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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 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 squires-having owned their 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 squarifical families—the Bulldogs, the Salesburys, the Wyvins, 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 cases 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 1738, 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.
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. ... 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... 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... 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 indifferently 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 Compiegne, 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 Olten; 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... 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. “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, magnæ est veritas et praevalebit. 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

By St Ambrose Autpert, d. 778

[St Ambrose Autpert, an official of some importance under Pepin the Short, was at one time prior to Chardenagne. 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-murdering, all-eclipasing, 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 (Eccl. 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 (Wisd. 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 desire the envied man to lose them. If such men fail to kill, they are guilty of murder none the less through dwelling on thoughts of hate. So that John in his epistle says: Whoever hates his brother is a murderer; and you know that no murderer has a portion in the kingdom of Christ and God (I 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 Isaiah: Woe to you that call evil good and good evil, putting darkness for light and light for darkness, putting bitter for swee and sweet for bitter! And again: Woe to them that make wicked laws, and when they write, wrote injustice; to oppress the poor in judgments, and do violence to the cause of the humble of my people, thus 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 Isaiah 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, whose greed has blinded, who judge perversely—if you seve 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. xvi, 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: He that makes haste to be rich shall not be innocent (Prov. xxviii, 20), if he turns it instead to his own profit, his own gain, his own interests, why nation assaults nation, why kingdom rises against kingdom, why and into the snare of the devil and in many unprofitable and hurtful desires, and again: If thou be rich, thou shalt not be free from sin (Eccli. xi, 9). And therefore our Lord proclaims to such the hardness of entering the kingdom of heaven (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 thy 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).

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 thy 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). . . .

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).

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 everlastinglly 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
tained.” 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 doubt 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” 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 evildoings,
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 (Excl. 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 un-
spotted. 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.

"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 doubts,
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-PHILLIPS.
BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH, VOL. 1. By Jules Lebreton, S.J. and Jacques Zeller (Burns, Oates & Washbourne), 12s. 10d.

This book is a translation from the French which reads easily enough for the fact that it is a translation, though not so much so as 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 specializing 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: Pere Lebreton and his collaborators have every claim to be regarded as experts in their subject-matter, and their treatment 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 considerable knowledge 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 Pere 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 clear and lucid account of the history of the early Christian Church, 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 Pere 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 Zeller’s chapter on St Peter and the Roman Church, also, gives an excellent summary of the life and career of St Peter and also sets 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.

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 stream 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 spin-fakers of other men” gives rise to a crop of “untruths,” 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.

THE BIBLE IN PICTURES. By William Hyde, R.S.A., R.E. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 5s.

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.

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, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. By Fr C. Hert (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.


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 had 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 fulfill 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 personally 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 strolling and it was the way he treated losing any competition or contest. Memories of his summer term 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 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 Thomasses who were beginning to wonder whether graceful batmanship 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, 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 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 adornments 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 ferreting or simply rambling over the countryside.

LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN WALTER STEPHEN CROFT.

Stephan Croft left the school in 1938, 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 perturbability 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 Headmaster'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 BAGSHAWE.

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...
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and have consolation in knowing that God rewards his friends.

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.

He became a skilled sergeant pilot, flying his own heavy bomber. During the Rhineland raids in June 1942, that he was shot down and killed.

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 Hugh de Normanville
Dom Sebastian Lambert
(Dom Master, St Cuthbert’s)
Dom Stephen Marwood
(Dom Master, St Oswald’s)
Dom Raphael Williams
(Dom Master, St Edward’s)
Dom Laurence Bevenot
Dom Oswald Vanheems
(Dom Master, St Dunstan’s)
Dom Sylvester Fryer
Dom Columbia Cary-Elves
(Dom Master, St Wilfrid’s)
Dom Paulinus Massey
(Dom Master, St Bede’s)
Dom Terence Wright
(Dom Master, St Aidan’s)
Dom Paschal Harrison
Dom Anthony Ainscough
Dom Peter Utley
(Dom Master, Junior House)
Dom Bernard Boyan

Dom Hubert Stephenson
Dom Austin Rennick
Dom Aedred Graham
Dom Alban Rimmer
Dom Bruno Donovan
Dom Robert Coverdale
Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie
Dom Cuthbert Rabbett
Dom James Forbes
Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom Charles Murtagh
Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom William Price
Dom Benet Percival
Dom Michael Sandeman
Dom Vincent Wace
Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Kenneth Brennan

Lay Masters:

Classics, etc.
L. E. Eyres
L. H. Bond
T. Watkinson
F. S. Danks
K. Neumann
P. L. Carver
R. Bodycombe

History.
T. Charles Edwards
E. A. L. Cossart
P. C. Blackden
G. de Serénone

Modern Languages.

Mathematics.
M. F. Harrold
T. W. White
J. H. Macmillan

Science.
R. A. Goodman
S. T. Reynier

Music.
H. G. Perry
W. H. Cass

THE School Officials were:

Head Monitor

Senior Monitors:

Dom Hubert Stephenson
Dom Austin Rennick
Dom Aedred Graham
Dom Alban Rimmer
Dom Bruno Donovan
Dom Robert Coverdale
Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie
Dom Cuthbert Rabbett
Dom James Forbes
Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom Charles Murtagh
Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom William Price
Dom Benet Percival
Dom Michael Sandeman
Dom Vincent Wace
Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Kenneth Brennan


Master of Hounds

Captain of Rugby

Captain of Boxing

The following boys left the School in December:

N. Blundell, M. W. Bruce, J. A. Castelli, D. T. Dobson, P. F. Davey,
Levett-Scrivenner, 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. Misiek, 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.

A 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 audi-
ence. 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 con-
viction 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 oc-
casion 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 incon-
siderable 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-looking
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 Fyffe were seen in various other films.
We are fortunate in still being able to show Disney cartoons, all pro-
grammes 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\% less than our average, and the total sunshine a mere four hours (achieved on the last day of the year) above the average.

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 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, Super tibiern in, and 0 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 rain by St Bede's showed a true appreciation of a cleverly coloured arrangement, and St Edward's proved in choirs from Miss Rose's 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. Amrou 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 cobbler since the time of Hans Sachs. M. H. Reck 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. Strode 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Cuthbert's</td>
<td>80 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Oswald's</td>
<td>86 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan's</td>
<td>81 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Bede's</td>
<td>80 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Aidan's</td>
<td>77 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Edward's</td>
<td>72 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Wilfrid's</td>
<td>66 per cent.</td>
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</tbody>
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WITHOUT THE PRINCE

BY PHILIP KING.

Mary Weatherhead
Robert Weatherhead
Rev. Simon Peters
Ezra Weatherhead
P.C. James Hawkins
Emma Weatherhead
The Stranger
Wypallum Johns
Madeleine Lees

The Cast

P. Sillars
R. P. Keogh
A. J. Loveday
J. S. Grotrian
K. Dowling
H. F. Ellis-Rees
R. Smyth
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 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 justest of words) threadbare from constant use, it may plead in its defence only that its manufacture. Of the hen-pecked caricature with which the author had presented him, he created an authentic, gregarious 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 whinnies of the Weatherhead farm.

As good, in its different conception, was A. L. Loveday's smooth, conventional gawking of a village parson. It must be supposed that some clergymen, novel and more 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 famous vicar, having no choice but to gay, 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. Ridiculously, but generously, the author has quoted from a rather more skillful playwright. In the Hamlet scenes this player gave proof of his unusual abilities, and of his versatility. A notable performance.

Choosing a play is a desperate adventure under the best of conditions of resources. But since something in justification of an opinion is required, it shall be elaborated.

How so? Because an admirable production whipped the play along and tackled its problems with vigour and decision. Because the players tackled theirs with communicated pleasure and—for the most part—without a sense of compunction that no problems existed. And because play and players were blessed with an appreciative audience.

(Not a whisper, be 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 producer. All that discretion and persuasion and discretion could do had been done to the play. Nothing was overlooked where opportunities for putting 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.

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 gallant attempts to appear romantic and sharp-tongued mother respectively. But it was apparent that the natural vivacity and stinging satire 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.

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).

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.”

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 Lawrence 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.

EL CIRCULO ESPANOL

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.
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: Among Birds in Aeroplanes
- P. McNab 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.

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 Sargant, Hamilton House and Strip the Willow. Certain members can do the Foursome Reel and Duke of Perth.

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.
Second Lieutenant Arthur Gerald Bagahwe, R.A.
Pilot Officer Ladislas 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 Courtnay 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., Captains W. M. Shakespeare, 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. Hodson, 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.

