPETITION 1942—43

	<i>Singing.</i>	<i>Instrumental.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
St Cuthbert's	89%	90%	179
St Oswald's	86	87	173
St Bede's	80	79	159
St Dunstan's	81	75	156
St Edward's	72	81	153
St Aidan's	75	75	150
St Wilfrid's	66	51	117

▲

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

The Autumn Session opened with a very promising meeting of about seventy members, but this high standard was not long maintained; Mr Bruce's provocative parade of intellectual snobbery and Mr New's mild delivery ranged the House in rather unhelpful opposition to both parties. Mr Smyth's ready wit, the learning of the Secretary, Mr Gaynor, and the barbaric splendour of Mr im Thurn's quotations did something to amuse, even if little to convince the House. Fr Alban's enlightening paper on *The Wisdom of Dr Johnson* was more interesting and entertaining than the Debates.

But in the Spring Session the Society returned to its best traditions; Mr Strode, who had shown great promise in the Christmas Term, now assumed leadership of the Government with great success in spite of his frequent threats of resignation. Mr Christie, vigorously supported by Mr Hamilton-Dalrymple, led the Opposition with an able and attractive moderation. Mr im Thurn, now Secretary of the Society, provided provocative minutes and endless private business. Mr Forster's vehemence, Mr Bates' critical amendments and Mr Heu's romantic royalism made for an interesting and energetic series of debates.

The motions debated were:

This House advocates the immediate Concession of Home Rule to India (*Lost* 6—50).

Public Examinations as taken in this School should be abolished (*Lost* 24—27).

The B.B.C. should be deprived of its Monopoly (*Lost* 8—32).

This House considers that France has shown herself unworthy to be represented at the Peace Conference (*Lost* 7—45).

This House would see with regret the return after the war of the traditional Party System (*Won* 23—15).

A post-war revival of Agriculture in this country will endanger the Empire (*Lost* 7—26).

Peel down the Posters (*Won* 16—9).

The Public Schools must retain their Independence (*Lost* 14—16).

A Scientific Education is no Education (*Won* 23—18).

The House of Lords is a necessary cog in the machinery of the State rather than a spanner in the works (*Won* 25—3).

The separation of the Six Counties is essential to Irish prosperity (*Won* 25—11).

Jazz, swing and commercial music is, rather than classical music, the need of this generation (*Lost* 8—27).



## JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This Society has had a very successful session under the secretaryship of J. J. Lewis and Committee consisting of J. N. Ghika, J. R. Ryan, J. J. Bunting, A. A. Dunn and R. M. Sutherland. The meetings have been well attended, the speeches have reached quite a high standard, and there has been real keenness shown.

J. N. Ghika spoke most regularly; he has plenty of assurance and a good delivery. J. C. Lynch was good at emphasizing the main essentials of the motion. J. J. Bunting's best speech was when he opened the opposition in the fifth debate. Sutherland had a lot to say in favour of Ghosts.

The following motions were discussed:

Flats have a harmful effect on the nation (*Won* 13—12).

This House looks forward with eager anticipation to the accession of a second Queen Elizabeth (*Lost* 8—14).

A landing in Greece would be more beneficial to the Commonwealth of Nations than a landing in France (*Lost* 7—26).

There is substantial evidence for the existence of ghosts (*Won* 26—9).

This House views with displeasure the ways of the modern young woman (*Lost* 14—20).

The pen is mightier than the sword (*Won* 19—10).

At the seventh meeting a Brains Trust was held and was represented by Sir A. Cope, A. A. Dunn, R. M. Sutherland, J. J. Bunting, L. R. Henderson, J. N. Ghika and M. Barrass. A good and varied selection of questions were asked on Politics, Religion, Science, Architecture, etc., and were competently answered or discussed according to circumstances.

## THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Owing to an unusual activity in the School, coupled with a dearth of likely "paper-givers"—the monastery having been well recruited last term—the Society met but once. On that occasion the quality of Mr Smyth's paper on "Mary Queen of Scots and the Murder of Darnley" more than compensated for the lack of other subjects. With masterful lucidity, and constant reference to authorities, he unravelled his problem, setting before the members the bones of the controversy as well as the meat that is so essential in regaining the atmosphere of those days of religious conflict and political strife.

P. J. D.

## THE HISTORICAL BENCH

In the first meeting of the Autumn Session L. F. Sullivan was elected Secretary and a committee was formed of E. O'Kelly, A. White, P. Rewcastle and M. Nolan. Eleven new members were admitted bringing

the membership to twenty. Members were grateful to the visitors, Fr Paul, Fr William, Mr Dinwiddy and Mr Riddle. The following talks were given:

Everyman's approach to History	Mr H. Dinwiddy
The League of Nations	Mr S. Riddle
The Gunpowder Plot	J. Armour
The Future of Education	Fr Paul
Napoleon's Moscow Campaign of 1812	A. White

In the Easter Term M. Nolan was elected Secretary on L. F. Sullivan's resignation, while the committee was composed of E. O'Kelly, P. Rewcastle and T. Bates. There were two discussions on current events and J. im Thurn, a former Secretary, gave a talk on *The English House*. P. Rewcastle and P. Wright gave talks on *Poland through the Ages* and *Some Theories of Evolution*.

M. P. N.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The second term of the session has been rewarded with an excellent series of lectures. The first meeting was a discussion on State control of Medicine. A conducted tour of the School power plant took place one evening. Mr McNamara gave a lecture on "The Cathode Ray Oscilloscope" and Dom Vincent on "Coal Tar Products." Messrs Oddie and Middleton gave a further lecture on Explosives, which despite vigorous censorship, attracted sixty-three members and visitors.

The 25th meeting was celebrated with a lecture on "Chemie-Luminescence" by Dom Paulinus. The Secretary also gave a lecture on "Stage Planning and Design."

A branch of the Club known as the Wireless Club with Mr McNamara as Secretary was formed during the term. A number of lectures were given by the Secretary and Messrs Pigou, Middleton and Rennie. A notable lecture was given by Mr Noel Appleby of Ampleforth, who is an Honorary Member.

J. E. F.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

It is now some time since any account of the activities of the Society has appeared in these pages. Membership has now reached the considerable figure of sixty-two. A new gramophone has been obtained and many new records have been bought. Notable among these are Elgar's *Enigma Variations*, Schubert's *Tragic Symphony* and Handel's *Faithful Shepherd*.

Members also took part in the choral concert given at the end of the Christmas Term. Regular gramophone concerts have been given and the foundations of a Choral Society been laid. Though tastes have changed little during the last few years, noticeable has been the increase in appreciation of the more modern composers such as Sibelius.

The Treasurer is indebted to Fr Paul for his generous gift and to Mr M. Questier for Liszt's Symphonic Poems *Les Preludes*.

J. E. F.



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society, which met regularly throughout the term, is particularly indebted to Mr Bodycombe for the gift of a fine set of lantern slides, specially made to illustrate his lecture on *Touring Through Greece*. Other lectures given by members of the staff were *Across the Pacific* by Mr Blackden, and Dom Ignatius, at very short notice, spoke on *The Dairy Farming Industry of New Zealand* in place of H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple, who was unable to lecture. Some excellent lectures were also given by members of the Society. The Secretary spoke on *Nyasaland*, T. A. Bates on *Tunisia* and G. Reid on *Supply Routes in Wartime*. On two evenings in the term Ministry of Information films were shown to members, and the film *The Battle of Supplies* was also shown to illustrate the lecture by G. Reid.

W.D.L.

## THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

Only five meetings were held this term owing to the illness of the President, and these were mostly lectures by persons not members of the Society. The exceptions to this were a meeting on *Mein Kampf* and a lecture on *Bullfighting* by Mr Turner. In the other meetings we listened to Fr James on *Chippendale Furniture*, Fr William on *China*, and Fr Sylvester on *How to Look at Pictures*. The attendance, though bad at the beginning of term, picked up and became quite good. We hope to have some more meetings in the summer.

F.G.M.

## JUNIOR CLASSICAL SOCIETY

There have been regular meetings and some very interesting papers were read. Fr Barnabas on *Dante*, Mr Danks on *Ancient Egypt*, Fr Bruno on *Babylon* were the first three. Then the Headmaster gave a talk on *The Problem of French Canada*. Fr Austin spoke for two meetings on *Alexander the Great* and the Chairman ended the session with an enlightening speech on *Socrates*. We are grateful to all the visitors.

M.C.

## THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society met every Friday throughout the term. It now consists of fifteen members and the term has shown a marked improvement in the finishing off of dances.

Four members danced a foursome at the Variety Show on Shrove Monday, with great success. The Society has now concluded its 92nd meeting since it began.

H.F.H.-D.

## AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

## ROLL OF HONOUR

## KILLED, PRESUMED KILLED, OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

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.  
 Sergeant ANTHONY ALEXANDER JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer MICHAEL EDMUND STAPLES, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Sub Lieutenant HENRY SHAW MORDAUNT CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.  
 Pilot Officer PAUL REUBEN SMITH, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Leading Aircraftman JEREMIAH ALOYSIUS RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant ROBERT EDWARD WILLIAM TODHUNTER, Royal Norfolk Regiment.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant ANTHONY GORDON GREGORY, R.N.V.R.  
 Lieutenant ARTHUR MOUNSEY, Royal Horse Artillery.  
 Sergeant Pilot PATRICK JOHN BRADY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Pilot Officer BLAKE BAMFORD JAMES, Royal Air Force.  
 Flying Officer ANTHONY McMANEMY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant Colonel HOWARD VELLA DUNBAR, Royal Tank Regiment.  
 Second Lieutenant CHARLES EUGENE RUDDIN, R.A.  
 Second Lieutenant JOHN WILFRID O'NEILL LENTAIGNE, M.C., Rifle Brigade.  
 Lieutenant THOMAS EDWARD REDFERN, M.C., Rifle Brigade.  
 Second Lieutenant PATRICK MILNE CARROLL, Royal Tank Regiment.  
 Sub Lieutenant JAMES MELVILLE MURRAY ALLISON, R.N.V.R.  
 Sub Lieutenant JOHN HARRY O'CARROLL NIHILL, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm.  
 Second Lieutenant IAN BERNARD HANKEY, K.R.R.C.  
 Lieutenant HUGH JOSEPH STIRLING, Scots Guards.  
 Major MYLES SEYMOUR EDWARD PETRE, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
 Sergeant Pilot PATRICK DAVID GORDON POWELL, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Second Lieutenant CHARLES COLVILLE HARE, Royal Sussex Regiment.  
 Lieutenant ARTHUR GERALD BAGSHAW, R.A.  
 Pilot Officer LADISLAS MARY MORRIS CIECHANOWSKI, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer ELDRED ANTHONY USSHER SMITH, R.A.F.  
 Captain PETER JOHN WELLS, R.A.  
 Leading Aircraftman WALTER STEPHEN CROFT, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant MARK COURTNEY BODLEY, Royal Scots Greys.  
 Lieutenant PETER HILARY JOSEPH CROFT, 1st-15th Punjab Regiment.  
 Second Lieutenant MICHAEL FORSTER FENWICK, Royal Scots.



Sergeant WILLIAM HENRY DONNELLY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Major GUSTAVUS H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, D.S.O., M.B.E., R.A.  
 Captain PHILIP PAUL KELLY, Durham Light Infantry.  
 Lieutenant HUMPHREY DE WEND-FENTON, 11th Hussars.  
 Lieutenant REGINALD EDWARD DE BLABY, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 Squadron Leader DAVID ALSTON JOHNSTONE McCURE, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.

## HONOURS

The ranks given are those held when the award was made.

C.B.E. Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, D.S.O., O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.

O.B.E. Lieut-Col F. W. DE GUINGAND, West Yorks Regt.  
 Wing Commander C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.  
 Major (T-Lieut-Col) C. KNOWLES, Royal Signals.

M.B.E. Flight Lieut E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Capt. G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.  
 Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, R.E.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) A. COLQUHOUN, Intelligence Corps.  
 Lieut H. S. K. GREENLEES, Infantry.

D.S.O. Major J. R. STANTON, R.A.  
 Lieut-Col B. J. D. GERRARD, Gordon Highlanders, attached Nigeria Regt.  
 Lieut (Acting-Capt) D. A. STIRLING, Scots Guards.  
 Major G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, M.B.E., R.A. *R.I.P.*  
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.O.  
 Major (Acting Lieut-Col) LORD LOVAT, M.C., The Lovat Scouts.  
 Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.  
 Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.

Bar to the  
 D.S.O. Major D. A. STIRLING, D.S.O., Scots Guards.

M.C. 2nd Lieut (Acting Captain) F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.  
 2nd Lieut D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regt.  
 Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.  
 Lieut J. E. HARE, R.A.  
 Capt. (T-Major) LORD LOVAT, The Lovat Scouts.  
 Capt. (T-Major) D. A. H. SILVERTOP, 14th-20th King's Hussars.  
 Lieut T. E. REDFERN, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*  
 2nd Lieut J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*  
 Capt. (A-Major) A. A. J. DANVERS, I.A.C.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) A. B. C. MAXWELL, Scots Guards.  
 Lieut J. W. RITCHIE, Gordon Highlanders.

D.F.C. Squadron Leader W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer G. S. P. ROONEY, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Acting Flight Lieut A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.  
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer R. A. CHISHOLM, A.A.F.  
 Acting Flight Lieut P. P. C. BARTHOLOPP, R.A.F.

Flying Officer H. ST JOHN COGHAN, A.A.F.R.O.  
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., R.A.F.O.  
 Acting Flying Officer F. M. CRITCHLEY, R.A.A.F.  
 Pilot Officer M. A. GRAVES, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Acting Flight Lieut W. A. O'M. S. BRAYTON, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Acting Squadron Leader D. A. J. McCURE, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Flying Officer R. I. L. CHISHOLM, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer R. N. MATHEWS, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Squadron Leader I. G. MACLAREN, R.A.F.  
 Wing Commander M. C. MAXWELL, R.A.F.V.R.

Bar to the  
 D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader R. A. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F.  
 Acting Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.

A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. O. YOUNG, R.A.F.O.

D.S.C. Lieut R. C. Hay, Royal Marines.  
 Lieut H. A. J. Hollings, R.N.

D.S.M. Able Seaman H. S. M. CHRISTOPHER, R.N. *R.I.P.*

G.M. 2nd Lieut J. D. GILLOTT, Cheshire Regt.

## THE KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.

Captain G. STAPLETON, Qumaon Rifles attached Burma Frontier Force.

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

2nd Lieut M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regt.  
 Captain D. F. ELLISON, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 Lieut the Hon. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.  
 Squadron Leader C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.  
 Captain G. ST L. KING, Royal Signals.  
 Captain G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.  
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Captain E. PLOWDEN, R.A.  
 Captain G. B. POTTS, R.H.A.  
 Flying Officer A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Captain M. A. WILBERFORCE, Royal Marines.  
 Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.  
 Captain A. P. MITCHELL, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 Captain F. J. ANNE, K.O.Y.L.I.  
 Lieut J. S. DALGLISH, R.N.  
 Captain W. S. ARMOUR, West Yorks Regt.  
 Lieut C. J. CROCKER, R.N.V.R.

## COMMENDATION.

H. A. MARSDEN, Works A.R.P. Officer.

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who are known to have lost their lives recently :

Major Gustavus H. March-Phillipps, D.S.O., M.B.E., R.A. (previously reported missing).

Sergeant William Henry Donnelly, R.A.F.V.R.

Captain Philip Paul Kelly, The Durham Light Infantry.



Lieutenant Humphrey de Wend-Fenton, 11th Hussars.  
 Lieutenant Reginald Edward de Blaby, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 Squadron Leader David Alston Johnstone McClure, D.F.C., R.A.F.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. A. STIRLING, D.S.O., Scots Guards, is a prisoner of war in Italy. He was captured by the Germans and escaped from them, but was later betrayed by an Arab to the Italians. Captain E. Y. Dobson, Leicestershire Regt, Lieut J. A. Gardner, Manchester Regt, and Lieut L. E. Barton, R.A., who were all missing in Malaya, are now known to be prisoners of war. Captain B. J. M. Western, 17th Rajput Regt, and Flying Officer G. Hicks, R.A.F.V.R., are missing. Lieut A. W. T. Rochford, Irish Guards, is reported missing believed to be a prisoner of war.

To our list of wounded must be added the names of Lieut J. Hagreen, R.W.K., Captain D. H. Clarke, D.L.I., Lieut R. T. Elliott, D.C.L.I., Captain C. F. Keeling, Devonshire Regiment, Captain J. W. Ritchie, M.C., Gordon Highlanders, Major J. M. Hay, Gordon Highlanders, Lieut J. G. C. Ryan, Lincolnshire Regiment, and Lieut W. F. Garnett, R.T.R.

WE offer our congratulations on the award of honours to the following Old Boys:—

C.B.E. Brigadier (T) F. W. de Guingand, D.S.O., O.B.E., West Yorks Regiment.

In recognition of outstanding services during the operations resulting in the capture of Tripoli.

M.B.E. Lieut (T-Captain) A. Colquhoun, Intelligence Corps.  
 Lieut H. S. K. Greenlees, Infantry.

In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period May 1942—October 1942.

D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader D. A. J. McClure, 83 Squadron.  
 Flying Officer R. I. L. Chisholm, R.A.F.V.R., 142 Squadron.  
 Flying Officer R. N. Mathews, R.A.F.V.R., 40 Squadron.  
 Squadron Leader M. H. Constable-Maxwell, 264 Squadron.  
 Squadron Leader I. G. Maclaren, 614 Squadron.

#### MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Lieut J. S. Dalglish, R.N.  
 Captain W. S. Armour, West Yorks Regiment.  
 Lieut C. J. Crocker, R.N.V.R.

WE give below some official citations of awards made recently to Old Boys.

M.C. Lieutenant James Walter Ritchie, The Gordon Highlanders.

On 3rd-4th November 1942, during the combined Tank and Infantry attack on Mirbat Kamli crossroad, Lieut Ritchie was Battalion Intelligence Officer; owing to a breakdown in communications due to casualties he conveyed the orders to forward companies. He was wounded in the leg early in the engagement while making contact with the Tank Battalion Commander. He returned to his duties and during the night organised the evacuation of many badly wounded officers and men. Later, he went to Brigade Headquarters to report the situation and arrange for the evacuation of the wounded. Only when this was completed would he agree to have his wound dressed.

His inexhaustible energy and cheerfulness was of the utmost value at a critical period when the Battalion had been crippled by heavy casualties amongst officers and N.C.O.'s.

D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader David Alston Johnstone McClure, No. 83 Squadron.

Squadron Leader McClure has completed a large number of successful sorties, many of which have been against the most heavily defended targets. On one occasion during an attack on Essen his aircraft was engaged by night fighters, and the two rear gunners were seriously injured. The aircraft was badly damaged before the night fighters were finally eluded by the skilful evasive action of this officer.

CAPTAIN J. W. RITCHIE has written an account of the operations that began with the battle of Alamein:

I expect you know I am in the 51st Division, and so have had a full share of the "fun" recently. It all began at Alamein on the 23rd, when the 51st did its successful attack over 5,000 yards of particularly open desert under a moon that was meant for romance and not military operations. We walked forward at a snail's pace to avoid running into our own guns, feeling as conspicuous as a 'bus in the bright moonlight, and watching the best demonstration of fireworks since the Coronation.

As soon as Jerry saw we were coming, he began to shoot different coloured lights up into the air in vast numbers which, mixed with red, blue, white and yellow tracer bullets, made the most astonishing picture. It was surprising how few casualties there were considering how thick the air was with metal. We spent a rather hectic week on the final objective, a slight ridge even more flyblown than the one we had left, before doing another attack, the one that eventually turned the tide and sent Jerry packing. During that week we were the most unwilling spectators of what is supposed to have been the greatest Tank battle of all time. Our own Tanks rumbled up to the back of our ridge, thought it was a nice place to fight from, and stayed there. Nothing on God's earth would shift them on forward of us. The result was that the enemy Tanks and guns on the next ridge began to pound our Tanks so that we got all the "left-overs." After the second battle I rather lost touch with things as I got a bullet in the leg. . . I met John Greenish, very full of life, and also Dennis Fairhurst and Michael Cubitt. Michael now speaks Italian, Arabic and Lord knows what else, and is very much the efficient Staff Officer. I had to hop a lorry to get back to the Battalion, and arrived just in time to take part in the great trek westwards. . . We did not stay long in the neighbourhood (Benghazi) and soon were bumping our heads against the enemy at El Agheila. We sat looking at him for a week before attacking him and kicking him out on to the road again. At present we are having a rest while someone else takes a turn at pushing him back into Tripoli.



SQUADRON LEADER H. ST JOHN COGHLAN, D.F.C., has been commanding his Squadron for about sixteen months, and has taken part in thirty operational flights. The Squadron is now equipped with Westland Whirlwinds and has been busy attacking railway and other land targets in occupied territory, and ships in enemy coastal waters.

IN a letter from the Middle East Michael Cubitt wrote: "I have seen many Old Boys too numerous to enumerate. Gerald Gover by the way has a great reputation here. I heard him last night playing in a concert of the Palestine Orchestra."

CAPTAIN DENIS WELLS has written of his visits to the Holy Places:

For me the greatest moment of my stay here was this morning (Sunday) when I served Mass which was being said for Peter in the Manger where Our Lord was born. I was terribly pleased to be able to arrange this as it is a great privilege. A massively holy grey-bearded Franciscan said the Mass, and he was absolutely first rate. He was French and served in the last war, and after Mass blessed lots of rosaries and things I have bought here, and talked to me for quite a long time. He said Mass beautifully on the tiny cave with only just room for the altar, the priest and the server, while packed on the stairs leading down were crowds of women and children all clamouring to hear the Mass, touch the priest's vestment and kiss the altar, and throughout the Mass praying half aloud and very devoutly rather in the manner of French people. It was a scene which Peter himself would have revelled in, and I was terribly pleased I had managed to fix it up."

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

CORRECTIONS and additions should be sent to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems, who wishes to thank many Parents and Old Boys for their help in preparing these lists.

The full lists will be published once more in the September Number of the Journal.

#### THE ROYAL NAVY

##### *Promotions and Corrections*

Barry, J. B., Mid. (E.), R.N.  
Bentley-Buckle, A. W., Lieut, R.N.  
Brady, M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
Cox, J. J., Sub-Lieut (A.), R.N.V.R.  
de la Pasture, G. R. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.  
Foll, C. V., Mid., R.N.V.R.  
Foll, J., R.N.  
Hastings, J. F. W., Pay Lieut, R.N.  
Hay, Malcolm, Lieut, R.N.  
Hay, R. C., D.S.C., Capt., Royal Marines.  
Hodge, P. E., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.  
McCann, G. J., Major, Royal Marines.

May, H. S., Lieut, R.N.  
Norman, M. J., Sub-Lieut (E.), R.N.  
Watson, H. G., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

##### *Additions*

Hubbard, T. F., Cadet, R.N.  
Keogh, R. P., R.N.  
Leeming, J. B., Sub-Lieut, R.N.R.  
Marston, M. A., R.N.  
Rochford, D. F., R.N.  
Stewart, A. I. D., Cadet, R.N.  
White, A. J. F., R.N.

#### THE ARMY

##### *Promotions and Corrections*

Anderson, G. E., O.C.T.U.  
Baker, R., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.  
Birtwistle, E. F. A., O.C.T.U.  
Blackledge, J. P., Capt., R.A.  
Bond, W. G., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.  
Campbell, R. M., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.  
Conan, J. F., Lieut, R.A.  
Conlin, C. B., O.C.T.U.  
Conrath, P. F. G., Lieut, R.E.  
Cramer, J. G., Lieut, R.E.  
Cubitt, C. D., O.C.T.U.  
de Penheny O'Kelly, P. J., Commandos.  
Dowling, P. B., Lieut, 1st-18th Royal Ghawral Rifles.  
Elwes, R. V. G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
Fairlie, D. O., O.C.T.U.  
Feeny P.A., K.R.R.C.  
Fitzalan Howard, Hon. Martin, 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.  
Fitzgerald, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.  
Fletcher, A. I., O.C.T.U.  
Fraser, I. J., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
Fuller, F. H., Major, 6th Rajputana Rifles.  
Gale, J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.C.  
Garbett, G. V., Lieut, Royal Signals.  
Ghyka, R., O.C.T.U.  
Hagreen, J., Lieut, Royal West Kents.  
Hall, T. R., O.C.T.U.  
Hamilton, N., 2nd Lieut, Indian Army.  
Hickey, P. W., O.C.T.U.  
Hill, H. M. R., Lieut, Wiltshire Regt.  
Hobden, P. F., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.  
Huban, J., 2nd Lieut, Gurkha Rifles.  
Jennings-Bramly, D. W. A., Lieut, The Queen's Bays.  
John of Luxemburg, Prince, O.C.T.U.  
Kennard, J., Lieut, 14th Punjab Regt.  
Keogh, P. R. B., Lieut, Irish Guards.  
Lamb, O. O., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.  
Longinotto, M. B., Capt., R.A.M.C.  
Lothian, Marquess of, 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
Maclaren, D., Capt., 5th-9th Hyderabad Regt.  
Maguire, B. P. R., 2nd Lieut, 5th Rajputana Rifles.  
McSwiney, B. A., Capt., K.R.R.C.

Morris, A. J., M.C., Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
Morrissey, P. A., O.C.T.U.  
Newman, P. W. M., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.  
Pearson, M., Lieut, R.E.M.E.  
Peers, D. P., O.C.T.U.  
Petit, M. J., Capt., Royal Norfolk Regt.  
Reyntiens, R. A. M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.  
Ritchie, J. W., M.C., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.  
Rolleston, S. C., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.  
Smith, M. W. L., Lieut-Col, R.E.  
Smyth, J. L., Capt., Queen's Royal Regt.  
Speakman, R., 2nd Lieut, Durham Light Infantry.  
Stirling, W. J., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.  
Stourton, Hon. C. E., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.  
Thornton, J. G. A., O.C.T.U.  
Toynbee, L. L., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.  
Tucker, E. B. E., Capt., R.A.O.C.  
Walter, C. I., Lieut, R.A.  
Waddilove, E. G., Lieut, K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry.  
Yates, A. B., O.C.T.U.  
Young, J. C. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

##### *Additions*

Boylan, E. A., R.A.  
Comyns, P., Scots Guards.  
Cronin, V. A. P., Rifle Brigade.  
Dobson, D. T., K.R.R.C.  
Edwards, A. A., K.R.R.C.  
Foster, D. P., R.E.  
Heywood, H. W. V., O.C.T.U.  
Herbert, A., Lancers, Polish Army.  
Huntingdon, R., Lieut-Col, Canadian Army.  
Kilpatrick, A., R.A.C.  
Marsh, L. R.  
Pearson, L. I. C., Intelligence Corps.  
Raynes, C.  
Ruddin, Paschal, R.A.C.  
Ryan, G. V., K.R.R.C.  
Stackhouse, G. J., R.A.C.  
Stanton, J. P., Canadian Army.  
Starkie, L., 2nd Lieut, 1st-15th Punjab Regt.  
Wilson, G. M. R., R.E.



## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

*Promotions and Corrections*

Barton, R. W., Flying Officer,  
R.A.F.V.R.  
Chisholm, R. I. L., D.F.C., Flying Officer,  
R.A.F.V.R.  
Dowling, J. R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R.  
Hookham, F. A., Flying Officer,  
R.A.F.V.R.  
Lovell, A. D. J., D.S.O., D.F.C., Wing  
Commander, R.A.F.  
McClure, D. A. J., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.,  
R.A.F. (*Since killed in action*).  
Maclaren, I., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr., R.A.F.  
Mathews, R. N., D.F.C., Flying Officer,  
R.A.F.V.R.  
Sandeman, P. V., Flying Officer  
R.A.F.V.R.

Tucker, J. C. M., Flight Lieut., R.A.F.V.R.  
Young, D. O., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.,  
Group Captain, R.A.F.O.

*Additions*

Bryan, A. J., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.  
Fattorini, E., Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R.  
(Admin.).  
Lazenby, D. C., Flying Officer,  
R.A.F.V.R. (Admin.).  
Macdonald, A. T. A.  
Nolan, J. J.  
Peddie, I. K.  
Rennie, D. I.  
Wright, R. F. M.

Total numbers known to be serving :

The Royal Navy, 79

The Army 552

The Royal Air Force 135

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for C. G. Keogh; for D. P. McDonald, killed in a car accident in South Africa; and for Lieut-Col Bede Johnstone, D.S.O., R.W.K. (retired), the news of whose death last December we have only heard recently.

C. George Keogh, who died in London on March 13th, was probably the oldest of "Old Boys." He was born in 1847, and came to Ampleforth in 1861, before the opening of the Clock Tower wing. He was in the same form as Abbots Burge and Cummins. He became an architect, and in 1890-91 the "bath" and "bathing-house" were designed by him. The site was not of his choosing, but the "Diary" of the time warmly commended the new bath, especially for its size and its having a deep side instead of a deep end. His son and four of his grandsons, the last of whom has just left, were in the School, in which to the end he retained a keen interest.

Lieut-Colonel Bede Johnstone, D.S.O., Royal (Queen's Own) West Kents (retired), came to the School in 1892, and next year was Captain of the Soccer XI. His keen interest and advice contributed much to the formation in 1911 of the O.T.C. He served through the last war, was three times "Mentioned in Despatches," and gained his D.S.O. for "saving a very dangerous situation by his gallantry and personal example." For the first Post-war Annual Inspection, in 1919, the War Office proposed that an Old Boy should be sent, and Brevet Colonel Johnstone was at once named by Ampleforth. Always firm in his Catholic life, he suffered severely in his latter years from a tropical disease, which eventually proved fatal.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

R. W. Barton to Hilda Latham. We regret not having previously recorded this marriage, which took place on June 5th, 1941.

Bernard Hayes to Thecla M. Adamson on January 9th, 1943.

James Timothy Noel Price, R.A., to the Hon. Anne Margaret Younger at the Oratory on March 13th.

The Marquess of Lothian, Scots Guards, to Antonella Newland, at the Oratory on April 29th.



AND to the following on their engagement:—

Lieut-Col T. M. R. Ahern, R.A.M.C., to Joanne Blencowe.

Dr T. Roche to Patricia McConnell.

David Walker to Rosalys Campbell.





THE following entered the Universities in January:—

OXFORD. B. C. Moore, *New College*; M. W. Bruce, *B.N.C.*; N. Blundell, *Christ Church*; P. F. Davey, D. P. Winstanley, *Trinity*.

CAMBRIDGE. J. H. Wettern, *Peterhouse*; R. H. Gibbey, J. Levett-Scrivener, *Trinity*; G. M. R. Wilson, *Trinity Hall*.

AND the following in April:—

OXFORD. J. J. Nolan (R.A.F. Course), *Oriel*; D. I. Rennie (R.A.F. Course), R. F. M. Wright (R.A.F. Course), *Christ Church*.

CAMBRIDGE. M. A. Marston (R.N. Course), *Magdalene*; A. J. F. White (R.N. Course), *Jesus*; I. K. Peddie (R.A.F. Course), *Sidney Sussex*.

EDINBURGH. E. A. Boylan (R.A. Course).

AT Cambridge, R. G. Brown has been elected to the Management Committee of the Union Society. In the athletics meeting against Oxford J. G. Bamford won the Hurdles and the High Jump.

R. G. RATTRIE has passed Part I of the Final Professional exam. for M.B. Ch.B., and is in the final year of his course at Edinburgh University.

B. J. WEBB has obtained his M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diplomas.

## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE earliest months of 1943 provided ideal weather conditions for rugger but unfortunately sickness did much to hamper the important training of an "A" XV and the running of Junior House matches. Of the former, one match was played early in the term and it was no small pity that such a promising team could not play again. In the House matches too there was difficulty in producing representative sides, and St Edward's were unable to field a team. In spite of this the three rounds of matches had their interests, and in the first game between St Bede's and St Oswald's a replay was necessary after a draw of three points each. In the end St Bede's won comfortably with a dropped goal kicked by Alen-Buckley and a try scored by Bennett. The other preliminary match was won by St Dunstan's after a hard fought game with St Cuthbert's who lost 6—5.