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.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 Burmah 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 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 unslipped 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 at the water at 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.
Cardwell, 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.
Miskey, 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., and Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Additions
Cardwell, A. H., Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.
Clarke, A., D.C.L.U.
Clarke, D. H., Capt., D.L.I.
Coghlan, R. St J., Lieut, R.A.
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Crawford, J. R. T., Lieut, R.A.
Croft, H. J., 2nd Lieut, 113 Punjab Regt. (Since killed in action).
Cubitt, M. F. V., Capt., Rifle Brigade.
Cubitt, E. B., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
Cumming, A. P., Lieut, Royal Bombardiers and Miners.
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.
Fisher, J. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
Fitcher, E. C., Notts Sherwood Rangers.
Gillow, H. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
Golding, M. E., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Green, J. F., and Lieut, R.A.
Greenish, J., Lieut, Life Guards.
Gregg, J. V., and 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.
Johnson, J. F. D., Lieut, Grenadier 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., and Lieut, Devonshire Regt.
Nicol, D. L., Lieut, Black Watch R.H.R.
Nihill, A. B., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.

Dugmore, F. R. R., 2nd Lieut, Warwickshire Regt.
Dugmore, R.
Eyre (Ezechiel), P.E., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
Fellowes, P. E. L., Lieut.
Fletcher, A. L., Scots Guards.
Gray, T., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
Hannigan, A. S., Rifle Brigade.
John of Luxemburg, Prince, Irish Guards.
Lamb, O., O.C.T.U.
McKersie, C. A., Cpl, Rhodesian Signals.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Promotions and Corrections

Brodie, J. H., Pilot Officer.
Gaynor, D. M., Flying Officer.
Graves, M. A., D.S.O., Flying Officer.
Hodgman, S. F., Flying Officer.
Kevill, D., Pilot Officer.
Kevill, R. T. H., Pilot Officer.
Lovell, A. D. J., B.S.O., D.F.C., Sgt, R.A.F.
Lovell, S. J., Flushing Officer.
Macaulay, W. P., L.A.C.
Maclaren, J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
Ogilvie, N. C., Flight Lieutenant.
Rabett, B., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
Roach, W., Sgt, Idr.
Rosenvinge, G. O., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.M.

Additions

Anderson, G. E., K.R.R.C.
Baker, R., O.C.T.U.
Barraclough, A. M., R.A.
Birch, W. E. F., Capt., K.R.R.C.
Braybrooke, N.
Brinesley, J. W., O.C.T.U.
Conlin, G. B., K.R.R.C.
Cubitt, D. D., K.R.R.C.
OLD BOYS' NEWS

We offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieutenant Philip E. Eyre (Ezechiel), 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 Paukm 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, Golden 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, 1942.

And to the following on their engagement:—


J. E. Smith to Catharine Clare Morgan.

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

The following entered the Universities in October:—


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 Rugger 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. Between 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 Ampleforth 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 as 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-Scrivener
R. F. Travers
H. J. Codrington
M. W. Bruce (Captain)
M. A. Marston
A. R. Hodson
H. Hamilton-Dalrymple

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SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

AMPLEFORTH V. WORKSOP COLLEGE
Played at Worksop on Saturday, November 8th.
Score: Worksop 8; 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 stimulus. 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 9; 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 deceptive 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 stretches 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. To 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 Bowden 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 midfield 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 Marston 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 man and sent Babington over for a try. Marston 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 21st.

Score: Ampleforth 45; 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. Marston 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 the 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 across. 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 were 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 right, from the line-out, and especially in the loose. This it learnt to do with skill and speed, but unfortunately the art of dabling 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 the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked the back row reached perfection and here the might of Hodson and Hall checked

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<th>MATCH RESULTS OF AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE FIRST FIFTEEN</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Opponents</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Comers</td>
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<td>Major Tweedie's XV</td>
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<td>Captain M. Walford's XV</td>
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<td>Rev. Wadillie's XV</td>
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<td>Darstone College</td>
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<td>Mount St Mary's College</td>
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<td>St Peter's School</td>
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### INTER-SCHOOL MATCHES

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<th>Played</th>
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<th>Lost</th>
<th>Drawn</th>
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<th>Points against</th>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>115</td>
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### ALL MATCHES

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<tr>
<th>Played</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Drawn</th>
<th>Points for</th>
<th>Points against</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>105</td>
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</table>

### 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 and XV away, but it was early in the season, 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.

### OTHER MATCHES

#### SECOND FIFTEEN

- v. Coatham School 1st XV. Away. Won 7-6.
- v. Ripon School 1st XV. Home. Lost 8-6.
- v. an Army XV. Home. Lost 29-0.
- v. Coatham School and XV. Home. Won 20-16.

#### THIRD FIFTEEN


#### OTHER MATCHES

- v. Coatham School and XV. Away. Lost 6-0.


#### COLTS FIFTEEN

- v. Coatham School and XV. Away. Won 7-6.

#### RETROSPECT

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, E. M. Hardy, J. C. Greig; C. G. Meredith, 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

T

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 impossible. 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 left. 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 Bede’s but the best try, scored by Reynolds, was a direct result of St Aidan’s failure to complete a fine move which had broken away on the blind side. 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 Bede’s but the best try, scored by Reynolds, was a direct result of St Aidan’s failure to complete a fine move which had broken away on the blind side. The game was centred at once for St Aidan’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. St Cuthbert’s won 9–5 and so must go to their forwards, who at times completely outplayed their opponents.

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. St Cuthbert’s won 9–5 and so must go to their forwards, who at times completely outplayed their opponents. The game was centred at once for St Aidan’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. St Cuthbert’s won 9–5 and so must go to their forwards, who at times completely outplayed their opponents.

The chief feature of this term has 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. kindly refereed the Competition, presented the tankard for the “best all round boxer” to J. H. Scorton, J. O’Brien won the running-up, D. M. Hall gave colours to J. D. A. Edwards and H. M. Danson, whom we congratulate. The R.A.S.G. come to instruct some evenings; we hope we will see them as often as we see them as often as we see them.
hunt. A hare found on Plantation Farm made straight for the brook and railway by the Fairways 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 changed their line to the left. The hare had been 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 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 saw on the wrong side of the line, and the hare had made straight over the brook and railway and hit off the line to the left. From here the hounds took the line at a good pace to the junction 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. Maurice. Other notable days included a meet at Avisford on the J.T.C. Field Day, when the Junior House were thoroughly 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.

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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 allow him each Patrol a few hours the opportunity of talking to senior N.C.O.'s. He took a great interest in the work 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.

At the beginning of the term the Contingent heard an amusing and instructive lecture on the British Army, by the Command Liaison Officer, Major Collins. 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 joining a squadron of Tank Corps men who had been sent down to get a load of sand left by the Junior House to fill their tank 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.

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.

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SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

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SHOOTING

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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 bad been sent down to get a load of sand left the Junior House to fill their tank while they tried out our bridge. Their verdict was: "just like the Sappers make."

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lost in the maze of the College buildings.
Later on in the year, as most of the House
THE 'Monitors were: J. A. Triggs, who
had just been through them at Gilling.
George Forbes, and Mrs Morrin for
in the season.
THANKS are due to Major. Jennings, Fr
For the entertainment there at the end of
A PARTY of boys went over to Avisford
during her stay at Ampleforth. A good
Johnson-Ferguson, P. D. Kelly, J. J.
Knowles, R. B. Macaulay, S. A. Reynolds,
B. J. Twomey, P. D. Uley, I. L. van den
Berg, P. A. Warkin.

September 23rd.—The first new thing
which we noticed on our return was that
the Refectory had a more homely look
pictures on the walls. These are the gifts
of Major G. C. Anne of Burghwallis Hall in memory of his son Robert, Pilot
Officer E.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
Tunburgh 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
Pigott and of his sister, relations of
Charles Gregory Fairfax, who was
himself a Pigott until he succeeded to the
Fairfax title. The fourth portrait is
that of Sir Henry Godricke, 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 21st.—Lieu Commander
Eden made a magnificent present to us of
the apples in his large orchard at Gawton.
Fr Maurus therefore took it for a whole
day's apple picking. During the morning
and afternoon a great load was gathered
and put into tea-chests Mrs Eden dis-
pensed wonderful hospitality to us at
lunch time and tea.

Odeon 44.—Fr Maurus showed us
some splendid reproductions of famous
pictures on the epidiascope; he dealt
mainly with the Dutch school of painting.

Odeon 115.—The Debating Society
held its first meeting. John Johnson-
Ferguson 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
Stacpool and Vincent make the best
thought out statements, Wilson and
Copeland 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-

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

The House on its return to School
found itself once more in its war-time
quarters. There were thirty-two new-
comers, 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.
Land, N. P. J. Marrane and J. C.
Groiling.

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. FARRERI, is to be congratulated on
being award ed his Hunt Sweater so early in
the season.

THANKS are due to Major Jennings, Fr
George Forbes, and Mrs Morris for
their kind gifts to the Chapel, and to
Captain H. J. D. Uley, 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 New-
burgh 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 Retiree 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. Stacpool, P. J. C. Vincent, A. T. Garnett, J. Dick,
P. L. Green, H. D. Swarbrick.
Swimmers: J. A. Paul, M. S. Saunders, J. C. Young.

The new boys this term were:—
D. M. Booth, P. O. R. Bridgeman, J. C. Clapham, T. J. Connolly, A. J. Fennell,
P. M. George, P. M. Gurn, P. J. Hartigan, Hon. M. P. Finlan-Howard, M. H. A.
Johnson-Ferguson, P. D. Kelly, J. J. Knowles, R. B. Macaulay, S. A. Reynolds,

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and our sincere sympathy at the loss of
his son in whose regard they were given
to us.
way you can change gears on a car, was 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, George i, Goodall, Saunders, Kendall, Vincent i, Campbell, Stacpoole, O'Neill, J. Ferguson ii, Connelly 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 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 15th. — Three officers from the camp kindly accepted a challenge to a shooting match. We drew lots among our nine best shots who should oppose form 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 easy 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. Roan, 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 month took 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 Mauus 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 to the Matron and Fr Robert 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 Mauus 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 Mauus 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 47. The following represented the winners:

Dick i, Stacpoole, George i, 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 Mauus rang the bell and spoke a few words of Christmas cheer. He expressed our thanks to the Marron 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 the "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-wov; Fr Christopher carefully rhymed 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 Mauus 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 Mention:

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
MAY NUMBER 1943
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IN the survey of lands belonging to the Cathedral Church of Durham for the year 1580 the name of William Sootheran occurs as holding tenements of considerable value. The genealogical table of the Sootheran family shows that the first Sootheran to settle in Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk was a Robert Sootheran, son of William and Catherine Sootheran 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 Sootheran 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 Sootheran 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 Sootheran 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 scratch enough for one more chick." The posthumous child was called John and his maternal grandfather John Sotheran helped his mother to "scratch" for him by arranging that the proceeds of seven fields without any buildings, numbers 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.

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 Proctor what the house was called he was told that the house had no name. It was then given the name of The Grange.

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 Sootheran or Spensley fields on the plan are numbers 17 to 28. Also number 1 belonged to John Sootheran 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 "scratching" 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 £1,000 per acre.

The Sotheran fields have been used as follows:

Field 1. The High Ings. 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 side 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...
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 monas-
tery. 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 1893.

Field 9. Harwood Ing. Taken over by the Games in 1886 when old
Ampleforth football yielded place to Association. From 1893 to 1935
it was flooded each year on the approach of the skating season.

Field 10. 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 Swinder—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 1931.

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.

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.
POPLAND'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 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 Kunstkampf. 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 regime 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 to 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 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 Lwow 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 connected with the same business as our own: scholasticism, the Crusade, the Reformaion 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 intelligencia 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 Krasinnick's 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.

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

Jenkins’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 mere.”

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 1889. 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 schoolmaster, 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 lessen 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. Iffld's Priory, Dowlais, then one of the Ampleforth parishes.

In 1921 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 uncongenial 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 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. 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 arrangements of his life. There was always that within him that passed on 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 unfailing 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 typewriter, 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 4th Father Dominic’s body was placed in the Benethinquies’ 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 COURTNOY 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 personality. 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 for 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 13th, 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 espieglerie that was properly his.

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 school 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 sinking 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.

OBITUARY

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 in 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 a 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 unimaginitive 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.

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 elite, 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 blurtting 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.

SERGENT 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-
THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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
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 swim-
moving, and in those early days of the development of this sport at Ample-
forth did much to raise the low standard up then tolerated in the
School. He was always ready and willing to respond to any call made
upon him. Rather quiet and unspectacular, 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 of his brother Stephen. To his family we offer our sincerest sympathy in this further bereavement.

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

Colin Davidson was not an Old Boy, but was introduced to Ample-
forth by Lady Encombe and made his first visit to us in 1927. 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 bathroom. 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 953 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 950 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 11.4 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 seed 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


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.

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

The following books have been received:—

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

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

THE CONVERT'S CATECHISM. By the Rev. A. Gits S.J. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 1s. 6d.


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


OCCASIONES SACERDOTI

Transcend the joy thou yet hast known
And be consumed; for fire indeed
Was the spirit sowed Isis seed
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.

E. A. Boylan
D. M. Hall
A. I. D. Stewart

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

The following entered the School in May:—

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. 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 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 35,000, Hoppy 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! 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 A. W. A. Byrne in Bach 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 a 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

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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’s 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 25-15).

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).
THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This Society has had a very successful session under the secretari ship 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, and 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 discussion in the fifth debate. Sutherland had a lot to say in favour of the motion.

The following motions were discussed:

- Flats have a harmful effect on the nation (Won 13–12).
- 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 16–9).
- This House views with displeasure the ways of modern life (Lost 14–20).
- The pen is mightier than the sword (Won 19–10).

The second meeting 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, 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 monastic 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 Dinwiddie and Mr Riddle. The following talks were given:

- Everyman's approach to History by Mr H. Dinwiddie
- The League of Nations by Mr S. Riddle
- The Gunpowder Plot by J. Armour
- The Future of Education by Fr Paul
- Napoleon's Moscow Campaign of 1812 by 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. L. MacFarlane, 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.
THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society, which met regularly throughout the term, is particularly indebted to Mr Bodycornbe 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.

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 the Society. The exceptions to this were a meeting on Mein Kampf and the Society. 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.

JUNIOR CLASSICAL SOCIETY

There have been regular meetings and some very interesting papers were read. Fr Barnabas on Dante, Mr Dans on Ancient Egypt, Fr Bruno 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.

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.

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 Morriess, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
Flying Officer Stephen Christopher Rochford, Royal Air Force.
Flying Officer George Edward Morely, Auxiliary Air Force.

Captain Peter William Wilberforce, Royal Tank Regiment.
Pilot Officer Robert Anne, R.A.F.V.R.
Signaller Stephen Joseph Mary Scott, Royal Corps of Signals.
Pilot Officer Owen Wimsworth, Royal Air Force.
Squadron Leader Gerald Sebastian Patrick Rodney, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.
Pilot Officer Rupert Cratall-Doyle, R.A.F.V.R.
Pilot Officer 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.A.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 Tomlinson, Royal Norfolk Regiment.
Squadron Leader Anthony Gordon Gregory, R.N.V.R.
Lieutenant Arthur Mounsey, Royal Horse Artillery.
Pilot Officer Patrick John Brady, R.A.F.V.R.
Pilot Officer Blake Bamford James, Royal Air Force.
Flying Officer Anthony McManey, R.A.F.V.R.
Lieutenant Colonel Howard Vella Dunbar, Royal Tank Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Charles Edgins Ruddin, R.A.
Second Lieutenant John Welford O'Neill Lentaigne, M.C., Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Edward Redford, M.C., Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieutenant Patrick Milne Carroll, Royal Tank Regiment.
Sub Lieutenant James Melville Murray Allinson, R.N.V.R.
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.
Pilot Officer 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 Chechanowski, 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 Rodley, Royal Scots Greys.
Lieutenant Peter Hilary Joseph Croft, 1st-11th Punjab Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Michael Forster Fenwicke, Royal Scots.
The ranks given are those held when the award was made.


O.B.E.  Lieut-Col F. W. de Guingand, West Yorks Regt.

M.B.E.  Flight Lieut E. J. Dease, R.A.F.V.R.

D.S.O.  Major J. R. Stanton, R.A.

M.C.  2nd Lieut (Acting Captain) A. J. Dalgliesh, Leicestershire Regt.

D.F.C.  Squadron Leader W. B. Murray, R.A.F.

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


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

Captain Philip Paul Kelly, The Durham Light Infantry.
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, 7th 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.


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


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.


Flying Officer R. N. Mathews, R.A.F.V.R., 40 Squadron.

Squadron Leader M. H. Constable-Maxwell, 264 Squadron.

Squadron Leader I. G. Macdonald, 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.


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 were of the utmost value at a critical period when the Battalion had been crowded 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 the aircraft was engaged by night fighters, and the two near misses 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 of 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, R.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 Whirlwind operational flight. The squadron 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 Morning where Our Lord was born. It was a very moving occasion and I was able to arrange this as it is a great privilege. A massively 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 in 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 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

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.A.S.C.
Campbell, R. M., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
Conran, F., R. A.
Conlan, G. B., O.C.T.U.
Conrat, P. F. G., Lieut, R.E.
Cramer, J. G., Lieut, R.E.
Cubitt, C. D., O.C.T.U.
de Petheny O'Kelly, P. J., Commandos.
Dowling, P. B., Lieut, 1st-18th Royal Glengarry Rifles.
Ewens, R. V. G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
Fairies, R. J., O.C.T.U.
Feeny P.A., K.R.R.C.
Fitzalan Howard, Hon. Martin, and Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
Fitzgibbon, M., and Lieut, Royal Innisfree Guards.
Fletcher, A. T., O.C.T.U.
Fraser, J. E., and Lieut, Scots Guards.
Fuller, P. H., Major, 6th Rajputana Rifles.
Gale, J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.C.
Garbark, G. V., Lieut, Royal Signals.
Glyka, H., 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.
Hubben, P. F., and Lieut, K.R.R.C.
Hubbard, J. B., Lieut, Gurkha Rifles.
John of Luxemorgan, Prince, O.C.T.U.
Kendall, J., Lieut, 14th Punjab Regt.
Keogh, P. R. B., Lieut, Irish Guards.
Lamb, O. O., and Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
Longinotto, M. B., Capt., R.A.M.C.
Lothian, Marquess of, and Lieut, Scots Guards.
Maclaren, D., Capt., 9th-9th Hyderabab Rifles.
Maguire, B. P. R., and Lieut, 5th Rajputana Rifles.
McSweeney, B. A., Capt., K.R.R.C.
Morris, A. J., M.C., Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Morrissey, P. A., O.C.T.U.
Pearson, M., Lieut, R.E.M.E.
Peers, D. P., O.C.T.U.
Petit, M. J., Capt., Royal Norfolk Regt.
Ritchie, J. W., M.C., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.
Rollinson, C. B., and Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
Smith, M. W. L., Lieut-Col, R.E.
Smyth, J. L., Capt., Queen's Royal Regt.
Speckman, R., and Lieut, Durham Light Infantry.
Sterling, W. J., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.
Sourson, Hon. C. E., and Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
Teynbee, L. L., and 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., and Lieut, R.A.