The semi-final round introduced St Aidan's and St Wilfrid's. The latter met the heavy team from St Dunstan's and were beaten 15—6. The other game between St Aidan's and St Bede's was full of excitement and some good play by both sides. Early on, Dale of St Bede's intercepted a muddled pass, ran hard for the line and scored close enough in to allow Trent, a forward of promise, to convert. This early reverse did much to arouse St Aidan's, and from then onwards the game was played at a big pace, both teams straining every muscle to score further points. St Aidan's possessed the better pack and though failing often in loose scrums to push in low enough to get the ball, saw much more

of it in the tight. Consequently McNulty at fly-half received many passes but his task was unenviable. Magee was ever ready to spoil and this he did well but such play added a definite weakness in St Bede's forwards. With the better backs and more of the ball the result might have proved quite different. As it was, St Aidan's attacked more often and this allowed Knowles and Kearney to score, the last try being converted by O'Brien. By winning 8—5, St Aidan's went into the final and met St Dunstan's as they did in 1941, when the cup was played for last. Again St Aidan's won—we here take the opportunity of congratulating them—but the margin was the smallest and truly representative. Duggan opened the score with a good try and O'Brien's attempt to convert hit an upright. With two attempts at a penalty kick, Lewis equalled the score and so it remained until half time. The two opposing wings, Hickey and Duggan, had set up an interesting duel but probably the best three-quarter on either side was Macaulay of St Dunstan's. Early in the second half St Aidan's regained the lead when Richmond scored on the blind side and then a further try came through Soltan. But St Dunstan's were not done with. Hickey rounded his opponent, outpaced the covering defence, and scored behind the posts making it easy for Lewis to convert. Time was now short and a further try would have changed the final issue. There were moments when both sides seemed bound to score and the end came with St Aidan's pressing and winning 9—8.

### INTER HOUSE CROSS COUNTRY RACE

AN exceptionally early arrival of the chaff-chaff in our valley—it was heard and seen by several round about

February 22nd—heralded an early spring. For days the weather had been brilliant and not unnaturally conditions for



training and cross country running were little short of ideal. And so it was on the day itself of the race. Visibility was perfect and a warm sun removed the chill from a fresh westerly wind. And more than this. The signals section of the Junior Training Corps, equipped with number eighteen wireless sets, stimulated our interests with a running commentary. To the Officer Commanding and those more directly responsible we send out our sincere thanks.

Following custom, the Juniors' race came first and this time St Aidan's House reversed the positions with St Cuthbert's who finished close up and separated by five points only. St Aidan's won with 104 points.

The individual winner, J. Hamilton-Dalrymple, won with ease in 10 mins. 15.7 secs., followed, not far behind, by a batch of three, D. Grehan, J. Bunting and P. Hickey. Up to the railway Grehan had given the lead but once Hamilton-Dalrymple passed him the individual result always seemed certain. That the fourteenth was the first member of the winning team, St Aidan's, to come in, speaks well for their tactics and mode of training. It follows that all came in in a bunch and had run together as a true team.

Almost at once the Senior teams were sent off on their much longer course and on the return some had found the head wind a big factor to contend with.

The expected and actual winner was G. M. Reid who finished twelve seconds outside the record time in 20 mins. 58.5 secs. At the plank bridge he was lying third to Mawson and Graves and at this point Danaher, Pigou, Nicoll and Hothersall were close behind. The order was much the same as they struck the Gilling-Fairfax ponds road except that Campbell was now fourth and O'Neill and Maguire sixth and seventh. Time six minutes. Along the road, Reid moved up into the lead and Graves gave way to Gaynor, Slattery, and Hall. This order remained practically the same until the end. Reid increased his distance in front of Mawson and both finished full of running and well in front of Gaynor. Graves was fourth.

St Bede's won the inter-house race with 79 points, three points better than St Dunstan's, and nineteen better than St Cuthbert's, third. We offer them our congratulations.

The first twelve places were won by: G. M. Reid (D), O. G. Mawson (W.), P. J. Gaynor (D), C. R. Graves (C), P. A. Slattery (D), N. E. Maguire (E), D. M. Hall (B), J. Hothersall (D), M. J. O'Neill (B), J. G. Danaher (B), A. R. Hodson (E), M. Castelli (B).

*Team Results:*—St Bede's 79 points; St Dunstan's 82 points; St Cuthbert's 98 points; St Edward's 115 points; St Aidan's 135 points; St Wilfrid's 172 points; St Oswald's 205 points.

## ATHLETICS

No true estimate of an athletic season can be fully comprehensive without knowledge of conditions in which it was run, and those interested in our results, put out elsewhere, should bear in mind two important features. Firstly, through the war, the average age of the boy in the first set has fallen considerably; and secondly, almost throughout the school meeting this year, hardly a day passed by without there being a blustering gale. Many will long remember the dust clouds that

surged up from the track; whilst others may describe in vivid detail how the unwieldy bowling screens were swept across a neighbouring hedge, and how water splashed from the bath and mounted the bathing pavilion. These were the conditions, the poorest possible for athletics. Who could look for first rate results, yet they are to be found together with a general standard above the normal.

In the Senior division, composed of Sets I and II, J. G. Danaher and K. W



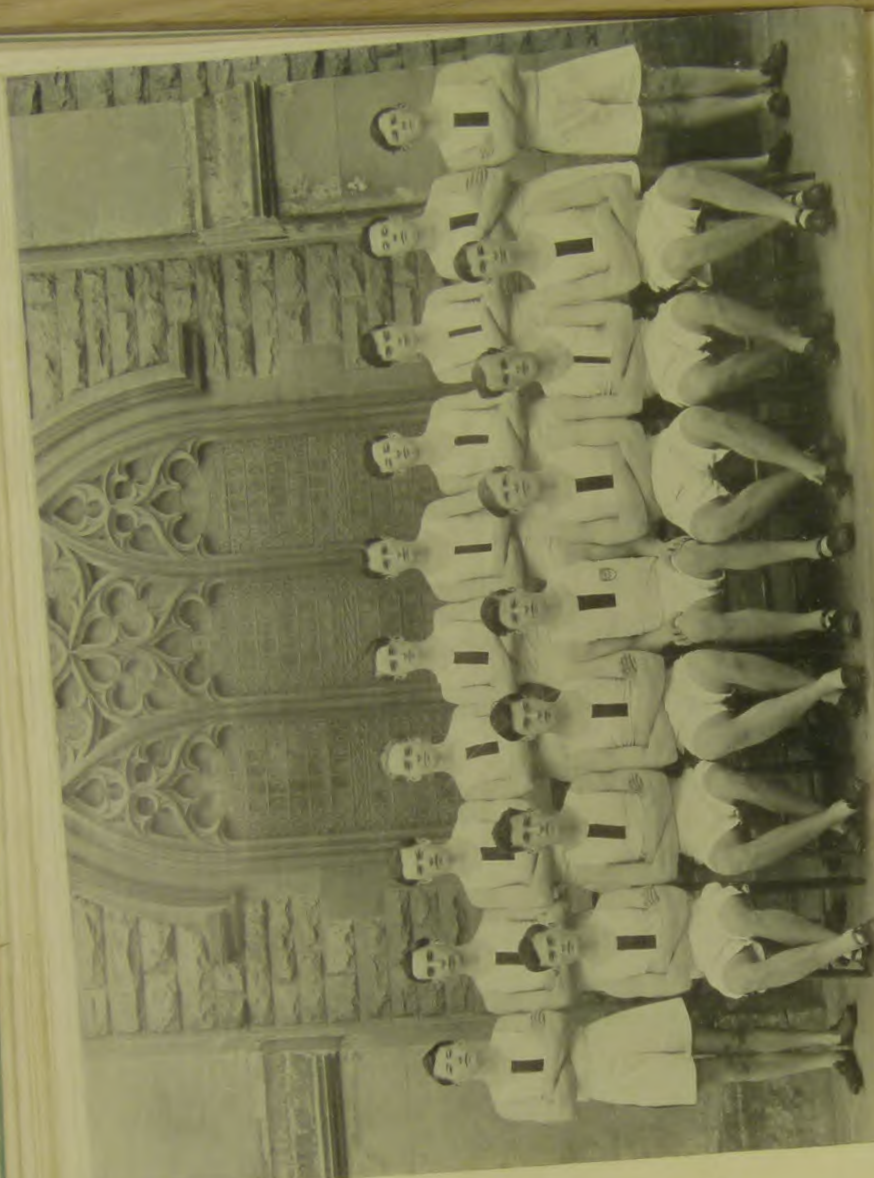
ATHLETICS  
TEAM  
1943

Standing:

M. J. O'Neill  
P. A. Slattery  
P. J. Gaynor  
P. A. Kerstens  
M. T. Charlton  
K. F. M. Wright  
G. M. Reid  
G. B. Reynolds  
D. M. Hall  
O. G. Mawson

Sitting:

G. F. Babington  
J. G. Danaher  
K. W. Gray  
E. A. Boylan  
(Capt.)  
B. G. Christie  
H. J. Codrington  
H. F. Strode



SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

109

Gray were the most improved athletes, both gifted with power and ease of action. Gray, still in the lower half, was certainly the best athlete and with normal improvement should train on to become an accomplished exponent. Success has strengthened self confidence, and with this came ease of action and muscular relaxation, so essential for any genuine athlete. G. M. Reid, too, won success, and over a mile was never beaten, but here is a case where further improvement is doubtful on account of a slightly laboured action.

The field events showed up better than in the past and this may be due in part to the warm and continuous training conditions that were so favourable.

Lower down the School, P. W. Hickey, M. P. Hardy and H. D. Fanshawe deserve mention for excellent performances, and lower still J. H. Bamford, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, and P. T. Pernyes stood out above the ordinary.

The School meeting went well, and we congratulate St Cuthbert's and St Dunstan's on winning the Senior and Junior cups respectively.

In view of what has been said, it is not surprising that the team, in the hands of their capable captain E. A. Boylan, did great things. Their first opponents were a strong nucleus of undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge, most of whom had recently competed in the inter-varsity athletics. The result naturally turned in favour of the visitors but not by much, and without J. G. Bamford, our captain last year, the result might well have been very different. But we were glad this was not so, for with joy we watched him clearing 5 ft. 9 ins. in the High Jump, winning the Hurdles with ease, and in the Long Jump, covering over 20 ft.

Then came the one School match—Worksop were unable to compete—against Denstone. Ten events were run and Denstone won three. The ease of this victory can be seen in the detailed account and the way it came showed the value of sound training.

The final meeting saw the team right

on top form, and despite the limitations of an untrained army team, the winning of every event, not excluding the putting of the shot, was worthy of much praise. Perhaps, in consequence of this, it was not surprising to learn that Boylan awarded colours to ten of the team. We offer them—G. F. Babington, B. G. Christie, H. J. Codrington, J. G. Danaher, K. W. Gray, D. M. Hall, G. M. Reid, D. B. Reynolds, H. F. Strode, R. F. M. Wright—our sincere congratulations.

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.2 secs., P. J. Wells 1937 and A. M. H. Mahony 1938). M. F. Randall 1, H. J. Codrington 2, J. Hotherhall 3. 11.1 secs.

440 Yards.—(54.7 secs., G. B. Potts 1937). J. Hotherhall 1, H. J. Codrington 2, M. T. Charlton 3. 56.1 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 6.4 secs., R. E. Riddell 1935). J. G. Danaher 1, D. M. Hall 2, R. J. Pigou 3. 2 m. 11.8 secs.

Mile.—(4 m. 45.6 secs., A. G. F. Green 1937). G. M. Reid 1, D. M. Hall 2, P. J. Gaynor 3. 4 m. 56.7 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.4 secs., E. P. S. Mathews 1941). H. F. Strode 1, B. G. Christie 2, E. W. Nicoll 3. 16.8 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 m. 52.2 secs., D. P. Stewart-Cape 1941). J. G. Danaher 1, P. J. Gaynor 2, A. R. M. Hodson 3. 3 m. 54.1 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 10 ins. J. G. Bamford 1942). R. F. M. Wright 1, C. P. Hoyle 2, T. A. Bates 3. 5 ft. 3 ins.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 1/2 in. B. H. Alcazar 1932). G. F. Babington 1, E. A. Boylan 2, A. I. D. Stewart and H. F. Strode equal 3. 19 ft. 8 ins.

Putting the Weight.—(12 lbs.). (40 ft. 6 ins., J. O. Leask 1938). B. G. Christie 1, M. F. Randall and M. T. Charlton equal 2. 31 ft. 2 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft. 6 ins., D. R. Dalglish 1936). R. O. H. Heape 1, D. Younghusband 2, O. G. Mawson 3. 138 ft. 6 ins.

Consolation Steeplechase. (1 m. 45.2 secs., E. A. O'Hare 1939). C. P. Hoyle 1, R. O. H. Heape 2, R. F. M. Wright 3. 1 m. 57.4 secs.



# ATHLETICS

## TEAM

1943

### *Standing :*

M. J. O'Neill  
P. A. Slattery  
P. J. Gaynor  
P. A. Kerstens  
M. T. Charlton  
R. F. M. Wright  
G. M. Reid  
D. B. Reynolds  
D. M. Hall  
O. G. Mawson

### *Sitting :*

G. F. Babington  
J. G. Danaher  
K. W. Gray  
E. A. Boylan  
(Capt.)  
B. G. Christie  
H. J. Codrington  
H. F. Strode





## SET II

100 Yards.—(10.9 secs., H. J. Codrington 1942). K. W. Gray 1, J. C. Duggan 2, D. B. Reynolds 3. 10.5 secs. (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(57.6 secs., H. J. Codrington 1942). K. W. Gray 1, R. F. Travers 2, R. M. Whedbee 3. 56 secs. (NEW RECORD).

Half Mile.—(2 m. 16.6 secs., J. G. Danaher 1942). R. F. Travers 1, M. J. O'Neill 2, R. M. Whedbee 3. 2 m. 18.8 secs.

Mile.—(5 m. 8.6 secs., G. M. Reid 1942).—P. A. Slattery 1, N. R. Maguire 2, M. H. Vernon 3. 5 m. 17.5 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(4 m. 41.1 secs., J. d'A. Edwards 1942). M. J. O'Neill 1, P. A. Slattery 2, Lord Stafford 3. 4 m. 13.9 secs. (NEW RECORD).

120 Yards Hurdles.—(18.3 secs., H. F. Strode 1942). H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1, B. G. Sandeman 2, P. H. Trafford 3. 18 secs. (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(5 ft., R. F. M. Wright, 1942). G. Soltan 1, J. C. Duggan 2, M. Keegan 3. 5 ft. (Equal record).

Long Jump.—(17 ft. 6 ins., A. I. D. Stewart 1942). D. B. Reynolds 1, R. Langford-Rae 2, D. F. Kelly 3. 19 ft. 3 ins. (NEW RECORD).

Putting the Weight.—(30 ft. 3 ins., M. T. Charlton 1942). J. G. de Pret Roose 1, W. E. Vaughan 2, P. J. Wright 3. 29 ft. 5½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(95 ft. 10 ins., P. W. Downes 1942). P. A. Kerstens 1, Lord Stafford 2, A. A. Kinch 3. 135 ft. 1 in. (NEW RECORD).

Consolation Steeplechase, 660 Yards.—(1 m. 57.7 secs., P. A. Patron 1942). D. F. Kelly 1, M. Keegan 2, I. M. Guiver 3. 2 m. 4.7 secs.

## SET III

100 Yards.—(11 secs., G. H. Hume 1939). M. P. Hardy 1, P. W. Hickey 2, P. J. Richmond 3. 11.5 secs.

440 Yards.—(57.6 secs., K. W. Gray 1942). P. W. Hickey 1, D. S. Grehan 2, M. P. Hardy 3. 63.3 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 17.5 secs., D. J. M. Carvill 1937). D. S. Grehan 1, G. W. Phipps 2, P. J. Richmond 3. No time taken.

Mile.—(5 m. 10.5 secs., E. P. Murphy 1937). J. J. Bunting 1, D. S. Grehan 2, L. M. Rothfield 3. 5 m. 36 secs.

106 Yards Hurdles (3 ft.).—(16.2 secs., C. J. Ryan 1935). M. P. Hardy 1, H. D. Fanshawe 2, C. J. Hopkins 3. 16.3 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 3 ins., J. G. Bamford 1939). H. D. Fanshawe 1, P. J. Richmond 2, J. A. Miles 3. 4 ft. 8 ins.

Long Jump.—(18 ft. 2 ins., K. W. Gray 1942). P. W. Hickey 1, G. C. Meredith 2, M. P. Hardy 3. 17 ft. 4½ ins.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—(36 ft. 4 ins., K. W. Gray 1942). P. W. Hickey 1, D. S. Grehan 2, G. Lambor 3. 36 ft. 1½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—J. C. Greig 1, L. R. Henderson 2, J. C. Brodie 3. 105 ft. 3 ins.

## SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.4 secs., K. W. Gray 1941). J. H. Bamford 1, P. T. Pernyes 2, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 3. 11.6 secs.

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs., D. M. Gaynor 1937). J. H. Bamford 1, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 2, P. T. Pernyes 3. 63.7 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 25.4 secs., D. M. Gaynor 1937). J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1, P. J. Ryland 2, J. H. Bamford 3. 2 m. 26 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 ins.).—(15.5 secs., J. G. C. Ryan 1936). S. V. Taylor 1, P. J. Ryland 2, M. R. Hooke 3. 17.5 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 ins., C. J. Ryan 1934). P. C. Mocatta 1, P. J. Ryland 2, J. H. Bamford 3. 4 ft. 4½ ins.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 10 ins., D. M. Gaynor 1937). P. T. Pernyes 1, J. H. Bamford 2, M. de P. Hughes 3. 15 ft. 2 ins.

## INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

## SENIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs., St Aidan's 1937). St Cuthbert's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 47.8 secs.

## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 45.5 secs., St Bede's 1938). St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 1 m. 49.5 secs.

## SENIOR AND JUNIOR

Four Miles Relay.—(14 m. 57.8 secs., St Dunstan's 1938). St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 16 m. 22.7 secs.

## JUNIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(49.3 secs., St Dunstan's 1937). St Dunstan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 53.9 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 52.7 secs., St Dunstan's 1938). St Dunstan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 2 m. 4.5 secs.

One Mile Relay.—(4 m. 3.3 secs., St Aidan's 1935). St Wilfrid's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 4 m. 55 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 pts St Cuthbert's 1931). St Oswald's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 19 pts.

Mile Team Race.—(6 pts St Wilfrid's 1936). St Wilfrid's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Oswald's 3. 11 pts.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 4½ ins., St Wilfrid's 1939). St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's and St Dunstan's 3. 13 ft. 4 ins.

Long Jump.—(47 ft. 4½ ins., St Cuthbert's 1942). St Dunstan's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 46 ft.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—(88 ft. 10½ ins., St Cuthbert's 1942). St Dunstan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 90 ft. 6½ ins. (NEW RECORD)

Throwing the Javelin.—St Wilfrid's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 278 ft. 7 ins.

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. UNIVERSITIES TEAM

100 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, G. P. Zimmerman (O) 2, H. J. Codrington (A) 3. 10.7 secs.

440 Yards.—G. A. Baker (O) 1, K. W. Gray (A) 2, M. T. Charlton (A) 3. 59.9 secs.

Half Mile.—R. D. Lightfoot (C) 1, J. G. Danaher (A) 2, D. M. Hall (A) 3. 2 m. 11.1 secs.

Mile.—G. M. Reid (A) 1, G. Lewis (O) 2, P. A. Slattery (A) 3. 4 m. 56.7 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—J. G. Bamford (C) 1, H. F. Strode (A) 2, B. G. Christie (A) 3. 16.3 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—Rev. A. M. Green (O) 1, R. A. Hancock (O) 2, M. J. O'Neill (A) 3. 4 m. 1.2 secs.

High Jump.—J. G. Bamford (C) 1, D. B. Reynolds (A) 2, R. F. M. Wright (A) 3. 5 ft. 8½ ins.

Long Jump.—G. P. Zimmerman (O) 1, J. G. Bamford (C) 2, G. F. Babington (A) 3. 20 ft. 6 ins.

Putting the Weight.—J. L. Barratt (O) 1, P. A. Kerstens (A) 2, K. W. Gray (A) 3. 39 ft. 11½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—M. V. Chote (C) 1, P. A. Kerstens (A) 2, O. G. Mawson (A) 3. 168 ft.

Relay, 110 Yards.—Ampleforth 1, Universities 2. 2 m. 19.4 secs.

Ampleforth: H. J. Codrington, M. T. Charlton, D. M. Hall, J. Hotherhall, W. D. Lamborn, A. I. D. Stewart, G. F. Babington, D. B. Reynolds, J. G. Danaher, E. A. Boylan, K. W. Gray. Universities: G. P. Zimmerman, G. A. Baker, R. D. Lightfoot, J. G. Bamford, J. L. Barratt, M. W. Bruce, Rev. A. M. Green, R. A. Hancock, Rev. R. R. Frewen, G. Lewis, Rev. P. F. Vidal.

Result: Universities Team 52 points, Ampleforth 43 points.

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. DENSTONE COLLEGE

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester, on March 24th, 1943.

100 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, S. Harrison (D) 2, H. J. Codrington (A) 3. 10.6 secs.

440 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, D. Andrew (D) 2, M. T. Charlton (A) 3. 59.3 secs.

Half Mile.—J. G. Danaher (A) 1, D. M. Hall (A) 2, J. Bullivant (D) 3. 2 m. 17 secs.

Mile.—G. M. Reid (A) 1, C. Gilbert (D) 2, D. Goering (D) 3. 5 m. 5.1 secs.



120 Yards Hurdles.—H. F. Strobe (A) 1, B. G. Christie (A) 2, D. Andrew (D) 3. No time taken.

High Jump.—R. F. M. Wright (A) 1, P. Simpson (D) 2, D. B. Reynolds (A) 3. 4 ft. 11½ ins.

Long Jump.—D. Beardsmore (D) 1, G. F. Babington (A) 2, D. B. Reynolds (A) 3. 19 ft. 8½ ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.).—C. Gilbert (D) 1, P. A. Kerstens (A) 2, K. W. Gray (A) 3. 36 ft. 6 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—C. Gilbert (D) 1, O. G. Mawson (A) 2, P. A. Kerstens (A) 3. 141 ft. 8 ins.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Ampleforth won by 100 yards in 1 m. 50.1 secs.

Ampleforth: M. T. Charlton, H. J. Codrington, D. M. Hall, K. W. Gray. Result: Ampleforth 56 points, Dentstone 34 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY TEAM  
100 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, H. J. Codrington (A) 2, Sgt Crone 3. 10.6 secs.

440 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, Cpl Timms 2, J. Hothersall (A) 3. 56.5 secs.

Half Mile.—J. G. Danaher (A) 1, D. M. Hall (A) 2, Cpl Burnett 3. 2 m. 11.4 secs.

Mile.—G. M. Reid (A) 1, P. A. Slattery (A) 2, Lt Dill 3. 5 m. 5.2 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—B. G. Christie (A) 1, Sgt Aldrige 2, Sgt Morton 3. 16.9 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—P. J. Gaynor (A) 1, Capt. Blathwayt 2, M. J. O'Neill (A) 3. 4 m. 17.5 secs.

High Jump.—D. B. Reynolds (A) 1, R. F. M. Wright (A) 2, Lt Healey-Pendarves 3. 5 ft. 5 ins.

Long Jump.—E. A. Boylan (A) 1, Lt Healey-Pendarves 2, Cpl Shorthouse 3. 19 ft.

Putting the Weight.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, Cpl Timms 2, P. A. Kerstens (A) 3. 36 ft. 11 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—P. A. Kerstens (A) 1, Sgt Thorne 2, R. O. H. Heape (A) 3. 135 ft. 1 in.

Relay.—17 x 110 Yards.—Ampleforth won in 3 m. 44.7 secs.

Ampleforth 71 points, Army Team 24 points.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE programme of training for the term has never been so fully completed. Weather was ideal on all training days so it was possible to follow the main programme.

Naval cadets in the main were directed to Signals to learn something of morse, W-T procedure and wireless sets. These formed a squad of fifteen N.C.O.'s under the Adjutant and the wireless section proper was taken over for advanced training by Captain Healey K.R.R.C. to whom we are most grateful.

Sixteen N.C.O.'s from each Company were chosen to form a Cadre Platoon with the object of learning thoroughly the new Battle Drills. These, and the intricacies of Section Infiltration, have been mastered. The new tactics should, by the end of the Summer Term, be known by the Contingent as a whole,

for those who attended the Battle Cadre were fortunate in being trained by Captain Wright and Lt Rogers with the N.C.O.'s and demonstration Platoon of the 1st M.T.B. K.R.R.C., or parent unit. Cadre N.C.O.'s will act as Instructors during the Summer Term.

The great interest and energy displayed by Officers and N.C.O.'s who have visited us is very greatly appreciated. A high standard of training is set and should be attained by the Contingent as a whole if half of what has been taught is handed on during the coming term.

For the Battle Cadre, wire, obstacles and Section Infiltration done tactically have ceased to be extraordinary exploits. It is hoped that some of the spirit which they have will be instilled into those they are to instruct. A good instructor is







able to demonstrate. This is probably the best method of instructing.

The instruction of Cadets for Certificate "A" Individual and Section Leading was given to Under Officers Codrington, Christie and Boylan, together with a few N.C.O.'s from each Company who were unable to attend the Battle Cadre. The physical training of the candidates was ably done by Patron, Gray and O'Kelly who attended a holiday course of P.T. at Northern Command. The value of a progressive course was clearly seen for most candidates had little difficulty in passing all the tests. Recruit and pre-Certificate "A" training was organised by each Company.

March 2nd was devoted to Tactical training. The Battle Cadre dug a defensive position on Bathing Wood Hill and fought a defensive battle in true offensive spirit against a company of regular Riflemen in their sixth week of training attacking from Gillling avenue. The demonstration platoon provided stage effects in the form of smoke from the 2 inch mortar and H.E. charges. The picture was very instructive.

The Signal Section co-operated in the scheme. On this day Major Grehan, from West Riding District, inspected the training.

It is with regret that we have had to say goodbye to Captain the Hon. E. B. C. Howard, our first Liaison officer from the King's Royal Rifle Corps. We wish him God speed. He accomplished much in the short time he was looking after us. We are fortunate in having an energetic successor in Captain C. Blathwayt.



The following promotions are made w.e.f. 19-1-43.

To be Under Officers:—C.S.M. McNamara, C.Q.M.S. Boylan, Sgt Nicoll to command No. 3 Coy.

To be C.S.M.:—C.Q.M.S. Daly, Sgt Dawson, Sgt Marston.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt Gaynor, Sgt Millar, Sgt Edwards, J. d'A.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt Stewart, L.-Sgt Hamilton-Dalrymple. Cpls Young-husband, Maunsell, Longueville, Hother-sall.

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpl Charlton, L.-Cpl Whedbee, Cpl Patron.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Gray, O'Kelly, Lord Stafford, Stewart, Conan, Trafford, Townsend, Slattery, Middleton, de P. Roose, Dowling.

The following promotions will take effect from January 20th.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt Forster, Cpl Bond.

To be Cpl:—L.-Cpls Hoyle, Wilson.

#### SHOOTING

**M**OST of the shooting in the Miniature Range this term consisted of practices for the classification tests and Part 2 of the Inter-House competition. The results were satisfactory on the whole, and in the case of St Cuthbert's, exceptionally so. A. I. D. Stewart coached his House with such success that twenty-nine out of the thirty-three who classified qualified as first class shots. And in the House competition (Part 2) St Cuthbert's came first with a score of 500. St Aidan's were second in both the classification test and Part 2 of the competition. The positions and scores are as follows:

Classification.		Part 2.		Position to date.	
1. St Cuthbert's	562	1. St Cuthbert's	500	1. St Cuthbert's	1592
2. St Aidan's	557	2. St Aidan's	494	2. St Aidan's	1524
3. St Edward's	395	3. St Oswald's	470	3. St Edward's	1355
4. St Bede's	464	4. St Dunstan's	458	4. St Oswald's	133
5. St Dunstan's	412	5. St Edward's	434	5. St Dunstan's	1305
6. St Oswald's	395	6. St Bede's	410	6. St Bede's	1298
7. St Wilfrid's	384	7. St Wilfrid's	410	7. St Wilfrid's	1130

The competition concludes next term with a 303 match.

There has also been a considerable

amount of practice for the Recruits. The general standard of shooting has been satisfactory.



## THE RIFLE CLUB

The best averages on this term's Club shoots were as follows:—

Class A.	
1. A. I. D. Stewart	92.1 per cent.
2. T. F. Hubbard	90.8 per cent.
3. C. R. Graves	88.4 per cent.
4. R. Pigou	88.1 per cent.

Class B.	
1. P. Longueville	82.4 per cent.
2. P. Bond	77.9 per cent.
3. A. Oddie	76.7 per cent.

The School VIII had a successful term. Of the seven School matches five were won and two lost, the scores being as follows:

Ampleforth 624 v. Loretto 543.
Ampleforth 632 v. St Edward's 624.
Ampleforth 607 v. Beaumont 610.

## THE BEAGLES

IN spite of the good weather hounds have only been out on eight days since Christmas. This was due to a short spell of snow and frost in January and to the enforced early close to the season. It was only possible to meet once during the Christmas holidays, when hounds killed a beaten hare after a good hunt of about fifty minutes. This was on December 29th. Snow and frost then put an end to hunting until the term began, the next day being on the first Saturday of term, January 23rd, when hounds were out for an hour or two below the College. On the whole, sport was only moderate on the other days; this can be put down to the number of hares in the valley and to the dry state of the ground and consequent lack of scent.

The meet at Red Deer Lodge on February 10th provided by far the best hunt, although the weather was bad and the ground heavy and rough. Scent was quite good, and a hare found by the old lime-kilns at Cold Cam gave us a really good moorland hunt of

Ampleforth 624 v. Wellington 643
Ampleforth 624 v. Haileybury 619.
Ampleforth 624 v. St John's,
Leatherhead 619.

The Inter-Catholic Public Schools competition took place as usual, the positions being as follows:—

1. Ampleforth	624.
2. Beaumont	620.
3. Stonyhurst	526.
4. Mount St Mary's	495.

In addition to the above matches the VIII fired in the *Country Life*, J.T.C. competition, but the results have not yet been published.

A. I. D. Stewart has been an energetic and efficient secretary of the Club; he is to be congratulated on the success of his coaching and other work in connection with the shooting during the last two terms.

nearly ninety minutes before a fresh hare took us away. Hounds had been working as well as ever, and it was pleasing to see even old hounds like Drummer hunting so well in spite of the long journey to the meet and the extremely heavy going. All who were out that day will agree that the way hounds hunted and their condition reflects great credit on the work being done by Jack Welch.

The meet on Shrove Monday was at the Kennels, since the early lambing time prevented us going anywhere else, and ended the season. The valley is now mostly plough, and as this was bone dry there was no scent at all, and we called off early in the afternoon and went to the Cricket Pavilion for a war-time substitute for the usual ham and eggs tea.

The officials were the same as last term, except that P. A. Slattery whipped-in in the place of D. Dobson who left at Christmas. Our best wishes go with E. A. Boylan, the Master, who has just left to join up.

The Point-to-Point took place on March 11th over the usual course, although the start had to be on the road instead of at Pond Head Farm. Conditions were good, and P. A. Slattery won in a good time. I. K. Anderson was second and J. d'A. Edwards third. Of those under sixteen J. Bunting, L. Henderson and T. de Wolff were respectively first, second and third. The entry was good.

The Junior House race was run some days later and was won by R. F. Laugh-

ton in 12 mins. 20 secs.; J. Bannen came second, and L. M. Fay third. There were twelve other runners. It was an unusually good race.

There will be one or two litters of puppies this summer. Members will have the opportunity of walking a puppy. Any applications to do so will be very welcome.

Once more, in conclusion, we offer our sincere thanks to the farmers, landlords, and shooting tenants who have enabled us to continue hunting.

## BOXING

THE chief interests this term have been the Inter-House Competition and the return match against Newcastle. We very much appreciate the instruction given regularly by L.-Corporal Linguist R.A.S.C., and are sorry that he had to leave with his unit before the end of the term. We congratulate P. A. Longueville, M. J. O'Neill and F. H. Bullock to whom D. M. Hall gave School colours.