Additions

Boylan, E. A., R.A.
Corryns, 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.
Kippen, A. R., R.A.C.
Marsh, L. R.
Pearson, L. E. C., Intelligence Corps.
Raynes, C.
Ruddick, Paul, 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., D.S.O., D.F.C., Wing Commander, 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.

Additions

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

TOTAL NUMBERS KNOWN TO BE SERVING:

The Royal Navy: 79
The Army: 512
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 baths, especially for their size and their 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. Wetten, Peterhouse; R. H. Gibney, J. Levent-Scribener, Trinity; G. M. R. Wilson, Trinity Hall.

And the following in April:—


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 Allen-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 threequarter on either side was Macauly 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-dust in our valley—it was heard and seen by several round about February 22nd—had 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 15 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. The lead moved back to Reid as Mawson gave way to Graves. 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. C. 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. Hodgson (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 131 points; St Wilfrid's 175 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 bowing 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
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 over still J. H. Banford, J. D. Pamflote-Dalrymple, and P. T. Perry 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, R. G. Christie, H. J. Cordington, 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**

200 Yards.—(12.6 secs., P. J. Wells 1937; and A. M. W. Mahony 1938). M. F. Randall 1, H. J. Cordington 2, J. Hothersall 3. 22.1 secs.

440 Yards.—(44.7 secs., G. B. Potts 1937). J. Hothersall 1, H. J. Cordington 2, M. T. Charlton 3. 56.2 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 4.4 secs., R. E. Holker 1935). J. G. Danaher 1, D. M. Hall 2, R. F. M. Wright 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, R. J. Gaynor 3. 4 m. 56.7 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. 9 ins. J. G. Bamford 1942). R. F. M. Wright 1, C. P. Hoyle 2, T. A. Bates 3. 5 ft. 3 ins.


Consolation Steeplechase.—(1 m. 41.2 secs., E. A. O’Hare 1939). C. P. Hoyle 1, R. G. Heape 2, P. J. Wells 3. 1 m. 17.4 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

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
110

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gan 2, D. B. Reynolds 3. 10.5  secs. taken.


rings.—(16. 2  secs.

Danaher 1942). H. D. Fanshawe 1, P. J. O'Neill 2, R. M. Whedbee 3. 2 m. 18.8 secs.


2, M. H. Vernon 3. 1 m. 17.5 secs.


Lord Stafford 3. 4 M. 13.9  secs. (NEW RECORD). Half Mile. —(2 m. 25.4 secs.


Colleges v. Universities

Ampleforth College v. Denstone College

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester, on March 24th, 1943.

K. W. Gray (A) 1, G. P. Zimmerman (O) 2, H. J. Codrington (A) 3. 10.7 secs.

K. W. Gray (A) 1, G. P. Zimmerman (O) 2, H. J. Codrington (A) 3. 10.7 secs.

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. 55.9 secs.

100 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, L. R. Jackson (D) 2, J. Bullivant (D) 3. 20.5 secs.

100 Yards.—K. W. Gray (A) 1, L. R. Jackson (D) 2, J. Bullivant (D) 3. 20.5 secs.
120 Yards Hurdles. —H. F. Strode (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. 11 ins.

Long Jump. —D. Beardsmore (D) 1, G. F. Babington (A) 2, D. B. Reynolds (A) 3. 19 ft. 8 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.


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. Hothemall (A) 3. 50.4 secs.

Half Mile. —J. G. Danaher (A) 1, D. M. Hall (A) 2, Cpl Burnett 3. 2 m. 1.4 secs.

Mile. —R. M. Reid (A) 1, P. A. Slattery (A) 2, Lt Dill 3. 3 m. 1.2 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles. —R. G. Christie (A) 1, Sgt Aldridge 2, Sgt Morton 3. 16.9 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase. —P. J. Gaynor (A) 1, Cpl. Heseltine 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 ins.

Relay. —17 x 110 Yards. —Ampleforth won in 3 m. 44.7 secs.

Ampleforth 71 points, Army Team 24 points.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

This 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., ex parent unit. Cadet N.C.O.'s will act as Instructors during the Summer Term.

Along with these, the officers of the Contingent will present this spirit to those young (and not so young) who are to instruct. 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...
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

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The instruction of Cadets for Certificate "A" 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 Gilling 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. Blaithwayt.

The following promotions are made w.e.f. 19-1-43.

To be Under Officers:—C.S.M. McNamee, 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 C.S.M.:—L-Sgt Stewart, L-Sgt Hamilton-Dalrymple. Cpls Younghusband, Maunder, Longueville, Hoddershall.
To be L-Sgt:—Cpl Charlton, L-Cpl Wheelco, Cpl Patron, L-Cpl Gaynor. L-Cpls Smith, O'Kelly, Lord Stafford, Stewart, Cowan, Trafford, Slatter, Middleton, de P. Roose, Dowling.

The following promotions will take effect from January 20th.

To be Cpl:—L-Sgt Forster, Cpl Bond.
To be L-Cpl:—L-Cpl Hoyce, Wilson.

SHOOTING

Most 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. L. 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.

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<th>Position</th>
<th>St Cuthbert's</th>
<th>St Aidan's</th>
<th>St Edward's</th>
<th>St Oswald's</th>
<th>St Dunstan's</th>
<th>St Bede's</th>
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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 AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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. Pigeon 88.4 per cent.

Class B:
1. P. Longueville 83.4 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.

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 fifteen minutes. This was on December 29th. Snow and frost then put an end to hunting until the term began, the next day being on February 10th provided by far the best hunt, although the weather was bad and the ground heavy and rough. Scents were quite good, and a hare found by the old lime kilns at Cold Cam gave us a really good moorland hunt of 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 reflect good credit on the work being done by Jack Welch.

The meet at Red Deer Lodge on February 13th provided by far the best hunt, although the weather was bad and the ground heavy and rough. Scents were quite good, and a hare found by the old lime-kilns at Cold Cam gave us a really good moorland hunt of 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 reflect good credit on the work being done by Jack Welch.

The Inter-Catholic Public Schools competition took place as usual, the positions being as follows:

1. Ampleforth 624.
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, and he is to be congratulated on the success of his coaching and other work in connection with the shooting during the last two terms.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

The Inter-House Competition and the return match against Newcastle were very much appreciated. We were very much pleased to have our best team out for the final match, which was won by the School VII, and we are quite certain that the team will do well in the next match against Newcastle.

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. E. 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 Lt M. Matthews, K.R.R.C. as officials.

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The Point-to-Point took place on March 11th at 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 fifteen J. Bunting, L. Henderson and T. de Wolf 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. Laughlin.

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Ampleforth 624 v. Wellington 643.
Ampleforth 624 v. Haileybury 619.
Ampleforth 614 v. St John's.
Head 619.

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Winners:

J. E. Hume (D)
C. D. Watkins (B)
P. D. McGrath (A)
R. L. Henshaw (B)
P. E. McNulty (A)
A. W. Forswick (D)
A. A. Dunn (W)
D. F. Kelly (J)
R. F. Travers (C)
R. M. Wheedee (O)
B. G. Sandham (B)
R. Langford-Rae (D)
J. d'A. Edwards (A)
M. J. O'Neill (B)
R. C. J. Sandeman (B)
R. J. Whedbee (O)
D. M. Hall (B)
J. E. Heape (A)
A. R. Hodson (E)


Referee: Lt-Col. G. Payne R.A.O.C.

Or March the 19th the School fought a match against Newcastle Royal Grammar School at Ampleforth and won all nine fights against 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 ensued. 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 his 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 handomely. 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

A TRIP in the Easter Term activities were 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 Andrews, 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.

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 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 halfway 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 apprehensions 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 for rather more than half the House. The competition will be held in the Summer Term.

The Cross Country was won from a bunch of competitors by R. F. G. Laughton who also ran very well to take second place. All the winners achieved excellent 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 shooters, and those who appeared to require a 22 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 candytuft to sweet peas have been poured in large quantities. Something further for seedling and worm-hunting continues. The Headmaster has offered a prize for the best garden on July 1st.

We returned to find that the snow which was 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, Epiphanie 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. Marc was bought 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 meals: 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)

A. O'NEILL.
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 toes and "pomata terrae in cineribus" we were inspected by the "Generalsinsmum:" he awarded the P.M. (Powell Medall) to the Black Section under the leadership of Lowsley-Williams for destructive criticism, Wright for bracken-carrying, Lee and Grant-Ferris for artistic construction, were also mentioned in dispatches.

This "communiqué" would be incomplete without special mention of Connolly, Booth and van den Berg of an old beech tree which looks like a giant witch. Bingham has made a house on the same lines as that owned by Rango and Roo. Allan and Johnson-Ferguson are a lot of digging and carrying. Other huts have sprung up nearby. Franklin, Dick in and Knowles have built one called "The Spikers W. Pri-mates." Burdon, who has taken to under-ground existence, has claimed the root of a new beech tree which looks like the huge hollow trunk of an ancient giant witch. Bingham has made a house on the same lines as that owned by Rango and Roo. Allan and Johnson-Ferguson are very clever birds, but they are rather bad at spelling, and the "Wolery" should really have been the "Owelry." Anyway our main hut is known as "the Wolery." Those who did most in the building of it were: Utley and Twomey who helped to roll the log which forms the main support: Gunn who actually cut the first sod; Mac- george, Zolnier and George who per-formed a lot of digging and carrying.

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 71 points to 68. The following earned their marksmen's badge: Vincent, Young, Stacpoole, Saunders, Dick, Green, Drury, Barnewall, Swartbrick, Kendall, Hague, Scope i, Harrett i, Byam.

Towards the end of term there were two tremendously 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 the excellent programme of films, including some of the best "Mickey" 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.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Honourable Mentions.

Blacks, led by Dick and Green, won the Bouget Cakes in the Senior Division, Bites in the Lower.

Saunders won the Headmaster's half-crown for the best shooting average.

Craftsman's Badges were awarded to Kendall, Campbell, Inman, Harrett i and Roman.

Greens, led by Stacpoole and Camp- bell, won the Senior Cap 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 inside, 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:

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

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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 Netherlanders, 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 1838 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 pedagogical, 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 interesting 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. 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, Pantheu, faber entem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit."1

There is perhaps a note of irony in a similar epitaph on Ithamnes, one of Turnus' soothsayers:

". . . Turno gratissimus augur:
sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem."2

—and again in:

"nec di texere Cupencum
Aenea venienti sui."3

The death of Umbro the physician, whose art betrayed him in the hour of his greatest need, is commemorated with rather more sympathy:

"sed non Dardaniae medicari cupidis istum
valuit, neque cum iuvere in vulnera cantus
sorumiferi et Marsis quaeritis montibus herbae;
te nemus Angitiae, vincta te Fucinis urda,
tei liquidi flevere lacus."4

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 numeroque intendere nerves;
semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat."10

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 exsum bellae Mernoetem,
Areaea, piscisae cui circum fluminis Lernae
ars fuerat pauperque domus nec nota potentum
munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat."15

It does not seem to fanciful to read in these lines a fragment of Virgil's own autobiography. Another hater of war, Galacus, was slain in the act of trying to make peace between the Italian peasants and Aeneas' soldiers at the very outset of the war:

1 IX, 127-8.
2 XII, 539-40.
3 VII, 756-60.
4 IX, 774-7. There is a tradition that these lines are intended to describe the poet Horace.
5 XII, 577-20.
And finally there is the most celebrated epitaph of all, that on Rhipeus:

"iustissimus unus qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis."

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 "alter" 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.3

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."

—and Misenus the bugler,

"quo non praestantior alter aere clere viros Martemque accendere Cantu," 5

who challenged the sea-gods to a contest and was destroyed by Triton. The description in book VI of the suicides in hell ... are punished for ever by disillusion and a despair even greater than that which made them "cast away their lives":

"infelix puer atque impar congressus Achillii."

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:

"quae vellent aethere in alto nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!" 1

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 Priamis regum"; it is as though an equation has been solved:

"hic exitus illum sorte tuli . . .
tot quodam papalis terrisque superbam
reginamque Asiae iacet ingens litore truncus,
avulsumque humeris caput et sine nomine corpus."

Again, when Onites dies, Virgil, in the accepted epigraphic style, sets forth his ancestry, 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;
licet mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida,
Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum."

VIRGILIAN EPIGRAMS

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"infelix puer aeternus Achilli." 4

2 Il, 514-8.
3 XII, 511.
4 XII, 144-7. Virgil here imitates the graceful device of Homer and the Greek epigrammatist, of contrivendo 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.
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 eorores et ut ubere raptos
absulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."

 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."

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:

"purpurus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
languescit mortis, lassove papavera collo
denisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur."

This passage has captured the imagination and inspired the imitation of many later poets, among them Apollonius, Ovid, Ariosto, Voltaire, and Tasso. 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,
indiscrimata suits, gratuque parentibus error:
at nume dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas."

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:

"Vos etiam primo gemini cecidistis in aevi,
Eurymedon fratre, et fratre mentite Lycorma,
cuncta pares: dulcisque labor sua nomina natis
reddere, et in vultu genetrici stare suorum."

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 reditum parenti,
hace te prima dies bello deditus, haec cernum austum."

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, 433—7) as among the finest ever conceived:

"qualem virgineo demessum pollice floreum,
seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi,
cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit,
non iam mater aliis tellus viresque ministret."

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.
THE FISHERS OF HOLBECK

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 is 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 trout 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 first cause of the eddying pool, over which the trout trunk seems to stand sentinel.

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It will be sufficient to say, that in the three or four miles of the stream that is 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 trout 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 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, voles, 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 when 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-
stares. 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 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, moorhen, coot, grebe, and duck. The others are supposed to have been the cause of the disappearance of the six cygnets last year. Early last month the rabbit’s dog started on our beck and killed one, a full-grown otter, and several have been shot.

Many years ago, I was lucky enough to see a mother otter playing with her young ones, and the group was so graceful and charming that, ever since, I have looked, even as an angler, very jealously 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 roach 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 couples 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 flies 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 flies along the stones again, still singing and showing no consciousness of having performed an operation, which we lords of creation with all our explanations 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 they may 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 geniuses, 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 labourers 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.
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 that deficiencies in the press 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 shortcomings of all three. For this one has only to refer to the book 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 steadfastly 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 Italian countries regardless of their differences in temperament. The most potent medium, the B.B.C., was hampered by petty regulations of an International Convention. Correct in 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 God's 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 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—Hitler. 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 Italian countries regardless of their differences in temperament. The most potent medium, the B.B.C., was hampered by petty regulations of an International Convention. Correct in 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. 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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, conserve, plan and execute a relentless 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 peremptory 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.
choir-master at Solesmes, has produced a summary of the fundamental principles, and this summary forms the substance of five lectures which he is expected 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 the Rhythm of Plainsong. In Dom Aldhelm Dean's translation the five chapters 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. It is a specimen (for systematic discussion) of the familiar chant Adamus. 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 deals at once with 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 "Pavana" of Handel. Where emerges the illuminating fact that the proper rhythm of this lovely Handelian air must remain crampd 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 be only a few minor points for a reviewer to criticise. 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 mere, 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 diluting 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.
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 derided 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 scatter 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 1957 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.

Dom Michael Sanders 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-weary 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 Cyril 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 majorem 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. Reaching 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 uncompromising 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 giving 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 Welbury 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 enthusiams 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, 1944. 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 harpsichord 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, even 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 Rugger 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 Herford 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.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 lousy 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 then sorrow with thanksgiving for yet another noble life nobly given.

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 an argument when it came to him to do so.

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 then sorrow with thanksgiving for yet another noble life nobly given.
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 his leave and he returned to school.

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, rugger, 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
- Captain of Cricket: E. W. Nicoll
- Captain of Swimming: J. G. Danaher
- Captain of Shooting: C. R. Graves
- Secretary of Tennis: J. H. Eschiel

Those who left the School in July were:


The following boys entered the School in September:


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 300 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.

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. (Distinctions in Latin, Greek and History and Ancient Literature)
- Anderson, I. K.
- Austin, R. J. B.
- Babington, G. F. P.
- Brinsley, A. M. (Distinctions in French and Spanish)
- Byroo, A. W.
- de van der Schueren, F. W.
- Ezechiel, J. H. (Distinction in Spanish)
- Grehan, P. A.
- Griffiths, A. G. M.
- Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. F. (Distinction in German)
- Heu, C. J. L.
- Hothersall, J.
- im Thurn, J. R.

**GROUP II (Modern Studies)**
- Anderson, I. K.
- Austin, R. J. B.
- Babington, G. F. P.
- Brinsley, A. M. (Distinctions in French and Spanish)
- Byroo, A. W.
- de van der Schueren, F. W.
- Ezechiel, J. H. (Distinction in Spanish)
- Grehan, P. A.
- Griffiths, A. G. M.
- Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. F. (Distinction in German)
- Heu, C. J. L.
- Hothersall, J.
- im Thurn, J. R.