## INTER-HOUSE BOXING

Great keenness has been shown by the House Captains. As a result there was a general all-round improvement

in the boxing, and some very good fights in the preliminary rounds. Perhaps we might choose out Brodie v. Dunn and Longueville v. O'Neill as the outstanding fights. St Bede's won the cup again. They had as Captain D. M. Hall, who knows how to train a House team as he knows how to captain the School team. St Aidan's, with Edwards as Captain, were the runners up. They won four of the weights. St Cuthbert's came third. Finally we want to say how pleased we were to have Lt-Col. G. Payne, R.A.O.C., Lt Crombie, Pioneer Corps and 2nd Lt M. Matthews, K.R.R.C. as officials.

Weight.	Holder.	Winner.	Runner-up.
6 st. 7 lbs.		J. E. Hume (D)	C. D. Watkins (B)
7 st. 0 lbs.		P. D. McGrath (A)	R. L. Rennick (B)
7 st. 7 lbs.	F. H. Bullock (B)	P. E. C. McNulty (A)	A. W. Fenwick (O)
Fly Weight		A. A. Dunn (W)	D. F. Kelly (D)
Bantam		R. F. Travers (C)	R. M. Whedbee (O)
Feather	R. M. Dawson (C)	B. G. Sandeman (B)	R. Langford-Rae (D)
Light		J. d'A. Edwards (A)	M. J. O'Neill (B)
Welter	D. M. Hall (B)	J. Patron (W)	M. J. P. Kilner (E)
Middle		R. O. Heape (A)	A. R. Hodson (E)

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Referee: Lt-Col. G. Payne R.A.O.C.

Judges: Lieut Cambell R.A.S.C.,  
2nd Lieut Allison R.A.O.C.

ON March the 19th the School fought a match against Newcastle Royal Grammar School at Ampleforth and

won all nine fights with only one exception. Since the teams on both sides were much the same as in the match last year when we lost by six fights to four, our decisive win this year may be taken as the measure of the all-round improvement of the team's boxing.

In spite of the sweeping nature of our victory, the entries in each weight were well-matched—no easy task in school



boxing—and almost every fight was well contested.

The match started with a decisive win for Bullock. He has an attractive style—quick and clean-hitting; as his weight gets heavier he should become a dangerous and hard hitting opponent, but like so many young boxers, he failed to take advantage of the many opportunities for “in-fighting” which were offered him. Dunn had the advantage of his opponent in reach and did not always make the best use of it, but he got in some good blows to the body. Travers met a stronger opponent and a hard fight resulted. Defence on both sides was rather weak but Travers showed greater aggressiveness as well as ability to take punishment and well deserved his win.

The fight between Dawson and the Newcastle Captain, Husband, was undoubtedly the fight of the evening. Although boxers with very different styles, they proved well-matched, and it was a pleasure to watch the quick, lithe attack of the Newcastle boy and Dawson's sound defence and equally quick reply. Dawson has, for his weight, a remarkable hitting power and makes good use of his reach. He should develop into a sound and punishing fighter.

O'Neill is a new boxer who shows good promise. He has an aggressive style which makes full use of a strong

right, but his defence is at present his main weakness and his footwork is rather faulty. Longueville is a quick and attractive boxer to watch; he makes good use of his openings and can pile on the hits. Edwards met a stronger and somewhat heavier opponent to whom he lost after a hard and plucky fight. He has an easy, well-balanced style, and, if somewhat slow, is capable of inflicting hard punishment; but his defence proved inadequate on this occasion to the tactics of his opponent.

The School Captain, D. M. Hall, outclassed his opponent and won handsomely. Hall is a strong, aggressive fighter, as quick with his left as his right, never letting-up on an opponent and never missing an opening. His footwork is excellent and his defence is, one feels, as sound as his attack—a good all-round boxer and an admirable Captain. Hodson won the last fight of the evening. He is a hard hitter but a bit slow on his feet, and, therefore, liable to be thrown out by his opponent's rushes even when they lack real danger.

This match brought to a close a very successful season's boxing which reflects great credit on the team, especially its Captain, and on Fr Wilfrid and those responsible for training and instruction. One hopes that this good spirit will be carried to equal success next season.

W.P.

## SCOUTING

### ROVERS

ALTHOUGH in the Easter Term activities are always rather limited, the Troop managed to do a considerable amount of work. Almost the whole Troop was able to help Fr Paschal with the Third Troop; the work of hedging was continued, and a thousand “palms” were picked and despatched to Fr Andrew, our late Scout-Master, for his parishioners at Warrington.

The Village Troop, although its activities were likewise curtailed, was

still run by the Troop, and we are grateful to I. F. Sutherland and B. G. Christie for their efforts in this work.

Unfortunately, our Troop-Leader, I. F. Sutherland, was unable to undertake the running of the Troop as well as his House; E. W. Nicoll carried on in his place.

We look forward to next term when we hope to spend some of the nights, prior to holidays, under canvas.

E.W.N.

### SEA SCOUTS

WE have had a good term and the membership of the Troop is higher than ever before.

On the feast of St Benedict we were the guests of St Mary's Troop, York, and spent a very enjoyable day on the river.

A small party went into camp on Islay for the purpose of arranging a larger one to be run under the auspices of the Argyllshire Agricultural Committee. In this we were very successful and our thanks are due to Mr Pitcairn the new manager of Kildalton estate, for the help which he has given us and is going to give in the summer.

The camp itself was a great success, especially from the port point of view. Among other supplies obtained by the rifle were four stags and one roe buck.

In ending the account mention must be made of the great kindness of Mrs Violet Clifton and the thoroughness of her preparation for our arrival.

We hope to take sixteen of the Troop to the island in the summer, where we will have plenty of work and sailing.

### THIRD TROOP

FOR an Easter Term, the weather was unusually kind, so that the Troop was able to get plenty of real outdoor scouting. The work done included building a Pioneer Suspension Bridge, repairs to the Mole-Catcher's Cottage and axeing, while many Wide Games of different sorts were played, bringing in much useful training in Field-Craft and really accurate Map-Reading.

There were two good outings this

term, both of which were on the lines of a patrol practice for a First Class Journey. The Patrols were in each case taken to map references on the Moor Road, given maps and compasses, told to meet the Group Scoutmaster and his staff at another map reference some miles away, at a certain time, and that on the way they were to choose a site at which they were to cook and eat their lunch. On Shrove Monday the destination was a cross roads near Kilburn. The day was very foggy and the Patrols had to steer by compass alone for the first mile. They all reached the right place and the Troop then paid a visit to Mr Thompson's workshop. The Troop is most grateful to Mr Thompson for this opportunity.

On St Benedict's the destination was the Ashbury Farm Café at Rievaulx. The day was lovely and although the training was not so valuable, as the Patrols could see for miles across the moors and so did not have to depend on their compasses, it was of course far more pleasant; there was much wild life to be seen, including deer in the Park.

The Troop have to thank the Rovers for help in organising many of the meetings, the President of the Geographical Society for a most interesting lecture on the development of maps and a film show illustrating the war in different parts of the world and the Sea Scouts for a demonstration on First Class First Aid.

Second A. Millar is to be congratulated on running the Avisford Patrol so well in the absence through ill health of their Patrol Leader M. Bowen, and also on obtaining his King's Scout Badge and the first All-round Cord.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

MONITORS were:—J. A. Triggs (Head Monitor), N. P. Murnane, A. H. Lund and J. C. Gosling. J. Bannen was appointed half-way through the term.

THE boys returned to find the last of the snow fast disappearing. Since then the weather has been so mild as to encourage many forms of outdoor activities. So pleasant has it been in fact that our friends at Avisford have almost completely withdrawn all the aspersions they have (with reason!) cast on our northern climate during the three years of their "sojourn in Egypt."

THE health of the House has been on the whole good. One case of measles was quickly isolated at the beginning of term and did not spread. Apart from that a number have visited the infirmary with mild "flu." By the beginning of March most were back to normal life. Unfortunately, by that time, the football matches which had been arranged had to be cancelled as there was sickness among our would-be opponents. The training for athletics was taken up with great keenness and the track events together with the cross-country and hunt Point-to-Point were hotly contested. The winners were:—

100 Yards.—J. C. Gosling.

440 Yards.—L. M. Fay.

880 Yards.—L. M. Fay.

Three-quarters of a Mile.—W. H. A. Kerstens.

The Cross Country was won from a bunch of competitors by R. F. G. Laughton who also ran very well to win the Hunt Point-to-Point. There was much good running by many in both races. All the winners achieved excellent time in their respective races, some being well above the standard times for the lower Sets in the Upper

School. On the last Sunday of term Fr Walter extended the hospitality of the Hunt to the House and produced an excellent tea.

THERE was a fair amount of shooting for rather more than half the House on the .22 range and a high standard was reached by half a dozen who could be counted on to shoot a one-inch group three times out of five, most of the others usually managed a two-inch group and all have mastered the elements of range shooting. Owing to the lack of time and ammunition it was not possible to give much instruction and the requisite amount of practice to the poorer shots, and those who appeared to require a 12 bore to hit the target, unfortunately had to be ignored!

A CERTAIN amount of Boxing practice has been going on under the leadership of J. Bannen, P. A. Longueville of the School team has given time to coaching. The competition will be held in the Summer Term.

FOLLOWING the call of the country, horticulture is now in full swing. A ring of allotments encircles the lettuce patch outside the windows of the Old Infirmary into which seeds ranging from mustard and cress to potatoes and from candystuff to sweet peas have been poured in large quantities. Something should appear this summer if the keenness for weeding and worm-hunting continues. The Headmaster has offered a prize for the best garden on July 1st.

WE thank Fr Sylvester Fryer for his inspiring retreat and Mrs Jennings and Lord St Audries for their gifts of Chapel furniture.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials this term were:

*Captains:* H. A. J. Stacpoole, P. J. C. Vincent, A. T. Garnett, J. Dick, P. B. A. Green, H. D. Swarbrick.

*Sacristans:* I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, J. M. Hartigan, C. A. Campbell.

*Librarians:* J. A. Paul, J. S. Hattrell, P. S. Emmet.

*Custodians of the Ante-Room:* J. C. L. Inman, M. S. Saunders, C. H. Forbes.

*Bookmen:* J. C. George, D. J. de Lavison, P. A. Convery.

THE new boys to arrive this term were: F. E. P. Bernard, J. P. Daly, R. A. McKechnie, M. A. Allan, R. F. R. Le Sueur.

WE returned to find that the snow which we expected was almost gone: and our normal out-of-door occupations were for some time rugger, skating and a "walk for those who must." The term proceeded as other terms: plenty of classes, a debate, Wednesday films, Epidiascope evenings, Cubbing—and then the first crisis occurred. The Headmaster told us one Tuesday that the life of Polly was endangered: it was impossible to obtain parrot food: the brave bird was already a feathered skeleton. This was grave news, for Polly has been for long one of the Important Things of Gilling (the story however that Fr Maurus bought it from Noah is without foundation). So most of us sent an S.O.S. to our parents about the matter and in a few days the food situation was well in hand: and we are extremely grateful for the generous supplies which many parents sent.

The second crisis came when about fifty of us found that we had not had measles: and so we got them. This was a very good thing in one way because we shall not get them again. But it brought Rugger to an end, and the term became rather unusual. Anyway the

weather was mostly delightful and hardly fit for football.

Frequently we spent the longer afternoons at the various Headquarters which we use at Cubbing.

### PRIMROSE SPRINGS (1ST PACK)

Some fairly permanent and useful dwellings have been built. The best huts were "Tree House" made by Dick, Hartigan, Inman, Barnewall, Stacpoole, Campbell, George and Hattrell; and "Heart of Oak," a shapely edifice constructed under a tree of that name by Kendall, Ryan, Forbes and Hague. On the whole the building and work went on smoothly, but a note, picked up by chance, shows that there are other problems in this pastime besides constructive difficulties.

"To President Goodall.

Dear Sir,

I was rather amused by the untrue statement you made (motive 2nd). I am glad to hear you admit we (O'Loughlin and I) did at least make a fourth or fifth of the hut which has caused such a deadly debate. If we go, a third of the hut goes with us, that is only fair (not to forget the main support which is also ours by right).

Yours truly, one of the founders of the hut.

A. O'NEILL.

P.S.—I think that puts an end to your untrue motives."

This document, we were glad to see, apparently had the desired effect: building went on apace and the "main support" was not withdrawn.

March had come in like a lamb and so went out as a roaring lion. The Big Wind at the end of term caused havoc among many of the less substantial huts: but that was not surprising because it brought down dozens of big beech trees as well.

The yellow irises, which Paul trans-



planted from the lakes, are thriving in their new surroundings; and the spring, in spite of the dry weather, continues to supply its precious water.

#### TOBRUK (2ND PACK).

Repeated attacks from all directions were necessary before "Rommel" was at length driven from the "uninhabited locality" which we call "Tobruk," the whereabouts of which military secrecy prevents us from divulging. Our "spring offensive" has begun early and we were in time to make full use of the gentle weather. Fortifications sprang up with amazing rapidity—pill-boxes, air-raid shelters, look-outs, tank-traps, and, most important of all, a field kitchen. We worked as if we were doing it for our own amusement.

On St Benedict's, after a frugal lunch of toast and "poma terrae in cineribus" we were inspected by the "Generalissimo." He awarded the P.M. (Powell Medal) to the Black Section under the leadership of Lowsley-Williams i for their ingenuity in shelter building. Wright i for bracken-carrying, Lee and Grant-Ferris for artistic construction, and Lomax for destructive criticism, were also mentioned in dispatches. Our defences were severely tested on the night of the "Great Wind." Then it was seen that the engineering feats of Connolly, Booth and van den Berg on the General's "siesta" hut, were the most enduring.

This "communiqué" would be incomplete without special mention of Beale and Hartigan ii who have actually made a fire-place guaranteed "not to smoke."

#### THE "WOLERY" (3RD PACK).

We have taken possession of the Rookery Wood and have made it into a "real" enchanted place. We searched legend and history for a place name made famous by heroes, for clearly it could not remain enchanted if we called it just Rookery Wood, if only for the reason that everybody knows it by that

name. Everybody knows, too, that even a small, dull, unused lumber-room can become an enchanted place if you call it a jungle and have the fiercest possible lions and tigers lurking in imaginary high grasses. Well, as Christopher Robin's "Pooh" stories were everybody's favourites we decided to call the enchanted place the "Wolery." This was the name of Owl's house. Owl thought he was a very clever bird because he used long words, but he was rather bad at spelling, and the "Wolery" should really have been the "Owlery." Anyway our main hut is known as "the Wolery." Those who did most in the building of it were: Utey and Twomey who helped to roll the log which forms the main support; Gunn who actually cut the first sod; Macgeorge, Zollner and George iii who performed a lot of digging and carrying.

Other huts have sprung up nearby. Franklin, Dick iii and Knowles ii have built one called "Trespassers W. Private." Burdon, who has taken to underground existence, has claimed the root of an old beech tree which looks like the huge hollow tooth of an ancient giant warch. Bingham ii has made a house on the same lines as that owned by Kanga and Roo. Allan and Johnson-Ferguson iii are the proud owners of an impregnable system of fortifications. As all the famous fortifications—Magainot, Mannerheim, Mareth—have fallen, they thought it a good thing to avoid names beginning with M. So it is known as the Heffalump Line. Kelly is the typical Tigger in that he is very bouncy and doesn't seem to have a house of his own.

The Wolery has withstood the recent gales, but the Heffalump Line, the impregnable system of fortifications, will have to be rebuilt.

AND so the term went on. It was not long before we had all returned from our measles escapade: but the ground was then too hard for Rugger. In the afternoons we played rounders and the

ancient game of "bandy," the primitive form of hockey which we started last year and which is played with home-made sticks. These games were often good fun and we suffered no major injuries. On Laetare Sunday a bandy team from the Junior House, led by Bannen and chosen out of a hat, came across to do battle with us; we administered a satisfactory defeat over them and were very pleased to see them. This might be a traditional Laetare Sunday observance.

The shooting has been extremely keen and the general standard higher than usual. We had a number of inter-Form matches; but one of the best contests was that in which Captain Kendall's team of "Big Gunners" beat the "Small Gunners" by 72 points to 68. The following earned their marksman's badge: Vincent, Young, Stacpoole, Saunders, Dick, Green, Drury, Barnewall, Swarbrick, Kendall, Hague, Scrope i, Hattrell i, Ryan.

Towards the end of term there were two tremendous and delicious teas, for the Captains and for the other officials. And this may be the place to bid farewell to Matron Clerihan, who has unfortunately had to relinquish her post owing to ill-health, and to express our gratitude to her for many things and not least for the splendid meals she and Cook have managed to provide during the war.

Once more Fr Maurus arranged an excellent programme of films, including some of the best "Mickey's" we have seen.

The last day of term arrived as it always does and we learnt whether we had gone up or down or just managed to stay where we were in order.

#### Honourable Mentions.

Blacks, led by Dick and Green, won the Bouquet Cakes in the Senior Division, Blues in the Lower.

Saunders won the Headmaster's half-crown for the best shooting average.

Craftsman's Badges were awarded to Kendall, Campbell, Inman, Hattrell i and Ronan.

Greens, led by Stacpoole and Campbell, won the Senior Cup at P.T. Blacks won the Junior Cup.

#### RUGGER

WE have had a most successful rugger season. Dick, the Captain, by his enthusiasm and keenness kept an excellent spirit in the team, and showed himself that he has already realised the meaning of "backing up." Campbell at scrum-half, and George on the wing were our fastest backs and scored many tries. Stacpoole and Kevany, the insides, always ran hard and straight and will make good players when they master the difficult art of passing the ball at the right moment. Barnewall, at stand-off, was the most improved player on the side. Of the forwards, Hartigan and Young were outstanding, always on the ball, doing the right thing quickly—so that the rest of the forwards, following their example, worked well together as a pack. The team are to be congratulated on the results of their matches, as they often played and beat older boys.

Of the seven matches played, we won four and lost three. J. Dick, H. Stacpoole, C. Campbell, J. George, J. Young, J. Hartigan, F. Ryan, H. Swarbrick, J. Inman, P. Vincent, R. Barnewall and J. Kevany were awarded their Colours. The following also played in the team: T. Fattorini, M. Simons, C. Forbes, A. de Larrinaga, W. Gilchrist, P. Green, M. Lowsley-Williams.



## 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 OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

THREE issues of the JOURNAL are published each year—in January, May and September. The Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d., including postage, should be paid in advance at the beginning of each year. Single copies of past or current issues may be obtained for 2s. 6d. from the Secretary, THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, Ampleforth College, York.



THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER NUMBER 1943  
VOLUME XLVIII PART III



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK



## CONTENTS

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE NETHERLANDS Dom Peter Monchen ( <i>Chaplain in the Dutch Army</i> )	page 123
VIRGILIAN EPITAPHS Philip Smiley	128
THE FISHERS OF HOLBECK Phil Awnys	134
BOOK REVIEWS	140
NOTES	144
OBITUARY	146
SCHOOL NOTES	155
AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR	167
OLD BOYS' NEWS	173
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	175
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	190
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	192



# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLVIII

September 1943

Part III

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE NETHERLANDS

THE history of the Catholic Church in the Netherlands since the Reformation has developed as a fight in three stages. First, religious toleration was all that Catholics demanded. In the second stage, in close collaboration with the orthodox Protestants, they fought for full rights of citizenship, for freedom of conscience, freedom of press, freedom of organization and, most of all, for freedom of education. And lastly, when these objects had been attained, they endeavoured successfully to imbue social legislation with a truly Catholic spirit based on the Papal guidance given in the two great Encyclicals on Social Order: *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*.

After initial disagreements between Catholics themselves and after many unsuccessful attempts at co-operation, a Catholic priest, Mgr Dr Herman Schaepman, succeeded in 1896 in forming a Catholic Party. This Catholic State Party, though not an ecclesiastical organization, but a free political union of Catholic Netherlands, has been the means by which the Church has exercised so much influence on Dutch internal Government and mainly on social legislation. Almost all Roman Catholics are members of the Catholic Party and it is mainly due to Schaepman's social policy and to the Party's efforts for improvement of social conditions that Catholic industrial workers have continued to give their support to the Party.

The chief means of propagating the Catholic spirit are the Catholic Press and the Catholic Broadcasting Corporation.

The Catholics have their own Catholic Broadcasting House with up-to-date studios and get, like each large group of the population, their percentage of broadcasting hours on the ordinary Dutch wavelengths.

There are no so-called "neutral" newspapers in Holland. The not specifically Catholic papers are all more or less anti-Catholic. That is why most Catholics never read them. The Catholics have, apart from a good number of weekly papers, more than thirty-five dailies, two of which at least have a morning and evening edition. The *Maasbode* for example, which was founded as far back as 1868 and has been published as a daily from 1879 had, before the German invasion, four to six pages



in the morning and fourteen to sixteen pages in the evening. Its financial pages were unsurpassed by any non-Catholic paper.

At the Vatican Press Exhibition, Holland, *which has just as many Catholics as Great Britain*, exhibited 35 dailies, 170 religious, cultural periodicals, 80 of which were paedagogical, more than 175 social and more than 75 mission periodicals.

As may also be seen from the enormous number of educational periodicals Catholics in Holland have always attributed a very special importance to Catholic Schools and shown a great interest in the ways of Catholic education. It is indeed a commonly accepted adage, that "whosoever wins the child wins the people" and Catholics in Holland have applied this both in the Home Country and in their missions.

The courage and constancy of Dutch Catholics in the cause of religious education had its reward, for it was their common sacrifices for education more than anything else which slowly welded them into the marvellous unity they later became and their schools enjoy more equitable treatment than religious schools in any other country where Catholics are in the minority.

It is interesting to remember that Scotland runs Holland close in this respect and the same reason can be given in both countries for the favour shown to religious education. Both are countries where the ruling form of Protestantism is Calvinist and, of all forms of Protestantism, Calvinism has shown the greatest toughness in resisting modern rationalism and indifferentism, at least among the farming and industrial population. It was because the Protestants of Holland and Scotland were anxious to have religious schools themselves for their children that it became politically possible for voluntary religious schools to receive approximately the same financial treatment as the State secular schools.

Apart from Catholic primary schools (at which there are 14,430 teachers, 4,119 of whom are religious) and secondary schools the Dutch have also their own Catholic University and a High School of Economics.

It is of interest to note that not all the Catholic leaders agreed on this point of Catholic education. One of the prominent Dutch Catholic statesmen in the seventies, Alberdink Thym, was not in favour of Catholic schools. He fought against the conception that Holland was a Protestant nation. He wanted Catholic influence to increase and to obtain that end he thought it necessary for Catholics, adults and children in the schools to mix with Protestants. But Thym forgot that the influence of a Party is not so much dependent on each individual in his limited circle, but on the strength which the Party as a whole exercises on the nation; and most of all he forgot the great gap left in a Catholic education by the non-denominational schools, not to speak of the great danger of a slackening of religious convictions as a result of such an education. Praiseworthy though it may be to be able to have contact

with non-Catholics, I venture to say that the unquestionable fact that the religious life of Catholics in England is much more superficial than that of Catholics in Holland, is mainly due to the fact that the Catholics there are too much absorbed by the non-Catholics and to the fact that so many children attend non-Catholic schools. A regrettable consequence of regular mixing with non-Catholics is also that boys and girls thus educated feel much less reluctance to marrying non-Catholics. Experience shows the usual results of mixed marriages, which in Holland are hardly known.

Social legislation began to develop only about 1900, largely initiated by Catholic and Protestant statesmen. Holland is the one country where not only the Catholic workers, but also the Catholic employers have organized themselves on a substantial scale to apply the principles of Catholic Social Action. It is for a very large part due to the efforts and energy of priests that Catholics in Holland have become so well organized. One of the outstanding examples is Mgr Dr Nolens who died a Minister of State and Protonotary Apostolic. He founded the Miners' Union, originally for Protestants and Catholics. The interest taken in the social welfare of the miners is amply rewarded by the remarkable fact that Holland perhaps is the only country where the majority of miners are practising Catholics. Both workers and employers are organized in class-organizations and trade-unions settled on a basis of craft. The aims of the class-organizations are more general than those of the trade-unions. The central body of the Catholic workers' societies, the Catholic Workers' Federation has 20,000 members, the Farmers' Union 100,000.

Through their organization the Catholic workers of Holland possess flourishing banks, mutual insurance societies, co-operative societies, building societies, a daily newspaper, and a sanatorium which is the largest in Holland and one of the most up-to-date in the world.

Representatives of class and trade-organizations have a seat in the council of the Catholic State Party and are also invited to become a member of councils or commissions set up by the Government. Drafts of laws are often sent to the organizations concerned to give their advice in the matter.

The Popes have encouraged not merely the formation of Trade Unions to protect wages and conditions, but have proposed close relation between employers' organizations and workers' unions to deal with the government of their industries. Having gone as far as any country, and further than most, on the conventional lines of social reform, Holland has made the first steps to a new industrial order in which industries will act as self-governing guilds. A bill has been passed giving power to the Crown to establish Industrial Councils for specified branches of industry. The Councils will consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers. These Councils will be consulted by the



Government on all matters of policy affecting their industries; the Councils will establish boards of conciliation and arbitration to deal with disputes within their industries and they will be entrusted with functions of administration of existing laws, factory legislation, social insurance, etc. This has been already realized, e.g. in the case of typographers.

Such Industrial Councils have been given power, as e.g. in the case of brickmakers, to render compulsory for a whole industry the terms of a collective contract made by the representative organisations of employers and workers in that industry. The Councils thus have advisory and executive but not yet legislative powers. They represent progress to the ideal of industries organized for self-regulation instead of being regulated by the State and instead of being left to unrestricted capitalism.

Owing to all these organizations for the workers Communism is practically non-existent in Holland. From the last war up to 1939 not even a moderate Socialist has ever had a seat in the Netherlands Government. Socialism is practically a phenomenon confined to the big cities. The whole Catholic South proved an unconquerable barrier to Socialism. In 1918 the Dutch Bishops, who at all times have been giving a clear lead to the faithful, declared that membership of Socialist organizations of a Marxist character was incompatible with receiving the Sacraments.

Not less successful has been the Dutch Catholics' resistance to Nazism. First the Catholic Bishops only sounded a warning. In 1936 they decided that no Catholic who gave material support to National Socialism could be admitted to the Sacraments. And this the Bishops not only maintained while they were safe from recriminations before the invasion, but they renewed their condemnations some months after the invasion right in the face of the German oppressors. When the Germans put the Catholic Trade Unions under Nazi control the Bishops told the members that, on pain of refusal of the Sacraments, they could no longer remain members. The Bishops forbade the membership of Nazi Youth organizations; girls coming to Mass in this Nazi uniform have been sent out of the Church. Catholic priests and laymen have been sent to concentration camps, schools have been closed, many Catholic publications and dailies have had to cease publication, many editors have been dismissed, but from the pulpits in all the Churches the Bishops promulgated their courageous condemnation of the Nazis and their evil doctrine, starting with the words of the persecuted apostles: *Non possumus non loqui*, "we cannot but speak." Membership of the Nazi Party and Nazi organizations, propaganda for the same are declared to be a grave sin. Catholic burial is refused to the unrepentant. The Catholic priests set the example and insisted on strict obedience. The overwhelming part of the Catholics understood and appreciated the words of their Bishops. The Church stands firm against Nazi attacks. Three influential men, one of whom

is Professor de Quay, of the Catholic School of Economics, started the "Netherlands Union"; its object is to counteract the activities of the Dutch Nazi Party. It has found hundreds of thousands of followers, especially amongst the Catholics.

In the beginning of July last the Union gave the following clear answer to the Germans' appeal to Christian Holland to join in the "common struggle against the enemy of Christianity, Bolshevism."

Though the Dutch people are markedly Christian, and recognise Communism as the greatest enemy, this country cannot take sides in the present Russo-German conflict. Our attitude can only be expressed, when we have complete freedom and sovereignty. The unmistakable condition for any co-operation with any other nation is full independence which entails the full retention of our Dutch Christianity and of our place in the world.

The Union's activity, of course, has since been curtailed.

The Dutch Catholics will neither fail nor falter. Dutch Catholicism, stimulated by energetic priests, full of the spirit of Catholic Social Action, has grown so strong, because it fought itself free, because it separated itself from Socialist, Liberal and Protestant movements, because it never compromised and was never neutral.

The forty per cent Catholics of 1840 were just unimportant Dutch citizens, who happened to be Catholics in their private life; the forty per cent Catholics of 1940 formed one solid block, the Catholic State Party, the strongest Party in Parliament. The second spring after the winter of persecution was more fruitful even than that in England. There have been no losses to the faith such as the industrial parts of Belgium have suffered. The tenacity of the Catholic provinces to the faith compares with that of Ireland, without Ireland's loss of population.

As will be clear from this paper Holland is not, as many in other countries are wont to think, a Protestant nation. Though divided, Catholics and Protestants, after a period of intolerance and disagreements, co-operated closely for a Christian spirit against Socialism and Communism, and now against the heathen and unchristian spirit of Nazism. The Catholic Church will survive because it is built upon a rock. The Catholic Church in Holland is standing the test of a subtle persecution. But the spirit of the Dutch is a spirit of stubbornness, stubborn fighting for freedom. They have convictions of their own. They will not give in. Holland has never accepted and will never accept a rule of foreign conquerors, much less of those who preach the doctrine of Totalitarianism. If there is one country in Europe that has strongly refused to accept the guardianship of the State in individual and spiritual affairs, it is the Netherlands. The Dutch will never accept it from Nazis.

Please do remember in your prayers the Catholic Church and the persecuted Catholics of the Netherlands. Evil cannot last. With your prayers and with God's help the Netherlands will rise again.



## VIRGILIAN EPITAPHS

ANY sympathetic reader of the poems of Virgil would allow that he had all the poetic qualities required in a great writer of epitaphs; he had a genius for putting the right word in the right place, a masterly restraint of expression, a perfect command of metre, and above all a poet's insight into life and death—"the sense of tears in mortal things." It is precisely these qualities that underlie all great epitaphs, and notably the greatest of all collections of epitaphs, that in the *Greek Anthology*.

And indeed a closer inspection of the *Aeneid* shows that he made use of this form of writing on a considerable number of occasions throughout the poem, and that these include some of the finest and most celebrated passages in his works. The device of "finishing off" a character after his death by means of a short epilogue cast in the form of an epitaph, describing, for example, his parentage, his native land, the alleged reason for his unhappy end, or his particular claim to notability, is a common one among epic poets, and especially in Homer. It provides a convenient end to an episode, and serves to remind the reader that no more need be expected from that particular character. But what is a commonplace in the *Iliad* becomes in the *Aeneid* a refinement of poetic art. Virgil uses this device not promiscuously, like Homer, but with careful deliberation. The occasions on which he employs it are all typically Virgilian, and may be classified (merely for the purpose of convenience) under three heads: firstly when the death of the character in question seems undeserved, unjust, and almost indecent; secondly when it is deserved, as in the case of "open and notorious evil livers," or at least poetically suitable, as in the case of the powerful and the highly born; and thirdly, and most characteristically, where death is regarded, not as a theological problem or a moral example, but merely as a pathetic and necessary event, a subject for the poet as such.

In the first category, then, we find the deaths of men of virtue and learning, at once the enemies and the victims of warfare. For example, during the battle inside the city of Troy, Pantheus, priest of Apollo, is killed while trying to rescue the sacred images of the god and his little grandson from the ruins. Yet not even his holy office nor his devotion to duty preserves him from death. Virgil closes the last scene of his life with a touching epitaph:

"nec te tua plurima, Panthu,  
labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit."<sup>1</sup>

There is perhaps a note of irony in a similar epitaph on Rhamnes, one of Turnus' soothsayers:

<sup>1</sup> *Aeneid*, II, 429-30.