**GROUP III (Mathematics)**
- Anderson, I. K.
- Austin, R. J. B.
- Babington, G. F. P.
- Brinsley, A. M. (Distinctions in French and Spanish)
- Byroo, A. W.
- de van der Schueren, F. W.
- Ezechiel, J. H. (Distinction in Spanish)
- Grehan, P. A.
- Griffiths, A. G. M.
- Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. F. (Distinction in German)
- Heu, C. J. L.
- Hothersall, J.
- im Thurn, J. R.

**GROUP IV (Mathematics)**
- Codrington, H. J. L.
- Fanshawe, H. D.
- Hamilton-Dalrymple, J. D.
- McNulty, M. J.
- Slattery, P. A.
- Stewart, G. Q. B.
- Wilson, A. D.
### THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

**Group IV (Natural Science)**

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The following passed the School Certificate:

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**SCHOOL NOTES**

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<td>Turner, L. A.</td>
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<td>b, c, g*, G*, i, j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver, J. P.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b, E, f, g*, i, j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, E. J.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b, c, d, (e), i, k, l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younghusband, D. A.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b, (d), s, y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pass=small letter in brackets. Credit=small letter. Very good=capital letter.**

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**GROUP IV**

- Physics
- Chemistry

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**GROUP II**

- Spanish
- Italian

---

**GROUP I**

- English Literature
- History

---

**GROUP III**

- Latin
- Greek
- German

---

**GROUP IV**

- Elementary Mathematics
- Additional Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Piece Description</th>
<th>Composer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March: Scipio</td>
<td>Handel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>THE ORCHESTRA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(a) Organ Prelude: The Bells of Paris</td>
<td>Italian 1600</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Gloria in excelsis</td>
<td>Palestrina</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>THE CHOIR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(c) Offertory Piece: Gigue in G</td>
<td>Bach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(Two pianos: H. G. Perry, Fr. Laurence)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(a) Violin Solo: Andante from Violin Concerto</td>
<td>Mendelssohn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Humoreske</td>
<td>Dvorak</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>THE STRINGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>La Cathédrale engloutie</td>
<td>Debussy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A. W. Byrne</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(a) Introduction to Act II (King Arthur)</td>
<td>Purcell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>THE STRINGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) &quot;How blest are shepherds&quot;</td>
<td>Purcell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TREELES; flute: BR DAMIAN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Piano Solo:</td>
<td>John Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) April</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Bergamask</td>
<td>John Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>H. G. PERRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Menuetto and Trio from the &quot;Clock&quot; Symphony</td>
<td>Haydn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>THE ORCHESTRA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

SCHOOL NOTES

Prizes were awarded to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIZE LIST</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIXTH FORM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship Set in Classics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classics—2nd Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin—1st Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek—1st Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient History</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics—Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION**

**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: H. F. Ellis-Rees
- English: A. A. Kinch
- History: M. J. E. Weld
- Geography: J. M. M. Griffiths
- Additional Mathematics: P. de van der Schueren
- Elementary Mathematics: J. M. M. Griffiths
- Physics: J. A. Whyte
- Chemistry: F. B. Oldham

**Lower Remove**
- Form Prize: J. D. O'Brien

**RECOMMENDED INSTRUCTION**

**Upper IV**
- 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. Reewcastle
- 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

**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

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**SCHOOL NOTES**

**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. Reewcastle
- 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

**Upper IV**
- Latin: J. C. B. Gosling
- Greek: T. H. F. Farrell
- French: J. C. B. Gosling
- English: T. H. F. Farrell
- History: R. P. Ryan
- Mathematics: R. P. Ryan

**Lower IV**
- Latin: J. C. B. Gosling
- Greek: T. H. F. Farrell
- 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
RECOMMENDED PRIZES

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. Grotian
- 2nd: M. J. O'Connor

Harrison Improvement Prize: N. P. Reintiens

The Headmaster's VI 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 Greenleys 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-Lealy

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

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 grand seigneur the figure of Lady Cicely Waynflete, full of practical commonsense, clear-sighted and sympathetic, perfectly understanding the art of managing "He-men," 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. The lighting was clearly somewhat under-rehearsed, for one or two

he had been forced to make himself respectable to appear before the American Captain,

received with gratitude the many delightful and skilfully pointed remarks in which

Cicely's subtle flattery, without being in the least aware of the fact—a neat and con-

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 entertaining 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.
Lieutenant Peter Hillyard Joseph Croft, 18th-19th 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 Wendo-Fenton, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant Rudolf Edward de Blary, Royal Ulster Rifles.
Squadron Leader David Aliston Johnstone McClaire, D.S.O., Royal Air Force.
Captain Charles O'Malley Donnan, R.A.
Flying Officer Gerald Lambeet Hicks, R.A.F.
Captain Lucas Leslie Falkiner, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Major Gerard Joseph McCann, Royal Marine Commando.
Sub Lieutenant Edward Hildyard, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm.
Lieutenant Patrick Charles Edwards, R.A.
Lieutenant John David Gillott, C.M.G., Cheshire Regiment.

**Legymasters**

Ordinary Seaman Ronald Butcher, R.N.
Instructor-Lieutenant William Howard Osbourne, R.N.V.R.
Second Lieutenant John Frederick Michael Hutchinson, Green Lancers.

**Prisoners of War**

Barton, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
Bryan, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
Bonnington, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Brigade (Parachute).
Brochuham, H. G., Capt, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Chamberlain, W. G., Major, R.A.S.C.
Coote, P. R., Capt, R.A.
de Guingand, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
Dowson, A., and Lieut, Gloucestershire Regiment.
Dorson, E. Y., Capt, Leicestershire Regt.
Faihuston, F. N., St J., Capt, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Galehew, H. D., Capt, R.A.
Gardner, J. A., Lieut, Manchester Regt.
Howe, J. M., Capt, 3rd-11th Sikhs Regiment.
King, D. J., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.
McDonnell, F. E. A., Lieut Col, Green Howards.
Mowbray, H. C., and Lieut, R.A.
Ogilvie, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
Potts, G. I., 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, Signal, Gordon Highlanders.
Stewart, V. I. D., and Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
Tomkins, E. E., Capt, Intelligence Corps.

**Ampleforth and the War**

**Missing**

Chesnider, 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.
Rocksford, 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.
Lieut (T-Capt) R. Bellingham-Smith, R.E.
Lieut (T-Capt) A. Colquhoun, Intelligence Corps.
Major 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. Sterling, D.S.O., Scots Guards.

D.S.O.
Major J. R. Stanton, R.A.
Lieut (Acting-Capt) D. A. Sterling, Scots Guards.
Major G. H. March-Phillips, M.B.E., R.A.
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.
Major (Acting Lieut-Col) Lord Lovat, M.C., The Lovat Scouts.

Bar to the

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

M.C.
2nd Lieut (A-Captain) F. R. N. Kerst, Royal Scots.
2nd Lieut D. R. Dallihile, Leicestershire Regt.
Lieut A. J. Redfern, East Surrey Regt.
Lieut (T-Major) Lord Lovat, The Lovat Scouts.
Lieut (T-Major) D. A. H. Silverston, 14th-20th King's Hussars.
Lieut T. E. Redfern, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J. E. Hart, R.A.
Capt. (T-Major) Lord Lovat, The Lovat Scouts.
Capt. (T-Major) A. A. J. Danvers, I.A.C.
Capt (T-Capt) A. B. C. Maxwell, Scots Guards.
Lieut J. W. Ritchie, Gordon Highlanders.
Major A. J. E. Goudon, Grenadier Guards.

Bar to the

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. R. Morray, R.A.F.
Flying Officer G. S. P. Rooney, R.A.F.  R.I.P.
Acting Flight Lieutenant A. D. J. Lovell, R.A.F.
Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. Maude, R.A.F.
Flying Officer R. A. Chisholm, A.A.F.
Acting Flight Lieutenant P. P. C. Barthropp, R.A.F.
Flying Officer H. St John Coghlan, A.A.F.R.O.
Acting Wing Commander D. O. Young, A.F.C., R.A.F.O.
Acting Flying Officer F. M. Crippsley, R.A.A.F.
Flying Officer E. M. Graves, R.A.F.V.R.
Acting Flight Lieutenant W. A. O'M. S. Brayton, R.A.F.V.R.
Flying Officer R. N. Mathews, R.A.F.V.R.
Squadron Leader I. G. MacIntyre, R.A.F.
Wing Commander M. C. Maxwell, R.A.F.V.R.
Flight Lieutenant J. D. Croft, R.A.F.V.R.

A.F.C.  Squadron Leader P. D. Young, R.A.F.O.

Lieutenant A. J. Hollings, R.N.

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

G.M.  and Lieutenant D. J. Gillott, Royal Marines.

THE KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.
Captain G. Stapleton, Queen's Own Rifles attached Burmese Frontier Force.