"... Turno gratissimus augur:  
sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem."<sup>1</sup>

—and again in:

"nec di texere Cupencum  
Aenea veniente sui."<sup>2</sup>

The death of Umbro the physician, whose art betrayed him in the hour in his greatest need, is commemorated with rather more sympathy:

"sed non Dardaniae medicari cupidus ictum  
evaluit, neque eum iuvere in vulnera cantus  
somniaferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae;  
te nemus Angitia, vitrea te Fucinus unda,  
te liquidi flevere lacus."<sup>3</sup>

The image of the lost hero mourned by his native woods is one of Virgil's most graceful fancies (though hardly an original one), and the words "te liquidi flevere lacus" are possibly the most beautiful of the fifty-nine incomplete lines which occur in the *Aeneid*. No less touching is the death of a poet in book IX:

"... et amicum Crethea Musis,  
Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper  
et citharae cordi numerosque intendere nervis;  
semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat."<sup>4</sup>

These lines provide an excellent example of the pathos which can be achieved by repetition, a device in which Virgil excels. Menoetes, a small farmer, and since boyhood a lover of peace, dragged into the war against his will, falls by the hand of Turnus; his simple and harmless life is described thus:

"et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoetem,  
Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Larnae  
ars fuerat pauperque domus nec nota potentum  
munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat."<sup>5</sup>

It does not seem to fanciful to read in these lines a fragment of Virgil's own autobiography. Another hater of war, Galaesus, was slain in the act of trying to make peace between the Italian peasants and Aeneas' soldiers at the very outset of the war:

<sup>1</sup> IX, 327-8.

<sup>2</sup> XII, 539-40.

<sup>3</sup> VII, 756-60.

<sup>4</sup> IX, 774-7. There is a tradition that these lines are intended to describe the poet Horace.

<sup>5</sup> XII, 517-20.



"iustissimus unus  
qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis."<sup>1</sup>

And finally there is the most celebrated epitaph of all, that on Rhipeus:

"iustissimus unus  
qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi:  
dis aliter visum."<sup>2</sup>

To Virgil, ever troubled by the problem of death, it seemed a monstrous thing that so good a man (perhaps intended as a portrait of some dead friend) should die in such circumstances; and Seneca detected a lack of piety in the use of the word "aliter" in the closing words. It was left to Dante, however, to solve the problem (perhaps it was the very provocativeness of Virgil's phrase that led him to do so), and Rhipeus has the honour of being the only pagan to gain admission to the *Paradiso*.<sup>3</sup>

It would be rash to suppose, however, that in the foregoing examples there is any hint of the futility or profitlessness of human virtue and achievement. Such instances of undeserved death, based on Virgil's own experience of the horrors of war, while they are to him a problem and a stumbling block, are not intended to point to the cruelty or injustice of heaven, but rather to the terrible power of human passion to ignore true merit, and thwart the will of God.

The poet, however, is not slow to display the opposite side of the picture, and on several occasions uses the epitaphic form to draw attention to the fate of those who have merited death by their wickedness. For example, there is the case of Salmoneus, the pagan type of Lucifer, who "claimed for himself the honour due to God," and was hurled down to hell for his blasphemy:

"demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen  
aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum."<sup>4</sup>

—and Misenus the bugler,

"quo non praestantior alter  
aere ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu,"<sup>5</sup>

who challenged the sea-gods to a contest and was destroyed by Triton.

The description in book VI of the suicides in hell contrasts notably with the traditional pagan attitude to self-destruction. They are punished for ever by disillusion and a despair even greater than that which made them "cast away their lives":

<sup>1</sup> VII, 536-7.

<sup>2</sup> II, 426-8.

<sup>3</sup> *Paradiso*, canto xx.

<sup>4</sup> VI, 590-1.

<sup>5</sup> VI, 164-5.

"quam vellent aethere in alto  
nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!"<sup>1</sup>

With these may be classed those who, though they did not logically deserve downfall by any particular misdeed, nevertheless did so poetically, as it were, by their greatness. It must be remembered that in the eyes of the ancients worldly greatness and power was never wholly dissociated from impiety: witness the story of the prince who flung a priceless signet-ring into the sea to avoid tempting heaven by excessive good fortune. Thus when Virgil describes the end of Priam in the traditional manner of the tombstone, he hints by his choice of phrase that great misfortune is the logical outcome of great fortune. There is pathos and tragedy in these lines, but no sense of injustice; "haec finis Priamidis fatorum"; it is as though an equation has been solved:

"hic exitus illum  
sorte tulit . . .  
tot quondam populis terrisque superbum  
regnatorem Asiae: iacet ingens litore truncus,  
avulsisque humeris caput et sine nomine corpus."<sup>2</sup>

Again, when Onites dies, Virgil, in the accepted epigraphic style, sets forth his ancestry,<sup>3</sup> the noblest that any Rutulian could claim, and leaves the same conclusion to be drawn. And finally, in the same spirit, he apostrophizes the dead Aeolus, terror of the Greek armies:

"occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges  
sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;  
hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida,  
Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum."<sup>4</sup>

Yet the most typically Virgilian of the passages which we are considering here are not those where he is posing the problem of merit, or asserting the folly of wickedness, or describing philosophically how the mighty are fallen, but those where he merely depicts the fact of death in all its pathos and inscrutability and leaves the interpretation and the moral unsaid. His epitaph on Troilus is a model of its kind:

"infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> VI, 436-7; an obvious reminiscence of the celebrated words of Achilles, *Odyssey*, XI, 489-91.

<sup>2</sup> II, 554-8.

<sup>3</sup> XII, 515.

<sup>4</sup> XII, 544-7. Virgil here imitates the graceful device of Homer and the Greek epigrammatists of contrasting the place of a man's birth with that of his death, and by the repetition of the words "domus alta," gives the lines a unique charm.

<sup>5</sup> I, 475.



It contains only six words, yet it gives all the information, poetic and historical, that the reader requires to picture the tragedy of the event. The description which follows of the youth falling from his chariot detracts from rather than enhances the effect. Equally moving in their restraint are the lines on the children in the "limbus infantium" of the underworld:

"... in limine primo  
quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos  
abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."<sup>1</sup>

Palinurus, the chief quartermaster of Aeneas' flagship, has always gained the sympathy of readers for his devotion to duty, and for his disgraceful treatment at the hands of a minor deity; Aeneas' last tribute to his friend is rendered doubly poignant by its suggestion that Palinurus is doomed to go unburied in a strange land:

"o nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,  
nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."<sup>2</sup>

Again, the death of the young Euryalus during a brave exploit in the enemy camp inspires Virgil to write what is perhaps the most beautiful simile in all his works:

"purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro  
languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo  
demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur."<sup>3</sup>

This passage has captured the imagination and inspired the imitation of many later poets, among them Apollonius, Ovid, Ariosto, Voltaire and Tasso.<sup>4</sup>

An epitaph on two twins from book X is an excellent example of the poet's mastery of words. These two brothers, he says, were indistinguishable in life even to their parents, but death made them sadly different:

"... simillima proles,  
indiscreta suis, gratusque parentibus error:  
at nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas."<sup>5</sup>

These lines have been imitated by Silius Italicus and Tasso; the former's effort is worth quoting as an example of the quickening power of Virgil's genius, and as a fine passage in an otherwise uncommonly dull work:

<sup>1</sup> VI, 427-30.

<sup>2</sup> V, 870-1.

<sup>3</sup> IX, 435-7.

<sup>4</sup> But some credit must go to Homer for his fine lines in *Iliad*, VIII, 306-8, on which Virgil based his simile.

<sup>5</sup> X, 391-3.

"Vos etiam primo gemini cecidistis in aevo,  
Eurymedon fratrem, et fratrem mentite Lycorma,  
cuncta pares: dulcisque labor sua nomina natis  
reddere, et in vultu genetrici stare suorum."<sup>1</sup>

Pallas, son of Evander, is one of Virgil's noblest characters; his youthful valour and premature death call forth a noble memorial from the lips of his creator:

"o dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti,  
haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert."<sup>2</sup>

and later, when the dead youth lies ready for burial, Virgil enshrines his memory in a simile which takes its place with that mentioned above (IX, 435-7) as among the finest ever conceived:

"qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem,  
seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi,  
cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit,  
non iam mater alit tellus viresque ministrat."<sup>3</sup>

To conclude, it may be said that the epitaph was a type of writing much more in favour among the ancients than among our modern authors. It was extensively used, either to commemorate actual persons, or as a literary device of wide application, by all types of writers; some of their finest poetry owes its existence to this tradition, and Virgil has proved himself a worthy successor to Simonides, Leonidas, and the other masters of the *Greek Anthology*. The epitaph is yet another of the many forms of poetic art which flourish freely and naturally within the great structure of the *Aeneid*.

PHILIP SMILEY.

<sup>1</sup> *Punica*, II, 636-9.

<sup>2</sup> X, 507-8.

<sup>3</sup> XI, 68-71.



## THE FISHERS OF HOLBECK<sup>1</sup>

THERE is little need for one writing of Holbeck in this Journal to give any description of the stream. Most of our readers have trodden its winding banks so often that every curve of it must be as familiar to them as, to compare great things with small, the silver Mersey is to the Liverpudlian.

It will be sufficient to say, that in the three or four miles of the stream that are accessible to us it changes very little. It grows in width from six or seven feet to twelve or fourteen, but its main characters are the same—stretches of shallow in depth from something in inches to two or three feet, alternating with pools of many shapes and sizes, where the current has worn away the soft soil or where the roots of an old oak have turned the force of the stream downwards and so been the first cause of the eddying pool, over which the stout trunk seems to stand sentinel.

Such trees are a great boon to all who pass along the banks—to the birds they furnish shade, shelter, and food; to the angler a lurking-place from which, unseen himself, he can present his worm, or, better still, his fly to the notice of the great trout that haunt such places and, often enough, alas, the angler too. When the fish is hooked, mark how he betakes himself straightway to the tree, as though for help in his sudden and sore affliction—and such sanctuary is seldom denied—let a single one of those roots but gain the faintest grasp of the fine-drawn cast and, for all the chance you have of landing your fish, you might as well be fishing in the Mancunian Irwell. Then in spite of your leanings towards Botany, Natural History, or even Art (Pictorial of course), and a careful up-bringing, you will bless the oak and, as soon as you feel calm enough, will reach down as far as you can into the water and recover the major part of your cast.

Rarely it will happen that by the intervention of a series of miracles, you will rise superior to all the local difficulties and then—as you sit with your back against the trunk of the same tree, with your prize on the green grass before you, cunningly weighed so as to bring out an extra ounce or two—you will bless the oak in a very different manner, not merely that it grants you present rest and shade, but that it has harboured and reared so gallant and mighty a fish to give you six or seven long minutes of sport that will be a memory to you all your life. For such a tree not only serves to protect trout, but from its branches at the proper season falls no inconsiderable amount of food, caterpillars, flies and similar delicacies, into the open mouths that wait below.

This the heron, most dignified of fishers, knows well, and he will

often take his stand, a little up-stream where the shallows begin, and here, half hidden by the reeds, will wait for the—almost anything—trout, eels, vole, birds, all that comes within reach is snapped up by that terrible beak. Usually the heron goes a-fishing in the late afternoon, but in the nesting season he is abroad at all hours, working hard to satisfy the young brood. What trout the heron takes are a loss, of course, to the owner of the stream, but then the bird does not confine himself to trout, and does not even prefer them. Pike rank higher in the "heronian" bill of fare, and the eel higher still. Measureless should be the trout-fisherman's gratitude to all who wage war against the eels. Whether on the spawning beds, in the late autumn, or among the fry in early spring, there is nothing more destructive. In the Beck one may often see the wicked-looking head protruding from under a stone, and woe betide the thoughtless young trout that comes thereby. Therefore when I do hook an eel in Holbeck, I make every effort to remove him for ever from his happy hunting grounds, showing mercy neither to great nor small.

One day I disturbed a heron that was busily engaged in disposing of a fair-sized eel which he had just taken from the stream. His course of treatment seemed to consist of alternately half-swallowing his victim and beating it on the ground, the eel meanwhile obstinately refusing either to be forced down the heron's long neck or to be beaten to death. Unluckily the bird soon spied me and flew away into the Gilling Wood, in the south-west corner of which the heronry is situated.

The keeper there will tell you that the herons take the young pheasants, and the mole-catcher, who lives in the White House by the Ram Fields, will grumble at the bird for taking the moles. I certainly remember one day putting up a heron that was stalking about the mole-heaps in the meadow by the Oak-tree Pool. He meant to flap his way back again to the stream a little lower down, but two carrion crows that nested in the high hedge were determined that he should not, and forthwith they rushed at him with such force and fury that they fairly beat him up the hill in spite of all his efforts. Through the glass I could see the struggle distinctly. The poor heron seemed to be quite bewildered by the strategy of his cunning adversaries who kept him busy from both sides, one feinting, while the other dashed in, so that the long beak of the heron kept flashing vainly through the empty air. For nearly a mile the trio fought on, until the heron fled away northward over the Triangle, whilst the crows returned in triumph to the bravely protected home.

Last December, during the first hard frost, we saw a heron standing in the beck below Gilling, and were surprised to find that we were allowed to get within seven or eight feet of it. When, however, it tried to rise, we saw that one of the poor creature's wings was broken. It evidently found the struggle for existence too hard under such circum-

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, May 1907. See note on page 144.



stances. A few days later we came across its body, lying upon the bank, whence we transferred it to the Museum.

Many ingenious reasons have been given to explain why fish should come within the heron's reach. As a rule, he fishes on some open shallow, where he must be more plainly visible to the fish than they are to him. Some have supposed that the loose feathers on the breast are used in some strange way, as a lure. Others say that the bird disseminates upon the water an oil which attracts the fish. Now strange as it may seem, there are birds in India which do catch fish by such a system of ground-baiting, but they fish in the stagnant waters of the "Tanks." In our fast-flowing streams such an oil would at once be carried away and would not benefit the manufacturer of it. It seems indeed that no reasonable solution of the problem has been discovered so far.

In regard to the other, however, all is plain sailing. Here we have an angler that succeeds by reason of his wonderful swimming powers combined with great cunning. His victims are not waited for and mesmerised in some strange way. Usually they are run or rather swum down. At times when the bank is a convenient one and the fish lies close in, the otter merely plunges in and brings his prey to shore. The only hope a fish has of escaping from a pursuing otter is to glide into some crevice between stones or roots where the hunter cannot follow.

Happily here again eels come before trout. It is probably in search of these that the otter turns over stones on the river bed in his long journeys. He has been known to cover over thirty miles in one night. On our beck their main stronghold seems to be the drain at the end of the football field, but there are a great number on the Big Lake at Gilling, through which part of the stream runs. Here they are for the most part safe from molestation and have food enough at their doors, eels in plenty, pike, and, among the reeds, moorhens, coot, grebe and duck. The otters are supposed to have been the cause of the disappearance of the six cygnets last year. Early last month the rabbit's dog started two otters in the watercourse below the lake and killed one, a full-grown animal, weighing over twenty-two pounds, and several have been shot. Still they multiply.

Many years ago, I was lucky enough to see a mother otter playing in a mill-pool with her young ones, and the group was so graceful and charming that, ever since, I have looked, even as an angler, very leniently on the sins, so called, of these creatures. Still I cannot but think sometimes that we have too many on our stream. The holes under the banks are as easily accessible to the otter as to the trout, and save the tree-roots, and a few stones here and there, the trout have no retreats which are safe from the incursions of these enemies. The footmarks or "seal" of the otter may be seen on the soft margins of most of our pools, and I had, a few days ago, climbed down to the water's edge to examine such

a mark, when a kingfisher flew on to the fence almost over my head. For a few moments it sat there, showing no fear of my proximity. I had time to observe the light buff of the throat, the rich chestnut of the underparts, and then as it sped down-stream the lovely turquoise blue of its wings and back. Often enough I have been equally close to these birds. Once or twice, one has alighted even on my rod, when it was projecting from the bank; but, best of all, I once, looking over the side of a bridge on the Windrush, a stream in Oxfordshire, saw five of these birds sitting beneath me on a bush which overhung the water. The pool beneath was as clear as glass, and fish were swimming there, one or two large trout, a few chub, and swarms of minnows and sticklebacks. Mirrored in the water, I could see the beautiful red plumage of the underparts of the birds, and could compare it with the wonderful blue of the back and wings—the whole effect seemed to take one's thoughts away to the brightly coloured birds of the tropics. Suddenly the alarm was given, the birds cleared off, the fish vanished, and there was only the clear water, floating slowly from under the bridge, left to admire.

I have never seen so many kingfishers together before, though I heard lately that on one mile of water, a fishkeeper had killed eighty-four in one season. It is pathetic to think of it; nearly a hundred of the most beautiful birds in the world murdered, because one man happens to be ignorant of his own business. All the authorities are agreed that the kingfisher is to be encouraged on trout streams. It lives mainly on sticklebacks, minnows and larvae, such as that of the dragon-fly, which are terribly destructive to trout fry, and, where the bird kills one trout, it saves hundreds.

I have frequently seen the kingfishers fishing on the brook. The Oak-tree Pool is a favourite spot with them. There is a short cross-rail running out into the water, on which they can perch, waiting, until a suitable victim draws near. Then there is a sudden dive, a speedy re-appearance and return to the perch, followed by the manifest enjoyment of the booty. The last, however, is very brief. The kingfisher makes short work of its minnow or stickleback—very different from the heron, which takes quite a long time to dispose of, say, a roach of moderate size, a fish which stands in about the same proportion to a heron as a minnow to a kingfisher. I timed a heron once, and found that it took over twenty minutes to swallow a roach, that is, it was over twenty minutes from the time the roach was caught to the moment when it passed through the lower end of the heron's long neck. I wondered, indeed, at the success of the operation. It was such a tight fit all the way down that I feared the bird would be suffocated. He did seem exhausted afterwards, and stood for a long time quite motionless, with eyes apparently closed, though I doubt whether one can really catch a heron asleep.



Another bird with a great appetite for fish is the Dabchick, or Little Grebe. This bird dives so cleverly, swims so quickly, and hides so well, that though there are a few on Holbeck, they are rarely seen. Several couple nest round the Gilling Lake, but are shy and difficult to watch. On one occasion, when I was fishing there very quietly, one appeared from out of the depths under my rod. It could not see me, but evidently did not like the look of the rod, and was gone again, leaving scarcely a ripple to mark the dive.

A pair of dabchicks will do far more damage in a stream than many otters. They devour the spawn in almost incredible quantities, and are equally destructive to the small fish. Fortunately this beck in our reaches is not deep enough to attract this bird, which, graceful and interesting as it is, cannot reasonably be welcome on a trout stream.

There is another bird which, like the dabchick, finds its food at the bottom of the water, and happily is more frequent with us. This is the Water-Ouzel, more commonly called the Dipper, and sometimes the Water-Crow. In build it is somewhat like a wren, but is larger, being nearly seven inches long. In colour it is like a blackbird, but easily distinguished by its white breast. The bird is very noticeable because of its song, which is like that of the robin, and may be heard at all seasons of the year. It has a shrill piping note of alarm, which may often be heard, as it wings its way from one pool to another.

If you can, by some means, reach a point of vantage from which a view may be obtained of the pool, in which a dipper is fishing, you will see a strange thing happen. The sprightly creature flits from stone to stone, warbling as it goes, and suddenly, in the middle of a note, as it were, it sinks beneath the water and is walking quietly along the bottom, busily turning over small stones and picking up any larva or other eatable it may find there. Soon it ascends or rather walks out of the water, and flits along the stones again, still singing and showing no consciousness of having performed an operation, which we lords of creation with all our ologies can scarcely explain.

How can a bird, at one moment so buoyant that it floats lightly on the surface of the water, in the next become, without a visible effort, so heavy that it can walk easily along the bottom? Other birds swim along the bottom, but the dipper walks.

In July last year, I saw by the Second College bridge a dipper and a yellow wagtail together on one of the stones that stand out from the tumbling water. This wagtail, the most graceful of the graceful wagtail family, is often seen on the brook, but is not a fisher, as the dipper is sometimes, and as the moorhens are, whose nests are now being built **wherever there is cover.**

Wild duck, also, may be seen in plenty by those who go early enough or late enough, but these can scarcely be called fishers in our sense of

the word. Indeed I do not know that there are any to be added to the list already given, so far as non-humans go.

Perhaps one should mention the innocent Water-Vole, which in some quarters is abused as a fish stealer, but is probably as harmless as may be found, living entirely on a vegetable diet. The only harm that can be put to his account is that he makes a few holes in the banks. Otherwise he does good by helping to keep the stream clear.

There still remain the human fishers, some of whom are anglers proper, and may they have good luck, when they deserve it; but others there are, whose weapons are not rod and line, but the net, the wire, and other abominations. For those gentry, whose motto with bird and beast is always, "kill, kill, kill," who know no season or limit, what can one wish but better hearts or, these failing, the utmost rigour of the law?

Of all the fishers of our stream, these alone we would drive away. The otter and the dabchick may here and there be more numerous than we anglers, rather selfishly, may care to see them, but they add to the charm and wildness of the beck. They are in harmony with their surroundings, the widening valley with its rich fields, the labours of men and horses, the ancient castles, the red-roofed villages, with their gray church-towers standing over them—all of which unite in making our valley one of the most pleasing in this fair county.

And never so pleasing as when after the toil and heat of the day, the angler with two or three brace of trout at his back, turns his steps homeward and westward along the banks where lengthening shadows of hill and tree seem to advance to welcome the wanderer, whilst all around the birds are singing their farewell to the day to the refrain of the gently murmuring waters of Holbeck.

PHIL AWNYS.



## BOOK REVIEWS

CIVILIAN ATTACK. By David Walker. (Chapman & Hall) 5s.

*Civilian Attack* is a book to be welcomed for its frank message. It concerns Britain's three Civilian Services—the Press, Propaganda and Diplomacy. Without mincing words, Mr Walker exposes their deficiencies in the past and offers constructive suggestions for their conduct in the future. He has no mean claims to write; for too often the Foreign Correspondent is the victim of the short-comings of all three. For this one has only to refer the reader to the books of Mr Douglas Reed. He begins by attacking the pre-war Press. It was complacent and led the Public into a false sense of security. As late as the summer of 1939 one newspaper displayed the headline: THERE WILL BE NO WAR THIS YEAR. This was not, as Mr Walker points out, for lack of knowing the truth. Since 1933 correspondents in Berlin and elsewhere had repeatedly told that Germany was preparing for war. The Press, in fact, followed the Public instead of leading it. British Propaganda, he writes, lacked a true sense of values in the psychology of the different nations with whom it was trying to deal. For instance, the same material was served up to all the Balkan countries regardless of their differences in temperament. The most potential medium, the B.B.C., was hidebound by petty regulations of an International Convention. Correct to its nineteenth century etiquette, Diplomacy was and still is out of date and should, in the author's opinion, be given a Christian burial. The outbreak of war, Mr Walker explains, merely emphasized these shortcomings. The Press became over optimistic and played Goebbels' own game. Germany's desperate oil problem was played up even before the Panzers had been let loose in the Kuban and in the desert; Von Bock's Panzers were repeatedly "smashed" when their advance was merely being held up, Rommel's supply planes were "routed" when a large formation of Junkers 52's were driven off and one shot down. The author does not suggest such headlines as "Position Hopeless" or "Why carry on?", he merely asserts that long ago the Public had been promised "blood, sweat, toil and tears" by the one who knew them best. British Propaganda, he writes, has up to now been ineffective, without the life or imagination that millions in Europe have looked for and have been sadly disappointed. As a remedy, the author urges that all three civilian services should be united under one head, responsible to the War Cabinet. The Axis have set the example. This does not suggest that there should be a Goebbels in London, nor that Himmler methods should be employed, merely that we can learn from our enemies. He admits this would mean effort and sacrifice, but once established the combined efforts of the civilian services could, besides supporting each other and the fighting men at the front, conceive, plan and execute a ruthless civilian offensive to strike at the heart of the enemy's home front. Hitherto, he writes, the civilian services have not been worthy of their comrades at the front. They have sat in their offices; they have drawn their comfortable salaries; and they have listened to the news while thousands who had a zest for living have died in battle. The civilian services must unite and fight hard if they are to face the peace with a clear conscience.

*Civilian Attack* is a lively, frank and poignant book which should be read widely because of the many truths that it contains; truths with which we should be acquainted if the peace is not to be such a far reaching tragedy as the war.

C.D.F.

THE LIFE OF FAITH. By Rosalind Murray (Centenary Press) 5s.

A recent anecdote of Mr. Woodruff's recorded a conversation among gentlemen the Turf in a railway carriage. "Bill never reads do 'e?" said one. "No," said Bill, "Might as well be dead as reading." An extreme view, perhaps, but it is none the less true that our enlightened and state-educated nation pay very little attention

to any form of written matter which is not chopped up into palatable morsels, forced with headlines, sauced with illustrations and generally made tasty to a palate long vitiated by a diet of daily excess and comic strips. For this reason I greatly fear that this book may fail in its self-imposed task of translating and simplifying objective truth for the unbeliever.

Admirably planned and laid out as it is, there is no skipping the conclusion that the style is not one which permits itself to be read with ease. The trouble is, that although the author has realized the necessity of a "translation of accepted Christian thought into the thought-forms of the non-believer," she does not put this into practice in the course of her book which is written throughout in a decidedly "professional" manner with footnotes and occasional untranslated Latin or French quotations. In consequence, even a sympathetic believer finds the going heavy, though lightened by excellent passages and apposite quotations, notably from St Bernard.

Insofar as her appeal is to the non-Christian, then, I fear the author will fail to command such attention as her subject deserves. Yet it would be a pity if thoughtful Christians were to pass this book over, for there is much material whose strict meditation Baedeker would have described as repaying. The author notes rightly a tendency among the faithful to put off serious thought on spiritual questions as being all too high and too hard. It is not only the unbeliever who suffers from the illustrated-weekly attitude to writing. *The Life of Faith* is written for the Christian Challenge Series and the challenge is not only to the Pagan but also to the Christian. I hope it will not be disregarded by the latter.

J.P.B.

LEGENDO. By V.G.L. (Rushworth & Dreaper, Ltd., Liverpool). Pp. x—202. 5s.

*Legendo* is a most interesting and delightful book for learning liturgical Latin with the minimum of grammatical drudgery. Each lesson consists of a passage from one of the Gospels, a vocabulary and a little grammar, rounded off with a short prayer taken from the Liturgy; but there are none of the familiar exercises to be done into Latin. Paradigms are inserted as they are needed, and useful summaries of grammar are given at intervals. The book is, in short, a vigorous and ingenious attempt to offer "a helping hand to the adult Catholic who wishes to give greater vitality to his spiritual life by a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Church's public worship." It is difficult to guess without experiment how far it is possible to learn the language *ambulando* in this way, but we wish the method all success.

Some remarks on the *clausula* might perhaps add to the interest of the book. And on the question of pronunciation we find our author a rigorist: we are, for instance, to follow the manuscripts in saying *michi* and *nichil*: why may we not go the whole way with them, and say *dampnificatio*, *ympanus* and *labacrum regenerationis*? It seems hard to believe that the Church, so careful to protect local varieties of art and rite, would have us all rolled flat in this matter; and anyone who has heard the Canons of St Peter's sing Terce or the monks of Maria Laach pronounce the words *Regina coeli laetare* would give little for her chances if she did.

J.B.S.

THE RHYTHM OF PLAINSONG according to the Solesmes School. By Dom Joseph Gajard. Translated by Dom Aldhelm Dean (Rushworth & Dreaper). 1943. 2s. 6d.

Here is the authentic exposition of the Solesmes theory of chant compressed into fifty-odd pages. In English; and readable.

For too long a time this theory has been stored away in the two frightening French tomes of Dom Mocquereau's work *Le Nombre Musical*. But Dom Gajard, the present



choir-master at Solesmes, has produced a summary of the fundamental principles, and this summary forms the substance of five lectures which he was invited to deliver at the sessions of a "Semaine Liturgique" in France in 1935. Finally in 1943 these lectures are now made accessible to the English public for the price of half-a-crown, in book-form, under the title of *The Rhythm of Plainsong*. In Dom Aldhelm Dean's translation the five lectures appear as the five chapters of the book; and the student will agree that these chapters cover the ground both logically and extensively, not to say entertainingly.

Chapter I discusses rhythm in general taking as a specimen (for systematic dissection) the familiar chant *Adoro te*. The relationships of pitch, of loudness, of duration come under review in turn. But rhythm is not to be identified with any one of these orders. Rhythm is rather "the unity of movement brought about by the relation established between two elements, a rise and a fall." And "its perception is principally an intellectual act."

Chapter II leads at once to the details of the Solesmes theory, introducing the basic notions of Elementary Rhythm, of Measure, and of Composite Rhythm. Given any example of music, plainsong or otherwise, a born musician will trust to his instinct when seeking to interpret the rhythm of the piece. Dom Mocquereau's pioneer work in this sphere of music will guide him to establish with certainty the "how" and "why" of the rhythm. For the sake of what is contained in this second chapter all musicians should be recommended to read the book.

The chapter goes on to analyse the entire structure of *Kyrie X* and a similar analysis is then applied to the well-known "Pastorale" of Handel. Whence emerges the illuminating fact that the proper rhythm of this lovely Handel air must remain cramped and distorted so long as the mind conceives it in terms of a framework in 6/8 time. Even a Handel could learn from the school of Dom Mocquereau.

Chapters III, IV and V show the connexion of rhythm with the important factors of Gregorian notation and the Latin tonic accent. For plainsong is not to be considered except in association with the Latin prayers of the Church.

So much of the book is admirable: there can only be a few minor points for a reviewer to criticize.

In the musical example on p. 11 (of the reviewer's copy) an accidental blot appears to "dot the punctum" on the final syllable of *vere*, making nonsense of the rhythm.

The second paragraph of p. 27 is needlessly obscure. Why not keep to the word "measure"? The synonym "compound time" causes confusion with "compound rhythm."

Again, the schematic diagrams of rhythms on p. 26 (reminiscent of the more austere pages of *Le Nombre Musical*) might well have been paralleled, or even replaced, by quotations from actual liturgical chants.

Again there is the effect of something "dated" when Dom Gajard is found tilting at opponents whom he designates as "moderns" but who, for all the difference their theories may make to readers in this country, may be reckoned as dead as the dodo. In a later edition these "moderns" might perhaps be simply left out.

Finally there is one curious but interesting detail of translation that crops up in a number of contexts. To the subtle mind of a Frenchman, the adjective "matériel" bears a complex richness of meaning. The English epithet "material" possesses far fewer facets and is inadequate, by itself, to translate the sense intended by the French. In certain contexts the true meaning might perhaps be better conveyed by some negative paraphrase such as "less spiritual."

These criticisms are only of matters that are secondary in relation to the main purpose of the book. The main purpose of the book has been achieved in a manner beyond all praise.

L.B.

COME LORD. By Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates).

This little sister book to *Lord God* has been greeted with much enthusiasm by convent schools. Although many are of the opinion that it is not as good as their brothers' manual, I think this is probably due to the fact that *Lord God*, being the first of its kind, was accepted with such complete and unequalled admiration that *Come Lord* had inevitably to take second place. It is a very simple little book and the prayers it contains are intended as a starting point for our own. Fr van Zeller treats prayer from an original angle, making it much easier than do most children's prayer books, as he encourages us to talk to our Lord as a very human and understanding friend. The prayers, which cover a wide range, are full of the natural sincerity which characterises all Fr van Zeller's books. The prayers, written with so much understanding, and especially those on the Mass which is clearly and beautifully followed, should prove invaluable to children. This "natural" little prayer book, which can easily fit into a pocket, will be much appreciated by those who have left school besides those who are still there, and I feel sure that for many it will break down the barriers which they have unconsciously built up between their "religion" and their "daily life." *Come Lord* will teach them to realize what none of us can ever realize sufficiently—that the spirit of prayer can permeate our every thought, word and deed, and that there is nothing too material or too trivial to be discussed with God.

M.E.

The following books have been received:—

THE FIRST MONKS AND NUNS. By Aloysius Roche. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

MILESTONES and other Poems. By Jack Gibbey. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

THE ENGLISH CARMELITES. By Lancelot C. Sheppard. (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the following publications:—

Downside Review, Douai Magazine, Buckfast Abbey Magazine, Ushaw Magazine, St Peter's Net, Oratory Parish Magazine, Denstonian, Savilian, Cantuarian, Oxonian, Lorettonian, etc.



## NOTES

THE change over from pasture—for the main part of poor quality—to arable in a considerable part of the valley has been more evident as the Summer proceeded and the sight of waving corn, fragrant beans and leafy roots and greens where was but yesterday just undistinguished grass is one that pleases not only the farmer and the patriot but just the ordinary man. For it seems to us that the ordinary man is, at the present time, taking an extraordinary interest in country life. This is most evident in the remarkable spate of contemporary books on farming and rural affairs in general and holds, one can but hope, great promise for the future of our country and its return to a more balanced economy and way of life in general. (And let it be remarked in passing how forward in these matters are a number of the much decried and criticised hereditary holders of land). Not only contemporary books on this subject are being bought and read, but book-sellers will tell you how impossible it is to obtain copies of such classics as Cobbet's *Rural Rides*. It is to be hoped that this is no passing whim but a true sign of a return to normality after the comparatively short nightmare period of unbalanced industrialism.