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.
and Lieutenant M. A. Bartlett, East Lancashire Regiment.
Captain D. F. Ellingon, Royal Ulster Rifles.
Captain the Hon. M. F. Fenalan Howard, Grenadier Guards.
Squadron Leader C. J. P. Flood, R.A.F.
Captain G. S. L. King, Royal Signals.
Captain G. H. March-Phillips, R.A.  R.I.P.
Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. Maude, R.A.F.
Captain E. Powell, R.A.
Captain G. B. Potter, R.A.E.
Flying Officer A. G. Worster, R.A.F.  R.I.P.
Captain M. A. Wilderforce, Royal Marines.
Lieutenant A. J. Redfern, East Surrey Regiment.
Captain A. P. Mitchell, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
Captain F. J. Anni, K.O.Y.L.I.
Captain W. S. Armour, West Yorks Regiment.
Lieutenant C. J. Crocker, R.N.V.R.

COMMENDATION.
H. A. Marsden, Works A.R.P. Officer.

Total numbers known to be serving:

We deeply regret having to record the deaths of the following, all of whom were previously reported missing: Captain L. E. F. Falkiner, Captain C. O'M. Dunman, and Flying Officer G. L. Hicks. We ask prayers for them, and for Major G. J. McCann, Sub-Lieutenant D. E. Hilliard, Lieutenant P. C. Edwards and Lieutenant J. D. Gillott, whose deaths have been reported. Fuller details will be found at the end of the Roll of Honour.

Squadron Leader W. O. M. Cardwell, R.O.Y.L.I. was injured on manoeuvres and has had to lose a foot. Lieutenant 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. Greenlee, 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 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 AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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 Tripolitainian 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. Following 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 Port du Fapes, Zaghoma 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 blatches 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. Undoubled 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 inhuman 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. Darvans, 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 has never 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 (Os) Campbell at the Estrela Church, Lisbon, on May 31st, 1945.
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, Ratpar's Sikhs, Indian Army, to Sister Maewa A. Loughrey, Q.A.I.M.N.S.
Sub Lieut (A) Michael J. Cox to Jose Weiford.
Captain Robert Bellingham-Smith, M.C., R.E., to Mary Matilda Healy, W.R.N.S.

C. P. Spender was ordained priest at St John's Seminary, Wonersh, 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, and 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; and French, 3rd German.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN: T. B. Kelly, Final Examination in Architecture of the R.I.A.
LONDON (Middlesex Hospital): P. Boyd, and M.B., B.S.
A. Dewsnap, who is a P.O.W. at Oflag VIIIB, 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
(R. F. Travers, P. H. Trafford, R. J. Austin, H. F. Strode, Rev. R. P. Utley)

Seated

Coaching


SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH V. REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV
Played at Ampleforth, 16th May

AMPLEFORTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. R. Hodson, c Murphy, b Brodie</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. F. Travers, st Sandeman, b Fraser</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. O. Hoape, b Utley</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. J. Codrington, c Fraser, b de Pret Rousse</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Hardy, b Utley</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. W. Gray, c Utley, b Fraser</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. C. Miller, b, b Brodie</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Stafford, c Utley, b McNulty</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. H. Trafford, b Charlton</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. W. O'Kelly, not out</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Nicoll, b Fraser</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>(for 5 wkts.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Vaughan, c Gray, b Trafford</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. J. Murphy, b Gray</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Grehan, b O'Kelly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. F. Stroda, c Hardy, b O'Kelly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Brodie, b Trafford</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, not out</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Austin, not out</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Grehan, b O'Kelly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. C. Maxwell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Richardson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. J. McNulty</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. de Pret Rousse</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. A. Fraser</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. T. Charlton</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. R. P. Utley</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (for 7 wkts.)</td>
<td>73</td>
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AMPLEFORTH V. AN ARMY XI
Played at Ampleforth, 23rd May

ARMY XI

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maj. Burney, lbw, B. Millar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Harrington, b O'Kelly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Mills, not out</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tpr Hallward, c Hodson, b Gray</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Fraser, run out</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt-Col Taylor, b Gray</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.M. Gopenian, c Gray, b Miller</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpl Eyton-Jones, b Gray</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpl The Lord Rathdawell, c Millar, b O'Kelly</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpl Etchells did not bat</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tpr Birch did not bat</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (for 8 wkts.)</td>
<td>136</td>
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</table>

AMPLEFORTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Wickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. R. Hodson, b Eyton Jones</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Vaughan, b Lord Harrington</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. O. Hoape, not out</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Hardy, not out</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. F. Travers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. W. Gray</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. Miller</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Stafford did not bat</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpl Eyton-Jones, b Gray</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tpr Birch</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extras</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (for 8 wkts.)</td>
<td>128</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 was 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.

Nicol 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 wickets; 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 Nicoll, who had opened, was still in the middle and playing well. Nicoll made a double change, and brought on McNaught 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, who was 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 Lord Stafford had dismissed three batsmen in five overs and午饭 force the Eleven from St Peter's were more than welcome. A second misfortune too followed when Nicoll, the captain, eager to departures of Nicoll, the captain, eager to

DURING the week end a heavy downpour had prevented the game with Worksop College, but 40-day cricketing conditions had returned to normal and the Eleven from St Peter's were more than welcome. A second misfortune too followed when Nicoll, the captain, eager to join the Black Watch Regiment, and 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 "slow"...
Trafford and the off breaks of McNulty had caused the damage.

On resuming play, a wicket fell immediately, and St Peter's had started to depart. McNulty 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 ineffective batting and the side was out for 23. Lord Stafford's analysis read: 14 overs; 6 maidens; 17 runs; 5 wickets; obviously a fine performance.

Hodson was soon out in the opening of the Ampleforth innings, but when 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 now more hopeless. Codrington joined Heape and played an innings not unlike Peniston'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 after he was caught, playing too soon, and the match was closed, with McNulty and Trafford well on top.

**ST PETER'S**

R. A. Stratton, b McNulty... 5
J. P. Caley, c Travers, b McNulty... 15
P. M. Sorele, c Hodson, b Trafford... 5
R. H. Doherty, b Trafford... 3
P. V. Leigh, b Stafford... 9
J. P. Walls, c 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
Exts... 10
Total... 104

**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, c Stratton, b Burton... 0
E. M. Hardy, lbw, b Burton... 2
H. J. Codrington, c Walls... 15
R. F. Travers, c Stratton, b Penniston... 3
M. J. McNulty, not out... 27
P. H. Trafford, b Murray... 9
Lord Stafford... did not bat
A. C. Millar... did not bat
Exts... 8
Total... 173

**SCHOOL ACTIVITIES**

A. R. Hodson, run out... 32
W. E. Vaughan, b Curry... 16
R. O. Heape, run out... 10
K. W. Gray, c and b Pierson... 9
M. Hardy, c McKeag, b Parminter... 23
H. J. Codrington, c and b Pierson... 9
R. F. Travers, b Curry... 13
M. J. McNulty, b Curry... 38
P. H. Trafford, run out... 5
A. C. Miller, b Stratton... 1
Lord Stafford, not out... 1
Exts... 9
Total... 172

**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 were beaten 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 excuses—nerves—was unacceptable.

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 latched on as if they were never to be separated and the score rose to 169 and finally to 185. It was only a moderate score and should have been nearer the three hundred mark.

When Durham went in the evening, they 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 59 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 run-rate was mounted to 162, and at the end Curry had made his one fatal mistake.

Durham wanted to win and Trafford, quite unperturbed, was toting the ball up mid-deck. As soon as Travers accepted, and...
RETROSPECT

Cricket this summer was not favoured with good weather, rain preventing play on four occasions, including the game against Worksop. The team was built up on five of last year’s players. Among eleven good batters, Hodson and Vaughan were outstanding; both played solidly. Heaps, the only left-hander, made runs large scores when he combines attack and defence. The most difficult man to watch the ball on to the bat; the classic example of which was his 40 odd against Bootham—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 was a most competent captain with initiative; he was unfortunate in having to leave in the first half of the season, and gave the side confidence. Hodson 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 shortsness of the season owing to rain and that base of cricket, exam., it is probable that the team would have moulded into a very happy combination and reached high standards. But unfortunately we have no power over exterior circumstances, 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... R. W. Gray. Highest Score... R. O. Heaps. Second XI Bat... H. F. Strode. Second XI Bowling... J. C. Brodie. We are most proud of D. O. Younghusband, 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 113 (Strode 75). Army XI 54 (Fraser 3 for 35). Ampleforth 106 for 8 (Strode 57*). Ampleforth 88 for 5 (Holmes 52). Army XI 72 (Brodie 4 for 33).


THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

BOWLING

--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
J. d'A. Edwards | 14 | 3 | 37 | 7
J. C. Brodie | 7 | 25 | 105 | 22
D. Grehan | 5 | 5 | 68 | 5
J. de Pre-Viouse | 1 | 2 | 16 | 5
R. A. Fraser | 29 | 6 | 86 | 4

Also Bowled: M. T. Charlton: 4, 35, 4; R. A. Campbell: 1, 0, 1, 0.