At the moment of writing the harvest is not yet all garnered. This is due, not so much to later ripening than elsewhere but to a very rainy August. Nevertheless the wet weather has had its advantages and the richness of the grass has to be seen to be believed. A finer green could hardly exist even in the Emerald Isle. This is most evident in the field where the Preparatory School has its playing fields: the greater part has been re-seeded during the summer and, although it has carried a heavy stock for some weeks now, has a remarkable flush of herbage. A very good "take" as the local farmer would say.

It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the Holbeck is undergoing considerable alteration as part of extensive drainage operations in this area. The Ouse Catchment Board have let loose an enormous mechanical digger which is widening the bed of the stream and straightening some of the acuter angles. If this improves (as no doubt it will) the valley as farm land we must be grateful. Nevertheless it has involved the removal of many trees and has resulted in what to a mere onlooker appear to be unnecessarily unsightly heaps of stone and mud. At the time of writing the only part "improved" is that upstream from Plantation House. The "Widow's Cruise" and the "Oak Pool" have, so

far, been left undisturbed: but no doubt these too will undergo a change and anglers may have to look for new places to cast their flies.

We have thought it a fitting time to reprint from the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL of May 1907 a delightful essay on this pleasantly familiar stream—much the same now as then—although, be it noticed, there seems to have been a considerable diminution of wild life. The present writer has lived near Holbeck for seventeen years without having seen either otter, dabchick or kingfisher. Perhaps he is unobservant.

WE offer our congratulations to Dom Benet Perceval and Dom Raymund Davies on their ordination to the Priesthood by the Lord Bishop of Middlesbrough on July 18th; also to Dom Kevin Mason on being ordained Deacon and to Dom Vincent Wace, Dom Patrick Barry and Dom Leonard Jackson on being made Sub-deacons.

FR. MICHAEL SANDEMAN has been appointed as assistant priest at Workington and our good wishes go with him. He has, in addition to organizing the A.T.C., helped the Procurator for a number of years and, in particular, the technical knowledge acquired during his period of service in the R.A.F. has enabled him to add years of useful service to the war-wearied vehicles of the establishment. Fr Mark Haidy goes from Workington to Leyland as assistant priest.

SEPTEMBER THE NINTH was a happy day for the Parish of St Benedict's, Warrington. The consecration of the church by the Archbishop of Liverpool on that day marked the end of a long and heavy task and the parishioners and their Parish Priest, Fr Cyprian Murray, are to be congratulated on their achievement. The parish, formed, as were all the others in Warrington, from the original Mother Church of St Alban's, began its separate existence in 1902 with Fr Wilfrid Baines as Parish Priest and a schoolroom as its place of worship. Two years later a "tin" church was built and in 1915 the present brick church was completed and blessed by Cardinal Bourne under Fr Oswald Swarbreck who had taken over the infant parish in 1907. Fr Swarbreck died in the same year as the opening and was followed by Fr Cuthbert Jackson until he lost his sight in 1917. When, in that same year, Fr Vincent Corbishley succeeded, the debt stood at £13,000. And although an enormous amount of this was paid off during his rectorship, further debts were contracted in the building of a Parish Hall and the adornment of the church. When Fr Murray took office in 1933 a total debt of £12,500 had to be faced and it is to his credit that in ten years he has reduced this to £5,400 and has paid off the whole of the Church Debt. May St Benedict's continue to prosper *ad maiorem Dei gloriam*.



## OBITUARY

### DOM HUGH DE NORMANVILLE.

Fr Hugh died at Ampleforth on June 22nd, 1943. He was fifty-eight years of age, nearly fifty of which had been spent at Ampleforth where he came as a boy of eleven years in 1896. He will be remembered by his contemporaries of those days as a slight fair-haired boy, quiet-spoken but very determined, exact and methodical in his ways, qualities which distinguished him throughout his life. He was always a leader among his fellows, outspoken and no respecter of persons, saying what he thought needed saying irrespective of consequences. He possessed considerable athletic ability and during his last year at school captained both the football and cricket elevens.

He joined the Novitiate at Belmont in 1903 and after taking his Solemn Vows in 1908 went to Oxford where he took an Honours Degree in Science in 1912. He was ordained priest the following year.

The position which Science now holds at Ampleforth owes very much to Fr Hugh's enthusiasm, drive and organisation. He was never content until he had exacted from the authorities the best possible accommodation and the most modern equipment and he had a way of getting what he wanted, a rare and useful faculty. Fr Hugh soon proved himself to be a born teacher with a remarkable power of lucid exposition and clear demonstration which those who were taught by him will remember with gratitude. When the House system was adopted in 1926 he was appointed Housemaster of St Bede's, a position he held until failing health forced him to resign in 1940. He was a most successful Housemaster, endearing himself to those in his charge by his gentle sympathetic disposition, his unflagging interest in their work and games and his patient understanding of boys' difficulties and perplexities.

It was perhaps typical of Fr Hugh that he should have interested himself so much in the minor school pastimes, swimming, boxing and tennis. Realising there was no lack of enthusiastic support for cricket and football, he made himself the champion of the rights of minor things and he did more than anyone to secure for them their proper status in school life. His orderly methodical mind made him an excellent organiser and his persistent drive and irresistible determination carried his plans to success in spite of considerable opposition and indifference. The glittering array of swimming, boxing and tennis cups that now adorn the shelves of the seven Houses is a memorial of his persevering work.

In his monastic life Fr Hugh was always a model of regularity and exactness in the performances of duty, virtues based on a deep realisation of the spiritual life. With him there was no compromise—he never spared himself. During the last few years when ill-health forced him

to abandon one by one the things that had interested and occupied him for so many years there was no word of complaint and his patient uncomplaining resignation to God's will was an inspiration and an example to those around him. The end came swiftly and mercifully, and Fr Hugh passed away peacefully assisted by the Church's last rites and the prayers of his brethren. *Requiescat in pace.*

### CAPTAIN CHARLES O'MALLEY DUNMAN.

Charles Dunman, missing for many months, has been officially reported "Killed in action in Libya, 5th June, 1942." In him we have yet another of our Old Boys about whom it is hard to write without giving the impression to the casual reader that in applying the principle "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*" one has stepped beyond the boundaries of reality and placed him in a niche in some temple of fantasy. Charles Dunman was not, if you will, a plaster saint; but he was quite certainly the sort of young man that one would like to see all our Catholic boys become.

The record of his life is inevitably one of promise rather than of fulfilment, except in the larger sense of the word; his childhood days with his parents and sister, Ladycross and Ampleforth, a year or two studying for accountancy with Mr King in Birmingham, and then his short army life, with a few months in the Middle East leading up to his sad but glorious end.

What are our impressions of Charles Dunman as we knew him at Ampleforth? He arrived in 1931, a cheerful, eager, little boy with a large, comical face; clever, though not brilliant, with a bent for Mathematics; a keen and useful gamester; a good mixer, but with a tendency to stress and see humour in the obvious, which at times provoked the jeers of the other small boys around him. "A slow developer" would describe him in schoolmaster's jargon; but the finer qualities of mind and heart were there all the time; and his later school days, when he was Head of St Oswald's House and an Under-Officer in the Corps, showed him the man into which he was then rapidly growing, with his character deepening and strengthening its hold on principles, and his mind coming to grips with hard thinking and waking up to the realities of life and the beauties of literature. He remained to the end an easy target for good-humoured banter, and even for caricature; but he was respected by all and won the kind of affection, so common in any body of men or boys, which is given to one who possesses the endearing quality that enables us to laugh both at him and with him. If he had not the magnetic personality that wins enthusiastic adherence and a popular following, he had more than the ordinary share of those qualities of leadership which stand the test of time.



He was completely reliable, conscientious without priggishness, unselfishly, at times even obstinately, devoted to duty; and he combined firmness with real kindness and interest in his attitude to those under his authority.

And above and below all these characteristics was his tremendous, his affectionate, loyalty. His mother and his sister (his father died some years ago) knew this best in their own experience, and with them we express our deep, if inadequate, sympathy and the assurance of our prayers; we at Ampleforth knew it too; but we are not just gilding the lily when we say that it found its chief outlet and objective in his Catholic faith.

His religion was everything to him, and the frequent letters he wrote to us here always flowed naturally and unaffectedly into these channels, expressing, as they did, his personal schemes and hopes for the Catholic cause. We feel he would have made his mark in later life as a Catholic layman; but he has gone—and this is no cliché—like so many other young men of promise, to carry on God's work from a higher and wider sphere of influence. "Other heights in other lives, God willing,"—to quote the poet he read with such enthusiasm as a boy.

#### LIEUTENANT HUMPHREY DE WEND-FENTON

Humphrey de Wend-Fenton came to Ampleforth from Wellbury in September 1935 and was placed in St Aidan's House. In the following year, at the age of 14, he passed the School Certificate with Credits in six subjects. In each of the next four years he passed the Higher Certificate in Group III, with distinction in 1939 and 1940. During this last year he gained a Domus Scholarship in Mathematics at Balliol College, Oxford. He was not a mere mathematician, for he had a whole-hearted nature and his best was given to everything he did whether it was playing Rugger in Set III, running last in the Cross-country or doing the things at which he was more successful such as boxing and swimming, for both of which he was awarded well deserved House Colours. He was a great reader, the Junior Literary and Debating Society had his active support, he always kept up his interest in philately and during his last year when head boy of the School he was a loyal and efficient school monitor. He was always keen on the work of the J.T.C., attained the rank of C.S.M. and it was his ambition to join "my father's regiment"—the 11th Hussars. From Oxford in 1941, he wrote: "I ought to get my pip before Christmas and hope to get some fighting before my 20th birthday in March." He didn't quite manage it, but soon afterwards he was out in the Egyptian desert where "one longs for Shack's green fields, and the thought of real trees with real shade makes my mouth

water." He was in the advance through Libya and Tripolitania and shortly before he was killed wrote: "We are all hoping to see this show out here over very soon." He also wrote of the beautiful wild flowers of Tunisia and no one would have puffed with more pride had he been with his regiment which was one of the first to enter Tunis.

Humphrey de Wend-Fenton was a popular boy and a popular man. On hearing of his death one of those who was at school with him put the thoughts of many into words when he wrote: "the good Lord seems to take all the best blokes off this earth before they get a chance of living." Humphrey was certainly one of the best. The characteristics which endeared him to all were his very genuine simplicity and his great sense of humour. No one enjoyed "leg-pull" more than he did, and his roars of laughter were aroused as much when he was the victim himself as when he was the joker. He had a serious side to his nature which came to light when in conversation with one other, but when amongst many of his friends his seriousness was often turned to laughter because others thought it a pose and this provided too good an opportunity to play on his gullibility. He would make shattering efforts to keep serious and make his point but it was of no avail and his laughter was the loudest of all. His enthusiasms were very genuine and many of us have a lesson to learn from his simple and honest way of looking on life.

#### LIEUTENANT REGINALD DE BLABY

Reginald de Blaby was killed in action in Tunisia on the 23rd March, 1943. He had been in the convoy that sailed for India but which changed its destination and went to Egypt, arriving in time to hold the threat to Alexandria and Suez. He was then in the Eighth Army and took part in the vast trek across North Africa as far as the Mareth line. At the time of his death he was attached to the D.L.I., and he was proud to serve with them for, as he wrote "The regiment I am at present attached to has a fairly good record out here: one V.C. and dozens of other decorations for the last effort." (written September 1942).

He entered St. Wilfrid's from the Junior House here at Ampleforth in September 1934; he left to begin studying medicine in the July before the war. It is recalled of him that his first public act was to play the harmonium in the Junior House chapel for Benediction, quite unself-conscious and taught by no one but himself. That was his début. Any of his contemporaries in his House will certainly remember him in St Wilfrid's common-room seated of an evening—any evening, every evening in the winter months—playing the harsh old piano. Perched up on the piano and neighbouring tables and chairs would be his audience clamouring for this tune or that, humming it to him, coaxing him to



go on. And he did, as the writer can testify from the room next door. It was not high class music, it was not superlatively played, but it was friendly and humorous music. There was much laughter.

That is one side of him as a boy, delicate in body and sensitive to beauty, loving silk cushions and rich coloured stuffs. The other side was scientific. As a VIth Form boy he developed a passion for biology and he would have done himself credit. Games were not his forte, but he achieved the 1st XV of his House Rucker side. In the summer he loved to go Marathon bicycle rides with his friends, the most memorable being one to Harrogate and back on a Goremire day after lunch and in the pouring rain. Reginald de Blaby the artist and the scientist met in the common field of photography; he was a great photographer.

So much for the natural boy who was growing up into the man. He seemed to have no vices; the Mass and the Sacraments were his natural aids, and reactions to God's goodness. At school that is easy, but he stuck to his guns in after life. That proved the genuineness of his straightforward religious life.

He was a good letter writer and in the twenty or so letters here before me, the school boy can be seen developing into the man. From Ampleforth he went to Hertford College, Oxford, where he kept up with his old friends, spending his spare moments between his own piano and his friend Peter Dowling's gramophone. But now his taste had improved; a letter of his to the B.B.C., persuaded it for a time to devote more of its programmes to opera, which he had come to love.

In these letters there comes out again and again his regard for Ampleforth, his devotion to friends, and after a year or so a more serious note. He writes post haste for help over a friend's moral difficulties, over a problem that had cropped up in conversation, and insisting on a speedy answer! What should he do? How should he answer this or that objection? He had at Oxford become a keen member of L.O.C.K.

In North Africa, armed with an official permit, he indulged for the last time in his hobby of photography, and he developed a new taste for reading. One letter describes humorously how he was enjoying Jane Austen's novels in a hole in the ground somewhere in the desert. As always we find him, as we find them all, making the best of loathsome conditions: flies, heat, sand. He laughingly wrote how he had received a great supply of soap but could not use it as there was no water.

In his last letter, just before the final assault, he longed to be with his Ampleforth friends. If he had only known, there were two or three not more than a day's march away. May they all meet him one day merrily in heaven, where please God he is. His was the bravery of one who having a gentle and peace-loving nature, faced death unflinchingly. May he rest in peace and may his family and friends ease their sorrow with thanksgiving for yet another noble life nobly given.

### LIEUTENANT JOHN DAVID GILLOTT, G.M.

David Gillott came to school at Gilling Castle in 1929. He passed from there to the Junior House, and thence to St Edward's when first that House was opened. He was a small boy of considerable charm, but very delicate in health. His lungs were not strong, and once at least, in his first year at St Edward's, he was at death's door with pneumonia. He suffered from severe attacks of asthma, but these lessened as he went up the school and by his last year he had grown fairly strong—tall, but never robust. He could hardly under the circumstances have been expected to distinguish himself as an athlete. But there was against this background of fragility something quite remarkable. In the first place, though he missed one term completely, he never came back a day late for any other term. Then he was always happy at school and popular with all types of boys because his human understanding gave him as much sympathy with those who loved games as with those who, like himself, found an endless pleasure in any sort of discussion. He was a great debater, and with his closest friends he would argue interminably. He never lost any of those friends. But perhaps the most remarkable thing was his public spirit. No bad weather could keep him away from watching any school or house game. Only a very persuasive housemaster could have made him believe that standing in the rain with an east wind blowing, when there was a match to be watched, might bring on an attack of asthma. Perhaps that is why he got the better of it. His was not merely an average public spirit, and was one source of his popularity. There was a certain obstinacy in him which came out perhaps in his interminable discussions, but it also set a seal on his goodness and straightforwardness and made them of the Lancashire type, so that one could feel confident of their endurance.

When he left school in 1938 he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he was awarded a History Scholarship at the end of his first term. Towards the end of his time here he had already begun to feel the danger that threatened us from Germany, and to develop an interest in soldiering. During his time at Oxford this became an absorbing interest. He was well known for it and his ability as an instructor. Few people can have been better prepared in knowledge for the army than he was when the time came. He went into the Cheshire regiment. His chance came during the worst of the Liverpool "blitz" and he was awarded the George Medal for his bravery.

He left England last autumn, and spent his last Christmas morning making carbon copies of hymns for the service he was to take for eighty men, relying on an R.A.F. corporal and his mouth organ for the accompaniment. He joined his battalion in Damascus. He was killed in Sicily. "He was fearlessly leading his platoon into action under enemy fire,"



writes his Company Commander, "when he fell. With the assistance of two stretcher bearers I got him back to our lines. He was dead and I handed him over to the care of a Roman Catholic Padre, Father McNiff, who promised me that he would personally do all that was necessary." In a letter to Mrs Gillott David had written: "I do not want to die as I write this . . . but on the other hand I am fully prepared to die and not afraid to face the hereafter."

#### SQUADRON LEADER

DAVID ALSTON JOHNSTONE McCLURE, D.F.C.

David McClure was in the Junior House for two years, and entered St Dunstan's as one of its first members in 1935; two others who came with him that term were Colville Hare and Aelred Smith, both killed in action at the end of last year. He left in 1938 and shortly afterwards obtained a Short Service commission in the R.A.F. so that the beginning of the war found him ready to take up his work as a bomber pilot. After the usual period of operations he acted as an instructor for nine months, and was then chosen as one of the first pilots for the new Lancasters that were just at that time being put into service. In April of last year his leg was broken by a piece of shrapnel in a raid over Essen, and his convalescence was followed by several rather dreary months as a Chief Ground Instructor. He was eventually able to take up flying duties again, and in March was awarded the D.F.C. Just after this came the news that he was missing while acting as a "pathfinder" for a heavy raid on Stuttgart, and within a month the Red Cross reported that he had actually been killed that night.

None who knew David McClure can have failed to realize that he was a boy of upright character, straightforward in his dealings with others and thoroughly honest about himself. His tastes were simple and he did not ask much of life; as a result his life at school and after was calm and happy. In his studies he did not show more than average ability, though he made good progress in science and mathematics after getting his School Certificate. He was a member of the School cross-country team and gained House colours for rugby and athletics, but his regular visits to the Kirbymoorside golf course on Wednesdays probably gave him more pleasure than any of these activities. This was certainly true of the day on which he and a friend, both of them skilled at birdsnesting, managed to find two dozen golf balls in the hedges and bushes of that course! Many little episodes in his life come to mind: his patient solving of the code messages that at one period used to be set regularly on the wireless; his vigorous games of ping-pong and the terrific laugh of satisfaction that accompanied a winning return; his organising of indoor games on wet afternoons; his absorption

over the chess-board. These are all little things but they help to show that he was a boy who always had some enthusiasm or interest to follow, and who was glad and keen to share it with others.

His steadiness and sincerity of character made a deep impression on many with whom he came in contact after he had left school, and he was genuinely admired by those who came to know him. He was a most devoted and thoughtful son, and to his mother and brother we would wish to express our deepest sympathy and the assurance of our prayers.

#### SUB LIEUTENANT DENNIS EDWARD HILLYARD

Dennis Hillyard died of malignant malaria on July 28th, in No. 5 General Hospital, North Africa, and was buried the same day with military honours. He had been at Ampleforth only two months previously, on his twenty-first birthday, and shortly afterwards went out with his Squadron in preparation for the Sicilian campaign. His end was as sudden as the manner of it was tragic.

He entered St Dunstan's, after two years in the Junior House, in 1937, and during the next three years was a useful member of several School and House teams. He was given his School colours for athletics and House colours for swimming, rugby, cross-country and cricket. After entering the VIth Form at the end of his first year, he decided on a medical career, and in October 1940 entered Oriel College, Oxford, and began work for the 1st M.B. This work did not appeal to him, and in the following summer he joined the Fleet Air Arm, being one of the first of that branch to be sent to America for preliminary training. He was commissioned in May 1942, and returned to England to complete his training, which lasted up to the time when his Squadron was sent overseas last summer.

These are the bare outlines of yet one more young life, the sudden ending of which is only tolerable when viewed with the eye of Faith. From the beginning the impression Dennis Hillyard gave was of a boy of considerable charm of manner, thoughtful for others, always most willing and obedient, with a cheerful, friendly disposition that was tempered with a natural reserve. He had some of the defects of his qualities, his inclination to give in to others leading at times to an undue acquiescence in their opinions and a lack of decision. One would not call him a boy of forceful character, but he abounded in the gentler virtues and had definitely a good influence on his companions. It will have been seen from what has been written above that he took a full part in the activities of the school, and a sense of the obligations of team spirit was well exemplified in him. Wherever he went he was well-liked, and with a few formed strong friendships. One who was with him at school has written:



"He was one of my greatest friends at Ampleforth, and so many of those happy and amusing times I cannot help but associate with him. What all people liked about him was his straightforwardness. . . . He was kind to everyone, and if anyone had a spot of trouble he was the first to sympathize and help put things right again. Above all, this was his manner: shy at first, then quietly gay with an encouraging smile." This word "gay" sums up a lot of what one would like to say about him. It expresses well the enthusiasm with which he looked forward to his life in Fleet Air Arm, and gives the spirit of the many interesting accounts he wrote of his experiences in America. He loved the air, and after chafing at some of the inevitable delays of training for a specialized Service, it was a great joy to him to have had some operational flying with a R.C.A.F. Squadron. "He was certainly very popular with all my pilots," wrote the Squadron Leader, there; and his own Commanding Officer testified " . . . as a young officer one could trust him with the most difficult of tasks knowing full well they would be faithfully and truly carried out."

Such is the brief record of a simple happy life, characterized by a spirit of service for others, helping them by his unspoilt gaiety. We pray that his parents and family may be consoled by the knowledge that though he died before he was able to fulfil his ambitions as a fighter pilot, yet he too, as willingly as any who died in actual combat, gave his life in the service of his country.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS of the School were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	H. J. Codrington
Senior Monitors:	P. J. Gaynor, A. R. Hodson, I. F. Sutherland, B. G. Christie, H. F. Strode, P. J. Daly	
Junior Monitors:	A. C. Millar, E. W. Nicoll, H. F. Hamilton- Dalrymple, D. M. Hall, J. d'A. Edwards, P. A. Slattery, J. G. Danaher, J. S. M. Grottrian	
Captain of Cricket	.. .. .	E. W. Nicoll
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	J. G. Danaher
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	C. R. Graves
Secretary of Tennis	.. .. .	J. H. Ezechiel



THOSE who left the School in July were:—

C. J. Ainscough, I. K. Anderson, P. St J. Bamford, T. A. Bates, D. A. W. Birtwistle, P. H. Bond, A. W. Byrne, M. T. Charlton, B. G. B. Christie, H. J. L. Codrington, P. J. Daly, J. G. Danaher, R. M. Y. Dawson, B. R. de Ferranti, J. G. de Pret Roose, F. W. de van der Schueren, K. G. Dowling, J. d'A. Edwards, J. E. R. Emmet, J. H. Ezechiel, J. E. Forster, P. J. Gaynor, J. Graham, A. G. M. Griffiths, D. M. Hall, R. O. Heape, A. R. M. Hodson, J. Hotherhall, C. P. P. Hoyle, M. J. Keegan, W. D. Lamborn, P. A. Longueville, E. H. Maunsell, M. J. McNamara, M. F. McNulty, L. G. Middleron, J. H. New, E. W. Nicoll, A. G. Oddie, R. W. E. O'Kelly, J. F. Patron, B. H. S. Pigott, R. F. Pigou, W. H. Porter, M. F. S. Randall, A. G. C. Rewcastle, N. P. Reyntiens, P. Stackhouse, H. F. Strode, I. F. Sutherland, P. J. Wright, D. Younghusband.



THE following boys entered the School in September:—

From Gilling: Hon. R. C. Barnewall, F. E. P. Bernard, D. A. Bingham, C. A. Campbell, P. A. Convery, J. Dick, J. P. Daly, A. R. de Larringa, D. J. de Lavison, P. M. E. Drury, C. H. Forbes, A. T. Garnett, W. L. Gilchrist, A. D. S. Goodall, P. B. L. Green, M. Hague, J. M. Hartigan, J. S. H. Hattrell, J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, J. M. Kendall, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart, O. McSwiney, R. A. McKechnie, J. A. Paul, S. R. Renan, C. R. Scrope, A. C. H. Smith, H. A. J. W. Stackpoole, P. J. C. Vincent, J. C. Wilson, C. J. Young.

From elsewhere: D. Anne, P. R. J. Ballinger, R. G. Ballinger, R. D'A. P. Best, J. M. Beveridge, J. M. Boodle, D. Brightman, W. J. Corcoran, T. J. Davis, M. Dyer, J. A. Elliot, P. D. Fanshawe, R. N. J. Fairfax-Blakeborough, J. P. Hawe, P. J. Heagerty, C. Herdon, D. Herdon,



W. M. Hopkins, C. P. Horgan, J. M. Kidner, R. R. Macdonell, N. J. Mayne, M. C. McKeever, H. B. Meynell, A. J. B. Millar, D. H. Miller, D. L. Milroy, M. R. Palmer, D. A. M. Paterson, C. G. C. Petit, T. O. Pilkington, P. T. Pope, G. A. Robertson, C. N. J. Ryan, P. F. Ryan, I. L. L. Satow, N. A. Sayers, T. J. Smiley, H. A. Spilsbury, D. F. Tate, D. W. Tate, F. P. Vickers, T. G. E. West, J. S. Whedbee, W. J. A. Wilberforce, P. A. A. Wilcox, R. E. V. Wolseley, A. Zaluski.

THE following academic distinctions have recently been awarded for which we offer our congratulations:—

P. J. Gaynor—State Scholarship.

R. Smyth—Exhibition in History at Worcester College.

P. H. Bond—State Bursary.

WE offer our congratulations also to A. I. D. Stewart who passed 1st to T. F. Hubbard who was 7th and to W. H. L. Porter who was 12th in the Royal Navy Special Entry Examination (Executive Branch).

ONCE more a farming camp was held at Eynsham, near Oxford, immediately after term. This year it lasted for three weeks, and about thirty boys attended for varying periods. The County W.A.C. provided tents and equipment, and a spacious marquee that served as dining-room, store-room, bicycle shed and lounge. For the first ten days the weather was superb, and bathing in the Thames at Swinford Bridge was the normal ending to the day's work. During the second half of the camp heavy rain fell on several nights, but fortunately the daytime was sufficiently fine to enable everyone to do full work every day. Altogether, just under 1,200 hours work were done, and the exceptionally early harvest absorbed much of the time in stooking, loading, rick-building and threshing. Among other jobs were hay-making, hoeing and the cutting of many acres of thistles—a dull but necessary labour. We wish to express our thanks to Fr Lopes, and to the many members of the Pimm family who contributed directly or indirectly to the smooth running of the camp.

Another smaller camp is in progress, at the time of writing, at Gilling Castle and we hear that many others are engaged in farm work elsewhere.

FURTHER comment than the merely official account of the presence of a group of N.C.O.'s from the Ampleforth J.T.C. as Instructors and Demonstrators at the Army Cadet Force camp at Otley seems not

uncalled for in view of the many letters of appreciation, both official and unofficial, that have been received. Merely to say that the letters are encouraging would be an understatement and it is interesting to note that, although the purely military side of the work receives high praise, the emphasis is rather on the social value of the undertaking.

At a time when the Public Schools are coming under so much criticism it is "a wonderfully refreshing experience," as one correspondent says, "to realise that the best schools are still developing boys with a sense of self-discipline and personal duty. . . . My Cadets thought your people were grand."

THERE are no official meetings of the Musical Society in the summer term but one event took place which demands a record, viz. the presentation to the Society of a copy of the British Council's recent recording of Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast." It is a brilliant choral work and the most brilliant piece of chorus recording imaginable. It was given to us by Mr J. S. Somers Cocks, an old member of the Society, and we express most grateful thanks for this very generous and most interesting gift.

Higher Certificates were obtained by:

#### GROUP I (*Classics*)

Gaynor, P. J. ( <i>Distinctions in Latin,</i>	Graves, C. R.
<i>Greek and History-and-Ancient</i>	Miles, J. A. C.
<i>Literature</i> )	Wace, H. M.

#### GROUP II (*Modern Studies*)

Anderson, I. K.	Langford-Rae, R. D. E.
Austin, R. J. B.	Longueville, P. A.
Babington, G. F. P.	Lynch, H. J. M.
Brinsley, A. M. ( <i>Distinctions in</i>	Patron, J. F.
<i>French and Spanish</i> )	Randall, M. F. S.
Byrne, A. W.	Rothfield, L. M. ( <i>Distinctions in</i>
de van der Schueren, F. W.	<i>French and Spanish</i> )
Ezechiël, J. H. ( <i>Distinction in</i>	Smyth, R.
<i>Spanish</i> )	

#### GROUP III (*Mathematics*)

Grehan, P. A.	Codrington, H. J. L.
Griffiths, A. G. M.	Fanshawe, H. D.
Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. F. ( <i>Dis-</i>	Hamilton-Dalrymple, J. D.
<i>tinction in German</i> )	McNulty, M. J.
Heu, C. J. L.	Slattery, P. A.
Hothersall, J.	Stewart, G. Q. B.
im Thurn, J. R.	Wilson, A. D.



GROUP IV (*Natural Science*)

Bond, P. H.	Heape, R. O.
Caldwell, P. C. ( <i>Distinction in Chemistry</i> )	McNamara, M. J. ( <i>Distinction in Chemistry</i> )
Christie, B. G. B.	Middleton, L. G.
Conan, H. R.	Oddie, A. G.
Dawson, R. M. Y.	Pigou, R. J.
Gray, K. W.	Porter, W. M. L.

THE following passed the School Certificate:—

Armour, J. A.—2, (b), e, g*, q*	Ghika, Prince J. N.—2, b, c, E, f, g*, i, j.
Baty, R. J.—2 b, (c), e, f, g*, i, j.	Gilman, R.—2, b, (e), (g), i, (j), K, L.
Bellord, J. M. E.—2 b, (d), (e), i, j, (s).	Gosling, H. G.—2, b (c), e, f, g*, (i).
Bennet, J. H.—3, b, e, g*, h*, i, j, s.	Grehan, D. S.—2, b, (c), d, e, (g*), (i), s.
Birtwistle, D. W.—2, b, (c), d, g*, (s), y.	Griffiths, J. M.—2, B, E, g*, I, j, K, L.
Blackledge, T. B.—3, b, i, k, l.	Hand, M.—3, (b), c, d, s, y.
Bowman, M. R.—2, b, e, f, g*, i, (j).	Harvey, J. B.—2, b, (c), d, (s).
Bromage, T. N.—1, b, (c), e, (f), (g*), (i), j.	Heath, J. M.—3, (b), c, (d), (i), (s), (y).
Bullock, F. H.—3, b, I, J, K.	Henderson, L. R.—2, b, (d), E, (g*), (s).
Bunting, J. J.—2, b, d, e, g*, q*, (i), (s).	Heyes, F. J.—2, b, (d), (e), (i), s.
Burridge, I. J.—(b), (c), e (f), (g*), i	Hopkins, C. J.—2, b, e, (f), g*, (i), (j).
Campbell, J. A.—2, b, c, d, e, i, S, y.	Kerstens, P. A.—3 (b), c, (d), (g*), i, (s), y.
Castelli, M.—2, (b), c, (d), (g), s, y.	Kilner, M. J.—2, (b), (c), i, s, y.
Codrington, G. T.—2, b, E, (g*), i, j, k.	K'nch, A. A.—2, B, (c), (d), e, g*, i, s.
Coghlan, P. K.—2, b, (c), D, s, y.	Kirby, J. R.—3, (b), i, j, K, L.
Cope, Sir A.—3, b, c, D, (e).	Lambor, G. J.—3, (c), d, (e), g*, i.
Cripps, F. A. M.—2, b, c, e, f, g*, I, j.	Lewis, J. W.—2, (b), (d), i, s.
David, C. J.—2, b, (c), D, i.	Lynch, J. C.—2, b, d, e, (g*).
de van der Schueren, P. J.—c, (d), (e), (i), (s).	Macaulay, R. B.—2, b, (c), E, f, g, i, j.
Dunn, A. A.—2, b, c, D, (i).	McCraith, J. A.—2, b, (g*), s, y.
Ellis-Rees, H. F.—2, B, e, f, g*, i, j.	McGrath, P. D.—3, b, e, g*, i, k, l.
Elwes, G. J.—2, b, (c), (d), e, (g*), i, S.	McKechie, A. R.—2, b, e, g*, I, j, K, (l).
Emmet, D. A.—2, b, e, (g*), i (k).	
Foster, G. A.—2, b, (d), (e), (g*), s.	
Fraser, S. J.—2, b, (c), E, f, g*, i, (j).	