H. F. Strode: 3, 0, 7, 1.

RETROSPECT

The second Eleven always played interesting cricket, in spite of their failure to win their matches. The first four batsmen could produce 50 runs in 45 minutes. Strode being outstanding, with Murphy and Austin as the most promising after him. There were three failures to win their matches. The first day St. Aidan's won with ease. St Bede's, not a good batting side, faced Millar and Mawson, both of whom were not unplayable. Hodson and McNulty could stay at the wicket 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 Hodson and McNulty could stay at the wicket long enough to take catches robbed them of victory on all but one occasion.

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 their strokes slowly and they do not watch the ball closely enough. Hopkins alone deals successfully with the problem first-medium bowlers, one slow off-spinner, one slow leg-break bowler and two slow left-handers. The ground fielding was good, but the lack of the game and an inability to take catches robbed them of victory on all but one occasion.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

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 100 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 Hodson and McNulty could stay at the wicket long enough to take catches robbed them of victory on all but one occasion.

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. Hopkinson, 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.

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 up 49 runs to bring the total to 121, a desirable target for St Edward's who had recently scored 130 for 2. But as cricket goes, St Edward's were the last three wickets to fall. St Aidan's balanced bowling and strong fielding was their undoing. Doubtless, the score had 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 and batted strongly with an overhanded 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 and 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, slipped a run which set in early on. The score rose quickly, but on an easy wicket Lord Stafford and Gray had to be played carefully. When Miller 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 run-out by P. A. Kerstens and B. S. Dale set 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 100 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.

AQUATIC SPORTS

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. 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 relay was ours. Points: Ampleforth 36, Bootham 13, St Peter’s 11.


AMPLEFORTH v. RIFTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Our victory here was not unexpected for it was Ripton’s first outside match and some of their team were considerably younger than ours. Yet they won the 100 yards Free Style, Durland being second, though we won the other swimming events, Kerstens and Dale the 100 yards Free Style and the Back Stroke, Durland and Hopkins the Breast Stroke. In the Diving, Bamford tied with Ripton for first place, second also Ripon.


JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

The training during this term has followed the normal lines but with a difference. During the Easter term fortnightly N.C.O.’s were instructed in Battle Drill and they went back to their Companies during the summer and improved 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 appointed to an instructional job of importance. We will miss him all 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. Pigott. Captain Healey Partridge kindly supervised and provided equipment whenever we asked for it. As an innovation this term we had in addition to exercises in Beem 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., of 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 occasion. 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 breach of 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.

**D.D.M.,**—The inspection was carried out with great efficiency and promptness. The infantry contingents were well formed and the men were clean and smart. The normals contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The N.C.O. was given a very high standard.

**N.C.O.'s and C.C.M.'s.—**The N.C.O. and C.C.M. contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The N.C.O. standard was very good. The N.C.O. and C.C.M. contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The N.C.O. standard was very good.

**C.S.M.—**The C.S.M. contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The C.S.M. standard was very good. The C.S.M. contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The C.S.M. standard was very good.

**Sergeants.—**A very good all-round Contingent. The Sergents were well formed and the men were clean and smart. The normals contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Sergent standard was very good. The normals contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The normals standard was very good.

**Private.—**A very good all-round Contingent. The Privates were well formed and the men were clean and smart. The normals contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Privates standard was very good. The normals contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Privates standard was very good.

**Signal Section.—**The Signal Section, divided into three groups, was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section standard was very good. The Signal Section contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section standard was very good.

**Signal Section, Airmen,—**The Signal Section, Airmen contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section Airmen standard was very good. The Signal Section Airmen contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section Airmen standard was very good.

**Signal Section, Airwomen,—**The Signal Section, Airwomen contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section Airwomen standard was very good. The Signal Section Airwomen contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Signal Section Airwomen standard was very good.

**A.C.F. Camp,—**The A.C.F. Camp contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The A.C.F. Camp standard was very good. The A.C.F. Camp contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The A.C.F. Camp standard was very good.

**Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup.—**The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup standard was very good. The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cup standard was very good.

**Inter-House Shooting Cup,—**The Inter-House Shooting Cup was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Inter-House Shooting Cup standard was very good. The Inter-House Shooting Cup contingent was inspected after the normal parade and carriage. The Inter-House Shooting Cup standard was very good.

**SHOOTING,—**The shooting during this term consisted mainly of practice on the 10 yards range for the last part of the Inter-House Competition. St Cuthbert's House is to be congratulated on again winning the 503 part of the competition and the Inter-House Shooting Cap.

**Other Awards,—**The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cap was awarded to the 2nd Bn. of the Cherwell, 1st Airborne, and 1st Auxiliary. The Inter-Company Recruits Shooting Cap was awarded to the 2nd Bn. of the Cherwell, 1st Airborne, and 1st Auxiliary.
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 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.

To the ditchers and those who had to weed our 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 miraculously we won by nine runs. Thanks are due to an heroic stand by Armour and Piatto 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-
After Section Infiltration

The Enemy

Visit of Recce Corps
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 in 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 relaying the water pipe line supply, especially laying a supply to my own residence, for which I am extremely grateful."

(Signed)

ROBERT H. ANSON-CROWTHER
W. D., S.C., M. of M.,
Camp Bailiff,
Camp Warden Imperial Headquarters,
Camp No. 8.
THE JUNIOR HOUSE

SUMMER TERM, 1942.


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 Spechul" (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
- Length Back... T. H. Farrell
- 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, amusing everyone as usual by the use to which he managed to put it, and the extraordinary rhythms...
THE JUNIOR HOUSE

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 Baner.

It was a keen side which improved with each match and Murnane managed the keenness of the bowmen 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

Colours were given to Gleeson, Harrison, Murnane, Gosling, Carter, Forbes, Maccabe and Smyth.
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, proctored teaspoons with new leases of life. He has, under Fr. Maurus' inspiration, made many lasting contributions to the furniture of the house: the tables and settees 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:


**Sacristans:** D. J. de Lavison, O. McSwiney, J. M. Kendall.

**Librarians:** A. D. S. Goodall, J. C. Wilson, P. S. Emmett.

**Bookmen:** F. E. P. Bernard, S. B. Borer, J. S. Hartnell.

**Guardians of the Ante Room:** A. R. de Larrings, A. C. H. Smith, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart.


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. Fatoumi (3 ft. 8 in.).
- **Long Jump:** J. J. Kevany (12 ft. 5 in.).
- **Obstacle Race:** J. J. Kevany.

**SET II**
- **100 Yards:** C. C. Johnson-Ferguson (10.6 sec.).
- **400 Yards:** C. C. Johnson-Ferguson (61.8 sec.).
- **High Jump:** J. S. Dobson (3 ft. 7 in.).
- **Long Jump:** J. S. Dobson (11 ft. 6 in.).
- **Obstacle Race:** C. C. Johnson-Ferguson.

**SET III**
- **100 Yards:** H. T. Fatoumi (11.6 sec.).
- **400 Yards:** The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (91.6 sec.).
- **Long Jump:** The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (3 ft. 9 in.).
- **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
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 Hillary 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, potatoes, meat and letis; for a second course we had rhubarb-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 continuous rain prevented cricket and so the two teams challenged each other atPing-pong. This turned out to be a ding-dong affair and the games eventually stood at five all: then Williams beat Fr Hillary 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 plums 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 storms 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 "school" 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 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 so much 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.

Mr. Bernard's Feast fell on a Monday this year and to our great delight Fr. Paul walked over to Gilling in time for the缺少10 o'clock Mass and gave us a very interesting sermon about our Holy Father.

Towards the end of term Fr. Maurus chose another sudden 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 sexta centurione per octo annos assidue laborantes, honorum, Mauro, vir praecellentissimus, magno ingente praeditu, constuit in eam dare premium magnum. Illi turgor magna cibi copia onerati, decorum ortus bonus in silvis proficiente. 

Vos, domi manete et sub oculo pae- nitentiae, constituit its dare praemium magnum vir praeclarissimus, magno ingenio praere- num. Illi igitur magna cibi copia onerati,

daoctus, Richardson, laborate.

Donum Gilling,

Datum

A. D. M. de Moleyns. Special mention should be made of Harrigan, Kendall, Hague, Gilchrist, C. C. Johnson-Fergus- son, O'Neill, Robinson, N. J. Connolly, M. Lowley-Williams, D. Lowley-Williams, Bradley, Twomey, Maforge, 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 teats, marvels of war time in- dustry, 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 honours.


The following matches were played:

- v. Junior House 2nd XI. Lost 49-89
- v. The Parents. Lost 124-128.

On Sunday, July 28th, His Lordship the Bishop of Beverley conferred the Sacraments of Confirmation on the following boys:


CRICKET

The following matches were played:

- v. Junior House and XI. Lost 49-89 for 5
- v. The Parents. Lost 124-128.
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 paralyzing 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 if 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 and XI.