Magee, M.—2, b, c, D, (i).	Reid, G. M.—2, b, d, (e), (g*).
Maxwell, W. M.—3, b, (c), d, (s), (y).	Remers, J. D.—1, b, e, (g), i, k, l.
Miles, F. G.—2, b, E, F, G*, I, J.	Reynolds, D. B.—2, b, g*, (i), k, l, y.
Millais, J. R.—3, b, d, (g*), (s), Y.	Richardson, B.—2, b, g, I, j, K, l, Y.
Moran, J.—2, (g*), i, j, K, l.	Richmond, P. J.—2, b, d, (e), I, j, (s).
Nolan, M. P.—1, b, (c), E, (f), i, j.	Ryland, P. J.—2, B, e, (g*), i, k, l.
O'Brien, P. W.—2, b, (e), k, (l).	Sandeman, B. G.—2, b, G*, i, k, l, y.
O'Connor, M. J.—2, b, e, g*, i, j, s.	Smulders, J. F.—2, b, (g), i, j, K, l.
Odone, J. P.—2, b, E, (g), q.	Stafford, Lord.—3, (b), (c), d, (s), y.
O'Kelly, E. M.—2, b, (g*), i, j, k, l.	Townsend, A.—2, c, d, i, (s), y.
Oldham, F. B.—2, b, d, e, (g*), i, j, (s).	Turner, L. A.—2, b, e, g*, Q*, i, j.
O'Neill, M. J.—2, b, c, e, g, h*, i, s.	Weaver, J. P.—2, b, E, f, g*, i, j.
Pernyes, P. T.—2, b, E, G*, (i), j, k, l.	Weld, M. J.—3, b, c, (d), e, (g*), i, j.
Phipps, G. W.—2, b, e, i, j, K, l.	Whyte, J. H.—1, b, E, G*, i, j, K, L.
Pickthall, C. H.—2, b, e, i, j, s.	Williams, E. J.—3, b, c, D, (i), (s), y.
Pollen, P. L.—2, B (c), E, f, g*, i, j.	Younghusband, D. A.—2, b, (d), s, y.
Porter, A. M.—2, b, c, d, (e), (i), S.	
Rafferty, K. A.—3, b, d, G*, i, (s).	

Pass=small letter in brackets.  
Credit=small letter.  
Very good=capital letter.

1, 2, and 3 represent respectively a Very Good, a Credit and a Pass in English Language.

## GROUP I

- b English Literature.  
c History

## d Geography

## GROUP II.

- e Latin  
f Greek  
g French  
h German

- q Spanish  
t Italian  
\* with Oral

## GROUP IV

- i Elementary Mathematics  
j Additional Mathematics  
k Physics  
l Chemistry

- m Physics-and-Chemistry  
s General Science  
y Biology



## ORDINATION CONCERT

On July 18th a concert was given in the Theatre with the programme printed below. It was well attended, and the performances were welcomed. The occasion marked the re-appearance of the school orchestra, with a complement of four first fiddles, four seconds, viola, two 'celli, bass, flute, cornet, drums and piano continuo.

- |   |   |         |              |
|---|---|---------|--------------|
| 1 | March: Scipio                                     | .. .. . | Handel       |
|   | THE ORCHESTRA                                     |         |              |
| 2 | (a) Organ Prelude: The Bells of Paris             | ..      | Italian 1600 |
|   | (b) Gloria in excelsis .. .. .                    | ..      | Palestrina   |
|   | THE CHOIR   |         |              |
|   | (c) Offertory Piece: Gigue in G                   | ..      | Bach         |
|   | (Two pianos: H. G. PERRY, FR. LAURENCE)           |         |              |
| 3 | Violin Solo:                                      |         |              |
|   | (a) Andante from Violin Concerto                  | .. .. . | Mendelssohn  |
|   | (b) Humoreske                                     | .. .. . | Dvorak       |
|   | W. H. CASS  |         |              |
| 4 | (a) Ballet  | .. .. . | Bach         |
|   | (b) Gavotte                                       | .. .. . | Handel       |
|   | THE STRINGS                                       |         |              |
| 5 | La Cathédrale engloutie                           | .. .. . | Debussy      |
|   | A. W. BYRNE                                       |         |              |
| 6 | (a) Introduction to Act II ( <i>King Arthur</i> ) | ..      | Purcell      |
|   | THE STRINGS                                       |         |              |
|   | (b) "How blest are shepherds"                     | .. .. . | Purcell      |
|   | TREBLES; flute: BR DAMIAN                         |         |              |
| 7 | Piano Solo:                                       |         |              |
|   | (a) April   | .. .. . | John Ireland |
|   | (b) Bergamask                                     | .. .. . | John Ireland |
|   | H. G. PERRY                                       |         |              |
| 8 | Menuetto and Trio from the "Clock" Symphony       |         | Haydn        |
|   | THE ORCHESTRA                                     |         |              |

THE Prize Giving took place on June 6th. Fr Abbot presented the Prizes in the Theatre in the presence of a number of guests. In the evening there was a Play presented by the School, a critique of which is given elsewhere.

Prizes were awarded to the following:—

## PRIZE LIST

## SIXTH FORM

## GROUP I

Scholarship Set in Classics	. P. J. Gaynor
Classics—2nd Year	. M. V. P. Harari
Latin—1st Year	. A. E. Measures
Greek—1st Year	. P. E. C. McNulty
Ancient History	. P. J. Gaynor

## GROUP II

Scholarship Set in History	. J. H. New
History—2nd Year	. R. Smyth
History—1st Year	. H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple
French—2nd Year	. L. M. Rothfield
French—1st Year	. A. M. Brinsley
Latin	. A. C. B. Millar
Spanish	. J. H. Ezechiel
Scholarship Set in Geography	. P. J. Daly
Geography	. H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple

## GROUP III

Scholarship Set in Mathematics	. M. J. McNulty
Mathematics—2nd Year	. P. A. Slattery
Mathematics—1st Year	. J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple

## GROUP IV

Scholarship Set in Science	. M. J. McNamara
Physics—2nd Year	. R. M. Y. Dawson
Physics—1st Year	. P. C. Caldwell
Chemistry—2nd Year	. A. G. Oddie
Chemistry—1st Year	. H. R. Conan
Scholarship Set in Mathematics	. P. H. Bond
Mathematics—2nd Year	. E. W. Nicoll
Mathematics—1st Year	. H. R. Conan
Biology	. J. E. Forster

## SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

English	. M. V. P. Harari
Economics—Politics	. H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple
Navy Set	. A. I. D. Stewart



## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

P. J. Gaynor	P. A. Slattery
N. P. Reyntiens	I. F. Sutherland
P. J. Daly	A. M. Brinsley
P. H. Trafford	P. C. Caldwell

## A. E. Measures

## UPPER V

Latin	J. H. Bennett
French	B. G. G. Sandeman
German	J. H. Bennett
Spanish	P. Imossi
English	B. S. Dale
History	J. A. Campbell
Geography	J. A. Campbell
Additional Mathematics	J. Moran
Elementary Mathematics	P. A. Kerstens
Physics	J. Moran
Chemistry	B. Richardson
Biology	J. A. Campbell
General Science	C. H. C. Pickthall

## MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin	F. G. Miles
Greek	F. G. Miles
French	F. G. Miles
English	H. F. Ellis-Rees
History	A. A. Kinch
Geography	M. J. E. Weld
Additional Mathematics	J. M. M. Griffiths
Elementary Mathematics	P. J. de van der Schueren
Physics	J. M. M. Griffiths
Chemistry	J. A. Whyte
General Science	F. B. Oldham

## LOWER REMOVE

Form Prize	J. D. O'Brien
------------	---------------

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

J. Moran	C. T. Codrington
J. P. Odone	P. D. McGrath
P. A. Kerstens	J. C. Brodie
F. A. M. Cripps	J. C. Greig
	J. M. M. Griffiths

## UPPER FOURTH

Latin	F. R. C. Goodall
Greek	F. R. C. Goodall
French	P. L. Watson
Spanish	P. C. M. Mocatta
English	P. Liston
History	P. E. Robins
Geography	G. C. Rewcastle
Mathematics	R. C. M. Jurgens
Physics	R. C. M. Jurgens
Chemistry	R. C. M. Jurgens

## MIDDLE IV

Latin	J. N. Gibbons
French	J. N. Gibbons
English	A. J. Heu
Mathematics	J. Abraham

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

A. J. Carroll-Leahy	J. N. Gibbons
P. C. M. Mocatta	J. H. Scotson
	J. E. Kearney

## LOWER IV

Latin	J. C. B. Gosling
Greek	T. H. F. Farrell
	R. P. Ryan
French	J. C. B. Gosling
English	T. H. F. Farrell
History	R. P. Ryan
Mathematics	R. P. Ryan

## UPPER III

Latin	G. P. O'Brien
French	J. Bannen
English	J. Bannen
History	J. Bannen
Geography	F. G. Van den Berg
Mathematics	B. R. V. Z. de Ferranti

## LOWER III

Form Prize	S. H. R. L. D'Arcy
------------	--------------------



## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

(Junior House) . . . P. P. Rigby

## SPECIAL PRIZES

## Music:—

Piano (Upper School) .	A. W. Byrne
Piano (Middle School) .	M. R. Pastor
Piano (Junior House) .	D. J. C. Wiseman
Violin .	M. V. P. Harari
Choir Prize .	L. R. Henderson
Turner Theory Prize .	P. C. Caldwell

## Art:—

1st .	J. S. M. Grotrian
2nd .	M. J. O'Connor
Harrison Improvement Prize .	N. P. Reyntiens

## The Headmaster's VIth Form Classical

Prize . . . J. A. C. Miles

## The Milburn Mathematical Prize:—

Fifth Form .	G. W. Phipps
Fourth Form .	P. C. M. Mocatta

The Lancaster Chemistry Prize . . . P. C. Caldwell

The Greenlees Spanish Prize . . . A. M. Brinsley

The Quirke Debating Prize . . . H. F. Strode

## General Knowledge Prize:—

Sixth Form .	P. J. Daly
Fifth Form .	P. de L. Pollen
Fourth Form .	A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy

## The Headmaster's Literary Prize:—

Sixth Form .	J. F. Patron
Fifth Form .	A. P. G. Knowles
Prox. Acc.	H. C. Gilman
	H. F. Ellis-Rees
Fourth Form .	P. D. McBarnet
Junior House .	P. J. J. O'Neill

CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S  
CONVERSION

an adventure

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Mr Rankin, a missionary . . .	K. G. DOWLING
Sir Howard Hallam . . .	N. E. R. MAGUIRE
Captain Brassbound . . .	A. A. KINCH
Drinkwater . . .	J. S. M. GROTRIAN
Johnson . . .	R. F. DU B. TRAVERS
Redbrook . . .	H. R. CONAN
Marzo . . .	G. Q. B. STEWART
Sidi el Assif . . .	P. A. SLATTERY
Cadi el Kintafi . . .	J. R. IM THURN
Ozman . . .	J. G. DE PRET ROOSE
Captain Kearney, U.S. Navy . . .	R. M. WHEDBEE
Bluejacket . . .	D. W. A. BIRTWISTLE
Lady Cicely Waynflete . . .	J. E. FORSTER
Sailors and Arabs . . .	M. J. F. WELD, P. B. GROTRIAN, M. C. BAKER, M. G. QUESTIER, J. L. LEATHERLAND, P. N. SILLARS, J. N. GHICA and M. R. BOWMAN

## Stage Electricians:

A. M. BRINSLEY, R. C. GILMAN, and S. B. Z. DE FERRANTI.

The author calls this play an adventure. To us, so far removed in spirit from the atmosphere of the Edwardian age, it seems almost an extravaganza. Mr Shaw is in a mood of good-humoured raillery; there is satire, but it is gentle and not savage.

As in *Arms and the Man* the theme is self-deception and the fun that arises from the self-deceivers' gradual discovery of their state. Shakespeare in his "Illyrian" mood explored the same theme, and in Captain Brassbound as in *Twelfth Night* it is the heroine who is the realist.

The action takes place, appropriately, in Mogador, under the shadow of the Atlas mountains. There is a band of romantic brigands who make their living by holding tourists for ransom. Amongst their number there is an old boy of a famous school and an outrageous and plausible Cockney. Their captain is a "Byronic" hero who has dedicated his life to revenge his mother. His paternal uncle and intended victim is a highly respectable English judge who has, it seems, ruthlessly applied strict justice to his somewhat disreputable sister-in-law and so, indirectly, caused her death. Local colour is provided by two splendid Arab sheiks, while the forces of western civilization are represented by an optimistic missionary and a preposterously chivalrous American Naval officer.

In the midst of these there moves with the superb self-confidence of an Edwardian *grande dame* the figure of Lady Cicely Waynflete, full of practical commonsense, clear-sighted and sympathetic, perfectly understanding the art of managing "Hemmen," wholly feminine and irresistibly charming, the realist among the romantics.

This air of remoteness from actual life coupled with romantic adventure and excitement was very well maintained throughout the performance. The sets were simple and significant, Brassbound's "castle" having a truly "Norman" solidity of



appearance. The lighting was clearly somewhat under-rehearsed, for one or two of the major effects failed to come off—notably the Mediterranean sunset. Lady Cicely's first appearance in pink with an absurdly appropriate and totally ineffectual parasol fully earned the applause it received, and Captain Brassbound's outfit, when he had been forced to make himself respectable to appear before the American Captain, was well designed to make us understand his passionate desire to recover his own clothes post haste.

The actors, in the main, were more than adequate. Forster's presentation of Lady Cicely was full of great merits. He was admirably clear in his speech; the audience received with gratitude the many delightful and skilfully pointed remarks in which the part abounds. It is not an easy part even for an experienced actress and Forster, though he was consistent in his interpretation, did not quite avoid a certain "spinsterishness," if the word may be permitted, as though Lady Cicely's self-confidence in the face of danger arose from ignorance and not from a knowledge of her power to charm the fiercest male spirits by discreet feminine tact. As a result one could not quite credit the Captain's falling in love with her. Kinch did much more than impart a lively ferocity to his gestures and his looks. He studied with care the spirit of the forceful but not intelligent Captain Brassbound and in spite of one or two minor hesitations he succeeded in conveying the gradual almost hypnotic and nearly fatal effect produced on his self-dramatising personality by the entry of Lady Cicely into his life. Grotian entered into the Cockney's part with such great gusto as to be for a good part of the first act all but unintelligible. He remedied that and went from strength to strength; his cry of horror when his fellow brigands marched him off for a bath at Lady Cicely's orders remains vividly in the memory. Hallam, the judge, was entrusted to Maguire who rightly presented him as a simple, not at all subtle, man, obstinate, high-minded, intensely prejudiced, and entirely at the mercy of Lady Cicely's subtle flattery, without being in the least aware of the fact—a neat and consistent performance. The rest of the cast dealt with their smaller parts efficiently; Travers, as Johnson, in particular showed himself at ease on the stage and knew how to make his voice carry, while Slatery and im Thurn both made very impressive appearances as Arab chieftains.

To conclude, it was a well-chosen play and well-cast; slightly under-rehearsed, for compared with some recent productions it lacked polish. But in these days it does not become easier to find the time for organizing entertainment on a large scale, and the producers and cast are to be congratulated on a performance, which did justice to an entertaining play and gave great pleasure to a well-filled auditorium.

## AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

### ROLL OF HONOUR

#### KILLED, PRESUMED KILLED, OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

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.  
 Sergeant ANTHONY ALEXANDER JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer MICHAEL EDMUND STAPLES, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Sub Lieutenant HENRY SHAW MORDAUNT CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.  
 Pilot Officer PAUL REUBEN SMITH, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Leading Aircraftsman JEREMIAH ALOYSIUS RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant ROBERT EDWARD WILLIAM TODHUNTER, Royal Norfolk Regiment.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant ANTHONY GORDON GREGORY, R.N.V.R.  
 Lieutenant ARTHUR MOUNSEY, Royal Horse Artillery.  
 Sergeant Pilot PATRICK JOHN BRADY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Pilot Officer BLAKE BAMFORD JAMES, Royal Air Force.  
 Flying Officer ANTHONY MCANEMY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant Colonel HOWARD VELLA DUNBAR, Royal Tank Regiment.  
 Second Lieutenant CHARLES EUGENE RUDDIN, R.A.  
 Second Lieutenant JOHN WILFRID O'NEILL LENTAGNE, M.C., Rifle Brigade.  
 Lieutenant THOMAS EDWARD REDFERN, M.C., Rifle Brigade.  
 Second Lieutenant PATRICK MILNE CARROLL, Royal Tank Regiment.  
 Sub Lieutenant JAMES MELVILLE MURRAY ALLISON, R.N.V.R.  
 Sub Lieutenant JOHN HARRY O'CARROLL NIHILL, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm.  
 Second Lieutenant IAN BERNARD HANKEY, K.R.R.C.  
 Lieutenant HUGH JOSEPH STIRLING, Scots Guards.  
 Major MYLES SEYMOUR EDWARD PETRE, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
 Sergeant Pilot PATRICK DAVID GORDON POWELL, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Second Lieutenant CHARLES COLVILLE HARE, Royal Sussex Regiment.  
 Lieutenant ARTHUR GERALD BAGSHAW, R.A.  
 Pilot Officer LADISLAS MARY MORRIS CIECHANOWSKI, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer ELDRED ANTHONY USSHER SMITH, R.A.F.  
 Captain PETER JOHN WELLS, R.A.  
 Leading Aircraftsman WALTER STEPHEN CROFT, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Lieutenant MARK COURTNEY BODLEY, Royal Scots Greys.



Lieutenant PETER HILARY JOSEPH CROFT, 1st-15th Punjab Regiment.  
 Second Lieutenant MICHAEL FORSTER FENWICK, Royal Scots.  
 Sergeant WILLIAM HENRY DONNELLY, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Major GUSTAVUS H. MARCH-PHILLIPS, D.S.O., M.B.E., R.A.  
 Captain PHILIP PAUL KELLY, Durham Light Infantry.  
 Lieutenant HUMPHREY DE WEND-FENTON, 11th Hussars.  
 Lieutenant REGINALD EDWARD DE BLASY, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 Squadron Leader DAVID ALSTON JOHNSTONE McCURE, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.  
 Captain CHARLES O'MALLEY DUNMAN, R.A.  
 Flying Officer GERALD LAMBERT HICKS, R.A.F.  
 Captain LUCIEN LESLIE FALKNER, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry  
 Major GERARD JOSEPH McCANN, Royal Marine Commando.  
 Sub Lieutenant DENNIS EDWARD HILLYARD, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm.  
 Lieutenant PATRICK CHARLES EDWARDS, Rifle Brigade.  
 Lieutenant JOHN DAVID GILLOTT, G.M., Cheshire Regiment.

#### Laymasters

Ordinary Seaman RONALD BUTCHER, R.N.  
 Instructor-Lieutenant WILLIAM HOWARD OSBORNE, R.N.V.R.  
 Second Lieutenant JOHN FREDERICK MICHAEL HUTCHINSON, Green Howards

#### PRISONERS OF WAR

BARTHOPE, P. P. C., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.  
 BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.  
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.  
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Brigade (Parachute).  
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.  
 CHAMBERLAIN, W. G., Major, R.I.A.S.C.  
 COOPE, P. R., Capt., R.A.  
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr., County of London Yeomanry.  
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regiment.  
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.  
 FAIRHURST, F. N., St J., Capt., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.  
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt, R.A.  
 GARDNER, J. A., Lieut, Manchester Regt.  
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 HOWE, J. M., Capt, 3rd-11th Sikh Regiment.  
 KING, D. J., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.  
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Lieut Col, Green Howards.  
 MCLIVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.  
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.  
 POWER, C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.  
 RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.  
 SCOTT, P. J. M., Signalman, Royal Signals.  
 SHAKESPEARE, W. M., Capt., Royal Signals.  
 STEWART, V. I. D., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.  
 TOMKINS, E. E., Capt., Intelligence Corps.

#### MISSING

CHEVALIER, F. J., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.  
 HARE, J. E., M.C., Lieut, R.A.  
 MILES, A., Sergt Gnr, R.A.F.V.R.  
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.  
 ROCHFORD, A. W. T., Lieut, Irish Guards.

#### HONOURS

The ranks given are those held when the award was made.

C.B.E. Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, D.S.O., O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.

O.B.E. Lieut-Col F. W. DE GUINGAND, West Yorks Regt.  
 Wing Commander C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.  
 Major (T-Lieut-Col) C. KNOWLES, Royal Signals.

M.B.E. Flight Lieut E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Capt. G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPS, R.A. *R.I.P.*  
 Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, R.E.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) A. COLQUHOUN, Intelligence Corps.  
 Lieut H. S. K. GREENLEES, Infantry.  
 Major E. H. GEORGE, R.A.  
 Major H. Y. ANDERSON, R.A.

Bar to the  
 D.S.O. Major D. A. STIRLING, D.S.O., Scots Guards.

D.S.O. Major J. R. STANTON, R.A.  
 Lieut-Col B. J. D. GERRARD, Gordon Highlanders, attached Nigeria Regt.  
 Lieut (Acting-Capt.) D. A. STIRLING, Scots Guards.  
 Major G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPS, M.B.E., R.A. *R.I.P.*  
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. Young, D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.O.  
 Major (Acting Lieut-Col) LORD LOVAT, M.C., The Lovat Scouts.  
 Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.  
 Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.

Bar to the  
 M.C. Capt J. W. RITCHIE, M.C., Gordon Highlanders.

M.C. 2nd Lieut (A-Captain) F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.  
 2nd Lieut D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regt.  
 Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.  
 Lieut J. E. HARE, R.A.  
 Capt. (T-Major) LORD LOVAT, The Lovat Scouts.  
 Capt. (T-Major) D. A. H. SILVERTOP, 14th-20th King's Hussars.  
 Lieut T. E. REDFERN, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*  
 2nd Lieut J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*  
 Capt. (A-Major) A. A. J. DANVERS, I.A.C.  
 Lieut (T-Capt.) A. B. C. MAXWELL, Scots Guards.  
 Lieut J. W. RITCHIE, Gordon Highlanders.  
 Major A. J. E. GORDON, Grenadier Guards.

Bar to the  
 D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader R. A. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F.  
 Acting Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.



- D.F.C. Squadron Leader W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer G. S. P. ROONEY, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Acting Flight Lieut A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.  
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer R. A. CHISHOLM, A.A.F.  
 Acting Flight Lieut P. P. C. BARTHOPE, R.A.F.  
 Flying Officer H. ST JOHN COGHAN, A.A.F.R.O.  
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., R.A.F.O.  
 Acting Flying Officer F. M. CRITCHLEY, R.A.A.F.  
 Pilot Officer M. A. GRAVES, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Acting Flight Lieut W. A. O'M. S. BRAYTON, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Acting Squadron Leader D. A. J. MCCLURE, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Flying Officer R. I. L. CHISHOLM, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flying Officer R. N. MATHEWS, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Squadron Leader I. G. MACLAREN, R.A.F.  
 Wing Commander M. C. MAXWELL, R.A.F.V.R.  
 Flight Lieut J. D. CROFT, R.A.F.V.R.
- A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. O. YOUNG, R.A.F.O.
- D.S.C. Lieut R. C. Hay, Royal Marines.  
 Lieut H. A. J. HOLLINGS, R.N.
- D.S.M. Able Seaman H. S. M. CHRISTOPHER, R.N. *R.I.P.*
- G.M. 2nd Lieut J. D. GILLOTT, Cheshire Regt. *R.I.P.*
- THE KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.  
 Captain G. STAPLETON, Qumaon Rifles attached Burma Frontier Force.
- MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.  
 2nd Lieut M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regt.  
 Captain D. F. ELLISON, Royal Ulster Rifles.  
 Lieut the Hon. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.  
 Squadron Leader C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.  
 Captain G. ST L. KING, Royal Signals.  
 Captain G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A. *R.I.P.*  
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.  
 Captain E. PLOWDEN, R.A.  
 Captain G. B. POTTS, R.H.A.  
 Flying Officer A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*  
 Captain M. A. WILBERFORCE, Royal Marines.  
 Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.  
 Captain A. P. MITCHELL, Duke of Wellington's Regt.  
 Captain F. J. ANNE, K.O.Y.L.I.  
 Captain W. S. ARMOUR, West Yorks Regt.  
 Lieut C. J. CROCKER, R.N.V.R.
- COMMENDATION.  
 H. A. MARSDEN, Works A.R.P. Officer.

Total numbers known to be serving :  
 The Royal Navy 92. The Army 571. The Royal Air Force 136.

We deeply regret having to record the deaths of the following, all of whom were previously reported missing : Captain L. L. Falkiner, Captain C. O'M. Dunman, and Flying Officer G. L. Hicks. We ask prayers for them, and also for Major G. J. McCann, Sub Lieutenant D. E. Hillyard, Lieutenant P. C. Edwards and Lieutenant J. D. Gillott, G.M., whose deaths have been reported. Fuller details will be found at the end of the Roll of Honour.

LIEUT R. N. CARDWELL, K.O.Y.L.I., was injured on manoeuvres and has had to lose a foot. Lieut E. W. A. O'Hare was badly wounded in the leg, but after a long period in hospital is now on the way to recovery. In the Sicilian fighting Major P. C. C. Tweedie, Cameron Highlanders, lost an arm, but is now off the "seriously ill" list. Major A. J. E. Gordon, M.C., Grenadier Guards, was wounded in the attack on the Mareth line.

We are pleased to be able to record further awards of honours to Old Boys.

- M.B.E. Major E. H. George, R.A.  
 Bar to the  
 M.C. Major H. Y. Anderson, R.A.  
 M.C. Major A. J. E. Gordon, Grenadier Guards.  
 D.F.C. Flight Lieutenant J. D. Croft, 462 (R.A.A.F) Squadron.

SQUADRON LEADER A. J. YOUNG, Pilot Officer J. H. Broade, Captain H. Wilson, R.E., and D. T. Dobson, K.R.R.C., have been invalided out of the Services.

MAJOR I. G. GREENLEES has been in Sicily, and was pleased to find that the British Institute at Palermo that he opened for the British Council just before Italy entered the war, is still intact. Capt. A. Colquhoun, M.B.E., has been working there recently.

A FEW years before the war G. M. Gover's playing at Exhibition concerts and other musical events at Ampleforth was a recurrent pleasure. For over two years he has been in the Middle East, and the following extract from a letter about him will be of interest to his many friends : "Gerald has an interesting and important job, arranging and giving concerts of all kinds, both chamber music and with the Palestine Symphony Orchestra. He frequently broadcasts and has been several times on the Forces programme over here. He flies to Jerusalem and Alexandria for recitals, etc., and went for a tour of Syria. . . He got up an orchestra and has done a lot of conducting ; he is having the time of his life !"



THE letter from Captain J. P. Magrath printed below expresses well the sense of relief at leaving the desert, of which many Old Boys have written :

I have just returned from Tunis myself to enjoy a bit of a rest. . . . After the endless sands we first struck green about 150 miles East of Tripoli. From then onwards it has been one delight after the other. First the excavations of Leptis Magna and Sabratha. Then the switch from the Tripolitanian landscape to the rich lands of Tunisia. We were the first tanks in Tripoli, after a glorious action at Alamein followed by a chase to B—— and then to Tripoli. We were again first in Gabes, then Sfax, and now once more our ranks were the first to contact the First Army South of Tunis. Followed a period of wholesale surrender by the enemy. I was kept pretty busy all that time up to and after the final cessation of hostilities. Then a dash to Tunis, a glance at Carthage, a drive to Pont du Fals, Zaghouan and Enfidaville. It was during this last drive through the Tunisian hills that, forgetting the tactical advantages of a landscape, I was able to see it as a thing of beauty. Grey hills, with, at their feet, a swirling valley of green and yellow barley fields, great blotches of blood-red poppies, and the bottle-green neat squares of olive groves. Rich brown earth freshly tilled, and white-washed farms, haphazardly placed where they looked best. Unclouded sunshine all day, every day. Warm nights, and birds. Unbelievable after the noise of war—and it was noisy, all the time. Being in tanks, one feels a certain order in the general confusion, which is a blessing. Nothing much matters when you are in a tank except the thing that hits you. But outside there is a lot of noise, a lot of confusion, and a lot of inhumane screeching things, like booby-traps, anti-personnel mines and rockets from six-barrelled mortars. One feels snug and self-contained in a tank, with one's mind busily solving arithmetical range problems and fire orders against other tanks. I have never been hit yet, so I cannot say what it is like to have a tank in flames around you. . . . Now, at any rate, we can rest a bit and read. Food has always been exquisite. Eggs, fresh meat, plenty of local wine and vegetables. I have never felt fitter or put on weight as now.

A LETTER received in May gave news of Captain A. A. J. Danvers, M.C. :

About this time last year he was at the fall of Tobruk : was taken prisoner twice and twice escaped, when the rest of his Regiment were captured. Was in command of the Regiment for a while, and after wandering in the desert, once for four days and again for thirteen days without food or water, he managed to fall in with friendly Arabs who put him on his way to safety. . . . How he lived in the desert those thirteen days he hasn't told me, beyond his finding a mouldy bit of cheese that he couldn't swallow as his throat was too parched. Fortunately, in running across a minefield he found a can of water which probably saved his life. He received the M.C. on the field.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for P. J. Quinn, lately dead.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

Alfred Cecil Cain, K.R.R.C., to Joan Mary East at St James's, Spanish Place, on November 28th, 1942.

David Esdaile Walker to Rosalys (Osu) Campbell at the Estrela Church, Lisbon, on May 31st, 1943.

Captain Leybourne Watson, R.T.R., to Marjory Dowson, W.A.A.F., at St Mary's, Barnard Castle, on August 12th.

AND to the following on their engagement :—

Lieut Eoin W. A. O'Hare, Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army, to Sister Maewa A. Loughrey, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

Sub Lieut (A) Michael J. Cox to José Welford.

Captain Robert Bellingham-Smith, M.B.E., R.E., to Mary Matilda Healy, W.R.N.S.

C. P. SPENDER was ordained priest at St John's Seminary, Womersley, on June 19th.

WE give below some recent examination successes of which we have received information :—

OXFORD : C. Bellingham-Smith, 2nd Final Honours School of Jurisprudence.

T. C. N. Carroll, Special Certificate in Chemistry.

P. F. Davey, Law Mods.

J. M. Coghlan, 2nd Honour Mods.

D. P. Winstanley, B.M. Organic Chemistry.

Dom Maurus Green, Dom John Macauley, J. J. Rigby, A. B. Neely, and N. Blundell have passed various Groups and Sections of the war time courses.

CAMBRIDGE : J. Wettern, Mod. Lang. Tripos, Part I ; 2nd French, 3rd German.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

DUBLIN : T. B. Kelly, Final Examination in Architecture of the R.I.A.I.

LONDON (Middlesex Hospital) : P. Boyd, 2nd M.B., B.S.



A. DEWSNAP, who is a P.O.W. at Oflag VIIB, has obtained a 2nd in Roman Law, in the examination of the Law Society.

▲

#### AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

A Committee Meeting of the Society was held at the College on July 4th. The Hon. Treasurer's Report showed a balance on Revenue Account of £294 5s. 1d. Under Rule 32 this has been transferred to Capital Account (one quarter) and to Scholarships and Special Reserve Account (three-quarters); with this transfer, the latter Account now stands at £690 17s. 5d. This Account is being built up to meet demands for financial assistance that will arise after the war.

All communications about the Society should be sent to the Acting Hon. Secretary, the Rev. E. O. Vanheems. If Members in the Services will supply either their home address or a Bank address their JOURNALS will be less liable to delay in the post.



# THE FIRST ELEVEN

Standing  
(Left to Right):

R. F. Travers  
Lord Stafford  
P. H. Trafford  
H. J. Codrington  
R. O. Heape  
M. J. McNulty  
W. E. Vaughan

Sitting

(Left to Right):

A. C. Millar  
A. R. Hodson  
E. W. Nicoll  
K. W. Gray  
E. M. Hardy  
(Capt.)



## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

### CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. REV R. P. UTLEY'S XV  
Played at Ampleforth, 16th May

AMPLEFORTH		REV R. P. UTLEY'S XV	
A. R. Hodson, c Murphy, b Brodie	30	W. E. Vaughan, c Gray, b Trafford	32
R. F. Travers, st Sandeman, b Fraser	15	B. J. Murphy, b Gray	1
R. O. Heape, b Utley	37	D. S. Grehan, b O'Kelly	1
H. J. Codrington, c Fraser, b de Pret		H. F. Stodge, c Hardy, b O'Kelly	2
Roose	9	J. C. Brodie, b Trafford	20
E. M. Hardy, b Utley	19	H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, not out	10
K. W. Gray, c Utley, b Fraser	23	R. J. Austin, not out	4
A. C. Millar, lbw, b Brodie	0	O. G. Mawson	
Lord Stafford, c Utley, b McNulty	22	B. Richardson	
P. H. Trafford, b Charlton	8	M. J. McNulty	
R. W. O'Kelly, not out	7	J. de Pret Roose	
E. W. Nicoll, b Fraser	6	B. G. Sandeman	
		R. A. Fraser	
		M. T. Charlton	
		Rev. R. P. Utley	
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	186	Total (for 5 wks.)	73

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XI  
Played at Ampleforth, 23rd May

ARMY XI		AMPLEFORTH	
Maj. Binney, lbw, b Millar	30	A. R. Hodson, b Eyton Jones	16
Lord Harrington, b O'Kelly	2	W. E. Vaughan, b Lord Harrington	47
Lt Mills, not out	54	R. O. Heape, not out	50
Tpr Halliwell, c Hodson, b Gray	17	E. M. Hardy, not out	3
Lt Fraser, run out	16	R. F. Travers	
Lt-Col Taylor, b Gray	0	K. W. Gray	
C.S.M. Copeman, c Gray, b Millar	0	A. C. Millar	
Cpl Eyton-Jones, b Gray	4	Lord Stafford	
Capt The Lord Rathdonnell, c Millar,		P. H. Trafford	
b O'Kelly	17	R. W. O'Kelly	
Cpl Etchells		E. W. Nicoll	
Tpr Birch			
Extras	16	Extras	12
Total (for 8 wks.)	156	Total (for 2 wks.)	128

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL  
Played at Bootham on Saturday, 29th May, 1943.

TO-DAY the Eleven must have felt that summer had come and cricket about to begin in earnest. Two previous games were enough to disclose possibilities of a side strong in batting, and now at York, on a brick-hard wicket glistening under a very warm sun, the

Eleven were about to compare themselves with others of their own age.

Nicoll won the toss and for reasons of his own asked Bootham to bat. The opening overs were symptomatic of the tension on both sides. Both Gray and Lord Stafford were unable to find a



THE FIRST  
ELEVEN

*Standing*  
*(Left to Right):*

R. F. Travers  
Lord Stafford  
P. H. Trafford  
H. J. Codrington  
R. O. Heape  
M. J. McNulty  
W. E. Vaughan

*Sitting*  
*(Left to Right):*

A. C. Millar  
A. R. Hodson  
E. W. Nicoll  
(Capt.)  
K. W. Gray  
E. M. Hardy





length; Nicoll could not judge the pace of the wicket; and the two Bootham batsmen were scrapping about for runs. Nor was it surprising when Anderson ran himself out, with only three runs scored. Here was Ampleforth's sedative and from now onwards the bowlers got down to their task. Lord Stafford took two wickets in five overs and bowled two maidens; Gray had claimed four wickets for fifteen runs in six overs. Bootham were obviously in trouble, though Gaudie, who had opened, was still in the middle and playing well. Nicoll made a double change, and brought on McNulty with Millar, but neither was successful. Trafford was then given a chance and it was he who got rid of Polge, a hard hitting but unorthodox batsman. Gray, now rested, was given a second spell, which finished the innings and by lunch time Bootham were all out for 84; Gray had claimed six of the wickets for seventeen runs.

Ampleforth's task appeared easy until Bootham had dismissed three batsmen for twenty-eight. Hardy came in at this critical period, and for a moment or two was completely "at sea," especially when facing Hawkins, who had bowled with distinction and success. But gradually he settled down to play a brilliant innings, and when Gray replaced Hodson the game was virtually over. At once Gray set about the bowling and in one over hit Hyde for 15 runs and the game was

won. It was a duel between two good bowlers of Bootham and several good batsmen from Ampleforth. The result is enough to disclose which were the better.

BOOTHAM	
Gaudie, c Nicoll, b Gray	45
Anderson, run out	1
Maupe, b Stafford	1
Scott, c McNulty, b Stafford	0
Hawkins, b Gray	5
Hyde, b Gray	15
Wright, b Gray	1
Moore, lbw, b Gray	1
Polge, b Trafford	18
Westwood, not out	11
Meadowcroft, c Vaughan, b Gray	1
Extras	20
Total	84

AMPLEFORTH	
A. R. Hodson, b Hyde	26
W. E. Vaughan, b Westwood	0
R. O. Heape, b Hawkins	1
R. F. Travers, lbw, b Hawkins	11
E. M. Hardy, not out	42
K. W. Gray, b Meadowcroft	26
A. C. Millar, b Westwood	10
Lord Stafford, not out	11
P. H. Trafford	
M. J. McNulty	did not bat
E. W. Nicoll	
Extras	17
Total (for 6 wks.)	144

## AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XI.

AMPLEFORTH	
A. R. Hodson, b Pearce	0
W. E. Vaughan, b Fryers	1
R. O. Heape, c Spooner, b Pearce	12
M. E. Hardy, b Pearce	13
R. F. Travers, lbw, b Pearce	0
K. W. Gray, not out	15
A. C. Millar, b Pearce	0
M. J. McNulty, lbw, b Pearce	1
Lord Stafford, b Pearce	0
P. H. Trafford, b Pearce	0
E. W. Nicoll, b Pearce	2
Extras	2
Total	46

## Played at Strensall, 12th June

AN ARMY XI	
2nd Lt Bramwell, lbw, b Stafford	6
Lt Dixon, lbw, b Stafford	0
Lt Spooner, b Millar	51
Rfn Marshall, c Nicoll, b Trafford	10
Sgt Clarke, not out	14
Lt Pearce, not out	22
Capt Barton	
Q.M.S. Parks	did not bat
Rfn Fryers	
Lt Bamfylde	
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wks.)	107

## AMPLEFORTH v. A GREENJACKETS XI

Played at Ampleforth, Sunday, June 13th

GREENJACKETS		AMPLEFORTH	
P. Dean, c Hardy, b Gray	0	A. R. Hodson, b Bendit	1
E. Phillips, c Trafford, b McNulty	40	W. E. Vaughan, b Cave	47
R. Holmes, c Nicoll, b Trafford	0	R. O. Heape, b McCrigger	3
E. Bramwell, lbw, b Stafford	46	M. E. Hardy, b Dean	31
J. Newton, c Nicoll, b Gray	7	R. F. Travers, b Dean	0
A. Wreford-Brown, not out	36	K. W. Gray, b Bendit	24
D. Wallis, b Trafford	1	A. C. Millar, not out	4
R. Cave, c Hodson, b Trafford	3	P. H. Trafford	
E. McCrigger, b McNulty	13	M. J. McNulty	did not bat
J. Bendit, not out	14	Lord Stafford	
B. Hodgson did not bat		E. W. Nicoll	
Extras	15	Extras	18
Total (for 8 wks., dec.)	175	Total (for 6 wks.)	128

## AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 20th June

AMPLEFORTH		ARMY XI	
A. R. Hodson, b Garland	31	2nd Lt Bramwell, c Stafford, b McNulty	76
W. E. Vaughan, c Pearce, b Evans	27	Rfn Marshall, b Stafford	20
R. O. Heape, b Evans	5	Lt Pearce, hit wicket, b Trafford	58
K. W. Gray, run out	1	Lt Spooner, c Vaughan, b McNulty	24
M. E. Hardy, c Pearce, b Taylor	43	Capt Clifford, b McNulty	28
H. J. Codrington, c Pearce, b Taylor	12	Capt Healy-Pendaves, not out	13
R. F. Travers, c Spooner, b Taylor	0	Rfn Taylor	
M. J. McNulty, lbw, b McNulty	5	Sgt Clarke	did not bat
P. H. Trafford, b Pearce	6	2nd Lt Evans	
Lord Stafford, c Fryers, b Taylor	3	2nd Lt Garland	
A. C. Millar, not out	6	Rfn Fryers	
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	141	Total (for 5 wks.)	224

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth, Wednesday, 23rd June, 1943.

DURING the week end a heavy down-pour had prevented the game with Workop College, but to-day cricketing conditions had returned to normal and the Eleven from St Peter's were more than welcome. A second misfortune too had befallen the team through the early departure of Nicoll, the captain, eager to

join the Black Watch Regiment, and this left Hodson in charge. Not unnaturally the Eleven were determined to do well and the new captain gambled by sending St Peter's in to bat. The decision was justified. In ninety minutes our opponents had lost four wickets for forty-three runs and lunch was taken. The "slows" of



Trafford and the off breaks of McNulty had caused the damage.

On resumption a wicket fell immediately, and St Peter's became desperate. Penniston then came in and played the right game. He set about the bowling, quickly scored thirty runs, and was dismissed by a good ball from Lord Stafford that hit the leg stump. The others reverted to indecisive batting and the side was out for 101. Lord Stafford's analysis read: 15 overs; 6 maidens; 17 runs; 5 wickets; obviously a fine performance.

Hodson was soon out in the opening of the Ampleforth innings, but then Vaughan and Heape quickly but surely brought the score up to sixty. Both were scoring freely with shots all round the wicket, when almost unexpectedly Vaughan played too late and was lbw. As so often happens two other wickets fell at once and St Peter's position was more hopeful. Codrington joined Heape and played an innings not unlike Penniston's. He stayed at the wicket long enough to score fifteen and see the winning hit. Heape went along calmly to make a good seventy-seven, but soon he was caught, playing too soon, and the match was closed, with McNulty and Trafford well on top.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 26th June, 1943.

THE score sheet in no way gives a false impression of a most exciting match, and of a result so typical of past games with Durham. In 1937 the game was a tie, and in 1935 we won by three runs. On those occasions luck turned the balance in our favour and so to-day. What right had we to win when three of our batsmen foolishly ran themselves out? All were batting confidently and the usual excuse—nerves—was unapplicable.

But we won. With seven wickets down we had made a mere 112, most of the runs coming from the bat of Hodson and Hardy. It looked poor, but we knew that the others could bat. McNulty and Trafford batted as if they were never to be separated and the score rose to 165 and finally to 168. It was only a moderate score and should have been nearer the three hundred mark.

When Durham went in the evening

ST PETER'S	
R. A. Stratton, b McNulty ..	5
J. P. Caley, c Travers, b McNulty ..	15
P. M. Steele, c Hodson, b Trafford ..	5
R. Hobson, b Trafford ..	3
P. V. Leigh, b Stafford ..	9
J. P. Walls, st Codrington, b Trafford ..	8
P. Penniston, b Stafford ..	31
J. C. Wood, lbw, b Stafford ..	1
D. H. Denholm, b Stafford ..	5
D. J. Burton, not out ..	5
R. L. Murray, b Stafford ..	4
Extras ..	10
Total ..	101

AMPLEFORTH	
A. R. Hodson, b Murray ..	2
W. E. Vaughan, lbw, b Burton ..	30
R. O. Heape, c and b Penniston ..	77
K. W. Gray, st Stratton, b Burton ..	0
E. M. Hardy, lbw, b Burton ..	2
H. J. Codrington, b Walls ..	15
R. F. Travers, st Stratton, b Penniston ..	3
M. J. McNulty, not out ..	27
P. H. Trafford, not out ..	9
Lord Stafford } did not bat	
A. C. Millar }	
Extras ..	8
Total (for 7 wkts.) ..	173

lay before them and with our limited bowling attack there was little reason, if good enough, why they should not win with time to spare. The struggle began in the early moments of the game, and turned in our favour. Lord Stafford opened the bowling, and by the end of the over, Durham had lost two wickets for four runs. Parminter, their captain, was now at the wicket and proceeded to play a great innings. Here was a class batsman who used his feet, was aggressive, and always looking for the right scoring shot. There was a duel between him and Lord Stafford. The latter was too good for the others, and at the end of the game he had captured seven wickets for 39 runs in 22 overs with eight maidens. When he had made 68 Parminter was beaten by Trafford's quicker ball and wickets again began to fall at regular intervals. Curry was now the main obstacle and the game was in the balance when Ingham joined him. The score mounted to 162, and here Curry made his one fatal mistake. Durham wanted 11 to win and Trafford, quite unperturbed, was tossing the ball right up to the batsman. Ingham scored a single, and Curry put up a catch to mid-off which Travers accepted.

AMPLEFORTH.	
A. R. Hodson, run out ..	32
W. E. Vaughan, b Curry ..	10
R. O. Heape, run out ..	10
K. W. Gray, c Stead, b Pierson ..	9
M. Hardy, c McKeag, b Parminter ..	23
H. J. Codrington, c and b Pierson ..	0
R. F. Travers, b Curry ..	13
M. J. McNulty, b Curry ..	38
P. H. Trafford, run out ..	26
A. C. Millar, b Stead ..	1
Lord Stafford, not out ..	1
Extras ..	9
Total ..	172

DURHAM SCHOOL	
W. A. Wrightman, b Stafford ..	1
J. A. Turnbull, c Hodson, b Stafford ..	2
M. Parminter, lbw, b Trafford ..	68
W. G. McKeag, b Stafford ..	3
A. D. M. Bellis, st Codrington, b Stafford ..	27
D. L. Pierson, c Hardy, b Stafford ..	6
W. R. Curry, c Travers, b Trafford ..	34
A. J. Stead, b Millar ..	0
J. A. Forsyth, c Hardy, b Stafford ..	14
B. H. Mathews, lbw, b Stafford ..	0
A. P. Ingham, not out ..	2
Extras ..	5
Total ..	162

#### AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY TEAM

AMPLEFORTH		ARMY TEAM	
A. R. Hodson, b Cpl Miller ..	4	Cpl Aplie, b Stafford ..	23
W. E. Vaughan, b Capt. Staniforth ..	1	Pte Gerrard, not out ..	56
H. F. Strobe, b Pte Thrush ..	53	S-Sgt Browne, c Strobe ..	5
K. W. Gray, b Cpl Apperton ..	21	Sgt Smallwood, b Stafford ..	7
E. M. Hardy, b Capt. Staniforth ..	13	Capt. Staniforth, c Millar, b Trafford ..	3
H. J. Codrington, b Capt. Staniforth ..	0	Lt Williams, not out ..	5
R. F. Travers, b Capt. Staniforth ..	0	Cpl Miller	
M. J. McNulty, not out ..	32	Capt. Bradshawe	
P. H. Trafford, lbw, b Cpl Apperton ..	2	Cpl Apperton	} did not bat
Lord Stafford, b L-Cpl Ford ..	0	L-Cpl Ford	
A. C. Millar, c S-Sgt Browne, b Cpl Apperton ..	24	Pte Thrush	
Extras ..	11	Extras ..	1
Total ..	161	Total (for 4 wkts.) ..	100



## 1ST XI AVERAGES, 1943

Matches Played 10. Won 3. Drawn 5. Lost 2.

BATTING					
	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Innings.	Not Outs.	Average.
M. J. McNulty ..	6	107	38	3	36.0
R. O. Heape ..	9	204	77	1	25.5
E. M. Hardy ..	10	189	43	2	23.6
W. E. Vaughan ..	9	163	47	0	18.1
A. R. Hodson ..	10	170	32	0	17.0
K. W. Gray ..	8	119	26	1	17.0
P. H. Trafford ..	6	51	26	1	10.2
Lord Stafford ..	6	37	22	2	9.2
A. C. Millar ..	8	46	24	2	7.7
H. J. Codrington ..	5	36	15	0	7.2
R. F. Travers ..	9	54	15	0	6.0

Also Batted: E. W. Nicoll: 2, 8, 6, 0. H. F. Strode: 1, 53, 53, 0.  
R. W. O'Kelly: 1, 7, 7\*, 1.

BOWLING				
	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lord Stafford ..	103.3	27	256	23
K. W. Gray ..	68.2	11	208	14
M. J. McNulty ..	37.5	1	151	7
P. H. Trafford ..	67.2	4	317	14
A. C. Millar ..	51	9	152	4

Also Bowled: R. W. O'Kelly: 20, 3, 56, 4.

## RETROSPECT

CRICKET this summer was not favoured with good weather, rain preventing play on four occasions, including the game against Worksoy. The team was built up on five of last year's players. Among eleven good batsmen, Hodson and Vaughan, who opened the innings, were outstanding; both played solidly and usually gave the side a good start. Heape, the only left-hander, made runs in his own original manner, and will make large scores when he combines attack and defence. The most difficult man to get out was Hardy, a member of last year's Eleven, and an aggressive bat with a sound defence. The whole team would do well to learn from him to watch the ball on to the bat; the classic example of which was his 40 odd against Boodham—the best innings of the season. Travers has a pleasing style, but lacks the right temperament, so that he made very few runs.

In the field the side looked untidy at first, and although it improved towards the end of the season, the fielding, with the exception of the short fielders and Hardy at cover, was never good. Far too many catches were dropped. Nicoll was a most competent captain with initiative; he was unfortunate in having to leave in the first half of the season, so that he did not have sufficient practice to reach his best form as wicket keeper, although he caught some good catches and gave the side confidence. Hodson succeeded him, but while leading the side ably, would have done well to study his bowlers more.

The brunt of the bowling was borne by Lord Stafford, Gray and Trafford. Lord Stafford was almost a fast bowler and his balls always "do something"; he has a most deceptive slower one. Gray failed to develop an action suitable to his grand physique, but was always

lively, although towards the end of the season he suffered from under-bowling. He is a fine all-rounder. Trafford, ever ready with an encyclopedic knowledge of the game, was the slow bowler, varying leg spinners with a well concealed googly and an unexpected faster ball. He is a promising bat. There were two other bowlers, McNulty, who swings the ball, and was most consistent with the bat, and Millar who is difficult to score from and played some useful innings. Codrington kept wicket with distinction after Nicoll left. He too got runs, but was fond of lifting the ball.

Had it not been for the shortness of the season owing to rain and that bane of cricket, exams., it is probable that the team would have moulded into a very happy combination and reached high standard, but unfortunately we have no power over exterior circum-

stances, with the result that the team had no chance to produce what it might have done. Colours were awarded to Gray, Lord Stafford, Vaughan and Hardy whom we congratulate.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows: The "Downey" Cup for

the best Cricketer .. E. M. Hardy

Batting .. E. M. Hardy

The "Younghusband" Cup

for the Best Bowler .. Lord Stafford

The "P. W. Davis"

Bat for the Best All-

Rounder .. K. W. Gray

Highest Score .. R. O. Heape

Second XI Bat .. H. F. Strode

Second XI Bowling .. J. C. Brodie

We are most grateful to D. O. Young-husband, St. Bede's House, who has presented the School with a Cup to be awarded annually to the Best Bowler. We offer him our most sincere thanks.

## THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. An Army XI (Won). Ampleforth 147 (Strode 75). Army XI 72 (Brodie 4 for 33).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (Drawn). Coatham 80 (Edwards 4 for 15). Ampleforth 59 for 6 (Strode 22).

v. Ripon Grammar School (Lost). Ripon 123 (8 for 47). Ampleforth 93 (Strode 28).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (Drawn). Coatham 118 (Brodie 4 for 18; Fraser

3 for 35). Ampleforth 101 for 8 (Strode 27).

v. St. Peter's School 2nd XI (Lost). Ampleforth 113 (Strode 36; Hamilton-Dalrymple 29). St. Peter's 129 (Brodie 5 for 44; Charlton 3 for 25).

v. All Comers' XI (Drawn). All Comers 173 for 7 dec. (Dom Austin 71; Dom Henry 49; Edwards 3 for 20). Ampleforth 88 for 5 (Hopkins 36 not out; Dom Cuthbert 3 for 17).

## BATTING

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Innings.	Not Outs.	Average.
H. F. Strode ..	5	188	75	0	37.6
H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple ..	6	87	29	1	17.4
J. de Pret Roose ..	3	25	16	1	12.5
B. J. Murphy ..	6	60	20	0	10.0
R. J. Austin ..	6	46	24	0	7.7
J. d'A. Edwards ..	5	34	22*	1	6.8
H. J. Codrington ..	3	20	14	0	6.6
B. G. Sandeman ..	4	18	8*	1	6.0
D. Grehan ..	6	26	10	0	4.3
J. C. Brodie ..	6	18	17*	1	3.6
R. A. Fraser ..	4	7	4	2	3.5

Also Batted: M. T. Charlton: 2, 5, 4, 0. C. J. Hopkins: 1, 36, 36\*, 1.



	Overs.	BOWLING Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. d'A. Edwards ..	14	3	37	7	5.3
J. C. Brodie ..	71	23	165	22	7.6
D. Grehan ..	21	5	68	5	13.6
J. de Pret Roose ..	41	10	86	5	17.2
R. A. Fraser ..	29	6	86	4	21.5

Also Bowled: M. T. Charlton: 11, 4, 25, 4. J. R. Austin: 1, 0, 1, 0.

H. F. Strode: 3, 0, 7, 1. H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple: 1, 0, 5, 0.

## RETROSPECT

THE second Eleven always played interesting cricket, in spite of their failure to win their matches. The first four batsmen could produce 60 runs in 45 minutes, Strode being outstanding, with Murphy and Austin as the most promising after him. There were three

fast-medium bowlers, one slow off-spinner, one slow leg-break bowler and two slow left-handers. The ground fielding was good, but the luck of the game and an inability to take catches robbed them of victory on all but one occasion.

## THE COLTS

v. Newburgh Priory, away (Won). Newburgh 28 (Phipps 6 for 6). Colts 42 for 6 (Hopkins 17).

v. Durham Colts (Lost). Colts 65 (Campbell 27). Durham 115 for 7 (Rimington 3 for 20).

v. Leeds Colts (Tie). Leeds 52 (Dalrymple 7 for 7). Colts 52 (Hopkins 23).

v. St. Peter's Colts (Won). Colts 97 (Hopkins 46). St. Peter's 75 (Hamilton-Dalrymple 4 for 8; Henderson 3 for 20).

v. Newburgh Priory, home (Drawn). Colts 150 for 7 dec. (Campbell 36; McNulty 24; Weld 41). Newburgh 79 for 4.

## RETROSPECT

THE Colts' XI was, on the whole, a well-balanced team very ably captained by Hamilton-Dalrymple. The weak spot was the batting. It was not for lack of technique; at least eight of the side shaped like real batsmen, but the results show how few runs were scored. This may be attributed in part to the fact that except for the last match we never had a hard wicket. A soft wicket, however easy in itself, is never easy for inexperienced batsmen; they have not yet sufficient control to play their strokes slowly and they do not watch the ball closely enough. Hopkins alone dealt successfully with the problem

and was rewarded with continued success without him we should have fared badly indeed.

The attack was varied and very well managed by Hamilton-Dalrymple who was himself easily the best bowler. The fielding, except for one inglorious morning, was good but never brilliant.

The team was as follows:—J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple (*Capt.*), C. J. Hopkins, L. R. Henderson, R. A. Campbell, P. J. Richmond, P. E. McNulty (who received their caps), and Hon. E. Fitzherbert, C. Kenny, J. Miles, G. Phipps and M. Weld.

## INTER-HOUSE MATCHES

NO one could have been in the least surprised, still less dismayed, when St. Cuthbert's, playing true to form through the three rounds, won the final game, and, let it be added, proved themselves to be cock house in the three major fields of athletics. Earlier in the year they had won both the Rugger and Athletic cups.

In the first round St. Edward's overcame St. Aidan's by a large number of runs, most of which were scored by Hodson and Vaughan in a third wicket partnership that produced over two hundred runs. Hodson's runs came at an exhilarating pace and his 127 included 25 fours. Vaughan was more sedate but his 119 were scored all round the wicket. During this onslaught, St. Aidan's kept to their task and the bowling of Brodie at times was most accurate.

St. Aidan's replied to a total of 329 with a score which did not reach a hundred and when their better and more experienced batsmen failed only Hopkins and McNulty could stay at the wicket long enough to take play well into the second day.

St. Wilfrid's, too, won an overwhelming victory over St. Bede's. Batting first St. Wilfrid's rapidly scored 272 against a feeble attack. Phipps and Trent were the best bowlers but from the pavilion it seemed as if they were not given enough work to do. St. Bede's, not a good batting side, had little hope of accomplishing so great a task but their score of 126 was creditable when remembering they were facing Millar and Mawson, both of whom bowled with fire and energy. Hall and Sandeman both batted with vigour and success.

In the third match between St. Cuthbert's and St. Dunstan's, the result was a foregone conclusion, and St. Cuthbert's won with ease.

The second round brought St. Oswald's into the picture, but unfortunately they were drawn against the best team, St. Cuthbert's, and never recovered from a

poor start. The only stand of the innings was made by Trafford (36) and J. Hamilton-Dalrymple who showed that St. Cuthbert's bowling, however good, was not unplayable. Strode and Graves survived some anxious moments when Hamilton-Dalrymple was bowling, but they hit off the runs without loss of a wicket, truly a memorable feat. It was a good exhibition of purposeful batting, but St. Oswald's made the thing easier by not giving the leg break bowlers a proper opportunity while there were still some runs to spare. Of the other two Houses, St. Wilfrid's and St. Edward's, both were stronger in their tails than in their heads. For St. Wilfrid's the last pair put on 49 runs to bring the total to 121, a despicable target for St. Edward's who had recently scored 250 for 2. But as cricket goes, St. Edward's went. The last three wickets caused St. Wilfrid's some anxiety by doubling the score. M. J. Kilner made 41 runs in a manner that must have been heart-breaking to bowlers.

The final of the House matches was played on Sunday, July 11th, between St. Cuthbert's and St. Wilfrid's. Some rain had caused the wicket to get a little soft on top and a strong wind was drying it slowly when St. Cuthbert's opened their innings. Strode was in form once more and hit the overpitched ball hard, sometimes along the ground, sometimes in the air to an empty outfield. He cut with power, he pulled and drove with great success and scored his fifty out of sixty-two runs. St. Wilfrid's had however met with successes and the wickets fell steadily; the fielding was of a very high standard, although when St. Cuthbert's were in the field, theirs was even better. Charlton and Meredith for the ninth wicket scored some fifteen to twenty very valuable runs in a hit or miss style which the circumstances clearly dictated.

St. Wilfrid's, with only 99 runs against them, must have had high hopes of winning the game and Codrington, who



must score many runs for his side by his running between the wickets, stopped a rot which set in early on. The score rose quickly, but on an easy wicket Lord Stafford and Gray had to be played carefully. When Millar came in after Codrington had been brilliantly if somewhat nonchalantly caught by Charlton at mid-off, he played the part which a captain should. He managed to keep the bowling to himself even though the total was only 38 and by good cricket took the score to 70 before he fell to another excellent catch. The remainder of the side were not able to play the accurate bowling in the face of such hostile and alert fielding when every chance was taken.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket cup was won by St Aidan's, only after a vital

## LAWN TENNIS

The Tennis Club, admirably organised and run by J. H. Ezechiel, held its Singles and Doubles Championships towards the end of term.

## SWIMMING

THE season has been very successful in spite of the coldness of the water. The swimming standard was high, chiefly owing to P. A. Kerstens and B. S. Dale, but, apart from P. Bamford, the diving was weak. We won all our matches under the captaincy of J. G. Danaher. Colours were awarded to B. S. Dale.

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

This triangular match (held at Ampleforth) was an experiment and very successful. Ampleforth won with Bootham second. Kerstens and Dale took first and second place in the 100 yards Free Style and in the Back Stroke races; Bamford and Mawson did the same in the two lengths Free Style. But Bootham won the Diving with St Peter's second, while Bootham also won first place in the Breast Stroke, Danaher second. The

and thrilling tussle with St Oswald's. In less than forty minutes play before lunch Knowles had disposed of St Oswald's for 25 runs and the result looked too obvious. On resumption, however, the pendulum quickly swung the other way and Housemasters as well as other biased onlookers had good reason to become feverish. When seven wickets had fallen St Aidan's had scored one run, and this not a bye! Once again the result was obvious. For reasons unknown to the writer St Oswald's captain decided to give his bowlers a rest and in a short time St Aidan's had won. The game was a remarkable one; the cricket, sad to relate, deplorable.

The "Wells" Summer cup was won by St Bede's.

The former was won by B. S. Dale who beat P. H. Trafford, the latter by B. S. Dale and R. F. Travers.

Relay was ours. Points: Ampleforth 36; Bootham 13; St Peter's 11.

Team: J. G. Danaher, P. St J. Bamford, P. A. Kerstens, B. S. Dale, O. G. Mawson, P. W. Hickey, B. Richardson.

### AMPLEFORTH v. RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Our victory here was not unexpected for it was Ripon's first outside match and some of their team were considerably younger than ours. Yet they won the 50 yards Free Style, Bamford being second, though we won the other swimming events, Kerstens and Dale the 100 yards Free Style and the Back Stroke, Danaher and Hopkins the Breast Stroke. In the Diving, Bamford tied with Ripon for first place, second also Ripon. Points: Ampleforth 39, Ripon 13.

Team: J. G. Danaher, P. St J. Bamford, P. A. Kerstens, B. S. Dale, O. G. Mawson, P. W. Hickey, C. J. Hopkins, H. D. Fanshawe.

### AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

This was a very close match, decided in our favour only by the last event—the Relay, previous to which we were only one point ahead. Kerstens and Bamford won the first two places in the 100 yards Free Style and Dale the first place in the 50 yards Free Style, and Kerstens first place in the Back Stroke, while Bootham took first place in the Breast Stroke and second in the two former races. In the Diving first and second place went to Bootham.

Points: Ampleforth 29, Bootham 22.

Team: J. G. Danaher, P. St J. Bamford, P. A. Kerstens, B. S. Dale, P. W. Hickey, O. G. Mawson, H. D. Fanshawe, J. Miles.

## AQUATIC SPORTS

In the Inter-House events St Bede's took the Cup from St Dunstan's with two new records to their credit. The Plain and Fancy Diving Cups were retained by St Dunstan's. P. A. Kerstens set up a new record for the 100 yards Free Style Championship of 66.5 sec. (old 66.6).

## RESULTS

### OPEN EVENTS—SENIOR

100 Yards Free Style (66.6 sec., P. S. Gardiner, 1937).—1, P. A. Kerstens; 2, B. S. Dale; 3, P. Bamford. Time 66.5 sec. (RECORD)

100 Yards Breast Stroke (83.0 sec., D. Macauley, 1939).—1, J. G. Danaher; 2, B. S. Dale (disq.); 3, B. Richardson. Time 88.9 sec.

100 Yards Back Stroke (83.4 sec., A. D. Lovell, 1936).—1, P. A. Kerstens; 2, B. S. Dale; 3, P. Bamford. Time 83.5 sec.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE training during this term has followed the normal lines but with a difference. During the Easter term forty-eight N.C.O.'s were instructed in Battle Drill and they went back to their Companies during the summer and imparted

Plain Diving.—1, P. Bamford; 2, C. J. Hopkins; 3, H. D. Fanshawe.  
Fancy Diving.—1, P. Bamford; 2, B. G. Sandeman; 3, B. Richardson.

### OPEN EVENTS—JUNIOR

100 Yards Free Style (79.1 sec., J. Miles, 1942).—1, J. Miles; 2, W. Kerstens; 3, G. Phipps. Time 81.7 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, J. Miles; 2, C. J. Hopkins; 3, G. Phipps. Time 93.4 sec.

66½ Yards Back Stroke (61.3 sec., J. Miles, 1942).—1, J. Miles; 2, M. Cripps; 3, W. Kerstens. Time 59.2 sec. (NEW RECORD).

### INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

3 x 100 Yards Relay (3 mins. 41.6 sec., St Aidan's, 1940).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. Time 3 min. 50.2 sec.

Medley Relay 1, 2, 4, 1 Lengths (3 mins. 3.2 sec., St Wilfrid's, 1937).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. Time 3 min. 0.1 sec. (RECORD).

Mixed Relay, 2 x 2 Lengths Back, 2 x 2 Breast (3 min. 42 sec., St Bede's, 1938).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. Time 3 min. 36.3 sec. (RECORD).

6 x 2 Lengths Relay (4 min. 34.8 sec., St Bede's, 1937).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. Time 4 min. 48.9 sec.

18 x 1 Lengths Relay (7 min. 3.5 sec., St Dunstan's, 1940).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. Time 7 min. 20.3 sec.

Plain Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Bede's; 3, St Wilfrid's.

Fancy Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Bede's; 3, St Oswald's.

their knowledge down to pre-Certificate "A" Cadets. Our most sincere thanks go to our liaison officer, Captain B. H. Wright, who taught us in the spring and came over on every possible occasion during the summer to see that his lessons



were being passed on correctly. We fear that we have to lose him as he has been posted to an instructional job of importance. We will all miss him and are grateful to him for his continued interest and patience and we wish him all success and hope he will visit us when he can.

The Signal Section, divided into three stages, came under the instruction of the Adjutant, U-O McNamara and C.Q.M.S. Pigou. Captain Healey Pen-darves kindly supervised and provided equipment whenever we asked for it. As an innovation this term we had in addition to courses in Bren and Sten guns a course in the 2-in. and 3-in. mortars for those who were leaving and entering the Army. The success of this was due to the enthusiasm and patience of Lieut Garland.

Our annual inspection was carried out on June 4th by Major Smith, M.C., the War Office. We had a lot to show him in a short time and for the first time for years there was no ceremonial parade on the cricket fields. Instead we were inspected after General Salute in the Bounds. This is, however, no sign of the times, and those who felt it to be a break with tradition need have no fears. The Inspecting officer seemed well satisfied with what he saw and gave us an inspiring talk. We are grateful to him for his visit. Extracts from his report follow.

*Drill.*—Cadets were very steady on parade and carriage was good. Squad drill standard was excellent.

*Weapon training.*—Owing to the exceptional range facilities and the assistance given by 1st M.T. Bn. K.R.R.C., all Cadets are able to fire with rifle and Bren. Instruction is well organised and the shooting standard is very high.

*Tactical training.*—An exercise to demonstrate the practical application of battle drill was carried out. This showed that the lessons of fire direction and control had been appreciated and Cadets taking part made good use of the ground. A 2-in. mortar produced by 1st M.T. Bn. K.R.R.C., was used by Cadets to

put down smoke and added greatly to the realism of the exercise.

Sections were also seen training in the crossing of wire and obstacles, patrols and use of cover. The N.C.O. standard was excellent.

*Technical training.*—I.C.E. instruction and signals—both of a very high standard.

*Post-Certificate "A" Training.*—I.C.E., signals, advanced weapon training and tactics.

*Discipline.*—Very good.

*Turn out.*—Exceptionally smart turn out.

*Serjeant Instructors.*—

*Arms, equipment and vehicles.*—In good order.

*Recommendations as to buildings, stores, ranges, etc.*—

*General Remarks.*—A very good all-round Contingent. The Contingent Commander is to be congratulated on the high standard shown by all his officers, under-officers and N.C.O.'s. There is a fine spirit of enthusiasm in all the training. It is hoped that the Contingent will be able to organise a demonstration section for an A.C.F. camp as the quality of the Cadets is above average.

Towards the end of term we were again visited by the District Commander, Major-General P. J. Shears, C.B., who kindly gave away our prizes and shooting cups. Northern Command also sent us a detachment of the Reconnaissance Corps under Captain Parry who gave a most realistic demonstration of the organisation and duties of the Corps in the field.

Early in the term a new headress was adopted, the khaki beret, thus fulfilling the long standing wish of the Contingent Commander. It is similar in pattern to that worn by the Motor Battalions and has our old badge with red facing. All agree that they are far more comfortable, serviceable and smart than our old Service caps.

The "Nulli Secundus" competition for the best N.C.O. produced a very high standard and was tied between U-O McNamara and C.S.M. Grotrian. In addition to drill, weapon training, map

reading and tactics candidates had this year to do Battle Drill and pass an U-R. message by R.T., using correct current procedure.

Two detachments of the Contingent went to Camp at the end of term and several on courses of instruction.

The following promotions and appointments were made during the term:

To be U-O.:—C.S.M. Dawson.

To be C.S.M.:—C.Q.M.S. Millar, Sgt Hamilton-Dalrymple, Grotrian.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt Younghusband.

To be Sgt.:—L.-Sgt Graves, J. A. Patron, Charlton, Whedbee, Cpl McNulty, Gray, Maguire, Randall, Castelli, Sandeman, Stewart, de Pret Roose.

To be L.-Sgt.:—Cpl Hoyle, Middleton, Dowling, Ezechiel, Lord Stafford, Heape, Slattery, Danaher, Austin, Campbell, Questier.

To be Cpl.:—L.-Cpl Ainscough, Grehan, Oddie, Mawson, Brinsley, E. Williams, H. Williams, Travers, Piggot, McCraith, Vaughan, Pickthall, Kilner, Kelly, O'Neill, Pitel, J. M. B. Edwards.

To be L.-Cpl.:—Cadets Blackledge, Caldwell, Duggan, Fraser, Gilman, Guiver, Kinch, Leatherland, Odone, Richardson, Soltan, Sullivan, Vernon, Baker, Brodie, Bennett, Bromage, Coghlan, G. Cox, Dale, de Van der Schueren, Elwes, C. J. Goodall, Hickey, Lord John Kerr, Kevill, A. P. Knowles, Langford-Rae, Lewis, H. Lynch, Maxwell Scott, Meredith, Misick, Moran, O'Kelly, P. J. Rewcastle, Smulders, Swainson, Weld, Wilson.

By invitation of the Commanding Officer a detachment of the Contingent and two of its officers, the Adjutant, Captain Boyan and Lieutenant Coverdale spent a week at the 61st Training Regiment R.A.C. No effort was spared to make it a success and everyone enjoyed themselves and received valuable experience and instruction. The authorities made the training programme completely fluid so that we could receive just what instruction we wanted. The mornings were devoted to Driving and Maintenance, Gunnery and Wireless and there

were two excellent lectures and some demonstrations. In the afternoon we had drill and P.T. After hours of regular instruction volunteers, and there were plenty, could always go back to the wings for individual help. Our living accommodation was excellent and the messing superb. The weather was unbroken throughout and we all felt thoroughly fit, invigorated and stimulated at the end of it.

The list of those to whom we are indebted is too long to publish here but our especial thanks are due to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Radcliffe, and to Major Hickey, Captain Morgan and Captain McDonough, who used to teach us history and now diagnoses the internal complaints of tanks with equal facility. We shall not forget with gratitude Sgt-Major Christie, Sgt Holmes and Cpl Jolley.

During the following week many of those who attended the above course, joined by some others acted as instructors and demonstrators at an Army Cadet Force Camp. An Instructors' Course was given in drill, weapon training, map reading, battle drill and fieldcraft for about 100 Army Cadet Force N.C.O.'s with a view to qualifying them to instruct on returning to their units. Great keenness was shown by all ranks and a good deal of ground was covered. Here the weather was less kind, and some curtailment of the programme was necessary. The Army Cadet Force units were very grateful for the help they received, while the instructors learned much by this opportunity to see the Army Cadet Force at work. Much new experience was gained by spending this week under canvas.

#### SHOOTING

The shooting during this term consisted mainly of practice on the 30 yards range for the last part of the Inter-House Competition. St Cuthbert's House is to be congratulated on again winning the 303 part of the competition and the Inter-House Shooting Cup.

Other awards were as follows:—The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup



was won by No. 2 Company, the Officers Cup by J. Ryan, the Headmaster's Cup by I. New, and the Anderson Cup by H. F. Strode. The Donegall Badge was awarded to P. Longueville.

## SCOUTING

### THE ROVERS

FORMER members of the Sixth Form Troop amongst the Old Amplefordians may be glad to hear that a resolution was passed by the Rovers making all former members of the Sixth Form Troop honorary members of the Crew.

This means that, when it becomes possible again to arrange foreign camps and expeditions, they will be welcomed if they care to take part.

Notice of these expeditions, etc., will be given in the January number of the JOURNAL and any old members interested should write to the Rover Leader.

The Crew had a very successful term and several very enjoyable camps were arranged on the eves of holidays. The providing of teas at the Lakes on holidays was also undertaken again and a number of the members gave valuable help in the running of the Junior House Troop. The Crew lost its Leader, E. W. Nicoll, at half term and B. G. Christie was elected to take his place. B. G. Christie represented the Group in presenting their greetings to Lord Somers at the Rally at York on June 5th.

### THE SEA SCOUTS

We held very successful camps on the whole holidays last term and also managed to cultivate a patch of ground which not only kept a good supply of vegetables but also good potatoes for our camp on Islay.

At the end of the term an election of officials took place. G. Foster was elected to take the place of Castelli who will be leaving and to whom we give all good wishes for his future.

The camp held on Islay in conjunction with the War Agricultural Committee was a complete success. A lot of useful

In addition to the shooting on the 30 yards range and the open range at Strensall a number of practices were fired by the recruits in the miniature range.

work was done. Among the jobs we did were: weeding potatoes, thinning turnips, making hay, forestry, lobster fishing, and last, but by no means least, ditching. It is to the ditchers and those who had to weed out real Scots thistles with bare hands that real credit goes. In itself wading in mud is not so bad, but when the wading in mud is accompanied by multitudinous midges, cleggs, flies and other stinging things it is not so pleasant. We played a cricket match against the R.A.F. which *mirabile dictu* we won by nine runs. Thanks are due to an heroic stand by Armour and Pierlot who held the fort while the remainder of the batting side, ignorant of early disasters, were looking over a Beaufighter.

Among various helps to the larder three wild goats were shot, one an ancient nanny providing the hunters with a well earned drink. Both sea and trout fishing were excellent. R. Campbell one evening provided fourteen good trout and on another occasion landed a seven pound pollack on a small fly rod. One evening's fishing provided four pollack each about ten pounds, apart from other smaller ones. This sea fishing added to B. Sandeman's regular haulings in of large masses of sea weed and provided much excitement as also did the lobsters which we caught in our pots. A further activity was the rowing to various small islands where much wreckage and bird life were investigated. J. O'Brien proved the best scavenger.

I should not finish without quoting an extract from a letter sent to me by the War Agricultural Committee in London.

"Having heard from our Committee of Islay, Jura and Colonsay of the great work done by the Ampleforth College Sea Scouts I feel that a letter congratulating you and your party on the perform-



ARMY CADET FORCE CAMP,  
OTLEY





DEMONSTRATION SECTION



AFTER SECTION INFILTRATION



THE ENEMY



VISIT OF RECCE CORPS





J.T.C. MORTAR COURSE



"Y" SCHEME CADETS

ance of such essential work is not out of place, etc., etc."

#### JUNIOR HOUSE TROOP

As in the case of the other troops the big event of the term was Lord Somers' visit to York. The Troop produced four Patrol teams. The Owls and Otters demonstrated the uses of the Scout Staff, and the Squirrels and Hawks Tracking.

There were several very enjoyable outings, one to Helmsley and the Rye, another to Easingwold and a third to Kirbymoorside. In each case the Patrols were exercised in cross-country map reading in preparation for their First Class Journeys at camp. Besides these outings the usual working party camped out at Gormire and helped the Procurator by cutting wood, clearing nettles and distributing the provisions, etc.

The Junior House Troop went away to camp this year for the first time since the war. This was made possible by the courtesy of Imperial Headquarters who allowed us to hire much of their training equipment at their camp site at Bradley Wood near Brighouse.

The camp was a great success, due to a great extent to the help and encouragement given to us by the Camp Bailiff, Mr. R. H. Anson-Crowther.

The site is a lovely one, consisting of a stretch of wild moorland surrounded by farms high up in the foothills of the

Pennines and yet near enough to towns to make the task of obtaining supplies not so difficult as is otherwise the case in war time.

Many of the Troop did their First Class Journey to Whitley Beaumont Hall and on the Wednesday we had a most interesting tour of the historical places of the vicinity under the guidance of the Bailiff who proved to be a veritable encyclopaedia of local history and folklore.

During the camp we tried to pay the debt we owed to the authorities for allowing us to come by relaying the water pipe line and connecting it all up with the town supply.

The following official report has just been forwarded to us by our District Commissioner.

"The Camp was run under excellent supervision. The boys were happy and well conducted. It was a pleasure to have them here and I feel confident that they will be welcome anywhere.

"They did some splendid work for the Camp by reorganising the water pipe line supply, especially laying a supply to my own residence, for which I am extremely grateful."

(Signed),

ROBERT HY. ANSON-CROWTHER,  
W. B., S.C., M. of M.,

Camp Bailiff,

pp. Camp Warden Imperial Headquarters,  
Camp No. 8.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

SUMMER TERM, 1943.

THE following boys joined the House in May:—J. C. L. Inman, M. S. Saunders, J. C. George, H. D. Swarbrick, F. J. Ryan and D. S. O. Lamb from Gilling, and T. J. M. Smyth and F. M. B. Fisher from elsewhere.

W. H. W. Kerstens left for St. Bede's House.

THE Officials of the House were the same as last term with the following changes. R. F. Kirby and B. R. V. Z. de Ferranti were monitors, and N. P. Murnane Captain of Cricket. K. N. Henderson joined the Sacristans.

OWING to the advent of so many new boys, an annexe was opened at the end of the old Infirmary for six boys to sleep.

THE gardens came into fruition this term and there has been a constant supply of lettuces and other vegetables from them, together with a pleasing display of flowers. The prize offered by the Headmaster went to D. G. Waterkeyn, T. H. Farrell and F. van den Berg.

GOREMIRE DAY was very successful. A number of boys walked there, and a few walked back. The Scouts lived up to their reputation for hard work, and as usual prepared the sites and cooked the lunch.

OTHER outings during the term have been to Rievaulx, the Observatory, which Mr Appleby very kindly lent to the Sacristans, and to the Rye.

THERE was an epidemic of Journalism during the last weeks of the term. The various Editors of the "Sundi Specul" (*sic*), the *Victor*, the *Mercury*, the *Hero*, and the *Journey Special*, are to be congratulated on the amount of hard work they put into their productions and on the high standard some of them reached. They put all their funds into the Chapel

and it is hoped that a new chair in the sanctuary will be the result.

ON Ascension Day the new organ, the very generous gift of Mr Gordon Gilbey, arrived and was installed in the Chapel. It is a two-manual Reed organ, built by Messrs. Crane of Liverpool. It has an excellent tone, plenty of volume, and altogether will be a great asset to the services.

THE following boys are to be congratulated on winning Open Scholarships to the College: R. P. Ryan who took the first place of all; J. C. B. Gosling who came out fifth and T. H. Farrell who came out ninth.

AQUATIC SPORTS on a rather larger scale than in the few preceding years took place during the last week of the term. The results were as follows:—

The Hall Prize  
(for two lengths) J. S. Dale  
100 Yards .. L. M. Carter  
1 Length Back  
Stroke .. J. S. Dale

Biggest Splash  
Competition .. F. G. van den Berg

THE thanks of the House must here be recorded to Mrs. Jennings and her staff, who have once again seen us through the year with great success.

THE Junior House "Punch" took place at the end of the examinations. St Bede's, as in past years, very kindly lent their refectory for the occasion, and the Matron, supported by some very generous gifts, provided a sumptuous repast. Fr Prior presided and sang a song. Triggs reviewed the year from the angle of the boys in a short but eloquent speech. Mr Hansen, who was paying a visit as an Old Boy, gave one of his inimitable recitals on the Drum, amazing everyone as usual by the uses to which he managed to put it, and the extraordinary rhythms



GOREMIRE



FIRST ELEVEN



which issued from it. Fr Peter then thanked the guests for coming, and spoke on the more serious sides of the Junior House. The evening ended with Fr Prior presenting the prizes and replying on behalf of the Guests.

#### CRICKET

Until the end of the term was in sight, the efforts of the various coaches interested in the cricketers of the future were almost completely frustrated by the fickleness of the weather on "long" afternoons. However, after passing through the inevitable phases of "he can bat," or "he might bat" or the more frequent "he'll never bat," the House produced sixteen fairly straight-eyed people who formed a first set, all of whom had a fair amount of good coaching. From these, seven could bat and field, three could bowl and field and two could neither bat nor field, but sometimes bowled, and the rest, with all the good will and fun required to learn this game, insisted on swinging the bat towards square leg, with complete disregard for the excellence of the bowlers. So there was a "tail" to the Eleven. It finally included Murnane (Captain), and, now the order: Gosling, Henderson, Laughton, Gleeson, Carter (stumper), Murnane, Dale, Harrison, Forbes, Maccabe and Smyth. George,

who came from Gilling this term, is a promising player and played once or twice as also did Nugent and Bannen.

It was a keen side which improved with each match and Murnane managed the keenness of the batsmen to bowl and the bowlers to "go up a place" with skill and tact. By the end of the cricket week he had a confident and always cheerful side. Of the matches during the week Avisford were victorious by nine runs (I think), and the tea was festive (of this all are certain); Newburgh were defeated quite easily, Aysgarth was cancelled and the "Old Boys" under Fenwick either did not make sufficient runs or allowed the Eleven to make too many so that the last match was won. It produced the best cricket of the week. Junior teams played Gilling and throughout the term there were contests against the weaker "junior leagues" from the School Houses. With practice quite a number of the team should find a place in the School teams.

Prizes went to:

Batting	..	R. C. F. Gleeson and L. M. Carter
Bowling	..	S. R. Harrison
Fielding	..	P. J. Maccabe
Improvement		R. F. Laughton
and Colours were given to Gleeson, Harrison, Murnane, Gosling, Carter, Henderson and Laughton.		



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

IT will be noticed that a photograph appears in the Gilling section of the JOURNAL. This is intended as a tribute to Mr Albert Skilbeck to whom we owe so much for his unceasing work at the Preparatory School since 1930. To say that he is responsible for all the carpentry, engineering, plumbing, lighting and general maintenance of the buildings is to give but a bleak account of his services. He is wonderfully proficient in all these things: but what we value most is his constant devotion to the place and his ready willingness to tackle any of the numberless tasks which will keep turning up. His ingenuity is astounding and how often do we hear, after a moment of thought, his proverbial answer: "I think I've got the very thing, sir!" He has kept the engines running on war-time fuel: he has guided our hands in our first attempts at carpentry: he has filled and emptied and cleaned the bathing pool: he has mended the roof when it leaked; moved kitchen ranges, perfected the black-out, provided saucepans with new leases of life. He has, under Fr Maurus' inspiration, made many lasting contributions to the furniture of the house: the tables and settee in the Hall, the lampshades in the Gallery, the Tabernacle and candlesticks in the Chapel.

*Ad multos annos vivat!* And after the war may he again have the assistance of one of his sons who have already shown themselves, in years gone by, ready and worthy to follow in their father's footsteps.

The Officials of the School were as follows:—

*Captains:* P. J. C. Vincent, A. T. Garnett, J. Dick, C. A. Campbell, P. B. A. Green, H. A. J. Stacpoole.

*Sacristans:* D. J. de Lavison, O. McSwiney, J. M. Kendall.

*Librarians:* A. D. S. Goodall, J. C. Wilson, P. S. Emmet.

*Bookmen:* F. E. P. Bernard, S. R. Ronan, J. S. Hattrell.

*Custodians of the Ante Room:* A. R. de Larringa, A. C. H. Smith, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart.

THE following New Boys arrived this term:—P. E. Barras, J. M. Gaynor, W. A. Lyon-Lee, E. J. Massey, H. J. Morland, E. P. Beck, H. T. Fattorini, J. P. Lawson, P. W. Rowley, N. C. Haydon, J. Wansbrough, R. R. Beale.

FOR the first week of May our afternoons were devoted to the practice of Athletics: the weather varied between summer sunshine, a cold south wind, and very cold north wind. But eventually we chose the right day for the Finals and the winners of the various events were these:

### SET I

100 Yards.—W. L. Gilchrist (13.6 sec.).

400 Yards.—C. A. Campbell (72 sec.).

High Jump.—T. P. Fattorini (3ft. 8in.).

Long Jump.—J. J. Kevany (11ft. 9in.).

Obstacle Race.—J. J. Kevany.

### SET II

100 Yards.—C. C. Johnson-Ferguson.

400 Yards.—C. C. Johnson-Ferguson.

High Jump.—J. S. Dobson (3ft. 7in.).

Long Jump.—J. S. Dobson (10ft. 5in.).

Obstacle Race.—C. C. Johnson-Ferguson.

### SET III

100 Yards.—H. T. Fattorini.

400 Yards.—The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard.

Long Jump.—The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (10ft.).

Obstacle Race.—M. A. Allan.

The contests were arranged in Colour teams and the winners were Greens: standard points were awarded for all heats and finals in order that everyone might have a chance of helping his





Colour. The winners were rewarded with a splendid tea a few days later.

And so in the middle of May we began cricket. There was an even bigger fringe of long grass along the north side of the field, but this is rather useful for it prevents the ball from going down the bank and makes the boundary nearer. Fr Bede found us just enough cricket balls with which to carry on and Fr Hilary and Mr Lambert have managed to make the petrol sufficient to keep the pitches cut.

*May 25th.*—The sun shone and we all enjoyed a whole holiday at our various Cubbing Headquarters. We took our meals out with us: as someone wrote in his letter: "we had for lunch pertatoes, meat and letis; for a second cors we had roobarb-pie and lemonade." The upper Forms had a bathe in the Lake and made their own "utility" knives and forks cut out of wood, though some of us found that five fingers were more practical than two-pronged forks for dealing with the delicious lunch provided.

THIS term for the first time in our history we played cricket in the afternoon and had study in the evening: it took some little time to convince us that in this way we were getting more time for play and not more time for study. But soon we became accustomed to the new routine and enjoyed it. Another change ruled that on Mondays and Thursdays there should be no set games, but net practice and a bathe.

About this time we learnt that R. P. Ryan, who left us a year ago, had obtained the First of the Open Scholarships into the College. We congratulate the Junior House on building well on the Gilling foundations!

*June 6th.*—Our first cricket match was arranged to be played against that peculiar team known as the "Gilling Gryphons," and this year a number of officers from the camp came up to play. But unfortunately torrential rain prevented cricket and so the two teams challenged each other at Ping-pong. This turned out to be a

ding dong affair and the games eventually stood at five all: then Williams beat Fr Hilary in the last game—unfortunately one of the latter's more celestial shots hit the ceiling and came down the wrong side of the net.

NEXT term we look forward to living in a land flowing with milk and honey: we hear very promising reports from the Abbey farm concerning the cows, and Fr. Bede has now set up ten bee-hives in the garden and obtained a swarm for each of the empty residences. In the middle of June the strawberries were ripe and we all had some good platefuls at tea time.

WE thoroughly enjoyed a talk on "Malta in Wartime" which Lady Bernard gave us, and also the book she presented of this epic story. We wish her many years of happiness on her return there to her people who owe so much to those wonderful pilots of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity."

AFTER days of storm the feast of Corpus Christi dawned with sunshine and cloudless sky and we were able to have the procession of the Blessed Sacrament out-of-doors. This year a special "schola" sang a harmonised version of the Lauda Sion. During the morning there was a cricket match between the 2nd XI and a team chosen from the "Clubs"; in a drawn game the Clubs side were well on their way to victory—the batting of Williams II and the bowling of Clapham being the high lights of the morning's cricket. In the afternoon we all disappeared to our usual haunts for a picnic tea and returned late in the evening for a bathe.

THERE was a strange scene one day in the Gallery at letter time; Howard had a parcel sent to him from his brother in Algiers which apparently contained a banana. Fr Maurus thought that this object should be publicly unpacked, for many of us seemed only to know of the delicacy by name. But it turned out to be



not the glorious yellow fruit we had heard tell about, but a packet of strange, dark-black, shrivelled things about the size of a little finger, without its skin and preserved in a foreign native manner. So the banana of legend remains a myth.

ST BENEDICT'S Feast fell on a Sunday this year and to our great delight Fr Paul walked over to Gilling in time for the 10 o'clock Mass and gave us a very interesting sermon about our Holy Father.

TOWARDS the end of term Fr Maurus chose another sunlit day for the Captains' outing. They disappeared down to the Lakes early in the morning and the top Latin Set found the following letter left for them by the Headmaster:

Discipuli carissimi,  
Cum sex centuriones per totum annum assidue laboraverunt, imperator, Maurus, vir praeclarissimus, magno ingenio praeditus, constituit iis dare praemium magnum. Illi igitur magna cibi copia onerati, decima circiter hora in silvas proficiscuntur. Pisces ingentes captant et in aquam se proiciunt.

Vos, domi manete et sub oculo paedagogi, Richardson, laborate.

Estote boni pueri.  
Valere,  
Imperator Maximus.

Datum Gilling,  
Jul. 1<sup>a</sup>, 1943.

After this we were hardly surprised that most of the Set easily obtained about 90 per cent in the Common Entrance Latin Paper.

AND so the term drew to a close with its usual observances. In the P.T. Competition an excellent standard of drill was attained; in general the year's training under Fr Hilary has taught us how to hold ourselves well—slouching is not allowed! Next we had the Swimming Competition. The Cup was won by C. A. Campbell and the Diving Prize by H. A. J. Stacpoole. Other people to do well were D. J. de Lavison, P. J. C. Vincent, F. E. P. Bernard, J. Dick,

O. McSwiney, J. Widdecombe and A. C. Vincent. We were very pleased to see lots of competitors for the Upper and Lower Learners' Race—about twenty have done their length during the term.

On the following day the Boxing Competition was held at a ring set up on the Cricket Field. Fr William Price came over to be judge, assisted by D. M. Hall, the Captain of Ampleforth Boxing and M. J. O'Neill, and there was a long series of fights. The Senior Boxing cup was won by J. C. Young, the Junior by A. D. M. de Moleyns. Special mention should be made of Hartigan, Kendall, Hague, Gilchrist, C. C. Johnson-Ferguson, O'Neill, Robinson, N. J. Connolly, M. Lowsley-Williams, D. Lowsley-Williams, Bradley, Twomey, MacGeorge, Burdon, R. P. A. Bingham, P. George and Franklin. All of them showed considerable spirit and boxing ability. But the same should really be said of all those who ventured their noses in the Ring.

DURING these last days Matron provided special teas, marvels of war time ingenuity, for the officials and for the winning cricket clubs. After varying fortunes Greens had attained most points in the series of games and so won the coveted honour.

SPEECH DAY came and we learnt how we had fared in our examinations. For the Entertainment of Fr Abbot and the guests there were the following items:

1. Percussion Band "Valse des Fleurs" (Tschaiowski)
2. Song, "Where the bee sucks" (Arne)  
THE PREPARATORY FORMS.
3. Piano Solo, "Bobby Shaftoe"  
DE LAVISON.
4. Violin Recital  
A. D. S. GOODALL, J. C. YOUNG,  
C. A. CAMPBELL, P. B. A. GREEN,  
H. A. J. STACPOOLE, P. A. CONVERY.
5. Song, "Come, see where golden-hearted spring"  
(Handel)  
THE SECOND FORM.

6. English Speech, "Tweedledum and Tweedledee" (Lewis Carroll)

P. J. VINCENT, I. E. JOHNSON-FERGUSON,  
A. D. S. GOODALL.

7. Song, "The Praise of Islay"  
(Gaelic Folk Song)  
THE UPPER FORMS.

Fr Maurus then gave a summary of our behaviour during the year; he welcomed Matron Mahony to Gilling and congratulated her at "taking over" the task so gallantly; and he invited Fr Paul to make his report on our studies as shown in the recent Entrance examinations.

A very pleasant surprise now awaited us. Fr Paul announced that the work of the top set of the Second Form had reached such extraordinarily high standards, that he had decided to award six scholarships! A £30 scholarship to I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, and £15 scholarships to P. J. C. Vincent, J. A. Paul, A. D. S. Goodall, A. T. Garnett, and D. J. de Lavison. He regretted that he must stop there, for he admitted that two or three other boys were only slightly behind these. Apparently he had never known six boys of this age, their average was just under 12 years, gain such high marks in the Common Entrance Paper. This was great news: and we were glad to hear also that the general level of the Second Form was well up to standard.

He congratulated us, therefore, on a good year of study; and he told us that we should be grateful to those who set us off on the path of learning and who help us to read and write when we are only seven or eight years old. For, said he, these foundations are of primary importance, and must have been well and truly laid!

Fr Abbot presented the prizes and then bade us farewell. He was obviously pleased with the good report on our studies which he had just heard; he was also pleased with the few items of entertainment which we had offered, and made special reference to the Violin Recital. This is the first performance of

violin playing at Gilling and is the fruit of a weekly class taken by Mr. Cass; we hope that all these six will keep up their enthusiasm and be regular performers in the College orchestra in years to come. And so Fr Abbot wished us all a happy holiday, but we wished that he had gone on talking to us just a little longer!

#### HONOURABLE MENTION

P. J. C. Vincent won the Hubert Carter French Prize which is still a magnificent wrist-watch.

P. J. C. Vincent won the Shooting Cup, and A. C. H. Smith the Headmaster's Half-Crown for the best shooting average during the term.

D. J. de Lavison and P. M. E. Drury obtained Credits and J. M. Stephenson a good Pass in the examination for the Royal Academy of Music.

Blacks, led by J. Dick and P. B. A. Green, won the P.T. Competition.

W. L. Gilchrist won the Cup for Athletics.

The Blacks, under J. Dick and P. B. A. Green, won the June Bouquet Cakes, and the Blues under A. T. Garnett and the Hon. R. C. Barnwell won those for July.

ON SUNDAY, JULY 18TH, His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on the following boys: M. R. Morland, N. A. F. Robinson, P. E. Barras, P. E. Drury, A. R. de Larringa, W. A. Lyon-Lee, E. J. Massey, H. J. Morland, P. A. Watkin, S. A. Reynolds, J. J. Knowles, P. Ainscough, T. J. Connolly, C. J. Clapham, The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, A. Allan, H. T. Fattorini, P. W. Rowley, J. P. Lawson, N. C. Haydon, P. E. Beck, R. A. Franklin, P. M. George, P. D. Kelly, P. J. Utley, P. M. Gunn, M. H. Knowles, R. L. Zollner, R. R. Beale.

#### CRICKET

The following matches were played:—  
v. Junior House 2nd XI. Lost 49—89 for 5.

v. The Parents. Lost 124—128.



v. Avisford 2nd XI. Lost 28—61.

v. Junior House A XI. Draw, 70 for 9 decl.—30 for 6.

v. Newburgh Priory School. Won 106—76.

Judged by results alone, we did not have a successful season. Frankly it was disappointing. Starting with a nucleus of last year's team we expected great things. Unluckily matches had to be postponed so that when the ordeal finally came we lacked that match experience which alone can overcome that sort of paralysing nervousness which we showed against the Junior House and Avisford. All the same we enjoyed our cricket and feel that we had a team which, if yet undeveloped, contained members who will achieve great things. We would venture to prophesy a great future for Dick as a batsman. He has already mastered many different shots and when he gets going, as he did more often in set games than in matches, plays with reassuring confidence. Vincent is a determined bat, difficult to remove, while Lowsley-Williams, with many holes in his armour, usually managed to gather a few runs before it was pierced. Barnewall and Stacpoole can both hit hard, but in

matches forget to look at the ball! Kevany was the most improved batsman, with a rapidly developing off-drive.

Though not the most successful, Barnewall was the best of the bowlers, swift and accurate with an easy action. Hague can keep to a good length. Campbell is erratic, but very good at times, as for instance when he won the Newburgh match in the last over with a "hat-trick." Stacpoole if he perseveres will make a good wicket-keeper.

Colours were awarded to Stacpoole, Vincent, Kevany, Green and Hague.

Lowsley-Williams, Forbes, Young, Hattrell and de Moleyns also played in the team.

Prizes were won by Dick for Batting, Barnewall for Bowling and Campbell for the Best All-Rounder. Improvement prizes went to Lowsley-Williams ii and Clapham.

Finally mention must be made of a successful and enjoyable season in the "Clubs," thanks very largely to the enthusiasm of Fr Henry and Mr Lambert. On the feast of Corpus Christi time alone robbed the Clubs XI of a victory over the 2nd XI.

## 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 OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

THREE issues of the JOURNAL are published each year—in January, May and September. The Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d., including postage, should be paid in advance at the beginning of each year. Single copies of past or current issues may be obtained for 2s. 6d. from the Secretary, THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, Ampleforth College, York.